NORTHERN DATA-SHARING MEETINGS OCTOBER 22

The SCA's annual Northern California Data-Sharing session is scheduled for Sonoma State College on Saturday, October 22, 1977. Registration will start at 8:30 A.M. in Stevenson Hall 1002, with meetings beginning promptly at 9:00 A.M.

David Fredrickson, organizer of the sessions as Northern Vice-President, has set up a tentative program for the morning session during which people from various colleges will speak on Current Projects and Substantive Results.

Arrangements will be made with a local restaurant for lunch. In the afternoon, the session beginning at 2 P.M., will include talks by Victoria Roberts (Native American Heritage Commission): "The Role of the Archaeologist in the Native American Community," and Arnold Cleveland (Big Valley Rancheria, Clear Lake): "MAHPA—Native American Historic Preservation Association," to be followed at 3:00 by Ray Krause (Sonoma County Planning Dept.), and other speakers not confirmed as of mid-Sept.

A panel discussion on "Archaeology in the Private Sector" and an open discussion on problems of site classification and possible solutions to these problems, will conclude the meetings about 5:00 P.M.

An informal gathering sponsored by the Sonoma State Anthropology Department, to which everyone is invited, will take place at the Valparaiso Recreation Center following the day's activities.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING OCT. 21

The next SCA Executive Board meeting will again be at David Fredrickson's house in Berkeley (1940 Parker St.), on Friday night, October 21, from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M., preceding the Sonoma State Data Sharing Meetings set for October 22nd.

BELOW: SCENES FROM SCA ANNUAL MEETINGS, 1977
Arriving, meeting and imbibing—SCA members and officers in San Diego. (Photo courtesy of Paul Chace).
People

Wyatt, who was previously a deputy director of the State Historic Preservation Office, is now governor of the Resources Agency. He is a former member of the Alaska's Division of Policy Development and Planning, and according to the San Diego Union, he was previously director of parks for Alaska, superintendent of a park in Hawaii, and staffing biologist with the U.S. Environmental Quality Council.

Lorita McKenzie-Pollock, Department of Parks and Recreation, to Williamson, Mass. (see State News section)....

Chris White, formerly of San Diego State University, is now with Wirth Associates, where he will be involved in preparation of large-scale prediction models and coordinating local contracting.

John Cook and David Harris, grad students at San Diego State University, have formed their own consulting company called Archaeological Management Services. They will be associated with Scott Palmer and Pat Welsh.

Tom King, National Park Service, is working on Yap, Micronesia.

BLM changes: Tom Riverside BLM, Douglas Callies to Ethnica Imports, Jan Townsend to Wirth and Associates, San Diego, Douglas Romoli to Indio BLM, To Riverside: Ann Lones from Arizona BLM, Gary Stumpf from Shaky's Forest, Patrick Welch from Arch, Systems Associates. Richard Weaver to CNA BLM from UCR Archaeological Research Unit, Ron Johnson, BLM El Centro to Yuma, and Glen Rice from ARI to Tempe, Arizona BLM.

Next News Deadline

Nov. 8

ARCHAEOLOGISTS MEET TO DISCUSS GEO THERMAL ISSUES

On July 11th, SCA Northern California Vice-President Dave Frederickson hosted a meeting in Berkeley called by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to discuss archaeological and cultural resource management strategy with respect to future geothermal development in California. Those present included Bill Seidel, Hans Kreutberg and Henry Rass of the OHP, Gary Heath of the State Energy Commission, as well as Dave Frederickson, Bob Edwards, Mike Mozetto, Roberta Greenwood, Vance Bente and Clyde Kuhn. Seidel and Kreutberg indicated that input received at the meeting would assist the OHP in drawing up series of cultural resource recommendation specifically relating to geothermal development activities as requested by the Environmental Subgroup of the State Geothermal Task Force.

CLYDE KHUN 9/15/77

NANCY WALTER JOINING MUSEUM GOVERNING BOARD

Nancy Peterson Walter, SCA and SWAA Secretary, has been appointed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to the Board of Governors of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum. She also becomes a member of the Board of Trustees of the museum, effective September 14, 1977.

An additional responsibility which Nancy will undertake is membership on the Acquisition Committee of the Los Angeles County Museum.

NATIONAL HERITAGE TRUST INPUT SOUGHT

The National Heritage Trust, proposed by President Carter in May, has moved one step closer to reality with the scheduled report of the Secretary of the Interior to the White House on September 20, following the August 20 report from the Interior Department Task Force to the Secretary.

The National Heritage Trust, modeled on the Georgia Heritage Trust, would put cultural resources, wildlife and recreation together in one governmental super-agency, according to Don Fowler, University of Nevada, speaking at the 50th annual Pecos Conference in August. This could cause real problems for archaeology in the future. The form of the Trust will influence the course of archaeology. James J. Harter noted that the Coordinating Council which was attempting to solicit the points of view of archaeologists on the position of archaeology within the government was not receiving adequate information from archaeologists on this question. Everyone was urged to contact either Carl Chapman (University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado), Chairman of the Coordinating Council, Chuck Glendening (Museum, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.) or Don Fowler, Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV 89507.

Since the report has now moved on to the President himself, opinions sent directly to the White House would also be appropriate.

Another topic which should be of concern to archaeologists as well, they noted, is the revision of the Moses-bennett bill, which will greatly affect the position of archaeology and funds for archaeology within the government.

CALL FOR SWAA PAPERS, 1978

Anyone who wishes to give a paper at the Southwestern Anthropological Association Annual Meeting in San Francisco, March 23-25, 1977, is asked to send abstracts of 75 words or less to program chairman Sylvia Brakke Vane, 825 Valparaiso Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025, before January 15, 1978.
NEW RADIOCARBON DATE LISTING

Roberta Greenwood suggests that the Newsletter publish radiocarbon dates, which all too often are buried in reports or EIRs which are not widely seen. How about sending yours in to the Newsletter, along with enough pertinent information to make the context clear, Bobby submits one below—how about your area??

Site: LAn-850. Location: Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County.
Context: shallow shell scatter on knolltop, 50–40 cm.
Date: 6935 ± 180 (938–619).

UPDATE ON MANIS MASTODON EXCAVATIONS

Further details on the mastodon discovered at the Manis Mastodon Site at Sequim (pronounced Sequa) near Port Angeles, Washington, have been presented to SCA Newsletter readers by Mrs. Shirley Krestas of Port Angeles, a teacher and the daughter of Mr. Emanuel Manis. Mr. Manis, on whose property the remains lie, was excavating a trench in order to provide a pond in this ordinarily wet area for ducks and Canada geese, during the present dry period.

The deposit is best described as a silt, the moisture of which has preserved the mastodon and other bones in the estimated 11,000 years since the mastodon died there. At a depth of 14 inches from the surface, there is a 3/4-inch ash lens believed to be derived from the eruption of Mount Mazama 6500 years ago. The mastodon bones are found at a depth of about 6 feet below the surface. Bison bones were found above the mastodon remains, and the leg bone of a muskrat has also been identified. Some bone fragments, it appears, were scattered in the initial trenching (many being the color of the soil itself), before the 6-foot length of task was exposed.

The bone spear point embedded in the rib of the animal has been X-rayed at the Bellevue Radiological Center after its discovery by Dr. Carl Gustafson of Washington State. Another bone spear point (location not specified) has also been found in the trench. A "stick" is reported to have been found in the skull, but Mrs. Krestas does not yet have details on it or whether it was embedded, etc.

Excavations are continuing under field director Delbert Gilbow, graduate student at Washington State University, Pullman, who will use the study as the subject of his dissertation. Dr. Carl Gustafson, zoologist from Washington State University, is also continuing to work on the site. Students who helped earlier, however, have returned to school, so work is proceeding slowly. Another participant on the site has been Washington State Historic and Archaeological Preservation Officer Jeanne Welch.

Work now is concentrated in a 2-by-2 meter pit, exposing the skull of the mastodon. A series of pumps (provided by the Navy at Sen. Henry Jackson's request) and sumps enables the excavators to wash away the muck, in a closed, recycling system.

Many visitors have come to the site (though nothing like the 20,000 reported for Ozette this summer), including a crew from National Geo- there is a small fee charged to help cover the costs of insurance for the project. A local bank donated $500 to the project to help fence off the site, etc.

The Manis Mastodon Site has been nominated to the National Register as a national historical site. Mrs. Krestas has generously offered to keep SCA readers posted on developments at the site, which should be of considerable interest in filling in our knowledge of PaleoIndian hunting techniques.
After Governor Brown's recent call for a celebration of the 400th anniversary of Francis Drake's landing in the San Francisco Bay region, the director of UC Berkeley's Bancroft library had what has been previously identified as the only archaeological artifact from Drake's voyage, a "Plate of Brass" recovered in 1936 by Mr. Beryl Shinn, subjected to a number of metallurgical tests. After these tests, metallurgist Cyril Smith concluded that the plate was a modern forgery. Smith reported not only that the plate contained too little copper or lead to be 16th century brass but that it appeared to have been formed by modern rolling methods rather than hammering. Thomas Barnes, a UC Berkeley historian, speculated that UC officials might have concocted a hoax to fool a gullible professor. (Los Angeles Times, 7/28/77).

However, following the announcement that the "Drake hoax had been uncovered," Shinn (when UC officials had erroneously reported deceased) reaffirmed his belief that the plate was genuine and recalled the circumstances of discovery on Pt. San Quentin near Corte Madera (San Francisco Examiner & Chronicle, 7/31/77).

Controversy has surrounded Drake's plate ever since Shinn picked it up in 1936. Another individual claims not only to have discovered the plate in 1933 near Drake's Bay but to have abandoned it on Pt. San Quentin. Various debates over where Drake did land, outside or within the San Francisco Bay, revolve around the circumstances and location of the plate discovery. Readers interested in reviewing this debate are directed to a special issue of California Historical Quarterly (Vol. 80, No. 2, Fall 1974) devoted entirely to examining the plate controversy and the scholarly disagreements surrounding Drake's landfall in California.

CLYDE KUHN 9/15/77

MIWOK CULTURAL CENTER DEDICATED

The new cultural center and museum at Chaw-se, Indian Grinding Rocks State Park near Pine Grove, Amador County, was dedicated on September 24th. Miwok leader Bill Franklin, who has been the prime mover of efforts to reconstruct the large ceremonial house and other Indian structures at the site, as well as the modern museum which is reminiscent of a dance house on the exterior, was host and master of ceremonies. Activities included dancing by the Miwok group which Franklin leads, and by a Clear Lake Pomo group; playing of the hand game; and a game of football, boys (2) against girls (1).

Speakers included local State Assemblyman Garamendi, Stephen Rios, Executive Secretary of the State Native American Heritage Commission, and Russell Cahill, new Director of the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

Cahill stressed in his talk that we must search out, preserve, and bring to the consciousness of people the story of the native Californians. The sites and remains are meager, he said, and the sites to interpret (their story) are less than adequate. This site is the first to be interpreted aside from Sutro's Hot springs.

Noting that Indians are not only men and women to which the native people returned for sustenance, he stated that, "To these people who have built this, we owe more than we can ever repay." We of European ancestry have lost some of the joy and energy that they had. We pledge ourselves and set as our goal to save sites, to sit down and listen to what the original people have to say.

Stephen Rios discussed a number of Native American sites which are threatened. At Auburn, where the roundhouse was built without a building permit, the county building inspector has said it is not up to the standards of the building code, and will have to be destroyed. The Native American Heritage Commission is working to save the roundhouse. At Coso Sacred Hot Springs, the traditional origin place for the people of the southern Owens Valley, BLM is drilling a geothermal well 2 miles away, and native peoples are prevented from using the springs for healing. They are concerned that the well-drilling will dry up and destroy the sacred hot springs.

Rios also noted that Lake Collins and Shasta Lake are at low levels because of drought. It is feared that with exposure of burials, pot-hunters, grave-robbers, and vandals will be digging up the graves. He appealed for support to stop the destruction of Native American cultural heritage.

FIRE ENDANGERS PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE IN GRAND CANYON

"Park service officials speculate that a boater hiked into Rampart Cave, about 60 miles east of Las Vegas, near the bottom of the Grand Canyon in early July, 1976, climbed over a barbed wire fence to get into the sealed cave and started a fire in Shasta ground sloth dung 12,000 years old. According to the park service, the dung was not of good quality but of good quantity and of good quality. Rampart Cave is also known to contain fossilized bones, including remains of an extinct goat. After the fire was discovered, park service officials entered the cave but were turned back by smoke and heat.

"Fire fighting was complicated by pleas from scientists concerned about the method used to extinguish the blaze-water would stir dung from different ages out of its proper layer, and fire-fighting chemicals would alter the dung's chemical characteristics. Fire fighters tried to pump carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide into the cave to stop the blaze but had little success as oxygen kept in from other openings. When they finally began to apply water, the top of the cave started to collapse. With Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration workers using breathing apparatus, the cave was entered and sealed on July 20. It was reopened in January and the area was still filled with smoke. Workers installed a fireproof blanket and reused the cave."

In mid-March, they reopened the cave and found only one small hot spot after which the cave was re-sealed and more carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide was pumped in. In late June, Paul Martin accompanied park rangers and mine inspectors to the cave, and at that time, since no smoke or heat was found, the fire was declared extinguished.

"There is no way of telling, but we estimate over half the dung is left," a park service spokesman said."

LOS ANGELES TIMES, 6/21/77 & 6/29/77
THE Avocationalists»«

NEW AVOCATIONAL EDITOR ANDERSON REQUESTS NEWS

We welcome Bob Anderson as our new Avocational Editor, replacing Marlan Parks in the position. Bob, who has stepped down as President of the Santa Clara County Archaeological Society after two successful years in that post, sends the following request to avocational members:

"As Avocational Editor I'm requesting all avocational groups in California and Western Nevada to include me, directly, in their newsletter mailing lists. Without this input we will lose our chance to exchange our good ideas, our successes, and our breakthroughs. Thank you.

BOB ANDERSON
2178 Foxworthy Ave.
San Jose, CA 95124"

Bob also forwarded the following item from the Santa Clara County Archaeological Society newsletter, The Trade Read:

"San Jose Marks Its 200th Year. The San Jose Bicentennial "Tapestry in Talent" attracted several thousand spectators and participants. The Santa Clara County Archaeological Society booth was one of the most interesting at the two day affair. The reason for the great attraction to the archaeology booth was the working dig (demonstration) that was taking place in situ and the interesting display of artifacts from the West Valley College Anthropology Department. There were also displayed, photographs of the Society working at the Holiday Inn site. Pamphlets were available to interested persons explaining the goals and objectives of the Society. The pamphlets had a membership form on the back page. Results? Many more thousands of people now know of the existence of the Santa Clara County Archaeological Society. Several hundred people took the pamphlet and several people signed up on the spot."

THE TRADE READ 8/77

LAKE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGIST APPOINTED

The Lake County Planning Department applied for a nine-month C.E.T.A. grant earlier this year in order to fund the position of County Archaeologist. Confirmation of the grant was received by the Planning Department in June. Roger Werner was hired for the position.

The position of County Archaeologist will involve the following duties: (1) Review of Archaeological Impact Reports prepared for Lake County agencies; (2) Review of archaeological proposals for cost estimates associated with county projects; (3) Performance of spot surveys for various county agencies; (4) Creation of a predictive model for ascertaining the archaeological sensitivity of county project areas.

It is emphasized that the County Archaeologist will not be required to make determinations of effect/no adverse effect or determinations of site significance. He will recommend whether or not a professional archaeologist be retained to accomplish these duties.

Roger Werner received his B.A. in history from Belknap College, New Hampshire, and has had two years field and laboratory experience in archaeology working under Dr. David A. Frederickson at Sonoma State College. Part of this experience was spent as an intern for the Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento. He is currently seeking classified graduate status in Sonoma State's recently established Master's Program in Cultural Resource Management.

Mr. Werner is interested in any comments regarding the position of County Archaeologist. If any persons have any ideas on how this position can best be performed, please write to:

ROGER WERNER
7/77
The Anthropology Laboratory
Sonoma State College
1601 East Cotati Avenue
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

HOLIDAY INN, SAN JOSE:

Field work at the Holiday Inn site (CA:SC1:128) in San Jose ended on July 9 when the remains of 40 human skeletons were reinterred during an 8 hour funeral ceremony on the banks of the Guadalupe River. Sixteen of the skeletons represented intact or partially intact burials recovered during the salvage excavations at the site, while the remaining materials were recovered from the sifting of a 750 cubic yard bulldozer backfill pile. One of the intact individuals was a fifteen year old female, who was buried with olivella shell beads, abalone Big Head pendants, and whistles made out of golden eagle and giant condor bones. The remains of two large prehistoric earth ovens or burned house pits were also uncovered, immediately below several of the burials. A rich assortment of Spanish/Mexican, Chinese and Anglo-American artifacts were additionally recovered, in association with trash pits, house foundations, parking lot layers and other historic features. The sifting of the bulldozer backfill pile and the initial excavations were directed by Joe Winter, while the final excavations were directed by Rob Edwards. An interpretive report describing the full range of prehistoric and historic components at the site will be published late next spring.

JOE WINTER 8/2/77

GLASSOW UNDERTAKES VANDENBERG INVESTIGATION

Mike Glassow, UC Santa Barbara and SCA Southern Vice-President reports that he has begun archaeological investigations on Vandenberg Air Force Base, under contract with the National Park Service. "Phase I of the project involved an intensive survey of five parcels of land where construction of Space Shuttle facilities has been proposed," Mike reports. "No sites were discovered. Phase II, in progress, involves conceiving a data recovery program to mitigate the effects of widening road-cuts through three sites. The mitigation project itself is Phase III and will be started (hopefully) next June... Bobby Greenwood has tentatively agreed to collaborate with me in the mitigation project."

MICHAEL A. GLASSOW 8/2/77
The Orange County Environmental Management Agency in mid-August forwarded the May 24, 1977 resolution of the Board of Supervisors concerning cultural and scientific resources, Resolution No. 77-866, Archaeology/Paleontology Policy in Land Development Proposed Policies. Although 6 months late, its contents may be of interest to SCA members who have not earlier received a detailed account.

The Board of Supervisors, having received the "Report on Cultural/Scientific Resources for Orange County," authorized its distribution to interested parties. It resolved that its goal in processing development permits involving archaeological and paleontological resources is:

"All reasonable and proper steps shall be taken to achieve the preservation of archaeological and paleontological remains, or in the alternate, their recovery, identification, and analysis, so that their scientific and historical values are preserved." This goal should be reached by one or more of the following methods for archaeological resources: literature and records research; surface surveys; subsurface surveys to determine significance and extent (all of the foregoing to be paid by the project sponsor); observation during grading by professional archaeologists (paid by sponsor or provided by professionals on a volunteer basis at their option as determined by the project decision making body); preservation by maintaining in an undisturbed condition (by project sponsor when preservation can be accomplished in accordance with existing laws and regulations relating to development of property or through reasonable project design or by the County or other public agency in the form of property rights acquisition when preservation would impose an unreasonable hardship on the project sponsor); or preservation by excavation and salvage in a scientific manner (paid for by the County, and the total cost thereof funded by building permit fees).

The Environmental Management Agency Director is to accept the work of archaeologists and paleontologists who have been certified by the Planning Commission as qualified.

The Planning Commission is to certify archaeologists qualified to perform the work; decisions may be appealed to the Board for final decision. Professionals must be demonstrated to meet the minimum qualifications set forth by the National Park Service or Society of Professional Archaeologists (or the L.A. County Museum of Natural History in the case of paleontologists).

All artifacts and fossils recovered at County expense become property of the County, and will be stored and/or further disposed of by the Orange County Historical Commission.

The Board also resolved that "the manner of preservation of historical resources, including archaeological and paleontological, is referred to the Orange County Historical Commission and the County Planning Agency for a joint report on (1) the feasibility of undertaking a historical element for the Orange County General Plan; (2) the scope of such a plan; (3) the recommended means for accomplishing the preparation if undertaken; and (4) the probable time and cost for the preparation if undertaken."

The Board also directed that a job description for a Planner III position with responsibility for archaeological and paleontological resource preservation be prepared. The position of Cultural/Scientific Resource Planner is currently being decided on from among applications submitted during September to the County Personnel Department.

"ISHI COUNTRY" APPEAL MADE

The University of California Press, in an advertisement for Ishi in Two Worlds, makes an appeal to the public to write their representatives in Washington urging preservation of the area:

"Ishi Country is 50,000 acres of roadless wilderness area at the foot of Northern California's Mount Lassen...An area of rich natural beauty 'unlike any other in the national parks and wilderness system'(1), Ishi Country has now fallen prey to the dangers of pollution and destruction by off-road vehicles.

"Much of the area is steep and rough and the thin soil erodes easily. Pollution, litter, and erosion are becoming more and more common due to increasing use by hunters and others penetrating deeper into the area with their two-wheeled and four-wheel vehicles.

"Kingsley Cave, the site of both rich archaeological discoveries and the final massacre of the Yahi tribe is now being degraded by tourists. Ignoring signs posted by the U.S. Forest Service, amateur archaeologists and souvenir seekers regularly violate the Antiquities Act by pouring through the thin, ashy soil of the cave floor, searching for artifacts. The Lassen trail, used by perhaps half of the settlers heading toward California in the 1849 Gold Rush is now being torn apart by countless four-wheel drive vehicles.

"In 1975 Ishi Country was included as a possible candidate for study under the Wilderness Act, but was removed from the list. The Mill-Deer Creek Unit Land Use Plan was announced in 1975, but in 1976 was rescheduled for completion 'in three to four years.'

"Ishi Country cannot wait three to four years for protection. The destruction is going on now.

"And now is the time for firm measures to be taken. Now before the scenic, historical, archaeological, and wild life values are permanently destroyed. You can help save Ishi Country by writing your Senate/Congressional representatives and requesting immediate action be taken to preserve this land of riches. Ishi was the living bridge between two worlds. Now is the time to help save his country—on both sides of the last wild Indian.'"
UPDATE ON DISCOVERY AT THE LATTIMER SITES, PALA INDIAN RESERVATION

Ron May has sent in further information on the excavation of a human burial on the Pala Indian Reservation on the land of Paulie and Dan Lattimer, which was reported in the July Newsletter (page 7). Paulie Lattimer, a Cupeno Indian, and Atty. Barbara Karshmer of California Indian Legal Services brought in Ron and a team of archaeologists and museum people to assist them in the discovery, since she believed that the buried individual influenced her because there was something which needed to be known among the living.

"The Indian Health Services provided a backhoe and an operator to strip away about 4 feet of sand, just above the remains. An Environmental Management Specialist from the County of San Diego, Party Byrne, who volunteered his labor, assisted in the clearing and wall clearing. A soil column was removed to further study the geologic deposition processes and test for microscoria. Mr. Dan Lattimer, Mr. Laurie Orange, Ms. Paulie Lattimer, and Mr. Wayne Tyson were supervised by Ms. Rose Tyson and Ron May in the excavation of the remains. At least 40 residents of the reservation watched along the situelines, gave helpful advice, and one later provided a generator and flood lamps so it went into the evening.

"The context is river sand alluvium along the San Luis Rey River on the bank just south of Pala. Three major natural geologic strata were involved. The upper two layers are fine and coarse alluvium, comprised of many finer layers of hydraulically sorted material. The lower layer consists of large river worn cobbles and boulders. The burial was excavated into the lower layer from the bottom of the second layer and filled with finer organic humus and coarse river sand. Six sherds of Palomar Brown type Pison Brown Ware were found in the fill and associated with the burial. The upper two layers filled over the burial and no evidence of midden was found.

"The surface of the upper layer of fine sand has an adobe structure on it which was known to have been built by a German in the late 19th century. This would suggest that the burial dates considerably before that time, but probably no earlier than the ceramic period or San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1500 to 1670). No dates will be run on the remains since there are no available funds.

"The individual was identified as a female in her mid-fifties, of rather tall stature, somewhat within the index of La Jolla skeletal material (dating before A.D. 1000), and bears evidence of having had many children. The feet were missing, but there is no evidence of trauma. No offerings were found within the remains. It was oriented on a northwest-southeast axis with the body slightly flexed on the left side and the head to the northwest.

"Paulie Lattimer will be assisting Rose Tyson in measuring the remains and making finer observations at Palomar College throughout this summer and fall. She may be assisted by several Pala residents who are earning degrees and certificates in dental studies at Palomar.

RON MAY 8/2/77

CHATSWORTH HILLS SITES REPORTED

The Valley View (Northridge area) for August 17 reports in an article by Dave Whittier on sites near Oat orch and Stoney Point. Local organizations have been trying to save the sandstone boulder formations for development as a public park.

One site, on the Rocketdyne and NASA test site at Burro Flats, closed to the public because of government security restrictions, contains elaborate pictographs. Another contained 40 cairns, excavated by Edwin Walker of the Southwest Museum in 1939. Under the cairns were broken stone bowls, manos, metates, and secondary cremations. The third area mentioned was that of a sizeable village at the foot of Santa Susanna Pass near Stoney Point. Louis Tartaglia of the Northridge Archaeological Center at Cal State Northridge was interviewed on this site, and gave it as his opinion that it seemed to have been inhabited from 4 to 5 months a year, since stone hearths, beads, grave yard and food preparation materials were found there, while in the surrounding hills there seem to be numerous satellite sites where only manos and metates have been found. Seventeen sites, including the cairn site, lie within 3 miles of Stoney point. Radiocarbon dates have not been obtained on the sites.

Valley View 8/7/77, pages 1,5

ISSUE IN ARCHAEOLOGY PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

Persons involved in public archaeology will be particularly interested in a publication of the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, entitled Issues in Archaeology, according to Nancy Walter. The publication focuses on federal legislation and what is happening now, and includes such topics as federal project planning (Corps of Engineers; U.S. Forest Service Cultural Resources Project); significance, national standards; professional competence, variation, and problems with historic preservation officers; which affect the Council's review process.

The 60+ page publication is available free from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005. (Nancy recommends using letterhead stationary if available, and says to ask for Report Special Issue, March-April-May 1977, Volume V, No. 2-3, "Issues in Archaeology."

PLEASE STOP DESTROYING CALIFORNIA'S PAST

...is the title of a new, attractive public brochure which has been prepared by the California Region of the U.S. Forest Service. A substantial number (printed in color on both sides folded 9" by 16" glossy sheet) will be available for distribution from the 17 National Forests and more than 60 Ranger Districts within a few months. In the meantime, CRA members and other interested persons may receive a copy upon request from the Regional Archaeologist, U.S. Forest Service, 650 Sansome Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

DONALD S. MILLER 8/1/77
A recent issue of the Bureau of Land Management's BLM Newsbeat contains an article on Indian representations of horses and riders in some California desert locations. The article says in part:

"James S. Benton, of Baker, a retired teacher and student of archeology, has researched the horse and rider motif on petroglyphs (paintings on rocks) and has found a stylistic development from a very crude, almost deer-like appearance in 1750 (among the Navajos) to skillfully drawn bronco riders in the early 1900's."

"It is difficult to assign a date to the pictures," Benton said. "Dates from associated archeological facts in nearby midden deposits are questionable, but these are often the only clues available for estimating dates. Often historical records, diaries and letters can be aligned to help support otherwise unsupported data."

"It is through the use of historical records, such as the record of Father Garces and the notes that he made of his journey that I am willing to say that a picture found near Baker represents his visit in 1776."

"Horse and rider petroglyphs may be seen near Shooshone in Loyo County. They represent a more advanced art style. The riders are seated, arms akimbo, reins are indicated and the riders are wearing hats. The riders' legs are not shown or not shown clearly. The horses are running but their legs are not bent.

"Horse and rider petroglyphs in the Kern River valley show the riders from the side, arms bent and holding reins. These are believed to have been made during the early mining period of 1855 to 1870. The horses and riders are stick figures, while at Shooshone, the Baker area and at Chemehuevi Reservation the animals are fuller bodied."

A caption to a picture on the same page states, "Bona Johnson, formerly an archeologist at BLM's El Centro Office in southern California and now at Yuma, spotted this horse intaglio from the air. It is about 24 feet long and about 12 feet high, and shows a highly unusual amount of skill in portrayal. Johnson said weathering and erosion of the intaglio indicate it is old. The intaglio is located near a route used by de Anza during his expeditions in 1774-76. More precise information about the site cannot be given. Disclosure of the location probably would lead to destruction."

BLM NEWSBEAT

Calendar

November 14-16  "Pan American Conference on the Forensic Applications of Anthropology, Dentistry, Medicine and Paleopathology," sponsored by Inform, the International Reference Organization in Forensic Medicine and Sciences. Information from Ms. G. Baker, M.D., editor, Laboratory, St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, Kansas 67214 or Thomas T. Moguchi, M.D., Office of the Chief Medical Examiner-Gorner, Los Angeles, 90033.


EAST MOJAVE DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bureau of Land Management has distributed copies of the East Mojave Draft Management Framework Plan, containing the area manager's recommendations, and dated September 15, 1977. Public hearings were held during the last week in September in Riverside, Needles, and Baker, to clarify the plan for interested persons. The next step is for the District Manager in Riverside to make his decisions, completing the management framework plan process.

The major recommendations of the plan include retention of the present East Mojave National Environment Area designation and boundary, designation of 4 Wilderness Study Areas (New York Mountains, Fluorescent Mountains, Providence Mountains, and 6 Outstanding Natural Areas (Lava Beds-Cinder Cones, Woods Mtns, Castle Mountains-Indian Spring, Wild Horse Canyon, Cima Dome, and Kelso Dunes, the latter two already so classed). The eastern third of the Granite Mtns, is recommended as a Research Natural Area, and 20 of the 36 Representative Wildlife Habitats are listed as to be preserved and protected by Wilderness, O.N.A., or Research Natural Area Management.

For recreation purposes, expansion of Mid Hills and construction of 4 new campgrounds, and of the regional portion of the "Desert Trails" are recommended, with continuation of existing routes and trails and the protected area, and a comprehensive interpretive program, recreation guide and sign system. Competitive events in the Ivanpah Lake area would be continued if the recommendations are followed.

Grazing and mineral exploration and development are recommended to continue, including oil and gas leasing in Ivanpah Valley, sodium and potassium in Ivanpah, Lanfair and Pinto Valleys. Utility corridors (Piute Range, Granite Mtns, Castle Mtns, Mesquite Range, Pinto Mtns, near Goffs) and exchanges are contemplated for Lanfair and Pinto Valleys.

Cultural resource recommendations are summarized as a designation of Wild Horse Mesa as a Research Natural Area primarily for cultural resources, nomination of the Old Government Road as a National Historic Landmark, and of 45 properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Evaluative excavation of 15 archaeological sites, and development of an interpretive program for 7 sites are also recommended. The cultural resources are not identified in the Plan, other than as including an extensive concentration of petroglyphs and pictographs, and a major segment of the historic Mojave road.

Anyone having written comments on the plan should send them, including reasons for his/her conclusions, to the BLM:

Riverside District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, CA 92507.

8
Although work slows down in the summer on the desert, it does not completely stop. Chris Drover is continuing his work on the Croneese Lake sites approximately 40 miles east of Barstow. Jim Benton stopped excavating his roasting pit sites near Mountain Pass but will continue with them in the fall with an antiquities permit. Wilson Turner from Whittier, through Rio Hondo College and funding by Earthwatch of Asherst, Mass., spent 6 weeks recording approximately 5000 rock art elements in the Black Canyon area of the Mojave Desert. He was assisted by 10-21 students. Turner indicates that there is much more in the way of rock art than he previously had imagined to be in the area. Originally Turner planned to complete his work in one summer, but now he feels it will take at least two, probably three, summers more. Robert Heizer and Campbell Grant worked with Turner for the first week of the project.

David Hanna and John R. Cook of Archaeological Systems Management, Inc., San Diego, have been awarded a contract to evaluate a 15,000-square mile test area from Blythe to Victorville as part of the Sunders Desert Nuclear Power Project. The area of study is roughly from Barstow on the north to Palm Springs on the south. A statistical model is being prepared which will generate units to be surveyed and will be used in assessing cultural resource impact in the proposed study and corridor areas.

Mark Sutton, who works directly for the military as a civilian archaeologist, is continuing his work at Edwards Air Base near Palmdale. He indicates that he is finding material and sites which may be related to other "early man" sites in the Mojave Desert.

John Alsazatia-Petheo, formerly of Santa Ana Community College, has accepted a teaching position at Cerro Coso College in Ridgecrest, where he is planning to continue his work with the Lake Manix and other early man complexes. John completed his M.A. on the East Rim site, a Lake Manix Complex site near the Calico Early Man site.

The Calico Early Man site antiquity permit was renewed for an additional year. Fred Budinger, Jr., under the direction of Dee Simpson, has been accepting volunteers on weekdays all summer. The volunteer program will hopefully be in full swing by October when temperatures begin to drop.

George Air Base has contracted with a group of Southern California archaeologists to survey a portion of the Mojave B Range of China Lake Naval Weapons Center. The Air Force has plans to create a new bombing and gunnery range near the Pilot Knob-Superior Valley area. At least one historic gold-mining era town, Copper City, is known to be located in the area of proposed impact. Several other sites, including villages and petroglyph locations, are known in the area and will be considered by the surveying archaeologists and the Air Force for National Register potential.

Jay and Sherilee von Werhof of Imperial Valley Museum have completed a report entitled, "Archaeological Survey of the Yuma Basin, Imperial County." This report results from a survey which they began in 1975 and ended early this year, locating 145 sites within the study area. The von Werhofs are continually surveying portions of Imperial County in their efforts to write the prehistory of the Southeast Desert area.

Eric Ritter's Desert Planning Staff archaeologists have finished surveying the Panamint Mountain and Darwin Mountain Planning Units and have moved their efforts to the Burea Planning Unit which is sandwiched between Death Valley National Monument and the Inyo National Forest, between California and Nevada.

UC Riverside and R. Nelson Leonard, III, are planning to excavate a Vanyume site along the Mojave River this fall. This would be the first such site to be systematically excavated and analyzed.

Jan Townsend and Russell Kaldenberg are preparing an Activity Plan for the Squaw Spring National Register Archaeological District near Red Mountain. The Activity Plan is a design which will allow management the opportunity to understand the significance of the sites in terms of natural resource values, scientific values, and Native American values. A mapping firm was awarded a contract to map all known sites within a one-square mile section. More than 80 site elements (loci) were identified and mapped. The plan also proposes specific steps which could be taken to protect the values of the sites. These sites are in constant danger of destruction due to active mining, prospecting, rockhounding, OFF activities, pothunting, camping, and hunting. Since this is the first Activity Plan to be done on BLM land in California in archaeology, it will be used as a model for management in the future.

R. Large Ball of White Rock Valley is recording petroglyphs on the Coldstone Trackin, Station. One series of petroglyphs which appear to be slowly being destroyed due to its easy access and a number of portable stoves is proposed as an employee park so that it will be constantly watched by the patrolling security guards.

Richard Weaver is presently surveying the Wild Horse Mesa area near Essex, an area where approximately 200 sites have been recorded in the past five years. Weaver will be submitting his results to the State Historic Preservation Office as a National Register nomination.

Anyone having any information regarding research on the California Desert, please send it to:

RUSSELL L. KALDENBERG 9/7/77
2111 Malena Avenue
Barstow, CA 92311
As Chairperson of the 1977 Contract Committee, I would like to appeal to everyone who has had problems of a contractual nature to send copies of problem contracts and a summary of the encountered problems to the SCA Contract Committee. To those of you who have not had such problems, please send a sample contract to the committee so that we may compare problem and non-problem contracts. If you do not with the amount of money or the contractor to be identified, please black-line out that information, since it has no effect upon the goals of the committee. Please, though, identify whether the contract is for a public agency or a private firm. Since I have been primarily involved with private lands archaeology, my task is to evaluate aspects of private-firm contracts. Ann Louise, the other Contract Committee member, has worked with federal contracts in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. She will evaluate federal contracts and will come up with a definitive compendium on federal aspects of contracts and contract negotiations.

Because most of us have been trained in science and social science, but are now involved in business, it behooves us as a profession to understand better the mechanisms by which contracts are negotiated, carried out, solidified, appealed, understood, and misconstrued. Many of us have had problems working without contracts where small-scale jobs have had to be done quickly—only to find out that the magnitude of the effort was much greater than anticipated and outside the scope of "project understanding." One of the questions asked by this committee will be, "When is a contract necessary?" It will be the committee's goal to explore two types of contracts and contract procedures: those encountered in the private sector, and those of public agencies. While the committee is just now attempting to define the ultimate process by which it will come up with a comprehensive work on contracts, it cannot do it alone. Send any information to:

Russell L. Kaldenberg

p/o B.L.M. or 31111 Balsa Ave.
851 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311

Along with the contracts also summarize what you feel are your biggest problems encountered in understanding or writing a contract, and fulfilling your obligations. Several people have already sent examples of problem contracts. Some of the questions thus far raised have been, "When do I need insurance?" "When do I hire Native American as an observer?" "How much do I charge the client for Native American help?" "Can I demand a retainer of 25%?" "When do I need an attorney?" "What is considered to be a breach of contract?" "What happens if I seriously underbid a job because of bad information?", and so on....

I hope that the Contract Committee will be able to produce an end product which will make it less likely that...difficulties from contract inadequacies will happen one, two, or five years from now. Any instances of problem contract negotiations will be appreciated.

(Ex. Note: Space requirements made it necessary to eliminate a case history of problems resulting from an inadequate contract, from the above article. Russ will, however, appreciate your contributions to the Committee's knowledge of possible contract-induced pitfalls.)

Russell L. Kaldenberg 9/17/77

CALL FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION AND PROPER ARTIFACT CURATION

An excerpt from a review of The Adena People, written by William H. Marquardt of the University of Missouri, and appearing in the recent edition of American Anthropologist (Vol. 76, No. 5, Sep 1977), makes two important points which the author feels are important for the future of American archaeology:

"If we are to make further progress in understanding prehistoric cultural developments and interactions, serious efforts must be made (1) to preserve more archaeological sites as we have in the past, and (2) to curate properly the artifacts and other data now being accumulated.

"Lindsey is a wonderful thing. Probably all of us would carry out our archaeological studies differently had we but a second chance. Many of our time-honored ceramic types and time sequences would be different had sites been sampled more systematically; archaeological research would have been oriented toward different questions had we had adequate data on the American prehistoric past; interpretations of prehistoric subsistence strategies would be different had we had knowledge of techniques commonly in use among earlier people; and interregional and international processes were as important to a full understanding of prehistoric cultures as were changes in, say, mortuary practices or ceramic technology."

"It is clear that our conception of Adena has changed radically as rediscovers techniques have become more sophisticated and as we have asked different questions of the archaeological record. Today we see Adena as an ideological system which probably played a significant role in interregional exchange and communication networks. If we ask other questions of our data in the future, an even different picture of Adena may emerge. But with the tremendous increase in government-funded land modification projects, the archaeological record is disappearing at an alarming rate. If we are to have any hope of increasing the productivity and methodology as much as in the next generation as we have in the past generation, we must develop mitigative strategies that call for, whenever possible, the preservation, rather than the extensive excavation of archaeological sites."

"The second point I wish to make is related to the first, but deserves special emphasis. We collect more data now than in the past because there are more archaeologists, there is more money for archaeology, and there are more kinds of information considered essential by archaeologists. The increased mass of artifacts and supplementary scientific data is creating serious storage problems and information retrieval logjams at many institutions today because of inadequate attention to curation. Our scholarly responsibilities do not end with competent excavation, laboratory analysis, and publication of results. We must properly curate the artifacts and data so that future scholars may reassess our findings from different perspectives. The future of American archaeology does not turn on Taylor's opinion of Weob or on Binford's opinion of Griffin, but on our opinion of ourselves as responsible scholars."
GENERAL CLEARINGHOUSE MEETING SUMMARY

On June 4, a meeting for SCA District Clearinghouse Coordinators was held at Fresno City College. Districts 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14 were represented, while District 15 submitted a written report. Also present were representatives of several Regional Offices and NICPA. General items of discussion were: delineation of Clearinghouse roles and Memorandum of Agreement; local archaeological membership; accountability of Coordinators and their selection; relations with Regional Offices; SFO Conference of Status of California Archaeology; Annual Meeting and role of Clearinghouse; Native American Heritage Commission and role of Clearinghouses; Regional Research Centers, Internships and Clearinghouses; Clearinghouse boundaries and new Clearinghouses; the Butte easement situation; and Clearinghouse reports.

Since most Clearinghouses are attempting to coordinate their boundaries with the Regional Offices, it was suggested that several Clearinghouses be split. New Clearinghouses were proposed for San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo and Inyo-Wono Counties. It was requested that SCA members with opinions on the proposed splits should contact members of the Executive Board.

JOB WINTER 8/2/77

CLEARINGHOUSE SPLIT APPROVED

A division of the SCA Clearinghouse for the South Central Coastal region has been made at the September 10 Executive Board meeting of the SCA, on the basis that this recognizes what has already been an operating arrangement. Charles Ellis will be Clearinghouse Coordinator of the new District 15, San Luis Obispo County. His address is 1973 Avalon Street, San Luis Obispo, 93401.

All future realignments will be postponed until an evaluation of Clearinghouse functions is completed.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

As described in the May Executive Board meeting minutes (July Newsletter), the SCA has entered into an agreement with the California Environmental Intern Program to provide a $1000 internship to aid in developing a grant proposal for an SCA-related research design. The purpose of the grant is to support research-based archaeology and cultural resource management in the state.

The exact form of the design will be developed by the intern, working with the Northern and Southern Vice-Presidents as institutional support—but one possibility involves the development of a regional research station in one of the Clearinghouses, which would provide expertise in environmental, economic and artifactual analyses for consultants working in research management in the area. The specifics of the intern program are now being worked out by the California Environmental Intern Program, and will soon be available to SCA members.

Application date for the internship is Oct. 1. The intern selected will be reported in the Newsletter. The intern will work for approximately two months on the SCA proposal. Applicants for the internship may be referred also to other CEIP projects for the coming year, even if they are not selected as the SCA intern.

JOB WINTER 8/2/77

APPLICATION FORMS FOR NEW DIRECTORY LISTINGS

Consultants wishing to be listed in the 1978 SCA Directory of Archaeologists may write to James Rock (Klamath National Forest, 1215 South Main, Yreka, CA 96097) for application forms. These membership forms should be returned with a 25¢ listing fee to the SCA Business Office (Dept. of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634), which is designed to help cover costs of directory production.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, Sept. 10, 1977

Berkeley — at the Frydckinsons'

Present: Joe Winter, Dave Friedrickson, Mike Glassow, Paul Chance, Nancy Walter, Jane Gothold, Ed Edwards, Paul Hampson, Clyde Kuhn, Dudley Varner, Marcia Wire.

OLD BUSINESS:
1. Committee reports

Most persons who have been contacted regarding committees have responded favorably. Legal & Political Affairs will be chaired by Mary Brown. Illicit Antiquities will be chaired by Keith Dixon. Joanne Leonard has been contacted for Public Relations. Dennis O'Neil has been contacted and is interested in SCA involvement in the certification programs available throughout the state. Roger Kelley has
been contacted to work with Miley Holman in Archives. Claude Warren has been contacted to chair the Historical Archaeology Committee. The Nominations committee will have Russ Kaldenberg as Southern California chairman, and EJ Kandler, as Northern California chairman.

Rob Edwards reported that the membership forms have gone out in the mail, and that after November he will not be able to continue to chair the Membership Committee. Marcia Wire reported that at the moment her records for mailing indicate a total of 590 on the mailing list of whom 575 are shown as paid up and 217 as unpaid. Business Office update indicates 456 paid, 140 unpaid. The lag between mailing list, business office, and treasurer was discussed along with the ballot and renewal forms. It was emphasized that the ballot and renewal forms must go out together so that the process of checking membership with vote would be easier. The suggestion was made that the Nominations committee work closely with Jane Gothold and the Business office. The suggestions was also made that the Business Office and Jane Gothold contact one of the direct mail services to find out what costs would be involved if the label responsibility were to be turned over to a direct mail service.

Paul Hampson reported that he had received the Environmental Policy Committee material from Bobby Greenwood. Paul reported on the L-15 letters have been received on L-15, as have telephone calls. The San Francisco sewer project has also generated a lot of letters and calls. The San Francisco government is taking a straight historical look at the sewer project, not an anthropological one. The attitude appears to be that if the structure involved was or is mentioned in the history books it is no longer considered significant. The project appears to be object-oriented and in the material written up so far, the prehistoric aspect has been totally left out. The City of S.P. has not been responsive to professional review and feels that they have been "ripped off" since the consultants that were involved were not responsive to the standards involved. Rob Edwards mentioned that he had sent a copy of his letter to the City of San Francisco to SOPA. After discussion, it was decided that the executive board should let SAA, SOPA, and the Advisory Council know the attitude regarding a statement of concern from SCA. It was noted that Garland Gordon will send copies of all information. H/a/p: That Joe Winter write an executive board letter to EPA (with copies to all concerned) which is a statement of extreme concern and request peer review situation for the City of San Francisco regarding the sewer project. The situation at Cooper-Molera and the necessity to gather data in order to aid the state with the problem also were discussed.

The Research and Development Committee was represented by its chairman, Clyde Kuhn. He has followed up the letters of interest sent to Joe Winter regarding A & D. Clyde reported that he would like the whole geothermal research area examined. Dave Fredrickson said that he would like to work with Clyde on that issue. It was pointed out that in some cases, areas of geothermal exploration are on private property which is surrounded by the U.S.P.S.

2. Clearinghouse Meeting Report

There was good representation for the meeting at Fresno. The meeting was of a general nature which included the delineation of roles, accountability of the clearinghouses, problems and possible solutions. The concept of the clearinghouse was discussed, and the fact that the concept needs to be redesigned. In the executive board discussion, defining the responsibility and functions as well as the historical reason for being was explored. It was noted at one point that SCA should feel good for a job well done and recognize that the State of California was now stepping in with funding and resources. While acknowledging that review and communication as well as research design still are necessary, the other activities are now covered by the state which means we may want to explore the possibility of a "new" name for the clearinghouse. Some aspects were considered important in terms of the future as the State Historic Preservation Office continues its growth. In the meantime, however, the board decided to: a) preserve the name of "SAA" and the S.C.A. counties clearinghouse be split into two distinct districts on the basis of what is already an established fact; and that all future clearinghouse realignments are under executive committee assessment.

Jim Bock has requested an aid to tie in each clearinghouse and the Directory. It was also decided that the next Newsletter will mention the "first" chance to get into the new Directory. H/a/p that the next Directory be issued by the summer of 1978 with membership forms district rated widely, and a listing fee asked to cover the printing costs.

3. Internship Program

There is an Oct. 1 deadline and the top five names will be submitted to the executive board at the Oct. 21 meeting in Berkeley (Dave Fredrickson's house). The ultimate decision as to who is chosen will be an executive board decision but the screening process will be forwarded to the Environmental Inter Program. Once the program is effective, several logistic problems will have to be worked out, and Paul Chace and Bill Sudia will maintain the October board meeting as many of the issues involved concern where the selected interns live.

4. Publications

Gary Breschini had sent a title for a series to the board for approval. He was asking for a series on Method and Theory in California, and a companion series on Cultural Resource Management. As discussion concluded, the consensus was that we should have one series, not two, and that it should be Occasional Papers. A subcommittee was formed to stay after the executive board meeting and consider the problem of how to investigate what a paper says and to examine Paul Chace's paper on Escalante. The subcommittee consists of Joe Winter, Paul Chace, Jane Gothold, Clyde Kuhn, and Dave Fredrickson.

5. Butte Case No. 2 (Mud Creek Canyon)

Keith Johnson is/was having a problem with the lawyers in the current Butte county case. In some of the final papers seen, the SCA would under an easement deed by the authority to supervise any work done on the area within the easement. Paul Chace sent out a letter; a copy of Easement deed passed around. H/a/p That the adopted policy of easement deed be used where practical within the State of California.

6. State Historic Preservation Office

The SHPO conference which was to be held sometime this fall has been delayed by the replacement of Mr. Rhodes by Russell Cahill. There is a new need to go to Sacramento. Background research needs
to be done on the state problems involved. One major problem is that communications out of the State—i.e., SEPO, is not the best. SCA wants to cooperate with SEPO but does not want it to be a one-way street.

7. In-House Campus Archaeology

Joe Winter may send out the letters to the Chancellors' offices with copies to the Presidents of all UC, CSU, and CSC campuses.

8. Data-Sharing Meetings

Southern Data-Sharing Meetings will be Oct. 15th at Pierce College. Bob Pence is making the local arrangements and Mike Glassow will have a mailing out soon soliciting the papers. A further mailing will go out with the agenda.

Northern Data Sharing will be at CSC, Sonoma, on Oct. 22nd, and Dave Fredrickson is making the arrangements. There will be a session on Cultural Resource Management, one on Research, and a shorter one on Native Americans.

9. Treasurer's Report

Jane Gothold gave a treasurer's report and arrangements. There will be a session on Cultural Resource Management, one on Research, and a shorter one on Native Americans.

Jane also pointed out that now that we are paying money for the Business Office to operate, forms are required quarterly along with social security payments noted as withheld and our portion enclosed. After much discussion on the pros and cons, it was decided that the work must be done.

Respectfully submitted,

RANCY PETERSON WALTER 9/15/77

The Society for California Archaeology, Inc. is a non-profit scientific and educational organization dedicated to promoting the interests of California archaeology. All statements in the Newsletter, published five or six times a year, do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the SCA unless said statements are signed by the Society's President and Executive Committee. All other statements are the opinions of the Editorial Staff or of the person(s) and/or organizations whose name appears below each statement.

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Editor: Marcia Wire, Dept. of Anthropology, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Standards of Historic Site Archaeology

The issue of historic archaeology, recording of sites, what to look for, etc., was discussed. Some of the issues involved resulted in the suggestion that the Historic Archaeology committee write a series of Newsletter columns on hints as well as "Do's" and "Don'ts".

2. IRS Form

Jane Gothold reported that she had received a letter from the IRS concerning form 5768. This is a new form about the lobbying law for tax-exempt organizations and gives the limit on expenses that can be used. After discussion and interpretation, the board decided that SCA would not have to file the new form since we do not fall into the category of using more than 50% of our budget for lobbying expenses.

3. Social Security Withholding

Jane also pointed out that now that we are paying money for the Business Office to operate, forms are required quarterly along with social security payments noted as withheld and our portion enclosed. After much discussion on the pros and cons, it was decided that the work must be done.

Respectfully submitted,

RANCY PETERSON WALTER 9/15/77

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SCHENK ARCHIVES

Schenk Archives, Treganza Museum, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132.
Politics &
Archaeology

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ODYSSEY III: UNCERTAINTY SURROUNDS FEDERAL CRM SYSTEM


"Existing federal programs dealing with our natural and historic heritage...have proliferated in a way that serves neither efficiency nor effectiveness, and they have sometimes impeded the preservationist efforts of states and private citizens," said President Carter in his Environmental Message. "...In the same message Carter announced "a thorough re-examination of existing federal programs dealing with our natural and historic heritage." I believe," Carter continued, "we should establish a comprehensive federal program, to be known as the National Heritage Trust, to identify, acquire and protect these resources; to provide for rapid acquisition of the most significant and endangered areas and examples of natural ecosystems; to protect areas already within federal jurisdiction; and to coordinate federal programs within states and private citizens more effectively. I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a National Heritage Trust proposal within 120 days."

While it hasn't yet received the national attention initiated by the President's government reorganization plan for energy, Carter has clearly taken the first steps toward restructuring the Federal legal and institutional system archaeologists and heritage preservationists have become familiar with over the past decade. In spite of the importance any changes in the prevailing Cultural Resource Management (CRM) system and the functions of the Federal system thereof would have upon the archaeological community, however, surprisingly little news on the Interior Department's reassessment of existing programs has leaked out.

According to the Los Angeles Times (August 24, 1977), the 100-member Interior Department task force charged with developing the proposal and conducting the reexamination called for in May will report to Carter on September 20th. Proposals and recommendations under study for "preserving national cultural and natural resources", the Times noted, include tax breaks for landowners allowing land in its natural condition, tax incentives for persons practicing and teaching folk crafts, tax breaks for landowners opening private trails to hikers, and the Federal purchase of scenic easements along rivers. The Times did not note, however, task force progress on its reassessment of the Federal CRM program or recommendations on the restructuring of the prevailing CRM establishment.

While the details of change may be for the present somewhat clouded, the wording of Carter's statement and his recent efforts to remodel the Federal Government's Executive Branch make the chances of widespread and comprehensive change in the Federal CRM system a near certainty.

The fact is, existing CRM programs are highly vulnerable to change. One reason for this vulnerability lies in the partisan nature of American politics. New presidents, especially those who replace incumbents of the opposing party, are obliged by circumstances to reinforce the image of change through a change in the two thousand or so politically appointed executives in the Federal bureaucracy. With the Carter administration, however, this shift in leadership is likely to be more extreme than it has been in many decades in light of the fact that the Democratic party returns to Executive control after two terms of deeply discredited Republican administration and in light of the fact that the Carter appointees will not, for the most part, be career Washington bureaucrats but parochials from Georgia or elsewhere in the national hinterland. Carter and his immediate advisors, it should be remembered, are Washington outsiders harboring a good deal of distrust of the bi-partisan Federal establishment in Washington.

In fact, almost immediately after entering office, Carter went to work reshaping the Executive Branch in fulfillment of election promises and in fulfillment of the reformer image which carried him to the White House.

Department of Energy

On August 2nd, Congress gave final approval to legislation requested by Carter to consolidate the Federal government's scattered energy functions into a Cabinet-level Department of Energy in one of the largest acts of reorganization in American governmental history. The new department absorbed the Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA), the Federal Energy Administration, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) and the energy functions of other cabinet departments, including the Interior Department. In submitting the legislation, however, Carter said specifically that the environmental regulations relating to energy "should not be the business of the new department." Many of the old agencies now incorporated in the Energy Department, such as ERDA and the FPC, have demonstrated a serious insensitivity to cultural resource conservation in the past and have poor records of compliance with existing CRM and other environmental regulations, a fact which portends many problems for the archaeological community in its future dealings with the new agency.

Along with adding a new agency to the Executive Branch, Carter has also devoted considerable effort to reorganizing one of the most important CRM agencies, the Department of Interior.

Reorganization at Interior

Carter began reorganization of the Interior Department with the appointment of Idaho Governor Cecil D. Andrus, a widely recognized environmentalist and another Washington outsider, as Secretary. After taking office, Andrus promised to break up little fiefdoms within the department and change its traditional orientation favoring development of resources. Andrus has also stressed that Interior would retain veto power over any resource development by the Department of Energy that might have an adverse environmental impact. In March, Andrus announced that Interior had "begun to make sweeping institutional and policy changes to end what I see as the combination of the department by mining, oil and other special interests" (Los Angeles Times, May 27, 1977).

The precise reforms begun by Andrus as yet have not been spelled out. At various times,
the Supreme Court virtually certain that the National Park Service (SHPO) is already
responsible for the Conservation of Resources and heritage conservation
such as maintaining the National Register of Historic Places and advising Federal agencies, in
conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation (Advisory Council), as to the eligibility
of potential nominees to the Register. It is
evident that some of these functions are also
eing carefully reassessed by the Interior task
force set up by Andrus.

The Prospect for Change

Added to the CRM changes which have been made in the course of Carter's reorganization of the Interior Department and creation of the Energy
Department is the Secretary of Energy replacement of Herbert Rhodes as California's SEP. The
possibility that the Advisory Council's Denver
field office will be closed, thereby seriously diminishing that organization's capacity to monitor
compliance with procedures set up under the
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and
Executive Order 11993 issued by Nixon in 1971 for
the "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural
Environment." Uncertainty surrounding the future
of the Advisory Council should hardly be surprising,
however, inasmuch as its "Procedures for the
Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," like
CEQ's "Guidelines for the Preparation of
Environmental Impact Statements," in part implement
those very Federal programs dealing with national
cultural and natural heritage that Carter has
criticized as having proliferated in a way that is
either efficient or effective. In fact, the
functions of the Advisory Council and its
procedures are likely to receive the same kind of
critical attention the Interior task force devotes to
the CRM and its guidelines.

There can be no question but that the Carter
Presidency may well alter the course, perhaps
even the objectives of historic preservation and
heritage conservation in the United States. It is
already obvious that some of the organizational,
institutional, and policy changes made in the
Executive Branch will benefit the archaeological
community while others will result in new major
problems from the outset.

On the other hand, there is no question but
that the present crisis does help place the past
decade of Federal action in the field of heritage
preservation and archaeological conservation in a
somewhat clearer perspective....

The fact that there already is an existing CRM
establishment will certainly limit the amount of
careful change that Carter can impose upon the prevailing
system. The expertise and resources of existing
institutions will for the most part have to be
salvaged and reused for no other reason than
organizational economy. It's simply too difficult
to build new systems from scratch in modern
society without extensively utilizing existing
infrastructures. So whatever changes in procedure
and direction are brought about by Carter, there is
also certain to be some degree of continuity in
personnel and organization and especially throughout
the middle and lower levels of the bureau-
cratic establishment.

Throughout the period of time the Federal CRM
system is under scrutiny by the Carter administr-
tion, and throughout the time of transition any
subsequent reorganization may initiate, there is
certain to be a good deal of confusion and indecision at all levels of the Federal bureaucracy
with respect to archaeological and historic preser-
vation issues. For the time being, CRM decisions
are going to be made independently of the ongoing
procedures of existing institutions by individuals
with an understanding of cultural heritage issues
which differs significantly from that which has
prevailed over the past last decade. So long as
key decisions are made about existing institutions
by outsiders, the kingpin opportunists most closely
identified with determining prevailing CRM estab-
ishments are, for the time being at least, likely
to be as far away from the Washington scene as
possible....
There can be no doubt, however, that the CSM system growing out of the Carter Administration will be adaptable to the needs of the archaeological and historic preservation communities, just as there is no real doubt that whatever changes are made will accommodate a greatly portion of the existing CSM establishments. Archaeologists who do participate in shaping new directions for Carter's cultural heritage program should not be astonished, however, when their efforts and up contributing first and foremost to the new Federal establishment and to science and conservation only when it suits the purposes and desires of the bureaucrats.

CLYDE E. KHAN 9/15/77

EDITORIAL: PUT STRONG TEETH IN ANTIQUITIES ACT

Keith Dixon has passed on a copy of an editorial from the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner for August 28, 1977, page A-10, as an excellent and well-written statement. ECA members will doubtless concur:

"What joy springs in the heart of a young fellow wandering across a newly plowed field and discovering that the shiny stone he finds is an old Indian arrow head.

"But think if all the bits and pieces of arrow heads and broken pottery were allowed to remain in the pockets of boys or on the shelves of collectors, what a loss it would be to present and future generations of museum-goers and historians.

"Think of the havoc if just everyone were allowed to go plowing up Elsinor Park in search of the lost gold which legend says was buried there long before the turn of the century. We wouldn't have a park, we'd have a sandpile.

"Back in 1906 an Antiquities Act was passed to protect national forests and national parks and their ruins and monuments from wanton destruction by souvenir hunters. Similar legislation protects city and county parks and monuments.

"However, in a case prosecuted by Robert Collins of the U.S. Attorney General's office, Peter Callagher, a part-time judge sitting in for U.S. Magistrate Robert McCoy of Albuquerque, said the Antiquities Act was unconstitutional on the grounds of vagueness.

"The case involved, the trial of Scott Merritt Camazine, a 25-year-old Harvard medical student charged with excavating pottery pieces at a 500-year-old Sun Pueblo ruin, is less important than the far-reaching overturn of the 71-year-old act.

"If the Antiquities Act has indeed not borne its age well and is too ambiguous for current law books, then let us put new teeth into it. Far better to re-legislate protective legislation than to let the foresightedness of a wise generation be trampled over by thoughtless souvenir hunters who could care less for the next generation."

LOS ANGELES HERALD-AMERICAN 8/28/77

SAN DIEGO OFFERS M.A. IN HISTORY, EMBRACING HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The University of San Diego has begun in Fall 1977 a program offering the Master of Arts degree in History, with special emphasis in the field of Historic Preservation. Envisioned as largely a part-time program with evening, weekend and summer courses, the program is intended to provide an interdisciplinary background for individuals who may be employed by governmental agencies, environmental organizations, business, etc. to pull together data for the preservation and restoration of buildings or entire areas.

The program requirements include 24 units of coursework, a foreign language examination, and a thesis in the field of historic preservation or a video film or motion picture film in sound on a historic preservation project.

For further details, write to the Director of Graduate Certification Programs Room 106, Founders Hall University of San Diego Alcala Park San Diego, CA 92110

U.S. FOREST SERVICE ARCHAEOLOGIST LISTED

The following list identifies those archaeologists serving as full-time employees with the California Region of the U.S. Forest Service. Communications concerning archaeology, cultural resource management, or related topics should be addressed to the appropriate staff archaeologist. Communication concerning Forests not listed, or relevant to the Region, should be addressed to the Regional Archaeologist:

Regional Office, U.S. Forest Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, CA 94111 (415-556-4175)

Robert S. Miller, Regional Archaeologist

James D. Johnston, Regional Research Archaeologist

Klamath National Forest, 1215 South Main, Yreka, CA 96097 (916-842-2741)

Regional Office, U.S. Forest Service, 2880 Sierra Nevada Blvd., Padres N.P., 91917

Stephen Horne, Forest Archaeologist (905-968-1578)

Kendocino N.P., 420 E. Laurel St., Willows, CA 95988

Michael Boynton, Forest Archaeologist (916-934-316)

Modoc N.P., 441 N. Main St., Alums, CA 96010 (415-877-2401)

Michael Boynton, Forest Archaeologist

Plumas N.P., 159 Lawrence St., Quincy, CA 95971

Charles James, Forest Archaeologist (916-289-2050)

Shasta-Trinity N.P., 1615 Continental St., Redding, CA 96001 (916-275-1507)

Winfield Henn, Forest Archaeologist

Donald S. Miller, Assistant Forest Archaeologist

Six Rivers N.P., 710 "K" St., Arcata, CA 95521

Joseph Winter, Forest Archaeologist (707-442-1721)

Sierra N.P., 215 S. Fairview Lane, Sonora, CA 95370

Wallace Womack, Forest Archaeologist

Tahoe N.P., Hwy 49 & Coyote St., Nevada City, CA 95959

Linda Linder, Cultural Resource Specialist (916-532-5671)

DONALD S. MILLER 8/1/77
China Camp Survey

Clinton Blount issued a team from the Cultural Heritage Section which has surveyed cultural resources of the recently acquired China Camp property, located on the western shore of San Pablo Bay directly northeast of San Rafael. Numerous previously recorded sites, as well as two new ones, were located and mapped. The area was included in the original Bay Area survey of shell mounds, completed by N.C. Nelson in 1907. The location of the mounds at China Camp has become confused since that time, and a significant accomplishment of the survey has been the clarification of the site records.

The China Camp shell mounds are an important resource, given the continuing destruction of similar mounds in the Bay Area in the course of urban development. The deposits range from small, thin shell layers to large mounds, with depths of 20 to 25 feet. Regrettably, all the mounds have been damaged by bulldozing and well drilling, although many of the mounds retain their basic form.

The remains of two large Chinese shrimp fishing camps were also located and recorded. The camps, according to documentary evidence, probably date from the mid-to late 1860's and reached peak use around 1890-1900. Some structures from one camp are still standing, although in a greatly modified form. The second camp has no standing remains, but numerous foundations and pilings were located there. In addition, the adjacent coves were examined at extreme low tide, and considerable quantities of glass, ceramic and metal debris from the former camps were noted. The most striking discovery was that of three boats almost totally submerged in the tidal mud of the coves. Glenn Burch, State Park Historian, examined the remains and tentatively identified them as the lower portions of sampans. The vessels each measure 42 feet, with an 8-foot beam, and are only the second known examples of fishing craft built by Chinese in California.

Further research is planned. Careful examination of the remains of the shrimp camps is expected to reveal much about the development of the Chinese fishing industry in California, as well as the history of the immigrant population.

Lake Oroville State Recreation Area

Archaeological investigations under the direction of Michael Sampson were conducted at Lime Saddle Memorial Park in July and August, with the major objective of determining the depth and complexity of the aboriginal (prehistoric) deposit at Unit 592. The principal feature of the site is an extensive limestone outcrop containing 72 mortar holes. Near Unit 592 is a very twentieth century limekiln. Both the bedrock mortars and the limekiln were described and recorded.

It became apparent after subsurface testing at Unit 592 that the cultural deposit has been completely bulldozed away. The site lies in the zone which had been designated for vegetation clearing in preparation for the Oroville Dam. The report on the investigation will be on file with the Department of Parks and Recreation.
**Inundation Study at the Folsom Site**

During the continuing drought, the Folsom Reservoir, which has a normal pool elevation of 66 feet above sea level, is still dropping. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation predicts a low of 375 feet by October 1. A follow-up study of effects of inundation on the Pedersen Site (CA-KLD201), exposed when the water level dropped last year, is in progress. John Foster and Jefferly Bingham are studying the cultural materials on a downslope transect to determine post-depositional slumpings and hydrological sorting. Five 1-meter square test units will be excavated, primarily in the house floor remains, to record any hydrological impacts not visible from the surface. Soil samples taken from the midden surface, subsurface levels, and outside the area of cultural deposit will serve as future comparative samples of the midden constituents. The sandy beach slopes flanking the site area will be excavated to provide a profile through the sand deposit and an opportunity to observe any seasonal varves which may be present. All pertinent physical and hydrological data on Folsom Reservoir will be collected, for a better understanding of the interrelated variables of freshwater inundation which produced the kind of alterations in evidence at CA-KLD201.

**Slides Prepared from Watercolors of Material Culture**

A year-long project of photographing and documenting illustrations in the Index of American Design in the National Gallery, Washington, has just been completed, under the auspices of the Interpretive Services Section. Researchers have prepared 1200 color slides of the original watercolors, commissioned as a W.P.A. project in the 1930's, and have copied the information accompanying each picture. Pictures chosen for reproduction in this series all represent California material culture, and include objects as diverse an Indian basketry, Spanish weapons, and Victorian toys. The project, with a grant administered by the California State Parks Foundation, was funded by the Oakland Museum, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and the San Francisco Foundation. Sets of slides and accompanying information will be deposited with these institutions, with the originals remaining in the Interpretive Services Section.

Other sets will be made available; they should be of particular value to institutions such as art or science libraries. The cost of the series is expected to be $200 to $250. All those interested in obtaining the slides and documentation should contact Norman Wilson, Supervisor, Interpretive Services Section. Hopefully, further funding will make possible continuance of the research.

**Mission Dolores Outpost Investigation**

It was reported on KCBY, July 30, that San Mateo County has authorized $20,000, to be matched by the State, to explore outliers of Mission Dolores Outpost, which supplied grains and other materials to Mission Dolores about 75 miles away. Mary Ann Daniels, Department of Resources, San Mateo County, was scheduled to begin work August 1. It was hoped that reconstruction of walls would also be possible if enough funds were available.

**Rancheria Del Buchon Archaeological District**

The Rancheria del Buchon, a 165-acre property near the community of Edna in San Luis Obispo County, has been approved by the State Advisory Board and the State Historic Preservation Officer for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. El Buchon was the regional northern Chumash chief of this area in 1769 at the time of the Fortola Expedition. Portola proceeded northward along the coast to the present town of Pismo Beach and turned inland, following the route of Price Canyon. The expedition had nearly exhausted their food supply. They were greeted hospitably by Chief Buchon, who fed them and showered them with gifts.

The association of the site with a definite historical event, its political importance, and its relatively undisturbed state make the site an important resource for preservation. The nearly complete gamut of aboriginal activity—dwellings, industrial waste, hearths, private and community wealth storage areas, and mortuary complex—are represented at the site. Such a site can provide information on social stratification and organization, social uses of space, trade, etc. The district also contains a stone wall, part of the Mexican Coral de Piedra land grant, for cultural continuity.

**CAL POLY, SAN LUIS OBISPO, ACTIVITIES**

Test excavations into SLO-199, a food processing site in the Oceano dunes, have been completed under permit from the Department of Parks and Recreation. Field work terminated on June 30, and report preparation is in progress.

Excavations at the ruins of the Swinnerton Adobe in the city of San Luis Obispo were completed by Cal Poly's archaeology class in Spring Quarter. The adobe, built behind the mission for grain and wool storage, was converted into a residence during the Mexican Period. It later received a mud sill and plank floor, porch, and additional rooms. The house was inhabited until 1958.

The second season of excavation at Mission San Antonio de Padua in southern Monterey County was completed in early summer. The front yards of the Indian dormitory rooms excavated last year were excavated. Artifacts were catalogued in a computer retrieval system. A ladrillo (floor tile) floor in one of the dormitory rooms was removed and reassembled in articula in the mission museum. The report on the first two seasons' work is being prepared for publication next spring. Plans are under way for the excavation of the soldiers' barracks next year to acquire comparative material relating to acculturation.

(End Note: See Historical Archaeology column for further information on the summer 1977 field work).
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY CERTIFICATE PROGRAM
NOW OFFERED BY UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO

Beginning in the Fall 1977 session, the University of San Diego will be offering a certificate program for Historic Site Archaeology Technician. The program will prepare a person to set up, or assist, in an archaeological excavation, and to prepare an impact report on a single building or an entire district. The eighteen unit curriculum covers such areas as field methods, laboratory work, research and writing, and an internship with a local agency. All courses are offered on a pass/fail basis. Besides the class work, the applicant will also have to do an original paper on an independent project, and pass an oral examination given by three members of the faculty. Anyone interested in this program should write to the following address:

Director of Graduate Certificate Programs
Room 108, Founders Hall
University of San Diego
Alcala Park
San Diego, CA 92110

RICHARD J. COYER 8/77
University of San Diego

NEVADA

Cold Springs and Sand Springs Pony Express Stations

During the summer of 1976, the University of Nevada, Reno, excavated two express stations in central Nevada under contract with the Bureau of Land Management. The projects were directed by Donald H. Hardesty. Preliminary results have already been reported in the SCA Newsletter (Vol. 10, No. 4, September 1976, pp. 17-18). Both have now been completed and final reports are filed with the Bureau of Land Management, Carson District, Carson City, Nevada. A monograph reporting the results of both projects is being prepared for publication.

Architecturally, the two stations, about 40 miles apart, are nearly identical and are considerably larger than pony express stations in eastern Nevada and Utah; however, both have been rebuilt and the original size is comparable to other stations along the pony express route. The original building at Cold Springs is not a "fortified" structure and may have been constructed by George Chorpenning, the operator of the "Jackass mail" during the 1850's, in late 1859 or early 1860. A fortified addition to Cold Springs, complete with gunports, is identical to the original building at Sand Springs. Both were probably constructed by Bolivar Roberts, western superintendent for Russell, Majors, and Waddell, the company that ran the pony express. I have rejected my original hypothesis that Chorpenning built Sand Springs station, because of its architectural similarity to the second building stage at Cold Springs. The floor plans of both buildings are similar. After final construction, both are about 55 feet wide and somewhat over 100 feet long, with dry stone walls 6-7 feet high and 2-3 feet thick. There is a living room with a fireplace and plastered walls, a stable, corral, and an open room for blacksmithing, hay storage, horse stabling, and other miscellaneous activities, including refuse disposal. In addition, Sand Springs had a foyer connecting the living rooms, stable, and general purpose room. Although neither station had a roof at the time of Sir Richard Burton's visit in October 1860, I am reasonably certain that both did at a later time. Supporting that hypothesis at Sand Springs is the presence of two pine floor joists under a partition wall in the main living area, implying a wooden floor. It is unlikely that this part of the station had a floor and no roof. Unfortunately, the traditional western practice of scavenging lumber from abandoned buildings gives yet another systematic bias to the archaeological record.

Refuse patterns at the two stations are nearly identical. Living areas are swept clean, having deposits with few artifacts or other refuse. Buttons, bullets, percussion caps, and small fragments of butchered bone make up most of the assemblages in these rooms. By contrast, heavy concentrations of burned and butchered bone, bottles, metal refuse, and other large items are found just outside the doorways or windows, obvious clues to where the garbage from living areas was being dumped. The result of all this is a refuse "zone" around the periphery of the station, densest around doorways and windows and dispersed elsewhere in thin sheets. At Sand Springs an additional dumping zone was in the foyer, closest to the living rooms. Material from the stable was also dumped just outside the walls and at Sand Springs was piled nearly to the top of the northern wall of the station. In addition, the corral at Sand Springs, but not at Cold Springs, had a heavy concentration of burned lower leg, ankle, and foot bones from large and medium size animals, including at least three different cattle. These data suggest that the corral was used for butchering meat-poor parts simply being left there.

The archaeological record of the two stations gave significant information about dietary patterns. Faunal remains (37? from Cold Springs and 3171 from Sand Springs) indicated that the meat diet was predominantly domestic stock, including cow (Bos taurus), sheep (Ovis aries), goat (Capra hircus), and pig
The approximate proportion of each in the diet is suggested by the minimum number of individuals identified at Sand Springs: 6 cows, 5 goats, 2 sheep/goats (caprine but cannot be further differentiated), and 2 pigs. Wild animals were also eaten but, surprisingly, not in large quantities. The stations were truly company operations. Leporidae, including both jackrabbits (Lepus californicus) and cottontails (Sylvilagus nuttallii) were the most popular, with deer (Odocoileus hemionus) occurring at Cold Springs, and fish (probably a perch from nearby Carson Lake) occurring at Sand Springs. Two jackrabbit teeth with cut marks from Cold Springs were the only definite indications of the consumption of wild animals; the others were merely implicated by association. No plant remains were recovered from Cold Springs, but peach pits (Prunus persica), shells from pinyon pine nuts (Pinus monophylla), and beans (Phaseolus vulgaris) in small quantities, were recovered at Sand Springs.

Artifact ratios, artifact diversity indices, and soil chemistry were used to classify "activity areas" in and around the stations. For example, a high bottle ratio (bottles to other artifacts) and a high diversity index (almost all artifact classes represented) were used as criteria for the class "refuse zone"; a high ratio of "livery" artifacts (saddles, horseshoes, harness buckles) and a soil chemistry of high total phosphorus and orthophosphates/high exchangeable magnesium, calcium, and potassium/low pH values were used as criteria for the class "stable"; and high button, adornment, and button ratios, along with a soil chemistry marked by low total phosphorus and orthophosphates/low exchangeable magnesium, calcium, and potassium/high pH values were used as criteria for the class "living zone." The ensuing classes are in agreement with documentary sources describing 19th-century express stations in the West.

Both stations were change, relay, or swing stations during the pony express period; however, both were later used by the Overland Mail Company from fall 1861 until the route was changed in 1863. At this time Cold Springs station was abandoned and a new express station built along the new route. Sand Springs station is more puzzling. It may have been abandoned also at this time, and the archaeological record does not contradict such an hypothesis; however, the documentary record suggests other possibilities. An 1868 survey on Fourmile Flat just west of the station shows a telegraph line running directly toward Sand Springs and the remnants of that line are still observable today. The archaeological record provides scant evidence for such a use, in the form of three fragments of an early Wade-insert type of vulcanite insulator and several pieces of braided copper wire that are obviously part of some kind of electrical device, possibly a telegraph key. Documents also indicate that a "Sand Springs station" existed until 1912 along the heavily travelled Reese River Road connecting Washee Valley, Virginia City, and the Comstock region with Austin and other central Nevada communities. Since the Sand Springs station which we are concerned with is about a mile northeast of the Reese River Road, and since the archaeological record does not support a late 19th century or early 20th century occupation, it is likely that there were two stations, one later than the other. Until the site of the second station can be located and excavated, we will not know for sure.
San Francisco

The City of San Francisco has a long and diverse heritage. However, in the development of its Wastewater Management Program the City has not adequately considered the historic archaeological resources that are present. Without specific planning for historic archaeological resources, the development of wastewater facilities may well destroy archaeologically recoverable materials which would contribute substantially to the culture history of San Francisco and the American West. The City's cultural history is extremely varied, including its role as a major depot in the Gold Rush and vast development in the Industrial Revolution. The ethnic and social diversity of its populace throughout these tremendous periods and even into the present era is an especially important aspect of the City. The traditional written historical resources do not fully encompass and detail all this diverse cultural heritage. Archaeologically recovered material remains could contribute many new insights of this varied culture history, if properly developed with current archaeological theory and method.

As just one example, since Gold Rush times the Chinese have undertaken many substantial activities in the City, but their activities are often vaguely superficially recorded, sometimes treated with bias, or even simply omitted in much historical documentation. As recently demonstrated in the urban redevelopment salvage program in the city of Ventura, the archaeology of the Chinese occupation provided a culture history far broader and more detailed than was available in the local written records. The historic site archaeological specialists recovered and regenerated human cultural heritage from the past.

The San Francisco Wastewater Management Program authorities have chosen to approach heritage preservation concerns with specialists in historical research and Indian archaeology. It appears that they have not incorporated into their planning an historic sites archaeologist, the very specialist who could best help plan for the historic archaeo­logical resources that are most likely to be encountered in redevelopment of urban San Francisco. Comments on this lack have been made recently by a number of independent professional archaeologists. As yet this major problem has not been resolved.

PAUL G. CHACE 8/77

Mission San Antonio de Padua

Excavations continued this summer at Mission San Antonio de Padua, at Jolon, by a field school offered through the California Polytechnic State University extension programs in San Luis Obispo.

The original research design began last year when the first field school excavated four rooms of a neophyte dormitory built sometime between 1776 and 1849. The plan was directed toward gaining archaeological information of the Mission period, further knowledge of Salinan Indian acculturation by contact with the Spanish culture, and defining the overall living space and patterns of a neophyte family. The first two goals were largely achieved last season. The last was completed this year.

The final arbitrary balks inside three of the rooms excavated last year were removed and their front yards partially excavated, exposing the outer unfired adobe brick walls, cobble foundations, and front doors. These doorways turned out to be all located slightly off-center in the front walls, and only one rear entryway was located in one room. Each front doorway had associated fire hearths, either to one side or directly inside them.

Some fragments of mammal and fish were recovered from the hearths along with shell and wood, some large enough for species identification. These heartburns also had traditional Salinan cooking implements found with them such as pestles and manos. A large metate was found in the front yard of one room and a hopper mortar was recovered just inside the doorway of another. Both were alongside a cooking area and were turned grinding side down.

Other aboriginal artifacts included flake tools of chert, projectile points of chert, jasper and obsidian, and shell beads and ornaments. Hispanic artifacts from the site included numerous glass trade beads, metal knives, square nails, spikes, door hinges, a phoenix button, bottle glass, imported ceramic and missionware sherds, and later period gun shells. All artifacts were properly recorded and placed in site context. The written report is projected to be compiled next spring.

Excavation of the brick and tile kiln discovered behind the dormitory last year was completed this summer. It was located atop a large waster hill composed of ash and unfired adobe bricks, tejas or roof tile, and ladrillos or floor tile. Wide outer buttressing walls were defined, composed of adobe brick for support and insulation. The single chamber was lined with alternating bricks and ladrillos, vitrified from repeated firings.

It was established that the kiln did not have a permanent roof, but had adobe bricks piled on top to seal it for each firing. Ethnographic accounts report current-day use of this type of kiln in Mexico.

The front half of the firing chamber was emptied to sterile soil level and it was determined that the kiln was used as a refuse pile after abandonment for tile production. Largely complete skeletal remains of small animals were found, including sheep and dog, and a large Fragment of Miocene age whale bone. There was a marked absence of aboriginal material at the kiln site. Apart from the large amounts of tile waster fragments, the major Hispanic artifacts recovered were nearly complete specimens of a glass wine bottle and a blue shell-edged plate.

The project was directed by Dr. Robert L. Hoover, Acting Department Head for Social Sciences at Cal Poly. Assisting Dr. Hoover were Julia C. Costello, a graduate student at UC Santa Barbara, who served as lab director and director of kiln excavations, and W.B. Sawyer of San Luis Obispo, who acted as field director. The project will be continuing for several seasons. Prospective enrollees can contact Dr. Hoover at California Polytechnic State University.

WENDY J. HILL 8/77
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