



SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

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OCTOBER '72

From the New President ...

Dear Brethren:

Packing up for his eastward migration, Cal Jennings neatly stuffed the presidential trowel into my hip pocket on August 5th. Cal deserves our profound gratitude for his many years of service to the Society, his heretical departure from the True Archaeology notwithstanding. On behalf of all S.C.A. members, I extend to him our warm appreciation and best wishes for a happy, rewarding future in Colorado.

By now, everyone likely has a dim vision of the S.C.A. suffering under my administration until 1974. My intent here is to mitigate such anxieties by clearly stating my goals for the Society during its next 18 months.

Membership: Our current enrollment of 270 falls nearly 200 below the 1970 membership level. With everyone's help, we can double our number by the end of this year. A massive campaign is slated for September and October, during which time new members will receive a 1972 and 1973 "package" for \$3.00 (student) or \$7.00 (regular). The fall offensive will seek especially new student, avocational and institutional members. A renewal drive for present members will follow in January with no change in the \$2.00 (student) or \$5.00 (regular) dues. Please contact me a.s.a.p. if you would like to help the Membership Committee.

Legislation: The State Task Force, created by 1971 SB-215, is designing a comprehensive archaeological program for California. Possible elements, now under consideration include a state-wide museum system, purchasing of sites crucial to Indians or researchers, full coordination of sites management with all land development projects and a grand scale public interpretive program. In the coming year, the S.C.A. will be called upon for increased support of Task Force activities. The role of chief architect for the new legislation will be the most demanding and worthwhile task ever undertaken by our Society. A detailed report concerning the status of the proposals will follow in the November issue of the NEWSLETTER.

OPEN SCA EXECUTIVE MEETINGS- North and South

The main topic of discussion at the open meetings will be the California Archaeological Commission and plans for legislation next year. Everyone is invited.

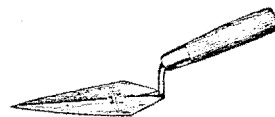
NORTHERN CALIF: Oct. 7, 2:30 PM, Contra Costa College in Humanities 29 and 31, San Pablo. Take Interstate 88 to the El Portal turnoff, about 10 miles north of the Bay Bridge, where there is a sign indicating the direction to the college. The meeting will be followed by a party at the home of George Coles.

SOUTHERN CALIF: Oct. 21, 1:00 PM, at the Riverside Municipal Museum, 3720 Orange Street, Riverside.

Annual Meeting: On August 5th, the Executive Committee voted against a 1973 joint meeting with Southwestern Anthropological Association. Instead, we will mesh our program with the Society for American Archaeology meetings to be held next May in San Francisco. A separate S.C.A. business meeting will be held at the national gathering, and S.C.A. papers will be presented within the appropriate S.A.A. sessions. Details concerning meeting dates, location and paper deadlines will be forthcoming in the next NEWSLETTER.

Avocationalists and Students: It is clear that the S.C.A. does not serve the needs of avocational and student members as well as it might. One of my key objectives will be to develop excellent relationships between the S.C.A. and the many productive avocational archaeological societies in the state. Student members have rightly complained that the NEWSLETTER does not feature material on employment opportunities or careers in archaeology. Others have indicated that the S.C.A. ought to become more active in the realm of education at the "citizen" level. These are all worthy points and ones to which I will devote considerable effort. Your comments concerning additional problems or possible solutions in these areas will be deeply appreciated.

Summary: It is my purpose to dramatically build S.C.A. membership and to press forward in the areas of



state legislation, improved services to all members, and public education. No set of goals can be more lofty than the willingness of the members to serve. I need the active support of everyone in the Society. Below I have listed the names of the main committees. Please select one (or more) of the committees with which you would be willing to serve and drop me a note regarding your choice. Together, we will make 1973 the landmark year in the annals of California archaeology.

Respectfully yours,

MIKE MORATTO

President

SCA COMMITTEES:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Membership | Avocational Societies |
| Legislation (extant) | Student Interests |
| Newsletter | Elections |
| Special Publications | Budget |
| Public Relations | Business Office |
| Public Education | Task force |
| S.C.A. Archives | Others..... |
| Native American Relations | |
| Highway Archaeology | |
| Forest Service Archaeology | |



HIGHWAY SALVAGE

SCA HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROGRAM

This summer saw changes in the SCA Highway Salvage Program's personnel and a major change in site survey procedure. Late in the Spring a memo was circulated to SCA District Representatives asking them if they wished to continue in their role as district liaison with the Division of Highways. In some cases conflicts had arisen, making it difficult or impossible for some individuals to participate in the program. Ward Upson, Charles Dills, Dean Gaumer, and Cal Jennings have resigned as district representatives. They are to be thanked for the time and effort they have devoted to the SCA Highway Program. New representatives are Tom King (transferred from District VIII); Rob Edwards, District V, Payson Sheets, District VI, Rick Hanks, District VIII, and Darrell Johns, District X.

The change in site survey procedure was brought about primarily through the efforts of Mike Moratto in District IV. By September the Division of Highways will have completed a trial arrangement with the Foundation of San Francisco State to finance site surveys of proposed highway right of ways. This has been accomplished through an agreement between the Environmental Factors Unit of District IV and the Foundation of the University, whereby the Foundation will hire consultants to provide the Division of Highways with whatever kind of environmental impact data they request. Consultants for archaeological research would be designated by the SCA District Rep. and his contacts within the local district office.

If this arrangement can be accomplished successfully, and from all appearances it will, this program will be expanded to all highway districts in the State. It has been estimated that it would take about a month and a half to set up this program in other districts if all goes well with District IV.

SCA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

<u>District</u>	<u>Representative and Institution</u>
1	San Francisco State University Department of Anthropology 1600 Holloway Ave. San Francisco, CA Mr. Tom King
2	Chico State University Department of Anthropology Chico, California Dr. Keith Johnson
3	Sacramento State University Department of Anthropology 6000 Jay Street Sacramento, CA Dr. J.J. Johnson
4	San Francisco State University Department of Anthropology 1600 Holloway Ave. San Francisco, CA Dr. Michael Moratto
5	Cabrillo College Social Science Division 6500 Soquel Drive Aptos, California 95003 Mr. Robert Edwards
6	Fresno State University Department of Anthropology Fresno, CA Mr. Payson Sheets
7	University of California Archaeological Survey Los Angeles, CA 90024 Mr. Nelson Leonard
8	University of California Department of Anthropology Riverside, CA Mr. Rick Hanks
9	University of California Department of Anthropology Riverside, CA Mr. Rollin Enfield Rt. 2, Box 150A Bishop, CA
10	Sacramento State University Department of Anthropology 6000 Jay Street Sacramento, CA Mr. Darrell Johns 918 Mission Way Sacramento, CA
11	San Diego State University Department of Anthropology San Diego, CA Mr. Ronald May 5235 Pendleton Street San Diego, CA

NELSON LEONARD

LEGISLATION NEWS

NEPA IN TROUBLE

The National Environmental Policy Act is under attack in Congress. In spite of a recent study showing that few if any industrial plants have gone under purely because of environmental constraints, industrial lobbies are fighting hard to reduce the effectiveness of the Act on economic grounds. Legislation to weaken NEPA includes H.R. 13752, 14065, 14103, 14137, 13731, 13732, 5277, 11066, S. 3381, and amendments to the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972. Environmental groups across the Nation are urging that constituents write their Congressmen and Senators in opposition to these bills.

TOM KING

Out Of The Pits



THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) is a pot of gold cleverly disguised as a can of worms. Designed by historians and historical architects with the primary object of preserving and enhancing old buildings, its use in archaeology makes one feel like one is slipping in the cellar window or writing justifications for a Pentagon budget request, but it can provide a pretty effective way of protecting, acquiring, and even developing areas of archaeological interest for public and scientific benefit. On the other hand, when interpreted in classic fashion by federal bureaucrats, it can spell real trouble for archaeology.

The Act provides for a "National Register of Historic Places" - a list of places of great ceremonial significance in the historico-cultural life of the Nation. Entry of a site on the Register does not guarantee its preservation, but under certain circumstances it can go a long way toward doing so. In the first place, if the nominated site is on federal land, the agency responsible for the land will have a difficult time allowing it to be destroyed; Section 106 of the Act requires that the effect of any undertaking conducted or permitted on registered sites by a federal agency must be considered before the undertaking is actually entered into; in practice this seems to mean that the National Park Service must be consulted in considerable detail and that the public is given another arguing point against the proposed project.

Imagine, then, that you know that a very significant river valley is likely to be flooded by the Corps of Engineers in a few years; put the sites in that valley on the Register and the Corps cannot lightly dismiss the situation as a simple "salvage problem". The emphasis of the Historic Preservation Act is on preservation, and there has to be a pretty good reason before a federal agency can override the mandate of the Act.

Secondly, once a site is on the Register, it is possible for public and some kinds of private agencies to get federal grants to purchase and maintain it. The Act has not yet resulted in massive appropriations for this purpose, but as funds are available they are allocated to the states to cover acquisition and preservation needs. The federal government will provide up to 50% matching funds, and the 50% provided locally can be made up in part through donated materials, labor, and so forth. In this case, if you know that the California Can and Catfish Company is going to destroy a site with a new processing plant, you have a chance, at least, to buy the property out from under them. To do so, of course, you have to 1) nominate the property to the Register, 2) get it accepted, 3) apply for the grant, through, say, your County Historical Commission, parks department, or some such Agency, 4) raise the matching funds, and 5) wait for the appropriation. But it's a chance.

One feature that makes the Register very useful to archaeology is that one can enter not only sites, but districts, which can be of almost any size. Thus whole site-clusters, small valley systems, or mountains can be entered. Obviously one needs to know something about the

significance of the proposed district before one enters it - one's suspicions that there may be historic or prehistoric sites there are not sufficient. But on the other hand, it is not necessary to know the location of each housepit and flake. You need to produce a good argument for recognizing the area as significant; you don't need to know the last word on it.

There are several dangers in the Act and its implementation. First, imagine the case in which you decide to nominate a site to the Register but neglect to first obtain the landowner's permission. Assuming that he is a non-federal landowner, there is nothing at all to keep him from simply going right out and bulldozing the thing away. In fact, destroying it may be the smartest thing he can do, since should he try to sell or develop the land later on, with the site still intact, he may find himself coming under new restrictions built into local subdivision law.

Secondly, registry of a site may enhance its "value" in the eyes of local pothunters, and the Register itself, a public document that sometimes provides rather detailed locations of its entries, may fall into the wrong hands and serve as a "treasure map". Personally I think this is a much overplayed danger: any pothunter worth his spade already knows where the rich sites are. Others, though, feel differently, and the extent of this problem probably varies with the psychology and expertise of local potting communities.

Third, some federal agencies have taken advantage of the Act to write very restricted policies about salvage. At least some portions of the very confusing policy of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), for example, indicate that the Department will only be a party to salvage when one of its projects endangers sites that are on the Register. This creates a particularly neat circular situation when it comes to salvage surveys: HUD won't pay for a survey of a project area unless the sites there are on the Register, but of course you have to do a survey to find the sites and put them on the Register. HUD's regulations may be sufficiently mixed up that they can be circumvented, but President Nixon's recent Executive Order #11597 is perfectly clear. It directs that by July of 1973 all agencies are to inventory their lands and nominate sites to the Register, and in the interim period exercise caution to insure that no significant sites are disturbed. Now obviously, without several billion dollars all federal lands are not going to get adequately surveyed, so what happens after next July? How many agencies will then argue that their responsibility to protect or salvage are limited to the preservation of registered sites? In the face of a small duststorm of protests, the White House has informed us that it is "aware of the problem." What will be done about it remains to be seen.

At the moment, though, the Historic Preservation Act can provide a pretty powerful weapon when used in an integrated sort of regional preservation program. If you plan in advance - figure out what you really want to save and what sorts of destruction you have to contend with - you can use the Act to exercise at least some greater-than-normal control over the future of your local archaeology.

For specific information on nomination of sites and districts to the National Register, and for appropriate forms, contact the History Preservation Section, Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento.

TOM KING

NEXT ISSUE (WE HOPE): THE AMENDED RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION...

BAAC



On September 8, the Bay Area Archaeological Cooperative held a potluck lunch and meeting at the Santa Cruz home of Rob Edwards.

Discussions centered around the problem of how to deal with the increased interest of the public to actively participate in archaeology. The BAAC is sponsoring a series of articles in all local papers about archaeology, with instructions to contact local professional archaeologists in order to get involved. Bay area archaeologists will have to be prepared with some sort of program to handle the interest aroused.

The consensus of opinion was that it is vital for archaeologists to take the responsibility to help start local archaeology clubs, modeled, for instance on the San Luis Obispo Archaeological Society, or the recently organized Santa Cruz Archaeological Society. Members of the BAAC would be available to give an evening's program, for example a slide show on an excavation, to each other's organization's meetings.

NEXT MEETING: The next BAAC meeting will be held at the Hillsborough home of Paul Schumacher. Our traditional potluck will be a lunch at 12:00 followed by the meeting. Everyone with an interest in archaeology in the area is urged to attend.

A.R.I. SURVEY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

A milestone in California Archaeology was reached recently when the City of Huntington Beach agreed to fund a comprehensive Scientific Resource Survey of the entire city. The project, believed to be the first of its kind west of the Mississippi River will be conducted by personnel from Archaeological Research, Inc. (A.R.I.) of Costa Mesa, California.

Huntington Beach City Administrator, David Rowlands, aptly summed up the goals of the project in his statement to the press... "We are trying to make a pre-bulldozer study, not the usual study which comes in a hurry after the bulldozers have turned up artifacts while building a housing tract or a shopping center."

Additional impetus for the study was furnished by A.R.I.'s investigations of a site (4-Ora-145) within the boundaries of the City of Huntington Beach. The importance of the discoveries was sufficient for A.R.I. to recommend that the City take steps to either wholly preserve or salvage the site prior to any development. Although said site has turned into a "political football," indications are that the site will most likely be preserved.

All in all, the city of Huntington Beach is to be highly commended for its involvement and precedent-setting actions regarding California archaeological and paleontological resources.

Primarily as a result of Huntington Beach's moves, A.R.I. has received inquiries and favorable responses from other municipalities in the area regarding similar surveys.

A.R.I.
September 1, 1972

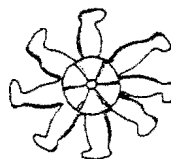
FOREST SERVICE PERSONNEL RECEIVE SITE SURVEY TRAINING

Joseph L. Chartkoff, Michigan State University, has completed directing an archaeological field training course for U.S. Forest Service employees from California and other parts of the United States. Over forty Forest Service employees received intensive field training during four one-week sessions along the Klamath River in northern California during July and August. The training included all aspects of field reconnaissance, lectures and demonstrations in archaeological and public management concepts, methods and techniques, as well as an appreciation for cultural resources as a non-renewable public resource.

The Forest Service recognizes that the course has provided its trainees with the requisite skills to locate and describe archaeological and historical sites within their respective Forests. Such descriptive data will be coordinated with the Forest Services' Regional Archaeologist (Don Miller) in San Francisco, and recognized California archaeological institutions and agencies. The Forest Service also recognizes that the field trainees do not have the ability to make professional evaluations of the data they record. Evaluations of archaeological and historical data to be used in management decisions will continue to be made by professional archaeologists and historians.

The following people have completed the course and should be considered competent in any questions relating to the description of archaeological or historical sites on their respective Forests.

Cleveland National Forest: Dick Adams
Inyo National Forest: John Dervy, Brian Miller, Edwin (Rocky) Rockwell
Klamath National Forest: Jess Bigham, Randy David, Glenn Kay, Dean Keiser
Los Padres National Forest: Ed Morris
Mendocino National Forest: Don Michaely, Les White
Modoc National Forest: Tyson Harrell, Dick Hanes, John Ronald, Dewey Riscioni, Herb Savercool, John Shumway, Bob Simon
Six Rivers National Forest: Walt Kirshman, John McArthur
Plumas National Forest: Max Doner
San Bernardino National Forest: Willie Z. Brock
Sequoia National Forest: Mel Lieurance
Shasta-Trinity National Forest: Garth Jerrers, Barbara Johnston
Sierra National Forest: John Zachry
Stanislaus National Forest: Art Dubuque
Tahoe National Forest: Gary Cooper, George Taylor
Regional Office: Mary Lou Ruppenthal



SANTA CRUZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOUNDED

Santa Cruz is witnessing the organization of its first archaeological society.

Some of the goals of the group are to coordinate the efforts by professionals, students, and amateurs to recognize and preserve Santa Cruz area prehistory; to survey existing and rumored sites; to interview the growing list of people with artifacts or knowledge of them; to chase down rumors, and to educate the public.

The new officers are Micki Farley, President; Jean Stafford, Secretary, and Starr Gurcke, Treasurer. The Society's professional advisor is Rob Edwards of Cabrillo College.

The club needs the support of paid members to cover expenses such as their Newsletter. Regular membership is \$5.00, family membership \$8.50, and student membership \$2.50. Mailing address is:

Santa Cruz Archaeological Society
c/o Santa Cruz City Museum
1305 East Cliff Drive
Santa Cruz, California 95060

VALLEY FEVER NEAR RED BLUFF

In 1970 an investigation of illness among archaeology students excavating a site near Chico established the area as the most northern point known to be endemic for coccidioidomycosis (valley fever). A more recent outbreak identified an area endemic for the disease to be about 40 miles still further north of Chico, at a site just 14 miles southeast of Red Bluff in Tehama County.

Investigation revealed that an archaeology class of 39 began digging in the foothills of the southern Cascade range on June 19, 1972. On July 5, 1972, the index case, a New York State resident who had never been in areas endemic for coccidioidomycosis, became ill with fever, headache, myalgia, chest pain, shortness of breath, night sweats and stiff neck. A skin test done before excavation started had been negative, but repeat skin testing on July 17, 1972, revealed a positive reaction. Precipitins and complement-fixing antibodies to *C. immitis* were present in the serum as well. Of 34 participants available for interview on July 17 (when 4 of the 6 weeks of the course were completed) 16 persons or 47 percent reported cough or chest pain. About half of those ill demonstrated skin test conversion to coccidioidin. Four individuals to date have shown positive serologic studies for coccidioidomycosis. Results of soil cultures are still pending.

In California the major endemic areas for the disease are the San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento Valley as far north as Red Bluff, but "cocci" has also been contracted in the San Diego area, the Paso Robles area (Camp Roberts), the San Fernando Valley and areas in Riverside County.

Because of repeated outbreaks of the disease among archaeology students, a statement of the problem and recommendations for preventing coccidioidomycosis were developed by the State Health Department and distributed to Departments of Anthropology in November, 1970. A reminder of the possibility that field science students may contract it, along with recommendations for prevention, are now being distributed throughout the California college system. Those recommendations will be reported in a forthcoming issue of California Morbidity.

The total number of valley fever cases reported for this year to the California Department of Public Health is 262.

Abstracted from California Morbidity, August 11, 1972

SUICIDE ENDS "ARCHAEOLOGIST'S CAREER

SAN MIGUEL. The provincial town of San Miguel, hybrid Mexican-American art colony in central Mexico, was rocked to its gossip-based foundations in early May with the suicide of Miguel Malo, director of the Bellas Artes Institute and 'inspector' of archaeological sites in Guanajuato.

The suicide marked the culmination of a year-long investigation of charges that Malo, in concert with several American residents, had been vandalizing archaeological sites and selling off the loot to dealers and collectors.

Aware of the fact that INAH agents were closing in, Malo took a hammer to his collection, reputed to contain more than 5000 pieces - mostly of Tarascan origin and all with completely lost provenience - and left, as legacy, a hip-high pile of sherds.

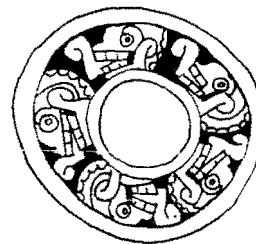
INAH agents called on the home cum museum where Malo kept his wares, to try to find the whereabouts of registered pieces reputed to be sold or missing. Malo excused himself and, while the INAH men waited in the parlor, walked upstairs and blew his brains out with a pistol.

Along with Malo, caught in the INAH net was a North American colonel (USAF-retired). The colonel was hauled off to the state penitentiary in Guanajuato, released by what was later termed a "fluke," and sits now somewhere north of borderside, presumably out of reach. Five peasants were also jailed, the "field crew" allegedly hired by Malo and the colonel to do the dirty dig-work.

Dealers and collectors have more or less gone underground (no pun intended) until this latest flurry of anti-vandalism investigation is over. One hopes that the condition might be permanent - but that's plain wishful thinking.

When they start to go after prominent collectors in the US academic world - say, some right in our own backyard - under the terms of the agreement signed in January 1972 between the United States and Mexico, providing for repatriation of national-treasure-status pieces, then we'll begin to believe they really mean it. For now, a very small fish in a very small pond was netted - but, at least, it was a start...

June 3, 1972



Request

California Desert

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, is seeking information on areas of the California Desert where archaeological site-destruction is particularly severe. This information is needed so that research can be accelerated in such regions both to salvage endangered data and to seek new ways of protecting archaeological resources. Anyone with information or suggestions pertaining to such matters is urged to contact James Hagahara, Bureau of Land Management, 1414 University Ave., Riverside, CA.

Fieldwork



UCLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXCAVATIONS AT MALIBU LAN-264

The UCLA Archaeological Survey sponsored volunteer excavations at the historic site of Humaliwu this summer. Work took place in three different areas of the site.

In the part of the site south of Highway 1 on land owned by the Dept. of Parks and Recreation, two 5' square units were excavated to 155" from about 90" below datum. The upper levels had been excavated by a weekend field class under the direction of C.W. Meighan.

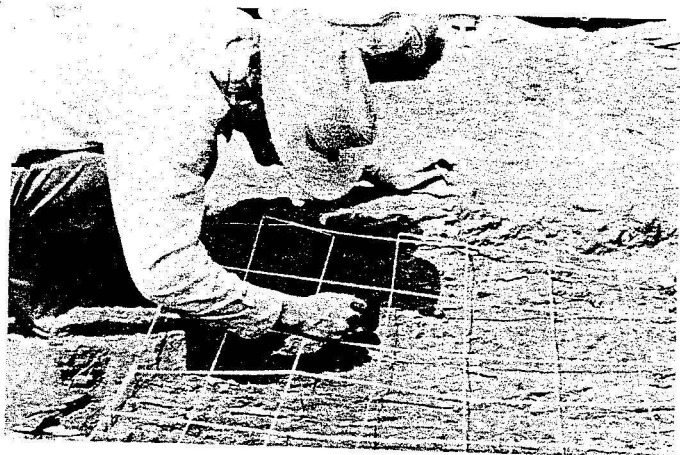
The stratigraphy and depth of the midden in these units was analogous to what was observed in units in the same area in 1964. Carbon-14 samples from the 1964 excavations indicate dates for 65", 120" and 180" of 170, 560, 765 B.C. respectively. This summer's excavations supplemented previous information for the ca. 300-600 B.C. time period.

Olivella wall and thin chlorite schist (stone) disc beads of about 4 mm. diameter were added to the inventory of this early Malibu component. The Olivella wall beads were usually ground flat on their convex surface, like those noted by Bennyhof and Heizer from the early component at Lovelock Cave in Nevada. The association of small, obliquely spire-ground Olivella beads and the stratigraphic location under levels with large-holed Olivella wall beads (Central Calif. 3c) indicate a correspondence to the Early-Middle Horizon transition in Central California. This association dates this critical time period which marks changes in the complexity of social systems throughout California, and at Malibu marks the development of more efficient fishing technologies.

On the north side of the highway, in an area which was planned for development, a field class from Monroe High School excavated units to expose more of a structure discovered in 1964. This area consists of deposits dating to the equivalent of Middle Horizon in Central California (mostly the later half). The close proximity of a contemporary cemetery and the large quantity of beads recovered in this area indicates that it represents some kind of a social center.

The major Survey effort was concentrated in the excavation of a historic period cemetery dating between ca. 1785-1816, corresponding to the time neophytes were being taken in by the San Fernando and Buenaventura missions. At this time the Malibu area was used as a land grant ranch run by Tapia, who after 1802 lived ca. one mile upstream from the village of Humaliwu. Preliminary analysis and field observations indicate a number of differences between the historic Malibu cemetery and the Protohistoric-Historic Medea Creek Cemetery, dating ca. 1650-1780.

In general there appears to be a more equal distribution of wealth at historic Malibu than at Medea Creek. A much higher percentage of burials contained associated offerings than at Medea Creek, and yet none had burial lots which were as complex as those from Medea Creek. Small Olivella cupped and cylinder beads (3e) found with late burials (early Historic, ca 1770-1780?) at Medea Creek were completely absent in the Malibu cemetery. Possibly they were replaced by glass beads, as the location of glass beads in the cemetery might indicate. A seriation of the Malibu bead lots indicates an evolution of Olivella wall saucers



Jeff Jones excavates the remains of a piece of a Chumash canoe at Malibu. The wood had rotted away, leaving only the asphalt that caulked the boards and plugs with string impressions. The very tedious work of exposing the rare find took many weeks. To aid in the interpretation of the canoe as it was excavated, Jeff researched in detail material on Chumash canoes, including J.P. Harrington's ethnographic notes; and he inspected the San Diego Museum of Man's boat built by Harrington's informants.



Bob Shouwitz in a unit excavated to 12 feet at Malibu. A sandy midden made the use of shoring necessary.

with diameters of 3.6-4.4 mm. with medium sized holes (3d) such as found at Medea Creek to rough disc beads with smaller holes and increasingly greater diameters, which are virtually unground on their peripheries and which measure up to 6.5 mm. in diameter. They are clearly in transition to the chipped discs used in the late mission period (i.e. after 1816).

The presence of an iron spur, buckles, metal knives, other metal objects, and large quantities of glass beads indicate that the inhabitants were at first paid for services to Tapia as ranch hands.

The extremely large quantities of beads present in the Malibu cemetery probably correlates with the importance of Malibu as a trade center during the early historic time period which is indicated by Strong's Southern Serrano informant, when he described the route of shell beads from Catalina Island to San Fernando Mission and then East.

inundated by the rising waters of Lake LeConte, and very extensive sites displaying multiples of hundreds of fish traps whose elevations document the final recession of that lake from the valley about 500 years ago.

PHIL WILKE
September, 1972

EXCAVATIONS AT THE BROWN SITE

Rob Edwards of Cabrillo College directed a two week field class from June 5 to 18 at the Brown Site (4-SCR-20) in the Bonny Doon area of the Santa Cruz Mountains. The rich site was scheduled for destruction in a few weeks, as the soil was to be removed by a San Jose contractor for used in subdivisions. The property owner, Mr. Allan Brown, who has long had an interest in local archaeology, offered the site for excavation prior to its destruction.

Thirteen students from Cabrillo College, Bill Roop and Mary Asturias, TA's from S.F. State, and four members of the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society camped on the site and participated in the excavation.

Examination and tentative interpretation of the artifacts reveal that three sets of food resources were utilized on the site. First, fishing was evident by the presence of a bone fishhook and a stone fishweight, probably for use on nets. An artificially flattened whalebone was possibly used as an abalone pry and a worked antler might also have served this purpose. Molluscan remains as evidence of use of ocean resources included abalone (*Haliotis sp.*), California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), and the bay mussel (*Mytilus edulis*).

Small triangular, finely retouched, and usually notched points, probably used as arrow points, were frequent in the uppermost levels to a depth of 30 cm. and infer hunting. Larger and more crudely shaped projectile points from lower levels also attest to hunting activities.

Based on stone tool typology, especially with reference to projectile points in lower levels, the site may have been occupied as early as 400 A.D. Several C14 samples were taken and obsidian dates may also be used to eventually determine the date of earliest occupation if sufficient funds can be raised to pay for dating. The site was probably abandoned by 1700 A.D., since no evidence of any Spanish contact was found. Changes through time are evident from the lower to higher levels as, for example, with points- the earlier ones larger and cruder than those of later levels.

JEAN STAFFORD
July, 1972

THERMAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The UCR Coachella Valley Archaeological Project got underway with eight weeks of fieldwork under the direction of Phil Wilke and with the support of the Archaeological Research Unit, UCR, and the Coachella Valley Historical Society. Nearly 100 sites were recorded in the lower valley and one small burned structure was excavated from a sand dune near Indio.

Preliminary observations indicate that all or nearly all of the archaeological material noted is of quite recent age, with ceramics present at nearly all sites. Presumably sites of more ancient age have been buried by extensive alluviation from the surrounding mountains.

Noteworthy among the sites recorded was an extensive aquatic bird exploitation site subsequently

RIVERSIDE CO. PARKS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

The Riverside County Parks Department is at present developing newly acquired land and expanding their park facilities in general. It is county policy to provide environmental impact statements prior to any county development. Consequently, two archaeologists, myself and Lesley McCoy, were hired to provide the archaeological part of the study.

Since July 2, we have surveyed parts of the Upper Santa Ana, Gavilan Hills, Pushwalla Canyon, and Mt. San Jacinto. The Upper Santa Ana survey was especially interesting since little previous systematic investigation has taken place here. We found a total of six sites. All are similar in surface manifestations; having a light flake scatter on more or less flat terraces overlooking the river. One site near Prado was excavated (the first systematic excavation in the Upper Santa Ana). Preliminary analysis of data recovered here suggests the site as being a plant processing area. Further analysis of the material and region as a whole will have to be done in order to gain an understanding of cultural systems operating in the area.

Two sites were found at Gavilan Hills and are similar in many aspects to the ones found on the Santa Ana. Although ethnic affiliations of prehistoric people are unknown for the Santa Ana and Gavilan, similar subsistence activities are strongly suspected in both regions.

We plan to publish these findings in a paper dealing with settlement systems in the Upper Santa Ana region. Hopefully this will come out sometime this coming few months.

ALEX KIRKISH
Sept. 1, 1972

HASTINGS BANK

Dick Hastings has conducted a five-week dig under the historic B.F. Hastings Bank in Old Sacramento.

Among the articles found were clay pipes dating to the mid-1800's, stoneware bottles from England, a variety of glassware, old lighting fixtures, early building materials and a number of early-day coins.

The artifacts will eventually be displayed in a museum at the building when it is restored. The project was sponsored by the State Office of Architecture and Construction, and the State Division of Parks and Recreation.

OWENS VALLEY PROJECT

The Owens Valley Project recently completed its 1972 field season which ran from June 18 to August 19. During this time the field team consisting of both graduates and undergraduates from UCR and Long Beach surveyed a total of 79 "grids" (tracts of land 500 meters on a side randomly selected from a master map.) Thirty-one of these were in the pinyon-juniper woodland, thirty-one in the valley sage community, ten along the Owens River, and six in the Sierran conifer forest.

Although the data are not yet processed, approximately 80% of the grids in the valley sage and riparian communities contained cultural materials, as compared to 66%-70% in the pinyon-juniper woodland, and 33% in the Sierran conifer zone. In all, well over 200 sites were located, including 5 large villages and 4 standing structures (wikiups and windbreaks). Data manipulation techniques planned for the analysis of cultural materials include neutron activation, computer-aided taxonomies, as well as a host of zoological and botanical investigations of materials and data collected as an adjunct to the archaeological survey. At least two succeeding field seasons are planned. These will deal primarily with problems of locational analysis, population

dynamics, social organization, and climate.

ROBERT BETTINGER
Archaeological Research
Unit
U.C. Riverside
August, 1972

OTHER SUMMER PROJECTS

Archaeological projects around the state this summer included a field class held near Red Bluff by Jerry Johnson of Sacramento State College; a dig in the delta region by Chico State, three different projects on the Stanislaus River, some work on the San Francisco Peninsula by Ron Hanson of San Mateo College, excavations on the Fresno River by Frank Penenga, and Bob Gibson's work on the Cuyama River.



CHANGES...

NEW TREGANZA MUSEUM DIRECTOR

Paul J.F. Schumacher has been appointed as Director of the Adan E. Treganza Museum and Visiting Lecturer at California State University at San Francisco.

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE CHANGES

Because of the recent realignment of the boundaries of the National Park Service's Western Region, we wish to inform you of changes in the coordination of our archeological programs. Field level operations of the Service's Inter-Agency Archeological Programs, including review of the historic and archeological aspects of environmental statements, formerly handled in this office, are now the responsibility of Mr. Douglas H. Scovill, Acting Chief, Arizona Archeological Center. The Center is also responsible for our ruins stabilization program, our faunal studies program and curating collections of archeological, ethnological, and archival materials. All existing contractual obligations will also be administered by the Center. Accordingly we request that all matters related to these programs be directed there. The Center will serve the States of California, Hawaii, Nevada, and Arizona (except for the Navajo Indian Reservation).

The postal address is: National Park Service, Arizona Archeological Center, P.O. Box 49008, Tucson, AZ 85717. The Street Address is 528 North Martin Avenue. The telephone number is: 602-792-6501.

With this new organization, we have embarked on a long-range program to enhance our capabilities in the Inter-Agency Archeological Program and in the conservation, investigation and study of archeological resources. Mr. Scovill joins me in looking forward to the continued fine cooperation between our institutions in implementing these programs.

HOWARD H. CHAPMAN
Director, Western Region

CHANGE IN NPS AUTHORITY EXPLAINED

Editors note: Many members have expressed concern and puzzlement over the recent transfer of authority for federal archeological salvage from the San Francisco to the Tucson office of the National Park Service. In response, we have received a letter from the NPS that is abstracted below.

"Mr. Howard H. Chapman, Director, Western Region, National Park Service... joins me in expressing our regret that the Service was unable to maintain its archeological office in San Francisco.

"A frequently expressed fear (among California archaeologists) was that the Southwestern Culture Area

would dominate our thinking and determine our priorities for funding. Our territory of operation now only includes the Arizona portion of the greater Southwest. Our orientation is to the conservation and salvage of all archeological resources for the four states (Hawaii, California, Nevada, and Arizona) that we serve. We will conscientiously strive to develop a balanced program based on the identified needs of all of these states.

"We share your deep concern with the accelerating destruction of archeological resources and the modest level of funds available to confront this problem. The solution to the problem resides in our joining forces to work for the betterment of the overall program through building on the past work of my predecessors in San Francisco.

"I welcome suggestions you may have for strengthening the program in California and look forward to hearing from you on the critical problems that are of immediate concern in your area."

DOUGLAS H. SCOVILL,
Acting Chief
Arizona Archeological Center
August 4, 1972.

CHANGES IN UCR ARCHAEOLOGY STAFF

The Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California, Riverside, announces the appointment of Philip Wilke as Senior Survey Archaeologist, replacing Tom King. Wilke is an advanced graduate student with extensive experience in southeastern California archaeology, and is currently working on his PhD dissertation research in the Coachella Valley.

We are also pleased to announce that Herrick Hanks, formerly of Ventura College and California State College, Northridge, has assumed direction of the Lucerne Valley Archeological Project, the ARU's major funded research program. Mr. Hanks also has been designated Eastern California District Archaeologist by the SCA, replacing Tom King.

Other changes in ARU staff include the addition of Mr. Lynne Mounday, on leave from the faculty of California State University, Fresno, as a Survey Archaeologist, and the addition of Dr. Richard Ambro, formerly of San Francisco State University and the University of California, Berkeley to the UCR faculty and the ARU Central Committee. Dr. Ambro will also oversee development of the new ARU coprolite laboratory, now established in a 1400 square-foot mobile laboratory facility just provided the Unit by the University.

UCR-ARU
August, 1972

Requests

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

In 1970 the Archaeological Research Facility (at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720) printed "A Bibliography of California Archaeology". The compilers are aware that this is not a complete listing of published papers on the subject and plan to issue a new edition in a year or so when the present version goes out of print. We have reserved a number of copies of the 1970 bibliography for free distribution to persons who will check listed references and provide us with items known to them and which do not

appear on that list. If you would like to help, please address your request to the Secretary, Archaeological Research Facility and send your additional references to the same address.

DR. R.F. HEIZER
UC BERKELEY
August 7, 1972

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Paul Schumacher is still the reporter on all Historical Archaeology in California and Nevada for the Society for Historical Archaeology. He requests that all archaeologists in these two states send him current news on any excavations which concern Historical material.



MUKAT'S PEOPLE

The University of California Press has recently published Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California.

The book draws on ethnographic and archaeological findings, historical documents, and the memories of present-day Cahuilla (a Shoshonean-speaking people in the interior of southern California) to reconstruct the culture of the tribe as it existed at the beginning of the Spanish period.

Lowell Bean describes the remarkable adaptational devices that the Cahuilla developed in the course of centuries to cope with difficult environmental problems. Noting the central importance of ritual and religion to the survival of these people, he examines hypotheses concerning the social utility of religious systems, and concludes that religious concepts and rituals are more often functional than not in relating a society to its physical environment.

Mukat's People shows the efficiency of the Cahuilla cultural system in relation to the environment- climate, rainfall, topography, wind patterns, plants, and animals- and explains how these factors affected Cahuilla demographic patterns. He analyses the relationship of the environment to Cahuilla social and political systems ant to a wide range of cultural institutions and challenges the traditional wisdom concerning California Indians.

Bean argues that the Cahuilla developed a cultural system that was a model of its kind for a society seeking an ecological equilibrium because they evolved the concept of an "ecological ethic" that long ago brought man, land, plants, and animals into a single integrated steady state.

Lowell Bean is a member of the Department of Anthropology at California State College in Hayward. The book's price is \$6.75.

MEXICAN MAJOLICA IN NORTHERN NEW SPAIN

The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society announces the publication of Occasional Paper Number 2, "Mexican olica in Northern New Spain," by Mark R. Barnes and

Ronald V. May

The first of two sections is entitled, "Majolica of the Santa Cruz Valley, Arizona," and includes chapters on the history of Majolica ware in Mexico, descriptions of Majolica styles, a history of Spanish Sites of the Santa Cruz Valley, and a description of Majolica types excavated at each site in the Valley.

The second section, "An Evaluation of Mexican Majolica in Alta California", employs preliminary data from excavations at the San Diego Presidio, a history of Majolica distribution, a preliminary report on Majolica from the San Diego Presidio, and an interpretive model for Mexican Majolica in New Spain.

The publication contains 50 pages and costs \$2.50. Address orders to the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, PO Box 926, Costa Mesa, California 02627.

ABORIGINAL SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Malki Museum announces republication of Aboriginal Society in Southern California, by William Duncan Strong. This volume, the second in Malki's "Classics in California Anthropology" series, is an unabridged copy of the original, published in 1929 as Vol. 26 of the University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, and continues to be the most complete description and analysis of Luiseno, Cupeno, Cahuilla and Serrano social organization available. The new volume is enhanced by the addition of a Foreward by Ralph L. Beals and an Introduction by Lowell J. Bean concerning the present status of Southern California Shoshonean studies.

PUBLICATION HONORS A.E. TREGANZA

"Contributions to the Archaeology of the Point Reyes Peninsula, in Honor of A.E. Treganza" will become available in late September. The publication will contain these papers:

"The Point Reyes Peninsula: A Survey of the Physical Setting," by Saichi Kawahara

"The Coast Miwok: Ethnographic Notes" by Linda Mannion

"A History of Archaeological Research on Point Reyes," by Michael J. Moratto

"Coast Miwok Settlement Patterns: an Hypothesis based on an Archaeological Survey of Point Reyes," by Robert L. Edwards

"Protohistory on Limantour Sandspit: Archaeological Investigations at Mm-216 and Mm-298," by Thomas F. King and Ward Upson

"Faunal Analysis of Mm-298E: A Perspective on Mm-215,"
by Steven C. Wilson

"The Porcelains and Terra Cottas of Drakes Bay," by
Edward Von der Porten

"The Archaeological Future of the Point Reyes Peninsula,"
by Michael J. Moratto

"The Coast Miwok: Archaeological Problems", by Thomas
F. King

Bibliography (complete bibliography of Marin-area
prehistory)

Appendices

This work will be indispensable for North Bay buffs
and can be obtained from the Treganza Anthropology
Museum, California State University, San Francisco
94132.

DR. LEAKEY

"Master Class"

"Adam's Ancestors--Eve's Children" is the name of an
in-depth seminar to be presented by Dr. Louis B. Leakey
November 11 and 12 in the Ramo Auditorium at Caltech in
Pasadena.

There will be six lectures illustrated with slides, casts
of artifacts, fossil bones and stones. The subject- man,
his relatives, his handiwork, his ideas and his future.

Dr. Leakey will discuss materials available in prehistoric
times and show how early man may have used them in coping
with his world. These lectures will not only be of great
interest and value to men and women without scientific
background or knowledge, but will also have a great deal
of new information for serious students and teachers of
archaeology and anthropology.

The lecture topics are "20,000,000 Years: Man's
Origins in Africa"; "12,000,000 Years: Kenyapithecus
Wickeri"; "2 1/2 - 3,000,000 Years: Genus Homo"; Homo



NOW, YOU TOO CAN EMPLOY

TOM KING

Archaeologist

The former President of the SCA, Chief
Archaeologist at San Francisco State College,
UCLA, and UC, Riverside, is leaving academic
employment to establish a private practice in
Northern California. Mr. King is available
for employment as a consultant in research
design, environmental impact assessment,
community organization, and archaeological
law. Contact Tom King c/o the SCA NEWSLETTER.

Erectus appears in Africa"; "1/2 Million Years: Early
Homo Sapiens Faber"; "Homo Sapiens Sapiens"; Proto-man
and Primitive Man; Prehistoric Art; Personal Decoration;
Beginnings of Speech; Domestication of Fire; Psycho-Social
Man.

The fee is \$75.00 per person for the two day class.
An optional field trip to the Calico Mountains Excavations
on November 4 or 18 will cost \$25.00 per person. For further
information, phone (213) 477-0019. Make checks payable
to the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, 1100 Glendon Avenue,
Los Angeles, California 90024.

DEATH OF THE PAST REPRINTED

The Publications Committee is happy to announce
that the popular SCA publication DEATH OF THE PAST has
been reprinted and is now available. DEATH OF THE
PAST, a 30-page booklet detailing archaeological site
destruction in California and advancing proposals for
corrective action, is available for \$1.00 per copy from the
Business Office.

TOM KING
June 3, 1972

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