President's Message

Hello SDCAS members! Thank-you for the great attendance at the last two general meetings (since our last newsletter). In January, Andy Yatsko made a fascinating presentation on the undisturbed early Holocene cultural deposits at the Eel Point Site on San Clemente Island. If you missed Andy’s presentation, you can read an article written by Andy and Mark Raab in the December 1996 issue of the Society for California Archaeology Newsletter titled "More Evidence for Early Maritime Adaptations from the Eel Point Site, San Clemente Island." In February, Ron Bissell, from RMW Paleo Associates in Mission Viejo, gave a presentation on CA-SDI-10437, CA-SDI-12556, and CA-SDI-12557 located in Rose Canyon (north of Highway 52 and east of Interstate 5). You can read a synopsis of this presentation in this newsletter. Ron also presented the SDCAS with a copy of the 7 volume report for our library and will give the society copies of the entire data base on MS Access 2.0. This was an enormous archaeology project and the data base will be available to researchers for comparative purposes. Hopefully, the trend for future archaeological investigations in San Diego County will be to contribute to a regional electronic data base that can be used for comparative purposes.

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Board of Directors

SDCAS Office Phone: 538-0935

President
Stephen J. Bouscaren
271-9139
email: stevebouscaren@mindspring.com

President Elect
Anna Noah
694-2827 (w)
email: 103205.414@CompuServe.COM

First Vice President (Program)
Myra Herrmann
236-6827 (w)
email: mjb@sddpc.sannet.gov

Second Vice President (Arch. Res.)
Joseph Pigott
224-4061 (h)
email: neanderthal@earthlink.com

Third Vice President (Gov. Liaison)
Fred Buchanan

Secretary
Sung An
email: sungan@juno.com

Treasurer
Howard Schwitkis

Newsletter Editor
Marla Mealey
220-5329 (w)
(NEW)email: mmealey@parks.ca.gov

Membership
Jennifer Guerrazzi
273-5095 (h)
email: jenguerrazzi@juno.com

Community Relations
Myra Herrmann

Docents
Kathy Jenkins
573-0573

Environmental Review
Jim Royle
274-2768

Hospitality
Jan Bennett

Legal Research
Howard Schwitkis

Library
Kaylene Fleming
694-3416 (w)
email: kfleming@rohan.sdsu.edu

Sales
Cyndi Duff
421-3554

The SDCAS Office is at the Peñasquitos Ranch House, west of Black Mountain Road and Canyonside Community Park.
Editor's Message

Spring is in the air. Time to get out and find something to write about for the next newsletter! We’ve been getting a lot of good articles and input and I’ve had some good responses to the last newsletter. Thanks to everyone who’s contributed and helped. A big thanks to Steve Bouscaren and Joe Pigott for helping fold, address, and collate all the newsletters for last time, and to Steve for mailing them.

Another spring activity that many (including myself) enjoy is gardening. Now I know most people don’t think there is a connection between gardening and archaeology (aside from digging in the dirt), but I have found that growing and harvesting native plants and crops has given me a much greater appreciation of prehistoric and historic horticulture/agriculture in our “desert” environment. It has also encouraged me learn more about native plants and their uses.

There are numerous local sources for native seeds and plants. The San Diego chapter of the California Native Plant Society holds a plant sale every year in Balboa Park, and there are local nurseries and plant shops that carry native plants. There is also a nonprofit seed-conservation group (Native Seeds/SEARCH) out of Tucson, Arizona that has a catalog of hundreds of varieties of native crops. This group is more geared towards the desert southwest, but many of the seeds they carry can and do grow in our area. The organization also works with Native American groups to save not only heirloom seeds, but ethnographic information on farming, and plant uses. Anyone who’s interested in obtaining a catalog from them should send $1 to: Native Seeds/SEARCH, 2509 N. Campbell Ave. #325, Tucson, AZ 85719. You can also visit their web site at: http://desert.net/seeds/home.html.

Corrections: Apologies to Jim Royle for spelling his name wrong on Page 8 of the Jan/Feb Newsletter. Also, it was erroneously reported to me that we were in need of a new Hospitality Chair. I hear that Jan Bennett was surprised to learn of her retirement. We thank her for her continued efforts to provide tasty snacks and hot coffee and assure her that she can continue to be Hospitality Chair for as long as she is willing.

The submission deadline for the next issue is April 30. Please send all items to:

Marla Mealey
c/o California Department of Parks and Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108
Phone: 220-5329
email: mmealey@parks.ca.gov or mmm@inetworld.net

Members’ News Corner

SDCAS Research Issues:

Andy Pigniolo is the Research Issues Editor. Anyone with suggested edits to the existing edition or who is interested in submitting a research topic should follow the existing format and submit a draft and IBM formatted disk by April 5, 1997.

The next updated publication will include eight new research issues and is planned for July 1997.

Please submit comments and drafts to:

Andy Pigniolo
3849 Shasta St., #16
San Diego, CA 92109

Volcan Mountain Archaeological Survey

San Diego County Parks and Recreation is sponsoring archaeological surveys on Volcan Mountain on March 22 and May 24. The area is remote, rocky, and rugged, with no facilities. The surveys will be directed by Dr. Susan Hector. Please contact her (at 694-3037) at least 2 weeks prior to the survey date if you would like to participate or if you have any questions.

Paipai Ceramic Workshop (Ethnoarchaeology)

When: 22-24 March
Where: Santa Catarina, Baja California
Cost: $100.00 (includes museum entrance fee in Ensenada, 3 days of translators, 2.5 days of ceramic instruction [clay collection [Saturday], processing, vessel formation, opportunity to meet the different potters in the village [Sunday], and open-pit firing [Monday morning]). We will leave by mid-day Monday.

More Information: call Steve Bouscaren, Joseph Pigott, or Marla Mealey (phone numbers and email addresses on Page 2).

This is a first come, first serve sign-up.

Second Paipai Workshop (Proposed)

When: April 19-20 (Saturday and Sunday)
Cost: $80.00

Paipai Ethnobotany Workshop

When: April 26-27 (1.5 day workshop)
Where: Santa Catarina, Baja California
Cost: $60.00

More information: see above

This workshop will include a field trip led by Paipai--we will identify the various plants used by the Paipai for food, medicinal purposes, and as materials for various technological pursuits. We will end this workshop with a Paipai agave roast.

(Continued on Page 9)
San Diego Prehistory and Prehistorians, The Early Years

Paul G. Chace

In his prestigious presidential address to the American Anthropological Association in 1913, Roland Dixon stated that there was little or no evidence in southern California for more than one type of culture from the earliest period. Now, eight decades later, prehistorians can discern a number of different prehistoric cultural traditions that existed in this region over the last 11,000 years. Some archaeologists are searching for convincing evidence of man's presence here during the glacial periods reaching back many tens of thousands of years. This essay offers a brief sketch and assessment of this progress in discovering San Diego's past.

In 1912 and 1913, two UC Berkeley archaeologists, Nelson and Welty, toured the margins of San Diego and Mission Bays, making the initial survey of the many prehistoric settlements which then could still be seen around these bays, yet they did not perceive that several prehistoric peoples with different cultural traditions had lived at these sites. Mrs. S. K. Lothrop may be credited with discovering, about 1918, that both ceramic and pre-ceramic cultures had existed here. She also examined a site north of La Jolla and stated that all the pottery there came from near the surface, and, therefore, that the local pottery industry was possibly only a few centuries old.

During the 1920s other prehistorians found similar evidence, thus reaffirming and refining Mrs. Lothrop's discoveries. J. Mykrantz in 1927 published a description of pottery ollas and other goods made by the late prehistoric Hakatayan peoples near Ramona; but he also described stone tablets made by "an earlier people." Then, in 1929, Malcolm Rogers, in a paper published in the national scientific journal *American Anthropologist*, showed that there were present locally the archaeological remains of three distinct prehistoric industries representing different cultural traditions.

Malcolm Rogers was a foremost investigator and contributor to the knowledge of our archaeological heritage, who participated in changing our concepts and had to change and adjust his conclusions several times as discoveries were made and new techniques for dating archaeological materials were developed. He was educated as a mining engineer, later enlisted in the Marine Corps during World War I, and then settled in Escondido in 1919 as an orange grower. While walking the low hills on the south side of town on Christmas Day of 1919, he first spotted the distinctively different and very ancient tools of the San Dieguito cultural tradition.

An avid and meticulously scientific collector, he assembled materials and notes on many sites throughout the region.

Meanwhile, the San Diego Museum of Man under Wesley Bradfield began conducting archaeological exploration in 1927 and in the summer of 1928 appointed Malcolm Rogers "Field Archaeologist." The following spring, the Museum organized the first quarterly meeting of the Southwestern Archaeological Federation (now the Southwestern Anthropological Association). In a paper titled "Evidence of Early Man in San Diego County," Malcolm Rogers discussed his theory on the history of the shorelines and their occupation by early peoples. It so excited the audience that the Federation passed a formal resolution to carry out the suggested investigations. The Smithsonian Institute agreed to fund half of the costs. By late 1933, Malcolm Rogers was appointed Acting Director for the Museum. The following spring he chaired the session on archaeological problems at the joint meeting of the American Anthropological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at Berkeley. In spite of his prestige, Rogers had to conduct his archaeological investigations without major funding, except for a grant in 1938 from the Carnegie Institution to conduct excavations at an ancient San Dieguito tradition site buried in the gravelly base of the San Dieguito River bed (a site discovered by his museum helper-protégé George Carter). Although he rarely took time to publish site reports verifying his information, Malcolm Rogers wrote five major interpretive publications: *The Stone Art of the San Dieguito Plateau* (his 1929 landmark); *The Aborigines of the Desert* (1933); *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas* (1939); *An Outline of Yuman Prehistory* (1945); and then the magnificent book *Ancient Hunters of the Far West* (1966).

George Carter, who began as a student worker under Malcolm Rogers at the San Diego Museum of Man, came to believe strongly that there was evidence of ice-age man. As a result, the two men disagreed and parted. Leaving the Museum, Carter went to UC Berkeley to study anthropology. There he was granted the Ph.D. degree in geography. He sought more supporting data and with the paper "Evidence for Pleistocene Man at La Jolla" (1949) began publishing this important independent viewpoint, which was considered extremely radical. Undaunted and often scorned, he spent his free time searching the old landforms around San Diego for traces of ice-age occupations. His two major books are *Pleistocene Man at San Diego* (1957) and *Earlier Than* (Continued on Page 8)
Company Profiles

Statistical Research:

Jeff Altschul

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) is a firm devoted solely to cultural resource management. Our services cover all aspects of historic preservation -- archaeology (prehistoric and historic), historic architecture, and ethnography. We maintain a staff of 50 employees; 12 of whom have doctorates and 12 with Masters degrees. SRI has two offices, its main headquarters in Tucson, Arizona and a branch office in Redlands, California.

SRI has been active in California archaeology and history since our founding in 1983. Our first few projects were in the Santa Ana River valley (San Bernardino/Riverside area), Summit Valley (near Hesperia), and in the Mojave and Colorado Deserts (Palm Springs and Twentynine Palms). In 1989 we branched out to the coast with the first of several projects in Marina del Rey. This work has been followed by numerous projects from Santa Barbara to San Luis Rey.

In San Diego County, we excavated the Whelan Lake site, a La Jollan campsite near Oceanside. Recently we followed this work with a major excavation of a stratified occupation lasting 8,500 years on the shores of Lake Elsinore. How these sites fit into larger regional patterns is currently being studied with survey data from Camp Pendleton.

SRI has long believed in the importance of public outreach. We are one of the few CRM companies to have a fully staffed public education division.

Since 1994, we have been awarded matching grants by the state of New Mexico to conduct teacher workshops on incorporating archaeology into the middle school curriculum. In 1995, SRI was awarded a three-year contract by the U.S. Forest Service to act as the clearinghouse for the agency's Passport in Time program. We are charged with screening applicants, advertising the program, and promoting the avocational opportunities provided by the 109 PIT programs nationwide. SRI, in conjunction with the Arizona State Museum, sponsors an EARTHWATCH project to record cliff dwellings in the Sierra Anchas of Arizona.

In California, we have prepared brochures for the public on the history and historical archaeology of San Bernardino. Currently, we are providing the opportunity for the public to help excavate a Late Period site along Newport Bay. Aided by remote sensing, SRI has identified a number of house-pit features unique to this part of the California coast. In the upcoming months, volunteers will help us determine what activities took place in these unusual features.

At SRI we are dedicated to conducting scientific research, while at the same time allowing the public to enjoy the wonders of the past. Please come join us. Give our Redlands office a call at (909) 335-1896 or write to us at SRI, P.O. Box 390, Redlands, CA 92373.

Message From the President-Elect

Anna C. Noah

By the time this message goes to press, I will be in Peru, this time for two weeks, assessing damage to archaeological sites caused by the major earthquake in south coastal Peru last November. This trip was unexpected and is the result of an invitation by Fritz Riddell, founder and president of the California Institute for Peruvian Studies (CIPS), to assist him in this endeavor. Our study area is the Acari Valley, which is located in one of the driest places in the world. It sits about halfway between Lima, which is almost exactly at the midpoint along Peru's coastline, and the border with Chile. I am really excited about having the chance to assess these sites with Fritz, who has been doing research in the Acari Valley since 1954, when he was a graduate student at Berkeley. Another of our plans is to move the CIPS archaeological facility to new quarters and set up housing arrangements for this summer's workers. CIPS operates like Earthwatch, taking volunteers who pay the costs of the research.

I wanted to let you know about recent activities of the Peñasquitos Steering Committee. The committee is made up of Fred Buchanan, Jim Royle, Kathy Jenkins, Kaylene Fleming, County Park Ranger - Reneene Mowry, and me. The members recently gave the SDCAS office at the Los Peñasquitos Ranch House a major spring cleaning. The SDCAS office is the end point for weekly docent tours and also houses our library, which is open for use by SDCAS members, and which library chairman, Kaylene, is actively working on bringing into shape.

The Steering Committee has also set up the Los Peñasquitos Canyon Site Relocation and Monitoring Program, which will begin with a training session at the adobe on Sunday April, 6, 1997 between 10:00 and 2:00. The training will begin with instruction on how to prepare and update archaeological site record forms and on the purposes and techniques of assessing impacts to}

(Continued on Page 8)
1997 Archaeology Week Update

The theme for this year’s California Archaeology Week (May 11-18) is: “Messages from the Past.” There is an event planned at the Los Peñasquitos Ranch House on May 17. More information will be available in the next newsletter.

We are also arranging for a display to be on view in the City Administration Building Lobby downtown during the first two weeks of May. Be sure to stop by and see it.

Local artist Susan Walter created the poster for this year’s Archaeology Week. SDCAS will have a limited number for sale when they become available.

Interested in helping coordinate events? Contact Beth Padon at: (714) 733-1915, or email her at: BethPadon@aol.com, or write her at: 141 Oval Road, Irvine, CA 92604 to volunteer.

Palomar College Public Archaeology Program:

Philip de Barros, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Anthropology and Director of Palomar College’s Archaeology Program

In the mid-1970s, Palomar College was designated by the state community college system to be the premier place for the development of an A.A. Degree in Archaeology. After more than 20 years, the program is still going strong. The program was founded in 1975 and its first class was taught by Richard Carrico. Its principal architect for many years was Dr. Dennis O'Neil who still teaches at Palomar College. Later instructors included Leslie Quintero and most recently Steven Crouthamel. I took over in the Fall of 1995. The program is interdisciplinary to the extent that it requires courses from Anthropology and American Indian Studies and electives include courses in geology, botany, and the like.

Students at Palomar can choose between two Certificate options in Excavation and Surveying or they can choose to complete an A.A. Degree in Archaeology. Basic required courses for all three programs include Introduction to Archaeology, Physical Anthropology, and Cultural Anthropology; other courses focus on Native American cultures, Comparative Societies, and a range of electives. Training courses include beginning and advanced excavation. After discussions on research designs and site significance as defined by law, students are introduced to transit and full station mapping, surface scrapes, dry and wet screening excavation, feature mapping, the drawing of soil profiles, the collection of macrobotanical, soil, and radiocarbon samples, level record keeping, and preliminary artifact identification.

Advanced student projects included site mapping, the documentation of a private projectile point collection, and soil pH studies. This past Fall, excavations were begun at the Poway Site (SDM-W-380 and SDM-W-330). This site is a Late Prehistoric, heavily used encampment associated with abundant bedrock mortars, pottery, and flaked and ground stone tools. No radiocarbon dates are yet available, but two historic trade beads have been recovered.

Last spring, the archaeological surveying class began work for State Parks at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The class learned how to read a topographic map, use a compass, file the new computerized site form, and write survey reports to ARMR guidelines. The class spent two weekends at Cuyamaca recording new sites and rerecording old sites. They learned how to do transect survey, use a GPS unit, make site sketch maps, map in the location of artifacts, and prepare a survey report following ARMR Guidelines. The best student report qualified to be the report filed with State Parks and the South Coastal Information Center. The current archaeological laboratory analysis class focuses on the how and why of elementary analytical techniques for shellfish, ceramics, flaked and ground stone tools and debitage, historic artifacts, vertebrate fauna, and macrobotanical remains as well as cataloging and curation issues. A field trip to the radiocarbon laboratory at UC Riverside is planned. Each student must do a lab project focused on a specific artifact/ecofact type. Students will be working on collections at Palomar or at the Museum of Man. They are encouraged to become interns with various agencies and museums inside and outside of California and are assisted in getting outside employment with local CRM firms. The goal of the Palomar A.A. Degree and Certificate programs is to train quality archaeological field and lab personnel for both academic and CRM archaeology. I hope to expand the opportunities that the Palomar Archaeology program offers, especially in the area of internships, workshops, and the development of a summer field school program. I hope to work in cooperation with other educational and governmental institutions in San Diego County.

***

Philip de Barros is a graduate of Stanford University (B.A. History, M.A. Education) and UCLA (Ph.D. Anthropology/Archaeology). He has conducted archaeological research in the Southwest, West and Central Africa, and Central and Southern California. He served as Director of Cultural Resources at Chambers Group in Irvine from 1985-1994 and has been Chair of the Native American Programs Committee of the Society for California Archaeology since 1992. His research

(Continued on Page 9)
SDCAS Meeting Synopsis

February 25 Speaker: Ronald Bissell

Myra Herrmann

Ronald Bissell, principle archaeologist at RMW Paleo Associates in Mission Viejo, spoke to a room of approximately 48 SDCAS members and guests about the excavations conducted at Rose Canyon for the City of San Diego. Four sites (CA-SDI-10437, CA-SDI-12556, CA-SDI-12577, and CA-SDI-12560H) were studied during the excavations, but the lecture emphasized the work at CA-SDI-12557, a prehistoric site located on a terrace west of Genesee Avenue and north of Rose Creek. The project yielded over 30,000 artifacts, mostly of shell and lithic materials. The project area, previously tested by Brian Smith and Associates, generated a great deal of information for the current study, including a date for CA-SDI-12556 associated with a possible Yuman or La Jollan component. Ron observed that another portion of CA-SDI-12557 was destroyed by construction of the railroad and Highway 5.

The lecture included slides of the project area and vicinity, orienting the viewer to better understand the surroundings. The slides showed the site as it existed from the 1880s up to the present. The site area had been a dairy farm in the early 20th Century, and an adobe building formerly stood on the terrace where the prehistoric site is located.

The testing of the site, which was limited to the trench corridor for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer pipeline, included approximately one-hundred-and-seventy-eight 1-x-1-meter units. The excavation yielded a high volume of debitage of local stone materials (metavolcanic) within the 20- to 50-cm levels (with the highest concentration at 20 to 30 cm). Shell was concentrated at the 30- to 40-cm levels, which could represent a shift in dependence from animal to shellfish subsistence during the time represented by that level. While these high concentrations of artifacts were concentrated between 20 to 50 cm, possibly suggesting a La Jollan component, some units were excavated to approximately 130 to 140 cm and yielded cores and scrapers at these lower levels. Ron pointed out that artifacts at this depth suggests a possible San Dieguito component, and continual occupation for thousands of years along Rose Creek.

Ron showed slides of two fine examples of Obsidian Butte Elko Points that were found in the pretrenching, but were not included in the collection for CA-SDI-12557. Another artifact of significance was a projectile point referred to as a Cottonwood triangular, concave base, Rose Canyon Variant. Blood protein residue testing was conducted on this point, and it was found to contain fish residue of a type found only in southern California during El Niño events. Other artifacts collected include polishing and pitted stones, a quartzite reamer, manos, and a metate with a deep trough, similar to one collected in Orange County by Ron and referred to as a bi-concave metate with a rocker mano.

Ron concluded his lecture by donating a copy of the Rose Canyon Excavation Report to the SDCAS library along with a full set of the artifact data base on floppy disk. He hopes that this new information will be used by students and consultants for comparative analysis on prehistoric sites in southern California. The presentation generated numerous questions from the audience, and SDCAS is grateful to Ron for making this presentation.

President’s Message

(Continued from Page 1)

On March 22, 23, and 24, we will have the first of our ethnoarchaeology workshops at the Paipai village of Santa Catarina in Baja California. This workshop will be on traditional Paipai pottery production. If you are interested, there is still time to sign-up for this incredible opportunity.

In April, we will have another Paipai pottery workshop if enough members sign-up for it. Also, we are planning a Paipai ethnobotany workshop at the end of April. This will be a 1½ day workshop on Paipai uses of plants for food, medicinal purposes, and in traditional technology. We will end this workshop with an agave roast.

We are still not online but hope to be soon. If anyone out there is looking for a new home for a 486DX or faster computer, the SDCAS is in dire need of one.

I hope to see many of you at the Paipai pottery workshop and all of you at the next general meeting on March 25th (Tuesday evening). This month at the SDCAS general meeting, we will have refreshments from 7-7:30 pm and will begin our meeting at 7:30 pm. See you then,

Steve Bouscaren
San Diego Prehistory and Prehistorians, The Early Years

(Continued from Page 4)

You Think, a Personal View of Man in America (1980).

Until recent years, there were no techniques available to date directly such very early sites and the stone tools and bone they contained.

Beginning in the late 1950s, Carl Hubbs of Scripps Institution of Oceanography began making radiocarbon age determinations on the many prehistoric coastal shellfishing camps. Although his real interests were in dating climatic and oceanographic changes, his work directly proved for the first time that many of these coastal settlements dated back at least 9,000 years.

Also in the 1950s with the development of SCUBA gear, a new realm for discoveries was realized. Prehistoric archaeological sites were found offshore, underwater at locations apparently drowned by the raising postglacial sea-level. Kirby Turner, with Bruce and Warren Hamaker, discovered 50 mortars off Solana Beach, and Carr Tuthill and Al Allanson recovered 300 mortars offshore from the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club. By 1961, Andres Rechnitzer and James Moriarty, marine specialists, had investigated nine such underwater sites along the local coast.

From the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s, archaeologists from UCLA conducted a series of excavations and surveys in the San Diego region. After digging a Shoshonean tradition campsite near Pala, Clement Meighan published the first detailed scientific definition of the trait complexes of the immediate pre-ceramic and ceramic periods of the Shoshonean cultural tradition. He estimated at that time that pottery was not being utilized in the northern area of the County until about 1740 A.D.

Delbert True, an avocado farmer from Pauma Valley before he ventured to UCLA, published his work on a still earlier stone tool complex found in the Pauma Valley region, as well as studies of painted pictographs and ceramic figurines from late prehistoric Shoshonean tradition sites. Claude Warren directed excavation crews at a number of ancient Encinitas and San Dieguito sites and quickly published detailed, scientific reports that included radiocarbon dates to establish a sound interpretive chronology. Both Delbert True and Claude Warren wrote their doctoral dissertations on San Diego area archaeology, and both continue to publish their investigations and update their interpretations.

How far have we really come? From Mrs. Lothrop's discovery around 1918 that different traditions were really present, we now recognize that our local heritage includes a variety of different cultural traditions. Theories and interpretations of our archaeological heritage have changed radically several times during the last eight decades. New dating techniques constantly are being developed. The revising and improving of approaches and of our understanding of this prehistoric heritage seems to be the nature of this field; probably this is simply the nature of human inquiry about our human qualities as they are reflected in the archaeological remains left by prehistoric peoples on our land. No doubt we shall never cease learning exciting new conceptions about our prehistoric heritage.

Message From the President-Elect

(Continued from Page 5)

sites. These impacts can occur from natural processes, such as erosion, and human activities, both intentional and inadvertent. We will then visit some archaeological sites to assess the accuracy of existing site forms and damage to the sites. On two subsequent first Sundays, that is, on May 4 and June 1, 1997, we will form into teams with experienced leaders, and begin relocating and monitoring selected sites. We're hoping that people will wish to "adopt" particular sites and return to them at set intervals in the future to see how they're doing.

To participate in the site relocation and monitoring program, you will need to be an SDCAS member and to have contacted me or Joe Pigott to make a reservation. Those of you who have already signed up at a general membership meeting will be contacted by one of us. (If you are not yet a member, and you act right now, there is still time to have your membership approved before the April training.) For the training on April 6, you will need to bring a sack lunch, water, cover-up clothing and sunscreen, a clipboard or notebook, and writing implements -- and be prepared to walk a total of about 1½ miles.

I'm looking forward to seeing you all at the March general meeting!
Members’ News
(Continued from Page 3)

SDCAS Needs Your “Old” Computer!

We are very much in need of a 486DX (or faster) computer for the SDCAS. Are you or anyone you know looking for a new home for such an invaluable tool? If so, please contact us at the SDCAS.

1998 SCA Annual Meeting Planning

On March 3, Mike Sampson (1998 Local Arrangements Chair) hosted a planning meeting for the 1998 Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Annual meeting, which will be held at the Hyatt Islandia in San Diego on April 8-11, 1998. It sounds like it is shaping up to be a very good meeting and everyone is encouraged to attend.

The planning meeting was attended by a number of representatives from various local groups and firms who helped come up with several good ideas for potential symposium topics, tours, and workshops. Twelve committees were formed to assist with planning and organizing of various aspects of the meeting. The committees include:

- Registration
- Audio Visual & Videotaping
- Public Relations
- Book Room
- Reception
- Silent Auction
- Banquet
- Native American Liaison
- Workshops
- Public Lecture
- Tours
- Poster Session

Volunteers are still needed to assist with and head many of these committees. Please contact Mike Sampson at 220-5323 or write to him at 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270, San Diego, CA 92108 if you are interested in helping out or if you have any questions.

Rancho Guajome Adobe
Scenes from the Ramona Pageant.

The Ramona Players will present Scenes from the famed “Ramona Pageant” at the historic Guajome Adobe. Show times are at 2:00 and 3:30 pm. Tea and light refreshments will be served in the Victorian Garden from 1:30 to 5:00 pm. Tickets are $15 per person. Checks should be made out to: “San Diego County Parks Society / Guajome”, and mailed to Nancy Loehr, 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite P, San Diego, CA 92123. There is a limit of 100 guests per show so make your reservations early. Proceeds will go towards furnishing the restored hacienda. For additional information call: 694-3049.

Calendar
(Continued from Page 1)

April 10 (7 pm) Gill Auditorium - Museum of Man
What Happened to the Neanderthal?
Jean Jacques Hublin
members/students: $5, nonmembers: $7

April 22 (7:30 p.m.) Fourth Tuesday Monthly Meeting
Speaker: Charles Hill
(Curator of Photographs, San Diego Historical Society)
Collecting Historical Documentation in Native American Communities: Attitudes Toward Excavation, Repatriation, and Oral History

April 27 Museum of Man
Fibers & Forms: Native American Basketry of the West Public Opening

May 3 (9 am to 4 pm) Museum of Man Southwest Indian Arts Colloquium $45


Palomar College:
(Continued from Page 6)

interests and work include soapstone sourcing in the central Sierran Foothills, the evolution of complexity of hunter-gatherer societies in southern California, and Late Stone Age and Iron Age African archaeology. He has written a "Guide to Cultural Resource Management for California Planners, Developers, Contractors, and Property Owners" which has sold over 2,500 copies statewide since 1993. He has published in American Antiquity, in British journals, and in books. Recent California research has included a major regional study of the archaeology of the lower Aliso Creek Drainage in Orange County, the archaeology of the Spring Site and 8 other sites in the Crowder Canyon Archaeological District, and an important historic period Tizon Brownware site in Temecula.
San Diego County Archaeological Society Membership Application

Name __________________________ Phone ______________
Address ____________________________________________
State _______________ Zip _______________
Occupation/School __________________________________________
Special Skills, Interests __________________________________________

The SDCAS membership year begins October 1. Please check the membership desired and enclose payment for the amount shown in the table below. Renewals are at the October-March annual rate. Membership is subject to approval of the Board of Directors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Type</th>
<th>Oct.-Mar</th>
<th>Apr.-Sep.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
<td>$11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>$3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>$200.00 (lump sum or installments)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code of Ethics

1. The collecting in any manner of archaeological material or data shall be done using contemporary scientific techniques, and shall have as its express purpose the finding and dissemination of information relative to the history and prehistory of California.

2. Provisions shall be made for the housing of archaeological materials and data in accordance with accepted professional practices, and such materials and data shall be made available to qualified individuals through accumulated field notes and records or to the general profession through the publication of findings.

3. The gathering of archaeological specimens or the destruction of archaeological sites for purposes of selling artifacts or personal acquisition shall in all cases be forbidden and shall subject members to expulsion proceedings.

I have read and agree to abide by the above Code of Ethics.

Signature __________________________ Date ________
Sponsor __________________________ Date ________

(Minor must be sponsored by an adult member)