



SCAN

SANTA CRUZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

Great SCAS Event at the Cabrillo Saturday Farmers Market



By Rob Edwards

A beautiful, cold, clear day greeted some members of the Archaeological Society at seven in the morning at Cabrillo College on December 17th. Kären Johansson, Kevin Hildreth, Charr Smith and I began the process of setting up a brand new canopy (provided by Lyn O'Niel and delivered by Cat Nichols). Fortunately, a smiling, seasoned seller at the market came to our assistance us in raising the roof (so to speak) and by 7:30 we were set up to meet, greet and sell. Pat Paramoure, Rob and Kären all had provided items from their stashes that included recycled UGSS maps as wrapping paper, SCAS Tee shirts, bumper stickers, Aptos History calendars, and other “wonderful things” as Howard Carter might say.

Once set up, the fun began immediately. Many people came by to see what was offered and find out about the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society (which many never knew even existed). So the purpose of community outreach was achieved by the early crew, (Charr and Kären), and continued by the later crew, (Cathy Phipps, and Anne Ramage) who arrived at a more leisurely time and with Kevin and I stayed to the end. All the back issues of SCANS (20 or so) were taken and membership form given out—and oh yes—we sold stuff too!

Continued page 2

Farmers Market continued

While the original idea had been to sell the California GSPS maps as holiday wrapping paper, the reality was made clear that there are quite a number of people who just love maps. People poured over the maps looking for favorite spots, particular rivers and town, or especially beautifully cartography. All told, we sold over 120 maps while having good conversations about SCAS. We also sold several of the special Aptos History Calendars, and some tee shirts and other miscellany for one of our biggest sales days ever, for a total of \$167.



The day was brilliant, public outreach exhilarating, and money was raised. How fun was that? There was enthusiasm stated for doing our thing again at Cabrillo or at other markets around the area: Live Oak, downtown, Westside, Watsonville, or in the Valleys. Who wants to participate next time and where?? Contact the Board members to get in on this fun!

WE NEED YOU!

SCAS is renewing an outreach to the local Elementary Schools. We need Society volunteer docents willing to work with 3rd–5th grade students studying local archaeology and history. This spring a training workshop is planned to bring together teachers, docents, and interested members to share a variety of activities and ideas for the classroom. Contact Charr Simpson-Smith at 831-728-2802 for more information.

SCAS Board Members 2012

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Calendar

All General Meetings are held at Sesnon House Cabrillo College, 6500 Soquel Drive, Aptos, California,
on the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

For more information as it becomes available, please visit our website: www.santacruzarchsociety.org

January 19 General Meeting—Anthropological archaeologist Charlotte Sunseri, an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at San Jose State University with expertise in zooarchaeology and GIS-based spatial analyses, will present a talk entitled “Labor, Power and Community at Mono Mills, 1880-1915, an investigation of the development of a socio-racial hierarchy among the Chinese, Paiute, and European-American residents of a wood-milling town in the Eastern Sierra.” Dr. Sunseri will also discuss her upcoming Archaeological Field School and volunteer opportunities.

February 16 General Meeting—Tom Schriener, Research Scientist with FARES/Mirador Basin Project (Foundation for Archaeological Research and Environmental Studies), Research Associate at UC Berkeley's Archaeological Research Facility, and long-time SCAS member will be speaking about exploring the Tintal-Mirador causeway in the Mirador Basin of Northern Guatemala. The main site, El Mirador, a Pre-Classic site with the world's largest architecture, can be viewed using GoogleEarth.

March 15 General Meeting—William Clay Poe, Professor of Archaeology in the Department of History at Sonoma State University will be presenting a talk entitled, “Geographic Information Systems for Documentary and Analytic Archaeology.” Dr. Poe will describe GPS-based mapping projects on several sites in South and Central America, including Peru, Belize and Guatemala. Dr. Poe holds a Ph.D. in Mediterranean Studies from Brandeis University as well as a number of other academic degrees.

April 19 General Meeting—Speaker to be announced

May 17 General Meeting—Dr. Ninian Stein, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at San Jose State University holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Brown University, as well as a Master's degree from Harvard in Anthropology, and a Masters of Environmental Science from the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Dr. Stein's previous research reflects an interdisciplinary approach integrating archaeology, anthropology, environmental studies, and environmental history. The title of Dr. Stein's talk will be posted at a later date.

June 21 General Meeting—Speaker to be announced

Deadline for submissions for the spring issue: April 4, 2012

Items to add? Corrections to make? Please contact us at editorscan@gmail.com.

Would you rather receive you newsletter by email rather than by USPS?

If so, send your preference and your email address to editorSCAN@gmail.com.

Past newsletters can be viewed—in color!—online at:

<http://www.santacruzarchsociety.org/newsletters.html>

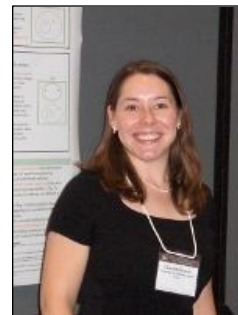
Newsletters will be posted online approximately four months after they are mailed out.

Newsletters through Fall 2011 are now posted.

Please Welcome

The Santa Cruz Archaeological Society would like to welcome two new archaeology professors to the area. Dr. Charlotte Sunseri and Dr. Ninian Stein will join Dr. Marco Maniketti in the anthropological archaeology division of San Jose State University's Department of Anthropology, enlarging that division by two-thirds.

Dr. Sunseri's research interests include social inequality and identity, industry and labor, material evaluation, cultural landscapes, and economic anthropology. Her specialties include California hunter-gather archaeology and historical archaeology of mining communities of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Dr. Sunseri's research of ancient coastal groups of California has focused on economics associated with the emergence of social inequality along the Monterey Bay.



In addition to teaching courses at several California university campuses, Dr. Sunseri has worked as a professional archaeologist in the San Francisco Bay area and other sites throughout California, in several other states, and in Mali, West Africa.

Dr. Sunseri presented findings from her current project, an investigation of the intertwining of labor, power, and identity in Mono Mills, a late nineteenth century milling community of the eastern Sierra Nevada, at the January SCAS general meeting. She will teach undergraduate courses called Reconstructing Lost Civilizations and Historical Archaeology, as well as a graduate course called Quantitative Methods.

Dr. Stein's studies are focused on the intersection of the natural and social sciences. She has investigated human-environment interactions in Southern New England through time using tools from archaeology, anthropology, environmental studies, and environmental history. Among her many teaching interests are landscape archaeology, geographic information systems, environmental anthropology, environmental justice, creating built worlds, and North American archaeology.



She is currently collaborating with a team of designers and community organizers from the Earthos Institute on a book offering decision-making frameworks grounded in regional self-sufficiency for those making planning decisions about the built environment. Dr. Stein has participated in archaeological research in Corfu, Greece and in Scotland's Western Isles, as well as in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Dr. Stein will teach courses called Reconstructing Lost Civilizations and Prehistory of North America at SJSU during the spring semester and will present a talk to SCAS at the general meeting in May.

For more information about these wonderful new additions to the central coast archaeology community, please visit their faculty information pages at:

<http://www.sjsu.edu/anthropology/people/permanent/sunseri/>

<http://www.sjsu.edu/anthropology/people/permanent/stein/>

Jean and Don Stafford: Memories of Good Friends

By Rob Edwards

My friends Jean and Don Stafford both died this past year. They were original members of the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society and were active SCAS surveyors in the early 1970s. Jean's field notes were extraordinarily detailed and were used as a model for generations of local archaeology students. Jean worked with John Fritz at UCSC as a teaching assistant and was the Crew Leader/ Assistant Director on early Cabrillo Field Schools including the very first one in 1972 at SCR-20, the Allen Brown site in Bonny Doon.

In 1974, along with Micki Farley and myself, Jean developed the SCAS Survey Program and directed it for several years thereafter. This program led to the discovery of SCR-107, the famous Lee Road site and Indian Occupation event in late 1974. Jean was also my very able co-investigator for the work done at the Chesbro Reservoir for the National Park Services in 1979-80.

Jean and Don were active in a number of early SCAS projects starting with the event-filled 1972 Thanksgiving Survey along the Nacimiento River at Camp (now Fort) Hunter Liggett. Don was an able and willing crewmember and was important in early outreach efforts to the local community through his activities with Kiwanis and other service groups. Both were active the preservation of the Allen Brown site over the years and Don, a well-known architect, designed a wonderful curation and caretakers unit that we hoped to have built on the property. Over the years, Jean and Don went on a number of Society outings, including the 2001 SCAS field trip to the Painted Rock (see photo above).

Jean was a lively, bright and competent woman whose observations and note-taking skills were truly exceptional. I was so fortunate to have time and experience with her as a colleague. Like many old friends we saw each other less frequently over the last few years. Don's aging evolved into dementia and Jean put up a long fight against cancer. I was always aware of their interest in what was going on in local archaeology.

They were fixtures at SCAS meeting for as long as they could and they managed to attend Charr's and my retirement party in 2008.

Jean's obituary from the Santa Cruz Sentinel was reprinted in a previous SCAN. An excerpt from Don's obituary follows.



Field trip to Painted Rock; from left to right: Don Stafford, Jerry Duddy, Jean Stafford, and Charr Simpson-Smith

Donald Charles Stafford 1924-2011

Santa Cruz Sentinel, August 28, 2011

Donald Charles Stafford was born April 11, 1924. He was an early achiever, exploring many interests. In high school, he joined the Boy Scouts and discovered his love of the outdoors. He subsequently went backpacking with friends and family at least once a year well into his 70s.

In 1950, he met and married the love of his life, a bright country girl, Jean M. Ferrini. They proved a great match. He would design buildings and supervise construction. She would run the office and manage business. She loved backpacking, hard work, him, was apt at just about anything, and "looked good in a bathing suit," he noted. They began square dancing early on, and didn't stop until 1996.

Don designed a style of beach house that became quite popular in the Santa Cruz area. In 1968, he incorporated as Piedmont Builders and moved his office to Aptos. By 1980, he had seen the successful completion of over 250 projects in Santa Cruz County alone, and many others in greater California. At least the first seven residences built in Seascape Country Club were his design. 1977-86, he designed and, with Jean and children, spent nine years building his final home in Seascape. He retired in 1992.

Don's beloved Jean passed away April 11th of this year. His son Keith, daughter Janet, and others greatly enjoyed tending his gentle spirit at home, until he passed, July 21.

For the complete obituary, please see

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/santacruzsentinel/obituary.aspx?n=donald-charles-stafford&pid=153296878>.

Flintknapping Spring 2012

If this was the year you were planning to learn how to make your own knife or projectile point, or you just want to understand what that pile of debitage is trying to tell you, you're in luck. The following flint-knapping workshops are scheduled for this spring in at the California State University Desert Studies Center (ZZYZX) near Baker, California

February 24, 25, & 26,

Instructors: Dr. Jeanne Day Binning and Charles (Chuck) Bouscaren

Cost: \$325.00 per person or \$610.00 per couple. Price includes lodgings in a dormitory setting and five cafeteria-style meals.

For more information, call (951) 827-5801 (UC Riverside). To register, call (951) 827-4105 or (800) 442-4990, or go online to the UC Riverside Extension website: <http://www.extension.ucr.edu/schedule/index.html>.

March 23, 24, and 25

Instructor: Tim Dillard

Cost: \$225.00 per person for the class; meals and sleeping accommodations are \$98.00.

For more information, call Jeanne Binning at (559) 433-1424 or (559) 243-8219, or email her at jeanne_binning@juno.com.

Historical archaeology questions:

How did people used to make clothes? What's this tool I just dug up? Find some answers at the Santa Cruz Mission State Historical Park, located on School St. off of Mission and Emmet Street in Santa Cruz. Please call (831) 425-5849 for more information. Admission to all events is free.

Guided Adobe Tour

Saturday, February 04, 2012, rain or shine. Come for a guided tour of the oldest building in Santa Cruz, and learn about the many families who have called this 180-year-old mission adobe their home.

Building Methods at the Mission

Saturday, February 11th, 1:00-2:00pm, rain cancels. How was the oldest building in town made? Find out, as you work with the materials used by the Ohlone to build their homes and the materials used by the Spanish to build Mission Santa Cruz. You will have the chance to get your hands dirty and make your own mini abode brick.

Hides and Tallow

Saturday, February 18, 2012, 1:00-2:00pm, rain cancels. Come and see how Mission Santa Cruz participated in a world economy back in the early 1800s. We will look at some of the major products of the mission; leather and tallow, and demonstrate how they were used. You will see how a branding iron works and get to make your own candle.

Wool, Spinning, and Weaving

Saturday, February 25, 2012, 1:00-2:00pm, rain or shine. How did an isolated settlement clothe the hundreds of people who lived there? Take an in depth look at the cloth industry of Mission Santa Cruz. We will follow the path of wool from the sheep to the shirt. You will have the chance to try your hand at a drop spindle and spin your own wool.

Events at the Mission are posted throughout the year at http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=548. Click on "Events and Activities."

9000-Year-Old Tools found in Baja California

Past Horizons, October 25, 2011

Mexican archaeologists from the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) have located a site containing hundreds of tools made 11,000 to 8,000 years ago in the Cape region of Baja California Sur. The discovery of these artifacts further supports the hypothesis regarding a coastal migration route for the first settlers of the Americas.

A three year study

The site where the finds were discovered is called El Coyote and it joins a growing number of similar sites in the region, suggesting that people moved down the coast and arrived in what is now the peninsula of Baja California during the early years of the Holocene.

The progress of the study conducted at the site three years ago was released by INAH archaeologist Isaac Aquino, director of research, along with Leticia Barajas, chief of field, who claim that El Coyote “supports a substantial history of early and late human occupation on the peninsula,” a view several researchers in the region had previously suggested.

From analysis of archaeological materials found, specialists in stone and shell tool manufacture agree that they fit into a typology found elsewhere in the area, and fall into the same chronological framework. It is proposed that the same cultural group—yet to be identified—travelled down the coast of the Gulf of California from the north to the south occupying coastal sites on both the islands and mainland.

El Coyote covers about one hundred acres and is located on the Gulf Coast of California or Sea of Cortez. The artifacts that the archaeologists discovered consisted of worked stone tools and shells. Charred clams (*Chama buddiana*) were also recovered—heating them in a fire is the easiest way to open the hard shell—as well as the re-

mains of many other marine and terrestrial animals.

The fishing equipment represents another interesting group of finds, and three hooks made of mother of pearl (*Pinctada mazatlanica*) particularly stand out.

Prehistoric camps

The ancient artifacts were found at various points around the El Coyote area, which have been termed “camps” by the archaeologists.

Tests performed on samples collected reveal a human presence in this region for 9000 years, right up until the sixteenth century. The initial study of materials by INAH researchers shows two distinct periods: the first dating from early Holocene period or Proto Desert (11–8,000 years ago) and the second in the Late Holocene (2,700 years ago) until the arrival of the first Spanish expedition to the Baja California peninsula in the sixteenth century. So far, little material evidence of the intervening time period in the region has been found.

Specialists have successfully identified 51 species of marine life in the zones examined at El Coyote, represented by bivalves and snails, as well as fish vertebrae and sea mammal bones (such as dolphin and sea lion). Land animals are predominately represented by deer and hare; the remains of various types of birds are also present.

So far, no human remains have been found, making it impossible to know what group the ancient inhabitants of El Coyote belonged to. However, archaeologist Isaac Aquinas explained that when the first Spanish explorers to the Cape arrived in the sixteenth century, this region was inhabited by a group belonging to the Pericú tribe.

<http://www.pasthorizonspr.com/index.php/archives/10/2011/9000-year-old-tools-found-in-baja-california>

Two related stories from southern California:

Remains indicate key Indian site, some say

By Tony Barboza

Los Angeles Times, February 28, 2008

Archaeologists have removed 174 sets of human remains from a controversial housing development under construction in Huntington Beach, bolstering claims that it was a significant prehistoric Native American settlement.

Dave Singleton, program analyst for the California Native American Heritage Commission, said 87 sets of remains were removed before Hearthside Homes broke ground on its Brightwater development near the Bolsa Chica wetlands in June 2006 and 87 more since then.

Officials at the commission, which did not learn of the finds until December, said they should have been told as each set of remains was discovered.

Mostly bone fragments, the remains are being kept in trailers in Temecula, and the first 87 have been reinterred, Singleton said.

The finds also support the belief of community activists who sought to derail the housing project because of its closeness to the wetlands and because they said the area was once part of an 8,500-year-old Native American settlement.

"Village sites and cemeteries of this age are ex-

tremely rare," said Patricia Martz, a professor of anthropology at Cal State L.A. who studies California prehistoric coastal cultures.

Flossie Horgan, executive director of the Bolsa Chica Land Trust, a group opposing development at Bolsa Chica, said Hearthside has tried to cover up the finds by not disclosing them to the public.

Had activists known the extent of the remains earlier, she said, they might have been able to persuade the California Coastal Commission to reject the development.

"They are obliterating our past by destroying a site of international significance and letting houses go up," she said.

Hearthside did not return four calls for comment Wednesday. After a 30-year battle over the development in and around the salt marsh, Hearthside won Coastal Commission approval in 2005 to build 350 homes on 68 acres on Bolsa Chica mesa.

A business manager at Scientific Resource Surveys, the archaeological firm excavating at the site, would not comment on the remains.

<http://articles.latimes.com/2008/feb/28/local/me-remains28>

Coastal Commission fines Huntington Beach

property owner \$430,000

By Tony Barboza

Los Angeles Times, January 12, 2012

State coastal regulators Wednesday criticized and fined a property owner for unearthing artifacts at a 9,000-year-old Native American village site near the Bolsa Chica wetlands in Huntington Beach.

In a settlement with the California Coastal Commission, the Goodell Family Trust agreed to

pay a \$430,000 penalty, rebury artifacts and restore areas disturbed when archaeologists dug a series of pits on the family-owned land on the Bolsa Chica Mesa in 2010.

The work was conducted without the state's authorization and without a Native American monitor present, a requirement under state law.

State officials said the excavation damaged prehistoric shells, animal bones, scorched rocks and other cultural artifacts that might help de-

termine the boundaries of the 9,000-year-old village and burial site on the mesa, above one of the state's most treasured coastal wetlands.

The panel approved the settlement on a 10-1 vote Wednesday after an emotional hearing in Santa Monica in which staff members for the agency hastily negotiated with the property owners for a penalty more than triple the \$130,000 they had initially proposed.

Ed Mountford, a representative for the Goodell Family Trust who also works for Bolsa Chica home builder Hearthside Homes, told the panel "they deeply regret that this mistake occurred" and said they had misinterpreted the agency's guidelines.

Several coastal commissioners said they didn't buy his explanation and pushed for the heftier penalty.

"This is not a mistake," said commission Chairwoman Mary Shallenberger. "I think [the penalty] is inordinately low, and in my opinion it is disrespectfully low... We cannot have destroying these archaeological resources be the cost of doing business."

The money will be used to offset damage to the Native American site by funding an archaeological conservation project in coastal Orange County. The settlement also requires the property owner to restore the site, document and re-bury the artifacts, screen the excavated soil for additional prehistoric items and arrange for Native American monitors to oversee the work.

The 6-acre parcel is next to the Brightwater housing development, where Hearthside Homes won Coastal Commission approval to build a 350-home development in 2005 after a 30-year battle over home building near the salt marsh.

During home construction in 2008, archaeologists working for the developer disclosed they

had removed 174 sets of human remains from the site, supporting claims that it was a significant prehistoric Native American settlement.

Though the 6-acre Goodell property is vacant, state officials said the owners have indicated they intend to develop a portion of the property into single-family homes. The Goodell Family Trust had permission from the coastal agency to conduct only surface-level studies that would not disturb the soil.

Instead, archaeologists dug 16, 3-foot-deep pits throughout the property in areas already believed to contain intact archaeological materials.

Native American groups with ties to the site said the penalty was not severe enough and vowed to oppose development there.

"When it comes to the destruction and desecration of someone's culture, I don't think that you can put a price tag on it," said Anthony Morales, chairman and tribal chief of the Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, one of two Native American groups that claim ancestry at the site.

"It's just outrageous," he added.

The prehistoric village has been dubbed the "Cogged Stone Site" for the number of gear-shaped artifacts found there that are believed to be ceremonial objects.

After the criticism from public speakers and coastal commissioners, the Goodell Family Trust representative abruptly withdrew its application to conduct further archaeological work on the property. The delay will give the commission time to examine a key archaeological study of the neighboring Brightwater project that developer Hearthside Homes is expected to release in the next few months.

<http://articles.latimes.com/2012/jan/12/local/la-me-bolsa-chica-20120112>

Dig for SF's transport terminal unearths artifacts

By Beth Duff-Brown

Associated Press – Dec 25, 2011

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The big dig for San Francisco's multi-billion dollar transportation terminal has unearthed some artifacts from the city's heady Gold Rush days, including opium pipes from a Chinese laundry and a chipped chamber pot found in a backyard outhouse.

The 70 artifacts have city archaeologists eager for more and local residents pondering the ground beneath their feet.

"It's not often that you get a chance to stop for a moment and have a window into what used to be," said James M. Allan, an archaeologist with William Self Associates, the firm ensuring the items are unearthed and preserved. "It gives you pause."

The \$4 billion Transbay Transit Center under construction in the South of Market financial district is billed as the "Grand Central Station of the West." The 1 million-square-foot bus and train station will serve as the northern end of California's planned high-speed rail between San Francisco and Los Angeles; the West Coast's tallest skyscraper is slated to rise above the center.

It's all sleek and modern—and on the same blocks once inhabited by working-class Irish immigrants and Chinese laborers who lived back to back on the sand dunes of the busy Gold Rush port known as Yerba Buena Cove.

They were the Donahues and the Dollivers, the Wings and the Lings, and the now-seemingly quaint accoutrements of their lives are being unearthed: clay opium pipes and ceramic tea pots from China; French perfume bottles; dainty English serving dishes, apothecary jars and the heads of hand-painted porcelain dolls; as well as animal bone toothbrushes and abandoned chamber pots.

They all date back to the mid-to-late 1880s, when the cove was reclaimed and clapboard

houses went up on Mission, Natoma and Minna streets, between First and Beale. They were filled with Irish, Swedish, German and Italian immigrants, as well as the Chinese who had come during the Gold Rush and then stayed on to help build the railroads and bridges.

Today's residents and workers can see the exhibit in the lobby of the building that houses the Transbay Joint Powers Authority.

"I live and work in the neighborhood so I've been walking by the excavation site for a while and resisting the temptation to sneak in and see what might be lying around," said Tom Pagel, an investment adviser. "The neighborhood has changed so much in a relatively short period of time. It's a big evolution and gives you a glimpse into how the world has changed in those years."

The artifacts are accompanied by historic photos and documents, including an 1885 article from the San Francisco Chronicle in which Irish landlords—J.S. and Mary W. Dolliver—were seeking \$500 in damages from Ah Wing and 11 Chinese tenants for the "offensive smells from the laundry that have injured the rental value of the plaintiff's premises."

Today, Ming Ng is a Chinese engineer with a firm that hopes to work on bus storage for the new terminal. He had just held a meeting with Transbay officials upstairs and checked out the exhibit as he was leaving the building.

"It's very interesting to see the pottery compared to the metal things that are all rusted and ruined," the engineer said, looking at a pristine blue-and-white Chinese tea pot, then pointing toward a rope pulley and iron chisel found in the back yard of a brick mason.

"The pottery looks almost new," he said. He then smiled and noted, "That's the Chinese character for longevity."

Allan said the artifacts were not necessarily unique and that they expect to unearth hundreds more.

"What is unusual is that we were able to iden-

tify the people and occupations of the early Gold Rush,” he said. “When the Gold Rush started in the 1850s, the miners came here and there was no place for them to live, so they lived in the sand dunes and then tent camps. We found the evidence: a wooden floor and a lot of bottles, barrels, a privy, leather shoes and boots.”

They would have worked in the Risdon Iron Works—which built pipes for Hawaiian plantations—the Selby Smelting Works, Miners Foundry or the San Francisco Gas and Light Co.

Allan said his favorite find was an oblong, earthen storage jar found fully intact. The unglazed pot with a thin neck and bulbous belly was used to store grain, olives or water.

“It’s the equivalent of today’s plastic water bottle in that they were used, and used, and then thrown away,” Allan said.

He also likes a porcelain chamber pot found at the bottom of an outhouse. It might have been part of a toiletry set sold by Sears back then for \$2.25.

“Typically that goes under the bed and you use it at night so you don’t have to go out and use the privy,” Allan said. “I found it sort of ironic that we would find a chamber pot in the privy.”

Ellen Joslin Johnck, an archaeologist who ducked in to see the exhibit, said the items should give San Franciscans “pride and ownership” of their city.

“To me, this lends more understanding and a greater appreciation for what it took to build this great city,” she said.

http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5jEc_mbZx3DMlkILQp-KRevK3h5N2?docId=9a832a4702c844218138d000d2810c30

Field School Opportunity *Summer 2012*

Mono Mills

When: During July and August 2012 (Specific dates to be announced)

Director: Charlotte Sunseri, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Anthropology, San Jose State University

This field school will take place near Mono Lake, in the Eastern Sierras of California. Mono Mills is a historic, post-Gold Rush site dating between 1880 and 1915. The focus of this research will include exploration of ethnic, class-based, and gendered identity expression; labor and power among railroad and mill workers; and interactions between Native American and immigrant groups living in a culturally pluralistic community.

Students, volunteers, and visitors are welcome. Enroll for the full session, or come for a week—or even a day! For more information, contact Dr. Charlotte Sunseri: charlotte.sunseri@sjsu.edu. Please check the Society’s website, www.santacruzarchsociety.org, for additional details and updates.

And don’t forget:

2012 SCA 46th Annual Meeting

The Society for California Archaeology is now accepting registrations for the 46th Annual Meeting in San Diego, which will take place from March 29 through April 1, 2012 at the Town and Country Inn in San Diego.

Got to http://www.scahome.org/meetings_events/index.html for more information and registration forms.

Please join us in our efforts to preserve the Past for the Future

☐ Individual \$20 ☐ Students & Seniors \$15 ☐ Family \$25 ☐ Lifetime \$400 ☐ Institution \$25

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Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City/State/ZIP: _____

Email Address: _____

Archaeological interests or experience: _____

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