



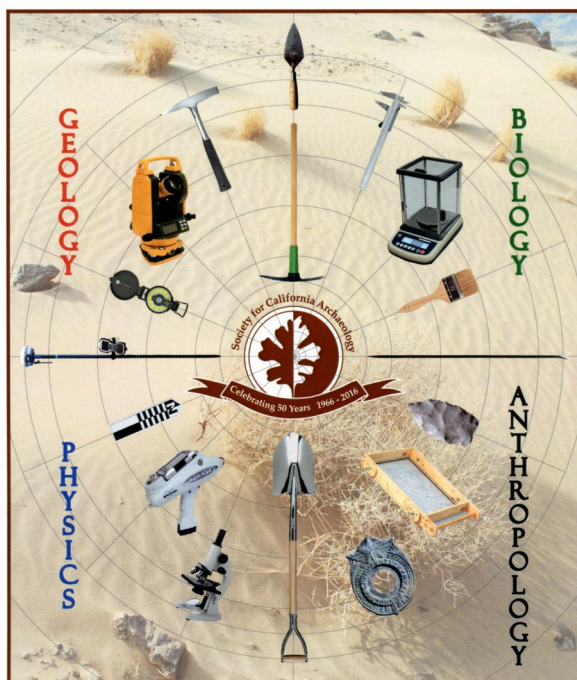
THE SANTA CRUZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER – SPRING 2016



THE SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY HOLDS ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 10-13, 2016

BY MARY GERBIC

Tools of the Profession



Society for California Archaeology
50th Annual Meeting

Thursday, March 10th - Sunday, March 13th
2016
Ontario

In March, the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) held their annual meeting in Ontario, California at the Double Tree Hotel Ontario Airport. The event marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the SCA and had the theme “Good Vibrations”. During the Plenary Session on March 10th, Mark Hylkema, SCA President, reminded us about what was going on in the world 50 years ago. It was a time of unrest, social change and Beach Boys. On October 15th, the bill creating the National Historic Preservation Act was signed into law.

The SCA has come a long way from an organization founded by students, avocational, academic, agency and what we now call CRM archaeologists, for the purpose of bringing together California archaeologists to recognize California Archaeology as a distinct subject of research. Plenary speaker Joe Chartkoff reminded us that there were many divisions in archaeology as taught in California colleges and universities in those days. The regional conference most people attended was the Southwestern Anthropological Association (SWAA), where the emphasis was distinctly not Californian. Something had to be done.

And now, here we were at a conference 50 years later, which emphasizes California Archaeology, and not just the state of California, but Baja California and other neighboring states as well; and a place where archaeologists and Native Californians could meet and speak with each other, and share our values and aspirations.

Barbara Tejada, Southern Vice President welcomed us with news of what we could expect at the conference: 250 papers with 288 primary authors, 43 posters, and 27 organizations in the book room. Our Santa Cruz Archaeological Society was well represented with an information and merchandise table in the book room, and several Society members presenting posters, a paper, or volunteering for the SCA.

My personal highlights were the poster session and the awards banquet. I was pleased to be part of a team presenting a poster on Saturday morning during the California Site Steward-

ship Program poster session.

My group, “Team Coast Dairies”, developed a poster outlining the work which CASSP volunteers and BLM Archaeologist Erik Zaborsky are engaged in on the Coast Dairies property north of Santa Cruz. We made a number of good contacts with other presenters and attendees. Our three-hour poster session developed into four, and we were chased from the room by the next poster session. The book room was probably not the best location for a poster session because of the noise and crowding, but it certainly gave extra visibility to the poster presenters.

Speaking of the Awards Banquet, it appeared to be star-crossed, because the SCA’s first speaker had to cancel, and the backup speaker listed in the program had a medical emergency at the last minute. What do you do when you have no speaker at an Awards Banquet? Pass around the microphone! Two people with microphones worked the audience, choosing people to answer the question: How did you first come to the SCA meetings? Many people spoke of their early involvement, including Rob Edwards, Joe Chartkoff, Melanie Beasley and Gregg Castro. I heard comments about how great it was that some of the early founders are still active in the Society, and were willing to speak about their involvement. Another Native American stood up and sang a song for Gregg about the shadows cast on the wall by the dancers around a fire.

As is usual, the conference resulted in information overload for the attendees. There was far more to take in than one could possibly manage. I want to mention just a few more items of interest. Technology was highlighted both in talks and in the book room. Symposium 2 was all about the use of film media as a tool for outreach. Two sessions were about the renewable energy initiative in California which has resulted in the permitting or building of several large-scale solar arrays in the deserts. Also featured in the book room were the Institute for Canine Forensics (who have presented for SCAS in the past) and drone technology as a platform for aerial photography. Speakers at the General Session 8 presented on the uses of drone technology, X-Ray Fluorescence, Cloud-Based Data collections and the study of ancient DNA.

Students will be interested to know that there is a SCA Student Meet and Greet luncheon each year,



CASSP Volunteers Nancy O'Shea, Mary Gerbic and Beth Armstrong with Erik Zaborsky and Coast Dairies Poster.



Kären Johannson at the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society Book Room table. Photo by Cathy Phipps.



Donna Gillette and the DANA Cultural Center. Volunteer activities center on the curation of collections. Photo by Mary Gerbic.



(Clockwise from above) Bill Hildebrandt congratulates Ernest Siva as he receives the California Indian Heritage Preservation Award. Standing next to Ernest is his wife, June Siva. Gregg Castro speaking at the SCA awards banquet. Photos by Rob Edwards.

The quintessential San Gabriel Mountains view: snow in the mountains with palm trees in the valley. A flying icon, the Piccadilly Lilly II, on display at Planes of Fame located at the Chico Airport. This was the location of the SCA's 2016 Silent Auction. Photos by Mary Gerbic.



and a student paper award. This year, the winner was Lisa Bright of Michigan State University, whose subject was local: "Differentiating Hospital Interred Individuals from the Larger Cemetery Population: The Curious Case of SCVMC's Buttons." This was a study based upon the 2012-2014 excavation at the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center, of a historic cemetery which had become "lost" on maps, and from 1950 to 2011 was a parking lot.

Some of the young archaeologists at this conference may be around to celebrate the 100th anniversary. Will the new technologies stand the test of time? Will public participation in archaeology increase? Stay tuned.

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SEARCHING FOR AMELIA EARHART OR, "HOW ARE THINGS IN NIKUMARORO?"**BY EDITA MCQUARY**

On July 2, 1937 while circumnavigating the globe in her Lockheed Model 10E Electra airplane, American pilot Amelia Earhart and her navigator Fred Noonan mysteriously disappeared. After re-fueling at an island called Lae, they were flying just below the equator in the direction of Howland Island when they disappeared. Their disappearance has generated many hypothetical theories as well as a recent film.

About 25 years ago; The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery (TIGHAR) began to scientifically investigate the disappearance. A member of TIGHAR, Senior Archeologist Dr. Thomas King, has led trips to the likely area of disappearance, an atoll called Nikumaroro Island (formerly known as Gardner Island), and now a part of the Republic of Kiribati.

Dr. King graduated from the University of California – Riverside with a PhD in anthropology, and is a close friend of retired Cabrillo College archeology department head, Rob Edwards. He is a founding member and past president of the Society for California Archeology. He has extensive archeological field experience in California and Micronesia. He was an archeologist for the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and head of archeological surveys at three universities and has written several textbooks and trade books.

Dr. King is on the TIGHAR team and normally lives and works in the Washington, D.C. area but was invited a year ago to come speak at Cabrillo College by Pat Paramoure, Vice President and Publicity Chair of the Santa Cruz Archeology Society. On Thursday, October 15, about a hundred young people, most of whom appeared to be students of popular Cabrillo archeology instructor Dusty McKenzie, sat entranced in one of the Cabrillo College lecture rooms. Joining the students were many members of the Santa Cruz Archeology Society and a few of the general public to hear Dr. King's fascinating presentation on what likely happened to the unfortunate Amelia and Fred.



Dr. Thomas King on Nikumaroro

Dr. King and his team have researched records in the South Pacific, in England (because the British had control of the island during World War II), and in the United States to come up with some very interesting discoveries. Dr. King said there are three main hypotheses: they crashed at sea; they were captured by the Japanese military and died; or they landed on Nikumaroro. From the evidence found by TIGHAR, the last seems to be the most plausible.

TIGHAR has done archeological studies on Nikumaroro in 2001, 2007, 2010 and 2015. Their work has "produced data suggestive of visitors from the 1930's, including cosmetic bottles, a small ointment pot, a zipper, and the mirror from a compact." All of these appeared to be American-made. On another site on the island, in 1991 TIGHAR found parts of a woman's shoe as well as a man's shoe. "The woman's shoe was identified as a "Blucher-style oxford" dating to the 1930's (a style Amelia wore on her flight)."

In 2017, on the 80th anniversary of Amelia's world flight and disappearance, Dr. King and his archeological survey team are sailing to Nikumaroro on June 21 through July 11, 2017 on board the "Reef Endeavour" to undertake further studies on the island. They invite interested persons to join them. The area they are visiting has the largest marine sanctuary in the world and has untouched coral reefs. There will be opportunities for swimming, snorkeling, kayaking, and scuba diving at Niku, as he fondly calls Nikumaroro.

For further information on the Nikumaroro hypothesis and TIGHAR's work, visit tighar.org. For information about the Santa Cruz Archeology Society, see www.santacruzarchsociety.org. For the voyage to Nikumaroro, contact Betchart Expeditions, Inc. at Marisa@betchartexpeditions.com. #

Article reprinted from the Aptos Times and Capitola Soquel Times December 2015

(Right) Amelia Earhart around 1928. Photo from the Library of Congress.



In Memoriam:

Bob Franks January 1, 1933—December 28, 2015

Bob was active in the Archaeological Technical Program in the late 1990's. Bob was an enthusiastic student and then a Teaching Assistant. He used his writing and PR experience to help students make their field notes clearer and understandable with good humor and skill. He also focused on having students write stories about their archaeological experiences in their field schools to send to their home town papers. This developed the student's public outreach skills and resulted in successful outreach articles in a number of places in California. Bob was a good friend and will be missed.



(continued from page 3)

The SCA's Silent Auction was held at The Planes of Fame Air Museum in Chino. Silent Auction tickets are always in demand because of the interesting venues, the beverages, and the opportunity to network with fellow archaeologists. The location for 2016 was superb. Practically the first thing we saw when exiting from the buses, was a wonderful old warbird, the B-17 Piccadilly Lilly II. Those of you old enough to have watched *Twelve O'clock High* or *Black Sheep Squadron* TV series, might remember this plane. The museum hopes to have it flying again. Many of the airplanes in the museum have been restored to airworthiness. The airplane to the left of "Lilly" is the Lockheed VC-121A, named "Bataan", General MacArthur's flying headquarters during the Korean War. It is also being restored.

Not all hangars were open the night of the Silent Auction, but there were many wonderful airplanes to look at as we strolled through aerial history. #

GOING TO THE DOGS BY BOB HOOVER

(Reprinted from *The Artifact*, the newsletter of the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, Vol 50, No 7-8, July-Aug 2015)

A request by members of the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties for permission from the Diocese of Monterey to repair the eroding walls of the 1804 cemetery at Mission San Antonio resulted in a visit of some world-famous four-footed detectives in April, 2013. A meeting of all Salinan groups was held in the church with representatives of the Diocese to discuss the issue of wall repair. Not all individuals were convinced that mission burials were confined within the cemetery. Some persons even felt that burials might be randomly scattered outside its walls. The idea of a people restoring the cemetery of their own ancestors was appealing, but as responsible custodians of a very historic site, the Diocese first needed answers to this locational question. One Salinan descendant suggested using the services of the Institute for Canine Forensics (IFC) to determine the presence or absence of historical human remains scent outside the wall in a completely non-destructive and unbiased manner. The project was generously funded by the Xolon Salinan Tribe, the Salinan Trawt' raahl, and Friends of Historic San Antonio Mission.

The IFCs Historic Human Remains Detection (HHRD) Dogs have examined pioneer cemeteries, the campsite of the Donner Party, many prehistoric cemeteries, and a battlefield site of the Napoleonic Wars in the Czech Republic with great success. Human scent has been detected that is 1500 years old. As with other methods of remote sensing, such as geophysical methods, the use of HHRD dogs has many advantages and few limitations. The dogs are not machines and need periodic breaks. They work best in mild temperatures, moderate soil moisture, and under low wind conditions typical of the days of this survey. On the other hand, they will not react to modern human scent, be distracted by pin flags, or be affected by surrounding magnetic or electrical anomalies. Their sense of smell is several thousand times keener than that of humans. In fact, they alert to the smallest bone fragments and not only to human remains themselves, but also anything that could contain historic human remains scent, such as grave soil, grave goods, and soil containing human waste.

Storage boxes were removed from their shelves and placed outside. They were opened so the dogs could more easily access the scent. Boxes were handled using surgical gloves to avoid human scent contamination. Three dogs did a search of the lineup separately in "blind" tests, without letting the other handlers/dogs know the results. Boxes with no alerts were returned to storage. Boxes with two or three alerts were emptied of bags which were then lined up for the dogs to complete a more focused search. All bags with multiple alerts were visually searched.



(Right) A HHRD Dog at work. Photo by Bob Hoover.

The vast majority of boxes (160 of 180) contained no human scents. Boxes with two (7) or three (7) alerts probably had human scent associated with them. In both the cemetery and collections studies, the sensitivity of canine noses was never in question. The problem was one of interpreting the alerts. As in geophysical surveys, it remained for the experienced handlers/operators to interpret their responses. Most of the multiple alerts were from boxes containing material from residential area – places where intense human scent in the soil or lost teeth could result in an alert. In another case, a box containing no bone had been stored near an old coffin plank and it was contaminated with human scent. Canine historic human scent detection is one of a number of new exciting methods for identifying the absence or presence of human scent in a rapid, inexpensive, and non-destructive manner, both in the field and museum. 🍀

FOOTPRINTS UNCOVERED OFF B.C. COAST COULD BE OLDEST IN NORTH AMERICA BY MARK HUME

Excerpted and reprinted from The Globe and Mail, Vancouver B.C.,
Published Monday, Jun. 22, 2015 10:08PM EDT

More than 13,000 years ago, two adults and a child walked around a fire pit on Calvert Island, off the coast of British Columbia. The footprints they left in soft clay near the shore were soon covered with black sand, which hid them until a team of archeologists led by Dr. Daryl Fedje and Dr. Duncan McLaren unearthed them recently, exposing what are believed to be the oldest footprints ever found in North America.

The find adds to a growing body of evidence that the first people didn't arrive in the Americas via an ice-free corridor east of the Rockies about 12,000 years ago, but rather followed a route down the Pacific Coast much earlier. "It makes the hair on the back of your head stand up," Dr. McLaren said of the moment the archeologists from the Hakai Institute and the University of Victoria made their discovery.

The first find was made by Dr. Fedje last year, but it was an obscure, single print and its age wasn't known. The pit was closed up at the end of the season before radiocarbon dating was done. Over the winter they got the first evidence they were looking at something extremely old. "It came back at 13,200 years ago," Dr. McLaren said.

"This year we decided to go back and open up the same area ... and that's where we discovered a [fire] hearth feature and a dozen footprints ... I'm certain there's more there," he said. "Some are obscure and some are overlapping. But in some cases you could see individual toes and heels." He said the recently discovered prints seem to be focused around the fire pit, which has only been partially uncovered. "It looks more like a family group hanging out around a hearth. There are several different sizes of footprints, and from what we can tell there are three different individuals represented. A larger adult, a smaller adult and a child's footprints as well," he said. "We could see toe prints [in one sample] and that is most likely barefoot, but there could be some kind of a moccasin [on others] ... there may have been footwear, but we can't say for sure."

In recent years, archeologists have steadily been pushing back the date of the earliest human presence on the Pacific Coast. Last year Dr. Fedje and Dr. Quentin Mackie of University of Victoria found a stone fishing weir estimated to be at least 13,700 years old submerged in the waters off Haida Gwaii. Dr. Fedje has described the investigation of ancient coastline sites as "incredibly difficult" because the retreat of the glaciers meant sea levels rose, drowning many of the locations.

Dr. McLaren said the Calvert Island site is below the high-tide mark, which made things harder for the archeologists. "Unfortunately, we are working in the intertidal zone, so you are racing against the tides when you are excavating there," he said. "It's a fairly remote place where you don't have massive caissons [to hold back the water] or anything like that. So you are torn between these two fields: One that you should go very slowly and excavate very delicately, and the other is that you have to rush because the tide is coming in."



Dr. Tom Dillehay, of Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, said the Calvert Island discovery is interesting, but more evidence is needed before it is scientifically verified and its importance can be evaluated. Dr. Dillehay, who led the research that uncovered ancient footprints at Monte Verde in southern Chile, said making such a find is a startling experience. "When we uncovered the footprint people were just stunned," he said. "It is nice to have this kind of extra signature associated with an archeological record. ... It kind of adds a human element to it that goes beyond just the [stone tool] artifacts." 🍁

Hakai Institute and University of Victoria archeologists Daryl Fedje (background, in red) and Duncan McLaren (foreground, in orange) at the dig site. Credit: Joanne McSporran.

INTERNSHIP WITH THE COWELL LIME WORKS COLLECTION

BY CHRISTA SHANAMAN

Beginning in early January 2016, I and two other students began work on the processing and cataloging of the Cabin H artifacts that were collected in the Spring of 2015 at the Cowell Lime Works Historic District on the University of California at Santa Cruz Campus. Each group of artifacts was cleaned and sorted by context number, while carefully preserving provenience. Next, the context was divided into lots based on the type of materials such as ceramic, glass, metal, bone, shell, wood and other. Once this was completed each lot was sorted even further by the *type* of ceramic, glass, etc. For example, window glass vs bottle/jar glass.

Once the sorting was completed, the cataloging began. Each artifact or group of similar artifacts was given a catalog card containing specific information which included the accession number, site trinomial, context, lot number and excavation depth. This information forms the basis for how an artifact was found and specifically where in relation to other artifacts. The remainder of information included on the catalog card relates to the most likely use of the item or items. Unlike the spatially scientific process of recording excavation information, determining the actual origin or use of an artifact has a greater degree of subjectivity to it. Using glass again as an example, determining whether or not a jar or bottle was intended for personal use, in the case of alcohol, or domestic use in the case of a food container is often challenging, and requires a keen eye and a strong range of subject knowledge.

After completion of the cataloging cards for each lot, the data is entered into the Sonoma Historic Artifact Research Database (SHARD) so that the information can be stored and analyzed. SHARD was developed at Sonoma State University and is based on the Microsoft Access platform for data entry and processing. Once the database is complete for a particular site, SHARD can analyze the data any number of ways in order to give archaeologists a clearer picture of the activities and events that occurred in the past.

Within the ten week Winter quarter, we entered the data into SHARD for the Historic Hay Barn, completed the cleaning and sorting of Cabin H artifacts, and began cataloging them in preparation for entry into SHARD at a future date. Additionally, the final archival preparation of the Cabin B artifacts was completed. Each student worked on different aspects of the projects and kept a log of their activities and hours completed.

In the final analysis, a great deal of work was completed and a tremendous amount was learned in the process. I had the opportunity to work with the SHARD database and learn the nuances of data input and management including differentiation in and among artifact categories and lots. Additionally, through the act of

cleaning, cataloging and entering data, I was able to learn the process from the beginning, up to and including the completion of the database for The Cowell Lime Works Hay Barn artifacts. It is this kind of hands on experience that is critical to developing the skills necessary for working in the field of archaeology, and I am thankful for having been given the opportunity. 🍁



Cabin H artifacts in the lab. Photo by Christa Shanaman.

UPCOMING EVENTS

CASSP The California Site Stewardship Program Workshops for 2016

We are pleased to announce the following volunteer training workshops. If you are interested in attending and participating in site stewardship, please register by sending your contact information to bpadon@discoveryworks.com or contact Beth or Chris Padon by phone at (562) 595-3995. Class size is limited to 25. For more information on the program, please visit the CASSP web site, <www.cassp.org>. Thank you.

May 14-15, advanced workshop, hosted by Inyo National Forest and BLM Bishop Field Office, 351 Pacu Lane, Bishop. This hands-on workshop for site stewards covers rock art documentation and mapping skills.

June 11-12, volunteer training hosted by Sequoia National Forest, Hume Lake Ranger District. Saturday classroom training held at the district office, 35860 East Kings Canyon Road Dunlap, CA 93621.

July 9-10, volunteer training hosted by Lassen National Forest and by BLM Eagle Lake Field Office. Saturday classroom training held at the district office, 2550 Riverside Drive, Susanville, 96130.

September 10-11, volunteer training hosted by BLM Bakersfield Field Office. Saturday classroom training held at the field office, 3801 Pegasus Drive, Bakersfield, 93308.

FREE! Visit Santa Cruz County's next State Historic Park

Castro Adobe Open House Days

Feb 20 Apr 23 Jun 11 ThatsMyPark.org
 Aug 13* Oct 22 Dec 10

Saturday 11am to 3pm • 184 Old Adobe Road, Watsonville
 Parking limited • *6 to 9pm





UPCOMING EVENTS, CONTINUED



Legion of Honor, San Francisco, California

The Future of the Past: Mummies and Medicine

On view May 16, 2016—August 26, 2018

Also at the Legion of Honor June 18, 2016—September 11, 2016

Wild West: Plains to the Pacific An exhibition of paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, photographs and historical documents from the archives. This exhibit celebrates the diversity of the west and the human response to the “natural and cultivated landscape” of the west. Artists include Eadweard Muybridge, Albert Bierstadt, Maynard Dixon, Thomas Moran, Fredrick Remington, Albert Ruscha and others.

Oakland Museum of California, Oakland California

Dorothea Lange: Politics of Seeing

On view November 12, 2016—April 23, 2017

100 photographs from the artist’s personal archive which was given to the museum 50 years ago.

All Power to the People: Black Panthers at 50

On view October 8, 2016—February 12, 2017

On October 15, 1966, the Black Panther Party was founded in Oakland, California. This is a contemporary view of the legacy of the Party and how it continues to inspire people around the world today.



San José State
UNIVERSITY

SJSU will be conducting a field school in Santa Cruz County, California, at The Forest of Nicene Marks State Park, and it is tentatively scheduled for July 20 to August 5, 2016. Students will earn three upper division Anthropology credits.

The Loma Prieta Mill Project is a partnership with California State Parks and is an investigation of the Loma Prieta timber mill, worker’s housing, and industrial landscape dating from the late 19th century. Last season the field school mapped the site and located evidence of the blacksmith hearth and steam engine boiler house. This season we hope to map the worker’s housing and expand investigation of the mill. The project will accommodate a maximum of 20 students. The project operates as a commuter field project Monday through Friday.

For information regarding cost, logistics, or requirements for participation contact the Anthropology department at San José State University or email Professor Marco Meniketti at marco.meniketti@sjsu.edu.

SCAS GENERAL MEETING SCHEDULE

MEETING LOCATIONS

Until June 2016 meetings will be held on the **third Thursday of the month**, in the Meeting Room at the Scotts Valley Library (251 Kings Village Rd, Scotts Valley, CA 95066) at 7:30 pm. There will be no meetings in July or August. We resume in September.

Starting September 2016 they will take place on the **second Thursday of the month**, at the Santa Cruz Live Oak Grange Hall at 1900 17th Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062. This building is on 17th Avenue between Capitola Road and Mattison Lane.

April 21, 2016 Mark Holsapple: “A Brief Prehistory of Time—A Review of Art in Paleolithic Ice Age Europe”

Go back in time 40,000 years to view the who, what, when, where, how, and why of just a few of the many artworks created by these ancient artists with modern minds. Absorb your creative mind in Parietal art (cave paintings, engravings, and sculptures made with paints, fingers, sticks, brushes, and airbrushes) as well as Mobile art (movable objects and tools such as Venus figurine sculptures, batons, and spear throwers). For an extra tactile experience, there will be some actual cast replicas of a few of these ancient sculptures and tools to touch and feel (the originals are sadly unavailable).

May 19, 2016 Tsim Schneider—UC Santa Cruz

June 16, 2016 Jim Allen—William Self Associates

September 8, 2016 Karen Johansson—San Jose State University

October 13, 2016 Karen Gardner—California State University, Chico

November 10, 2016 Sally Evans—Sonoma State University, Evans & DeShazo



Preservation50 is all about celebrating the signing, 50 years ago, of the National Historic Preservation Act, which was a watershed moment for archaeology in the United States. One initiative of the Preservation50 organization to educate the public about the importance of historic preservation, is MAPP (Making Archaeology Public Project). Our state organization, the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, Society for American Archaeology, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, Society for Historic Archaeology, US/ICOMOS, and many others, are partners in this project.

The SCA is pleased to announce a video contribution from California to MAPP. The website is preservation50.org/mapp, so go see what 50 years of NHPA means to California through the “window of obsidian”. While you’re there, be sure to watch what other states have contributed.

Santa Cruz Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 85
Soquel, CA 95073



Join us in our efforts to study and preserve
the Past for the Future ...

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

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Gift Membership (from) _____

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Please share any archaeological interests or experience:

Mail completed application with dues to: SCAS Membership, P.O. Box 85, Soquel, CA 95073, or visit our website:
<http://www.santacruzarchsociety.org/join>