

CASSP newsletter

Volume 2, Number 3, December 2003

Site stewards attend advanced workshop on rock art recording

By Kathy Martin

On October 4-5, CASSP held an advanced workshop on Rock Art Recording Techniques. The workshop was co-hosted by the Ridgecrest BLM Field Office and the Maturango Museum in Ridgecrest. Jo Anne Van Tilberg, Director of Rock Art Archive at UCLA led the classroom session on Saturday at the Maturango Museum and the field work on Sunday in the El Paso Mountains. Documentation of rock art was the main objective of the class, with emphasis on the necessity to record a site as thoroughly as possible.

Presentations were given by a number of experts who have worked with Jo Anne at Easter Island and at Little Lake, California. Marty Gonzalez of the National Geographic talked about geography and Native Americans in California. Bill White gave a video presentation of the techniques used for drawing, photographing, and tracing rock art when documenting sites. He and Alan Perlin also gave tips on how to photograph at a site from overview shots to close-up details using film and digital cameras, reflectors, and directional tools.

John Bretney directed attention to the mapping of a site and all the features using various types of maps for general location of the sites, then using compasses and GPS for more detailed information of individually numbered features. Jo Anne emphasized the necessity of drawing the art and Ron Tallakson gave a presentation of tracing techniques on plastic sheets with permanent markers.

The field work on Sunday allowed all class members the opportunity to number and photograph panels, fill out photo record sheets, draw and trace images, and map out the site and fill out mapping forms. This site has not been previously documented so all the work done will be an asset to Jo Anne and the Rock Art Archive and to the BLM. She emphasized the need to submit information to the Archive and use the Archive for research.

Beth Padon had copies of the book, *Discovering Prehistoric Rock Art, a Recording Manual*, by Kay Kenady Sanger and Clement W. Meighan, which were available to the class members for a nominal fee. ◇



Ron Tallakson supervises as each volunteer takes a turn in carefully tracing the pecked pattern onto a sheet of clear plastic. (Photo by Bob Hoffman.)



CASSP volunteers learn to use a reflector to better photograph the petroglyph on the large rock in the center. (Photo by Bob Hoffman.)



At the rock art site, volunteers divided into smaller work groups for photographing and sketching rock art elements. (Photo by Bob Hoffman.)

IN THIS ISSUE

Focus on Sponsors: CASSP receives OHMVR funding for 2004. See page 7.

Field Report: Volunteer work session at the Carnegie Pottery plant. See page 2.

Advanced Workshops: Advanced workshops in rock art recording and sketch mapping. See pages 1, 6.

Field Report: Discoveries at the Terese site. See page 7.

Conference: Partners in Stewardship. See page 5.

Calendar: Advanced workshop at The Presidio; volunteer training workshops; 2004 SCA annual meeting. See page 4.

FIELD REPORT

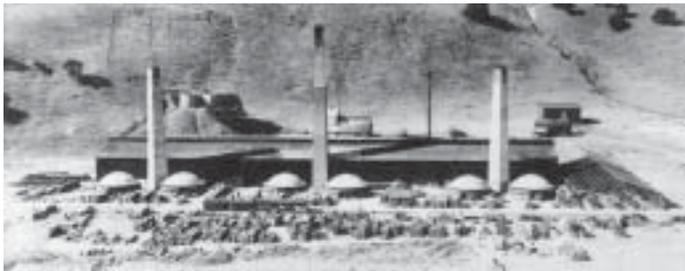
Volunteer work session at Carnegie Pottery plant site

By Dan L. Mosier

On December 5 and 6, 2003, Phil Hines, archaeologist for the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division of California State Park and coordinating archaeologist for the CASSP team at Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), held a work session on documentation of historical features at the 100-year-old Carnegie Pottery site at Tesla. This area is part of the Tesla-Alameda County expansion project of the Carnegie SVRA, which accommodates over 120,000 motorcycle enthusiasts every year. Preparatory to the fieldwork, Phil Hines and Don McGeein, marked the known exposed features with pin flags and string. Beth and Chris Padon, site steward coordinators, assisted with fieldwork and provided wonderful lunches for the hard-working volunteers.

Seventeen volunteers and archaeologists assembled on the weed-grown site next to the stony bed of Corral Hollow Creek. Dan Mosier presented a brief history and photographs of the Carnegie pottery works. Bruce Lund provided the training on the Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS). Phil Hines then instructed the team to uncover and document the known features of the Pottery plant in preparation for the ground-truth work.

What they were about to uncover were the foundations of the old sewer pipe factory built in 1903 by the Carnegie Brick and Pottery Company. But the history of this site goes back forty years earlier when it was the scene of coal mining activity. Remnants of mining shafts and mine tailings are still visible at the base of the steep hill on the south side of the factory site. Little coal was removed from this property before the mines were abandoned and the Corral Hollow coal rush was over.



View of the Pottery sewer-pipe plant, looking south, c. 1910. (Photo provided by Dan Mosier.)

In 1890, John Treadwell, a millionaire gold mine owner from Alaska, purchased the land in Corral Hollow Canyon. He opened the Tesla coal mines two miles to the west and brought it to production in 1897. Rich clay beds adjacent to the coal seams prompted Treadwell to build brick and terra cotta plants at Carnegie in 1901. This led to the formation of the Carnegie Brick and Pottery Company. These works stood two miles east of Pottery.

In 1896, an unrelated pottery firm was started in Stockton, located 34 miles away. This firm became known as the Stockton Art Pottery, which operated for only three years, making fancy wares under the brand name of Rekston. The Carnegie Brick and Pottery Company reopened the Stockton Pottery in 1901, and reorganized it under the Stockton Brick and Pottery Company. Brick, sewer pipe, tile, and tableware were produced from this plant until it burned in 1902.

The sewer-pipe plant was rebuilt in 1903 at the Pottery site so that it would be near the source of Tesla clay. The plant consisted of a large equipment plant, boiler works, eight drying sheds, clay storage shed, eight round down-draught kilns of 20-, 26- and 30-foot diameter, and three tall square chimneys. The production rate was 18,000 sewer-pipe in ten hours. The plant also made partition tile, flues, conduits, and ornamental figurines and pottery. These products were shipped throughout the State. Operations ended in 1911 following the flood that damaged the transportation lines and the closing of the Tesla mines. The plant was purchased by Gladding, McBean & Company and was razed in 1917 for fear of competition.

For many years afterwards, the foundations of the Pottery plant remained exposed to the elements. Eventually, these foundations were eroded and buried by the floodwaters of the creek. A former landowner increased the overburden for flood control. This protected the remaining historical features of the site, which were about to be exhumed once again by volunteers from CASSP and State Parks.

The group was divided into three crews to work on what were thought to be the sites of three brick chimneys and their



Volunteers begin uncovering parts of Carnegie Potter plant foundations. Yinka Oyeyemi and Phil Smith are standing at suspected kiln site; volunteers just behind them are uncovering easternmost chimney foundations. View to southeast. (Photo taken by Garry Gillette.)

associated kilns. With Pulaski axes, shovels, and trowels, the stewards carefully removed the soil covering the foundations of large brick chimneys that once stood 200 to 300 feet high. Less than ten feet away were the circular foundations of the kilns connected to the chimney by underground flues.

The first chimney uncovered was thought to be the westernmost of three known chimneys. In the photograph could be seen the stack rotated 45 degrees relative to the center stack, which matched the orientation of the exposed chimney foundation. Four thick corners of the brick chimney, which stepped

outwards with depth, were exposed. The center opening was filled with broken bricks from the fallen stack.

Only after an hour of digging, however, it became apparent to some of the volunteers that the features were not where they were thought to be. The crew working on the easternmost stack and kiln site failed to find any foundations. On the surface were scattered kiln-burnt bricks, which must have been pushed there later by a tractor.

The crew working on what was thought to be the center chimney instead uncovered the brick foundation of the long drying shed which stood a few feet to the south of the chimneys. When the crew discovered the corner of the building, this had changed things dramatically. That corner meant that the long drying shed must have extended a few hundred feet to the west rather than to the east as was initially thought. That also meant that the westernmost chimney and kilns now became the easternmost chimney and kilns, and there remained yet two more chimneys and kilns to be found somewhere to the west.

On the basis of the historical photographs of the plant, the eastern crew moved to the site of the center chimney and kiln complex, about 140 feet west of the eastern chimney. There they



Don McGeein, volunteer ranger at Carnegie SVRA, measures and maps the partially exposed foundation of the drying shed of the Carnegie Pottery plant. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)

successfully uncovered a part of the floor of one of the kilns. This floor displayed a well-preserved radiating pattern of brick in a wedge shaped block bounded by channels now filled with broken bricks.

Bruce Lund noticed that the perimeter of the kiln was marked by oil spills, which had turned into asphalt. Bruce suggested marking all oil spill patches with flags. From this emerged circular patterns that outlined the perimeter of the kilns. Further digging inside of one of the circles uncovered the brick floor of a second kiln. Bruce suggested that these oil spills indicate the sites of where once stood machinery or oil pumps.

There was much work remaining to uncover all of the important features at the Carnegie Pottery. The westernmost chimney and kilns had yet to be located, as well as the center chimney and the western extent of the drying shed. Other foundations that were documented were in the vicinity of the boiler works and equipment plant to the south. There were also several circular concrete piers, which were encased in rusted iron cylinders. These could have been the post supports for the roof of the drying shed.



Jerry and Stacy Goss expose a circular concrete pier that supported the drying shed structure. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)

The ground-truth work using the hand-held GPS instruments was completed on the second day. Working in pairs, the stewards recorded the locations of historical features in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) units. Although there was concern about the 1700-foot high-ridge blocking out the satellites to the south, the GPS units functioned well. Most of the features recorded were point locations of asphalt patches, concrete piers, and brick foundations. GPS readings also were taken along roadways and taken over area locations for the exposed floors of chimneys and kilns.

This work session was successful in teaching the volunteers techniques used in documenting historical features, such as old



The mapping crew used GPS equipment to plot the exposed footings for the easternmost chimney. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)

photographs. It demonstrated the difficulties in accurately locating and identifying buried historical features where there are no maps and little documentation. It also showed the importance of archaeology in accurately delineating historic sites.

Participants included Bill Carter, Donna and Garry Gillette, Jerry and Stacy Goss, Phil Hines, Bruce Lund, Ken Masica, Don McGeein, Phil and Chris Miller, Dan and Jennifer Mosier, Kathy Noonan, Yinka Oyeyemi, Beth and Chris Padon, Peter Ruddock, and Phil Smith. ◇

CALENDAR

Advanced workshop in laboratory analysis

On January 24-25, 2004, we will return to the Archaeological Laboratory at The Presidio of San Francisco for another advanced workshop in laboratory analysis of historical artifacts. Participants will learn by doing, under the supervision of archaeologists Sannie Osborn and Megan Wilkinson and other lab staff. Last year, we worked outside to wet screen excavated soils from Crissy Field; inside, we cleaned, sorted, cataloged, and photographed artifacts recovered from Building 39 and Crissy Field.

As with all advanced workshops, only CASSP volunteers are eligible to attend this workshops. There is no fee to attend, but participants must register in advance. Space is limited, so please register early. Lunches will be provided on Saturday and Sunday, and arrangements are being made for housing.

To register for this workshop, contact Beth Padon at (562) 432-1801 or bpadon@discoveryworks.com by January 19. ◇

CALENDAR

Annual meeting of the SCA

The Society for California Archaeology 38th Annual Meeting will be held on March 17-20, 2004, at the Riverside Convention Center. Accommodations will be at the Riverside Marriott and the Mission Inn.

The theme for the meeting is *Looking Ahead for a Better View of the Past*. Three days of papers and presentations will start with the Plenary Session on Thursday morning on the contributions of DNA research. Other sessions include geoarchaeology of Pleistocene lakes, current studies in coastal and desert regions, archaeological science, historical archaeology, and northern and southern California archaeology.

An all-day session on Saturday will commemorate the 20-year anniversaries of the publications of two important books—*California Archaeology* by Michael Moratto and *The Archaeology of California* by Joseph and Kerry Chartkoff. This session will feature reviews of California archaeology from regional and thematic perspectives. In recognition of its importance, this session will be open to the public. A no-host reception with the original authors and current speakers will follow the session.

CASSP volunteers will be giving papers on their work at various sessions throughout the annual meeting. An advanced CASSP workshop on flintknapping will be held on Wednesday afternoon, March 17. CASSP volunteers are encouraged to stay for the opening reception of the SCA meetings on Wednesday evening. After this reception, CASSP volunteers, archaeologists, sponsors, and others who are interested in site stewardship are invited to an informal and sponsored pizza dinner.

The annual meeting of the SCA Site Stewardship Committee will be held from 7 to 9 on Friday morning, March 19. Final details for this meeting will be forthcoming. ◇

CALENDAR

Workshops for 2004

Plans have begun for four volunteer training workshops in 2004. These workshops will train new volunteers to work with archaeologists from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Parks, and other public agencies.

Two workshops will be hosted by the BLM, one at a field office in northern California and one at a field office in the southern part of the State. The dates and locations of these workshops will be announced as soon as they have been determined.

Discussions are underway to hold two joint agency volunteer training workshops that would provide opportunities for site stewardship with several Federal and State agencies. One of these workshops, scheduled for June 5-6 at the River Ridge Ranch in Springville, will bring CASSP to sites located on private lands.

In addition to the January advanced workshop in laboratory analysis at The Presidio, an advanced workshop on flintknapping will be held just prior to the 2004 SCA annual meeting. It will feature archaeologists/flintknappers Tim Gross and Bob Yohe. Also, Sandy Rogers will briefly review how to complete an archaeological site record. This workshop will be held at the Riverside Convention Center from 1:00 to 5:00, on Wednesday afternoon, March 17, 2004. Only CASSP volunteers are eligible to attend. There is no fee, but registration is required; contact Beth Padon by phone (562-432-1801) or email (bpadon@discoveryworks.com) or regular mail (Discovery Works Inc, 235 East Broadway, Suite 980, Long Beach CA 90802) Please register by March 10. Space is limited. ◇

Contributors to this issue:

Bob Hoffman is a CASSP volunteer at the Tomo-Kahni State Historical Park, near Tehachapi. Bob attended the Ridgecrest advanced workshop in rock art recording.

Garry and Donna Gillette are CASSP volunteers at the Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area, near Tracy. Garry took pictures while Donna uncovered foundations at the Carnegie Pottery site

Kathy Martin is a CASSP volunteer at the BLM Ridgecrest Field Office. Kathy attended the Ridgecrest advanced workshop in rock art recording.

Dan Mosier is a CASSP volunteer at the Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area, near Tracy. Dan has written a book about Tesla and the related Carnegie Pottery site, *The History of Tesla, A California Coal Mining Town* (<http://cmug.com/~minesroad/Tesla.html>)

Beth and Chris Padon administer CASSP, and they are chairpersons of the SCA Site Stewardship Committee. They own Discovery Works, Inc., a cultural resources management firm in Long Beach.

Sandy and Fran Rogers are CASSP volunteers at the BLM Ridgecrest Field Office. Their work as site stewards for the Terese site has led to additional investigations with BLM participation.

Cathy Schlueter is the Administrative Assistant for the Rumsey Rancheria Indian Community Center, near Brooks.

CONFERENCE

CASSP participates in Joint Ventures: Partners in Stewardship conference

CASSP members participated in The Joint Ventures: Partners in Stewardship conference by attending sessions and staffing a booth on the exhibit floor. We experienced some excellent speakers, discussions, and presentations at the conference. And we were very pleased at the interest that people showed in CASSP at our exhibitor booth.

The conference was held at the Los Angeles Convention Center November 17-20, 2003. It was convened by seven federal land management agencies, with help from many nonprofit organizations and commercial enterprises. The opening page of the conference program summarizes the need for creating partners for stewardship: "In a world in which attention for our nation's natural, cultural, and recreational heritage competes with other priorities, the shared stewardship of public lands, natural resources, and historic places has never been more important."

More than 1500 people participated in the conference. Over 300 papers were presented. Emilyn Sheffield, professor at California State University, Chico, gave a very informative, high-energy overview of trends in demographics, media, technology, and lifestyles, and how they may affect recreational uses of public lands. Keith Demetrak and Tony Perez, from California State Parks, talked about the recreation and the OHV stakeholder's roundtables, which bring together people from diverse special interests to develop public policy. Steve Letterly and John Graves, from The Irvine Company, and Trish Smith, of the Nature Conservancy, presented an example of corporate stewardship in the Irvine Ranch Land Reserve, a 50,000 acre reserve in Orange County that includes important cultural and natural resources. Mary Estes, director of the Arizona Site Steward Program, shared her experiences and insights in a presentation about the development of this very successful



Conference banner at the entry to the LA Convention Center. (Photo by Chris Padon.)

program. There were many other interesting speakers that we heard, and many more that we know we missed because they were in concurrent sessions.

The CASSP booth was one of about eighty booths on the exhibit floor. We wanted a presence at the conference and we wanted to feature the part of the program that makes it so special—volunteers. Tom Budlong and Cuco Lepe staffed the booth on Wednesday. Cuco returned to the booth on Thursday and Doug Brotherton joined him that day. Tom, Cuco, and Doug distributed CASSP information to booth visitors, and talked about their experiences with the program. These three volunteers live in the Los Angeles area, but they are excellent examples of CASSP volunteers from all over the State.

While it was very exciting to listen to the keynote speakers and session speakers and to visit the exhibits, the best part was using the break periods to personally visit with people who are contributing so much to stewardship of public lands. The work that they are doing is innovative and productive and effective.

The Partners in Stewardship conference web site at www.partnerships2003.org contains session summaries, transcripts and video of selected sessions, keynote addresses, daily newsletters from the conference, and other materials. For more information about CASSP, please visit www.cassp.org, or contact Beth Padon by phone (562-432-1801) or email (bpadon@discoveryworks.com)



Cuco Lepe, Chris Padon, and Doug Brotherton at the CASSP booth on Thursday. (Photo by Beth Padon.)



Tom Budlong, Cuco Lepe, and Beth Padon at the CASSP booth on Wednesday. (Photo by Chris Padon.)

ADVANCED WORKSHOPS

Workshop on sketch maps for archaeological sites

By Beth and Chris Padon

Fifteen CASSP volunteers attended the advanced workshop on Common-Sense Sketch Mapping on October 18 and 19. Archaeologist Stephen Horne, BLM California State Office, returned to again teach this popular workshop. This year, it was expanded it to include a field day for mapping an actual archaeological site.

The classroom session on Saturday was held at the Rumsey Rancheria Indian Community Center, in Brooks, which is near Woodland. The community center is a beautiful facility which blends with the surrounding landscape and new housing. We thank the Rumsey Indian Rancheria tribal council and Cathy Schlueter for allowing us to use the community center and for being great hosts.

Steve's class covered topographic map reading, measuring horizontal angles, measuring distance, measuring vertical angles, site mapping, and drafting a sketch map. His presenta-

tion mixed lecture, slides, hands-on demonstrations, and exercises. More experienced participants helped those with less mapping background. When we started discussing township and range, Martin Spannaus had brought a map that shows their principal meridians and base lines in California, and Cathy made copies for us at the Center. We covered a lot of information, and everyone learned something new to use in their fieldwork.

Archaeologist Julie Burcell, BLM Ukiah Field Office, hosted the class on Sunday at an historical archaeological site in the Cache Creek area. After a brief review, the group divided into three-person teams to map the site. There were stone foundations, remnant walls, a flower garden area and non-native trees, trash deposits, and topographic features to map, and poison oak to avoid. We practiced measuring angles with our compasses, recording distances by pacing, and sketching the site with the Redy Mapper. Steve and Julie were very pleased with our work; the sketch maps were accurate enough to produce a composite map of the site.

Advanced workshops focus upon a specific topic and give volunteers skills that they can use in their site stewardship work. Each advanced workshop is led by an expert on the topic. Only CASSP volunteers are eligible to attend advanced workshops. Several advanced workshops will be offered in 2004; see the article on page 4. ◇



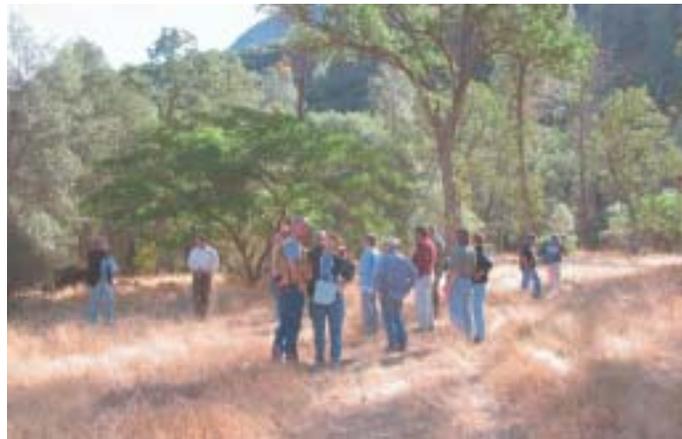
Mapping class participants on Saturday, in front of the Rumsey Community Center. (Photo taken by Cathy Schlueter.)



On Sunday, workshop participants used their new skills to map an historical site in the Cache Creek area for the BLM. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)



During one of the exercises on Saturday, we calculated the length of our pace by walking a measured distance several times. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)



Before dividing into small groups, everyone walked the site together, and selected the datum point. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)

FIELD REPORT

Progress report on the Terese site (CA-KER-6188)

By Sandy and Fran Rogers

Over the past two years, we have been performing inventory, mapping, and recordation of the Terese Site in the El Paso Mountains of Eastern Kern County, California, as part of the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program. The site, named for a benchmarked mountain just south of it, has proven to be an extraordinarily rich and extensive one, in terms of both archaeology and rock art. After research at the Archaeological Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield, indicated that a formal site record had not been completed for this site, we prepared a site record for it in December, 2001, and we continued to investigate and to add to therecord for this site. So far, we have recorded 86 rock art panels, rock rings, an extensive midden, bedrock mortars, slicks, lithic scatters, and portable ground-stone artifacts. Tentatively, the site has been dated to the Rose Spring period using obsidian hydration analysis.

In July, 2003, we assembled a crew to test the integrity of the midden area of the site. We excavated two units in two different areas of the site. This effort showed the site does have depth for part of the site. The temperature was about 110, with a warm wind at about 10 knots, so we all were very hot.

In November, 2003, we again went out to the Terese Site with a large crew to conduct a systematic surface survey and mapping. This crew of site stewards included Judyth Reed and Russ Kaldenberg, Cory Wincn and his dad, Louis, Joanne and Al Woodman, Bill Wight, Jerry Grimsley, and James Rogers (son). The temperature was about 40 degrees, with a cold north wind at about 40 knots, so we all froze!

In November, we systematically walked the site and set pin flags, then mapped the points with GPS, made digital photographs, and took notes. We set nearly 300 pin flags, and verified that the site is even more complex than we thought. We had two teams recording, and completed recording 224 points on Saturday. We were not able to finish mapping on Saturday, so Jerry Grimsley, Fran, and I went out to the site on Sunday and finished recording the remaining 57 points and pulled the flags. There was no wind, and the day was beautiful! We could have predicted that!

We collected two broken chert bifaces that Cory found on the east side of the site, so we have a total of five items to curate:

the two biface pieces, a chert drill point, a bead, and an obsidian flake. I'm going to send the obsidian flake to Origer's Obsidian Laboratory for hydration reading, and I will enter the 281 points into a data base. Then I plan to interpret the new data.

Jerry and Russ explored to the east of KER-6188 and discovered another locus, separated from the first three by about 100 yards. Therefore, we anticipate more work at the Terese Site in the near future. ◇

(This summary was compiled by Beth Padon from communications from Sandy and Fran.)



Overview of part of the Terese site, showing an area (under the blue tarp) that was investigated in July, 2003. (Photo taken by Beth Padon.)



July, 2003, excavation unit in the suspected midden area. A handstone was recovered at this level. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)

FOCUS ON SPONSORS

CASSP receives OHMVR funding

We are very pleased to announce that CASSP again received funding for 2004 through a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) grant from the Division of Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR), Department of Parks and Recreation.

The CASSP funding is administered by the Society of California Archaeology, under agreement with the California State Office of the BLM. We sincerely appreciate the support and interest that these sponsors express for CASSP. We thank Steve Horne and Jim Keeler of the BLM for preparing and presenting a successful grant application. We also thank the volunteers and agency participants who wrote letters of support for the 2004 grant; these letters contributed greatly to this grant application effort. ◇

More fieldwork essentials

CASSP volunteers Tom Budlong, Marty Dickes, and Bill Wright, joined Beth and Chris Padon for a recent weekend camping trip to archaeological sites within the Golden Valley Wilderness Area. The trip was productive and enjoyable. And we discovered another item to add to your list of essential things to take into the field—Krispy Kreme donuts. They are very useful for archaeological fieldwork. It is easier to keep up with the rest of the group when the lead hiker is carrying a bag of donuts. They are not heavy, and they come in a protective carton. When emptied, the carton makes a great windbreak for your cooking stove. And they taste great, even on the second day, as a reward for job well done. (Please note that Krispy

Kreme, Inc. has not endorsed CASSP nor the use of their products as described here.) ◇



Crew shows how an empty donut carton is a useful windbreak for the cooking stove on a cold morning. (Photo taken by Chris Padon.)

CASSP newsletter

The **CASSP Newsletter** is a publication of the Society for California Archaeology Site Stewardship Committee. Newsletter editors are Beth Padon and Chris Padon. The President of the Society for California Archaeology is Elena Nilsson.

Submissions

We welcome submissions to the Newsletter; however, articles may be edited for length and content, and all submitted materials become property of the Society for California Archaeology.

Subscriptions

The Newsletter is provided at no cost to CASSP volunteers and other interested parties. To receive the Newsletter by mail, or by email in *Adobe Acrobat Reader* PDF format, or to submit items for publication, please contact:

CASSP Newsletter
c/o Discovery Works Inc.
235 East Broadway, Suite 980
Long Beach CA 90802

or send an email message to newsletter@cassp.org.

Opinions, commentary, and editorials appearing in this Newsletter represent the views of the authors, and not necessarily those of the SCA, the SCA Executive Board, or any CASSP sponsors and participants.

California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program

c/o Discovery Works, Inc.

235 East Broadway, Suite 980

Long Beach, CA 90802

