

# **REPORTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NO. 1**

THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY;  
ESTABLISHMENT, AIMS, AND METHODS.

**THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
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**Berkeley 4, California**

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On July 1, 1948, thanks to the interest of President Robert Gordon Sproul, the Board of Regents, and the State Legislature there was established the California Archaeological Survey as a permanent and continuing activity of the University of California. The Archaeological Survey will be statewide in its interests, and will have as its primary objective the collection and preservation of prehistoric remains and records concerning them. Administratively, the Archaeological Survey will be a subdivision of the Department of Anthropology of the University of California. Activities will be carried on with the close cooperation of staff members on the Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara campuses.

An Advisory Board has been set up whose purpose will be to strengthen and broaden existing collaboration with other institutions and organizations throughout the State whose interests are akin to those of the Survey. Personnel of the Advisory Board is as follows.

Ex-officio members

The President of the University of California  
The Director of the California Archaeological Survey  
The Director of the Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley Campus  
The Chairman, Department of Anthropology, Berkeley Campus  
The Chairman, Department of Anthropology and Sociology,  
Los Angeles Campus



constitute an invaluable fund of available data for the erection of the broader structure of California's prehistory.

A number of other institutions in the State, notably the Sacramento Junior College, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles County Museum, and San Diego Museum of Man, have for many years been active in prosecuting local archaeological research, but these groups, too, have usually worked by themselves on programs which had little, if any, correlation with those being carried out by neighboring institutions.

A comprehensive statewide program of archaeological research in which all institutions and individuals work harmoniously can be achieved only with effort and time. The spirit of cooperation has been growing in recent years and, if properly nourished, this cooperation will undoubtedly bear fruit. It is hoped that the California Archaeological Survey may make its influence felt in encouraging this trend of friendly, cooperative attack on problems which are the common concern of all archaeologists in the State.

The chief aim of the California Archaeological Survey is to study and make known to the general and scientific public the prehistory of the State of California. Research is envisaged as the Survey's chief activity, with the State as its field of operation. No area or areas are to be selected for intensive investigation and no region of the State is to be ignored. Where local institutions have archaeological programs in operation the Survey will stand by to lend a hand if invited and will attempt to carry out its investigations in near-by areas with the full knowledge and cooperation of those local groups primarily concerned with special or local problems.

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For example, the Department of Anthropology of the University of California at Berkeley will continue its investigations in the Central California interior and coastal areas through funds from the University Committee on Research or from private donations. Activities of the Survey in Central California may take the form of site surveys in regions which the Department has not found it possible or expedient to investigate, or the Survey may excavate sites threatened with destruction, which the Department finds it inconvenient or too costly to dig. This does not mean that the Survey will be offered only the remnants or the difficult and thankless jobs; it simply means that the two organizations, each with its own budget, personnel, and special aims, will plan an integrated program of joint action with the single ultimate purpose of learning everything possible about the prehistoric Central California cultures.

The Survey also comprises an emergency task force which can be dispatched to oversee the removal of an accidentally discovered site and to salvage significant material. Action of this sort has already, since August 1, 1948, been taken. Cooperation and joint action between the Survey and all other California institutions and persons whose interests are archaeological is offered and invited. In brief, any activities which contribute to the advancement of archaeological knowledge in California will be considered favorably and implemented or aided whenever possible by the California Archaeological Survey.

Among the Survey's primary objectives is the organization of a master file of data. Information on the nature and contents of archaeological sites will be recorded on printed data forms and the sites will be located on maps to form a central data file. Obviously the two

Survey archaeologists cannot hope to cover personally the whole of California in their site survey, and it is anticipated that local collectors, interested individuals, and collaborating institutions will contribute information toward the compilation of a complete file of site records.

Two series of maps have been selected for use in plotting site locations. The first is the United States Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle sheets of varying scale (1/62500, 1/31680, 1/125,000), which can be purchased with ease in many places in California or from the United States Geological Survey in Washington, D.C. The second series is the large and detailed county sheets of the General Highway maps. (scale: 1 in. to the mile), compiled and published by the State Division of Highways. Several commercial firms publish blueprint county maps and these, if obtainable in local book or stationery stores, serve the purpose of plotting site locations very well. Such county maps are adequate for preliminary field survey if topographic maps cannot be obtained.

A form of recording site survey data has been developed which seems adequate for most types of sites within the State. A copy of this form is attached. Additional copies may be secured from the California Archaeological Survey by any person who will agree to return a duplicate copy of the completed record for incorporation into the master file.

A system of site numbering by counties will be employed. All sites within a single county will be numbered consecutively, and these site numbers will be prefixed by a three-letter symbol indicating the county. A copy of the county symbols to be employed is appended to this report. In counties where archaeological surveys have been made or are now in progress, and where a central file of site surveys is being accumulated,

any new site should be cleared through that particular master file so that it may be assigned a number in the sequence.

Two such files are now being compiled, one by the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California,<sup>3</sup> the other by the California Archaeological Survey.<sup>4</sup> Files of data regarding local sites have been compiled by various museums, among which may be mentioned the Southwest Museum, San Diego Museum of Man, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles Museum, and the University of California Museum of Anthropology. It is hoped that all such bodies of data may ultimately be combined to form a central site survey file which will cover the entire state.

This mimeographed paper is the first number of the "Reports of the California Archaeological Survey." This series will contain occasional reports of Survey progress and activities, brief articles on material culture items, excavation reports, bibliographies of printed archaeological works on topical subjects, areas, and discussions of methodology and archaeological technique.

Robert F. Heizer, Director  
California Archaeological Survey

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<sup>3</sup> Address: The Southwest Museum, Highland Park, Los Angeles 42, California.

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CALIFORNIA

State Symbol = 4

County Abbreviations

Ala - Alameda	Mad - Madera	SLO - San Luis Obispo
Alp - Alpine	Mrn - Marin	SMA - San Mateo
Ama - Amador	Mrp - Mariposa	SBA - Santa Barbara
But - Butte	Men - Mendocino	SCI - Santa Clara
Cal - Calaveras	Mer - Merced	SCR - Santa Cruz
Col - Colusa	Mod - Modoc	Sha - Shasta
CCo - Contra Costa	Mno - Mono	Sie - Sierra
DNo - Del Norte	Mnt - Monterey	Sis - Siskiyou
Eld - Eldorado	Nap - Napa	Sol - Solano
Fre - Fresno	Nev - Nevada	Son - Sonoma
Gle - Glenn	Ora - Orange	Sta - Stanislaus
Hum - Humboldt	Pla - Placer	Sut - Sutter
Imp - Imperial	Plu - Plumas	Teh - Tehama
Iny - Inyo	Riv - Riverside	Tri - Trinity
Ker - Kern	Sac - Sacramento	Tul - Tulare
Kin - Kings	SBn - San Benito	Tuo - Tuolumne
Lak - Lake	SBr - San Bernardino	Ven - Ventura
Las - Lassen	SDi - San Diego	Yol - Yolo
LAN - Los Angeles	SFr - San Francisco	Yub - Yuba
	SJo - San Joaquin	

**IMPORTANT:**

Any system of site designation may be employed by persons engaged in survey work, but permanent site numbers should be assigned only after the survey sheet has been cleared through one of the several master site survey files in the State in order to prevent duplication of site numbers. If possible, site numbers used in publication should refer to those in the master survey files. If this is not feasible, temporary site designations should be clearly indicated to prevent later confusion. At the present time the Archaeological Survey of Southern California (with headquarters at the Southwest Museum, Highland Park, Los Angeles 42) and the Department of Anthropology, University of California (Berkeley 4) have files of master maps with site locations and numbers.



