

A Report On: AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG THE PROPOSED
ROUTE OF A SUBSURFACE UTILITY LINE

Located At: POINT PINOS LIGHT STATION
PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

Work Done By: SEQUOIA INSTITUTE FOR
ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Directed By: CHARLES R. SMITH

Work Requested
By: COMMANDER
12th COAST GUARD DISTRICT
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Submitted: 15 JUNE 1977

ABSTRACT

This report is the result of research undertaken by Sequoia Institute for Anthropological Research (SIFAR) under the direction of Charles R. Smith and at the request of the United States Coast Guard, Commander, 12th Coast Guard District, San Francisco, California. The work reported on here was done in order to determine what, if any, archeological resources would be impacted by a proposed service line installation (as outlined on DD 1158 dated 27 May 1977, amended 2 June 1977 [reference Exhibit A7]) at Point Pinos Light Station, Pacific Grove, California.

The testing program had two principle goals. First, to determine if any prehistoric archeological resources were present along the proposed utility line trench, and if so, their significance. Second, and from a cultural resource management perspective, to provide SIFAR with the data necessary to advise the Coast Guard as to what course(s) of action would be necessary to mitigate possible impacts upon the cultural resource(s), if any existed, thereby complying with appropriate legislation regarding the protection of cultural resources.

As detailed in the following report, SIFAR was able to complete a records and literature search that indicated there were at least 15 known archeological resources in the general vicinity of the Light Station. However, none of these resources would be directly or indirectly involved and/or impacted by the proposed development at the Light Station. The records and literature search was supplemented

by a visual field reconnaissance and subsurface testing (core-augering and test excavations) along the proposed utility line trench. The reconnaissance served to determine if any previously unknown or unrecorded archeological resources were within the proposed project development location and if so, the probability of their impaction.

The surface survey, augering and test excavations yielded negative evidence on these counts. Therefore, based upon work done, SIFAR predicts a low probability of cultural resources in the proposed area of development and, in turn, an insignificant possibility of impaction of cultural resources.

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INTENT OF REPORT

The project under consideration involves the construction of a utility trench on United States Coast Guard property known as Point Pinos Light Station, Pacific Grove, California (the study area's location can be found on the U.S.G.S. topographic 7.5' quadrangle entitled MONTEREY 1947, Photo Revised 1968, Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinates 95465462 (reference Maps 1 and 2)).

An archeological impact evaluation is an important element in the project planning since one of its functions is to provide the agency responsible for conducting or approving the subject action with enough data to permit a balanced decision concerning the proposal's feasibility as it relates to any archeological resources within the project area's boundaries. It is especially important to note that these resources are unique records of the cultural history of both Native Americans and more recent inhabitants. Generally, these resources, with the exception of "outstanding" historic structures (for example, the Lighthouse itself), have been poorly understood and even more poorly managed. This is unfortunate as they constitute a valuable heritage and can be, with proper evaluation and management, of tremendous educational and cultural benefit, not just to local concerns, but to humankind in general.

Unfortunately, very little remains of the prehistoric and early historic heritage of the Point Pinos/Monterey area. According to a recently completed archeological survey (Moratto 1973), less than 200 pre-European sites are known

in Monterey County. To make matters even worse, most of the sites are 75% to 90% destroyed. For this reason it is important that archeological impact reports be prepared so those resources endangered by development projects can be assessed and recommendations offered on how they can be protected or salvaged.

Often, educational and cultural benefits alone are sufficient to justify studying developmental impacts on cultural resources. Additionally however, protecting these valuable cultural heritages are several federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the preservation of representative samples of local history. The most pertinent ones for the present study are: 1) Historic Preservation Act of 1966, especially Section 106; 2) Executive Order 11593; 3) National Environmental Protection Act of 1969; 4) Archeological Preservation Act of 1974; and 5) California Environmental Quality Act of 1970. Although some of these relate only to federally funded projects and/or are activated only under certain conditions their intent is to serve as guidelines for any and all groups, agencies, or private concerns contemplating or engaged in developmental projects which might endanger cultural resources; several state explicitly that it is desirable to preserve "important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national history" (National Environmental Protection Act of 1969) and "examples of the major periods of California history" (California Environmental Quality Act of 1970). History as used in this context may be defined as comprising the "event, patterns, and processes of the human past, including those that have affected literate societies and those

that have affected pre-literate or non-literate groups, whose history is sometimes referred to as prehistory" (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 36 CFR Part 64). To comply with BOTH the intent and letter of these acts, the survey described in this report was undertaken in order to ascertain the nature of any cultural resources which might exist within the project boundaries, assess their value and the impact of the project upon them, and to recommend ways of mitigating the impact.

NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Conversations with and documents supplied by Dr. Nancy Bell, Environmental Section, and Ms. Joan O'Shea, Engineering Section, Commander, 12th Coast Guard District, San Francisco, California, indicate that the Point Pinos Utility Line Plan would involve the construction of a utility trench approximately 46 centimeters (18 inches) wide and 61 centimeters (24 inches) deep, running horizontally for approximately 86 meters (280 feet) at the Point Pinos Light Station (reference Map 3).

The tentative route for the utility trench and the area around the Light Station have been impacted by various historic modifications (construction of drainage ditches, roads, walkways both concrete and fired brick, garages, residential units, barracks, various "utility" sheds, parking lots, a golf course, a pit toilet, utility trenches water, electric, gas, telephone, sewage, and of course the lighthouse itself). Most of this activity has taken place within the last 125-150

years. Several local informants recalled their parents and grandparents holding abalone and clam-bakes in and around the area now occupied by the lighthouse and out-buildings.

As presently proposed, the utility trench will impact three forms of vegetation: the introduced succulent ice plant Mesembryanthemum, various lawn grasses and the root systems of at least 4, possibly 5, Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa).

PROCEDURES

The archeological examination employed the standard archeological procedures of controlled and uncontrolled intuitive reconnaissances plus two types of subsurface testing: core-augering and small scale test excavations (see King, Moratto and Leonard 1976 for recommended Environmental Impact Report archeological procedures). In addition, archival research (consisting of a review of relevant historic documents, Environmental Impact Reports, related surveys and available archeological site surveys) was conducted and consultations were held with local informants knowledgeable of historic modifications to the general Light Station area.

Field Survey - The survey was conducted in compliance with Section 120 (2) (c) of the National Environmental Protection Act (Pl 91-190 1969) and the Archeological and Historical Conservation Act (Pl 93-291 1974). Prior to actual field surveying, archeological site survey records and maps indicating site locations in and around Monterey and Pacific Grove were examined. Several prehistoric cultural resources

are recorded within 750 meters of the Light Station and an as yet uncompleted archeological survey (Edwards ms, nd) notes that within 250 meters of the Light Station there are at least two, possible more, prehistoric sites. This same survey also noted surface scatter of shell within the cyclone fence surrounding the Light Station and tentatively cites the Light Station property as a prehistoric site, possibly eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Field studies involved: 1) Controlled intuitive reconnaissance of the area along the proposed utility trench and the area within the windbreak of Monterey Cypress surrounding the lighthouse building; 2) Spot surveys (uncontrolled intuitive reconnaissance) of areas within the station's boundary (cyclone fence) and of several areas immediately adjacent to the station's boundary; and 3) Coring and excavation of test units along the proposed utility line trench.

To minimize the present survey's impact on what might be a potentially nominateable National Register prehistoric site and also to an historic site already on the National Register (the lighthouse building), subsurface testing was kept to a minimum, but with a sufficient amount done to ensure an adequate sampling of subsurface materials. Additionally, consultations with local Coast Guard personnel responsible for or acquainted with historic changes in the immediate area of the lighthouse and grounds provided data on areas disturbed through previous development. By locating these "disturbance-zones" prior to actual testing we were better equipped

to select "possibly undisturbed" areas for the archeological testing. For example, it was originally planned to place a test unit immediately adjacent to Datum B and just north of the "paint locker" (reference Map 3). However, information supplied by a lighthouse museum attendant indicated that the area was the location of a pit toilet for over 25 years. The toilet was constructed and used by one of the lighthouse's attendants during the early decades of the 20th century.

To further insure minimum impaction to a possible resource, the test units were designed to be only slightly wider (50 centimeters) than the proposed trench (48 centimeters = 18 inches) and excavated to a depth of 1 meter (39 inches). If a sterile level was not reached by that depth, core-augerings would be made for another 1 meter, or until a non-culture bearing level was encountered.

At first, three test units were excavated to ascertain subsurface constituents and to also aid in determining how many additional test units, if any, might be needed. As a result of these first test units, surface surveying and core-augering only one additional test unit was excavated, making a total of four test units laid along the proposed trench. Three of these, Units A, B and C, were 50 centimeter square while Unit D was 1 meter square. All were excavated in arbitrary 10 centimeter levels to a depth of 1 meter; then five $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter core-augerings were made to a depth of 50 centimeters below the 1 meter depth. Levels in all units were excavated relative to a datum plane established for each test unit as well as relative to Datum Alpha.

All material excavated from the units was cleared by quadrants and sifted through 1/8 inch shaker screens in an effort to recover artifactual and constituent data from the soil. Artifacts found in situ were recorded according to standard three dimensional recording procedures relative to the datum established for each test unit. Artifacts recovered in the screens were recorded as to the quadrant of the unit from which they were recovered. Shell and charcoal constituents of the soil were retained for analysis in the laboratory and their total weight relative to amount of soil moved was recorded in the field notes and unit level records kept for each level of each test unit. Lithic and bone constituents from the units were also retained for analysis while historic artifacts were generally kept according to level quadrant and were not recorded in place.

Informant and Literature Survey - The director of the survey conducted research of the available archeological, ethnohistoric and historic records for the Point Pinos Light Station area. The records reviewed included both published and archival materials (including maps) housed at the Society for California Archeology District 05 Clearing House, Cabrillo College, Aptos, California as well as maps provided by the United States Coast Guard.

Existing site records and Environmental Impact Reports and Statements on file at the Clearing House (which is also a Regional Office for State Archeology Site Survey Records) were kindly made available to SIFAR for examination. Additionally,

a number of local professionals, collectors and residents (transient and permanent), as well as local and district Coast Guard personnel were consulted concerning both historic and prehistoric resources in the proposed project area as well as recent modifications to the surface and subsurface areas in and around the Light Station.

FINDINGS

Features¹ were discovered in test units A and D consisting of a single, fairly well-defined layer of grayish-black sand (Munsell Soil Color Designation 10 YR 3/1), somewhat compacted and containing small amounts of shell (less than 1 gram of shell per 2500 cubic centimeters of soil) and somewhat larger amounts of charcoal (less than 4 grams of charcoal per 2500 cubic centimeters of soil). In both test units the shell and charcoal were EVENLY DISTRIBUTED throughout the feature layer, as well as above and below the feature, but in lesser amounts. The features were intact, had suffered little or no disturbance, and varied in thickness from less than 30 centimeters (Unit D) to more than 40 centimeters (Unit A). Given that Units A and D are only 4 meters apart, and that the initial depth below Datum Alpha for D is only 10 centimeters higher than that of Unit A, the two features are most probably samples of a single feature, rather than two separate features.

¹Feature: As used here to denote those material and visible remains or items in or about the site that are either atypical of the general run of the deposit or not frequently encountered on the surface; i.e., things not brought back to the laboratory.

In NONE of the test units were fish bones and/or fish scales recovered, nor were any mammal or bird bones recovered except in Units B and D. In Unit B a bird bone (possibly chicken), 6 centimeters long and .5 centimeters in diameter, was recovered from approximately 32 centimeters below datum in a layer consisting of gravel, dirt and macadam (road surfacing material). In Unit D, at 45-50 centimeters below datum the proximal head of a long bone (possibly sea mammal) was recovered. The bone showed traces of having been cut with a METAL edged tool (like a meat cleaver) rather than sawn or hacked with stone blades or knives. This modified bone did not appear to be intrusive into the test unit area, but rather deposited at the same time as the surrounding soil and other materials.

Units B and C did not display a feature layer. In Unit B, from the surface to a depth of 95 centimeters below datum nothing but chunks of roadfill and paving material were encountered. Mixed with the roadfill were minute quantities of shell fragments (less than 5 grams for the entire Unit), varying quantities of plant material (including bark from herbaceous plants, roots and rootlets), several small pieces of metal (nails or nail fragments) and at 85 centimeters below datum an intact cigarette filter. Below the 95 centimeter level in Unit B sand began appearing and by 110 centimeters below datum sterile yellow sand (Munsell Soil Color Designation 7.5 YR 6/8) was encountered, continuing to a depth of at least 140 centimeters below datum.

The highly disturbed nature of Test Unit B is a reflection of its closeness to the Light Station's main access road, a macadam surfaced road overlying several previous roads. Although Unit B was placed as far from the roadbed as possible (but still on line with the proposed utility trench), we were unable to break free of the roadfill. The several core-augerings taken along the proposed trench line to the southwest and northeast of Test Unit B also encountered asphalt to a depth of at least 60 centimeters. Because of these negative findings (in terms of "significant archeological resources"), no other test units were excavated in areas where the proposed trench would run immediately adjacent to, lie under, or cross the macadam surfaced road.

In Test Unit C, from 30 to 80 centimeters below datum, no artifacts were encountered. Of the +125,000 cubic centimeters of material (earth, vegetable material, rocks, etc.) removed between the 30 to 80 centimeter levels, less than 15 grams of charcoal, (as well as an equally small amount of shell fragments), were recovered.

Exclusive of Test Unit B, the majority of the constituents comprising the deposits of the Test Units were, in decreasing order of occurrence and quantity: earth (dirt, sand, etc.), vegetable material (bark, roots, rootlets), granitic pebbles (able to pass through $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen, unable to pass through $\frac{1}{8}$ " screen), charcoal, marine shellfish fragments (many so small as to preclude identification and many so damp as to turn to chalk with moderate pressure), and two almost whole barnacles, Balanus species (Unit A), and one complete mussel

shell, Mytilus californianus (Unit A).

With the exception of the two bones already noted (one bird; the other possible sea mammal) and two dead earthworms and several "sow-bugs", no other animal or insect remains were encountered and/or recovered from any of the test units.

Aside from unmodified, decomposing pieces of granite less than 2 to 10 millimeters in size and several pieces of a light, crystalline conglomerate-like rock found in all test units, lithic constituents were confined to two small (able to pass through 1 1/8" screen, but unable to pass through 1/4" screen), angular, black rocks recovered from the 0-20 centimeter levels in Unit A. No worked or unworked flakes of any kind were recovered, either from the surface or below the surface, anywhere during this survey's activities.

No prehistoric period artifacts were discovered in the course of testing at any of the four units or during any of the surface reconnaissance. Historic artifacts (aside from surface debris of glass fragments, pieces of linolium, litter, etc.) recovered during the survey were: several glass marbles (Unit A, 10-20 centimeter level), road fill, nail fragments and an intact cigarette filter (Unit B) and a kiln-fired, reddish-colored brick, identified by a local informant as similar to those used in a previous walkway which ran past the test unit on two sides (Unit C).

From consultations with people knowledgeable concerning historic modifications at the Light Station it was learned that the area within (and without) the windbreak of Monterey

Cypress, (they almost encircle the lighthouse building) has been altered time and time again, both on and below the ground. Over the past few years the local Coast Guard unit has excavated trenches at several localities on the lighthouse's grounds. Some were to repair existing service lines (water, gas, etc.) and followed the service lines' previous trench; some were exploratory, attempting to locate existing service lines; and still others were new, cutting through both disturbed and, possibly, undisturbed areas. Most of these recent trenches were excavated using a small, gas powered trenching device, sometimes called a "Ditch Witch." The one used in the recent past by the local Coast Guard unit digs a trench 20 to 30 centimeters wide (9-12") and 45 to 55 centimeters deep (18-20").

In addition to the obvious subsurface disturbance caused by building the Light Station's many buildings (both past and present, and they have been numerous and widely spread over the Station's grounds), and the consequent changing of roads, walkways (dirt, concrete, brick, macadam surfaced) and the realignment of underground utility lines, other forms of subsurface disturbance have also occurred. In the past several different people have dug into the ground surrounding the lighthouse, some looking for an old cistern, some to bury pets (at least two dogs are buried within the "windbreak"), and at least one (Mr. Peter Nelson, a lighthouse attendant during the early decades of the twentieth century) who dug and used a pit toilet immediately adjacent to the paint locker.

A most misleading surface disturbance, in terms of attempting to find areas where Native Californians may have lived and consequently left their food refuse (shells) for evidence, was the result of a lighthouse keeper's "sweet-tooth" for abalone. During the late 1920s through the late 1940s a two car garage sat just to the southwest of the lighthouse, about where the present water-fountain is, and the lighthouse keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George Peterson, used the garage primarily to clean abalone and clam. Additionally, the Petersons were avid gardeners and had a great deal of the land surrounding the lighthouse building planted in vegetable gardens and flowerbeds.

Finally, it should be noted that much of the sandy soil found south and west of the lighthouse was put there during construction of the present City of Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Course, and that this may account for some of the small fragments of shell and charcoal found scattered on the surface.

DETERMINATION OF DIRECT IMPACT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TESTING

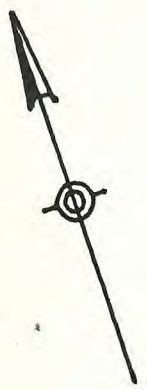
The probability of direct impact on prehistoric cultural resources by the proposed project is quite small, if not totally negligible. This statement must be qualified only to the extent that the testing carried out was only along the route of the proposed trench and that this technique is not adequate to observe and or comment on the presence or absence of either deeply buried cultural materials or the distribution of cultural resources outside the trench route.

It is quite possible, even highly probable, that pre-historic cultural materials exist within the present Light Station boundaries. Their presence is made likely not only by ethnohistorical sources, but also by the presence of several large midden (refuse) sites in the surrounding area and the surface distribution of shell in areas to the north and east of the lighthouse, as well as our general understanding of human adaptations to the natural landscape and to resources it contains.

However, it is the consideration of SIFAR and the project director, Charles R. Smith, that the proposed trenching activity will NOT impact any known archeological resource **PROVIDED THAT:**

- 1) All trenching activity is carried out per DD 1158 (Exhibit A) and the original Scope of Work (Exhibit B).
- 2) The trenching activity does not exceed 50 centimeters (± 5 centimeters) in width and does not exceed 1 meter in depth.

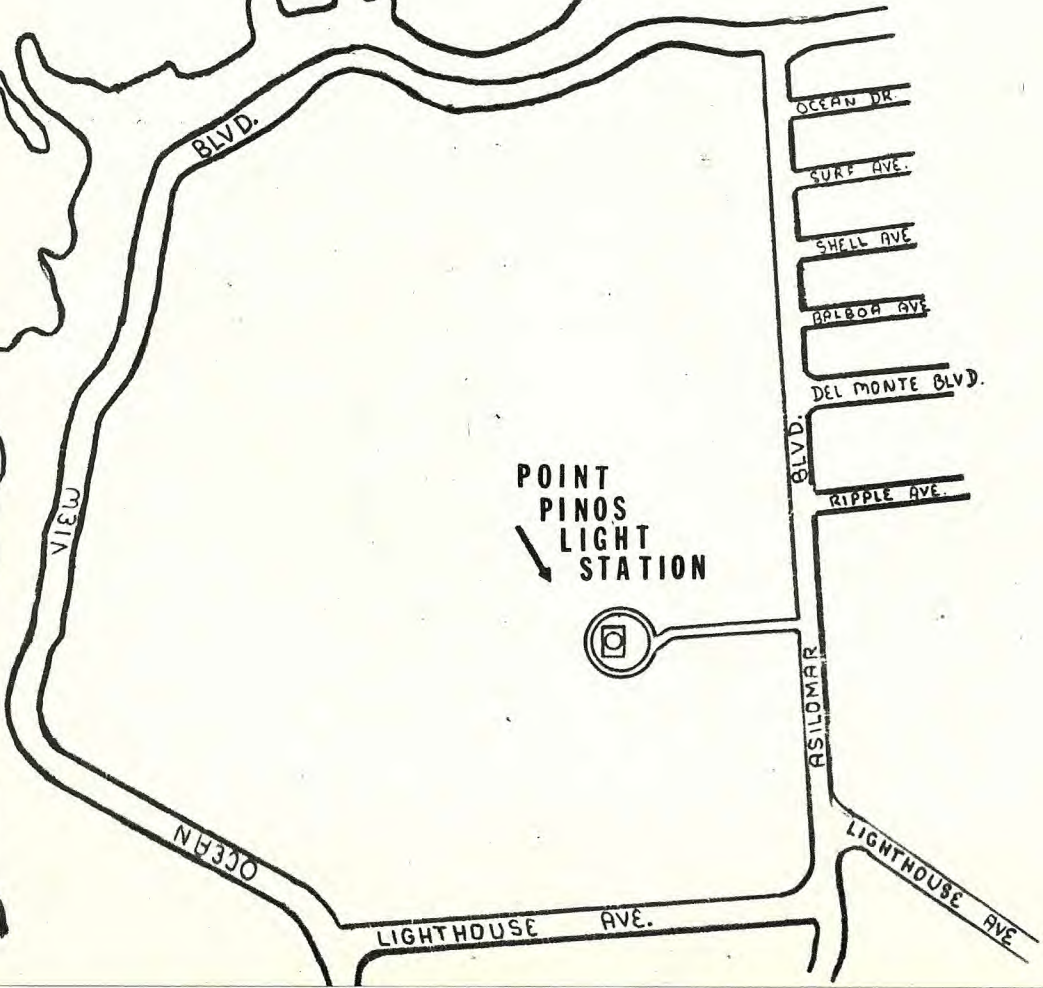
It is recommended that any future subsurface alterations be preceded by archeological testing (both small scale test excavations and core-augering) in order to ensure that no cultural resources, which by their very nature are extremely fragile and non-renewable, suffer damage.



PACIFIC OCEAN



CALIFORNIA



POINT PINOS LIGHT STATION

MAP 1

594

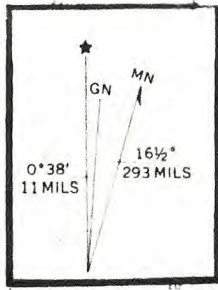
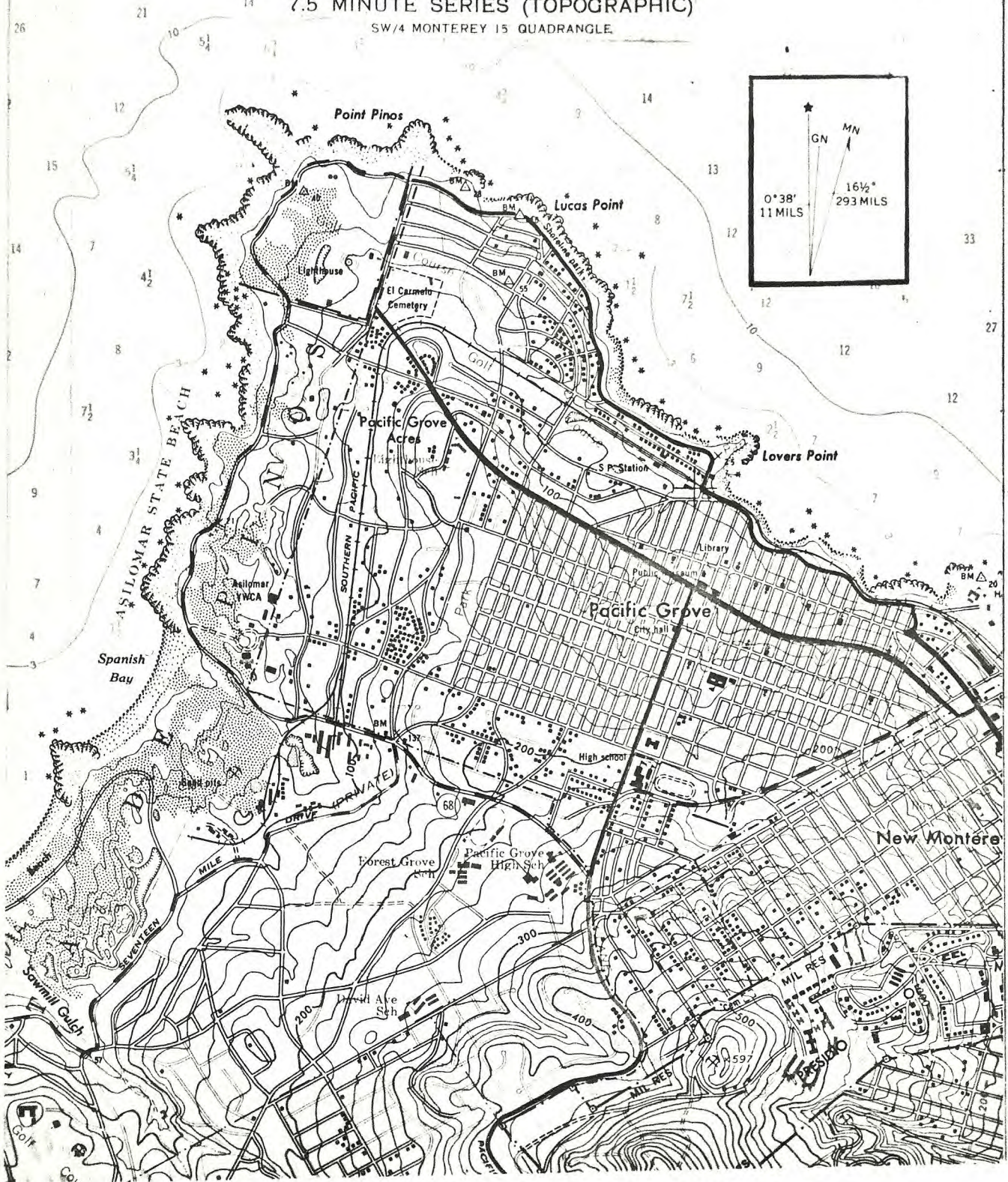
1657 III
(MONTEREY 1:62 500)

96

55' 597

598

MONTEREY QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA—MONTEREY CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 MONTEREY 15 QUADRANGLE.



(MARINA)
1657 III NE

37'30"

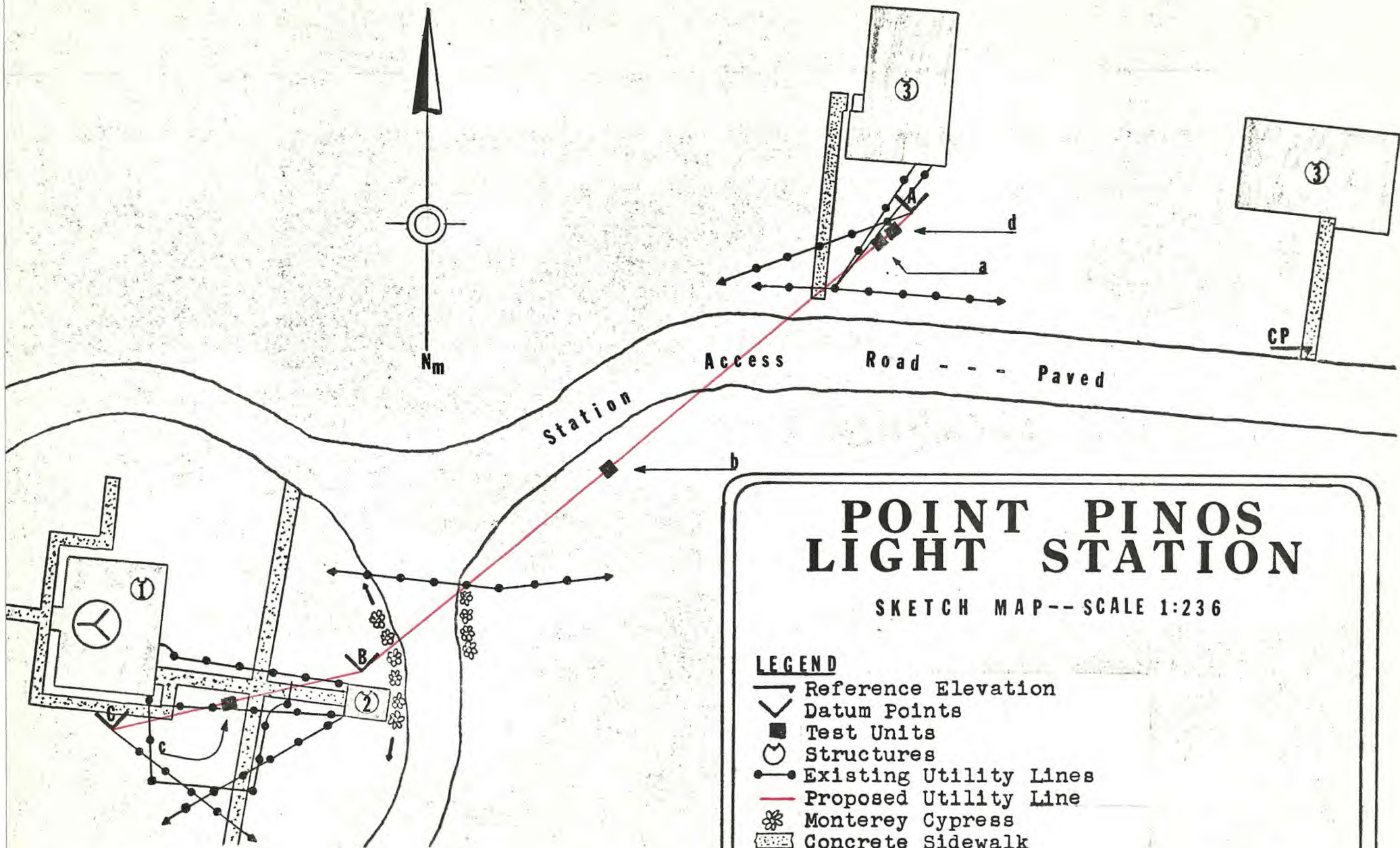
4054

4053

4052

4051

MAP 2



POINT PINOS LIGHT STATION

SKETCH MAP-- SCALE 1:236

LEGEND

- Reference Elevation
- Datum Points
- Test Units
- Structures
- Existing Utility Lines
- Proposed Utility Line
- Monterey Cypress
- Concrete Sidewalk

KEY BEARINGS

Datum A to B: S 48° W
 Datum B to C: S 77° W

sifar '77

MAP
3

ADDITIONAL DATA
MAP 3

ELEVATIONS*

Reference or Control Point (CP).....19.66 meters

Datum Points: (√):

A.....19.10 meters

B.....19.20 meters

C.....18.64 meters

Test Units (■):

A.....19.04 meters

B.....18.75 meters

C.....18.64 meters

D.....19.04 meters

DISTANCES:

From Datum A to Test Unit D..... 1.00 meter

" " " " " " A..... 6.00 meters

" " " " " " B.....32.00 meters

" " " " " " C.....78.65 meters

STRUCTURES (○):

1.....Lighthouse

2.....Paint Locker

3.....Dwellings

* All Elevations given are "X" meters Above Mean Sea Level

SELECTED SOURCES

- EDWARDS, Robert
nd Point Pinos Archeological Survey Report (ms,
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- GORDON, Burton L.
1974 Monterey Bay Area: Natural History and Cultural
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- KESSLER, Christina
1974 Ohlone - Native Americans of the San Francisco
and Monterey Bay Area. Senior Thesis, Un-
iversity of California, Santa Cruz.
- KING, Chester and Linda King
1973 General Research Design, Bay Area Archeological
Cooperative. Appendix III. In "The Southern
Santa Clara Valley: A general Plan for Arch-
eology," by Thomas F. King and P.P. Hickman.
- KING, Thomas F., Michael J. Moratto and N. Nelson Leonard III
1973 Recommended Procedures for Archaeological
Impact Evaluation. Society for California
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- MORATTO, Michael J.
1973 The Status of California Archeology. Special
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posed Gilroy Waste Disposal Project. Pre-
pared for G. B. Gilbert & Associates of
Sacramento.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

The principal investigator was Charles R. Smith, director of the Sequoia Institute for Anthropological Research (SIFAR), the investigative body responsible for the survey reported on in the present study. Mr. Smith is also an Instructor of Anthropology at Cabrillo College, Atos, California. In the field Mr. Smith was assisted by Dr. Robert Cartier who worked as crew chief, supervising the excavations, and as cartographer. Dr. Cartier, as well as being an Instructor of Anthropology at both De Anza College and Cabrillo College, is also a member of the Society of Professional Archeologists.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Charles R. Smith

Background

born - 5 January 1944, Fresno County, California
single

Education

California State University, Hayward, B.A. Anthropology
1969
University of Arizona, Tucson, M.A. Anthropology, 1971
Additional Graduate Work, 1971 to June 1973 @ University
of Arizona and The University of Chicago, Oriental
Institute

Employment

Instructor, Pima Community College, Tucson, Arizona 1971-72
(teaching North American Indians; Communication Theory)
Museum Assistant, University of Arizona, Arizona State Museum,
Tucson, Arizona, 1972.
Assistant Field Director, University of Chicago, Oriental
Institute, Expedition to Nippur, Iraq (1973)
Instructor, California State University, Hayward, 1973 (teach-
ing North American Indians)
Co-Director, Ethnographic Fieldschool, California State
University, Hayward, 1973-74
Project Director, Aboriginal Resources Component, Environ-
mental Impact Report, Los Angeles County Parks Depart-
ment, 1974
Consultant, Mesa Grande-Santa Ysable Tribes: land litigation
1974-75
Consultant, U.S. National Park Service, Pinnacles National
Monument; Aboriginal Use and Occupancy Study, 1976
Instructor, San Jose State University, 1976-77 (teaching
Cultural Anthropology and Native Peoples of North
America)
Instructor, San Francisco State University, 1977 (teaching
Native Peoples of California)
Instructor, Cabrillo College, Aptos, 1976-77 (teaching
Cultural and Physical Anthropology; Native Peoples of
North America; Native Peoples of California)

Professional Organizations

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archeology
Southwestern Anthropological Association
Society for California Archeology
Contributing Editor, California Journal of Anthropology

Publications

Four articles for the forthcoming Handbook of North American Indians, California volume (Robert Heizer, editor), Smithsonian Institution (articles concern the following native peoples: Tubatulabal, Cupeno, Gabrielino, Serrano)

A Comparative Ethnobotany of Southern California Tribes (in preparation)

Some Herbal Therapeutic Methods of Native Californians (in preparation -- this is a revised version of a paper originally presented at the Conference on Folkcuring held at U.C.L.A., 1973)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHECKED BOX APPLIES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORDER FOR SUPPLIES OR SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/> REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS NO. RETURN COPY(IES) OF THIS QUOTE BY (THIS IS NOT AN ORDER. See DD Form 1155r).	PAGE 1 OF 1							
1. CONTRACT/PURCH ORDER NO. 12-22690-77	2. DELIVERY ORDER NO.	3. DATE OF ORDER 27 May 1977	4. REQUISITION/PURCH REQUEST NO.							
6. ISSUED BY: Commander 12th Coast Guard District 630 Sansome Street San Francisco, CA 94126		7. ADMINISTERED BY: (if other than 6) Same as issued by								
9. CONTRACTOR/QUOTER Chas. Smith 609 Santa Ray Oakland, CA 94610		10. DELIVER TO FOB POINT BY: 16 June 1977	11. CHECK IF SMALL BUSINESS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
14. SHIP TO: Commander (dpl) 12th Coast Guard District 630 Sansome Street San Francisco, CA 94126		15. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY: Commander (fac-4) 12th Coast Guard District 630 Sansome Street San Francisco, CA 94126								
16. DELIVERY/PURCHASE This delivery order is subject to instructions contained on this side of form only and is issued on another Government agency or in accordance with and subject to terms and conditions of above numbered contract. Reference your quotation dtd 2 May 1977, furnish the following on terms specified herein, including; for U.S. purchases, General Provisions of Purchase Order on DD Form 1155r (Except CLAUSE NO. 13 APPLIES ONLY IF THIS BOX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IS CHECKED, and NO. 15 IF THIS BOX <input type="checkbox"/> IS CHECKED); special provisions authority of 10 USC 2304(a)(3) or as specified in the schedule if within the U.S., its possessions or Puerto Rico; if otherwise, under 2304(a)(6). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If checked, Additional General Provisions apply; Supplier shall sign "Acceptance" on DD Form 1155r and return 1 copies.										
17. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION (REV. 7-65)										
ITEM NO.	APPROPRIATION SYMBOL AND SUBHEAD	OBJECT CLASS.	BUREAU CONT. NO.	SUB-ALLOT.	AUTH'N ACCT'G ACT'Y	TRANS. TYPE	PROPERTY ACCT'G ACT'Y	COUNTRY	COST CODE	AMOUNT
ALL	40 C 1 7 12 43 00	20	73200	2532	22690					
18. ITEM NO.	19. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES						20. QUANTITY ORDERED/ACCEPTED*	21. UNIT	22. UNIT PRICE	23. AMOUNT
1.	Contractor shall proceed to conduct subsurface archaeological testing on a portion of CG owned property at Pt. Pinos Light Station, and provide a written report or letter evaluating the impact of the proposed project on the resources, and to suggest mitigation if such is required in accordance with attached scope of work and partial plot No. F-161-01.						1	job		
*If quantity accepted by the Government is same as quantity ordered, indicate by ✓ mark. If different, enter actual quantity accepted below quantity ordered and encircle.		24. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>Joan M. O'Shea</i> BY: Joan M. O'Shea		(415) 556-4148		25. TOTAL		29. DIFFERENCES		
26. QUANTITY IN COLUMN 20 HAS BEEN: <input type="checkbox"/> INSPECTED <input type="checkbox"/> RECEIVED <input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTED, AND CONFORMS TO THE CONTRACT EXCEPT AS NOTED		27. SHIP. NO. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL		28. D. O. VOUCHER NO.		30. INITIALS		33. AMOUNT VERIFIED CORRECT FOR		
(Date) _____ (Signature of authorized Government representative)		31. PAYMENT <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL		32. PAID BY		34. CHECK NUMBER		35. BILL OF LADING NO.		
36. I CERTIFY that this account is correct and proper for payment (Signature and title of Certifying Officer)		37. RECEIVED AT		38. RECEIVED BY		41. S/R ACCOUNT NUMBER		42. S/R VOUCHER NO.		

REC'D

6-2-77 3:00 PM

SCOPE OF WORK

- (1.) CCGD12 proposes to excavate a 280 ft utilities trench, 2 feet deep and 18 inches wide from the housing area at Pt. Pinos Lightstation to a shed located near the Lighthouse (see partial plot plan attached). Significant archaeological finds on portions of the Lightstation property have been previously recorded.
- (2.) The contractor will conduct subsurface tests along the proposed route of trenching to determine whether archaeological resources will be impacted by the project. It is estimated that approximately 10 test units will be required.
- (3.) The contractor will report in writing the results of the testing and the potential effects of the proposed CG project upon the resources present. Recommended mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate negative impacts on resources should also be discussed in the report, due no later than ~~1 May 1977~~.

16 JUNE 1977

EXHIBIT B