Roger J. Desautels (1927–1982) and the Genesis of American Corporate Archaeology

Paul G. Chace

Abstract

This is the previously unpublished and not widely remembered story of Roger Desautels, a bold business pioneer, who became America’s initial corporate archaeologist when he established Archaeological Research, Inc. (ARI) in 1968. Most of Roger’s archaeological endeavors occurred in southern California, where in 1975 he founded Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRS). A USC art history graduate, Roger began his archaeological training there, and he served his professional apprenticeship on 14 university contract investigations under Dr. William Wallace, Professor Franklin Fenenga, and Dr. Claude Warren. Roger is identified with 17 significant “firsts” within the corporate archaeology field. For instance, he was the first archaeological contractor for the Bureau of Land Management, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the United States Outer Continental Shelf programs. He created CRM master plans for numerous government agencies and for the Turks and Caicos Islands, a British crown colony. Plus, he presented the concepts of archaeological heritage preservation in both corporate board rooms and offices of powerful politicians.

Introduction

Roger Joseph Desautels (Figures 1 and 2), archaeology’s first corporate archaeologist, suffered a fatal heart attack on April 22, 1982, while traveling to present an archaeological conservation program for a business client’s land development project. Just 54 years old, his corporate endeavors, established formally in 1968, had ranged from California to Alaska to the Florida Gulf Coast, and even to the Turks and Caicos Islands in the West Indies.

Roger was an archaeologist, businessman, salesman, family man, artist, and occasionally pool and poker player. Sometimes he challenged the roulette wheel; 17 was his lucky number. A complex and energetic person who thrived on challenges, he never would have been satisfied with the traditional role of university archaeology professor. He was inclined towards creativity, imagination, and boldness.

An innovator, Roger took contract archaeology outside the university and applied it forcefully and effectively in the corporate realm. He not only carried his concern for archaeological heritage into corporate boardrooms but also into the offices of powerful politicians. In a brash but businesslike manner, he promoted the practicality of addressing archaeological heritage; he was a superb salesman. His résumés listed as personal references two principal officers of major land development corporations and two top local government planning officials; notable university archaeologists were referenced elsewhere. Roger was comfortable with convincing powerful people of the benefits of giving due consideration to archaeology. He thrived on it.

Roger was not a strongly philosophical or political individual. He was primarily a humanist, as reflected in his early decisions to become educated in religion and art history and to prepare himself for teaching. He cared about individuals and cared about what acquaintances cared about. He was a family man, devoting much energy, time, and funds to his first wife and their five children. When he remarried in 1977, he had the ceremony performed twice so that families and friends on both the east and west coasts might share
in the event. He also cared for others and was quick to aid young archaeologists, Native Americans, hapless boatmen, or anybody struggling. He created many long-term friends in diverse circles. Roger has been recognized previously for founding private-sector archaeological efforts in the United States. David Phillips (www.unm.edu/~dap/daddy/daddy.html) in 2001 initiated a nationwide survey poll and declared Roger to be the “Daddy” of the CRM field.

Roger Desautels’ Archaeological Firsts

As the pioneer of corporate archaeology, Roger Desautels was responsible for a list of 17 “firsts.” He was a bold torchbearer. Criticisms from within a generally conservative field could be stinging at times, but Roger was not one to be intimidated. Today, younger archaeologists take for granted many of the innovations pioneered by Roger’s imagination and his drive. The list of his “firsts” includes:

1. In 1968 Roger created the first archaeological corporation, Archaeological Research, Incorporated (ARI).

2. Also, in 1968 he was the first CRM contractor to challenge the State of California (including the Office of the Attorney General Office, Department of Transportation, and Department of Parks and Recreation) with the view that archaeological salvage funds must cover expenditures for artifact processing and report preparation even for areas off highway rights-of-way.

3. Beginning in 1968, Roger was the first CRM contractor to widely and judicially utilize mechanical back-hoes in conservation archaeology.

4. In his 1968 contracts, he was the first to systematically utilize and preserve midden column samples for micro-investigations.

5. In 1968 Roger also became the first archaeological contractor for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

6. He was the first archaeological contractor for the Atomic Energy Commission (Amchitka Island, Alaska, 1969).

7. In 1969 Roger was the first to propose a scientific resources management master plan which included...
archaeology for a major private land company, The Irvine Company, and he was the first to administer a scientific resource coordination program for a major land company when The Irvine Company adopted his concept plan in 1970.

8. He was the first to secure private corporate financing for archaeological salvage in California highway construction. The monies came in 1970 from the owner of the Madonna Construction Company for a CA-SLO-576 site salvage program (Desautels 1970).

9. He was the first to develop and administer the Archaeological Professional Training and Education Program for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This program was initiated at Fort Hall, Idaho, to train Native Americans in archaeology and qualify participants for full tuition to attend Idaho State University (1970).

10. Roger was the first to organize, contract, and conduct an archaeological survey of an entire city and to develop a management plan for its archaeological resources (City of Huntington Beach, 1972).

11. Roger was the first archaeological contractor for the United States Outer Continental Shelf development programs in 1974.

12. He assisted in formulating the earliest guidelines for “Minimal Cultural Resource Survey Requirements” (BLM, 1974) to clear development of underwater locales on outer continental shelves.

13. In 1976 he became the first CRM scientist to develop full-color illustrated covers for marketing archaeological business reports.


16. He was the first to propose a master plan for cultural resources management for the British colony of Turks and Caicos Islands. The 1981 plan addressed future developments on the islands and their underwater territories.

17. Finally, way back in 1955, Roger Desautels was a founder and initial chairman of Archaeological Research Associates, an organization of volunteers who financed themselves to conduct unpaid salvage work at endangered sites throughout the Los Angeles basin.

A Different Kind of Archaeologist

Roger was a devoted corporate archaeologist for 14 years, from 1968 until his death. He could wear numerous hats: digger, crew chief, photographer, illustrator, conservator, writer, editor, contractor, and administrator. He was a persuasive salesman and a political advocate for archaeology. Yet, the then new Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) had trouble deciding whether Roger was qualified. The issue played over several years because he eluded their perception of a traditional archaeologist tied to academia. The dilemma with an emerging SOPA might have been anticipated, for while he often led the way in defining new issues and approaches, he rarely joined or long participated in ongoing activities of professional organizations.

There were three aspects of Roger’s history that his critics would mention, but as a businessman, Roger often said it was good as long as they are talking about you. First, Roger held no graduate degree. Near the end of his graduate schooling, he began training in field
archaeology at USC and served his initial apprentice-
ship on university contract projects under Dr. William
Wallace. Second, although Roger produced a plethora
of reports, he rarely signed himself as the principal re-
searcher in traditional academic style. He believed that
the title page of a contract report should carry the cor-
porate name and reflect corporate responsibility. With
this corporate model, on most projects, he organized
and directed a sizable staff of specialists who all served
in the firm’s production of final reports. Furthermore, as
an advocate of the mechanized back-hoe as an extreme-
ly cost-efficient tool in conservation archaeology, he
was often referred to as “Back-hoe Roger” (see Figure
3). His conservative detractors frequently used this
moniker in derision; ironically, his close colleagues who
observed and appreciated the finesse of his back-hoe
operators celebrated this worthy nickname. Clearly, as
a creative, independent, and business-oriented person-
ality, Roger was indeed different from most academic
archaeologists.

Roger’s Background

Roger Desautels was born in July 1927 in Culver
City, a western portion of the then rapidly burgeoning
metropolis of Los Angeles. He was the second of four
children of Alfred and Armonda Desautels. Roger car-
ried a bit of Native Assiniboine blood. This Catholic
French Canadian family from Winnipeg migrated to
California in 1923. Roger became an altar boy, briefly
attended a seminary, and graduated from Covina High
School.

World War II had a minimal effect on Roger’s life. A
month before he turned 18, Roger enlisted in a Naval
Air Corps V-12 unit to train aviator-engineers at
Occidental College, where he studied during the 1945
summer term. He continued with engineering courses
at the California Institute of Technology in the fall
and then at USC the following spring. The aviator-en-
ingineer program was terminated in mid-April as the
war ended, and Roger was discharged the following
December.

In late 1947 Roger reenrolled at Occidental College.
His course work was heavy in religion, French, and
English; his top grades were in art classes. By his
sophomore year he had determined that art would
be his major, receiving his BA degree in June 1950.
In the spring of 1950, Roger began taking education
Roger returned to USC in the fall of 1951 and began working on an MA degree in art history. He rapidly completed all required courses. His thesis was an analysis of a Mesoamerican ceramic collection that had been presented to the institution. However, he became suspicious about certain enigmatic features on many of the pieces and arranged to have Dr. Ignacio Bernal from the National Institute of Anthropology and History in Mexico City review the collection. Much of the collection was declared to be fraudulent, so his drafted thesis was withdrawn.

Roger’s economic endeavors through his collegiate years and while raising his family are challenging to reconstruct. Employed with one or more major art printing companies, he designed and marketed greeting cards. He fashioned a new Aztec warrior china bottle for Kahlúa liqueur. Roger managed a motion picture processing lab, produced and directed an early local NBC television sports show series, operated a commercial fishing boat, and may have taught school. He was a professional draftsman for North American Aviation and for a concrete pipe corporation. His endeavors in the art printing business apparently continued over a number of years to support his family; he also apprenticed on archaeological projects, which were often unpaid. Suffering an initial heart attack, probably in the early 1960s, he decided while recuperating to forgo the hectic commercial art printing business and focus on archaeology.

Archaeological Training

Roger began his formal academic training in field archaeology at USC during the 1952 spring semester. The course was held at the Little Sycamore site under Dr. William Wallace (1954). Along with other students, he volunteered to assist Dr. Wallace in another excavation through the summer. Thereafter, Dr. Wallace made him the nonsalaried manager of the university’s Laboratory of Anthropology, where he had the responsibility for processing and analyzing the excavated materials of ongoing projects for the next five years.

While managing the lab, Roger prepared major portions of the final site report on the Little Sycamore site (Wallace et al. 1956), and he participated as a volunteer in Dr. Wallace’s surveys and class excavations, which are listed in Appendix 1. Roger prepared the materials recovered from all these projects because Dr. Wallace was organizing the landmark publication proposing four prehistoric horizons for coastal southern California prehistory (Wallace 1955a). Roger also participated in expense-paid field surveys organized by Dr. Wallace under contracts from the National Park Service to the USC for work in portions of Death Valley National Monument from 1953 through 1958 (Wallace 1958a); in Joshua Tree National Monument in 1957 (Wallace and Taylor 1960a); and in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in 1958 (Wallace 1958c; Wallace and Taylor 1960b). These projects led ultimately to Wallace’s (1962b) chronology of cultural developments in the southern California deserts. When Bill Wallace became the leader of the avocationalist Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California (ASA), Roger, in 1956–57, was enlisted as “Illustrator” on the staff of the association’s newsletter.

Salvage Crises and Archaeological Research Associates

A series of crises requiring immediate salvage emerged which undoubtedly generated Roger’s deep concern for conservation archaeology. First, John Peter Redwine, another USC graduate student, called attention to the sites to be lost with the imminent development of Landing Hill in Seal Beach, and he organized a volunteer excavation with Roger and
others through 1955 and 1956, followed by monitoring of the grading in the fall (Redwine 1956, 1958; Geiger 1956). Another crisis occurred late in 1955 when the famous Malaga Cove site in Redondo Beach (see Walker 1937, 1951) was being bulldozed; volunteers were quickly lined up for a salvage operation (Lange 1956; Redwine 1956).

It was in response to these crises that Archaeological Research Associates (ARA) was organized. Roger was one of the founders and was the initial chairman of the organization. In the beginning, Dr. William Wallace, his wife Edith, and field course trained individuals formed the core membership of ARA salvage volunteers. In subsequent years, many of Dr. Wallace’s USC contract studies also utilized this group of organized volunteers. One of the first ARA field programs was a survey of the coastal strip of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, with Roger leading the survey parties (Desautels 1956a). The important Hollywood Riviera site was discovered and surface collected before it was graded away (Wallace 1966), and the last vacant parcel with remnants of the Redondo Beach site was trenched in early 1956 (Wallace 1956). In mid-1956, with the reported planned development of Cameo Cove near Laguna Beach, ARA volunteers excavated several sites (Hoffman and Lask 1963; Wallace 1967). Roger was a principal participant in all these salvage programs and was active in the ARA publication efforts (e.g., Desautels 1961). His deep concern over the loss of site resources ensuing with the rapid, post-war, land development in his own southern California region became the fervor in Roger’s professional life.

**Professional Apprenticeships**

Roger served extended apprenticeships as a contract field archaeologist. Initially he worked under the guidance of Dr. William Wallace, later with Professor Franklin Fenenga (see Figure 4), and then with Dr. Claude Warren. These projects are listed in Appendix 2. They include the excavation of one historic adobe, three important prehistoric desert sites, three large watershed surveys with multiple site excavations, highway salvage surveys, and several highway site excavations. Although the apprenticeship programs were split into two periods, in the late-1950s and the late-1960s, these funded projects provided Roger with field experience on 14 university contract investigations. The initial apprenticeship was under Dr. Wallace on contracts that were administered through USC. Roger served as the project field director on seven major projects from November 1956 into January 1959. By the mid-1960s, Dr. Wallace had moved to California State University, Long Beach (CSULB), and the faculty there included Professor Franklin Fenenga. Fenenga actually managed the CSULB contract programs. Roger joined with these CSULB professors in 1967 to serve as their project field director on two large highway salvage excavations and a highway survey. He moved north in June 1968 as a project field leader under Dr. Claude Warren at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), to manage two large highway salvage excavations and two additional surveys, which carried into December 1968.

In between these archaeological business apprenticeships, Roger had a growing family to support, and it was necessary to move into other enterprises from 1959 through 1967. Nevertheless, Roger made time to be involved as a volunteer in numerous archaeological investigations. Apparently these were his vacations. Many of these projects were organized by UCLA archaeologists or by Dr. Charles Rozaire of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. Appendix 3 lists projects for which records show Roger’s participation during this era, although this undoubtedly is an incomplete enumeration.

Most importantly, by the late 1960s Roger understood that land development projects affecting archaeological sites could no longer depend either on university field classes working during spring semesters or on voluntary groups. Land developers in government agencies
and in private industry required timely, responsible, professional services to address the issues and new legal mandates regarding archaeological resources.

Archaeological Research, Incorporated

In the last months of 1968, Archaeological Research, Incorporated (ARI) was formed, and on October 31 it was accepted by the California Secretary of State as a nonprofit, scientific corporation. Roger was president and principal archaeologist. This firm was the first archaeological consulting corporation in the United States (Desautels 1969b, 1971; Phillips 2002).

The initial ARI contracts provided a series of archaeological services for the BLM. The next project was a large undertaking for the Atomic Energy Commission, investigating a number of sites endangered by atomic bomb tests on Amchitka Island, Alaska; the Alaskan fieldwork took most of 1969. With this successful start, by the spring of 1970, the ARI offices had relocated from Santa Barbara County to Orange County. For the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the summer of 1970, Roger conducted an Archaeological Professional Training and Education Program for Native American students at Fort Hall, Idaho.
Over the next five years, into February 1974, Roger administrated ARI and was responsible for organizing its activities. During this period, 212 projects were completed, and Roger personally conducted or was directly in charge of 93 of them. All the archaeological field work was conducted in California, much of it in rapidly developing Orange County. Although archaeology was the principal focus of the firm, Roger promoted and expanded National Register regulations which included paleontological sites and other natural science landmarks, and he expanded the firm’s personnel on many development projects to include coverage of interrelated fields of scientific concern and public interest. The clients he attracted included various federal and state agencies, local governments, and a long list of private land development companies. He also organized a number of educational projects for universities and public schools.

In some periods cash flow problems dogged the corporation. Roger, never daunted in his passion, often made personal sacrifices until the corporation and its staff were thriving with new archaeological contracts.

In early 1972 when California’s Environmental Quality Act was extended to cover private land development projects requiring local government approval, Roger’s broadening concern for various scientific resources and his business background lead to the creation of an additional corporation, Environmental Impact Reports, Inc. (EIRI), which operated out of the same building as ARI. Roger was the founder and president of EIRI from early 1972 into February 1974, directing the production of 61 environmental impact reports for private land development projects, and he was the principal author on 20 of these documents.

**Offshore Archaeology**

A new and adventurous chapter began when Roger was contracted to conduct the first offshore underwater archaeological clearance projects for oil companies. In December 1973 the BLM directed that prior to any oil exploration and drilling operations on the outer continental shelf a cultural resource survey was required. Roger flew off to the Gulf Coast. Utilizing side scan sonar, magnetometry, bathymetry, and sub-bottom profiling, Roger organized a technical approach to identify and avoid any potentially significant subsurface archaeological site areas (Desautels 1974, 1978a). His approach became the minimal geophysical survey requirements adopted by the BLM, the United States Geological Survey, and the National Park Service for such operations.

Roger spent a number of months working aboard boats in the Gulf of Mexico directing survey operations, and he produced survey reports for 35 offshore underwater tracts in the 19 months from January 1974 through July 1975. While away conducting these offshore surveys, back in Orange County the leadership of ARI was struggling through financial and administrative crises. In 1974 others took over the administration of the scientific corporation which he had created and nurtured.

**Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.**

With further offshore surveys and new archaeological contract projects from the County of Orange and several local private developers, Roger created the new firm, Scientific Resource Surveys (SRS). In 1975 to 1976, it was a relatively modest-scale enterprise, operating as a sole proprietorship until it was incorporated in October 1977. While field excavation projects remained focused in California (e.g., Desautels 1978b), Roger’s offshore surveys took him back to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Georgia Embayment off the East Coast, and to tracts off the California coast (Desautels 1978a).

These offshore efforts in turn led to a project to organize the study and salvage of an ancient shipwreck believed to be Columbus’ Pinta, sunk in what is now...
the Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies. Roger assembled and submitted to the government of this British crown colony an overall plan for the management of all cultural resources, both on the islands and their underwater territories.

Within a few years Roger built SRS into a quarter of a million dollar a year archaeological enterprise. As president of the firm, he plowed profits back into promoting public and corporate responsibility and awareness of archaeological and paleontological resources. Roger still drove his old 1973 Chevy Nova until 1981 when he purchased a new four-wheel drive Subaru to transport the staff to sites and meetings. Since Roger’s passing, SRS has continued to thrive with corporate archaeological contracts under the guidance of Dr. Nancy Anastasia Desautels-Wiley.

Epilogue

As a corporate archaeologist, Roger Desautels was especially distinctive in that he cared far more about archaeology than about business profits.

Roger produced reports in plethoric abundance, but as a true corporate archaeologist, he placed the corporate business name on reports rather than his personal name. Thus, it is impossible to compose a traditional lifetime bibliography for this unique innovator. If one googles his name, the story of this bold professional business pioneer would remain largely untold.

Acknowledgments

This biographical essay has been decades in preparation and has been through numerous major revisions. Many individuals over the years have assisted in providing and confirming data. The author truly appreciates all those who have helped in making this saga ever more clear and powerful, but the responsibility for the form and presentation singularly rest upon the author’s shoulders.

Special appreciations for their extraordinary editorial assistances, commentaries, and encouragements go to Nancy Anastasia Desautels-Wiley, Phyllis Sue Chace, and Henry C. Koerper. The encouragements of three anonymous peer reviewers is appreciated. Roger Desautels’ own assembled papers and his résumés at SRS have been mined, and the staff at SRS has always been helpful. Beginning in 1961, I became an active member together with Roger in ARA. I was briefly employed at SRS in early 1976 and worked closely with Roger on several contracts. One of these projects demonstrated for me the archaeological efficiency of the mechanized back-hoe, so typical of “Back-hoe Roger.”

References


1968b Current Research in Southern California (San Pedro Harbor Site, Laguna Canyon, Cuyama River Valley, and Los Carneros Road Site). (Articles were written by Desautels but unsigned in publication). Society for California Archaeology Newsletter 2(4):5–6.


Desautels, Roger J., and H. Robert Hammond


Geiger, Richard

Hoffman, Robert, and Alan Lask
1963  Archaeological Investigations at Cameo Cove, Orange County, California. Typescript report from the files of Dr. William Wallace; copy in the files of Paul G. Chace & Associates, Escondido.

Kritzman, George


Kritzman, George, and Roger Desautels

Lange, Lee

Phillips, David A., Jr.

Redwine, Peter


Rozaire, Charles

Sundstrom, Dennis, Marion Gass, Roger Desautels; Keith Dixon, et al.

Walker, Edwin Francis


### Appendix 1
**Roger Desautels’ Archaeological Field Training**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Sycamore Site</td>
<td>Ven-1</td>
<td>Spring 1952</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Wallace 1954; Wallace, Taylor, Desautels et al. 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Dune Site</td>
<td>Ven-2</td>
<td>Summer 1952</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Wallace 1955a:222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore Canyon Survey</td>
<td>Ventura Co.</td>
<td>Spring 1953</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore Ranch Site</td>
<td>Ven-9</td>
<td>Spring 1954</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Wallace 1955b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redondo Beach Site</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co.</td>
<td>Spring 1956</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Wallace 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Valley Surveys</td>
<td>Death Valley</td>
<td>1953–1958</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Wallace 1958a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Monument</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameo Cove Site</td>
<td>Ora-335</td>
<td>Spring 1957</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Hoffman and Lask 1963; Wallace 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Tree Survey</td>
<td>Joshua Tree National Monument</td>
<td>November 1957</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Wallace and Taylor 1960a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anza-Borrego Survey</td>
<td>Anza-Borrego Desert State Park</td>
<td>March–April 1958</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>Wallace 1958c; Wallace and Taylor 1960b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 2

**Roger Desautels’ Professional Archaeology Apprenticeships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga Springs Site</td>
<td>Death Valley</td>
<td>November 1957</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>Kritzman and Desautels 1958; Wallace and Taylor 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squaw Tank Site</td>
<td>Joshua Tree</td>
<td>February 1958</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>USC</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>Wallace 1958b; Wallace and Desautels 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas River Survey</td>
<td>San Luis Obispo/ Monterey Co.</td>
<td>December 1968</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>UCSB</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corp of Engineers</td>
<td>Desautels 1969b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 3

**Roger Desautels’ Volunteer Participation in Archaeological Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaga Cove Site</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co.</td>
<td>Fall 1955</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>None (USC)</td>
<td>Redwine 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palos Verdes Survey</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co.</td>
<td>December 1955–1956</td>
<td>Desautels</td>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Desautels 1956a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Hill Rock Shelter Test</td>
<td>Anza-Borrego Desert State Park</td>
<td>May 1958</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Wallace 1958d; Wallace and Taylor 1960b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale Rock Reservoir Site Excavation</td>
<td>SLO-310</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>MuKusick</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Nicholas Island Site Excavation</td>
<td>SNI-9</td>
<td>September 1960</td>
<td>Rozaire</td>
<td>Southwest Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palos Verdes I Site</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co.</td>
<td>September 1960</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Wallace 1960b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaga Cove II Site</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co.</td>
<td>March 1961</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Wallace 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Nicholas Island Survey &amp; Excavation</td>
<td>San Nicholas Island</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Reinman</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arroyo Sequit Site</td>
<td>LAn-52</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Curtis</td>
<td>Calif. Beaches &amp; Parks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Tujunga Site</td>
<td>LAn-167</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinwater Cave Site</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Rozaire</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co. Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara Island Survey</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Island</td>
<td>May 1964</td>
<td>Rozaire</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co. Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paso Creek Reservoir Survey</td>
<td>Kern Co.</td>
<td>January 1965</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Rozaire 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rancho Camarillo</td>
<td>Ven-71</td>
<td>April–June 1965</td>
<td>Kritzman/Desautels</td>
<td>ARA</td>
<td>Kritzman 1965; Rozaire 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Shelter Site</td>
<td>Death Valley</td>
<td>June 1965</td>
<td>Kritzman</td>
<td>ARA(USC)</td>
<td>Rozaire 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Tree National Monument Survey</td>
<td>Joshua Tree National Monument</td>
<td>October 1965</td>
<td>Kritzman/Desautels</td>
<td>ARA(USC)</td>
<td>Rozaire 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Lake Cave Site</td>
<td>Iny-509</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine Canyon Rock Shelter No. 2</td>
<td>Death Valley</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Wallace/Kritzman</td>
<td>USC/NPS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Miguel Island Survey</td>
<td>San Miguel Island</td>
<td>April 1966</td>
<td>Rozaire</td>
<td>Los Angeles Co. Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medea Cemetery Site</td>
<td>LAn-243</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Barbey</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairview Site</td>
<td>SB-60</td>
<td>August 1968</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Co. Arch. Soc./UCSB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>