

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

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## 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This is the previously unpublished and not widely remembered story of Roger Desautels, a bold business pioneer, who became America's initial corporate archaeologist when he established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



Figure 1. Roger Desautels. Amchitka Island, Alaska, 1969.



Figure 2. Roger Desautels at his ARI Orange County office, ca. 1971.

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](http://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.

14. He helped initiate and draft the first county government guidelines for the financing, ownership, storage, and curation of publicly salvaged archaeological materials. The guidelines, "A Report on Cultural-Scientific

Resources for the County of Orange," were formally adopted in 1977 (Sundstrom et al. 1977).

15. Roger brought together and chaired the first organized symposium with Native Americans and archaeologists in California (Annual Meeting, Society for California Archaeology, 1979).

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 apprenticeship on university contract projects under Dr. William Wallace. Second, although Roger produced a plethora of reports, he rarely signed himself as the principal researcher in traditional academic style. He believed that the title page of a contract report should carry the corporate 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 extremely 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 personality, 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 carried 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-engineer 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



Figure 3. ARI excavations at CA-SBA-1586, ca. 1968.

courses and took more in the summer term. In September he was accepted for a general secondary credential program.

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



Figure 4. Archaeological consultants Dr. William Wallace and Professor Franklin Fenenga accompanying Roger Desautels (left to right), conferring with Christopher Drover (in unit) at CA-ORA-64 on The Irvine Company property, 1973.

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.

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## Appendix 1

### Roger Desautels' Archaeological Field Training

Project	Area	Date	Principal	Institution	Reference
Little Sycamore Site	Ven-1	Spring 1952	Wallace	USC	Wallace 1954; Wallace, Taylor, Desautels et al. 1956
Sand Dune Site	Ven-2	Summer 1952	Wallace	USC	Wallace 1955a:222
Sycamore Canyon Survey	Ventura Co.	Spring 1953	Wallace	USC	
Gilmore Ranch Site	Ven-9	Spring 1954	Wallace	USC	Wallace 1955b
Landing Hill Sites	Ora-258/9	Spring 1955	Wallace	USC	Redwine 1956, 1958
Redondo Beach Site	Los Angeles Co.	Spring 1956	Wallace	USC	Wallace 1956
Death Valley Surveys	Death Valley National Monument	1953–1958	Wallace	USC	Wallace 1958a
Cameo Cove Site	Ora-335	Spring 1957	Wallace	USC	Hoffman and Lask 1963; Wallace 1967
Joshua Tree Survey	Joshua Tree National Monument	November 1957	Wallace	USC	Wallace and Taylor 1960a
Anza-Borrego Survey	Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	March–April 1958	Wallace	USC	Wallace 1958c; Wallace and Taylor 1960b

## Appendix 2 Roger Desautels' Professional Archaeology Apprenticeships

Project	Area	Date	Principal	Institution	Agency	Reference
Hugo Reid Adobe	Arcadia, Los Angeles Co.	November 1956–August 1957	Wallace	USC	Calif. Beaches & Parks	Desautels 1956b, 1957; Wallace, Desautels, and Kritzman 1958
Saratoga Springs Site	Death Valley	November 1957	Wallace	USC	National Park Service	Kritzman and Desautels 1958; Wallace and Taylor 1959
Squaw Tank Site	Joshua Tree	February 1958	Wallace	USC	National Park Service	Wallace 1958b; Wallace and Desautels 1960
Arroyo Grande Survey & Tests	San Luis Obispo Co., 7 Sites	June–July 1958	Wallace	USC	National Park Service	Desautels and Hammond 1959; Wallace 1962a
Buena Vista Creek Watershed & Tests	San Diego Co., 5 Sites	July–September 1958	Wallace	USC	National Park Service	Desautels and Hammond 1959; Wallace 1960a
Las Casitas Reservoir Survey and Salvage	Ventura Co., 3 Sites	October 1958–January 1959	Wallace	USC	National Park Service	Wallace and Desautels 1959; Wallace and Wallace 1960; E. Wallace and W. Wallace 1966
Jamboree Road Site	Ora-195	July–August 1967	Fenenga	CSULB	Calif. Beaches & Parks	Kritzman 1967
San Pedro Harbor Site	LAn-283	February–April 1968	Fenenga	CSULB	Calif. Beaches & Parks	Desautels 1968a, 1968b; Butler 1974
Laguna Canyon Highway Survey	Orange Co.	May 1968	Fenenga	CSULB	Calif. Beaches & Parks	Desautels 1968b
Cuyama River Sites	SBa-378, SLO-379	June–August 1968	Warren	UCSB	Calif. Beaches & Parks	Desautels 1968b, 1968c
Los Carneros Road Site	SBa-52	September 1968–January 1969	Warren	UCSB	Calif. Beaches & Parks	Desautels 1968b, 1969a
Salinas River Survey	San Luis Obispo/ Monterey Co.	December 1968	Warren	UCSB	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	Desautels 1969b
Tecolote Canyon Survey	Santa Barbara Co.	December 1968	Warren	UCSB	Calif. Beaches & Parks	Desautels 1969b

### Appendix 3

#### Roger Desautels' Volunteer Participation in Archaeological Projects

Project	Area	Date	Principal	Institution	Reference
Landing Hills Site	Ora-258–259	1955–1956	Redwine/Wallace	None (USC)	Redwine 1956, 1958; Geiger 1956
Malaga Cove Site	Los Angeles Co.	Fall 1955	Wallace	None (USC)	Redwine 1956
Palos Verdes Survey	Los Angeles Co.	December 1955–1956	Desautels	ARA	Desautels 1956a
Cameo Cove Sites	Ora-2,-334	August–September 1956	Wallace	ARA	Hoffman and Lask 1963; Wallace 1967
Indian Hill Rock Shelter Test	Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	May 1958	Wallace	ARA	Wallace 1958d; Wallace and Taylor 1960b
Whale Rock Reservoir Site Excavation	SLO-310	1959	MuKusick	UCLA	
San Nicholas Island Site Excavation	SNI-9	September 1960	Rozaire	Southwest Museum	
Palos Verdes I Site	Los Angeles Co.	September 1960	Wallace	ARA	Wallace 1960b
Malaga Cove II Site	Los Angeles Co.	March 1961	Wallace	ARA	Wallace 1961
San Nicholas Island Survey & Excavation	San Nicholas Island	1962	Reinman	UCLA	
Arroyo Sequit Site	LAn-52	1962	Curtis	Calif. Beaches & Parks	
Big Tujunga Site	LAn-167	1963	Ruby	UCLA	
Pinwater Cave Site	Nevada	1964	Rozaire	Los Angeles Co. Museum	
Santa Barbara Island Survey	Santa Barbara Island	May 1964	Rozaire	Los Angeles Co. Museum	
Paso Creek Reservoir Survey	Kern Co.	January 1965	Wallace	ARA	Rozaire 1965
Rancho Camarillo	Ven-71	April–June 1965	Kritzman/Desautels	ARA	Kritzman 1965; Rozaire 1965
Rock Shelter Site	Death Valley	June 1965	Kritzman	ARA(USC)	Rozaire 1965
Joshua Tree National Monument Survey	Joshua Tree National Monument	October 1965	Kritzman/Desautels	ARA(USC)	Rozaire 1965
China Lake Cave Site	Iny-509	1965	Davis	UCLA	
Grapevine Canyon Rock Shelter No. 2	Death Valley	1966	Wallace/Kritzman	USC/NPS	
San Miguel Island Survey	San Miguel Island	April 1966	Rozaire	Los Angeles Co. Museum	
Medea Cemetery Site	LAn-243	1966	Barbey	UCLA	
Fairview Site	SBr-60	August 1968	Warren	Santa Barbara Co. Arch. Soc./UCSB	

