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***Further Comments
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California***

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It was, for the most part, gratifying to read Bert Gerow's (1975) review of the report upon the 1974 excavations at Shelter Hill, archaeological site 4-Mrn-14. Here I would like to reply briefly to certain points made by Gerow and to comment on some interesting recent discoveries at the site.

Gerow's (1975:236) question as to the association of Burial 2 with the C-14 sample may be answered by noting that the charcoal specimen used for the radiocarbon age determination came from a depth of 28 cm. "immediately adjacent to—and on the same plane as—Burial #2" (Moratto *et al.* 1974:74, 141-142).

It was also stated that "Despite ample financial . . . support . . . only the upper levels of Mrn-14 were adequately sampled" (Gerow 1975:236). Actually, five 2 x 2-meter units were dug into sterile substrata during the 1974 season, and another five units were completed in 1975. As only 10 days were available for the 1974 fieldwork, digging below 100 cm. was not possible in most units. For the sake of the record, it may be worth stating that our "ample" budget covered only the cost of two radiocarbon dates and the salaries of two student assistants.

I share Gerow's (1975:236) objection "to the frequent use of unpublished manuscript data" on general principles, but we are left with the sober reality that well over half of the information pertaining to San Francisco Bay area archaeology is in manuscript form. I am inclined toward the view that, lacking a publication, it is better to cite a manuscript than to pretend that the data do not exist. It

was this orientation which stimulated me to publish the subject report which consists mainly of papers written by undergraduate students who worked with me at Mrn-14.

It may be of interest to note here that the Shelter Hill site was essentially destroyed by bulldozers on January 15, 1976, and that three additional human burials were salvaged during the grading operations. Some months earlier, during the late spring of 1975, controlled excavations by my students brought to light a phoenix button, a scraper fashioned from a red-on-white nineteenth century bowl, a feature containing butchered cattle bones, and other evidence of a post-mission component at Shelter Hill. The final report upon Mrn-14, now in preparation, will take into account the site's "horizontal stratification" and will describe for professional readers the material evidence for 2000 years of culture history on the shore of Richardsons Bay. Gerow's critical review of the first season's report is deeply appreciated for it will allow us to develop a more complete final product.

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