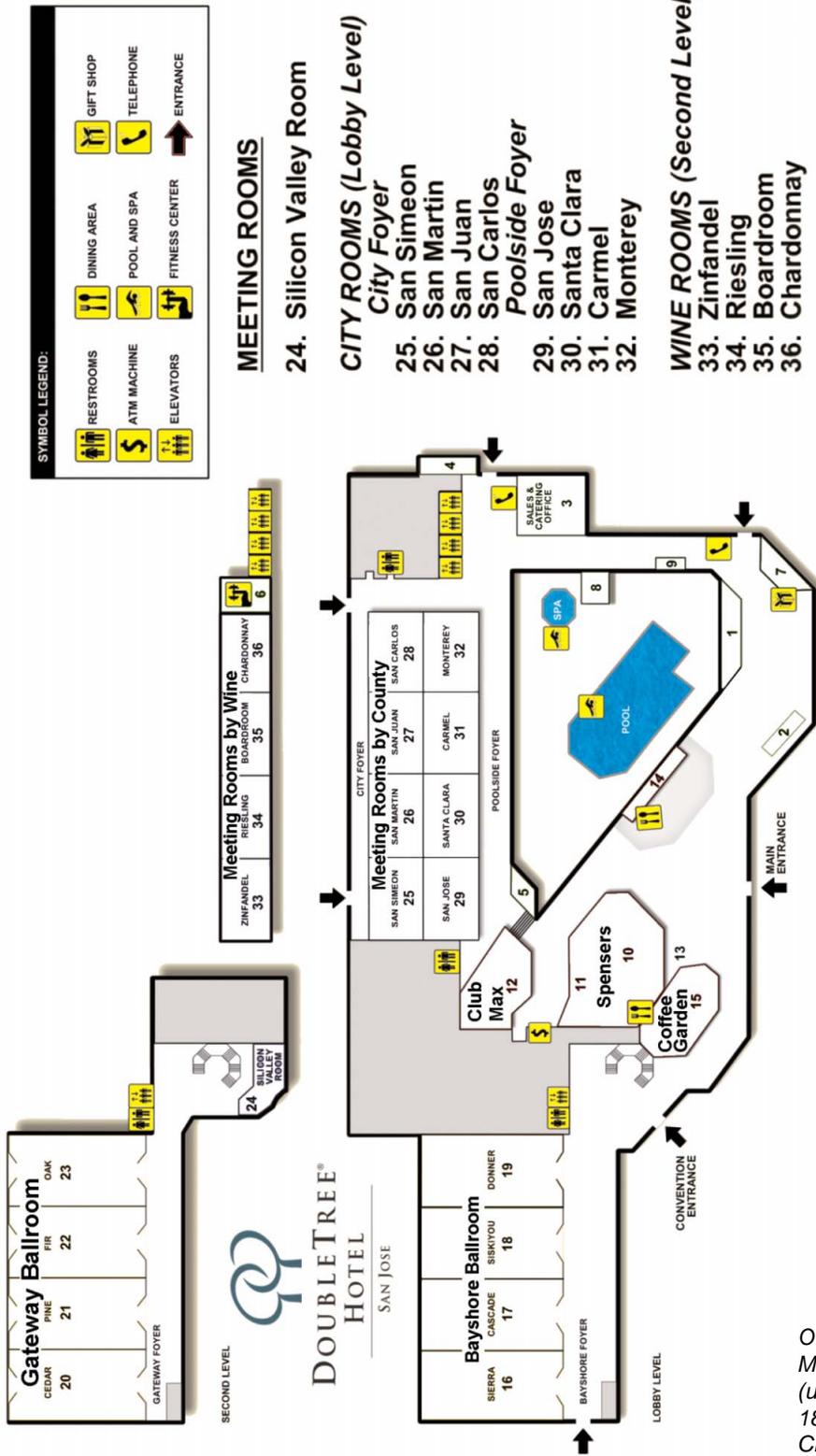


Society for California Archaeology 2007 Annual Meeting



March 22–25, 2007
San José, California



GUEST SERVICES

1. Front Desk
2. Guest Services
3. Sales & Catering Office
4. Executive Office
5. Business Center
6. Fitness Center
7. Gift Shop
8. Self Service Laundry
9. Shoe Shine

DINING

10. Spencer's for Steaks & Chops
11. Spencer's Wine Bar
12. Club Max
13. Java Coast Espresso Bar
14. Sushi & Sake Lobby Bar
15. Coffee Garden Restaurant

BALLROOMS

BAYSHORE (Lobby Level)
Bayshore Foyer

16. Sierra
17. Cascade
18. Siskiyou
19. Donner

GATEWAY (Second Level)
Gateway Foyer

20. Cedar
21. Pine
22. Fir
23. Oak

MEETING ROOMS

24. Silicon Valley Room

CITY ROOMS (Lobby Level)
City Foyer

25. San Simeon
26. San Martin
27. San Juan
28. San Carlos
29. Poolside Foyer
29. San Jose
30. Santa Clara
31. Carmel
32. Monterey

WINE ROOMS (Second Level)

33. Zinfandel
34. Riesling
35. Boardroom
36. Chardonnay

On the cover – "Santa Clara Mission in 1849" by Andrew P. Hill (undated rendering from the 1880s). Courtesy of the Santa Clara University Archives.

**Program for the
Society for California Archaeology
41st Annual Meeting**

March 22-25, 2007

San Jose, California

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SCA 2007 Annual Meeting Program March 22-25, 2007

Doubletree Hotel, San Jose

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2007 SCA Annual Meeting Award Presentations

Each year at the Annual Meeting the Society for California Archaeology makes a number of awards to individuals who have distinguished themselves documenting, researching, or preserving California's unique cultural heritage. The awards and recipients are listed below with the venue at which they will be presented.

California Indian Heritage Preservation Award (awarded at the Banquet)

Dwight Dutschke

Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Achievement Award (awarded at the Banquet)

Santa Clara County Archaeological Society

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award (awarded at the Banquet)

to be determined

Lifetime Achievement Award (awarded at the Banquet)

Keith L. Johnson

Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology (awarded at the Banquet)

The Eleven Autonomous Bands of the Pit River Tribe

Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award (awarded at the Banquet)

Robert L. Bettinger

Annual Meeting Student Paper Award (awarded at the banquet)

to be determined

Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management (awarded at the Plenary)

Information Centers of the California Historical Resource Inventory System

SCA Native American Programs Committee California Indian Scholarships (Recognized at the Banquet)

Melany Johnson, Maidu (unaffiliated)

John Valenzuela, Chair of San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yokum, Vice-Chair of San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Jim Brown III, Tribal Administrator & member of Elem Indian Colony/Elem Pomo Tribe

Harriet Rhoades, member Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo; Chair of Native American Advisory Board to CDF



Annual Reception and Silent Auction

Where: *Children's Discovery Museum of San Jose, 180 Woz Way.*

When: *Friday, March 23, 6:00-10:00 PM*

Cost: *\$35.00 On-Site (limited availability)*

The Annual Silent Auction kicks off the festivities on Friday, March 23. This year's event will be held at the Children's Discovery Museum of San Jose, just blocks from the Doubletree Hotel. With over 48,000 square feet of fun, hands on exhibits, dozens of rooms, two theaters/stages, outdoor patios, and a dance floor, this year's event promises to be a memorable affair. Sip fine beers and wines, enjoy the gourmet buffet, and let loose your inner child to experience the unique and unusual exhibits of the Children's Discovery Museum. Live music by the Jazz Birds will provide the perfect backdrop while you reconnect with friends and colleagues. Transportation between the Museum and the Doubletree will be via San Jose Light Rail. An all-day Light Rail pass can be purchased in advance when you order your Silent Auction ticket (see Meeting Registration Form).

The Silent Auction will provide you an opportunity to take home unique items of extraordinary value while contributing to the well-being and good works of the Society. Some of the most unique items will be on display in the lobby during registration, so please be sure to take a look. This is the Society's largest fundraiser, so please participate and bid generously.

2007 SCA Annual Meeting Awards Banquet

Where: *Doubletree Hotel, San Jose, Bayshore Ballroom*

When: *Saturday, March 24, 6:30-11:00 PM*

Cost: *\$47.00 On-Site (limited availability)*

The Awards Banquet will be held Saturday evening, and the keynote speaker will be Dr. Timothy R. Pauketat, of the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Pauketat's title is "*Talk about Politics and Religion!: How Ancient Cahokia "Civilized" Eastern North America.*"

Check page 5 for awardees.

Check page 54 for speaker biography and lecture details.



2007 SCA Annual Meeting Public Day

When: *Sunday, March 25, 2007; 2:00 – 4:00 PM*
Where: *Siskiyou/Donner Meeting Room; Doubletree Hotel, San Jose*
Cost: *Free*

Join us in an exciting new opportunity with the SCA as we host our first annual Public Day! Our vision is to bring in participants from across the state and from all sectors of the field to engage with and educate the public about California's past and its people. We will have exhibits, hands-on activities, costumed interpreters, and information about more in-depth opportunities for the public to learn about and get involved in archaeology. Through this combination of exciting on-site activities and take-away resources, we hope to attract all ages of the general public as well as local educators.

Please feel free to visit the Public Day – and bring your family!

Liz Clevenger (lclevenger@presidiotrust.gov)
 Archaeological Collections Specialist
 Presidio Archaeology Lab
 The Presidio Trust

David Cohen (dcohen@berkeley.edu)
 Public Outreach Coordinator
 Archaeological Research Facility
 University of California at Berkeley

SCA 2007 Annual Meeting Historical Walking Tour of Santa Clara University

When: *Sunday, March 25, 11:45 – 3:30 PM*
Where: *Meet in the Doubletree Lobby 11:45 AM, Return to Lobby by 3:30 PM*
Cost: *\$60.00 On-Site (limited availability)*

Hotel Will Check Bags for Tour Participants

Transportation to and from the Hotel Included in the Cost of Tour

*Visit Santa Clara University with Linda Hylkema, Santa Clara University
 Archaeological Research Lab, and Rebecca Allen, Past Forward*

recent investigations on the campus of Santa Clara University (SCU), resulted in the recovery of artifacts pertaining to the rich history of the area encompassed by the campus. Findings attributed to the Native American, Spanish Colonial, Mexican Rancho, and early American eras have been discovered, not to mention deposits related to the early development of the university itself, founded in 1851. The tour will visit the locations of past discoveries and ongoing projects and will provide examples of the challenges of urban archaeology where space is limited and coveted for its development potential.

2007 SCA Annual Meeting Bookroom Vendors (Cascade/Sierra Room)

Organization	Contact	Phone Number	Fax	E-Mail
Cabrillo College	Rob Edwards			redwards@cabrillo.edu
Cal State U. Bakersfield	Rebecca Orfila	(661) 654-6161	(661) 654-2143	rorfila@csusb.edu
CARD, Center for Archaeological Research	Loukas Barton	(530) 757-5725	(530) 752-8885	lwbarton@ucdavis.edu
Chinese Historical and Cultural Project	Dr. Rod Lum			dirrodium@aol.com
Cotsen Institute of Archaeology	Shauna Mecarrea	(866) 628-2895	(310) 206-4723	shaunam@ioa.ucla.edu
Coyote Press	Gary Breschini	(831) 422-4912	Fax (831) 422-4913	coyote@CoyotePress.com
EDAW	Rebecca Apple	(619) 233-1454	(619) 233-0952	Rebecca.Apple@edaw.com
Guadalupe Park and Gardens	Mark Hylkema			
Heyday Books	Lillian Fleer	(510) 549-3564	(510) 549-1889	lillian@heydaybooks.com
Left Coast Press	Mitch Allen	(925) 935-3380		mitch@Lcoastpress.com
Louis Collins Books	Louis Collins	(206) 323-3999		collinsbooks@collinsbooks.com
Maliki Museum/Ballena Press	Debora Garcia	(951) 849-7289	(951) 849-3549	malkipress@aol.com
Maney	Emily Simpson	44(0) 113 386 8157	44(0) 113 386 8178	e.simpson@maney.co.uk
Maturango Museum	Alexander Rogers	(760) 375-6900	(760) 375-0479	matmus1@maturango.org
Mesa Technical	Dave DeVires	(510) 845-7830	(510) 845-7830	dgdv@earthlink.net
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society	Bob Brace	(714) 544-6282		bobbrace@pacbell.net
Phoenix Obsidian Designs	Susan Gleason	(626) 338-3606		contact@obsidianesigns.com
Presidio Archaeology Lab	Sannie Osborn	(415) 561-5090	(415) 561-5089	sosborn@presidiotrust.gov
Santa Cruz Archaeological Society	Lynn O'Neil	(831) 338-9738	(831) 338-4446	lmwo@earthlink.net
SCA Archaeology Month	Laura Leach-Palm	(530) 756-3941	(530) 75-0811	laura@farwestern.com
SCA Business Office/Proceedings	Tamara Leher	(530) 898-5733	(530) 898-4220	SCAOffice@csuchico.edu
Society for Historical Archaeology/Mission Studies	Marlesa			mgray@srirm.com
University of California Press	Ramon Smith	(510) 642-2035	(510) 643-7127	ramon.smith@ucpress.edu
University of Utah Press	Maritza Herrera-Diaz	(801) 585-0081	(801) 581-3365	mherrera@upress.utah.edu

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY
41ST ANNUAL MEETING: CITY OF SAN JOSÉ
MARCH 22 – 25, 2007

SUMMARY OF SYMPOSIA AND EVENTS

March 22 – Thursday AM

- 10:00 – 1:30 *Meeting Registration (Bayshore Foyer).*
- 9:00 – 12:00 *Executive Board Meeting (closed – Board Room).*

March 22 – Thursday PM

- 4:30 – 7:00 *Meeting Registration (Bayshore Foyer).*
- 5:00 – 8:00 *Book Room (Cascade/Sierra).*
- 1:00 – 4:00 *Public Outreach and Education Workshop. San Simeon.*
- 7:00 – 9:30 *Plenary Session. Gateway Ballroom.*

March 23 – Friday AM

- 7:30 – 12:00 *Meeting Registration (all day – Bayshore Foyer).*
- 8:00 – 12:00 *Silde Preview Room (all day – Chardonnay).*
- 8:00 – 12:00 *Book Room (all day – Cascade/Sierra).*
- 8:10 – 11:30 *Symposium # 1 (Oak) Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research Within California State Parks (see also Symposium # 6, for afternoon continuation).*
- 8:00 – 11:30 *Symposium # 2 (Fir) Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology.*
- 9:00 – 11:15 *Symposium # 3 (Siskiyou) A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory.*
- 8:45 – 11:30 *Symposium # 4 (Donner) WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems.*
- 9:00 – 11:30 *Symposium # 5 (Pine) Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology.*

March 23 – Friday PM

- 12:00 – 4:00 *Meeting Registration (all day – Bayshore Foyer).*



- 12:00 – 5:00 **Silde Preview Room** (all day – Chardonnay).
- 12:00 – 5:00 **Book Room** (all day – Cascade/Sierra).
- 1:00 – 4:30 **Symposium # 6** (Oak) *Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research Within California State Parks*(continued from Symposium # 1).
- 1:00 – 4:30 **Symposium # 7** (Fir) *Cultural Resources Protection: Strengthening the Law.*
- 1:00 – 3:30 **Symposium # 8** (Siskiyou) *Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H.*
- 1:00 – 3:15 **Symposium # 9** (Donner) *Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University.*
- 1:00 – 4:30 **Symposium # 10** (Pine) *Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience.*
- 3:30 – 4:30 **Poster Session 1** (Gateway Foyer) *Contributed Posters.*
- 3:30 – 4:30 **Student Affairs Committee Meeting** (Donner).
- 4:00 – 5:00 **SCA Business Meeting** (Open – Siskiyou).
- 6:00 – 10:00 **Silent Auction** (Children's Discovery Museum).

March 24 – Saturday AM

- 7:30 – 12:00 **Meeting Registration** (all day – Bayshore Foyer).
- 8:00 – 12:00 **Silde Preview Room** (all day – Chardonnay).
- 8:00 – 12:00 **Book Room** (all day – Cascade/Sierra).
- 8:00 – 11:30 **Symposium # 11** (Oak) *General Session Central California.*
- 8:00 – 12:30 **Symposia # 12** (Carmel/Monterey) *A Dialog: Considering California Indian Values and Concerns in CRM Policies and Practices; Part 1: CRM Standards and Processes—Integrating California Indian Values and Concerns in Decision-Making* (see also Symposium 25 for continuation).
- 8:00 – 11:30 **Symposium # 13** (Pine) *Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory* (see also Symposium 20 for continuation).
- 8:15 – 11:30 **Symposium # 14** (Fir) *Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology.*
- 8:00 – 11:30 **Symposium # 15** (Siskiyou) *New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California.*

8:00 – 11:30 **Symposia # 16 (Donner) General Session Southwestern California.**

March 24 – Saturday PM

12:00 – 4:00 **Meeting Registration** (all day – Bayshore Foyer).

12:00 – 5:00 **Silde Preview Room** (all day – Chardonnay).

12:00 – 5:00 **Book Room** (all day – Cascade/Sierra).

1:00 – 3:45 **Symposium # 17 (Oak) General Session Northern California.**

1:00 – 3:00 **Symposium # 18 (Fir) Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California.**

1:00 – 5:00 **Symposium # 19 (Carmel/Monterey) Affecting Change in California Archaeology: SHRC Archaeology Committee Position Papers.**

1:00 – 3:15 **Symposium # 20 (Pine) Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory** (continued from Symposium # 13).

3:30 – 4:30 **Symposium # 21 (Pine) An Offramp on the Kelp Highway: Archaeological Investigations at CA-MNT-831, Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California.**

1:00 – 4:45 **Symposium # 22 (Siskiyou) More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California.**

1:00 – 4:30 **Symposium # 23 (Donner) General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California.**

3:30 – 4:30 **CASSP Committee Meeting (Fir).**

3:30 – 4:30 **Poster Session 2 (Gateway Foyer) Contributed Posters.**

5:00 – 6:00 **Native American Programs Committee Meeting (Board Room).**

6:00 – 11:00 **SCA Awards Banquet – Cash bar starts at 6:00 PM (Bayshore Ballroom).**

March 25 – Sunday AM

7:30 – 9:30 **Meeting Registration** (morning only – Bayshore Foyer).

8:00 – 12:00 **Silde Preview Room** (all day – Chardonnay).

8:00 – 11:00 **Book Room** (Cascade/Sierra).

8:15 – 11:45 **Symposium # 24 (Fir) Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students.**

8:00 – 12:30 **Symposium # 25 (Oak) A Dialog: Considering California Indian Values and Concerns in CRM Policies and Practices; Part 2 – California Indian Views on Respecting Their Ancestors and Traditions** (continued from Symposium # 12).



- 8:15 – 10:15 **Symposium # 26** (Siskiyou) *Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco: the Site, the Classroom, the Destination.*
- 8:15 – 10:00 **Symposium # 27** (Pine) *Recent Projectile Point Studies in California.*
- 8:15 – 9:15 **Symposium # 28** (Donner) *A Reexamination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California.*
- 9:00 – 11:00 **Executive Board Meeting** (closed – Board Room).
- 10:00 – 11:15 **Symposium # 29** (Donner) *Additional Papers from Southwestern California.*

March 25 – Sunday PM

- 11:45 – 3:30 **Event** (Lobby/Santa Clara University) *Walking Tour of Santa Clara University (see notice page 7).*
- 2:00 – 4:00 **Event** (Siskiyou/Donner) *Public Archaeology Day (see notice page 7).*

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY
41ST ANNUAL MEETING: CITY OF SAN JOSÉ
MARCH 22 – 25, 2007

PROGRAM



MARCH 22, THURSDAY AFTERNOON/EVENING, 1:00–9:30 PM

Workshop – (San Simeon)

Public Outreach and Education Workshop

Thursday Afternoon, 1:00 – 4:00 PM, San Simeon Room, Doubletree Hotel, San José

David Cohen (dcohen@berkeley.edu), Public Outreach Coordinator, Arch. Research Facility, UC Berkeley

Liz Clevenger (lclevenger@presidiotrust.gov), Archaeological Collections Specialist, Presidio Archaeology Lab

Public interest in and awareness of archaeology has shown us that we need to have the tools to better engage a variety of audiences, from children's school groups to special interest societies to casual site visitors. This workshop is designed to provide you with tools, feedback, and advice in order to prepare or refine your public outreach strategies. We will introduce and discuss various models of established outreach programs and educational curricula, and the essential role archaeologists can play in creating tangible experiences for diverse public audiences. This workshop is appropriate for CRM professionals, site interpreters, academics, and anyone interested in engaging in public outreach and education. Attendees are encouraged to bring examples of their own outreach successes and failures.

Plenary Session – (Oak/Fir/Pine Gateway Ballroom)

Right Outside the Door is a Timeless Gift to the Public: Some Examples of Archaeological and Historical Research in the Vicinity of our Meeting Site

Thursday Evening, 7:00 – 9:30 PM, Gateway Ballroom, Doubletree Hotel, San José

Chairs: Frank Bayham, CSU Chico
Mark Hylkema, California State Parks

Over the past thirty years rapid urban expansion in the Santa Clara Valley has resulted in the exposure and destruction of countless archaeological resources. Extensive developmental projects have cleared the agricultural landscape and transformed the City of San José into one of the nation's largest cities. As various construction projects overlay the landscape they have been required to comply with a variety of environmental laws and county ordinances pertaining to archaeological and historical resources. Frequently, significant finds are made and reported, and in some instances threatened resources have been preserved, but the results of such efforts are rarely transmitted to the general public.

Many projects have recently taken place right outside the door of our conference site as development engulfed this vicinity just a few years ago- and some interesting and important discoveries have occurred. In a departure from our traditional meeting format it was decided that the Society for California Archaeology should open our plenary session to the public and present several examples of cultural resources projects from around here as a means of highlighting the work that we do...a timeless gift to the public.

7:00 1) Greeting and Introduction

Frank Bayham. President, Society for California Archaeology

7:15 2) A Message from the State Office of Historic Preservation

Milford Wayne Donaldson. State Historic Preservation Officer, State Historic Preservation Office.



MARCH 22, THURSDAY AFTERNOON/EVENING, 1:00–9:30 PM

7:30 3) What Lies Beneath San José? The Archaeology of a Changing Landscape

Jack Meyer, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

People have lived in the San Francisco Bay Area for 9,000 years or more, and yet most archaeological sites in the Santa Clara Valley are less than 2,000 years old. Where did the other 6,000 years of prehistory go? Geoarchaeological studies along the Guadalupe River show that older sites are generally buried by sediments that were transported by the river and deposited in low-lying parts of the valley. These landscape changes are related to large-scale environmental changes, such as sea-level rise, that occurred throughout the Bay Area. Formerly stable land surfaces that were available for early human use and occupation are marked by buried soils, which can be used to locate older sites. Thus, it is likely that the evidence of these early inhabitants is not really missing, but is instead buried beneath the surface of modern San Jose.

8:00 4) Ritualized Violence in Santa Clara County During the Early/Middle Period Transition

Randy Wiberg, Holman & Associates, Archaeological Consultants

Human remains representing 90 individuals were recovered from archaeological site CA-SCL-478 during salvage investigations for the Skyport Plaza project in downtown San José in 2000. The condition of some remains and interment context suggest violent circumstances surround their deposition. Six adult male skeletons exhibited perimortem dismemberment of limbs. This ritualized violence, together with other contextual evidence and nonformal burial posture, suggest a catastrophic depositional event may have occurred at the site. The site shares similarities with other local assemblages where skeletal remains exhibited perimortem modification in the form of cut marks. It is suggested that the human behavior that produced the mortuary assemblages may be related to population movements and heightened social stress in Santa Clara County during the Early/Middle Transition Period.

8:30 5) The Chinese American Immigrant Experience in San José

Rebecca Allen, Past Forward, Inc.

Connie Young Yu, Author of Chinatown San Jose, USA

Chinese immigrants to California began settling in San José, near the present location of the Doubletree Hotel, as early as 1851. Their labor and industry helped develop Santa Clara Valley, but they faced hostility, prejudice, ignorance and arson. Excluded and isolated in a strange new land, they relied on their traditions and culture for survival. Over three decades, San Jose's Chinese community constructed (and rebuilt) no less than four Chinatowns. They were determined to stay, and they were determined to succeed. We tell their story from a historical archaeological and anthropological perspective.

9:00 6) Detecting the Historical Roots of San José

Charlene Duval, Archives & Architecture, Heritage Resource Partners

San José has a long and fascinating history from its inception as Alta California's first Pueblo to its becoming the commercial center of one of the richest agricultural areas in the State. Using the area around the Double Tree Inn as a random study area, historic maps and documents will be used to identify what role this area, which is somewhat removed from San Jose's historical core, had in the development of this great city. Can predictions be made as to whether or not there is the potential for significant intact historical archaeological resources? Was the area utilized intensively or was it always a hay field? Join in and see what the research reveals.

9:30 END



MARCH 23, FRIDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

Symposium # 1 (Oak) (see also Symposium # 6, for afternoon continuation)

Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research Within California State Parks

Chairs: Michael Sampson, California State Parks
E. Breck Parkman, California State Parks

California State Parks is bound by its mission to preserve and interpret the multitudinous and highly diverse cultural heritage of California. The span of human history and some of the most significant prehistoric and historic sites in California are represented within the California State Park system. The presentations in this symposium, provided by State Parks staff, contractors, and local researchers, will reflect the diversity of cultural properties and geographic areas of California. Research areas covered in the symposium include the Sonoma County coast, Angel Island, the Central Coast, the Sierran Foothills, the Western Mojave Desert, the Mountains of San Diego County, the Colorado Desert, and others. The presentations will provide data about the state and the results of analysis, as well as, presentations of solutions to difficult heritage management issues.

- 8:10 1) Introduction**
Michael Sampson, California State Parks
E. Breck Parkman, California State Parks
- 8:20 2) Preserving the Cultural Landscape in Piedras Grandes, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park**
Joan Schneider, California State Parks
- 8:40 3) Recent Archaeological Investigation at Border Field State Park:
A Brief Report on 5,000 Years of Unchanged History**
Michael Garnsey, ASM Affiliates
- 9:00 4) The Identification and Description of Cuyamaca Oval Basin Metates**
Susan M. Hector, ASM Affiliates
Daniel G. Foster, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Linda C. Pollack, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Gerrit Fenenga, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- 9:20 5) The Effects of Off-Highway Vehicles on Archaeological Sites in
Red Rock Canyon State Park, Kern County**
Michael Sampson, California State Parks
- 9:40 6) Reexamining Site CA-MNT-12, the Hudson Mound**
Rae Schwaderer, California State Parks
- 10:00 BREAK**
- 10:10 7) Shell Mounds of China Camp and Tomales Bay State Parks, Marin County**
Tsim D. Schneider, UC Berkeley
- 10:30 8) One Curation Crisis Solved: A Regional Repository in Columbia**
Linda Dick-Bissonnette, California State Parks

MARCH 23, FRIDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

- 10:50 9) **California State Parks. A High Sierran Nexus:
Hot Obsidian Data from Donner Memorial State Park**
William Bloomer, California Department of Transportation
Denise Jaffke, California State Parks
- 11:10 10) **The Chamberland Filter, a Ceramic Device for Water Purification
in Late 19th Century Sacramento**
Glenn J. Farris, California State Parks
- 11:30 END/LUNCH

Symposium # 2 (Fir)

Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

Chairs: Deanna N. Grimstead
Adie Whitaker

Over the past several decades archaeologists have increasingly applied the theoretical perspective known as evolutionary ecology in novel and informative ways. Recent applications of human behavioral ecology, a subset of evolutionary ecology, have extended the realms of this theoretical perspective into all arenas of sociocultural complexity. As a result human behavioral ecology is providing refreshed perspectives to old questions across Americanist Archaeology. Some classic examples of archaeological applications of human behavioral ecology have occurred within California contexts, and very exciting recent research is building upon this tradition. This symposium seeks to sample these modern efforts to show the current state of human behavioral ecology in California Archaeology.

- 8:00 1) **Foraging Theory**
Robert L. Bettinger, UC Davis
- 8:15 2) **Late Holocene Dietary Change in San Francisco Bay:
Stable Isotope Evidence for an Increase in Diet Breadth**
Eric J. Bartelink, CSU Chico
- 8:30 3) **The Molecular Genetics of Prey Choice:
Using Ancient DNA to Infer Prehistoric Population Histories**
Kelly R. Beck, University of Utah
- 8:45 4) **Is Resource Depression the same as Population Depression?
Modeling Artiodactyl Population Demographics under Human Predation**
Adrian R. Whitaker, UC Davis
- 9:00 5) **When Should We Expect to See Hunting as Mating Effort?**
Mike Cannon, CSU Long Beach
- 9:15 6) **Signaling Theory, Prestige, and Archaeology:
A Model for Identifying Honest Signalers in Prehistory**
Deanna N. Grimstead, University of Arizona, Tucson
Frank E. Bayham, CSU Chico





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- 9:30 7) Modeling Return Rates for Logistical Hunting in Upland Areas**
Kim Carpenter, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
William Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Kelly McGuire, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 9:45 8) History and Ecology at Diablo Canyon**
Terry L. Jones, CSU San Luis Obispo
Judith F. Porcasi, UC Los Angeles
Kenneth W. Gobalet, CSU Bakersfield
Brian F. Coddling, Stanford University
- 10:00 BREAK**
- 10:15 9) Shellfish Transport, Caloric Return Rates, and Prehistoric Feasting on the Santa Rosa Plain**
William Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Jeff Rosenthal, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Glenn Gmoser, California Department of Transportation
- 10:30 10) Optimal Foraging Patterns in the Southern Sierra Nevada**
Christopher Morgan, CSU Stanislaus
- 10:45 11) Human Behavioral Ecology and the Prehistory of Plant Use in Central California**
Eric Wolgemuth, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 11:00 12) Discussant**
Bruce Winterhalder, UC Davis
- 11:15 13) Discussant**
Jack Broughton, University of Utah, Salt Lake City
- 11:30 END/LUNCH**

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Symposium # 3 (Siskiyou)

A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory

Chair: Irina Nechayev, San Jose State University

Study of human skeletal remains presents a valuable source of information for understanding and interpreting archaeological and historical data on human evolution, development, and adaptation to changing environmental and cultural conditions. Evaluation of physiological stresses allow an understanding of processes that led to increases or decreases in population sizes, changes in subsistence patterns, and social and technological complexities of past societies. Studies of metric and non-metric traits provide information on population migrations and biological relationship of various populations to each other. This symposium will include anthropological studies from the fields of osteology, dental anthropology, demography, and paleopathology providing new insight into California prehistory.

9:00 Introduction

**9:15 1) Demographic Analysis of Burials from CA-CCO-235:
Possible Causes for an Overrepresentation of Infants**

V. Bellifemine, Archeo-tec, Inc.

V.A. Andrushko, UCSB

A. Engberg, Archeo-tec, Inc.

A. Pastron, Archeo-tec, Inc.

9:30 2) Mass Burials: A Bioarchaeological Index of Population Stress Defined for Central California

Al W Schwitalla, CSU Sacramento

**9:45 3) NAGPRA and mtDNA: Prospects for Identifying Population Affiliations
Using Archaeological Skeletal Material and Contemporary DNA Samples**

Sandra Hollimon, Sonoma State University

10:00 BREAK

10:15 4) Women and Children Only: Where are the Men?

Lorna Pierce, Santa Clara University/San Jose University

**10:30 5) Craniometric analysis of skeletal materials from Eight Central California Sites
Supports Bennyhoff's Hypothesis Regarding the Meganos Intrusion**

Patricia MacEwen, Sacramento State University

10:45 6) Dental Cultural Modified Wear Patterns

Dave Grant, San Jose State University

**11:00 7) Sex Differences in Dental Health and Diet in Prehistoric San Francisco Bay
and the Lower Sacramento Valley**

Eric Bartelink, California State University, Chico

11:15 END





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Symposium # 4 (Donner)

WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

Chairs: Lorraine Willey and Jamie Cleland, EDAW, Inc.

WYSIWYG = What you see is what you get. It's not a stretch to assert that tens of thousands of person-hours are devoted annually in California to archaeological monitoring of construction activities. Some CEQA agencies routinely use monitoring as a catch-all mitigation, with or without, preconstruction subsurface investigations. Federal projects, too, often entail monitoring of construction. The purpose of this symposium is to present a variety of projects and contexts where monitoring has proven to be either a useful tool or a less-than-useful tool from an archaeological standpoint. Can we "see" the archaeological resource adequately under construction conditions? In discovery situations, do we really "get" what we see, or do the pressures of working in construction situations lead to significant data losses? Are project proponents and the resources being well served? Would alternative methods be more cost-effective? Or, more true to the intent of resource protection legislation? This symposium will be constructed in two parts: the first will include papers addressing specific projects and lessons learned, and the second will be a panel discussion regarding the pros and cons of monitoring as an archaeological tool.

- 8:45 1) Introduction: The Application of Archaeological Monitoring as a Mitigation Measure**
Jamie Cleland, EDAW, Inc.
- 9:00 2) The Best Laid Plans: Pre-construction Planning Successes and Failures**
Susan K. Goldberg, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Vanessa Mirro, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Jay Lloyd, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
- 9:15 3) Unearthing a Protohistoric Occupation on the Edge of Historic Sutter's Lake during a Monitoring Project in Downtown Sacramento: Lesson's Learned**
Kim Tremaine, Tremaine & Associates
- 9:30 4) Methodologies for Locating Historical Features at Urban Sites**
Christy Dolan, EDAW, Inc.
- 9:45 5) Amazing Things Can Happen Following a Scraper: Archaeological Monitoring Results from Seal Beach, California**
Lorraine Willey, EDAW, Inc.
Jamie Cleland, EDAW, Inc.
- 10:00 BREAK**
- 10:15 6) Archaeological Monitoring: A Case Study from the West Bluffs Project, Southern California**
John Douglass, Statistical Research, Inc.
Richard Ciolek-Torrello, Statistical Research, Inc.
Donn Grenda, Statistical Research, Inc.
- 10:30 7) Monitoring in the Santa Margarita River Flood Plain: Problems and Approaches**
Andrew York, EDAW, Inc.
Tanya Wahoff, EDAW, Inc.
- 10:45 8) Pipelines to our Past**
Myra Hermann, City of San Diego

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11:00 9) Context is Everything: Getting Your Money's Worth for Archaeological Monitoring
Karen Crawford; Jones & Stokes
Dana McGowan; Jones & Stokes

11:15 Panel Discussants:
Thad Van Bueren, California Department of Transportation
Mike McGuirt, State Office of Historic Preservation
Randall Dean, City of San Francisco

11:30 END/LUNCH

Symposium # 5 (Pine)

Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology

Chairs: Linda Hylkema, Santa Clara University
 Donna Gillette, UC Berkeley

Historically, rock art research has played a marginalized role in mainstream archaeology. Researchers have been reluctant, largely based on the lack of reliable dating methods, to incorporate rock art into their research designs. Likewise, rock art researchers have failed to place rock art in a broader archaeological context. Increasingly, these two avenues of study are converging, presenting us with the opportunity to form a newly contextualized view of archaeology. This symposium will synthesize past and current archaeological projects to broaden our understanding of the potentially important benefits of including rock art as an integral site component.

9:00 Introduction
Donna Gillette, UC Berkeley

9:15 1) Coso Range Rock Art: Hunting Magic or Individualized Shamanism?
Alan Gold (Garfinkel), California Department of Transportation

9:30 2) Coso Rock Art Fauna
Amy Gilreath, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

9:45 3) Rock Art at Ritter Ranch, Antelope Valley
Chris and Beth Padon, Discovery Works, Inc.

10:00 BREAK

**10:15 4) Levantine Rock Art in Historical Context:
 the Neolithisation Process in the Iberian Peninsula**
María Cruz Berrocal, UC Berkeley

10:30 5) A pictograph rock shelter in Canyon de Guadalupe, Baja California
Antonio Porcayo Michelini, Centro INAH (Mexican Institute of Archeology and History)
Mexicali, Baja California
Jon Harman, DStretch.com





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- 10:45** 7) **Up on the 'Pile: A Study of Petroglyphs in north-central Sonoma County**
Bryan Much, Sonoma State University
- 11:00** 8) **Rock Art of the Big Sur Country: Archaeological Investigations
in the Interior of Monterey County, California**
Trudy Haversat, Archaeological Consulting.
Gary S. Breschini, Archaeological Consulting.
- 11:15** **END**

MARCH 23, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–4:30 PM

Symposium # 6 (Oak) (continued from Symposium # 1)

**Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research
Within California State Parks**

Chairs: Michael Sampson, California State Parks
E. Breck Parkman, California State Parks

- 1:00 11) Island Archaeology of the San Francisco Bay: A Report from Angel Island**
Alex DeGeorgey, Sentinel Archaeological Research
- 1:20 12) Island Archaeology of the San Francisco Bay:
Vertebrate Remains from a Middle Period Fishing Village on Angel Island**
Dwight Simons, Consultant
- 1:40 13) The New Year Feature: A Mexican Republic Era Time Capsule
from Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park**
E. Breck Parkman, California State Parks
- 2:00 BREAK**
- 2:10 14) Chert from the Dirt**
Eileen Steen, Tom Origer & Associates
Tom Origer, Santa Rosa Junior College
- 2:30 15) Elephant Seals vs. Northern Fur Seals:
Results from the Excavation of SMA-18, Año Nuevo State Reserve**
Mark Hylkema, California State Parks
- 2:50 16) Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Fort Ross
State Historic Park: The North Side of the Ross Stockade Complex**
Sara Gonzalez, UC Berkeley
Kent Lightfoot, UC Berkeley
- 3:10 BREAK**
- 3:30 17) Brickbats and Hard Hats: The History Behind Recent Activities at Shasta State Historic Park**
Warren Wulzen, California State Parks
- 3:50 18) An Archaeological "Paint Your Wagon":
Findings From Recent Investigations at Shasta State Historic Park**
Starla Lane, CSU Chico
- 4:10 19) An Analysis of Obsidian Biface Reduction at CA-NAP-58**
Sandra Ledebuhr, Tom Origer and Associates
Tom Origer, Santa Rosa Junior College
- 4:30 END**





MARCH 23, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–4:30 PM

Symposium # 7 (Fir)

Cultural Resources Protection: Strengthening the Law

Chairs: Beverly Ortiz, Ethnographic Consultant; Naturalist, East Bay Regional Park District; CSU East Bay

Existing laws and professional ethics prevent archaeologists from revealing specific site locales to the general public, but the same laws do not prevent members of the general public from revealing that same information in print and on the internet, something that is occurring with increasing frequency. New technology, including GPS (now available on cell phones) makes it increasingly easy for unprotected sites in isolated areas to be identified and located. This panel will summarize existing legislation pertaining to site protection and discuss a course of action needed to strengthen those laws.

Discussants

Frank E. Bayham, (*President, Society for California Archaeology*)

Stephen Bryne, (*Legislation Liaison, Society for California Archaeology*)

Gregg Castro, (*trouwraahl Ohlone/rumsien Salinan, Sa'yyo Associates Board Member*)

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, (*State Historic Preservation Officer, State Historic Preservation Office*)

Michele Fahley, (*Staff Attorney, California Indian Legal Services*)

Jeff Fentress, (*NAGPRA Coordinator, Anthropology Department, San Francisco State University*)

Reno Franklin, (*Cultural Resource Coordinator/THPO, Kashaya Band of Pomo Indians*)

Cuauhtemoc Gonzalez, (*Tribal Outreach Staff Assistant, Governor's Office of Planning and Research*)

Stephen Horne, (*President Elect, Society for California Archaeology*)

Mark Hylkema, (*Associate State Archaeologist, California State Department of Parks and Recreation*)

Scott Morgan, (*Senior Planner, State Clearinghouse, Governor's Office of Planning and Research*)

Michael Newland, (*Vice President, Society of California Archaeology*)

Beverly Ortiz, (*Ethnographic Consultant; Naturalist, East Bay Regional Park District; Lecturer, CSU East Bay*)

Sonia Tamez, (*USFS Pacific Southwest Regional Tribal Relations Program Manager*)

Ken Wilson, (*CA State Archaeologist and Tribal Liaison, Bureau of Land Management*)

Terri Witherspoon (*Staff Attorney, California Indian Legal Services*)

Rob Wood, (*Development Coordinator, California Indian Heritage Center, CA Dept. Parks and Recreation*)

1:00 Open Panel Discussion

- 1- Beverly Ortiz - Moderator
- 2 - Gregg Castro - Moderator
- 3 - Michele Fahley
- 4 - Terri Witherspoon
- 5 - Sonia Tamez
- 6 - Ken Wilson

2:00 BREAK

2:15 Open Panel Discussion

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- 7 – *Scott Morgan*
- 8 – *Cuauhtemoc Gonzalez*
- 9 – *Rob Wood*
- 10 – *Milford Wayne Donaldson*
- 11 – *Frank E. Bayham*
- 12 – *Jeff Fentress*

3:15 BREAK

3:30 Open Panel Discussion

- 13 – *Michael Newland*
- 14 – *Mark Hylkema*
- 15 – *Stephen Bryne*
- 16 – *Stephen Horne*
- 17 – *Reno Franklin*

4:30 END

Symposium # 8 (Siskiyou)

Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

Chairs: William Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Julie Garibaldi-Hannan, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Recent excavations at SHA-1043/H encountered a late prehistoric Shasta Complex village site along the banks of the Sacramento River. The effort encountered multiple houses and an earthen lodge (including the charred remains of the structures of houses and an earthen lodge), as well as a rich assortment of other domestic features, artifacts, and subsistence remains. Near the end of the project, we found an old cemetery area that included people buried while the prehistoric village was occupied, but many others with glass beads and other historic artifacts signaling early contact with Hudson Bay fur traders from the north. Based on a limited set of diaries from this crucial period of cultural transition, it appears that the historic component at the site reflects the devastating effects of a malaria epidemic that entered the northern valley in the early 1830s. The symposium papers elucidate life in Shasta County during this little known interval of California history, providing a wealth of information that will be addressed more fully during an open discussion scheduled at the end of the session.

1:00 1) Introduction

William Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Julie Garibaldi-Hannan, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

1:15 2) Site Structure of a Shasta Complex Village

Jeffrey Rosenthal, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

1:30 3) Faunal Remains from CA-SHA-1043/H: A Resource-Rich Locality

Tim Carpenter, ArchaeoMetrics, Inc.

1:45 4) Charred Plant Remains from CA-SHA-1043/H

Eric Wohlgenuth, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

2:00 BREAK





MARCH 23, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–4:30 PM

- 2:15 5) Shell and Glass Beads Seriation from the CA-SHA-1043/H Burial Population: Tracing the Prehistoric—Historic Transition**
Julie Garibaldi-Hannan, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 2:30 6) Interpersonal Violence Through the Prehistoric—Historic Transition at CA-SHA-1043/H**
Denise Furlong, Furlong Archaeological Consulting, Inc.
Jim Nelson, Furlong Archaeological Consulting, Inc.
- 2:45 7) Early Fur Trappers, Disease, and Culture Change; a Summary of Findings from the Wintu Village of CA-SHA-1043/H**
William Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Michael Darcangelo, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 3:00 8) Discussion:**
William Hildebrandt and Julie Garibaldi-Hannan, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 3:30 END**

Symposium # 9 (Donner)

Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

Chairs: Linda Hylkema, Santa Clara University
Rebecca Allen, Past Forward, Inc.
Clinton Blount, Albion Environmental, Inc.

In the midst of an impressive period of growth and construction, Santa Clara University has taken a proactive role in the recovery of historical and archaeological information prior to construction. To date, we have recovered an extraordinary amount of data and number of good stories to tell, including those of Santa Clara's ancestral Ohlone Indians and 18th and 19th century immigrants – Spaniards, Mexicans, Yokuts Indians, Germans, Italians, and others. Santa Clara College (now SCU) itself was founded in 1851. SCU has been striving to balance the need for historic preservation with the needs of a growing campus. How best to interpret history and archaeology, and meet the needs of 21st century students?

- 1:00 1) Santa Clara University's Historical and Archaeological Riches**
Rebecca Allen, Past Forward, Inc.
- 1:15 2) Native American Remains at Santa Clara University: A Summary of Findings**
Linda Hylkema, Santa Clara Archaeological Research Lab
- 1:30 3) Archaeological Investigations at the Third Mission Site, Santa Clara University**
Randall T. Milliken
Mark G. Hylkema, California State Parks
- 1:45 4) From the Earth to the Heavens: An Economic and Architectural Examination of the Construction of the Third Santa Clara Mission**
Eric M. Loewe
- 2:00 BREAK**

MARCH 23, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–4:30 PM

- 2:15 5) **Recent Mission Era Findings at Santa Clara University**
Clinton Blount, Albion Environmental, Inc.
- 2:30 6) **Preliminary Analysis of Faunal Material from Mission Period Features at Santa Clara**
Thomas S. Garlinghouse, Albion Environmental, Inc.
- 2:45 7) **Santa Clara's German Neighborhood**
Scott R. Baxter, Past Forward, Inc.
- 3:00 8) **Wrap Up: Where Do We Go From Here?**
Rebecca Allen
Linda Hylkema
Clinton Blount
- 3:15 **END**

Symposium # 10 (Pine)

Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

Chairs: Karen K. Swope, Department of Transportation
Barbara S. Tejada, Department of Transportation

Archaeological method and theory maintain that material culture should not be collected by less-than-scientific means. The data potential of collections with little or no provenience is limited, and they can be virtually useless in reconstructing past lifeways and cultural traditions. On the other hand, such collections can contain data available nowhere else, posing an ethical dilemma between professional archaeological standards and the extraction of important information. In response, some archaeological societies have formulated regulations restricting publication of unprovenienced data. This symposium addresses the issue, with examples drawn from assemblages that are unprovenienced, of limited provenience, or looted.

- 1:00 1) **Forty Centuries (and More) Look Upon Us**
Gwyn Alcock, California Department of Transportation
- 1:15 2) **Limited Provenience Archaeological Collections, Their Research Potential, and the Implications for Deaccessioning Policies**
Michael R. Hilton, Inyo National Forest
- 1:30 3) **Museum Collections and Provenience: Research Examples from the Maturango Museum**
Alexander Rogers, Maturango Museum
- 1:45 4) **Sherlock Holmes Had Nothing on Us: The Potential of Unprovenienced Collections Related to China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, California**
Russell L. Kaldenberg, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station
- 2:00 **BREAK**
- 2:15 5) **Parallax and the "Undocumented Collection" of Elizabeth Campbell from Lake Mojave**
Claude N. Warren, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- 2:30 6) **The Jones Collection: Research Utility in a Private Collection from Coachella Valley**
Leslie J. Mouriquand, County of Riverside





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- 2:45 7) Using Pottery Collections with Limited Provenience to Explore Precontact Ceramic Traditions: An Example from the Anza-Borrego Desert**
Margie Burton, San Diego Archaeological Center
- 3:00 8) Getting the Most Out of CA-LAN-192, the Lovejoy Springs Site**
Barry A. Price, Applied Earthworks, Inc.
Alan Garfinkel, California Department of Transportation
Suzanne Griset, SWCA Environmental Consultants
Barbara Tejada, California Department of Transportation
- 3:15 BREAK**
- 3:30 9) Reconstructing a Deconstruction of the Past: the Cary Ranch**
William T. Eckhardt, Jones and Stokes, Inc.
- 3:45 10) Reading the Last Page First: A Chapter in the History of Redlands California Based on a Loosely Provenienced Artifact Assemblage**
Karen K. Swope, California Department of Transportation
- 4:00 11) Discussant:**
Tim Gross, Affinis Environmental/San Diego University
- 4:30 END**

Poster Session 1 – Gateway Foyer, 3:30–4:30 pm

Contributed Poster Session 1

What's on the Menu? Ritual vs. Daily Food Consumption at a Late Pre-Contact Village on San Nicolas Island, California

Amira F. Ainis, Humboldt State University
Jessica E. Anderson, Humboldt State University
Troy W. Davis, Humboldt State University
Johanna V. Marty, Humboldt State University
Melinda Salisbury, Humboldt State University
René L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

Laundresses and the U.S. Army

Heather Blind, Pacific Legacy Inc.

Bone Artifacts Reveal Domestic and Ceremonial Activities on San Nicolas Island, California

Ana G. Brown, Humboldt State University
Reid C. Jackson, Humboldt State University
Erin R. Reimer, Humboldt State University
William E. Kendig, Humboldt State University
René L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

MARCH 23, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–4:30 PM

Chipped Stone Points, Knives, and Drills from a Large Indigenous Village on San Nicolas Island, California

Libbie Jamison, Humboldt State University
Chelsea Smith, Humboldt State University
Kevin Smith, Humboldt State University
William E. Kendig, Humboldt State University
René L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

Shelter From the Storm

Rick Morris, Cabrillo College
James Sarmiento, Cabrillo College

Grape Shot? Cannister Shot?? Musket Ball???

Lyn O'Neil, Cabrillo College
Carolyn VanKol, Cabrillo College

“Medicine Bottle”

Pat Paramoure, Cabrillo College

Majolica: Individual Sherd Analysis, *El Presidio de San Francisco*

Susan Scott, Cabrillo College
John Watson, Cabrillo College

Experiments in the Manufacture of San Nicolas Island Perforated Stone Weights

Kevin Smith, Humboldt State University

Kaolin Pipes, *El Presidio de San Francisco*

Daniel Speziale, Cabrillo College

Comparative Analysis of Archaeological Fishhooks found at CA-SNI-25

Matthew Steele, Humboldt State University

Who, What, Whitewares, *El Presidio de San Francisco*

Eryn Supple, Cabrillo College

***Olivella* Shell Bead Manufacturing at an Indigenous Village (CA-SNI-25) on San Nicolas Island, California**

Michelle Villalba, Humboldt State University
Amanda C. Cannon, Statistical Research Inc.
Rene L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

The Prehistoric Fishery of San Nicolas Island in the Late Holocene

James R. Wallace, CSU Fullerton
Karin Pitts, CSU Fullerton

Faunal Remains from the *Presidio de San Francisco*

Miya Yamashita, Cabrillo College

Forensic Dogs at the Jamestown Cemetery

Julia Huddleson, California Department of Transportation



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Symposium # 11 (Oak)

General Session Central California

Chair: Allika Ruby, Far Western Anthropological Research, Inc.

- 8:00** 1) **The Medieval Climatic Anomaly in Central California: Environmental Imperatives Reconsidered from a Bioarchaeological Perspective**
Al W. Schwitalla, CSU Sacramento
- 8:15** 2) **Prehistoric Population in the Santa Clara Valley**
Robert R. Cartier, Archaeological Resource Management, Inc.
- 8:30** 3) **Shellmound Occupation in the South San Francisco Bay Area: The Yñigo Mound in Historical Context**
Stephen C. Bryne, Caltrans District 04
- 8:45** 4) **Thirty Years After: New Research at Santa Rita Village**
Allika Ruby, Far Western Anthropological Research, Inc.
- 9:00** 5) **The Preliminary Results of the 2006 Archeological Investigations At Bead Hill (CA-KER-450), Kern County, California**
Amanda Camp, CSU, Bakersfield
Chad Willis, CSU, Bakersfield
- 9:15** **BREAK**
- 9:30** 6) **Shellfish Collecting Patterns Along the San Simeon Reef: Subsistence Intensification or Ecological Constraints?**
Terry L. Joslin, University of California, Santa Barbara
- 9:45** 7) **Encounter at Tamál-Huye: The Archaeology of Cross-Cultural Interactions in Sixteenth-Century Northern California**
Matthew A. Russell, University of California, Berkeley
- 10:00** 8) **Women in Figure**
Robert Weaver, Sonoma State University
- 10:15** 9) **The Central Valley Project: Water Conveyance System or National Register District?**
Patrick Welch, Bureau of Reclamation
James Bailey, Bureau of Reclamation
- 10:30** **BREAK**
- 10:45** 10) **Ad Astra per Aspera: The Road to Lick Observatory**
Charles J. Whatford, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

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11:00 11) Live From San Quentin: Nontraditional venues for public outreach in California.

David Reed Cohen, University of California, Berkeley

Rob Cuthrell, University of California, Berkeley

James Flexner, University of California, Berkeley

Colleen Morgan, University of California, Berkeley

Lee Panich, University of California Berkeley

11:15 12) We Don't Need No Stinkin' Section 106...Federal EPA Destroys Sites on Elem Pomo Reservation.

John Parker, Parker & Associates Archaeological Research

Jim Brown III, Elem Pomo

11:30 END/LUNCH

Symposia # 12 (Carmel/Monterey) (see also Symposium 25 for continuation)

**A Dialog: Considering California Indian Values and Concerns in CRM Policies and Practices
Part 1: CRM Standards and Processes—Integrating California Indian Values and Concerns in
Decision-Making**

Hosts: SCA Native American Programs Committee and organized by Janet P. Eidsness (SCA NAPC Chair)
Cassandra Hensher (Karuk)
Gabriel Gorbet (Maidu, Greenville Rancheria Tribal Administrator)
Melany Johnson (Maidu, Susanville Rancheria Cultural Resources)
Gregg Castro (Salinan, SA'YYO Associates)
Valentin Lopez (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Chairperson)

Communication and exchange of information among California Indians and archaeologists about CRM policies and practices are the goals of this workshop organized and hosted by the SCA Native American Programs Committee. Eight talking points organized under two sessions will be addressed by discussants representing Tribal perspectives and the archaeological community. The first session seeks Native American input about what knowledge, skills and abilities archaeologists need to competently identify, evaluate and consider California Indian values and concerns in federal and state regulated projects. Key questions address curriculum for CRM practitioners, Native American consultation, current regulations and needs for improved CEQA guidelines, and working with California Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs). The second session provides an opportunity to learn about the cultural-historical context that relates to how modern California Indians feel about respecting their ancestors, sacred landscapes and traditions – and why their views are critical for archaeologists, as anthropologists, to understand and acknowledge. Key questions address the current State law that makes Coroners responsible for determining whether discovered human remains are Native American, what can be learned from DNA testing and what testing procedures are involved, examples of Tribal perspectives both 'pro' and 'con' for DNA testing and why, and examples of projects that address potential conflicts between Native American traditional cultural and archaeological information site values. Salient findings will be noted and shared with various archaeological and Native American organizations and committees looking to improve the practice of CRM in California through legislative and other means.

8:00 Traditional Blessing by Muweka Ohlone Tribal Elder and Introductions

8:15 Talking Point 1: What Training & Experience Makes a Good Archaeologist?

Trish Fernandez, State Historic Resources Commissioner, Archaeology

Mandy Marine, W. Mono/Maidu/Ohlone





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Key Questions for Talking Point 1:

1. *What Native American consultation and records search training & experience is required of archaeologists working in California CRM today?*
2. *What makes a ‘good CRM/archaeologist’ from a California Indian point-of-view?*
3. *What training & experience should CRM/archaeologists have when working with Tribes and Native American cultural sites in California?*

9:15 Talking Point 2: Consulting With California Indians

Lalo Franko, Tachi Yokut Tribe Cultural Department Director

Rosemary Cambra, Muweka Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area Chairperson

Key Questions for Talking Point 2:

1. *What is Native American consultation, and why and who should ‘consult’?*
2. *What is the ‘meaning’ of consultation and how does it work?*
3. *What are some good examples of Native American consultation protocols?*

10:15-10:30 BREAK

10:30 Talking Point 3: CEQA and Native American Cultural Sites

Janet Eidsness, Heritage Resources Consultant

Michelle Messinger, California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

Dwight Dutschke, Ione Band; California OHP

Key Questions for Talking Point 3:

1. *How are Native American cultural sites currently addressed by CEQA?*
2. *What are the roles of the Native American Heritage Commission and Office of Historic Preservation in CEQA review for Native American cultural resources?*
3. *How can we improve the CEQA Standards & Guidelines for consideration of Native American cultural resource values?*

11:30 Talking Point 4: Working With California THPOs

Thomas Gates, Yurok Tribe THPO

Reno Franklin, Kashia Pomo Band of the Stewarts Point Rancheria THPO

Suntayea Steinruck, Smith River Rancheria (Tolowa) THPO

Helene Rouvier, Wiyot Tribe THPO

Key Questions for Talking Point 4:

1. *What is a THPO, and what authority does it give a Tribe?*

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2. *What do THPOs really do?*
3. *What concerns do THPOs represent?*
4. *What are some suggestions for working in California CRM with a THPO?*

12:30 END/LUNCH

Symposium # 13 (see also Symposium 20 for continuation) (Pine)

Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory.

Chairs: Don Laylander, ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Julia Bendimez Patterson, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Centro Baja California

Our understanding of the prehistory of the Baja California peninsula has made great strides forward in recent decades. The participants in this international, interdisciplinary symposium will step back for a moment from their ongoing research projects, in order to consider the goals and strategies for achieving further advances. We will discuss with the audience the obstacles and challenges that we face, and how we might overcome them, as well as the great opportunities presented to us, and how to maximize them.

8:00 Introduction

8:15 1) **Searching for the First Baja Californians by Air, Land, and Sea: Thoughts on Future Research Directions**

Loren G Davis, Oregon State University

8:30 2) **Proposal for Identifying San Dieguito Sites in Baja California**

Antonio Porcayo Michelini, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

8:45 3) **Remembering the Forgotten Peninsula: Theoretical and Conceptual Contributions of Archaeological Research in Baja California**

Matthew Des Lauriers, California State University, Northridge

9:00 Comments/Questions

9:15 BREAK

9:30 4) **Archaeozoology and the Importance of Interdisciplinary Studies for the Archaeology of Baja California**

Andrea Guía Ramírez, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

9:45 5) **Skeletal Trauma, Ethnohistory and Anthropological Theory in the Pre-contact Aboriginals of the Cape Region of Baja California**

El Molto, University of Western Ontario

10:00 6) **Shell Middens and Their Importance in the Archaeology of Baja California**

Fernando Oviedo García, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

10:15 Comments/Questions





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10:30 **BREAK**

10:45 7) **The Midriff Islands In Regional Perspective**
Thomas Bowen, California State University, Fresno

11:00 8) **Beyond the Site Concept: Landscape Archaeology in the Bahía de los
Ángeles-San Borja Region of Baja California's Central Desert**
Patricia Aceves, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

11:15 9) **Anthropological Approaches to Landscape: A Theoretical Common Ground
for Future Research in Baja California**
Jerry D Moore, CSU Dominguez Hills

11:30 **END/LUNCH**

Symposium # 14 (Fir)

Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology.

Chair: Bill Silva, California Department of Transportation.

Archaeologists frequently find themselves juggling cultural resources, public funding, and improving project delivery. Academia trains archaeologists to view the preservation and leisurely excavation of archaeological sites as the norm. However, the need for improvements means that all cultural resources are not equal in terms of preservation. Also, furthering our understanding of the past must demonstrate public benefit. This symposium will explore how technology can help reach decisions regarding cultural resources impacts, handle large-scale excavations, and balance public need and stewardship of cultural resources.

8:15 1) **Mythconceptions and Mythunderstandings:
The First Six Years of Building a Statewide Geophysical Program**
Billy A. Silva, California Department of Transportation

8:30 2) **Integrating Geophysical Survey with Traditional CRM and Academic
Archaeology: Five Years of Success in Ohio**
Jarrod Burks, Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.

8:45 3) **The Application of Geophysical Survey Results to an Archaeological
Site in Northern California**
Emily Wick, Archaeological Resource Service, Inc.
Melinda Hickman, Archaeological Resource Service, Inc.

9:00 **BREAK**

9:15 4) **Recognizing Archaeological Features in Geophysical Survey Data or,
Is That Black Spot Important**
Lewis Somers, Archaeophysics LLC Geoscan Research USA

9:30 5) **Magnetometry in Sand Dune Environments: A Case Study at Two
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Indio, California**
Amy Commendador-Dudgeon, CSU Long Beach

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- 9:45 6) **Luminescence Dating of Ceramic Samples from the Southern California Desert**
Kristin Safi
- 10:00 7) **Chemical Characterization of Rock Art Pigments by LA-ICP-MS**
Clarus J. Backes Jr, Program in Archaeological Science, California State University Long Beach
- 10:15 8) **Near Surface Geophysical Applications in Contemporary Archaeology**
Daniel O. Larson, IIRMES CSU Long Beach
Bill Silva, Caltrans
- 10:30 **BREAK**
- 10:45 9) **Analysis of Pigments on Dart and Arrow Fragments from Gypsum Cave**
Jelmer W Eerkens, UC Davis
Amy J. Gilreath, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Debra Reedy, UC Davis
Albert Greer, UC Davis
Michelle A. Gras, UC Davis
John M Neil, UC Davis
Alexandra Navrotsky, UC Davis
- 11:00 10) **Preliminary Results of Laser Ablation-ICP-MS on Clay Artifacts from Ca-Ora-64: Understanding the Origins of Early Ceramic Technology in the Newport Bay Area.**
Edgar Huerta, CSU Fullerton
- 11:15 11) **Computation of EHT for Obsidian from High-Resolution Environmental Data.**
Alexander K. Rogers, Archaeology Curator, Maturango Museum
- 11:30 **END/Lunch**

Symposium # 15 (Siskiyou)

New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Chairs: Mark E. Basgall, CSU Sacramento
Michael G. Delacorte, CSU Sacramento

Emerging from recent projects conducted by the Archaeological Research Center at CSUS, this symposium examines a broad range of topics relating to prehistoric subsistence, settlement, and technological organization in the northern reaches of San Francisco Bay (Marin and Napa counties), the Feather River drainage (Lake Oroville, Butte County), and the uplands of northeastern California. These studies provide new perspectives relating to themes of resource intensification, habitat use, settlement patterns, and the varied nature of flaked stone technologies across this environmentally and culturally heterogeneous region.

- 8:00 **Introduction**
Mark E. Basgall, CSU Sacramento
- 8:15 1) **Between the Ocean and Bay: Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations on the Marin Peninsula**
Mark E. Basgall, CSU Sacramento
Wendy Pierce, CSU Sacramento





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- 8:30 2) Diachronic Shifts in Shellfish Exploitation on the Marin Peninsula**
William L. Norton, CSU Sacramento
- 8:45 3) Flaked Stone Material Profiles in the Foothills of the Central Sierra Nevada**
Stephen A. Overly, Dokken Engineering
Jesse E. Martinez, California State University, Sacramento
- 9:00 4) Preliminary Observations on Archaeological Investigations at CA-NAP-189/H**
Mark E. Basgall, CSU Sacramento
Denise M. Jurich, CSU Sacramento
- 9:15 BREAK**
- 9:30 5) Spatial Variation in Constituents from a Late Prehistoric House Feature at CA-NAP-189/H**
Deborah A. Ward, CSU Sacramento
- 9:45 6) Patterns of Toolstone Conservation in Flaked Stone Technologies of the North Bay and Coast Ranges**
Denise M. Jurich, CSU Sacramento
Mark E. Basgall, CSU Sacramento
- 10:00 7) Temporal Variation in Projectile Point Technology at CA-BUT-84**
Jena Rogers, CSU Sacramento
Denise M. Jurich, CSU Sacramento
- 10:15 8) Material Variation in Flaked Stone Artifact Assemblages from the Lake Oroville Locality, Butte County, California**
Nikki Polson, CSU Sacramento
- 10:30 BREAK**
- 10:45 9) Alternative Perspectives on Ground Stone Assemblages from Northern California**
Michelle Noble, CSU Sacramento
- 11:00 10) From Rivers to Ridgetops: Physiographic Factors Affecting Site Distribution**
Bridget R. Wall, CSU Sacramento
- 11:15 11) Native Root Use within Northern California Environmental Zones**
Gary Scholze, CSU Sacramento
- 11:30 END/LUNCH**

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Symposia # 16 (Donner)

General Session Southwestern California

Chair: Clayton Lebow

- 8:00** 1) **The Tomato Springs Archaeological Landscape**
Gavin Archer, Stantec
- 8:15** 2) **Site Structure and Function of Hunter Gatherer Communities of the Tomato Springs Region: A Look at Groundstone Artifacts**
Gloriella Cardenas, Stantec Consultants, Inc.
- 8:30** 3) **An Archaeological Transect Across Orange County: From Pelican Hill to Tomato Springs. Part I: Invertebrate Shell and its Uses**
Mark Reidar Deering, Stantec Consulting Inc.
- 8:45** 4) **Invertebrate Remains from Deep Intact Sites in Southern California at the Border of the Tustin Plain and the Santa Ana Mountains**
Mark Reidar Deering, Stantec Consulting Inc.
- 9:00** 5) **Saving Ozymandias: Preservation and Community at Llano del Rio Socialist Colony**
Gregory R Burns, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Laura C. S. Cowie, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Rebecca H Gilbert, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Naoma K. Staley, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
- 9:15** **BREAK**
- 9:30** 6) **On the Coast and in the Interior: Central Place Foraging in the Middle Holocene on Santa Cruz Island, California**
Jennifer E Perry, Department of Anthropology, Pomona College
- 9:45** 7) **Middle Holocene Shellfish Exploitation on Eastern Santa Cruz Island, California**
Kristin M. Hoppa, Department of Anthropology, Pomona College
Jennifer E Perry, Department of Anthropology, Pomona College
- 10:00** 8) **Prehistoric Land Use in the Casmalia Hills throughout the Holocene: Archaeological Investigations along Combar Road, Vandenberg Air Force Base**
Clayton Lebow, Applied Earthworks, Inc.
- 10:15** 9) **Notes from Deception Island: New Perspectives on the Archaeology of Anacapa Island, California**
Leslie A. Reeder, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University
Torben C. Rick, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University
- 10:30** **BREAK**



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- 10:45 10) El Niño Frequencies, Marine Climate Change, and Seasonality inferred from Pismo Clam Shells from Coastal Sand Dunes on Santa Rosa Island, California**
John A. Robbins, Department of Geological Sciences Southern Methodist University
Torben C. Rick, Department of Anthropology Southern Methodist University
Molly E. Palmison, Department of Anthropology Southern Methodist University
- 11:00 11) Current Research at Mission Santa Catalina, Baja California**
Lee M. Panich, University of California Berkeley
- 11:15 12) Complexity in the Upper San Luis Rey River: Testing True and Waugh's Model of San Luis Rey Settlement Patterns**
Richard D. Shultz, RECON Environmental, Inc.
Russell O. Collett, RECON Environmental, Inc.
- 11:30 END/LUNCH**



MARCH 24, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–5:00 PM

Symposium # 17 (Oak)

General Session Northern California

Chair: Joe Chartkoff

- 1:00 1) Late Period Settlement Patterns and their Relationship to Resource Extraction in Middle Klamath River Area Habitats**
Joe Chartkoff
- 1:15 2) The Blue Mountain Obsidian Quarry District**
Gerald Gates, Modoc National Forest
- 1:30 3) A Century After Barrett: New Assessments of the Impact of the 20th Century on Central Pomo Archaeological Sites**
Michael Newland, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
Bryan Much, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
Shelby Demello, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
- 1:45 4) The Organization of Foraging Technology: Analysis of Flaked Stone Assemblages from the Thompson Canyon Watershed, Northern California**
Brandon E. Patterson, California State University, Chico
- 2:00 BREAK**
- 2:15 5) Material Traces of Cooking Techniques and Butchery from Historic Chico, CA**
Joshua B. Peabody, California State University, Chico and URS Corporation
- 2:30 6) Village Demotion Outside the Pit River Corridor: Evaluating Settlement Pattern Change from A Site on the Margin, CA-SHA-726/H**
Shelly Tiley, Pacific Legacy, Inc.
Lisa Shapiro, Pacific Legacy, Inc.
- 2:45 7) Emergent Period Changes in Approach to Subsistence at an Upland Valley**
Patricia Welsh, Pacific Legacy, Inc.
- 3:00 8) A Charmstone Discovery in the Redwood Forests of Mendocino County, California**
Charles J. Whatford, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Susan M. Hector
Daniel G. Foster, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Linda C. Pollack, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Gerrit L. Fenenga, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- 3:15 9) The Ghost of Procurement Past and the Humbug Basalt Quarries: XRF Identification Along with Spatial and Temporal Distribution**
Jamie Moore. Lassen National Forest
- 3:30 9) NAGPRA In Action: Sacred Items Returned to Hoopa Valley**
Michelle A. Campbell, Humboldt State University
- 3:45 END**



MARCH 24, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–5:00 PM

Symposium # 18 (Fir)

Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California

Chairs: Mathew Armstrong, URS Corporation
 Gale Grasse-Sprague, CSU Bakersfield/President of the Kern County Archaeological Society
 Jack Sprague, Conservation Chair American Rock Art Research Association
 Past President of the Kern County Archaeological Society
 David W. Robinson, University of Bristol

Whereas archaeological research in South-Central California has long been predominantly focused on the coast, recent work in the extensive interior region has highlighted the tremendous research potential of inland investigations. Continuing studies challenge perceptions of this area as “peripheral” and examine the unique and varied social, political, economic and ideological milieus inhabited by Chumash, Yokuts, Kawaiisu, Salinan and other groups. Building upon the dialog created by two earlier instalments of this symposium, this selection of papers completes the trilogy in presenting studies of interior archaeologies and the results of expanding investigations in this diverse and dynamic region.

- 1:00 1) Introduction: The Space Within: Emergent Themes from the Inland and Interior**
David Robinson, University of Bristol
Mathew Armstrong, URS Corporation
Gale Grasse-Sprague, CSU Bakersfield
Jack Sprague, American Rock Art Research Association
- 1:15 2) Archaeology on Fire**
Patricia Likins, USDA Forest Service
- 1:30 3) The Many Moods of Mutau**
Gale Grasse-Sprague, CSU Bakersfield
Jack Sprague, American Rock Art Research Association
- 1:45 4) Taking the Bight out of Complexity: Elaborating Interior Landscapes Within South-Central California**
David Robinson, University of Bristol
- 2:00 BREAK**
- 2:15 5) Tejon Indian Ethnohistory**
John R. Johnson, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
- 2:30 6) A Suggested Regional Research Agenda for Inland Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties**
Mathew Armstrong, URS Corporation
- 2:45 7) Discussant:**
Jennifer Perry, Pomona College
- 3:00 END**

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Symposium # 19 (Carmel/Monterey)

Affecting Change in California Archaeology: SHRC Archaeology Committee Position Papers

Chairs: Trish Fernandez, State Historical Resources Commission.
Donn Grenda, State Historical Resources Commission.

The mission of the State Historical Resources Commission's Archaeology Committee is to improve the quality of professional archaeological practice in California. To this end, the committee is building upon previous decades' work to meet the goals of the most recent Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That Plan defines five distinct areas in which archaeological practices may improve: Curation, Conservation, Interpretation, Preservation, Standards & Guidelines, and Survey & Inventory. Individuals from around the state have come together to capture what the archaeological community feels is the current vs. the ideal situation for each of these areas, and how we might be able to bridge the gap. These ideas have taken the form of Position Papers, the current drafts of which are printed in SCA's March 2007 newsletter. This symposium will be an open forum, providing an opportunity for SCA members to contribute to the development of these papers. The drafts following this symposium will go to the SHPO for review, then to the SHRC for formal adoption.

- 1:00** **1) Standards for the Practice of Archaeology in California**
Adrian Praetzellis, CSU Sonoma
- 1:45** **2) Conservation of Cultural Resources in California**
Susan M. Hector, ASM Affiliates
- 2:30** **BREAK**
- 2:45** **3) Protection of Cultural Resources in California**
Lynne Newell Christenson
Leslie J. Mouriquand
- 3:30** **4) Public Outreach and Interpretation for the State of California**
Michael Newland, CSU Sonoma
- 4:15** **5) Curation Crisis in California**
Cindy Stankowski, San Diego Archaeological Center
- 5:00** **END**

Symposium # 20 (continued from Symposium # 13) (Pine)

Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

Chairs: Don Laylander, ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Julia Bendimez Patterson, INAH Centro Baja California

Our understanding of the prehistory of the Baja California peninsula has made great strides forward in recent decades. The participants in this international, interdisciplinary symposium will step back for a moment from their ongoing research projects, in order to consider the goals and strategies for achieving further advances. We will discuss with the audience the obstacles and challenges that we face, and how we might overcome them, as well as the great opportunities presented to us, and how to maximize them.

- 1:00** **10) New Ethnology From Old Sources: Warfare In Peninsular Baja California**
Michael W. Mathes, El Colegio De Jalisco



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- 1:15 11) Looking Forward to the Past: New Directions for Ethnography in Baja California**
Wilken Robertson, Miguel, Native Cultures Institute of Baja California (CUNA)
- 1:30 12) The Found Peninsula: Prospective Directions for Archaeological Research in Baja California**
Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University
- 1:45 Comments/Questions**
- 2:00 BREAK**
- 2:15 13) Archaeology and Natural History on the Last Frontier: Bi-National Research in the Cape Region, Baja California Sur**
Mark L. Raab, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Matthew Bost, California State University, Northridge
Fermin Reygadas, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur
Luis Herrera, Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur
Ann Raab, University of Kansas-Lawrence
- 2:30 14) Influencia Hohokam en las Costas de Baja California**
Drakic, Danilo Ballivián
- 2:45 15) Getting the Word Out: Sharing Data and Ideas on Baja California Prehistory**
Don Laylander, ASM Affiliates, Inc.
- 3:00 Discussion**
Julia Bendímez Patterson
- 3:15 END**

Symposium # 21 (Pine)

An Offramp on the Kelp Highway: Archaeological Investigations at CA-MNT-831, Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California

Chairs: Breschini, Gary S, Archaeological Consulting, Inc.
Haversat, Trudy, Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

This short symposium describes archaeological investigations at CA-MNT-831, currently the oldest documented site on the Monterey Peninsula. We discuss:

- An unusual artifact type, which we call faceted handstones.
- Protein residue analysis of faceted handstones, pitted stones, and soil.
- Results of stable isotope and faunal analyses, which suggests a diet heavy in marine organisms.
- Extensive radiocarbon dating.
- Results of mtDNA analysis from four burials.
- An mtDNA lineage extending nearly 5300 years—from our earliest dated burial to our Most Likely Descendant.

This information supports both an early migration along the Pacific Coast using watercraft and the Utian expansion.

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- 3:30 1) **Archaeological Investigations at CA-MNT-831, Pacific Grove, Monterey County**
Breschini, Gary S, Archaeological Consulting, Inc.
Haversat, Trudy, Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

4:30 END

Symposium # 22 (Siskiyou)

More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Chair: Seetha N. Reddy

The primary objective for this symposium is to highlight important progress made recently using archaeological faunal and paleoethnobotanical data sets to address substantive research issues. It will be a forum for archaeozoologists and paleoethnobotanists to highlight the diversity of topics that can be profitably addressed with rigorous investigation, including such topics as economic procurement strategies, diet breath modeling, and the role of food items in ceremonial events. The diverse range of papers will showcase the utility of these data sets within different theoretical perspectives including evolutionary/human behavioral ecology, behavioral archaeology, processual-plus.

- 1:00 1) **Shellfish and the Chumash: Marine Invertebrates, Climate Change, and Emergent Complexity on Late Holocene San Miguel Island**
Rick C. Torben, Southern Methodist University
Lauren M. Willis, Southern Methodist University
- 1:15 2) **The Role of Animals and Plants in Ritual Contexts at an Indigenous Village on San Nicolas Island, California**
René L. Vellanoweth, HSU
Barney Bartelle, HSU
William Kendig, HSU
Rebekka Dozier, HSU
Amanda Cannon, Statistical Research, Inc.
- 1:30 3) **8,000 years of Subsistence along Santa Monica Bay**
Sarah Van Galder, Statistical Research, Inc.
Richard Ciolek-Torrello, Statistical Research, Inc.
- 1:45 4) **Public Mourning and the Ritualization of Food: Studying Plant Residues in Hunter-Gatherer Mortuary Contexts**
Seetha Reddy, Statistical Research, Inc.
- 2:00 BREAK
- 2:15 5) **A Regional Synthesis of Prehistoric Dietary Patterns of the California Coast: 10,000 Years and 500 Miles of Faunal Analysis**
Judith F. Porcasi, UCLA.
- 2:30 6) **An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications**
Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, UC Santa Cruz





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- 2:45 7) **The Role of Foodways in Culture Contact: Archaeobotanical Evidence from El Presidio de San Francisco**
Virginia Popper, UCLA
Barbara Voss, Stanford University
- 3:00 8) **To Forage or Collect? How the Distribution of Resources Impacts Decisions to Travel or Stay Put**
Kim Carpenter, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Jeff Rosenthal, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 3:15 **BREAK**
- 3:30 9) **Implications of the Central California Archaeobotanical Record for the Origins of Food Production**
Eric Wohlgenuth, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 3:45 10) **Implications of the Paleoethnobotanical Record for the Late Prehistoric Subsistence Economy in East-Central California**
Wendy Pierce, CSU Sacramento
- 4:00 11) **A Prehistoric Dinner has Legal Consequences for Conservation Biology Today**
Kenneth W. Gobalet, CSU Bakersfield
- 4:15 12) **Discussant.**
William R. Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 4:45 **END**

Symposium # 23 (Donner)

General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

Chair: Mark R. Faull, Calif State Parks (Retired)

- 1:00 1) **Possible Origins of Sociopolitical Organization and Control and the Use of Secondary Habitats in the Rose Valley of Eastern California**
Mark R. Faull, Calif State Parks (Retired)
- 1:15 2) **Obsidian Hydration Data and the Temporal Patterning of Rose Spring Projectile Points within the Fremont, Western China Lake, Rose and Owens Valleys of the Western Great Basin**
Mark R. Faull, Calif State Parks (Retired)
- 1:30 3) **Granite Basins in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California**
Mary Gorden, Southern Sierra Archaeological Society
- 1:45 4) **A High Elevation Prehistoric Site on the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada: Preliminary Evidence of Site Functionality and Chronology**
Gregory Haverstock, CSU Bakersfield

MARCH 23, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–5:00 PM

- 2:00 BREAK**
- 2:15 5) The Archaeofauna of the Coso Junction Ranch Site, Inyo County, California**
Darci Heikkinen, California State University, Bakersfield
Robert M. Yohe II, California State University, Bakersfield
- 2:30 6) Life Along the Owens River: Results of a Distributional Survey**
William E. Larson
- 2:45 7) CA-MRP-724: A Discussion of Archaeological Investigations at the Yosemite Trails Pack Station, Sierra National Forest, Mariposa County, CA**
Karen G. Miller, USDA Forest Service, Sierra National Forest
- 3:00 8) Tahoe Reach Revisited: the Early Holocene in the Tahoe Sierra**
Sharon A. Waechter, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
William W. Bloomer, Lithic Arts
- 3:15 BREAK**
- 3:30 10) Holocene Landforms and Assessing Archaeological Visibility within Fort Irwin**
Mary. A. Campbell, CSU Sacramento
- 3:45 10) They Had a Lot of Fun There: The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Tennessee Spring**
Lynn Johnson, Epsilon Systems Solutions, Inc.
Allika A. Ruby, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Jerome King, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 4:00 11) An Assessment of Prehistoric Cultural Resources on the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California**
Jim Cassidy, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC
Marie Cottrell, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC
Meg McDonald, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC
John Hale, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC
- 4:15 12) Developing a Regional Perspective from a Site on the Periphery: Two Bunch Palms Village (CA-RIV-1246) and Stone Bead Distribution during the Late Gypsum Period**
John Eddy, California State University, Northridge
- 4:30 END**



MARCH 23, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–5:00 PM

Poster Session 2 – Gateway Foyer, 3:30 – 4:30 pm

Contributed Poster Session 2

Trails Through the Landscape of the Colorado Desert

*Rebecca Apple, EDAW, Inc.
Anamay Melmed, EDAW, Inc.*

Projecting Shaded Artifact Drawings into 3D with GIS.

Joseph R. Arnold, CSU Fullerton.

The Prehistory of the Lower Nacimiento River: A Decade of Archaeological Research at Camp Roberts.

Ethan Bertrando, Cuesta College/California Army National Guard

Cog Stones and Cog Stone Caches at CA-ORA-83, The Cogged Stone Site, Orange County, CA

*Jeffrey S. Couch, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
Joanne S. Couch, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
Nancy A. Desautels Wiley, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.*

Building a New Box

David C. Hanna, Stantec, Inc.

Archaeological Investigations at two sites in Yosemite National Park's Wilderness, North of the Tuolumne River

*Scott R. Jackson, Yosemite National Park
Paul DePascale, Yosemite National Park
David Curtis, Yosemite National Park*

Title Unavailable at Publication

Stephen Kadle

Yosemite Prescribed Burning: An Example of Cooperative Restoration

Jun Kinoshita, Fire Archeologist, Yosemite National Park

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Message in a Bottle: A History of Eureka, California through Glass Bottles

Danielle Lowen, Humboldt State University

René L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

Jamie Roscoe, Center for Indian Community Development, Humboldt State University

Passport in Time: Volunteer Archeology and the Forest Service

Susan Roder, Cleveland National Forest

Fluted Points in California

Al Schwitalla, Pacific Legacy

Michael Rondeau, Rondeau Archaeological

Owens Valley Pit-Hearth Analysis and Comparison with Mojave Desert and Sierra Nevada Mountain Thermal Features

Devin Snyder, UC Davis

Nicole Reich, UC Davis

Jelmer Eerkens, UC Davis

Spatial Analysis of Cultural Resources within the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation

Patricia Tuck, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

San Diego's Recent Past

Collin W. Tuthill, EDAW, Inc.

The Geoarchaeology of the Southeastern Lake Cahuilla Shoreline

Tanya Wahoff, EDAW, Inc.

Jamie Cleland, EDAW, Inc.





MARCH 24, SUNDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

Symposium # 24 (Fir)

Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Chairs: Michael Newland, Society for California Archaeology Northern California Vice-President
Shannon Tushingham, Society for California Archaeology Student Affairs Liaison

Students entering the work force with a college degree often find that they have received little preparation for the outside world. Others decide to apply to graduate school with only a vague idea about the ins and outs of the application process or what universities are looking for. In the first of planned annual symposia, the Society for California Archaeology offers help to students planning their careers by providing informative talks and public forums on the topics of public presentations, graduate school, and the roles and duties of full-time archaeological employment, by experienced professionals in the field.

8:15 1) Get Up and Talk: Presenting Professional Papers in Public Setting
Adrian Praetzellis, Sonoma State University

9:15 BREAK

9:30 2) Get a Job: A Forum on Applying For and Getting a Job in the Field of Archaeology
Michael Newland, Society for California Archaeology Northern California Vice-President
Shannon Tushingham, Society for California Archaeology Student Affairs Liaison

10:30 BREAK

10:45 3) Get to School: A Forum on Applying for and Getting into Graduate School
Michael Newland, Society for California Archaeology Northern California Vice-President
Shannon Tushingham, Society for California Archaeology Student Affairs Liaison

11:45 END

Symposium # 25 (Oak) (continued from Symposium # 12)

A Dialog: Considering California Indian Values and Concerns in CRM Policies and Practices Part 2 – California Indian Views on Respecting Their Ancestors and Traditions

Hosts: SCA Native American Programs Committee and organized by Janet P. Eidsness (SCA NAPC Chair)
Cassandra Hensher (Karuk)
Gabriel Gorbet (Maidu, Greenville Rancheria Tribal Administrator)
Melany Johnson (Maidu, Susanville Rancheria Cultural Resources)
Gregg Castro (Salinan, SA'YYO Associates)
Valentin Lopez (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Chairperson)

8:00 Traditional Blessing by Muweka Ohlone Tribal Elder and Introductions.

MARCH 24, SUNDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

8:15 Talking Point 5: Coroners and Determining Race.

*Alison Galloway (Forensic Anthropologist, UC-Santa Cruz).
Native American Heritage Commission representative.
County Coroner (to be determined).*

Key Questions for Talking Point 5:

1. *What is the role of the Coroner under California Native American burial protection laws?*
2. *What training/experience is required of County Coroners with respect to identifying Native American remains? Do they seek advice where needed for determining Native American remains?*
3. *How can physical anthropologists tell if the remains are Native American or Chinese?*

9:15 Talking Point 6: Tribal Perspectives on DNA Testing.

*John Johnson, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
Ed Ketchum, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Councilman
John Valenzuela, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians Tribal Chair
Donna Yokum, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians Tribal Vice-Chair
Rosemary Cambra, Muweka Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area Chairperson*

Key Questions for Talking Point 6:

1. *What can we archaeologists and Native Americans learn from DNA testing and what is involved in the testing procedures?*
2. *What are some different views among California Indian Tribes today with respect to DNA testing of ancestral remains?*

10:15-10:30 BREAK

10:30 Talking Point 7: Native American Views on Death and Treatment of Ancestral Remains.

*Gabriel Gorbet, Maidu
Valentin Lopez, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Chair
Rosemary Cambra, Muweka Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area Chairperson*

Key Questions for Talking Point 7:

1. *From their particular cultural and historical background, how do California Indians generally view death and the treatment of ancestral remains?*
2. *What are some different points of view about studying human remains among California Indian tribes? What lessons can be learned by archaeologists?*
3. *How can California archaeologists become more sensitive and respectful when examining Native American remains and graves? What should they be aware of and know?*





MARCH 24, SUNDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

11:30 Talking Point 8: Addressing Both Archaeological and Traditional Cultural Site Values in CRM

Dwight Dutschke (Ione Band of Miwok; California OHP)

Helene Rouvier (Wiyot Tribe THPO)

Lalo Franco (Tachi Yokut Tribe Cultural Department Director)

Key Questions for Talking Point 8:

1. *We know that archaeological site values can be mitigated if the sites cannot be preserved in the face of development. What if the same site also has Native American cultural values; how can these significant values be mitigated if they cannot be preserved?*
2. *What are some CRM examples, good and bad?*
3. *How can CRM/archaeologists do a better job addressing and reconciling significant impacts to Native American cultural site values?*

12:30 END/LUNCH

Symposium # 26 (Siskiyou)

Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco: the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

Chairs: Sannie Kenton Osborn, Presidio Trust

Liz N. Clevenger, Presidio Trust

Whether it is the views to the Golden Gate Bridge and Alcatraz, or the histories from Colonial Spain till Cold War collapse, the Presidio is uniquely situated to become an internationally significant cultural heritage site, a public classroom for “K-thru-Gray” education, and a destination for heritage tourism. Focusing on the archaeological site of El Presidio de San Francisco, papers will examine ongoing planning initiatives such as the Anza Esplanade, research programs with international organizations such as US/ICOMOS, and the Presidio’s extensive educational partnership with the University of California at Berkeley.

8:15 1) Interpreting Space: Transforming the Visitor Experience in a National Park

Eric Blind, Presidio Trust / UC Berkeley

8:30 2) Public Outreach at the Presidio of San Francisco

Liz N. Clevenger, Presidio Trust

8:45 3) Education, and the Digital Documentation and Representation of Cultural Heritage

Ruth Tringham, UC Berkeley

**9:00 4) Standards of Practice and Practicing Standards:
Preserving Cultural Heritage, One Bit at a Time.**

Michael Ashley, UC Berkeley.

9:15 BREAK

9:30 5) Archaeology and the Media: Three Films about the Presidio.

Ruth Tringham, UC Berkeley.

Michael Ashley, UC Berkeley.

MARCH 24, SUNDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

- 9:45 6) **An Architectural Interpretation of El Presidio de San Francisco.**
Sannie Kenton Osborn, Presidio Trust.
Aleksandra Vadinska, Bulgaria (Aleksandra will not be attending).
- 10:00 7) **Text-Based Archeography: Material Culture at El Presidio de San Francisco.**
Leo Barker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area – National Park Service.
- 10:15 END

Symposium # 27 (Pine)

Recent Projectile Point Studies in California

Chair: Michael Rondeau

Projectile points continue to play a pivotal role in the temporal placement of archaeological sites and advanced prehistoric studies that cannot proceed without chronological controls. The reporting of progress towards the refinement of projectile point typologies and their chronology has languished. This symposium brings together a collection of recent studies that contribute to filling this gap, help point the way to future studies and suggest ways in which projectile point types may be more reliably applied.

- 8:15 1) **Research Update on the Lost Valley Fluted Point**
George E. Kline, SDSU/SCA
- 8:30 2) **Fluted Points of the Far West, The CalFLUTED Project**
Michael F. Rondeau, Rondeau Archeological
- 8:45 3) **Implications of the Cayton Creek Site (CA-SHA-726/H) Projectile Point Assemblage: Inferring Spatial and Temporal Variability**
Mike Taggart, Pacific Legacy, Inc.
- 9:00 4) **A Brief Summary of Research Regarding the Tulare Lake Limaces**
John W. Dougherty, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
- 9:15 BREAK
- 9:30 5) **A Local Projectile Point Typology and Chronology for the Western Slope of the North-Central Sierra Nevada**
Jeff Rosenthal., Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
- 9:45 6) **Middle and Late Holocene Projectile Point Seriation along the San Francisco Peninsula Coast**
Mark G. Hylkema, California State Parks
- 10:00 END





MARCH 24, SUNDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

Symposium # 28 (Donner)

A Reexamination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California

Chairs: Mark S. Becker, ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Steve Harvey, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton

During the last seven decades, archaeologists have applied over ten different temporal schemes to Coastal Southern California, yet no single scheme has gained wide acceptance. The paucity of data as a basis for some schemes, and disparity in interpretations, all play a role in the ambiguity and disagreements surrounding this issue. In reexamining temporal trends, it is important to refocus on the accumulation of new data that should drive model development, rather than attempting to fit these data into increasingly complex or oversimplified schemes. This symposium will present data collected from a variety of coastal sites ranging from Orange County to the US/Mexico border to reevaluate prehistoric temporal and spatial utilization of this culturally and environmentally complex region.

- 8:15 1) Pots and Plans: Late Prehistoric Land Use and the San Luis Rey Complex**
Andy York, EDAW, Inc.
- 8:30 2) Examining Temporal Change in Coastal San Diego County Through Core-Biface Ratios**
David R. Iversen, ASM Affiliates
- 8:45 3) Myths in Southern California Archaeology: Examining Technological Trends at Coastal Prehistoric Sites**
Mark S. Becker, ASM Affiliates
- 9:00 4) A Synthesis and Interpretation of Radiocarbon Dates Collected From Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton**
Steve Harvey, MCB, Camp Pendleton
- 9:15 END**

MARCH 24, SUNDAY MORNING, 8:00–11:30 AM

Symposium # 29 (Donner)

Additional Papers from Southwestern California

Chair: Henry C. Koerper, Cypress College

10:00 13) Patterns in Stone: Mobility and the Distribution of Locally Important Lithic Material

Andrew R. Pigniolo, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

10:15 14) The Southern California Universe Effigy

Henry C. Koerper, Cypress College

Paul G. Chace, Paul Chace and Associates, Inc.

10:30 15) A Toy Digging Stick Weight from CA-LAN-240

Henry C. Koerper, Cypress College

Sherri Gust, Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.

10:45 16) A Snake Rattle Effigy from CA-LAN-62

Henry C. Koerper, Cypress College

Polly A. Peterson, Statistical Research, Inc.

John G. Douglass, Statistical Research, Inc.

11:00 17) Two Unusual Fish Vertebrae Artifacts from CA-LAN-62: Possible Ring-and-Pin Targets

Henry C. Koerper, Cypress College

Benjamin Vargas, Statistical Research, Inc.

Donn R. Grenda, Statistical Research, Inc.

11:15 END



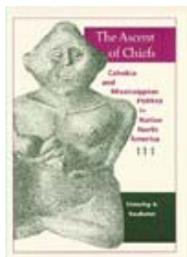
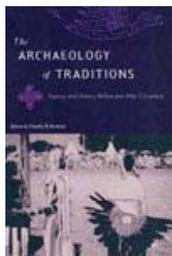


2007 Banquet Speaker Timothy R. Pauketat

Professor Pauketat's research since the 1990s has centered on understanding the relationships between history, agency, and cultural traditions in ancient North America. He has studied the technologies, practices, migrations, and trans-regional patterns of the "Mississippians" and their eastern Plains and Deep Southern neighbors through large-scale village excavations and collections research across the Midwest and Mid-South, with particular emphasis on the American Indian city of Cahokia. His approach is simultaneously historical and comparative, and theoretical and methodological. He is the author or editor of several recent volumes on tradition, North American archaeology, and the Mississippian world, including the recently completed *Chiefdoms and Other Archaeological Delusions* (AltaMira, 2007), and *Cahokia and the Big Bang of Ancient North America* (Viking-Penguin, in press).

Talk about Politics and Religion! How Ancient Cahokia "Civilized" Eastern North America

Recent discoveries around pre-Columbian North America's only city, Cahokia, have breathed new life into the study of some all-too-familiar topics: politics, religion, peace, violence, and migration. A thousand years ago in the Mississippi valley, some key events—perhaps including a supernova and Mesoamerican contact—sparked the construction of this new city. The most recent discoveries, along with a look back at those of years past, suggest that Cahokians "buried the hatchet" with local people, sacrificed captives, spread "peace" across the Mississippi valley, and proselytized eastern North America. North America would never be the same.



Pauketat's Books:

2001 (editor) The Archaeology of Traditions: Agency and History Before and After Columbus. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

1997 (co-editor with T. Emerson) Cahokia: Domination and Ideology in the Mississippian World. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

1994 The Ascent of Chiefs: Cahokia and Mississippian Politics in Native North America. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

1992 (co-editor with A. Barker) Lords of the Southeast: Social Inequality and the Native Elites of Southeastern North America. Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association 3. Washington D.C.



SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY
41ST ANNUAL MEETING: CITY OF SAN JOSÉ
MARCH 22 – 25, 2007

PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS



Ein Tanz der Indianer in der Mission in St. José in Neu-Californien

Ohlone Dancers at Mission San Jose.
George H. Von Langsdorff 1806 (published 1814).
Courtesy of Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.



Aceves, Patricia; Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Beyond the Site Concept: Landscape Archaeology in the Bahía de los Angeles-San Borja Region of Baja California's Central Desert

Symposium # 13, 11:00 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

In recent years, the concept of the "site" as a unit of archaeological analysis has been discussed. The perspective of landscape archaeology makes it possible to go beyond these limitations, basing itself on a spatial scale that integrates cultural and biophysical variables in systems of analysis of land use. We describe the application of this perspective to the study of archaeological and historical landscapes in the region of Bahía de los Angeles-San Borja on the Baja California peninsula.

Ainis, Amira F.; Humboldt State University

Anderson, Jessica E.; Humboldt State University

Davis, Troy W.; Humboldt State University

Marty, Johanna V.; Humboldt State University

Salisbury, Melinda; Humboldt State University

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University

What's on the Menu? Ritual vs. Daily Food Consumption at a Late Pre-Contact Village on San Nicolas Island, California

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30-4:30 PM

This poster presents preliminary analysis of faunal remains from two features at CA-SNI-25. The site, a large indigenous village located on the upper plateau of the island, was occupied between AD 1200 and European contact. One feature represents a discrete basket load deposit directly on top of a living surface, while the other is a pit associated with ceremonial activities possibly representing ritual feasting. This poster presents basic zooarchaeological and taphonomic descriptions and examines differences in daily food consumption and ritual feasting within the context of village life.

Alcock, Gwyn; Caltrans, San Bernardino

Forty Centuries (and More) Look upon Us

Symposium # 10, 1:00 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

Archaeologists act as intermediaries among the past, present, and future and we acknowledge our various responsibilities to these different constituencies. Poorly provenienced collections, however, challenge us both as scientists and custodians. This paper introduces issues surrounding the use of limited-provenience collections by modern researchers.

Allen, Rebecca; Past Forward, Inc.

Santa Clara University's Historical and Archaeological Riches

Symposium # 9; 1:00 PM; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

The area now known as Santa Clara University has been home to prehistoric Native Americans, Ohlone, Yokuts, Spanish, Mexican, Chinese, Italian, Anglo, Italian, and German Americans. The campus has also hosted students and professors since 1851. This overview presents a whirlwind history, and then discusses our efforts to keep up with Santa Clara University as they are in the midst of a very aggressive building and renovation program.

Allen, Rebecca; Past Forward, Inc.

Yu, Connie Young; Author of Chinatown San Jose, USA

The Chinese American Immigrant Experience in San Jose

Plenary, 8:30 PM; Right outside the Door is a Timeless Gift to the Public: Some Examples of Archaeological and Historical Research in the Vicinity of our Meeting Site

Chinese immigrants to California began settling in San Jose, near the present location of the Doubletree Hotel, as early as 1851. Their labor and industry helped develop Santa Clara Valley, but they faced hostility, prejudice, ignorance and arson. Excluded and isolated in a strange new land, they relied on their traditions and culture for survival. Over three decades, San Jose's Chinese community constructed (and rebuilt) no less than four Chinatowns. They were determined to stay, and they were determined to succeed. We tell their story from historical archaeological and anthropological perspectives.

Allen, Rebecca; Past/Forward, Inc.

Hylkema, Linda; Santa Clara University

Blount, Clinton; Albion Environmental, Inc.

Discussants: Where Do We Go From Here?

Symposium # 9; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

Santa Clara University's program of constructing new buildings and renovating older facilities continues. Our challenge ahead is to interpret and present our findings to the archaeological community, the general public, and continue with our historical and archaeological explorations. We present some of our ideas for accomplishing this, and invite questions from the audience.



Anderson, Jessica E.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Ainis, Amira F.)

Andrushko, V.A.; UCSB, (junior author; see Bellifemine, V.)

Apple, Rebecca; EDAW, Inc.

Melmed, Anamay; EDAW, Inc.

Trails Through the Landscape of the Colorado Desert

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Ongoing studies of travel routes in the Colorado Desert in southeastern California indicate that an extensive system of prehistoric trails still exists in this area. Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis is being used to develop a model that to help predict travel corridors where only segments of trails have been identified. To achieve this goal, potential routes based on geographic factors are mapped and then a field team checks the accuracy of the predicted alignments.

Archer, Gavin; Stantec

The Tomato Springs Archaeological Landscape

Symposium # 16, 8:00 AM; General Session Southwestern California

The Tomato Springs archaeological landscape (TSAL) includes numerous prehistoric Native American occupation sites dated within a span of more than 7,000 years. The TSAL is strategically located in the southern Los Angeles Basin at the ecological interface of the Tustin Plain and the Lomas de Santiago. It has been the subject of recent and extensive preservation efforts and data recovery excavations. Methods used in the investigations, including systematic temporal component and activity area identification, will be explained. Highlights of the initial results, including Milling Stone architectural remains, long-term subsistence focus on plant resources, and obsidian and jasper in the artifact assemblage, will be presented.

Armstrong, Mathew; URS Corporation

A Suggested Regional Research Agenda for Inland Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties

Symposium # 18, 2:30 PM; Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California

Attempts to synthesize data on the inland-dwelling Chumash peoples of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties has suffered from a variety of problems including a lack of data regarding archaeological sites in the interior, varied recovery and reporting methods leading to a lack of comparable data between sites, limited publication of papers on the interior, and a lack of widely-agreed upon research goals. This paper presents suggested research goals and practices for the interior that will allow not only synthesis of data, but also allow comparisons to adjacent regions and a more synthetic approach to Chumash prehistory.

Armstrong, Mathew; URS Corporation, (junior author; see Robinson, David W.)

Arnold, Joseph R.; CSU Fullerton

Projecting Shaded Artifact Drawings into 3D with GIS

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Shaded drawings of artifacts and other archaeological features can easily be projected into a three-dimensional surface using simple GIS techniques. This paper illustrates how an object's shading in a black and white drawing can be used to determine its 3D contours, and how using an automated model in ESRI's ArcGIS software can expedite the process, and make it user-friendly. This can greatly aid the visualization of small-scale spatial relationships in archaeological deposits, and realistically place artifacts and features in context with the rest of a site.

Ashley, Michael; University of California, Berkeley

Standards of Practice and Practicing Standards: Preserving Cultural Heritage, One Bit at a Time

Symposium # 26, 9:00 AM; Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco – the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

This paper will take a holistic approach to comprehensive workflows that integrate best practices of standards in digital preservation with the diverse standards of practice for documenting cultural heritage sites. This is a topic of exceptional interest internationally as we all deal with the deluge of digital content and long-term digital preservation concerns. Three key areas will be discussed: 1) Decision-making principles for digital informatics in cultural heritage preservation; 2) Frameworks for defining the digital universe of technologies/practices already in use in heritage; 3) Empirical provenance and 'process history' for documenting the decision-steps in archaeological fieldwork and digital informatics.

Ashley, Michael; UC Berkeley, (junior author; see Tringham, Ruth)

Backes, Clarus J. Jr.; Program in Archaeological Science, California State University Long Beach

Chemical Characterization of Rock Art Pigments by LA-ICP-MS

Symposium # 14, 10:00 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

Laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) shows considerable promise as a minimally invasive technique for chemical characterization of rock art pigments. LA-ICP-MS offers high sensitivity to trace elements, requires only a small amount of sample with minimal sample preparation, and allows pigment to be differentiated from host rock to a degree not possible with other characterization methods. Analyses of paint samples taken directly from pictograph panels at Little Lake and of raw pigments previously recovered from excavations at the Stahl Site demonstrate the utility of LA-ICP-MS for making intra- and inter-site comparisons of pigment compositions.

Bailey, James; Bureau of Reclamation, (junior author; see Welch, Patrick)

Barker, Leo; Golden Gate National Recreation Area – National Park Service

Text-Based Archeography: Material Culture at El Presidio de San Francisco

Symposium # 26, 10:00 AM; Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco – the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

Reconstructing a colonial community like the Presidio of San Francisco requires text-based analyses as well as archeologically derived collections and data. Survey and excavation into the primary documentary records of El Presidio has begun in an effort to construct a more complete social and material history of this frontier community, and to better ground archeological interpretations. A text-based image of El Presidio material culture is compared to its archeological record and to that of the Presidio of Santa Barbara.

Bartelle, Barney; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Vellanoweth, René L.)

Berryman, Stanley

Discussant

Symposium # 28 A Reexamination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California

Bartelink, Eric; California State University, Chico

Sex Differences in Dental Health and Diet in Prehistoric San Francisco Bay and the Lower Sacramento Valley

Symposium # 3, 11:00 AM; A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory.

I examine sex differences in dental health and diet in prehistoric groups from San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento Valley (ca. 4500-200 B.P.). I then examine temporal differences between the sexes to address evidence for changing sexual division of labor practices. Interregional comparisons indicate that dental caries and alveolar abscesses were much more common among groups from the Valley compared to the Bay, a finding supported by previous stable isotope research. Sex differences are statistically significant in the Bay and Valley for all time periods examined, and indicate that males and females consumed diets that varied in their carcinogenic properties.

Bartelink, Eric J.; CSU Chico

Late Holocene Dietary Change in San Francisco Bay: Stable Isotope Evidence for an Increase in Diet Breadth

Symposium # 2, 8:15 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

In this presentation, I use evidence from stable isotope analysis to evaluate changes in diet breadth during the late Holocene (4500-200 B.P.) in San Francisco Bay. Research over the last two decades in the region has documented substantial changes in archaeofaunal and archaeobotanical assemblages, which are thought to reflect an increase in diet breadth through time. Using data from stable carbon isotopes of human bone collagen and bone apatite, I evaluate changes in the proportions of marine versus terrestrial dietary proteins and carbohydrates consumed during the late Holocene in San Francisco Bay.

Basgall, Mark E.; CSU, Sacramento

Jurich, Denise M.; CSU, Sacramento

Preliminary Observations on Archaeological Investigations at CA-NAP-189/H

Symposium # 15, 9:00 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Ongoing studies at CA-NAP-189/H, along Huichica Creek in southern Napa County, are discussed. Data recovery excavations at this site document a deeply stratified open-air deposit that was occupied intensively for the last 5000 years. Lacking detailed results of many in-progress analytical studies, the paper focuses on issues of site structure and chronology, the general content of cultural assemblages (artifacts, ecofacts, and features) associated with the different components, and the range of regional research topics the project data can ultimately examine.

Basgall, Mark E.; CSU, Sacramento

Pierce, Wendy; CSU, Sacramento

Between the Ocean and Bay: Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations on the Marin Peninsula

Symposium # 15, 8:15; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Archaeological excavations at nine sites in northern Marin County disclosed an 8000 year record of occupation. This paper reviews key results of the study, which documents important shifts in the overall intensity of land-use, relative reliance on local habitats, structure of extractive technologies, and patterns of regional interaction. Late Holocene intensification trends observed in nearby areas seem to have been dampened on the Marin peninsula, where resident populations were working local environments exhaustively for several millennia at least.

Basgall, Mark E.; CSU, Sacramento, (junior author; see Jurich, Denise M.)

Baxter, R. Scott; Past Forward, Inc.

Santa Clara's German Neighborhood

Symposium # 9, 2:45 PM; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

During the 19th century Santa Clara was home to a substantial German immigrant population. Many of these new arrivals clustered together in a neighborhood near Santa Clara University. As the University has expanded it has begun to impact portions of this historic neighborhood. Recent archaeological excavations have encountered numerous features related to Santa Clara's historic German neighborhood. Although analysis is ongoing, the material recovered from these features provides some insight into the lives of Santa Clara's ethnic German community.

Bayham, Frank E.; Department of Anthropology, CSU-Chico, (junior author; see Grimstead, Deanna N.)

Beck, Kelly R.; University of Utah

The Molecular Genetics of Prey Choice: Using Ancient DNA to Infer Prehistoric Population Histories

Symposium # 2, 8:30 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

Zooarchaeologists interested in the complex relationships between prehistoric hunters and their prey routinely work to develop detailed population histories of exploited taxa. Recently, the development of such histories has become critical to debate focusing on the specific currency driving prehistoric large-game hunting. Commonly, such histories are inferred from relative abundance indexes. Relative abundance indexes, however, are sensitive to a number of archaeologically common problems and are indirect proxies for prey population histories. Fortunately, animals maintain a molecular record of their histories. Ancient DNA methods, coupled with theoretical insight from population genetics, provide access this record and offer a more direct measure of prehistoric prey population history. This paper outlines an emerging ancient DNA research program designed to assess such histories for select pinniped taxa along the North American Pacific Coast.

Becker, Mark S.; ASM Affiliates

Myths in Southern California Archaeology: Examining Technological Trends at Coastal Prehistoric Sites

Symposium # 28, 8:45 AM; A Reexamination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California

It is commonly assumed that certain technological shifts occurred between the early and late Holocene prehistoric cultures in coastal southern California. For example, the Early Archaic Period supposedly contains large bifaces and large flake tools, especially compared to the Late Prehistoric Period. A comparison of coastal archaeological sites from the US-Mexican Border to Santa Barbara County, including some Channel Island data, shows this ideal is highly problematic. Instead, spatial patterning shows pronounced technological difference between coastal littoral and coastal inland sites. However, this patterning is probably related to functional variation more so than temporal trends.

Bellifemine, V.; Archeo-tec, Inc.

Andrushko, V.A.; UCSB

Engberg, A.; Archeo-tec, Inc.

Pastron, A.; Archeo-tec, Inc.

Demographic Analysis of Burials from CA-CCO-235: Possible Causes for an Overrepresentation of Infants

Symposium # 3, 9:15 AM; A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory

Demographic analysis of a Late Period Bay Miwok burial site in Contra Costa County has revealed an overrepresentation of juveniles, constituting 40% of the sample. The application of specific aging techniques indicates that the majority of these individuals died during the first six months of life. Bioarchaeological analysis is applied to explore possible causes for the skewed age distribution, while mortuary analysis is used to document differential treatment based on age and status. These results are compared to other Late Period Central California sites to gain a comprehensive understanding of health and cultural behavior evidenced at these sites.





Berrocal, María Cruz; University of California, Berkeley

Levantine Rock Art in Historical Context: the Neolithisation Process in the Iberian Peninsula

Symposium # 5, 10:15 AM; Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology

Levantine rock art of the Iberian Peninsula, is considered to be Mesolithic, but certain archaeological indicators provide new arguments placing it in the Early Neolithic. This chronological framework allows us to understand Levantine rock art as an independent source of information for defining the historical context of the Neolithisation of Iberia. The rock art homogeneity contrasts with settlement data, whose differences have been usually interpreted in terms of cultural or chronological variability. If we consider rock art as a key aspect within social landscapes, however, differences among settlements could be observed as functional. Consequently, rock art must be treated as a key factor in understanding this historical process.

Bertrando, Ethan; Cuesta College/California Army National Guard

The Prehistory of the Lower Nacimiento River: A Decade of Archaeological Research at Camp Roberts

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Driven by NHPA mandates, Camp Roberts began addressing archaeological resources in 1987. Ten years later, the California Army National Guard hired its first archaeologist to manage its diverse cultural resources. When Camp Roberts began these studies, nothing was known archaeologically about the prehistory of this region of California. Today, over thirty archaeological sites have been excavated revealing a rich prehistory for the region. This poster presents an overview of the archaeological research at Camp Roberts and what it has contributed to our understanding of California prehistory.

Bettinger, Robert L.; University of California, Davis

Foraging Theory

Symposium # 2, 8:00 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

As the papers contributed to this symposium have made clear, when archaeologists say “behavioral ecology” they mean “foraging theory” - theories that explain what hunters and gatherers achieve by hunting and gathering. Optimal foraging theory, costly signaling theory, and what might be called resource conservation/depression theory, which approaches the matter from quite different directions, have undoubtedly revolutionized how we think about foraging, but not necessarily our command of archaeological data that speak to foraging. Failure to bridge this divide seems mainly due to insufficient command of theory and its implications for archaeological data.

Blind, Eric; Presidio Trust / UC Berkeley

Interpreting Space: Transforming the Visitor Experience in a National Park

Symposium # 26, 8:15 AM; Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco – the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

In the “Heart of the Presidio” lies the Main Post, an area with over two centuries of military history etched in the landscape. This area is the focus of an ambitious vision to transform the visitor experience. A wide pedestrian promenade called the Anza Esplanade will be the interpretive hub and serve to connect terraces that incorporate new venues for historical interpretation, special events, and public art. Despite the multimillion dollar investment in landscaping, the enduring value of the effort will be measured by the potency of the message – history writ large.

Blind, Heather; Pacific Legacy Inc.

Laundresses and the U.S. Army

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

In the summer of 2005, five privies were discovered at the Main Post in the Presidio of San Francisco. The privies are thought to be associated with the post’s laundresses, a group of women whose role in the U.S. Army during the 19th century has been difficult to interpret. The laundresses constituted the only female camp followers to receive official recognition from the military authorities. Through the material remains we attempt to examine aspects of daily life, gender, and economics.

Bloomer, William; California State Parks

Jaffke, Denise; California State Parks

A High Sierran Nexus: Hot Obsidian Data from Donner Memorial State Park

Symposium # 1; 10:50 AM; Contributions to California’s Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

Recent archaeological excavations at CA-NEV-13/H in Donner Memorial State Park were conducted for research and management. Although this site is listed on the NRHP for its association with the Donner Party, recent prehistoric investigations show the Donner site was a primary nexus for California and Great Basin interaction. Importantly, obsidian studies data point to a distinctive Early Archaic link to Northeastern California and Northwestern Nevada not represented at major sites in the Tahoe Sierra.



Bloomer, William W.; Lithic Arts, (junior author; see Waechter, Sharon A.)

Blount, Clinton; Albion Environmental, Inc.

Recent Mission Era Findings at Santa Clara University

Symposium # 9, 2:15; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

Excavations occurred in fall 2005 at the location of the new Leavey School of Business on the SCU campus. Archaeologists encountered a Native American house pit that dates to the Mission era. Paintings and descriptions from the Mission period had always suggested that neophytes lived in their native house forms surrounding the mission, as well as in new adobe residential buildings, but this is the first native house form archaeologically documented. Deep pits that were likely for food storage were also discovered, and more pits were documented during spring 2006 excavations at the new Jesuit Residence Center.

Blount, Clinton; Albion Environmental, Inc., (junior author; see Allen, Rebecca)

Bowen, Thomas; California State University, Fresno

The Midriff Islands In Regional Perspective

Symposium # 13, 10:45 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

Until recently, the peninsular-side islands in the Midriff region of the Gulf of California (between latitudes 28 and 30 degrees) were archaeologically unknown. Basic archaeological exploration conducted since 2004 is now beginning to document the indigenous occupation of these islands. This paper summarizes the archaeological record known so far and considers how it bears on four broader questions: 1) how the islands were utilized by indigenous peoples, 2) the possible role of indigenous peoples in shaping modern island ecosystems, 3) possible trans-Gulf contacts between Seri Indians from Sonora and the peninsular Cochimi, and 4) prospects for and threats to future archaeological research.

Boxt, Matthew; California State University, Northridge, (junior author; see Raab, L. Mark)

Breschini, Gary S.; Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

Haversat, Trudy; Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

Archaeological Investigations at CA-MNT-831, Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California

Symposium # 21, 3:45 PM; An Offramp on the Kelp Highway

This paper describes archaeological investigations at CA-MNT-831, currently the oldest documented site on the Monterey Peninsula. We discuss:

- An unusual artifact type, which we call faceted handstones.
- Protein residue analysis of faceted handstones, pitted stones, and soil.
- Results of stable isotope and faunal analyses, which suggests a diet heavy in marine organisms.
- Extensive radiocarbon dating.
- Results of mtDNA analysis from four burials.
- An mtDNA lineage extending nearly 5300 years—from our earliest dated burial to our Most Likely Descendant.

This information supports both an early migration along the Pacific Coast using watercraft and the Utian expansion.

Breschini, Gary S.; Archaeological Consulting, Inc., (junior author; see Haversat, Trudy)

Broughton, Jack

Discussant

Symposium # 2, 11:15 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology.

Brown, Ana G.; Humboldt State University

Jackson, Reid C.; Humboldt State University

Reimer, Erin R.; Humboldt State University

Kendig, William E.; Humboldt State University

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University

Bone Artifacts Reveal Domestic and Ceremonial Activities on San Nicolas Island, California

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

This poster focuses on the distribution of bone artifacts within a village (CA-SNI-25) on San Nicolas Island. The site, occupied between AD 1200 and European contact, contains many features including hearths, house floors, and midden deposits. We examine the bone artifacts to understand the activities that took place at the site. Preliminary results suggest bone artifacts were used in domestic and ceremonial activities, including hunting, food processing, and tool making. Gaming pieces, ornaments, and other decorative items were also found. The diversity of bone artifacts suggests that the people of San Nicolas Island used bone in a variety of ways.

Brown, Jim, III; Elem Pomo, (junior author; see Parker, John)

Bryne, Stephen C.; Caltrans District 04

Shellmound Occupation in the South San Francisco Bay Area — The Ynigo Mound in Historical Context

Symposium # 11, 8:30 AM; General Session Central California

The Ynigo Mound (CA-SCL-12/H) is one of the few remaining prehistoric shellmounds along the southern edge of San Francisco Bay. The site also falls within Rancho Posolmi which was granted to Ohlone Native American Lope Ynigo in 1844. Ynigo was one of a handful of Native Americans to receive a Mexican land grant, and is a well-known historical figure. Despite being set in a modern urban setting, portions of the mound remain preserved at the junction of two major freeways. We review the site's unique history, summarize prior archaeological investigations, and place the site within the broader context of South Bay area shellmounds.

Burks, Jarrod; Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.

Integrating Geophysical Survey with Traditional CRM and Academic Archaeology: Five Years of Success in Ohio

Symposium # 14, 8:30 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

Archaeologists pride themselves in being clever about finding new and better ways to do things. We borrow tools, techniques, and even theory from all kinds of disciplines. Take geophysical prospecting, for example. In 1938 a geophysical survey was performed for the first time on an archaeology site in the U.S. Since then, the computerization of the world has made geophysical instruments fast and relatively cheap and many hundreds of surveys have been performed. However, this marriage between geophysics and archaeology is still an uncertain one in this country. While geophysical surveys are becoming more accepted as standard archaeological practice, they are not ubiquitous, especially in CRM contexts. Over the last 5 years I have used geophysics on nearly 100 projects, most in CRM contexts-with some DOT projects. Through trial and error I have found that the best geophysical surveys are those that are integrated with other archaeological datasets, such as artifact distributional data, and at least limited ground truthing of the geophysical anomalies. As an integrated package, geophysical survey and traditional archaeology provide a powerful range of tools for conducting cost effective CRM-type site assessments. In this paper I present the techniques I have developed in Ohio and show a range of results, from small, Middle Archaic hunter-gatherer sites to large Hopewell earthworks and historic sites.

Burns, Gregory R.; California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
 Cowie, Laura C. S.; California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
 Gilbert, Rebecca H.; California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
 Staley, K. Naoma; California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Saving Ozymandias: Preservation and Community at Llano del Rio Socialist Colony

Symposium # 16, 9:00 AM; General Session Southwestern California

Van Bueren (2006) has recently documented the Llano del Rio Socialist Colony (1914 - 1918), located in the Antelope Valley East of Palmdale. Extant remains - including a silo, cistern, foundations, irrigation channels, water tank bases, lime kilns, and surface artifacts - reflect experimental residential patterns and economic activities. In this paper, we further document the colony and illustrate site degradation due to vandalism, looting, and OHV activity. Without attention to preservation and community-level involvement, Llano del Rio's ruins will rapidly lose archaeological integrity.

Burton, Margie; San Diego Archaeological Center

Using Pottery Collections with Limited Provenience to Explore Precontact Ceramic Traditions: An Example from the Anza-Borrego Desert

Symposium # 10, 2:45 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

Pottery collections from defined geographic regions can be used to explore questions related to precontact ceramic traditions even without site-specific provenience. As an example, this paper presents the results of typological analysis of a surface collection of buffware pottery sherds from the Anza-Borrego desert. Correlation of typological attribute data is used to reexamine previous classification schemes for regional precontact ceramics. Type frequencies are compared to a published site assemblage to identify possible biases in the data set. The results suggest that the research potential of archaeological collections with limited provenience should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Camp, Amanda; CSU, Bakersfield

Willis, Chad; CSU, Bakersfield

The Preliminary Results of the 2006 Archeological Investigations At Bead Hill (CA-KER-450), Kern County, California

Symposium # 11, 9:00 AM; General Session Central California

This paper presents results of test excavations at the Bead Hill site (CA-KER-450), located on the ancient shoreline of Buena Vista Lake, in southwestern Kern County. The assemblage discussed here was recovered from the excavation conducted during the spring of 2006 by the archaeological field class at California State University Bakersfield. It includes an analysis of test units 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Thousands of Olivella shell beads have been found at this location by looters. Despite the many disturbances, many artifacts have been recovered from levels reaching a depth of 130 cm.



Campbell, Mary. A.; CSU Sacramento

Holocene Landforms and Assessing Archaeological Visibility within Fort Irwin

Symposium # 23, 3:30 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

This paper focuses on the extent at which the modern landscape reflects that of the past, by addressing landforms and their relationship to the structure of the archaeological record. Through geomorphological mapping, the correlation of known archaeology with mapped landforms, and a critical review of the remnant structure of the archaeological record, this paper quantifies Holocene landforms and assesses archaeological visibility within Fort Irwin. Considering that certain age land surfaces are underrepresented, this paper addresses assumptions regarding the apparentness of the archaeological record and ultimately the understanding of prehistoric settlement profiles, which may be biased by an underrepresented record.

Campbell, Michelle A.; Humboldt State University

NAGPRA In Action: Sacred Items returned to Hoopa Valley

Symposium # 17, 3:30 PM; General Session Northern California

In this paper I provide an example of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in action. The Hoopa Valley Tribe submitted a request to the Peabody Museum at Harvard for return of sacred objects that were collected almost 100 years ago and used in traditional ceremonies. A total of 36 items out of 52 requested were returned. Included among these were a deer-claw necklace, a Jump Dance basket, and wood-pecker scalp head bands. The return of these objects to the Hupa represents a commingling of past and present, where my ancestors and my family are once again reunited.

Cannon, Amanda C.; Statistical Research Inc., (junior author; see Villalba, Michelle)
Cannon, Amanda; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Vellanoweth, René L.)

Cannon Mike; CSU Long Beach

When Should We Expect to See Hunting as Mating Effort?

Symposium # 2, 9:00 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

Some have noted that hunting by males may represent a strategy of "showing off" rather than a strategy of "maximizing efficiency". Others have observed that this insight is limited by insufficient theory for predicting when men should pursue one strategy instead of the other. This paper attempts to develop such theory by casting the issue in terms of the tradeoff between mating effort and parenting effort, and by discussing conditions under which males benefit by investing more in one area than the other. Testing predictions derived from this framework can help resolve current debates in California and Great Basin prehistory.

Cardenas, Gloriella; Stantec Consultants, Inc.

**Site Structure and Function of Hunter Gatherer Communities of the Tomato Springs
Region: A Look at Groundstone Artifacts**

Symposium # 16, 8:15 AM; General Session Southwestern California

The Tomato Springs Landscape is comprised of hunter gatherer communities which occupied the area on a fairly continuous basis from 3000BCE until the time of Spanish discovery. The types of communities found in the sites studied, whether seasonal camps or permanent villages have left their mark on the landscape and the artifact assemblages give evidence to the site structure as well as the activities performed therein. This talk presents the groundstone findings of CA-ORA-650 in Coastal Southern California

Carpenter, Kim; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Rosenthal, Jeff; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

**To Forage or Collect? How the Distribution of Resources Impacts Decisions to Travel
or Stay Put**

Symposium # 22, 3:00 PM; More than just a meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

For the last several decades, animal remains from archaeological sites have been used to address a variety of issues that extend beyond the simple question: "what did people eat?" Notable examples include research into human impacts on regional vertebrate populations and issues related to social status and the garnering of prestige. In this paper, we continue this tradition through an examination of how the suite of available animals in an area and their seasonal migration patterns may have impacted human settlement and mobility. Citing examples drawn from the Great Central Valley and the adjacent west-slope of the Sierra Nevada, we further examine the consequences of such decisions on both human and animal populations.

Carpenter, Kim; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
 Hildebrandt, William; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
 McGuire, Kelly; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Modeling Return Rates for Logistical Hunting in Upland Areas

Symposium # 2, 9:30 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

This paper reviews existing efforts to model logistical hunting in Great Basin upland settings, and considers the implications of new ethnographic data indicating that post encounter pursuit costs are typically under-estimated by these constructs. We then evaluate these relationships by presenting a series of alternative models, and testing them with archaeofaunal data from a transect extending from the Owens Valley into the Inyo-White Mountains. The results of this study indicate that caloric return rates do not always predict the presence of logistical hunting, emphasizing the need for objective hypothesis testing, and recognizing that variable forms of currency probably influenced foraging behavior.

Carpenter, Tim; ArchaeoMetrics, Inc.

Faunal Remains from CA-SHA-1043/H: A Resource-Rich Locality

Symposium # 8, 1:30 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

Many archaeological sites located along the Sacramento River show an increased use of low-ranked resources through time. Some have suggested that this reflects resource intensification driven by the overexploitation of preferred taxa, while others have argued that changing technologies are responsible for the shift. Faunal remains from the CA-SHA-1043/H site show a completely different pattern than those in the broader region. Here, the Shasta Complex (Post 1,000 B.P.) assemblage is dominated by artiodactyls and large fish (salmon and steelhead). In this paper, we discuss the different trends and what they may suggest about local adaptations.

Cartier, Robert R.; Archaeological Resource Management, Inc.

Prehistoric Population in the Santa Clara Valley

Symposium # 11, 8:15 AM; General Session Central California

The population of Native Americans in the Santa Clara Valley appears, based on current archaeological data, to have varied greatly during the last 5000 years. By examining the frequency of dated deposits, a rough estimate can be made of the relative changes in population for the Santa Clara Valley and the overall region associated with the Ohlone Peoples. Data from the Guadalupe Corridor Project provide an initial understanding of deposit frequency on the valley floor, and the Middle Period clearly is a time of much larger population than has been heretofore estimated in the literature.

Cassidy, Jim; Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC
 Cottrell, Marie; Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC
 McDonald, Meg; Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC
 Hale, John; Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC

An Assessment of Prehistoric Cultural Resources on the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California

Symposium # 23, 4:00 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

The Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center is located in the southern Mojave Desert and occupies an area of almost 600,000 acres, between Fort Irwin and Joshua Tree National Monument. To date, the Cultural Resources Program has inventoried 221,584 (37%) of those acres and identified over 1,800 archaeological sites. Sites evidence a wide array of behavioral activities, including logistic work stations, camp sites, seasonal residences, lithic prospects, quarries and segregated reduction loci, as well as numerous rock art locations. These date from the Lake Mojave through the proto-historic periods. This paper will provide an overview of the archaeological resources found on the base.

Chace, Paul G.; Paul Chace and Associates, Inc., (junior author; see Koerper, Henry C.)

Chartkoff, Joe; Michigan State University

Late Period Settlement Patterns and their Relationship to Resource Extraction in Middle Klamath River Area Habitats

Symposium # 17, 1:00 PM; General Session Northern California

Along the Klamath River there are some modest but significant variations in settlement patterns associated with different peoples whose traditional territories lay in the region. Explaining why such variations occurred is one objective of archaeological research. The Middle Klamath area, traditional home of the Karuk people, seems to reflect more settlement concentration along the river and less occurrence of seasonal, temporary or special-function sites in surrounding highlands than has been found in either the upstream (Shastan) or downstream (Yurok) parts of the river system. This paper examines some relevant hypotheses, from adaptive strategies to differential research.



Christenson, Lynne Newell
Mouriquand, Leslie J.; County of Riverside

Protection of Cultural Resources in California

Symposium # 19, 2:45 PM; Affecting Change in California Archaeology: SHRC Archaeology Committee Position Papers

Archaeological site protection in California is fraught with problems resulting in relatively few sites actually being protected. While vandals, collectors, bad archaeology, and natural forces claim many sites, there are opportunities at the state and local levels of government that we can promote and participate in to help increase site protection. This paper takes a look at the current situation, the ideal situation, and some solutions that can bridge the gap.

Ciolek-Torrello, Richard; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Douglass, John G.)

Ciolek-Torrello, Richard; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Van Galder, Sarah)

Cleland, Jamie; EDAW, Inc.

The Application of Archaeological Monitoring as a Mitigation Measure

Symposium # 4, 9:00 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

Whether archaeological monitoring is cheap and effective or expensive and ineffective may depend on the context of the project and the types of buried resources being considered. Project scale and physical constraints are clearly important factors to be considered, as are the fragility and visibility of the resources that might be discovered. The papers in this symposium will also show that the quality of prefield research can be a critical factor in evaluating any proposed use of archaeological monitoring as a mitigation measure, but even given very detailed prefield investigations, monitoring can be an appropriate safety valve.

Cleland, Jamie; EDAW, Inc., (junior author; see Wahoff, Tanya)

Cleland, Jamie; EDAW, Inc., (junior author; see Willey, Lorraine M.)

Clevenger, Liz N.; Presidio Trust

Public Outreach at the Presidio of San Francisco

Symposium # 26, 8:30 AM; Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco – the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

From its earliest inception, archaeological investigation at the Presidio of San Francisco has included a strong public outreach component. The Presidio's unique setting – an urban national park – allows archaeologists to engage with multitudinous audiences from the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond, from inner city school classes to special interest groups to international visitors. This paper discusses our diverse audiences and the variety of formats we use in interacting with the public. In conclusion, it outlines future directions for the public outreach archaeology programs at the Presidio of San Francisco, including plans for new, curriculum-based education programming.

Codding, Brian F.; Stanford University, (junior author; see Jones, Terry L.)

Cohen, David Reed; University of California, Berkeley
Cuthrell, Rob; University of California, Berkeley
Flexner, James; University of California, Berkeley
Morgan, Colleen; University of California, Berkeley
Panich, Lee; University of California Berkeley

Live From San Quentin: Non-traditional Venues for Public Outreach in California

Symposium # 11, 11:00 AM; General Session Central California

Archaeologists are increasingly recognizing the importance of engaging with multiple publics, however the potential for such opportunities has largely remained unrealized. The Prison University Project (www.prisonuniversityproject.org) represents a unique opportunity to engage with alternative audiences, inmates at San Quentin State Prison, and teaching in this environment encourages a reorientation of archaeological public outreach goals. In this paper, we consider the challenges of teaching to such non-traditional audiences as well as the potentials of incorporating archaeology into existing educational programs.

Collett, Russell O.; RECON Environmental, Inc., (junior author; see Shultz, Richard D.)



Commendador-Dudgeon, Amy; California State University, Long Beach

Magnetometry in Sand Dune Environments: A Case Study at Two Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Indio, California

Symposium 14, 9:30 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

Geophysical prospection provides significant advantages for archaeological fieldwork by allowing investigators to develop and test hypotheses about subsurface structure. Geophysical techniques are important tools for describing the subsurface record prior to, and sometimes in lieu of, subsurface testing. Rather than relying on the traditional excavation of random sampling units, geophysical surveys refine sampling strategies by providing locational information on subsurface anomalies and areas of potential cultural activity. However, the effectiveness of geophysical methods varies depending on particular environmental contexts. This paper presents a case study evaluating magnetometry in sand dune environments at two prehistoric archaeological sites in Indio, California.

Cottrell, Marie; Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC, (junior author; see Cassidy, Jim)

Couch, Jeffrey S.; Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Couch, Joanne S.; Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Desautels Wiley, Nancy A.; Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Cog Stones and Cog Stone Caches at CA-ORA-83, The Cogged Stone Site, Orange County, CA

Poster Session 2, 3:30-5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Recent excavations at CA-ORA-83, The Cog Stone Site, have yielded dozens of rare cog stones, many recovered in caches. There have been five large caches of four or more, the largest cache yielding SEVENTEEN COG STONES! Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRS) shall present the latest of their 25 years of exhaustive excavations and research: images unearthing the Cog Stone Caches and their unique interments, CA-ORA-83 images of Cog Stone Typologies focusing on new types recently discovered, material types utilized in their manufacture along with preliminary analyses which shall shed light on the possible use and meaning of these enigmatic artifacts.

Couch, Joanne S.; Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., (junior author; see Couch, Jeffrey S.)

Cowie, Laura C. S.; California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, (junior author; see Burns, Gregory R.)

Crawford, Karen; Jones & Stokes

McGowan, Dana; Jones & Stokes

Context is Everything: Getting Your Money's Worth for Archaeological Monitoring

Symposium #4, 11:00 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

Archaeological monitoring has never been more popular. Once relegated to the world of CEQA-only archaeology, archaeological monitoring is now considered one of the primary tools for identifying and treating archaeological discoveries even for federal projects. This paper uses two examples of multi-year construction projects that have relied primarily on full time archaeological monitoring to address any discoveries during construction. The two projects each resulted in significant expense to the project proponents, yet yielded significantly different benefits and results in terms of discoveries. Using these two examples, we will explore the back-story of monitoring, including how archaeological sensitivity, regulatory requirements, personal opinions, politics, funding, and level of acceptable risk combines to create the context in which monitoring is conducted. Suggestions are also offered for how these elements of context might be considered when deciding when and where monitoring is an appropriate and cost effective method for dealing with discoveries.

Curtis, David; Yosemite National Park, (junior author; see Jackson, Scott R.)

Cuthrell, Rob; University of California, Berkeley, (junior author; see Cohen, David Reed)

Darcangelo, Michael; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., (junior author; see Hildebrandt, William)

Davis, Loren G.; Oregon State University

Searching for the First Baja Californians by Air, Land, and Sea: Thoughts on Future Research Directions

Symposium # 13, 8:15 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

Efforts to locate Pleistocene-age sites in Baja California have not been systematic in design. Future research to locate early sites should be organized around three themes: air, land, and sea. From the air, paleolandscape features and patterns of site formation can be identified prior to survey. Surveys should incorporate geoarchaeological approaches to identify Pleistocene-age terrestrial deposits and associated archaeological materials. In this approach, entire regions of the peninsula can be efficiently evaluated. Models are needed to predict the location of submerged sites in the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Cortez, based on bathymetric data, paleolandscape reconstructions, and hypothesized settlement patterns.



Davis, Troy W.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Ainis, Amira F.)

Dean, Randall

Discussant

Symposium # 4, 11:15 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems.

Deering, Mark Reidar; Stantec Consulting Inc.

Invertebrate Remains from Deep Intact Sites in Southern California at the Border of the Tustin Plain and the Santa Ana Mountains

Symposium # 16, 8:45 AM; General Session Southwestern California

I present results from a number of deeply buried and relatively intact sites discovered by Stantec Consulting during grading monitoring in southern California. These sites are of interest not for the quantity of shell found but rather for the diversity of types recovered, the age of the sites, and for the uses to which the shell remains were put. Several interesting shell tools were recovered including a variety of probable sweat scrapers. Other non-worked shell remains are discussed with a aim to canvassing the variety of species manuported to the subject area.

Deering, Mark Reidar; Stantec Consulting Inc.

An Archaeological Transect Across Orange County: From Pelican Hill to Tomato Springs. Part I: Invertebrate Shell and its Uses

Symposium # 16, 8:30 AM; General Session Southwestern California

I present an survey of results from archeological sites in Orange County California along a transect from the coast at Crystal Cove over the San Joaquin Hill across the Tustin plain to the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains near Tomato Springs (now known as Portola Springs). This survey focuses on results obtained from surveys and excavations performed by Stantec Consulting Inc. and earlier by The Keith Companies (TKC). For purposes of brevity in the face of an enormous quantity of data emphasis will be put on invertebrate shell remains and their uses. Later talks will address lithic material types and levels of disturbance by agricultural and construction grading activities.

DeGeorgey, Alex; Sentinel Archaeological Research, LLC

Island Archaeology of the San Francisco Bay: A Report from Angel Island

Symposium # 1, 1:00 PM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

CA-MRN-44 is a prehistoric archaeological site located on the north side of Angel Island. Recent archaeological excavations revealed a stratified shell midden deposit, numerous cultural features, and evidence of Native American use between AD 530-1030. In addition, a deeply buried archaeological assemblage provides evidence of a unique maritime adaptation that did not include the use of shellfish. This presentation will describe the nature and extent of the recent findings as well as discuss the problems and prospects with their interpretation.

Des Lauriers, Matthew; California State University, Northridge

Remembering the Forgotten Peninsula: Theoretical and Conceptual Contributions of Archaeological Research in Baja California

Symposium # 13, 8:45 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

One difficulty of working in Baja California has been the lack of robust culture-historical frameworks and comparative data sets within the Peninsula. To compensate for this, many researchers have drawn upon information from neighboring regions, such as Alta California, Sonora, the Pacific Coast of South America, or even further a field. This has worked quite well, forcing Baja Californianists to create insightful models and hypotheses despite a relatively low intensity of research on the Peninsula. One disadvantage is that it can lead to the uncritical application of models designed to explain human behavior under very different ecological and social conditions. However, as Baja California has become more intensively investigated, scholars have identified well-defined archaeological patterns which can be used to better understand the archaeology of neighboring regions. Baja California is no longer exclusively a recipient of ideas, frameworks, and comparative data sets from other regions.

Demello, Shelby; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, (junior author; see Newland, Michael)

DePascale, Paul; Yosemite National Park, (junior author; see Jackson, Scott R.)

Desautels Wiley, Nancy A.; Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., (junior author; see Couch, Jeffrey S.)



Dick-Bissonnette, Linda; California State Parks

One Curation Crisis Solved: A Regional Repository in Columbia

Symposium # 1, 10:30 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

The State Parks Central Valley District created a collections storage facility in Columbia by rehabilitating a historic building. Phase I of the project provided space for collections processing, cataloging, and small objects storage. Phase II provided rooms for large objects and archaeology collections, including a compact storage unit. Last year, Columbia's collections manager supervised the "big move" of objects from outlying buildings into the new facility. Today, a Curator is on staff to tackle the huge backlog of cataloging and related tasks. So, find a large unused building in your area and use success stories such as this to convince supervisors. The costs to rehabilitate a historic building can be lower than new construction, especially if you know skilled trades people. Public institutions can use existing funding mechanisms to get these facilities up and running. Regional repositories also avoid the potential impacts of 'putting all our eggs in one basket'.

Dolan, Christy; EDAW, Inc.

Methodologies for Locating Historical Features at Urban Sites

Symposium # 4, 9:45 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

There are many methods that archaeologists commonly employ to locate archaeological features prior to construction in urban settings. Often these methods are only partially reliable and we still wind up monitoring (and discovering features) during construction. This paper will examine methods used in downtown San Diego and discuss what worked best in each scenario and what could have worked better in terms of cost, accuracy and impact to schedule.

Dougherty, John W.; PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

A Brief Summary of Research Regarding the Tulare Lake Limaces

Symposium # 27, 9:00 AM; Recent Projectile Point Studies in California

Over 100 unifacial bipointed artifacts have been found by various private collectors working the well-known Paleoindian localities in the Tulare Lake basin. Similar artifacts have been reported in small numbers from localities as remote as the fluted point Vale Site in Maine and from Lake Mojave components in the Southern California Desert. Originally reported by Riddell and Olsen in 1969, they were later also described by Sampson in 1991. Another analysis was reported by Alcock in 1996. Similar artifacts have been recognized throughout North and South America. With rare exceptions they are reported as being associated with Paleoindian components and are known from both fluted point-bearing Paleoindian sites such as Vail in Maine and the Tulare Lake Basin and from later components including Cody complex sites in the Midwest. Besides being widely called "limaces," they are identified by a number of other terms including "flake shavers" and "humpies." Their function is unknown at present and use-wear studies have reported equivocal results.

Douglass, John G.; Statistical Research, Inc.

Ciolek-Torrello, Richard; Statistical Research, Inc.

Grenda, Donn R.; Statistical Research, Inc.

Archaeological Monitoring: A Case Study from the West Bluffs Project, Southern California

Symposium # 4, 10:30 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

Many construction projects are required under the California Environmental Quality Act to conduct archaeological monitoring. Although designed to ensure that important archaeological remains are documented when data recovery is not recommended or after data recovery has been completed, monitoring can be used to advance archaeological research. Statistical Research, Inc. has used monitoring as an extension to data recovery. In this paper, we present the West Bluffs project as a case study to show the benefits of monitoring.

Douglass, John G.; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Koerper, Henry C.)

Dozier, Rebekka; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Vellanoweth, René L.)

Drakic, Danilo Ballivián

Influencia Hohokam en las Costas de Baja California

Symposium # 20, 2:30 PM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

Después de varias excavaciones arqueológicas en concheros de las Costas de Baja California he podido observar evidencias que me permiten proponer nuevas teorías sobre la influencia de los grupos Hohokan en nuestras costas. Mediante el uso de fechamientos, los datos provenientes del material arqueológico y estudios etnográficos, se podrá identificar una larga tradición de aproximadamente 1300 años, de estos grupos en la península.

Duval, Charlene; Archives & Architecture, Heritage Resource Partners

Detecting the Historical Roots of San Jose

Plenary, 9:00 PM; Right outside the Door is a Timeless Gift to the Public: Some Examples of Archaeological and Historical Research in the Vicinity of our Meeting Site

San Jose has a long and fascinating history from its inception as Alta California's first Pueblo to its becoming the commercial center of one of the richest agricultural areas in the State. Using the area around the Double Tree Inn as a random study area, historic maps and documents will be used to identify what role this area, which is somewhat removed from San Jose's historical core, had in the development of this great city. Can predictions be made as to whether or not there is potential for significant intact historical archaeological resources? Was the area utilized intensively or was it always a hay field? Join in and see what the research reveals.

Eckhardt, William T.; Jones & Stokes, Inc.

Reconstructing a Deconstruction of the Past: the Cary Ranch

Symposium # 10, 3:30 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

The archaeology of Cary Ranch (CA-RIV-36/Terwilliger SBCM 300/C-171) represents a cultural legacy of archaeological, ethnographic, and historic resources: beginning at an unknown time in the prehistoric epoch, marked by European explorations in the late 18th century, and bearing the developments of historic elements from homesteading and ranching in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Research of existing collections reveals several assemblages recognized as being removed from their contexts with almost no documentation. Efforts to reassemble information surrounding these assemblages are discussed, and methods to potentially reconstruct their provenience are examined.

Eddy, John J.; CSU, Northridge

Developing a Regional Perspective from a Site on the Periphery: Two Bunch Palms Village (CA-RIV-1246) and Stone Bead Distribution during the Late Gypsum Period

Symposium # 23, 4:15 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

Archaeological excavations at the Two Bunch Palms Village Site (CA-RIV-1246), located on the periphery of the Colorado/Mojave Desert transition zone, revealed several stratified pre-ceramic cultural deposits representing a sparsely documented period of native history in the greater Coachella Valley. This paper presents the preliminary analysis of stone bead artifacts recovered from the stratigraphic deposits and attempts to place the site in regional context by documenting the spatial distribution of schist, steatite, and serpentine stone beads in the Western Mojave, the Coachella Valley, and the Southern California biogeographic region during the latter part of the Gypsum period.

Eerkens, Jelmer W.; UC Davis

Gilreath, Amy J.; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Reedy, Debra; UC Davis

Greer, Albert; UC Davis

Gras, Michelle A.; UC Davis

Neil, John M.; UC Davis

Navrotsky, Alexandra; UC Davis

Analysis of pigments on dart and arrow fragments from Gypsum Cave

Symposium # 14, 10:45 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

Excavations at Gypsum Cave, Nevada in the 1930s produced a number of atlatl and arrow fragments containing a range of pigment colors, including black, red, brown, and green. We performed chemical compositional studies on these pigments using laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), and mineralogical studies using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD). Preliminary findings suggest an organic basis for most, but not all, blacks, the use of a tin oxide for some browns, iron oxides for reds, and a copper-arsenic mineral for several greens. Results also suggest changes over time, with dart fragments displaying different pigment recipes than arrows, especially for the greens. We further speculate on the potential geographic sources of some of these minerals.

Eerkens, Jelmer; UC Davis, (se Snyder, Devin)

Engberg, A.; Archeo-tec, Inc., (junior author; see Bellifemine, V.)

Farris, Glenn J.; California State Parks

The Chamberland Filter, a Ceramic Device for Water Purification in Late 19th Century Sacramento

Symposium # 1, 11:10 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

Typhoid Fever was a scourge throughout the world in the 19th Century. Many theories were put forth about its possible origins, but it was finally the research of the Pasteur Institute in Paris that identified the source of infection as contaminated drinking water. In 1884 a research engineer with the Institute named Charles Chamberland invented a ceramic filter that could be attached to water faucets to filter out the microbes. Examples of this filter with the name of the French ceramic firm that produced them were found during excavations near the Stanford House in Sacramento led by Richard Hastings. An interesting angle to the story is that in the same year that the filter was invented, the only son of Leland and Jane Stanford died of typhoid fever while traveling in Europe and Turkey.



Faull, Mark R.; California State Parks (Retired)

Obsidian Hydration Data and the Temporal Patterning of Rose Spring Projectile Points within the Fremont, Western China Lake, Rose and Owens Valleys of the Western Great Basin

Symposium # 23, 1:15 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

Within the somewhat controversial interpretations of obsidian hydration dating techniques and their application, additional clues to the antiquity and persistence of Rose Spring points may exist. By comparing hydration values obtained from single component village and procurement sites within the Fremont, China Lake and Rose Valleys with multi-components sites from the Fremont through Owens Valleys certain possibly relevant patterns appear emerge from the data. One of those patterns may indicate that Rose Spring point forms malingered in small numbers beyond the Haiwee/Rose Spring/Saratoga Spring terminal boundary well into the subsequent Marana/Late period.

Faull, Mark R.; Calif State Parks (Retired)

Possible Origins of Sociopolitical Organization and Control and the Use of Secondary Habitats in the Rose Valley of Eastern California

Symposium # 23, 1:00 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

The postulated rise of sedentism within the Rose Valley of Eastern California during the late Newberry and early to mid Haiwee periods apparently coincides with increasing specialization of functions and a somewhat distinct patterning of peripheral secondary use land foraging. The temporal constriction of this secondary foraging pattern provides additional support for the apparent centralized nature of a village system within the Rose Valley, as well as assisting with the definition of both the principal and secondary use corridors associated with the flow of quarried Coso obsidian.

Fenenga, Gerrit L.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (junior author; see Hector, Susan M.)

Fenenga, Gerrit L.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (junior author; see Whatford, J. Charles)

Flexner, James; University of California, Berkeley, (junior author; see Cohen, David Reed)

Foster, Daniel G.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (junior author; see Hector, Susan M.)

Foster, Daniel G.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (junior author; see Whatford, J. Charles)

Furlong, Denise; Furlong Archaeological Consulting

Nelson, Jim; Furlong Archaeological Consulting

Interpersonal Violence through the Prehistoric-Historic Transition at CA-SHA-1043/H

Symposium # 8, 2:30 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

Demographic analysis of the late prehistoric and early historic mortuary populations at SHA-1043/H shows significant differences between the two groups, with the latter suffering from what appears to have been effects of the 1830s malaria epidemic. Surprisingly, however, evidence for interpersonal violence is actually greater during the prehistoric occupation of the site, with 63% of the men between the ages of 20 and 30 exhibiting traumatic injuries, some fatal. At least two of these individual appear to have been executed, as they were both dispatched with over 20 arrows. Both projectile point and cranial injuries offer insights into lethal and non lethal modes of violence and how various injury types may be interpreted. Notwithstanding these traumatic injuries, the overall skeletal health of the population was quite good, perhaps indicating that it was costly to defend the exceptionally rich resource base of the upper Sacramento Valley area.

Gamble, Lynn; San Diego State University

The Found Peninsula: Prospective Directions for Archaeological Research in Baja California

Symposium # 20, 1:30 PM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

The vibrancy of anthropological research on the archaeology of Baja California is reflected in recent publications, a plethora of professional conference papers, and the current activity in the field. The recent renaissance of the archaeology of the peninsula is enriched by active indigenous populations of native speakers who maintain knowledge and traditions of the past, an extensive ethnohistoric record, mission register documents that have not fully been investigated, and strong leadership in the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. At this critical juncture when the archaeological record is at threat by expanding development, future research of the region, coupled with technological advancements, has the potential to serve as a model for archaeologists interested in hunter-gatherers, early peopling of the New World, colonial encounters, rock art, and a wide array of anthropological issues.

Gamble, Lynn

Discussant

Symposium # 28 A Reexamination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California

Garfinkel, Alan; California Department of Transportation, (junior author; see Price, Barry A.)



Garibaldi-Hannan, Julie; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Shell and Glass Bead Seriation from the CA-SHA-1043/H Burial Population: Tracing the Prehistoric—Historic Transition

Symposium # 8, 2:15 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

A recent excavation a CA-SHA-1043/H revealed a cemetery located within the matrix of a Shasta Complex village along the banks of the Sacramento River, just south of Redding, California. Excavation of the cemetery revealed a tantalizing combination of burials with significant quantities of only glass beads and other historic-period artifacts, those containing only shell beads and/ or other traditional artifacts not specifically rooted in the historic-period, and those containing a combination thereof. The aforementioned provide a unique opportunity to use the frequency seriation method to examine the interface of the prehistoric-historic material transition as seen through the burial population.

Garibaldi-Hannan, Julie; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Discussant

Symposium # 8, 3:00 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

Garlinghouse, Thomas S.; Albion Environmental, Inc.

Preliminary Analysis of Faunal Material from Mission Period Features at Santa Clara

Symposium # 9, 2:30 PM; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

Several mission period features, including a house floor, pits, and a large butchering feature were excavated at Santa Clara in the fall of 2005 and spring of 2006. Much of the archaeological assemblage was composed of faunal remains, primarily from cattle. Preliminary descriptive analysis of these remains has occurred. This analysis focuses on an overview of cattle butchering techniques and identification of cuts. Other domestic and wild animals were also identified from the remains.

Garnsey, Michael; ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad

Recent Archaeological Investigation at Border Field State Park: a Brief Report on 5,000 Years of Unchanged History

Symposium # 1, 8:40 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

In 2005 ASM tested two coastal shell midden sites at Border Field State Park, CA-SDI-222 and CA-SDI-4281. These sites demonstrated a continuing capability to yield valuable research data, despite various historic disturbances as well as extensive previous systematic archaeological testing. Three of the combined units from CA-SDI-222 actually produced an unbroken sequence of 14C dates from 7,000 to 2,000 BP. Most significantly, despite having a 5,000-year in situ data set sequence to work with, there were no notable or obvious cultural changes reflected in the material record.

Gates, Gerald; Modoc National Forest

The Blue Mountain Obsidian Quarry District

Symposium # 17, 1:15 PM; General Session Northern California

The Blue Mountain Obsidian Quarry is located in the north-central portion of the Devil's Garden Lava Platform, a part of the Modoc Plateau, located in Modoc County, northeastern California. Blue Mountain obsidian is a common tool stone in the area and appears to be the preferred obsidian for the Kokiwas band of the Modoc tribe. A "Clovis-like" point, broken in manufacture, indicates a very long time span for aboriginal use of this obsidian source. While the actual quarry/workshop area is fairly small, the overall site area is quite large and complex, with data suggesting some type of plant resource exploitation and preliminary processing over a very large adjacent area. A study proposed by Oregon State University to test methods of juniper reduction will be designed to limit its effects on the archaeological resources and to assist the Forest Service with future juniper management in areas of abundant prehistoric archaeological resources.

Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane; UC Santa Cruz

An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications

Symposium # 22, 2:30 PM; More than just a meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

The many northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) remains (NISP >4000) at the Moss Landing Hill Site (CA-MNT-234) permit detailed insights into human offtake, carcass handling, and the time span over which the animals were preyed upon in the region. Fourteen direct AMS dates on Moss Landing Hill fur seals, taken with dates from other greater Monterey Bay sites, puts their last appearance around 2000, rather than 1000 BP. This shifts their disappearance from a time of environmental crisis to one of sociocultural elaboration, raising questions about the social context of their regional extirpation.

Gilbert, Rebecca H.; California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, (junior author; see Burns, Gregory R.)

Gilreath, Amy; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Coso Rock Art Fauna

Symposium # 5, 9:30 AM; Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology

The bighorn sheep is a signature icon of Coso rock art. Thousands of petroglyph panels in the Coso Range depict elements readily identifiable as bighorn; far fewer depict deer, canids, lizards, and various birds. Comments are offered concerning the distribution of these panels within the rock art zone. Additionally, the faunal profile depicted in rock art is compared to the dietary faunal profile represented in open-air prehistoric sites in the region.

Gilreath, Amy J.; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., (junior author; see Eerkens, Jelmer W.)

Gmoser, Glenn; California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, (junior author; see Hildebrandt, William)

Gobalet, Kenneth W.; CSU Bakersfield

A Prehistoric Dinner has Legal Consequences for Conservation Biology Today

Symposium # 22, 4:00 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

The southern extent of the range of spawning streams of endangered coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) is the San Lorenzo River (Santa Cruz Co.). Timber interests have contested that coho in coastal streams south of San Francisco are not native in part because of the lack of coho in the archaeological record. In contrast to ethnographic records, salmon are poorly represented in middens on the west coast with none south of SF. I report the first coho vertebrae south of SF from CA-SMA-18 in Año Nuevo State Reserve and from SBA-3505H, a Victorian household in Santa Barbara. Coho salmon are native.

Gobalet, Kenneth W.; CSU Bakersfield, (junior author; see Jones, Terry L.)

Gold (Garfinkel), Alan; San Joaquin Environmental Management Branch, California Department of Transportation

Coso Range Rock Art: Hunting Magic or Individualized Shamanism?

Symposium # 5, 9:15 AM; Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology

One of the more spectacular expressions of North American rock art is found in the Coso Range of eastern California. These glyphs have played a prominent role in attempts to understand forager religious iconography. Heizer and Baumhoff (1962) concluded that Great Basin petroglyphs were intended to supernaturally increase success in hunting large game. Grant et al. (1968) concluded that Coso drawings bolstered the "hunting magic" hypothesis. This hypothesis has become increasingly marginalized by a prevailing view that most rock art is an expression of individual shamanism. Comparative ethnologic and contextual archaeological evidence supports the hunting magic hypothesis.

Goldberg, Susan K.; Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Mirro, Vanessa A.; Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Lloyd, Jay; Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

The Best Laid Plans: Pre-construction Planning Successes and Failures

Symposium # 4, 9:15 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

The success of construction monitoring can be measured by the archaeologist's ability to detect and recover types of features and data not recovered prior to construction. Pre-construction archaeology and planning for site treatment should contribute significantly to monitoring success. Four projects in southern California suggest that there is generally a strong correlation between planning for unanticipated discoveries during construction and successful recovery of useful data during construction monitoring. Nonetheless, these projects also demonstrate that there is no substitute for thoughtful pre-construction archaeology, including adequate sampling at known sites and testing for buried sites.

Gonzalez, Sara; University of California, Berkeley

Lightfoot, Kent; University of California, Berkeley

Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Fort Ross State Historic Park: The North Side of the Ross Stockade Complex

Symposium # 6, 2:50 PM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

The purpose of this paper is to present an update on recent archaeological field work undertaken in the Fort Ross State Historic Park by a collaborative program involving scholars from California State Parks, the Kashaya Pomo tribe, and U.C. Berkeley. In examining the multi-ethnic community of Colony Ross, administered by the Russian-American Company from 1812 to 1841, past archaeological research has centered on Kashaya Pomo villages and their special-purpose sites in the hinterland of the stockade complex, as well as the Native Alaskan Village site. Current work is now focusing on the north side of the Ross Stockade complex, where previous investigations have documented rich archaeological deposits. Archival and historic paintings indicate that house structures, gardens, and other architectural features may be associated with this area. There is also some suggestion that Kashaya Pomo people were residing here during the Russian occupation. This paper examines these data and interpretations, outlines recent results, and presents research plans for this summer.



Gordon, Mary; Southern Sierra Archaeological Society

Granite Basins in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California

Symposium # 23, 1:30 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

Granite basins in the Sierra Nevada Mountains have been the subject of local debate for several decades. People from diverse academic backgrounds have offered various theories concerning the origin and use of these features. Few ethnographic references exist for basins, although their distribution overlaps the relatively well-documented historic territories of the Uto-Aztecan speaking Tubatulabal and Monache peoples, as well as the Penutian speaking Foothill Yokuts, Miwok, and Nisenan. This paper examines the distribution, formation, archaeological context, and ethnographic uses of basins in the Sierra Nevada.

Grant, Dave; San Jose State University

Dental Cultural Modified Wear Patterns

Symposium # 3, 10:45 AM; A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory

This is a survey of extreme patterned dental wear in Native North Americans from Santa Clara County. I will focus specifically on possible causative factors. The wears patterns exhibited are best explained by Native Americans using their teeth as tools to perform critical tasks and manufacture needed implements. The wears patterns seen fall into distinct classes of wear. The wear seen is the most extreme of any population studied anywhere in the world.

Gras, Michelle A.; UC Davis, (junior author; see Eerkens, Jelmer W.)

Grasse-Sprague, Gale; CSU, Bakersfield/Kern County Archaeological Society

Sprague, Jack; American Rock Art Research Association/Kern County Archaeological Society

The Many Moods of Mutau

Symposium # 18, 1:30 PM; Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California

Mutau Flat, in mountainous Ventura County, California, is a unique, complex rock-art arena. Consisting of a large rock outcropping, Mutau Flat contains twelve independent identifiable rock-art locations. The pictographs in the caves/crevices each have their own originality, being specifically diverse from one another. The rock-art motifs vary from cave to cave, but are centered around the black bear-like, or black God-like, figure in the center crevice. This paper will review the dichotomy of elements contained within the rock-art complex, while illustrating the potential for past cross-cultural assimilation. This presentation will further illuminate our ongoing archaeological investigation within interior South-Central California.

Grasse-Sprague, Gale; CSU-Bakersfield/Kern County Archaeological Society, (junior author; see Robinson, David W.)

Greer, Albert; UC Davis, (junior author; see Eerkens, Jelmer W.)

Grenda, Donn R.; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Douglass, John G.)

Grenda, Donn R.; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Koerrper, Henry C.)

Grimstead, Deanna N.; Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona

Bayham, Frank E.; Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico

Signaling Theory, Prestige, and Archaeology: A Model for Identifying Honest Signalers in Prehistory

Symposium # 2, 9:15 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

Signaling theory has been used extensively in ecological literature to understand the occurrence of seemingly detrimental traits. For example, stotting in ungulates and extravagant colors in birds are very dangerous and costly adaptations, but the occurrence of these traits is a form of honest communication about an individual's relative quality. Signaling theory has been purported to have utility in anthropology, but its application in archaeological contexts has received some resistance. This resistance is most likely warranted due to the difficulty in identifying the signals, measuring the quality, identifying directional mating selection, and assigning the appropriate temporal and spatial units for the signal forum. This paper surveys research in anthropology, ecology, and psychology to ask if signaling theory has any utility in archaeology. Ultimately, a signaling model is derived that is applicable to archaeological contexts.

Griset, Suzanne; SWCA Environmental Consultants, (junior author; see Price, Barry A.)

Gross, Tim

Discussant

Symposium # 10, 4:00 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience



Guía Ramírez, Andrea; Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

Archaeozoology and the Importance of Interdisciplinary Studies for the Archaeology of Baja California

Symposium # 13, 9:30 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

To understand human groups in their biological aspects, their interaction with their environment, and their relations with other human groups in space and time, it is necessary to move beyond descriptive limits and to promote the collaboration among diverse sciences within an interdisciplinary program. Archaeozoology, through the study of the remains of the animals that lived together with humans, is becoming an important way to learn more about the interactions between the animals and the human groups that inhabited prehistoric Baja California. This is contributing information helpful to understanding the archaeology of Baja California.

Gust, Sherri; Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., (junior author; see Koerrper, Henry C.)

Hale, John; Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC, (junior author; see Cassidy, Jim)

Hanna, David C.; Stantec, Inc.

Building a New Box

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Sometimes it's not enough to think outside the box – you have to build a new one! Daunting challenges on the Tomato Springs Archaeological Data Recovery project were met with innovation and creativity in methods, procedures, and technology that are highlighted in this poster presentation. The display includes a working model of Brianator 2.0, a screen box that removes small-grained matrix in the Lab prior to sorting for cultural material. Photos and text address standardized field recording and cataloging methods, integration of the various processing facilities, and systematized operations flow management.

Harman, Jon; DStretch.com, (junior author; see Porcayo Michelini, Antonio)

Harvey, Steve; MCB, Camp Pendleton

A Synthesis and Interpretation of Radiocarbon Dates Collected From Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton

Symposium # 28, 9:00 AM; A Reexamination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California

Radiocarbon dates have been obtained from samples taken from prehistoric archaeological deposits on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton for the past 20 years, but these data have not previously been synthesized or interpreted. To date, approximately 150 calibrated radiocarbon dates have been obtained from over 50 sites, covering the entire range of prehistoric habitation in the region from approximately 8,000 to 200 years BP. This paper presents these data and the results of preliminary analysis, including apparent trends in the chronological and spatial distribution of sites during the Archaic and Late Prehistoric occupations of the region.

Haversat, Trudy; Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

Breschini, Gary S.; Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

Rock Art of the Big Sur Country: Archaeological Investigations in the Interior of Monterey County, California

Symposium # 5, 11:00 AM; Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology

Once one of the least known rock art areas in California, the interior mountains of Monterey County, once home to the Esselen and Salinan Indians, are finally beginning to give up some of their secrets. This paper examines some of the rock art, as well as some of the limited archaeological investigations which have been conducted. While the area in which the paintings are found was inhabited for at least 5,000 years, the existing paintings appear to be far more recent. This paper explores both the paintings and the archaeology of this fascinating region.

Haversat, Trudy; Archaeological Consulting, Inc., (junior author; see Breschini, Gary S.)

Haverstock, Gregory; CSU Bakersfield

A High Elevation Prehistoric Site on the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada: Preliminary Evidence of Site Functionality and Chronology

Symposium # 23, 1:45 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

The Clarks Lakes drainage is located in the Ansel Adams Wilderness of the Inyo National Forest. Archeological surveys conducted in 2002 and 2004, identified an extensive lithic scatter adjacent to the largest lake's northern boundary. Preliminary testing, conducted in 2006, located cultural materials in a reasonably undisturbed context. The recovered assemblage was studied to determine site functionality and obsidian sourcing. Additionally, an intact tephra layer was identified in several test pits. The tephra layer was analyzed and provided further chronological data. This study provides evidence of site chronology and functionality, in an understudied region of California.



Hector, Susan M.; ASM Affiliates
 Foster, Daniel G.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 Pollack, Linda C.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 Fenenga, Gerrit L.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The Identification and Description of Cuyamaca Oval Basin Metates

Symposium # 1, 9:00 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks.

Cuyamaca Oval basin metates are a very distinctive and significant type of bedrock milling feature first identified in the mountains of San Diego County. Despite their unique qualities, a clear definition of these features is absent from the archaeological literature. Local archaeologists recognize that many of them are associated with mountain sites, but the features are not recorded or described consistently so that comparative studies can be done. It is the purpose of this paper to draw attention to these features, define and describe them, and encourage researchers to pursue studies of them. By recognizing these oval basin metates and using consistent terminology to describe them, archaeologists will further our understanding of why these features were created and used, and how old they are.

Hector, Susan M.; ASM Affiliates

Conservation of Cultural Resources in California

Symposium # 19, 1:45 PM; Affecting Change in California Archaeology: SHRC Archaeology Committee Position Papers.

The cultural resources of California are being lost or damaged at an alarming rate. There is no statewide strategy for the conservation of cultural resources. There are two main issues connected with cultural resources conservation: population growth and the demand for use of parks, open space, and undeveloped land; and the general lack of recognition of the importance of conserving cultural resources on a landscape scale. A statewide effort is needed to recognize this problem, and take steps to remedy the situation.

Hector, Susan M., (junior author; see Whatford, J. Charles)

Heikkinen, Darci; CSU, Bakersfield
 Yohe, Robert M. II; CSU, Bakersfield

The Archaeofauna of the Coso Junction Ranch Site, Inyo County, California

Symposium # 23, 2:15 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

A recent intensive analysis of the vertebrate faunal remains recovered during archaeological investigations at the Coso Junction Ranch site (CA-Iny-2284) was conducted at California State University, Bakersfield. This site is one of the more important long-term habitation sites in Rose Valley and exhibits similarities to the Rose Spring site (CA-Iny-372) which is approximately five miles to the north. This paper will summarize the findings of this analysis and provide a discussion about faunal exploitation patterns from the early Haiwee and into the Marana periods.

Hermann, Myra; City of San Diego

Pipelines to our Past

Symposium # 4, 11:00 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

In order to reduce impacts to potentially significant or unknown historical resources, construction monitoring for public and private development projects is required. The majority of these monitoring programs involve infrastructure improvements such as pipeline projects, road alignments and storm drain repairs. Six years ago, the City of San Diego experienced a series of discoveries that yielded new and important information about urban development, consumerism and prehistoric activities. The pipeline monitoring program developed by the City of San Diego has demonstrated how effective monitoring can be for mitigating impacts to historical resources. For example, one monitoring program resulted in the discovery of materials which yielded previously unknown information about historical uses associated with activities surrounding the San Diego Presidio. Although a data recovery program was proposed which would have allowed expansion of the pipeline Area of Potential Effect (APE), it was not implemented. Instead, 100% recovery of artifacts was completed, the trench backfilled and the pipeline project abandoned at that location.

Herrera, Luis; Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur, (junior author; see Raab, L. Mark)

Hickman, Melinda; Archaeological Resource Service, Inc., (junior author; see Wick, Emily)

Hildebrandt, William; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Darcangelo, Michael; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Early Fur Trappers, Disease, and Culture Change: A Summary of Findings from the Wintu Village of SHA-1043/H

Symposium # 8, 2:45 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

During the fall of 1832, the Hudson Bay fur trapper John Work set out from Fort Vancouver to what is now California. Contrary to the common view that early trappers traveled alone or with small groups of men, Work's party included over 100 people, half composed of women (including many Native Americans). On his first pass through the upper Sacramento River country, he saw tens of thousands of Indians in good health, but on his return during the following summer he recorded the catastrophic effects of a malaria epidemic that struck the region. The implications of this major event are discussed relative to the findings from SHA-1043/H, focusing on the resilience of the Wintu people who survived.

Hildebrandt, William; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Discussant

Symposium # 8, 3:00 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

Hildebrandt, William; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Rosenthal, Jeff; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Gmoser, Glenn; California Department of Transportation, Sacramento

Shellfish Transport, Caloric Return Rates, and Prehistoric Feasting on the Santa Rosa Plain

Symposium # 2, 10:15 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

Archaeological data from several sites along the Santa Rosa plain in Sonoma County show that marine shellfish were transported to the interior beginning about 3000 years ago. Initiation of this activity seems to be linked to the rise of logistical organization associated with the more settled lifestyles of the Berkeley Pattern. Analysis of energetic return rates for these coastal forays, often requiring round trips of 60 kilometers, indicates that better returns could have been achieved by staying closer to home. The implications of these findings will be discussed, with special attention given to feasting activities and costly signaling behaviors.

Hildebrandt, William; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Discussant

Symposium # 22, 4:15 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Hildebrandt, William; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., (junior author; see Carpenter, Kim)

Hilton, Michael R.; Inyo National Forest

Limited Provenience Archaeological Collections, Their Research Potential, and the Implications for Deaccessioning Policies

Symposium # 10, 1:15 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

Accurate provenience information has long been considered crucial to the integrity of archaeological collections. Where provenience is lacking or inadequate, the research potential of artifact assemblages is often deemed questionable. Museums, universities, state and local government curatorial facilities, and other repositories regularly adopt deaccession policies that consider items with inadequate provenience to be prime candidates for dispossession. This paper evaluates those practices and discusses the potential implications. Emphasis is placed on current efforts by the federal government to draft deaccessioning regulations that will govern dispossession of federally owned and administered archaeological collections.

Hollimon, Sandra ; Sonoma State University

NAGPRA and mtDNA: Prospects for Identifying Population Affiliations Using Archaeological Skeletal Material and Contemporary DNA Samples

Symposium # 3, 9:45 AM; A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory

Recent research in the prehistoric population movements of Native California groups has employed the analysis of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). A growing database of contemporary mtDNA samples from Native Californians allows the comparison of archaeological skeletal material to these living descendants of indigenous populations. The potential exists for identifying likely population affiliations of human osteological material recovered from archaeological contexts. I will discuss an example from the Applegate Site (CA-AMA-56).

Hoppa, Kristin M.; Department of Anthropology, Pomona College
 Perry, Jennifer E.; Department of Anthropology, Pomona College

Middle Holocene Shellfish Exploitation on Eastern Santa Cruz Island, California

Symposium # 16, 9:45 AM; General Session Southwestern California

Middle Holocene sites on the northern Channel Islands contain relatively high percentages of red abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*) and wavy top (*Lithopoma undosum*). Both are primarily subtidal shellfish species, with notable exceptions. Whereas red abalone are found intertidally in cooler conditions (e.g. San Miguel Island), wavy top occur there in warmer settings (e.g. Santa Cruz Island), resulting in different, yet related, implications for marine exploitation. This study evaluates the prevalence of wavy top in midden deposits on eastern Santa Cruz Island and its role in middle Holocene settlement and subsistence in the context of its natural history and environmental variability.

Huddleson, Julia; California Department of Transportation

Forensic Dogs at the Jamestown Cemetery

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

The Institute for Canine Forensics trains dogs to identify buried human remains by smell. Caltrans hired the Institute to survey a portion of a Highway 49 improvement project in Jamestown, Tuolumne County. This project involves realigning Cemetery Road, which connects the highway to the historic entrance of the Jamestown Cemetery. The Institute used dog-and-handler teams to identify the presence or absence of human remains outside the cemetery boundary. No human remains were identified and backhoe trenching at a future date will verify the veracity of the Institute's results.

Huerta, Edgar; California State University, Fullerton

Preliminary Results of Laser Ablation-ICP-MS on Clay Artifacts from Ca-Ora-64: Understanding the Origins of Early Ceramic Technology in the Newport Bay Area

Symposium # 14, 11:00 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

The clay artifacts (sometimes called figurines) from Ca-Ora-64, a Middle Holocene site located in Newport Bay, California, raise many questions as to their early origin and similarities with collections from other regions. A sample of these artifacts was subjected to Laser Ablation-ICP-MS to study the paste composition, to determine a possible source of the clays, and to provide data for future comparative studies. Results provide information on manufacturing techniques, material use, and paste composition of these early clay artifacts and highlight the utility of the LA-ICP-MS technique.

Hylkema, Linda; Santa Clara Archaeological Research Lab

Native American Remains at Santa Clara University: A Summary of Findings

Symposium # 9, 1:15 PM; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

To date, a total of twenty-five prehistoric burials have been identified at SCU, spanning the Middle and Middle/Late Transition Periods. Bead types consistent with both time periods were encountered with their respective remains. Osteological and DNA analysis revealed that all are female; although mitochondrial DNA analysis has failed to produce adequate samples to determine lineage. Stable isotope analysis indicates a dietary regimen heavily dependent upon terrestrial resources despite the proximity to bay and marine resources potentially available to these people. This paper summarizes these findings and briefly discusses three additional burials presumed to be associated with the Santa Clara Mission Cemetery which dates from 1827-1851.

Hylkema, Linda; Santa Clara University, (junior author; see Allen, Rebecca)

Hylkema, Mark G.; California State Parks, Santa Cruz District

Elephant Seals VS Northern Fur Seals: Results from the Excavation of SMA-18, Año Nuevo State Reserve

Symposium # 1, 2:30 PM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

The proliferation of Elephant seals at ANSR has precipitated the loss of several coastal edge sites where these large beasts have established an extensive mainland rookery at Año Nuevo State Reserve. State Parks has funded the excavation of several sites; one in particular (SMA-18, circa 1300-1200 cal RYBP) gained the attention of an international team of marine biologists who observed the exposed archaeological remains of Northern fur seals scattered among other bone elements. Northern Fur seals are considered by marine biologists as a kind of "marker species" that reflect the health of the Pacific Ocean, and their range is very restricted. The archaeological finds indicate that their prehistoric range was greater than previously thought and is the topic of extensive research investigations being undertaken primarily by Dianne Gifford Gonzales at UC Santa Cruz and her colleagues (see Symposium #22). Also, evidence of coho salmon has been found, which has legal ramifications (see Gobalet Symposium # 22). The purpose of this paper is to highlight a successful research project undertaken by a highly integrated team of specialists that involved volunteers and contracted specialists from UC Santa Cruz, CSU Bakersfield, Cabrillo College, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., and State Parks. The results of our excavation revealed a diverse faunal and artifactual assemblage- but not a single element of Elephant seal, despite their current presence. In fact, no other coastal sites in this region have yielded any of their bones. Although this protected species has rebounded from the brink of extinction, they are nonetheless destroying the only resource we have regarding the past cultural and environmental record.





Hylkema, Mark G.; California State Parks

Middle and Late Holocene Projectile Point Seriation Along the San Francisco Peninsula Coast

Symposium # 27, 9:45 AM; Recent Projectile Point Studies in California

Several large collections of projectile points along with many recovered from dated archaeological contexts have facilitated the seriation of projectile points from the San Francisco Peninsula coast of San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties. These point forms and types span the Middle and Late Holocene, and the material from which they were made can serve as markers of archaic mobility and exchange. This paper is a re-attempt from a disastrous presentation at an SCA meeting several years ago where the Power Point format failed (Doh!).

Hylkema, Mark G.; California State Parks, (junior author; see Milliken, Randall T.)

Iversen, David R.; ASM Affiliates

Examining Temporal Change in Coastal San Diego County Through Core-Biface Ratios

Symposium # 28, 8:30 AM; A Reexamination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California

Archaeologists suggest that the silting in of lagoons between the Middle and Late Holocene resulted in a decline of coastal exploitation in San Diego County. Core-biface ratios are applied to sites displaying such environmental conditions at San Elijo and on Camp Pendleton to test this assumption. Archaeological studies utilize core-biface ratios as a means of investigating prehistoric mobility patterns and subsistence activities. The core-biface ratios indicate that occupation duration of San Elijo decreased over time, while sites on Camp Pendleton tended to be occupied longer during the Late Holocene. Several different explanations could account for these discrepancies.

Jackson, Reid C.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Brown, Ana G.)

Jackson, Scott R.; Yosemite National Park

DePascale, Paul; Yosemite National Park

Curtis, David; Yosemite National Park

Archaeological Investigations at two sites in Yosemite National Park's Wilderness, North of the Tuolumne River

Poster Session 2, 3:30-5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Two prehistoric archeological sites, CA-TUO-260/4062/H and CA-TUO-4256, located in Yosemite National Park's wilderness, north of the Tuolumne River, were tested for their archeological data potential. Limited subsurface data collected from these sites in 2002 and 2003 provide a glimpse of the obsidian use patterns for this region during the Late Prehistoric Periods (1200 B.C. to A.D.1800). With obsidian debitage being sourced primarily to Bodie Hills, chronological frameworks were inferred using an established temperature-based conversion formula for the Casa Diablo obsidian source. Both sites appear to contain intact deposits and offer a rare opportunity to understand settlement-use patterns in the mid-elevation context.

Jaffke, Denise; California State Parks, (junior author; see Bloomer, William)

Jamison, Libbie; Humboldt State University

Smith, Chelsea; Humboldt State University

Smith, Kevin; Humboldt State University

Kendig, William E.; Humboldt State University

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University

Chipped Stone Points, Knives, and Drills from a Large Indigenous Village on San Nicolas Island, California

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30-4:30 PM

This poster focuses on the chipped stone bifaces and drills from a large indigenous village (CA-SNI-25), occupied between AD 1200 and European contact and located on the upper plateau of San Nicolas Island. To understand the spatial distribution of formal chipped stone artifacts, we examine tool material preference by tool type and organize the assemblage by stratum and loci within the site. We also compare local and non-local materials and correlate these results with non-local sources to reconstruct possible trade routes and interaction spheres.



Johnson, Lynn; Epsilon Systems Solutions, Inc.
 Ruby, Allika; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
 Jerome King; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

They Had a Lot of Fun There: The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Tennessee Springs

Symposium # 23, 3:45 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

In 2006, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. surveyed approximately 5,000 acres along the western base of the Argus Mountains in the Mojave Desert at Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake. The survey area contains several springs that were the centers for human activity in both the prehistoric and historic eras. This paper focuses on ethnohistoric use of the springs. Information gleaned from archival records, oral histories, and archaeological remains allows us to follow the Hanson family as they negotiate the challenges of living in a changing economy.

Johnson, John R.; Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Tejon Indian Ethnohistory

Symposium # 18, 2:15 PM; Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California

The determination of tribal backgrounds of people who were settled on the Tejon Reservation in the mid-nineteenth century requires a variety of ethnohistorical sources, including government documents, census records, early newspaper accounts, ethnographic field notes, church records, and oral history interviews. These sources demonstrate that the twentieth century residents of the Tejon Canyon rancharía were descended from the original peoples had inhabited the region. Observations regarding the settlement pattern and continuing aspects of traditional subsistence provide important data for archaeologists who work in the southern San Joaquin Valley and adjoining areas.

Jones, Terry L.; California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo
 Porcasi, Judith F.; University of California, Los Angeles
 Gobalet, Kenneth W.; CSU Bakersfield
 Codding, Brian F.; Stanford University

History and Ecology at Diablo Canyon

Symposium # 2, 9:45 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

CA-SLO-2, one of six sites excavated at Diablo Canyon on the central California coast in 1968, has produced one of the largest trans-Holocene faunal collections from western North America, with 13,517 bird and mammal remains (2,694 identified to genus level or better), and 18,275 fish bones. Originally dated with three radiocarbon assays, 27 additional dates show that this extensive assemblage marks four periods of intermittent occupation between 8000 cal B.C. and historic contact (A.D. 1769). Optimal foraging and intensification theory are useful for interpreting this large, temporally controlled faunal matrix, but parsimonious explanation for modest variation in dietary richness and evenness over time can be achieved only with reference to historical events, e.g., coastal colonization and the Medieval Climatic Anomaly.

Joslin, Terry L.; University of California, Santa Barbara

Shellfish Collecting Patterns Along the San Simeon Reef: Subsistence Intensification or Ecological Constraints?

Symposium # 11, 9:30 AM; General Session Central California

Common methods for determining evidence of resource intensification in the archaeological record includes observable changes in shellfish collecting strategies to lower-ranked species and the reduction in size of important taxa over time due to increased harvesting. An analysis of shellfish collections spanning the Holocene along the northern San Luis Obispo coastline reveals that the proportion of California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*) and black turban snail (*Tegula funebris*) shell and the size of mussel in these deposits, may not be the result of intensification, but a reflection of environmental conditions constraining the growth of mature mussel beds.

Jurich, Denise M.; CSU, Sacramento
 Basgall, Mark E.; CSU, Sacramento

Patterns of Toolstone Conservation in Flaked Stone Technologies of the North Bay and Coast Ranges

Symposium # 15, 9:45 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Recent excavations in Marin and Napa counties offer an opportunity to examine patterns of toolstone conservation over time. As access to raw material changed, so did attitudes toward tool rejuvenation and discard. Situations in which material is readily accessible lead to less investment in maintaining and extending the life of tools, while contexts in which access to toolstone is constricted lead to conservation strategies such as bipolar reduction, extensive biface reworking, and retention of broken implements. Data from northern California flaked stone assemblages are assessed in regard to these conservation strategies and their relation to changes in settlement and mobility patterns.

Jurich, Denise M.; California State University, Sacramento, (junior author; see Rogers, Jena)

Jurich, Denise M.; CSU, Sacramento, (junior author; see Basgall, Mark E.)

Kadle, Stephen

Title not available

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Kaldenberg, Russell L.; Base Archaeologist China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station

Sherlock Holmes Had Nothing on Us: The Potential of Unprovenanced Collections Related to China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, California

Symposium # 10, 1:45 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

In 2003 China Lake, with the help of volunteers working as the “Friends of China Lake Archaeology” developed a Curation Facility at the “Old Ice House.” The facility houses collections resulting from 30 years of Cultural Resource Management work as well as recently acquired collections from Bierman and Mohr and from private pioneer family collections. This paper discusses the value of this effort as well as comparative collections from Ayers Rock, Blackwater Well and the San Bernardino County Museum. There indeed are important treasures out there waiting for the archaeological “Sherlock Holmes” to discover that benefit our archaeological heritage.

Kendig, William E.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Brown, Ana G.)

Kendig, William E.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Jamison, Libbie)

Kendig, William; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Vellanoweth, René L.)

King, Jerome; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (junior author; see Johnson, Lynn)

Kinoshita, Jun; Fire Archeologist, Yosemite National Park

Yosemite Prescribed Burning: An Example of Cooperative Restoration

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

In October 2005, Yosemite National Park conducted a 13-acre prescribed burn to encourage traditionally-used plants. The park, with The Yosemite Fund, Yosemite Institute, and local Native American tribes, developed a restoration and research effort, examining plant community response to burning and mechanical thinning. Initial results suggest that although blackberry sprouts after fire, pulling sprouts yields better root visibility and less biomass for disposal. Fuels and encroaching conifers were reduced while traditional fire-starting practices reduced petroleum accelerants in the wetland. A documentary film of the project educates the public, park staff and researchers, illustrating the positive effects of this cooperation.

Kline, George E.; SDSU/SCA

Research Update on the Lost Valley Fluted Point

Symposium # 27, 8:15 AM; Recent Projectile Point Studies in California

Since far-western Paleoindian artifacts are rarely discovered in dateable contexts, the discovery of the Lost Valley fluted point adds potentially valued information to the archaeological record. Unearthed from excavations in 2002, from about a one-meter depth, this complete obsidian specimen, along with soil and charcoal samples, hold the potential to reveal many long hidden secrets. To date, geo-chemical, protein residue, and technological analysis have revealed considerable knowledge, but there is more work to be done. This presentation will introduce the data gleaned thus far, address issues concerning current theories and directions, and suggest a plan to engineer a continuing and productive research design.

Koerper, Henry C.; Cypress College

Chace, Paul G.; Paul Chace and Associates, Inc.

The Southern California Universe Effigy

Symposium # 29, 10:15 AM; Additional Papers from Southwestern California

Notwithstanding its remarkable visual appeal, the Universe Effigy is one of the least studied types within the Southern California portable cosmos. This inattention reflects the absence of ethnographic references to the genre and absence of documentation of discoveries from scientific excavations. Further, there is unwarranted skepticism regarding authenticity, partly because three genuine effigies were described and pictured in a publication (Burnett 1944) featuring dozens of egregiously faked and fancifully altered regional artifacts. Here, to pique interest in the Universe Effigy, an inventory includes descriptions, illustrations, and histories of all known specimens. This article also broaches questions of function and symbology.

Koerper, Henry C.; Cypress College

Gust, Sherri; Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.

A Toy Digging Stick Weight from CA-LAN-240

Symposium # 29, 10:30 AM; Additional Papers from Southwestern California

The ethnographic literature for the California and Great Basin culture areas records a broad variety of children’s toys, some of which were used in vocational play that mimicked the behaviors of adults in their food quests. This study discusses one such artifact, a miniature digging stick weight recently discovered at CA-LAN-240, a vegetal procurement and processing station.

Koerper, Henry C.; Cypress College
 Peterson, Polly A.; Statistical Research, Inc.
 Douglass, John G.; Statistical Research, Inc.

A Snake Rattle Effigy from CA-LAN-62

Symposium # 29, 10:45 AM; Additional Papers from Southwestern California

Rattlesnake imagery/symbology figured prominently in the magico-religious thought behavior of coastal southern California and beyond. Native representations of viper and its warning device in the plastic arts reflect this phenomenon. The primary focus of the following study is description and interpretation of a steatite snake rattle effigy from CA-LAN-62. The Article also provides information; including illustrations of effigies, to augment a recent treatment of rattlesnake lore (see Koerper 2006).

Koerper, Henry C.; Cypress College
 Vargas, Benjamin; Statistical Research, Inc.
 Grenda, Donn R.; Statistical Research, Inc.

Two Unusual Fish Vertebrae Artifacts from CA-LAN-62: Possible Ring-and-Pin Targets

Symposium # 29, 11:00 AM; Additional Papers from Southwestern California

Two modified fish vertebrae from CA-LAN-62, each with a large, carefully crafted hole through the middle of its centrum, are described, and their spatio-temporal associations are discussed. In coastal southern California, similar specimens have generally been ascribed to ornamental purpose, but such artifacts compare favorably with target elements of a particular style of ring-and-pin game/amusement. Accordingly, this essay surveys ethnographic references regarding this and other kinds of ring-and-pin recreational devices.

Lane, Starla; CSU, Chico

“An Archaeological Paint Your Wagon; findings from recent investigation at Shasta State Historic Park”

Symposium # 6, 3:50 PM; Contributions to California’s Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

A Gold Rush era boom town, Historic Shasta went from one of the wealthiest cities in California to a ghost town by the early twentieth century. In preparation for the stabilization of the ‘South Side Brick Ruins’ at Shasta State Historic Park, CSU, Chico Archaeological Research Program was contracted by DPR to investigate the historic drainage systems within the ruins of the park’s commercial buildings. The investigations revealed a variety of specialized local construction techniques, historic drainage features, and a fascinating stratigraphic history. The excavation of Lot 12 in particular gave investigators a snapshot of Shasta’s development, wealth, and decline.

Larson, Daniel O.; IIRMES Cal State University Long Beach
 Silva, Bill; Caltrans

Near Surface Geophysical Applications in Contemporary Archaeology

Symposium # 14, 10:15 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

In recent years numerous examples of near surface geophysical applications have appeared in professional journals and other archaeological publications. These case studies have demonstrated the benefits that these new technologies can bring to our field of study. Despite this potential contribution of near surface geophysical methods to research and CRM archaeology, these methods remain sorely underutilized in California archaeology. We will discuss the need for professional training programs in near surface geophysics and archaeology. In addition, we will address contexts for geophysical applications under both state and federal legislative mandates. Finally, we will explore the benefits of incorporating advanced technologies into regional research designs. Near surface geophysical surveys can help to insure the preservation and wise use of California’s non-renewable social and scientific resource base.

Larson, William E.

Life Along the Owens River: Results of a Distributional Survey

Symposium # 23, 2:30 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

This paper presents results of a non-site survey of the Owens River drainage conducted in the summer of 2005 as part of the author’s thesis research. Examination of different sections of the riverine corridor disclosed significant variation in the distribution of archeological remains that imply important shifts in how native populations exploited riparian and adjacent desert scrub habitats. These patterns have important implications for current models of regional subsistence-settlement organization.

Laylander, Don; ASMAffiliates, Inc.

Getting the Word Out: Sharing Data and Ideas on Baja California Prehistory

Symposium # 20, 2:45 PM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

The growing volume of research that is being done on Baja California’s prehistory raises the question of how we can most effectively share its results, both among regional specialists and with wider audiences. Books, articles in specialized journals and in more popular publications, and conferences such as this one are all being used with increasing effectiveness. I particularly want to call attention to the opportunities for making greater use of electronic media – CDs and the web. These tools are especially well suited to meeting the needs of this particular field.



Lebow, Clayton; Applied Earthworks, Inc.

Prehistoric Land Use in the Casmalia Hills throughout the Holocene: Archaeological Investigations along Combar Road, Vandenberg Air Force Base

Symposium # 16, 10:00 AM; General Session Southwestern California

Proposed infrastructure development along Combar Road on Vandenberg Air Force Base prompted archaeological studies at four midden sites in the Casmalia Hills. Ten spatiotemporally distinct occupation periods were identified, ranging between 7,120 B.C. and A.D. 1470. Although located between 0.6 and 1.6 kilometers inland and between 515 and 1,010 feet in elevation, all sites were more similar to coastal than inland sites. Half of the occupations date to the middle and early Holocene, substantially increasing our understanding of prehistoric behavior prior to the late Holocene. The data indicate that circa 3,000 years ago was pivotal in the local cultural development.

Ledebuhr, Sandra; Tom Origer and Associates, Inc.

Origer, Tom; Santa Rosa Junior College

An Analysis of Obsidian Biface Reduction at CA-NAP-58

Symposium # 6, 4:10 PM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

In the Spring of 2005 and the Fall of 2006, Santa Rosa Junior College, coordinated with Breck Parkman, State Department of Parks and Recreation, excavated five units at CA-NAP-58, located in Bothe Napa Valley State Park. This paper analyzes the obsidian bifaces that have been excavated from this site, and uses this data as a baseline for comparison to other sites nearby. This analysis also explores biface stages in light of distance decay models.

Lightfoot, Kent; University of California, Berkeley, (junior author; see Gonzalez, Sara)

Likins, Patricia; USDA Forest Service, Los Padres National Forest

Archaeology on Fire

Symposium # 18, 1:15 PM; Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California

Fires burned over 170,000 acres on the Los Padres National Forest during the summer and autumn of 2006. Exciting new data from the fires is already benefiting researchers on the history and prehistory of the Transverse Ranges. This paper discusses the roles of archaeology in the fire organization, site protection measures emplaced during the fires, effects to sites from the fires, results of archaeological surveys performed, an overview of newly recorded and updated sites, and the importance of working closely with local tribes during emergencies.

Lloyd, Jay; Applied EarthWorks, Inc., (junior author; see Goldberg, Susan K.)

Loewe, Eric M.; Santa Clara University

From the Earth to the Heavens: An Economic and Architectural Examination of the Construction of the Third Santa Clara Mission

Symposium # 9, 1:45 PM; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

The construction of the Third Mission Santa Clara de Asi[was a truly monumental task; yet three important questions concerning the building effort have remained unanswered: how many materials and people were needed; how much time did it take; and how much would the Mission have cost if the missionaries had to pay the natives for their labor? Crossing the disciplines of history, archaeology, economics and mathematics this paper begins the process of modeling the labor efforts and costs required to build the Mission by first examining its adobe bricks.

Lowen, Danielle; Humboldt State University

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University

Roscoe, Jamie; Center for Indian Community Development, Humboldt State University

Message in a Bottle: A History of Eureka, California through Glass Bottles

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

This poster examines whole bottles uncovered during excavations of a Eureka City dump (CA-HUM-857-H) found in association with the development of a Costco supermarket. The dump, utilized primarily as a receptacle for commercial and residential trash, was in use from about 1880 to the early 1930s. The site consists of a well preserved historic trash dump containing mostly bottles but also ceramic, porcelain, and metal artifacts. A variety of bottles were found at the site including medicines, beverages, condiments cosmetics, and other items typical of early 20th Century daily life. These bottles offer a connection to Eureka's personal habits and economic diversity.

MacEwen, Patricia; Sacramento State University

Craniometric Analysis of Skeletal Materials from Eight Central California Sites Supports Bennyhoff's Hypothesis Regarding the Meganos Intrusion

Symposium # 3, 10:30 AM; A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory

Craniometric analysis of data from eight Middle Horizon sites yields three groupings which correspond to populations described in Bennyhoff's hypothesis concerning the Meganos Intrusion. According to Bennyhoff, proto-Miwoks from the Central Valley pushed westward ca. 500 A.D. and became the Meganos people, who displaced earlier groups and inhabited sites in the Livermore and Santa Clara Valleys before retreating back into the Delta in approx. 700 AD. Remains from Meganos, contemporaneous non-Meganos and early Miwok sites in Sacramento, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties demonstrate differential biological distances which lend support to this hypothesis.





Martinez, Jesse E.; California State University, Sacramento, (junior author; see Overly, Stephen A.)

Marty, Johanna V.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Ainis, Amira F.)

Mathes, W. Michael; El Colegio De Jalisco

New Ethnology From Old Sources: Warfare In Peninsular Baja California

Symposium # 20; 1:00 PM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

Given its relative geographic isolation and hostile environment, the peninsula of Baja California has been the subject of an unusually large historiographic production. Most of these works are well-known to researchers of the region: diaries and reports of maritime explorers (Ulloa, Alarcón, Vizcaíno, Cardona, Ortega, et al.) dating from the early sixteenth to late seventeenth centuries; and accounts produced by Jesuit missionaries (Salvatierra, Ugarte, Venegas, Barco, Baegert, et al.) from the late seventeenth to the late eighteenth centuries. Both of these sources provide extensive ethnological information and much of the ethnography of Baja California has been derived from them. However, one aspect of daily life among the Indians of the peninsula, warfare, has, until now, been overlooked. A careful combing of these old sources has revealed extraordinary, detailed information regarding a constant threat to life in Baja California.

McDonald, Meg; Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, MCAGCC, (junior author; see Cassidy, Jim)

McGuirt, Mike

Discussant

Symposium # 4, 11:15 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems.

McGowan, Dana; Jones & Stokes, (junior author; see Crawford, Karen)

McGuire, Kelly; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., (junior author; see Carpenter, Kim)

Melmed, Anamay; EDAW, Inc., (junior author; see Apple, Rebecca)

Meyer, Jack; Far Western Anthropological Research Group Inc.

What Lies Beneath San Jose? The Archaeology of a Changing Landscape

Plenary, 7:30 PM; Right Outside the Door is a Timeless Gift to the Public: Some Examples of Archaeological and Historical Research in the Vicinity of our Meeting Site

People have lived in the San Francisco Bay Area for 9,000 years or more, and yet most archaeological sites in the Santa Clara Valley are less than 2,000 years old. Where did the other 6,000 years of prehistory go? Geoarchaeological studies along the Guadalupe River show that older sites are generally buried by sediments that were transported by the river and deposited in low-lying parts of the valley. These landscape changes are related to large-scale environmental changes, such as sea-level rise, that occurred throughout the Bay Area. Formerly stable land surfaces that were available for early human use and occupation are marked by buried soils, which can be used to locate older sites. Thus, it is likely that the evidence of these early inhabitants is not really missing, but is instead buried beneath the surface of modern San Jose.

Michelini, Antonio Porcayo; Centro INAH (Mexican Institute of Archeology and History), Mexicali, Baja California

Harman, Jon; DStretch.com

A Pictograph Rock Shelter in Canyon de Guadalupe, Baja California

Symposium # 5, 10:30 AM; Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology.

Rock art near the Canyon de Guadalupe includes both petroglyph and pictograph sites. This paper documents a rock shelter in the canyon containing pictographs in both black and red pigments. As judged by content, superposition and preservation, the black figures seem more recent than most of the red figures. Because of fading and superposition, the red figures can be very difficult to make out. The DStretch rock art enhancement program was used to improve the visibility of the red figures. The abstract style of the faded red figures differs from the painted black figures which include many anthropomorphs and animals.

Michelini, Antonio Porcayo; Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

Proposal for Identifying San Dieguito Sites in Baja California

Symposium # 13, 8:30 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

The objective will be to offer some criteria and hypotheses to test in future site recording and/or excavations. These will be used to confirm that the people we identify as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex did indeed behave in ways that distinguished them from other groups that were earlier, contemporaneous, or later, as evidenced in their material remains.



Miller, Karen G.; USDA Forest Service, Sierra National Forest

CA-MRP-724: A Discussion of Archaeological Investigations at the Yosemite Trails Pack Station, Sierra National Forest, Mariposa County, CA

Symposium # 23, 2:45 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

CA-MRP-724, a major archaeological site near Fish Camp, CA, was investigated as part of a major FS initiative to evaluate impacts from commercial pack stock both inside and outside of forest wilderness areas. A substantial 1.5 meter deep intact archaeological deposit contains artifacts that predominately date from Bennyhoff's Tamarack Phase for Yosemite National Park. The paper will briefly discuss the sites' setting in the prehistoric Native American trail system, adjacent k-sites and k-site patterning, geographic setting including adjacent springs, Casa Diablo obsidian, and intense reuse of site obsidian, non-midden anthrosols, and a surprising distribution of mortar milling types on the site.

Milliken, Randall T.

Hylkema, Mark G.; California State Parks

Archaeological Investigations at the Third Mission Site, Santa Clara University

Symposium # 9, 1:30 PM; Finding & Interpreting History and Archaeology at Santa Clara University

In 1989 during the realignment of a segment of State Route 82, the El Camino Real, remnant features of the third location of Mission Santa Clara were uncovered along with many artifacts and fragments of human bone. Caltrans undertook excavations and exposed foundation alignments from the church, sacristy and parts of adjacent wings to the former mission quadrangle. Ultimately the site was protected and capped; however, the Olivella H1a series beads have continued to contribute to our understanding of this temporally significant shell bead type and contact period economics on the California frontier.

Mirro, Vanessa A.; Applied EarthWorks, Inc., (junior author; see Goldberg, Susan K.)

Molto, El; University of Western Ontario

Skeletal Trauma, Ethnohistory and Anthropological Theory in the Pre-contact Aboriginals of the Cape Region of Baja California

Symposium # 13, 9:45 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

Among New World aboriginal populations, the architects of the Las Palmas Culture, the Pericue, of the Cape Region of Baja California have an exceptionally high prevalence of skeletal trauma, particularly the cranial vault. An overview of the ethnohistoric literature and ecological circumstances of the Pericue, in conjunction with the characteristics of the traumatic lesions suggest a number of possibilities for interpreting the data. Of the competing hypotheses, intergroup conflict over limited concentrated resources, including women, best fit the data on trauma. The practice of polygyny among the Pericue, well described in the ethnohistoric literature, provides an interesting association in terms of anthropological theory, since this mating strategy is known to be positively correlated with endemic warfare and often with high female status. These data certainly contrast the hypothesis in anthropology that conflict and warfare are more the domain of complex agricultural societies than foragers.

Moore, Jamie; Lassen National Forest

The Ghost of Procurement Past and the Humbug Basalt Quarries: XRF Identification Along with Spatial and Temporal Distribution

Symposium # 17, 3:15 PM; General Session Northern California

This presentation presents recent efforts by Lassen National Forest to chemically identify the Humbug Basalt Quarries located in Butte and Plumas counties. The basalt Quarries were found to have a unique trace element signature based on strontium and zirconium levels. 206 basalt artifacts from 52 sites and 7 isolates were also submitted for XRF. These sites and isolates are located in northern Butte, southeast Lassen, western Plumas and eastern Tehama counties. This revealed the temporal and spatial spread of the Humbug basalt use along with identification of 3 other known Basalt Sources and 18 unknown sources.

Moore, Jerry D.; CSU Dominguez Hills

Anthropological Approaches to Landscape: A Theoretical Common Ground for Future Research in Baja California

Symposium # 13, 11:15 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

The anthropology of landscape provides a valuable framework for future archaeological research in Baja California, linking disparate lines of inquiry into human responses to the environment and cultural conceptions of place. For example, an archaeology of landscapes would incorporate data on paleoenvironments, settlement patterns, and cultural conceptions of place as indexed by rock art. The landscape paradigm connects studies of different temporal scales, including the ethnography of traditional resource use, cultural conceptualizations indicated by toponyms and myth, and historic and modern landscape transformations. Anthropological approaches to cultural landscapes form a theoretical common ground for understanding the prehistory of Baja California.

Morgan, Christopher; California State University Stanislaus

Optimal Foraging Patterns in the Southern Sierra Nevada

Symposium # 2, 10:30 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

The distribution of Western Mono acorn caches in the upper San Joaquin and Kings River watersheds describes a five km foraging radius around central place winter settlements that corresponds to predicted distributions taking into account labor and travel costs associated with caching. Caches further from winter settlements appear to be situated in a manner facilitating spring residential moves. Together these data indicate a foraging pattern geared towards maximizing storage capacity around winter settlements while at the same time fostering substantial group mobility. Both are effective means of coping with the pronounced spatial and temporal patchiness of the Mono resource base.

Morgan, Colleen; University of California, Berkeley, (junior author; see Cohen, David Reed)

Morris, Rick; Cabrillo College

Sarmiento, James; Cabrillo College

Shelter From the Storm

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

Recent excavation by the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program at *el Presidio de San Francisco* in and around the site of the Spanish-Mexican Chapel, Sacristy, and southern defense *lienzo* wall produced an interesting collection. However, much of this collection was taken from strata that were less than primary deposits. This challenge was to research the hispanic period tile, *tejas* collection and report the results in a poster format to share with the public.

Mouriquand, Leslie J.; County of Riverside

The Jones Collection: Research Utility in a Private Collection from Coachella Valley

Symposium # 10, 2:30 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

There are many private collections out there just waiting for researchers to discover them. Many of these collections contain artifacts that are no longer found on the landscape. The Jones Collection is one such collection currently being used for doctoral research to both demonstrate the research utility of private collections with limited provenience and to further original research on Desert Cahuilla material culture trends focused on continuity and change. Numerous research potentials have been identified for this collection due to its comprehensive nature.

Mouriquand, Leslie J.; County of Riverside, (junior author; see Christenson, Lynne Newell)

Much, Bryan; Sonoma State University

Up on the 'Pile: A Study of Petroglyphs in North-Central Sonoma County

Symposium # 5, 10:45 AM: Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology

Archaeological investigations in north-central Sonoma County resulted in the discovery of several localities intensively used by indigenous peoples. As part of those investigations, numerous petroglyphs were recorded including cupules, incised lines, and pecked curvilinear nucleated (PCN) forms. Based primarily on a multi-layered contextual approach, the author will examine the macro and micro environmental contexts, along with the general cultural setting, utilizing ethnographically supported structuralist models. While the emic ideological setting can not be recovered, this author hopes by employing these contextual models, we will gain some insight into the possible roles of the petroglyphs up on the 'Pile.'

Much, Bryan; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, (junior author; see Newland, Michael)

Navrotsky, Alexandra; UC Davis, (junior author; see Eerkens, Jelmer W.)

Neil, John M.; UC Davis, (junior author; see Eerkens, Jelmer W.)

Nelson, Jim; Furlong Archaeological Consulting, (junior author; see Furlong, Denise)

Newland, Michael; Society for California Archaeology Northern California Vice-President

Tushingham, Shannon; Society for California Archaeology Student Affairs Liaison

Get a Job: A Forum on Applying For and Getting a Job in the Field of Archaeology

Symposium # 24, 9:30 AM; Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Many students graduating with undergraduate or graduate degrees are unsure about what kinds of careers are available to them. The forum speakers will be drawn from a wide range of career options, from university professors to private-sector cultural resource management professionals to agency archaeologists. Each will be invited to speak openly and honestly about career opportunities, experiences and skills that students will need to get jobs, and what they think the future of employment holds for their respective fields.

Newland Michael; Society for California Archaeology Northern California Vice-President
Tushingham, Shannon; Society for California Archaeology Student Affairs Liaison

Get to School: A Forum on Applying for and Getting into Graduate School

Symposium # 24, 10:45 AM; Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Getting into graduate school can be a daunting challenge, and requires months of planning and preparation. The forum speakers, both academic professors and recent and current graduate students will discuss tips for getting through the application process and give advice on what kinds of experiences make for a better candidate. Individuals from a wide range of academic settings will be invited to speak, reflecting multiple potential career options at both masters and doctoral levels.

Newland, Michael; CSU, Sonoma

Public Outreach and Interpretation for the State of California

Symposium # 19, 3:30 PM; Affecting Change in California Archaeology: SHRC Archaeology Committee Position Papers

California lacks a central framework for organizing and presenting public outreach efforts for the field of archaeology. The result has been the rise of scattered efforts by a wide range of organizations and individuals trying to meet the growing needs of a population interested in preserving and learning about the history of California. This paper presents a new approach that focuses on supporting and promoting these efforts at a state level while strengthening archaeological public outreach and interpretation through the creation of technical and thematic bulletins.

Newland, Michael; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

Much, Bryan; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

Demello, Shelby; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

A Century After Barrett: New Assessments of the Impact of the 20th Century on Central Pomo Archaeological Sites

Symposium # 17, 1:30 PM; General Session Northern California

A century has past since Samuel Barrett published his Ethno-geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. Recent advances in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and database technology have facilitated broad analyses of Barrett's material, offering a glimpse of the impact the 20th century has had on California's prehistoric and ethnographic heritage. The authors have constructed a GIS database of Barrett sites based on Barrett's original records and subsequent studies, focusing their research on the Central Pomo-speaking populations, as defined by Barrett, as a launching point for their study.

Noble, Michelle; California State University, Sacramento

Alternative Perspectives on Ground Stone Assemblages from Northern California

Symposium # 15, 10:45 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

This paper applies some new perspectives to subsistence-related ground stone assemblages from sites at Lake Oroville, Butte County. Using an organizational approach, traditional descriptive classifications are supplemented by more exacting attributes that capture variation in use-wear along a functional continuum. Key issues relate to differentiating dual-use from secondary modification, establishing the morphology of fragmentary millstones, and understanding the basis of toolstone material profiles.

Norton, William L.; CSU, Sacramento

Diachronic Shifts in Shellfish Exploitation on the Marin Peninsula

Symposium # 15, 8:30 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Investigation of shell-rich middens in northern Marin County has documented diachronic changes in the composition of invertebrate samples that seem to reflect preferences in resource choice, habitat use, and foraging ranges. Shellfish profiles are examined with respect to inferred shifts in bayshore environments and the intensity of mollusc exploitation, with comparisons made to trends seen at the regional level.

O'Niel, Lyn; Cabrillo College

VanKol, Carolyn; Cabrillo College

Grape Shot? Cannister Shot?? Musket Ball???

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30-4:30 PM

Recent excavation by the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program at *el Presidio de San Francisco* in and around the site of the Spanish-Mexican Chapel, Sacristy, and southern defense *lienzo* wall produced an interesting collection. However, much of this collection was taken from strata that were less than primary deposits. This challenge was to research a small lead ball and report the results in a poster format to share with the public.

Origer Tom; Santa Rosa Junior College, (junior author; see Steen, Eileen)

Origer, Tom; Santa Rosa Junior College, (junior author; see Ledebuhr, Sandra)

Osborn, Sannie Kenton; Presidio Trust

Vadinska, Aleksandra; Bulgaria (Aleksandra will not be attending)

An Architectural Interpretation of El Presidio de San Francisco

Symposium # 26, 9:45 AM; Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco – the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

In the summer of 2006, the Presidio Archaeology lab hosted US/ICOMOS visiting scholar Aleksandra Vadinska of Bulgaria. Her project was to develop an interpretive poster which was based on historical and archaeological research, including excavation, geographic survey, archival materials, and historic photographs of adobe architecture in California. This paper will look at her methodology, such as how she depicted various architectural elements and differentiated where walls may have been.

Oviedo García, Fernando; Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

Shell Middens and Their Importance in the Archaeology of Baja California

Symposium # 13, 10:00 AM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

A systematic and multidisciplinary study of shell middens is needed to extend understanding of the archaeology of Baja California. Investigation of these sites makes it possible to identify the lifeways at the settlements and to determine the extent of marine resource exploitation to satisfy their needs. The objective of this discussion is to present a proposal for investigating the settlements and analyzing the materials contained in the shell middens of Baja California. The proposal is presently being implemented at Jatay, a site located on the Pacific coast north of Ensenada.

Overly, Stephen A.; Dokken Engineering

Martinez, Jesse E.; California State University, Sacramento

Flaked Stone Material Profiles in the Foothills of the Central Sierra Nevada

Symposium # 15, 8:45 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Diachronic shifts in local raw materials used for flaked stone continue to be incompletely understood in the Sierra Nevada foothills. This is due to exceedingly complex geologic circumstances, problematic dating parameters, and a host of other reasons. The current paper discusses characteristics of the “greenstone” problem in the region and characterizes material profiles from several temporally discrete deposits excavated recently along San Andreas Creek in Calaveras County. The review and data presentation provide a useful platform for considering behavioral implications related to variation in regional material consumption patterns.

Padon, Chris and Beth; Discovery Works, Inc.

Rock Art at Ritter Ranch, Antelope Valley

Symposium # 5, 9:45 AM; Pecking Away the Bias: Incorporating Rock Art into Main-stream Archaeology

Archaeological surveys and monitoring at the Ritter Ranch development have revealed a large number of artifacts and features, and rock art: a pictograph, several petroglyphs, and many pecked rock depressions. This paper describes how the rock art has affected the direction of archaeological research, investigations, and CRM strategies at Ritter Ranch. The paper also describes how the rock art has affected the attitudes and actions of the developer and construction contractors.

Palmison, Molly E.; Department of Anthropology Southern Methodist University, (junior author; see Robbins, John A.)

Panich, Lee M.; University of California Berkeley

Current Research at Mission Santa Catalina, Baja California

Symposium # 1611:00 AM; General Session Southwestern California

Mission Santa Catalina is a Dominican mission located in the mountains of northern Baja California. On-going research at the site is focusing on the lives of the indigenous neophytes who lived and worked at the mission, particularly with regard to the continuation of hunting and gathering practices during the colonial period. This paper will present the preliminary results of the 2006 field season and will discuss the collaboration between archaeologists and the local descendant community.

Panich, Lee; University of California Berkeley, (junior author; see Cohen, David Reed)

Paramoure, Pat; Cabrillo College

“Medicine Bottle”

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

Recent excavation by the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program at *el Presidio de San Francisco* in and around the site of the Spanish-Mexican Chapel, Sacristy, and southern defense *lienzo* wall produced an interesting collection. However, much of this collection was taken from strata that were less than primary deposits. This challenge was to research a proprietary medicine bottle find and report the results in a poster format to share with the public.



Parker, John; Parker & Associates Archaeological Research
Jim Brown, III; Elem Pomo

We Don't Need No Stinkin' Section 106... Federal EPA Destroys Sites on Reservation

Symposium # 11, 11:15 AM; General Session Central California

7,000 cubic meters of prehistoric and historic site deposits were destroyed on the Elem Indian Colony reservation between June and October, 2006. The work was funded and directed by the Federal EPA who steadfastly maintained that they "were not subject to the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act". Parker & Associates were called in by members of the Elem Community who finally put a stop to the destruction in August when bones were uncovered. Two months of monitoring and "salvage" work took place, however, the archaeologists were told that they had no legal authority.

Parkman, E. Breck; California State Parks

The New Year Feature: A Mexican Republic Era Time Capsule from Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park

Symposium # 6, 1:40 PM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

An unexpected result of the New Year's Eve Storm of December 31, 2005 was the discovery of a significant historic feature eroding out of Adobe Creek at Petaluma Adobe SHP. The feature was located within the boundaries of CA-SON-2294/H, the c. 1836-1846 residential site used by Mariano Vallejo's native work force. The feature consisted of a cooking pit turned trash pit. The feature was essentially a time capsule of the early years of Vallejo's ranch. In addition to a large amount of faunal remains, the feature included a wide array of artifacts including ceramic sherds of Mexican majolica, Chinese porcelain, and British stoneware and transfer-print whiteware, glass trade beads, clamshell disk beads and bead blanks, bone and shell buttons, a brass Phoenix button, a musket ball, lead shot, a gunflint, several obsidian projectile points, obsidian and chert debitage, a bone awl, a Spanish-style folding knife, cut nails, and other artifacts too numerous to list here. In this paper, I will describe the artifacts, the circumstances of their discovery, and outline the State's ongoing efforts to better protect SON-2294/H.

Pastron, A.; Archeo-tec, Inc., (junior author; see Bellifemine, V.)

Patterson, Brandon E.; California State University, Chico

The Organization of Foraging Technology: Analysis of Flaked Stone Assemblages from the Thompson Canyon Watershed, Northern California

Symposium # 17, 1:45 PM; General Session Northern California

The goal of the thesis project was to develop and test an analytical approach capable of ascertaining the approximate caloric cost of transporting and implementing alternative foraging technologies in near and distant patches. Analysis of flaked stone assemblages retrieved from archaeological deposits in the Thompson Canyon watershed, as well as independent datasets derived from the Cache Creek watershed and the southeastern Clear Lake basin, enabled the researcher to assess shifts in forager mobility, settlement, and technological organization during the late Holocene. It was hypothesized that the organization of flaked stone technologies should reflect resource intensification in the Thompson Canyon watershed.

Patterson, Julia Bendimez

Discussant

Symposium # 20, 3:00 PM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

Peabody, Joshua B; California State University, Chico and URS Corporation

Material Traces of Cooking Techniques and Butchery from Historic Chico, CA

Symposium # 17, 2:15 PM; General Session Northern California

Archaeological excavations at CA-BUT-2936, a historic site located on Block 58 of downtown Chico, CA have yielded numerous artifact rich archaeological features including a cistern, brick lined well, and excavated refuse deposits. Analysis of the faunal material recovered from these features has revealed striking variability in both cooking technique and butchery between contemporaneous refuse deposits. Specifics regarding butchery and inferred cooking method are presented and patterning among and between features is discussed within the context of the formation processes of each feature and the historic development of the block.

Perry, Jennifer; Pomona College

Symposium Discussant

Symposium # 18, 2:45 PM; Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California



Perry, Jennifer E.; Pomona College

On the Coast and in the Interior: Central Place Foraging in the Middle Holocene on Santa Cruz Island, California

Symposium # 16, 9:30 AM; General Session Southwestern California

As the largest and most terrestrially diverse of the Channel Islands, Santa Cruz Island is well-suited for evaluating terrestrial resource exploitation in an island setting. In particular, recent investigations have identified abundant middle Holocene deposits in coastal and interior contexts. Artifact assemblages and subsistence data from sites on the island's eastern end and in its central valley are discussed with respect to the variable contributions of marine and terrestrial resources. Locally available terrestrial resources (e.g. plants and chert) played important roles in middle Holocene settlement-subsistence, a pattern that is best understood within the framework of central place foraging.

Perry, Jennifer E.; Department of Anthropology, Pomona College, (junior author; see Hoppa, Kristin M.)

Peterson, Polly A.; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Koerper, Henry C.)

Pierce, Lorna; Santa Clara University/San Jose University

Women and Children Only: Where are the Men?

Symposium # 3, 10:15 AM; A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory

The earth upon which Santa Clara University sits has been the home for many different cultural groups in the last several thousand years. Construction on the campus frequently unearths artifacts, both historic and prehistoric, and every few years burials are encountered. To date, these have been identified as pre-contact Native Americans. Two excavations since 1996 have resulted in the discovery of prehistoric remains. Although the sample is small, only 13 individuals, each one has been identified as either a woman or child. Is this a result of sampling error, differential burial practices, or were the men absent?

Pierce, Wendy; CSU Sacramento

Implications of the Paleoethnobotanical Record for the Late Prehistoric Subsistence Economy in East-Central California

Symposium # 22, 3:45 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Hunter-gatherer land-use during the last 3000 years in the Owens Valley was dynamic and became increasingly complex through time. Flotation data from 125 contexts at 51 different locations are particularly well suited for elucidating certain details regarding these changes. Paleoethnobotanical samples from house floors, hearths, and middens characterize substantial variation in the late prehistoric exploitation of specific resource niches and patterns of labor-intensive collection strategies. Both of these trends are described and some of the implications are explored in this presentation.

Pierce, Wendy; CSU, Sacramento, (junior author; see Basgall, Mark E.), (junior author; see Bellifemine, V.)

Pigniolo, Andrew R.; Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Patterns in Stone: Mobility and the Distribution of Locally Important Lithic Material

Symposium # 29, 10:00 AM; Additional Papers from Southwestern California

Native Americans used the best available lithic resources. Limited quality stone resources were not exchanged over long distances, but played important roles in local, flaked stone tool production. In contrast to patterns of exchange, distinctive moderate to low quality lithic resources with limited source areas can help identify patterns of transport and mobility within small regions. The Lusardi Formation in the Poway region of San Diego County contains distinctive moderate-quality laminated black metavolcanic material that outcrops in a limited area. Using the distribution of this material in the archaeological record, we can test models of regional mobility.

Pitts, Karin. CSU Fullerton, (junior author; see Wallace, James R.)

Pollack, Linda C.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (junior author; see Hector, Susan M.)

Pollack, Linda C.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (junior author; see Whatford, J. Charles)

Polson, Nikki; California State University, Sacramento

Material Variation in Flaked Stone Artifact Assemblages from the Lake Oroville Locality, Butte County, California

Symposium # 1510:15 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Comparison of flaked stone collections from various sections of the Feather River drainage reveals interesting, often consistent patterns of material choice. Much of this variation is no doubt shaped by toolstone availability, but also appears to reflect how material characteristics relate to the functional requirements of specific tool classes. A simple analysis including tool form, material composition, and use-wear profiles has the ability to unmask broader behavioral trends at the Lake Oroville locality.

Popper, Virginia; University of California, Los Angeles
Voss, Barbara; Stanford University

The Role of Foodways in Culture Contact: Archaeobotanical Evidence from El Presidio de San Francisco

Symposium # 22, 2:45 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Paleoethnobotanical analyses of plant remains recovered from the site of El Presidio de San Francisco have provided new perspectives on the role of foodways in culture contact, and about colonial use of the local environment. We examine the dietary choices made by the colonial settlers who had been recruited from Northern Mexico, and the differences in foodways and resource use between soldiering and farming populations at the settlement. Comparing archaeobotanical evidence from El Presidio de San Francisco with findings at mission sites allows a consideration of the differences and similarities between colonial and mission neophyte diets.

Porcasi, Judith F.; University of California/Leicester University, U.K.

A Regional Synthesis of Prehistoric Dietary Patterns of the California Coast: 10,000 Years And 500 Miles Of Faunal Analysis

Symposium # 22, 2:15 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Using, for the first time, a regional spatio-temporal approach to diet patterning, the allometric method for estimating faunal biomass and sequences of abundance indices over time, are used to explore the use of faunal resources (shellfish and vertebrates) at 14 sites with Paleocoastal and trans-Holocene occupations along 500 miles (6 degrees of latitude) of the Central and Southern Coast. Results indicate that the protein-rich "Moveable Feast" of the first coastal occupants lessened over time.

Porcasi, Judith F.; University of California, Los Angeles, (junior author; see Jones, Terry L.)

Praetzelis, Adrian; CSU, Sonoma

Get Up and Talk: Presenting Professional Papers in Public Setting

Symposium # 24, 8:15 AM; Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students

Giving an engaging, well thought-out paper at a professional gathering takes more than simply reading an abstract and journal article verbatim. Public speaking is a skill that takes practice and planning, from picking your words carefully and avoiding jargon to deciding what slide to use to knowing when to wrap it up. A veteran of many professional talks and frequent presenter on the topic of public speaking, Adrian Praetzelis will offer helpful tips, insightful observations, dire warnings, and all around solid advice on how to present one's findings in a public setting.

Praetzelis, Adrian; CSU Sonoma

Standards for the Practice of Archaeology in California

Symposium # 19, 1:00 PM; Affecting Change in California Archaeology: SHRC Archaeology Committee Position Papers

How can we improve the quality of CRM archaeology in California? Variable standards, fuzzy ethical standards, poor consultation with Native Americans, little or no enforcement- the list goes on. The 1995 State Preservation Task Force Subcommittee on Archaeology recognized that the system is broken and came up with some ways to fix it. These recommendations form the basis of a proposed way forward that might include the development of explicit standards and guidelines, a permit system, and sanctioning procedures for violators. Comments are both welcome and needed as we make plans to fix the "California problem."

Price, Barry A.; Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Garfinkel, Alan; California Department of Transportation

Griset, Suzanne; SWCA Environmental Consultants

Tejada, Barbara; California Department of Transportation

Getting the Most Out of CA-LAN-192, the Lovejoy Springs Site

Symposium # 10, 3:00 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

The Lovejoy Springs Site is one of the most substantial prehistoric sites in the western Mojave Desert, and has attracted private collectors, avocational archaeologists, and professionals since the 1920s. Analysis of unprovenienced and poorly provenienced specimens collected over more than 70 years, in concert with data from well-controlled modern excavations, permits a more detailed and nuanced interpretation of the site than using the recently excavated collections alone. Interpretations of site age, occupational history, functional and technological issues, and the nature of trade and exchange relationships would have been very different if unprovenienced materials had not been included in the analysis.

Raab, Ann; University of Kansas-Lawrence, (junior author; see Raab, L. Mark)

Raab, L. Mark; University of Missouri-Kansas City
 Boxt, Matthew; California State University, Northridge
 Reygadas, Fermin; Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur
 Herrera, Luis; Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur
 Raab, Ann; University of Kansas-Lawrence

Archaeology and Natural History on the Last Frontier: Bi-National Research in the Cape Region, Baja California Sur

Symposium # 20, 2:15 PM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

South of the Canadian and American Arctic, Mexico's Baja California Peninsula is perhaps North America's last great archaeological frontier. Isolated for centuries, Peninsular California is being radically transformed by tourism and other forms of economic development, threatening archaeological and other natural resources of one of the least researched regions of North America. Enormous opportunities exist for meeting this challenge through trans-border academic and research partnerships. An example of such a partnership is presented, involving teaching and grant-supported field and lab projects in the cape region of Baja California Sur.

Reddy, Seetha; Statistical Research, Inc.

Public Mourning and the Ritualization of Food: Studying Plant Residues in Hunter-Gatherer Mortuary Contexts

Symposium # 22, 1:45 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Mortuary contexts offer unique insights into the cultural perceptions of the relationship between food, ritual and ideology, and in particular the role of food in mortuary practices. Recent excavations along Santa Monica Bay have provided an extraordinary opportunity to study macrobotanical remains from Mission period Native American mourning features. Ongoing analysis is lending valuable insight into the selective use of native and introduced plants in ritual contexts and plant use intensification. Findings from this research are paving a path to address the elusive research themes of ritualization of foods and cultural food preferences among complex hunter-gatherer populations.

Reedy, Debra; UC Davis, (junior author; see Eerkens, Jelmer W.)

Reeder, Leslie A.; Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University
 Rick, Torben C.; Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University

Notes from Deception Island: New Perspectives on the Archaeology of Anacapa Island, California

Symposium # 16, 10:15 AM; General Session Southwestern California

Anacapa Island is the second smallest of California's Channel Islands, and has received limited attention from archaeologists. Previous research on the island identified sites on all three segments of Anacapa, including human occupation dated to at least the Middle Holocene. Despite a few survey and excavation projects, little effort has been made to understand how people on Anacapa fit into regional subsistence, settlement, and exchange patterns. In this paper, we outline previous archaeological research on Anacapa, discuss our recent excavations and 14C dating on the island, and finally place these data into larger regional context.

Reich, Nicole; UC Davis, (se Snyder, Devin)

Reimer, Erin R.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Brown, Ana G.)

Reygadas, Fermin; Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur, (junior author; see Raab, L. Mark)

Rick, Torben C.; Southern Methodist University
 Willis, Lauren M.; Southern Methodist University

Shellfish and the Chumash: Marine Invertebrates, Climate Change, and Emergent Complexity on Late Holocene San Miguel Island

Symposium # 22, 1:00 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Marine resources played an important role in fostering high population densities and cultural complexity among North American hunter-gatherers. In California, several researchers have emphasized the relationship between increases in fishing and greater social elaboration. Marine mammals have also been linked with heightened cultural complexity and the development of more efficient watercraft. Largely absent from discussions of emergent complexity, however, is the changing role of shellfish in human subsistence economies. Our analysis of shellfish from Late Holocene San Miguel Island illustrates the importance of marine invertebrates in island subsistence economies and their significance in the evolution of Chumash complexity.

Rick, Torben C.; Department of Anthropology Southern Methodist University, (junior author; see Robbins, John A.)

Rick, Torben C.; Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, (junior author; see Reeder, Leslie A.)

Robertson, Miguel Wilken ; Native Cultures Institute of Baja California (CUNA)

Looking Forward to the Past: New Directions for Ethnography in Baja California

Symposium # 20, 1:15 PM; Potential Directions for Understanding Baja California Prehistory

How can future ethnographic research among the surviving aboriginal peoples of northern Baja California provide new information useful for reconstructing prehistoric lifeways? The new generation of ethnographers will include more indigenous community members involved in documenting their own cultures as well as Mexicans and North Americans collaborating in binational, interdisciplinary, and long-term projects. Studies of ethnobotany, ecological adaptations, material culture, ethnogeography, linguistics and oral literature can still provide new data. Ethnological comparisons with other hunter-gatherer groups living in similar environments, as well as more intensive analysis of the existing ethnographic record, particularly in conjunction with archaeological, linguistic and ethnohistoric evidence may all shed new light on prehistoric lifeways.

Robbins, John A.; Department of Geological Sciences Southern Methodist University

Rick, Torben C.; Department of Anthropology Southern Methodist University

Palmison, Molly E.; Department of Anthropology Southern Methodist University

El Niño Frequencies, Marine Climate Change, and Seasonality inferred from Pismo Clam Shells from Coastal Sand Dunes on Santa Rosa Island, California

Symposium # 16, 10:45 AM; General Session Southwestern California

Presented here are the results of stable oxygen isotopic analysis of Pismo clam shells (*Tivela stultorum*) from CA-SRI-209, a coastal dune site on Santa Rosa Island, California. Pismo clams require an equilibrium beach to reach adulthood, and sand dunes form primarily during aggradational periods, both promoted by reduced El Niño frequencies. Our stable oxygen isotope data from CA-SRI-209 suggest limited to no El Niño activity during the lifetime of the clams tested, demonstrating the importance of this technique to document short term climate change. Our data also provide valuable information on the seasonality of the site occupation.

Robinson, David W.; University of Bristol

Taking the Bight out of Complexity: Elaborating Interior Landscapes within South-Central California

Symposium # 18, 1:45 PM; Inland, Interior, and Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California

South-Central Californian complexity discourse focuses intensely upon the maritime cultures of the Pacific-facing embayment called the California Bight. In particular, a cadre of researchers has produced a rich corpus of publications on the Santa Barbara Channel Chumash. However, interior research remains muted in comparison: here, I begin by leaving behind the Bight in presenting a view of interior complexities within its own landscape, its own terms. I focus on the hierarchical use of place, seen in multi-component site 'complexes' elaborated with rock-art, considered as part-and-parcel of wider geo-cultural phenomena where people interacted within social networks, but grounded at specific locales.

Robinson, David W.; Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Bristol

Armstrong, Mathew; URS Corporation

Grasse-Sprague, Gale; California State University Bakersfield/Kern County Archaeological Society

Sprague, Jack; American Rock Art Research Association/Kern County Archaeological Society

Introduction: The Space Within: Emergent Themes from the Inland and Interior

Symposium # 18, 1:00 PM; Inland, Interior, & Interface III: Expanding Research in South-Central California Archaeology

What is an archaeology of the 'inland and interior'? How does it differ from other geomorphic-defined thematic archaeologies (for example maritime, island, coastal, desert, high-elevation, etc)? This paper introduces the third installment of this SCA symposium through a reflexive examination of the previous two. Here, we highlight emergent themes of recent work, pointing out strengths, weaknesses, advances, gaps, problems and practicalities of working within inland and interior spaces, both physical and social. We then foreshadow this session itself, setting the context for the days' papers/discussions in order to expand discourse of research ongoing in the heart of South-Central California.

Roder, Susan; Cleveland National Forest

Passport in Time: Volunteer Archeology and the Forest Service

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Passport in Time (PIT) is a volunteer archeology and historic preservation program of the USDA Forest Service. The goal of PIT is to preserve the nation's past with the help of the public. Volunteers work closely with Forest Service archeologists and historians on national forests throughout the United States. Past projects include activities such as archeological survey, site recordation, excavation, restoration of rock art, archival research, historic structure restoration, oral history compilations, and analysis and curation of artifacts. On the Cleveland National Forest, over the past three years, volunteers have re-located dozens of prehistoric sites situated around a picturesque montane meadow in a high-use area of the forest. These sites were first recorded in the early 1980s and have experienced decades of impacts from forest visitors. With help from forest archeologists, volunteers have collected up-to-date information on the sites' conditions using recent technologies such as global positioning systems (GPS) and digital photography. The poster will outline the Passport in Time program and demonstrate how it is beneficial to the agency, the volunteers, and the American public.





Rogers, Alexander; Maturango Museum

Museum Collections and Provenience: Research Examples from the Maturango Museum

Symposium # 10, 1:30 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

Museum collections are characterized by a range of provenience detail, from well-documented recent professional excavations to random items contributed by the interested public. Even within the category of professionally-excavated collections, great variation in provenience detail exists due to increasing rigor over the years. Because of the varying levels of detail available, utility of museum collections for research purposes depends strongly on the research goals. This paper discusses four research projects undertaken based on Maturango Museum collections, and shows that even items with limited provenience information can provide valuable data on certain research questions.

Rogers, Alexander K.; Archaeology Curator, Maturango Museum

Computation of EHT for Obsidian from High-Resolution Environmental Data

Symposium # 14, 11:15 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

A method was reported by Rogers (2006) for computing effective hydration temperature (EHT) in obsidian, based on a mathematically rigorous model of the diffusion-reaction process. The paper also suggested a method for estimating the temperature input data from weather records. This paper applies the model to computation of EHT using hourly air and soil temperature data from digital sensors, recorded over a six-year period. Results are discussed in terms of previously-reported models and of valid representations of paleoclimate.

Rogers, Jena; California State University, Sacramento

Jurich, Denise M.; California State University, Sacramento

Temporal Variation in Projectile Point Technology at CA-BUT-84

Symposium # 15, 10:00 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Reanalysis of more than 1500 projectile points from CA-BUT-84 along the lower Feather River indicates significant shifts in toolstone selection, refurbishment, and point discard over time. Differences between dart- and arrow-sized points indicate pronounced changes in the organization of projectile point technologies through time. These transitions likely reflect responses to changes in land-use and other behavioral patterns of relevance for understanding northern Sierra Nevada foothill prehistory.

Rondeau, Michael F.; Rondeau Archeological, Inc.

Fluted Points of the Far West, The CalFLUTED Project

Symposium # 27, 8:30 AM; Recent Projectile Point Studies in California

The CalFLUTED project has analyzed over 200 reported fluted and Clovis points from California and Nevada. Over 2000 others from across North America have been reviewed. An extensive review of relevant past and present literature is on going. Support from Paleoindian experts outside of California has contributed expertise and guidance. Most important has been the extensive support of the California and Nevada archaeological communities who have made this project possible. As a result, one defined set of fluted point attributes is hypothesized to be unique to Far Western fluted points while another set may indicate western post-Clovis fluted point characteristics.

Rondeau, Michael; Rondeau Archeological, (junior author; see Schwitalla, AI)

Roscoe, Jamie; Center for Indian Community Development, Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Lowen, Danielle)

Rosenthal, Jeff; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

A Local Projectile Point Typology and Chronology for the Western Slope of the North-Central Sierra Nevada

Symposium # 27, 9:30 AM; Recent Projectile Point Studies in California

No projectile point chronology built from local evidence exists for the western slope of the north-central Sierra Nevada; nor does a local typology exist based on metrical criteria. In this paper, I use simple measurements to identify various dart and arrow point types and then demonstrate the chronological utility of this typology using radiocarbon dates, obsidian hydration analysis, and projectile point seriation from about 100 temporally-restricted site components. The new point typology and chronology resolves a number of existing interpretive problems, including the segregation of dart from arrow points, and confusion over middle and late Holocene dart point types on the western slope.



Rosenthal, Jeff; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Site Structure of a Shasta Complex Village

Symposium # 8, 1:15 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

Large-scale excavations at a Shasta Complex village encountered multiple house structures, an earthen lodge, several other domestic features, and two cemetery areas. These findings are described and compared to early ethnographic accounts from the area, providing a context to better understand the artifacts and subsistence remains from the site. Special consideration is given to one of the cemetery areas, where the high density of grave pits lined with river cobbles and pine bark resulted in an architectural feature similar to what we would now call a mausoleum.

Rosenthal, Jeff; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., (junior author; see Carpenter, Kim)

Rosenthal, Jeff; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., (junior author; see Hildebrandt, William)

Ruby, Allika; Far Western Anthropological Research, Inc.

Thirty Years After: New Research at Santa Rita Village

Symposium # 11, 8:45 AM; General Session Central California

In 1968, James Bennyhoff coined the term Meganos to describe atypical Middle Horizon sites thought to represent a cultural expansion from the Central Valley Delta Region into the valleys of the East Bay. Although the broad settlement patterns of the Meganos culture have since been outlined, the timing of this expansion is not well understood. CA-ALA-413, the Santa Rita Village site, may represent one of the earliest of these Meganos "intrusions." It was salvaged in 1977 for a construction project in Pleasanton. Since this time, there have been technological advances that can clarify the site's chronology, and additional research on the 30-year-old collection was recently completed. This work was sponsored by the Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award Committee.

Ruby, Allika; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., (junior author; see Johnson, Lynn)

Russell, Matthew A. University of California, Berkeley

Encounter at Tamál-Huye: The Archaeology of Cross-Cultural Interactions in Sixteenth-Century Northern California

Symposium # 11, 9:45 AM; General Session Central California

This paper will focus on the archaeology of cross-cultural encounters in sixteenth-century northern California. It will discuss shipwrecks as unique kinds of intercultural engagements and examine whether material culture introduced during a short-term encounter in the aftermath of a shipwreck event can be the primary conduit of cultural change, or if long-term social relations with a colonizing presence is necessary. Using a holistic, multiscalar framework, and synthesizing data from both maritime and terrestrial archaeology, this paper presents a research design for examining a cross-cultural encounter between Spanish seafarers from a shipwrecked Manila galleon San Agustín and Coast Miwok hunter-gatherers in Drakes Bay, California in 1595.

Safi, Kristin

Luminescence Dating of Ceramic Samples from the Southern California Desert

Symposium # 14, 9:45 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

Luminescence dating can provide chronometric information about archaeological materials in regions where few cultural remains are readily available for the determination of temporal provenience. The desert region of southern California is one particular area where luminescence dating has great potential for providing chronometric information for aggregate scale archaeological features. In this study, coarse grain and fine grain analysis is conducted utilizing Optically Stimulated Luminescence/Single Aliquot Regeneration (OSL/SAR) dating techniques to determine the direct age dates on five ceramic sherds from two survey areas in Indio, California. Compositional analyses are also conducted to assess and calibrate the chronometric data to achieve greater precision and resolution in the dating methods as well as provide information useful in provenance determination.

Salisbury, Melinda; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Ainis, Amira F.)

Sampson, Michael; California State Parks

The Effects of Off-Highway Vehicles on Archaeological Sites in Red Rock Canyon State Park, Kern County

Symposium # 1, 9:20 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

An investigation of off-highway vehicle (OHV) effects on archaeological sites and historic properties within Red Rock Canyon State Park was conducted in 2004-2006. Thirteen prehistoric occupation sites, 11 prehistoric lithic scatters, seven historic mining work camps, four prehistoric quarry sites, and one historic stage station are known to be traversed by roads and informal OHV trails. Damage related to vehicle use observed on archaeological sites consists of the following: deflation of the cultural deposits, vehicle scars, loss of soils and vegetation, gullying, displacement and damage to artifacts and cultural features, alteration of natural hydrologic patterns, etc. Soil deflation along roads and the volume of soil loss were found to be significant at certain sites. These road-caused problems are compounded by an ongoing pattern of unauthorized off-trail riding by OHV users within the park. Solutions to the vehicle-caused problems could include: installation of effective vehicle barriers, closure of certain routes or route segments, public education, increased patrol by park rangers, regular maintenance of the roads, application of erosion-control measures, restricted access of green-sticker vehicles, and others.

Sarmento, James; Cabrillo College, (junior author; see Morris, Rick)

Schneider, Joan S.; California State Parks

Preserving the Cultural Landscape in Piedras Grandes, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

Symposium # 1, 8:20 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

Since the time of the fieldwork of Malcolm C. Rogers, the Piedras Grandes region has drawn the attention of many archaeologists. Over the years, its remote location, its ease of accessibility from a major interstate roadway, and minimal law-enforcement presence has resulted in abuse of important archaeological sites. With the encouragement of Native Americans, ABDSP is planning to limit access to the area and provide interpretive and educational materials in an effort to protect this area from further impacts. This paper describes the Piedras Grandes cultural resources, their present use, and the plan for protection.

Schneider, Tsim D.; University of California, Berkeley

Shell Mounds of China Camp and Tomales Bay State Parks, Marin County

Symposium # 1, 10:15 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

This paper addresses on-going research of shell mounds in China Camp State Park and Tomales Bay State Park. The first field season and future fieldwork at China Camp and Tomales Bay State Parks are summarized. Historic levels of the Thomas site (CA-Mrn-115), a large shell mound in China Camp State Park, hold tantalizing information about colonial encounters in the San Francisco Bay area. I conclude with a discussion of Mrn-115 and its importance to California hunter-gatherer studies.

Scholze, Gary; California State University, Sacramento

Native Root Use within Northern California Environmental Zones

Symposium # 15, 11:15 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Acorns have long been viewed as the quintessential food resource over much of late prehistoric northern California. Review of ethnographic and biogeographic sources indicates, however, that root crops may have been more important than historically realized, and need to be considered in any evolutionary assessment of California culture histories.

Schwaderer, Rae; California State Parks

Re-examining the Hudson Mound

Symposium # 1, 9:40 AM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

CA-MNT-12, commonly known as the Hudson Mound, at Point Lobos Ranch, has been recognized as an important settlement site since the Point Lobos area was first surveyed by Waldo Wedel in 1935. Excavated in the late 1960s by avocationalist Don Howard, the site yielded cultural deposits over six meters deep and radiocarbon assays dating the site to the Middle Period. A re-examination of Howard's collections and field notes and further testing in the adjacent San Jose Creek floodplain and nearby Point Lobos State Reserve has given us a more complete picture of this important multi-component site complex and its place in the prehistory of California's Central Coast.

Schwitalla, Al W.; CSU Sacramento

Mass Burials: A Bioarchaeological Index of Population Stress Defined for Central California

Symposium # 3, 9:30 AM; A Bioarchaeological Perspective on California Prehistory

Archaeological contextual information such as various taphonomic processes evident at a site and mortuary behavior are crucial when interpreting the circumstances surrounding interment of individuals. Historic and prehistoric examples of double or multiple individuals interred together within a primary burial can indicate a single event or episode that led to their contemporaneous placement. Osteological analysis may corroborate a disease or trauma induced scenario that contributed or caused an individual's death. In the absence of such physical evidence age and sex determinations of contemporaneous single event interments may at the very least note a high mortality rate for a particular segment of the population. Thus, the frequency of single event multiple interments and their demographic profile is an additional index when measuring the diachronic health and or stress of populations in Central California.

Schwitalla, Al W.; CSU Sacramento

The Medieval Climatic Anomaly in Central California: Environmental Imperatives Reconsidered from a Bioarchaeological Perspective

Symposium # 11, 8:00 AM; General Session Central California

The Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) has been extensively documented in archaeological literature as an explanatory model for observations of change to human health and behavior. The MCA was a global warming pattern that is known through paleoclimatic proxy data to have occurred during approximately 1,150 and 600 BP. In an effort to assess bioarchaeological impacts of the MCA among populations that lived in Central California, a synthesis of physiological and behavioral indices is presented that illustrates diachronic patterns for the past 5000 years in the region.





Schwitalla, Al; Pacific Legacy
Rondeau, Michael; Rondeau Archaeological

Fluted Points in California

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Fluted Points are wide spread across diverse regions and environments in California. The length and breadth of this spread is seldom appreciated. Further, the variability in form of fluted points has only recently been recognized. A series of myths regarding the nature, types, timing and forms of fluted points in California are explored and current relevant data presented.

Scott, Susan; Cabrillo College
Watson, John; Cabrillo College

Majolica: Individual Sherd Analysis. *El Presidio de San Francisco*

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

Recent excavation by the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program at *el Presidio de San Francisco* in and around the site of the Spanish-Mexican Chapel, Sacristy, and southern defense *lienzo* wall produced an interesting collection. However, much of this collection was taken from strata that were less than primary deposits. This challenge was to research the Majolica collection and report the results in a poster format to share with the public.

Shapiro, Lisa; Pacific Legacy, Inc., (junior author; see Tiley, Shelly)

Shultz, Richard D.; RECON Environmental, Inc.
Collett, Russell O.; RECON Environmental, Inc.

Complexity in the Upper San Luis Rey River: Testing True and Waugh's Model of San Luis Rey Settlement Patterns

Symposium # 16, 11:15 AM; General Session Southwestern California

Delbert True and Georgie Waugh (1981, 1982) posited Late Prehistoric settlement models for the San Luis Rey River and the southern flank of Palomar Mountain. Within their study area they noted numerous SLR I period, and fewer, but larger SLR II period settlements. They also indicated an increasing emphasis towards bipolar settlement in the latter period. Additionally, they predicted settlements elsewhere along the San Luis Rey River would follow similarly. The results of our research in the upper reaches of the San Luis Rey watersheds appear to contradict True and Waugh's observations and their predictions for consistency within the river system.

Silva, Billy A.; California Department of Transportation

Mythconceptions and Mythunderstandings: The First Six Years of Building a Statewide Geophysical Program

Symposium # 148:15 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

In an effort to keep up with technological advances, find ways to streamline project delivery and curtail costs related to the discovery and mitigation of cultural resources Caltrans embarked on developing a geophysical program six years ago. He program as envisioned has had success, but as also run into unforeseen roadblocks. This paper explores the myths and solutions used to overcome these roadblocks through a series of case examples.

Silva, Bill; Caltrans, (junior author; see Larson, Daniel O.)

Simons, Dwight D.; Consultant

Island Archaeology of the San Francisco Bay: Vertebrate Remains from a Middle Period Fishing Village on Angel Island

Symposium # 6, 1:20 PM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

Site CA-MRN-44/H has a large assemblage of vertebrate remains, especially those of fish, which allows detailed quantitatively-based analyses and interpretations, directed at current zooarchaeological research issues pertinent to prehistoric central California. Among these are paleobiological themes/questions concerning zoogeography, extirpated species, and past environmental conditions. Paleoeconomic themes/questions include those regarding dietary composition and resource selectivity, seasonality of exploitation, vertebrate exploitative strategies, and procurement practices. All are discussed both in terms of site-specific inferences, and those focused upon regional patterning. Of particular concern is how these themes/questions are relevant to analyzing archaeofaunas occurring at island sites in San Francisco Bay, and at sites located in southeastern Marin County, California.

Smith, Chelsea; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Jamison, Libbie)



Smith, Kevin; Humboldt State University

Experiments in the Manufacture of San Nicolas Island Perforated Stone Weights

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

Through the replication of doughnut stones with techniques and materials native to San Nicolas Island, estimates of manufacturing time and methods of production are determined. To produce doughnut stones I use replicated tools based on artifacts found on the island and employ use-wear analysis to determine possible functions and associations. Although I tested a variety of techniques, my preliminary results indicate that the optimal method of production involves the use of large, metavolcanic stone picks. This study illustrates the importance of experimental archaeology for understanding the past.

Smith, Kevin; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Jamison, Libbie)

Snyder, Devin; UC Davis

Reich, Nicole; UC Davis

Eerkens, Jelmer; UC Davis

Owens Valley Pit-Hearth Analysis and Comparison with Mojave Desert and Sierra Nevada Mountain Thermal Features

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Surrounding Owens Lake in Eastern California, pit-hearth features are commonly found at Late Prehistoric hunter-gatherer sites. Three such features were recently excavated by the UC Davis Archaeology Field School. This research examines how pit-hearth features were used by the ancestors of Owens Valley Paiute by analyzing fire-cracked rock distribution and recovered charcoal remains. Microscopic analysis of charred paleobotanical remains and charcoal radiocarbon dating suggest these features were used for cooking plant materials within the last 2,000 years of prehistory. These pit-hearths are also compared to features in the Mojave and Sierra Nevada's to see if consistent similarities or differences exist.

Somers, Lewis; Archaeophysics LLC Geoscan Research USA

Recognizing Archaeological Features in Geophysical Survey Data or, Is That Black Spot Important

Symposium # 14, 9:15 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

Recognizing archaeological features in geophysical survey data can be difficult and confusing. Yet it is the key step between the survey per se and subsequent archaeological use of the survey data. Over the years we have begun to recognize how a detailed understanding of archaeological feature formation can inform survey data analysis procedures in a manner which both simplifies and enhances feature recognition. Examples of feature recognition based on these procedures will be presented. They are drawn from resistivity and magnetic surveys at a number of sites as well as from a site reported in a sister paper at this Symposium. These concepts and procedures are applicable to historic and, more importantly, prehistoric sites.

Speziale, Daniel; Cabrillo College

Kaolin Pipes, *El Presidio de San Francisco*

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

Recent excavation by the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program at *el Presidio de San Francisco* in and around the site of the Spanish-Mexican Chapel, Sacristy, and southern defense *lienzo* wall produced an interesting collection. However, much of this collection was taken from strata that were less than primary deposits. This challenge was to research the kaolin pipe collection and report the results in a poster format to share with the public.

Sprague, Jack; Am. Rock Art Research Ass./Kern County Arch. Society, (junior author; see Grasse-Sprague)

Sprague, Jack; Am. Rock Art Research Ass./Kern County Arch. Society, (junior author; see Robinson, David W.)

Staley, K. Naoma; California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, (junior author; see Burns, Gregory R.)

Stankowski, Cindy; San Diego Archaeological Center

Curation Crisis in California

Symposium # 19, 4:15 PM; Affecting Change in California Archaeology: SHRC Archaeology Committee Position Papers

Over the years, millions of archaeological artifacts have been excavated from public and private lands in California. Most of these artifacts were discovered during the course of development, when excavation occurs to mitigate the negative effects the project will have on cultural resources. However, the vast majority of these artifacts are still, in effect, underground. Boxes and bags of archaeological artifacts are scattered among archaeologists, public institutions and government agencies throughout the state. This paper presents a brief description of the Curation Crisis in California and the need for immediate action to prevent the loss of our archaeological legacy.



Steele, Matthew; Humboldt State University

Comparative Analysis of Archaeological Fishhooks found at CA-SNI-25

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

I have been manufacturing shell fishhooks after patterns developed by the people of San Nicolas Island. In this experimental process, I utilize stone tools to produce fishhooks from abalone shells. I present a comparative analysis of these fishhooks, using archaeological examples as a baseline for reconstructing past manufacturing sequences. In this way I hope to tie the results of my experimentation to the findings made in excavations at CA-SNI-25. I will show how the diversity of flake, coring and drilling tools facilitates the process and speeds production.

Steen, Eileen; Tom Origer & Associates, Inc.

Origer Tom; Santa Rosa Junior College

Chert from the Dirt

Symposium # 6, 2:10 PM; Contributions to California's Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

Jasper Rock is one of several 'Mammoth Rocks' found along the Sonoma County coast. Recent investigations at Jasper Rock suggest that it was potentially used as a quarry in ancient times. However the duration of quarrying at Jasper rock has not been fully explored. In this presentation we explore the possibility that Jasper Rock was quarried late in time. A Late Period shell midden near Jasper Rock was investigated, and chert material found at the site was compared with the chert at Jasper Rock.

Supple, Eryn; Cabrillo College

Who, What, Whitewares., *El Presidio de San Francisco*

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

Recent excavation by the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program at *el Presidio de San Francisco* in and around the site of the Spanish-Mexican Chapel, Sacristy, and southern defense *lienzo* wall produced an interesting collection. However, much of this collection was taken from strata that were less than primary deposits. This challenge was to research the British whiteware collection and report the results in a poster format to share with the public.

Swope, Karen K.; California Department of Transportation

Reading the Last Page First: A Chapter in the History of Redlands California Based on a Loosely Provenienced Artifact Assemblage

Symposium # 10, 3:45 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

An artifact assemblage recovered by property owners from a deposit at their historical property in Redlands, California, led to an after-the-fact archaeological investigation aimed at gleaning all possible information from these loosely provenienced artifacts and the few contextual details that were recoverable. Archival research and artifact analysis resulted in a surprisingly detailed account of turn-of-the-twentieth-century urban life. Although archaeologists are accustomed to assembling puzzles with missing pieces, this investigation is an example of the amount and quality of data that sometimes can be assembled by reading the last page first under less than ideal circumstances.

Taggart, Mike; Pacific Legacy, Inc.

Implications of the Cayton Creek Site (CA-SHA-726/H) Projectile Point Assemblage: Inferring Spatial and Temporal Variability

Symposium # 27, 8:45 AM; Recent Projectile Point Studies in California

Recent data recovery excavations at the Cayton Creek site (CA-SHA-726/H) in eastern Shasta County produced a rich and varied cultural assemblage, reflecting several millennia of human occupation. The assemblage contains an exceptionally large and diverse collection of projectile points, consisting of more than 400 specimens. Roughly 98 percent of the points are obsidian, representing 27 distinct sources. This paper presents the data generated from technological, obsidian geochemical trace element provenance, and hydration analyses of the projectile point assemblage. These data are explored in concert with other lines of evidence to infer spatial and temporal variability in the settlement patterns and spheres of interaction of the past occupants of the site.

Tejada, Barbara; California Department of Transportation, (junior author; see Price, Barry A.)

Tiley, Shelly; Pacific Legacy, Inc.

Shapiro, Lisa; Pacific Legacy, Inc.

Village Demotion Outside the Pit River Corridor: Evaluating Settlement Pattern Change from A Site on the Margin, CA-SHA-726/H

Symposium # 17, 2:30 PM; General Session Northern California

By the Emergent Period, village sites on the Pit River now inundated by Lake Britton were clustered at the river's edge, approximating the ethnographic pattern. Site CA-Sha-726/H in Cayton Valley is just north of this intensively inhabited zone. This major village flourished prior to ca. 1100 BP, but the Emergent Period appears to reflect resource de-intensification here. Archaeological and ethnohistoric data recovered during recent excavations at CA-Sha-726/H suggest site function change.



Tremaine, Kim; Tremaine & Associates, Inc.

Unearthing a Protohistoric Occupation on the Edge of Historic Sutter's Lake During a Monitoring Project in Downtown Sacramento: Lesson's Learned

Symposium # 4, 9:30 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

Our presentation is on a recent monitoring discovery in downtown Sacramento, a protohistoric occupation on the edge of historic Sutter's Lake. Despite extensive modification of the landscape (e.g., the massive undertaking of historic street raising, historic levee construction, and the installation of modern underground utilities), this site survived the ravages of urban development. The first half of this talk focuses on the nature and context of the finds. The latter half will focus on lessons learned regarding street work and ways to strengthen mitigation measures in EIRs in order to protect cultural resources.

Tringham, Ruth; UC Berkeley

Education, and the Digital Documentation and Representation of Cultural Heritage

Symposium # 26, 8:45 AM; Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco - the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

At UC Berkeley we have taken seriously our responsibility to guide students - future heritage managers - the real-world practices of documenting and re-presenting cultural heritage. As part of the regular UC Berkeley Summer session, we will be teaching an intensive six-week course at the San Francisco Presidio on understanding what it takes to steward cultural heritage on a local and global scale. The paper describes the process by which course participants will collaborate to create a site management plan for the historic site of Fort Winfield Scott at the San Francisco Presidio, building on research done earlier in 2007 by CyArk, an ICOMOS workshop, and others.

Tringham, Ruth; UC Berkeley

Ashley, Michael; UC Berkeley

Archaeology and the Media: Three Films about the Presidio

Symposium # 26, 9:30 AM; Cultural Heritage Preservation, Education and Tourism: El Presidio de San Francisco - the Site, the Classroom, the Destination

Three short films will be shown which demonstrate student learning through critique and practice about how the media create the San Francisco Bay Area Past.

Tuck, Patricia; Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Spatial Analysis of Cultural Resources within the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation

Poster Session 2, 3:30-5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

A database of cultural resources within the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation will be managed utilizing Geographic Information Systems. Spatial distributions may give rise to potential models useful for managing cultural resources. Analysis of multiple spatial datasets will characterize previously recorded and unrecorded cultural resources within the ACBCI Reservation. Preliminary analyses indicate spatial patterns and correlations with distance to resources, regional slope and elevation. Ultimately, the GIS database can serve additional needs such as identifying areas requiring further study and as a tool for future preservation planning within the reservation.

Tuck, Patricia; Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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Tushingham, Shannon; Society for California Archaeology Student Affairs Liaison, (junior author; see Newland, Michael)

Tushingham, Shannon; Society for California Archaeology Student Affairs Liaison, (junior author; see Newland, Michael)

Tuthill, Collin W.; EDAW, Inc.

San Diego's Recent Past

Poster Session 2, 3:30-5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

Ground disturbance due to construction can often time reveal information about life in the past. Archaeologists from EDAW, Inc. monitored the demolition and construction that took place on four city blocks adjacent to Old Town San Diego. In contrast to materials/features found in Old Town, the artifacts on these blocks were mostly from the 1920s through the 1950s, when the area was dotted with small homes and businesses. This poster presents a glimpse at San Diego's relatively recent past by examining the artifacts and features found at the site.

Vadinska, Aleksandra; Bulgaria, (junior author; see Osborn, Sannie Kenton)

Van Bueren, Thad; California Department of Transportation

Discussant

Symposium # 4, 11:15 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems.

Van Galder, Sarah; Statistical Research, Inc.

Ciolek-Torrello, Richard; Statistical Research, Inc.

8,000 years of Subsistence along Santa Monica Bay

Symposium # 22, 1:30 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

Over the past 17 years, excavations by Statistical Research, Inc. have recovered a large and diverse archaeofaunal assemblage from wetlands along Santa Monica Bay. Analysis of invertebrates and vertebrates from nine sites reveals changes in resource utilization through time, and functional differences related to the locations of food processing, habitation, feasting, and ritual-use activities. For most of prehistory, these differences reflect climatic changes and the evolution of the wetlands from a bay to a sediment-choked estuary. A dramatic change in subsistence, however, occurred in the Late period as part of a cultural transformation related to new contacts with the Chumash and Spanish.

VanKol, Carolyn; Cabrillo College, (junior author; see O'Niel, Lyn)

Vargas, Benjamin; Statistical Research, Inc., (junior author; see Koerrper, Henry C.)

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University

Bartelle, Barney; Humboldt State University

Kendig, William; Humboldt State University

Dozier, Rebekka; Humboldt State University

Cannon, Amanda; Statistical Research, Inc.

The Role of Animals and Plants in Ritual Contexts at an Indigenous Village on San Nicolas Island, California

Symposium # 22, 1:00 PM; More than just a meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

This paper focuses on preliminary zooarchaeological and taphonomic studies of food remains found at a Native American Village (CA-SNI-25) located on the upper plateau of San Nicolas Island in the vicinity of Corral Harbor. A suite of radiocarbon dates suggests the site was occupied between AD 1200 and European contact. With excellent preservation and abundant evidence for ritual activities, we evaluate the role of animals and plants in traditional Indigenous ceremonies at the site.

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Ainis, Amira F.)

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Brown, Ana G.)

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Jamison, Libbie)

Vellanoweth, René L.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Lowen, Danielle)

Vellanoweth, Rene L.; Humboldt State University, (junior author; see Villalba, Michelle)

Villalba, Michelle; Humboldt State University

Cannon, Amanda C.; Statistical Research Inc.

Vellanoweth, Rene L.; Humboldt State University

Olivella Shell Bead Manufacturing at an Indigenous Village (CA-SNI-25) on San Nicolas Island, California

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

In this poster, we present a comparative analysis of Olivella shell bead production. The study involves examining Olivella shell bead manufacturing debris to correlate finished bead types with various stages of manufacture. The study aims to examine the relationship between beads produced and bead detritus discarded. Because most finished beads were likely removed from the site, analyzing manufacturing debris allows inference on the overall diversity of bead types produced at the site.

Voss, Barbara; Stanford University, (junior author; see Popper, Virginia)

Waechter, Sharon A.; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
Bloomer, William W.; Lithic Arts

Tahoe Reach Revisited: the Early Holocene in the Tahoe Sierra

Symposium # 23, 3:00 PM; General Session Sierran, Eastern and Southeastern California

The last decade of research in the Tahoe-Truckee area and surrounding High Sierra has provided clear evidence of early Holocene human activity, probably coming immediately on the heels of the Tioga glacial retreat. In this discussion we summarize this research, and compare environmental proxy data and obsidian hydration profiles from high-elevation sites in Sierra, Placer, Nevada, El Dorado, Alpine, and Washoe counties, to suggest “big-picture” trends in prehistoric human use of the Tahoe Sierra.

Wahoff, Tanya; EDAW, Inc.
Cleland, Jamie; EDAW, Inc.

The Geoarchaeology of the Southeastern Lake Cahuilla Shoreline

Poster Session 2, 3:30–5:00 PM (Gateway Foyer)

An archaeological evaluation program conducted for the IID Lateral portion of the North Baja Pipeline Expansion Project provided an opportunity to conduct geoarchaeological investigations along a portion of the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline. The IID Lateral traverses approximately 1,800 linear meters of potential shoreline on East Mesa in Imperial County, crossing the 40-foot contour and possible recessional shorelines of Lake Cahuilla. EDAW archaeologists worked with Dr. Craig Young of Far Western Anthropological Research Group. Although no buried cultural deposits were found, the geoarchaeological investigations yielded important new information regarding paleoenvironmental conditions along this portion of the Lake Cahuilla shoreline.

Wahoff, Tanya; EDAW, Inc., (junior author; see York, Andrew)

Wall, Bridget R.; California State University, Sacramento

From Rivers to Ridgetops: Physiographic Factors Affecting Site Distribution

Symposium # 15, 11:00 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Archaeologists have long employed physiographic and other environmental variables to predict site location and improve our understanding of regional land-use patterns. Ongoing investigations along the lower Feather River drainage indicate that the factors conditioning site locations varied significantly in relation to age and site function. Several of the more important locational variables and their potential to predict site distribution and explain changes in regional adaptive systems are considered.

Wallace, James R.; CSU Fullerton
Pitts, Karin. CSU Fullerton

The Prehistoric Fishery of San Nicolas Island in the Late Holocene

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

The analysis of fish remains from four archaeological sites on San Nicolas Island has provided insight on the relationship the prehistoric inhabitants had with marine fauna. The archaeological sites represent a time span of roughly 2,000 years (800B.C.-A.D.1200). This allows a view of the types of fish exploited, habitats fished, and fishing methods employed throughout much of the Late Holocene, and the changes that took place through time. Temporal changes of fish procurement induced by cultural and natural factors will be discussed.

Ward, Deborah A.; CSU, Sacramento

Spatial Variation in Constituents from a Late Prehistoric House Feature at CA-NAP-189/H

Symposium # 15, 9:30 AM; New Perspectives on Prehistoric Subsistence, Settlement, and Technological Organization in Northern California

Recent excavations on the multi-component site of NAP-189/H revealed the remains of a late prehistoric house floor. Variation in the distribution and abundance of artifacts, vertebrate fauna, and shell provides insight into how activities were organized in and around the feature. Vertical differences are compared from super-floor, floor, and sub-floor contexts, while horizontal patterns are contrasted across the floor exposure and in extra-mural contexts.

Warren, Claude N.; University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Parallax and the “Undocumented Collection” of Elizabeth Campbell from Lake Mojave

Symposium # 10, 2:15 PM; Where From Art Thou? Exploring the Research Potential of Collections with Limited Provenience

The concept of “parallax,” most often used in astronomy, can be helpful in evaluating “undocumented” collections. R. F. Heizer and C. W. Meighan criticized the Campbell collection from Lake Mojave as inadequate, if not undocumented. In Campbell and others’ (1937) Lake Mojave Report, one finds little evidence for the location of the artifacts other than their assignment to beach lines at the overflow level[s] of Pleistocene Lake Mojave. The adequacy of Campbell’s recording in terms of modern standards is not argued here. Criticism of the Campbell Report was based partly on “inadequacy of documentation.” However, every research goal has its own perspective, creating different perceptions of what is adequate documentation. Today these collections from Lake Mojave are valuable scientific data.

Watson, John; Cabrillo College, (junior author; see Scott, Susan)

Weaver, Robert; Sonoma State University

Women in Figure

Symposium # 11, 10:00 AM; General Session Central California

Baked clay figurines were first reported in 1937 by Robert Heizer. In 1943 Heizer and Beardsley reported on a unique difference between clay figurines found in Marin County and other locations in California, and the presence of human representations seemed to be restricted to Marin County. Recently (Within the last 20 years) three more figurines were discovered by researchers from Santa Rosa Junior College and Tom Origer and Associates, Inc. Two of these were found in Sonoma County and one was found Marin County.

Welch, Patrick; Bureau of Reclamation

Bailey, James; Bureau of Reclamation

The Central Valley Project: Water Conveyance System or National Register District?

Symposium # 11, 10:15 AM; General Session Central California

The Central Valley Project: Water Conveyance System or National Register District? The Central Valley Project (CVP) has had a profound effect on the social and economic development of California. CVP storage dams and canals deliver water for agricultural production and municipal and industrial uses to help make California the sixth largest economy in the world. Much of the CVP exceeds 50 years of age, making it potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Bureau of Reclamation faces serious conflicts to manage the CVP as an intricate water delivery system and, at the same time, acknowledge its historic significance to the development of California.

Welsh, Patricia; Pacific Legacy, Inc.

Emergent Period Changes in Approach to Subsistence at an Upland Valley

Symposium # 17, 2:45 PM; General Session Northern California

Analysis of faunal, paleobotanical, and shell fish data from site CA-SHA-726/H reveals change through time in subsistence practices. An era of increasing intensification through the Middle Archaic is followed by a reversal in subsistence strategies toward predominately high-ranked resources. The counter-intuitive nature of the shift is considered in light of settlement pattern changes associated with the Emergent Period.

Whatford, J. Charles; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Ad Astra per Aspera: The Road to Lick Observatory

Symposium # 11, 10:45 AM; General Session Central California

Lick Observatory, atop Santa Clara County's Mount Hamilton, was the gift of San Jose resident James Lick, one of the West's wealthiest men at the time of his death in 1876. The Observatory (granted to the University of California) was one of the largest gifts ever given to the public by an individual and the first telescope built there—a 36-inch refractor telescope—was, at the time it was completed, the most powerful in the world. The road between San Jose and the Observatory, built with County funds, was a stage road over which all equipment and materials to build the Observatory were hauled up the mountain in wagons in 1888. After its completion the Observatory became a popular destination for visitors, who made the trip up the mountain by stagecoach and, beginning early in the 20th century, by motor coach. A regular stop along the route was the hotel at Smith Creek, 7 miles from the summit and now the location of the Smith Creek Forest Fire Station, operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF). This presentation will explore some of the history behind the building of the Observatory and the road to it, paying particular attention to those who did the actual labor in making the dream of the Observatory a reality.

Whatford, J. Charles; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Hector, Susan M.

Foster, Daniel G.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Pollack, Linda C.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Fenenga, Gerrit L.; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

A Charmstone Discovery in the Redwood Forests of Mendocino County, California

Symposium # 17, 3:00 PM; General Session Northern California

In 1992 a perforated charmstone was found embedded in a maintained dirt spur road on Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF). This dirt road bisects CA-MEN-790, a large pre-contact Native village site, also known as Three Chop Village. The surface of the road had been graded several times prior to finding the artifact. One more pass of the grader would likely have destroyed this unusual artifact. The most recent grading of the road had exposed the charmstone and, by sheer coincidence, it was observed before the road was graded again. The context and setting of this discovery highlights the necessity of identifying and evaluating potential impacts upon archaeological sites by road grading activities including regular, routine road maintenance. Recent changes in how road maintenance is conducted on JDSF since this artifact was discovered illustrate how the timely implementation of appropriate and effective archaeological site protection measures can be effective in avoiding incremental but cumulatively destructive impacts to archaeological resources bisected and/or exposed by roads.



Whitaker, Adrian R.; Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis

Is Resource Depression the same as Population Depression? Modeling Artiodactyl Population Demographics under Human Predation

Symposium # 2, 8:45 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

Prey body size is often used as a proxy for rank in the standard diet breadth model. Expansions in the diet breadth, then, are caused by declining foraging returns on these large-bodied species. It is often assumed that declining returns also indicate a decline in the population of these large prey species who, in general, have lower rates of recruitment. The population dynamics of prey species, however, must also be accounted for. The modeling of deer (*odocolius* sp.) population dynamics is used to examine the effects of human foraging on this rapidly-reproducing large mammal.

Wiberg, Randy; Holman & Associates, Archaeological Consultants

Ritualized Violence in Santa Clara County During the Early/Middle Period Transition

Plenary, 8:00 PM; Right outside the Door is a Timeless Gift to the Public: Some Examples of Archaeological and Historical Research in the Vicinity of our Meeting Site

Human remains of 90 individuals were recovered from archaeological site CA-CL-478 during salvage investigations for the Skyport Plaza project in downtown San Jose in 2000. The condition of some remains and interment context suggest violent circumstances surround their deposition. Six adult male skeletons exhibited perimortem dismemberment of limbs. This ritualized violence, together with other contextual evidence and nonformal burial posture, suggest a catastrophic depositional event may have occurred at the site. The site shares similarities with other local assemblages where skeletal remains exhibited perimortem modification in the form of cut marks. It is suggested that the human behavior that produced the mortuary assemblages may be related to population movements and heightened social stress in Santa Clara County during the Early/Middle Transition Period.

Wick, Emily; Archaeological Resource Service, Inc.

Hickman, Melinda; Archaeological Resource Service, Inc.

The Application of Geophysical Survey Results to An Archaeological Site in Northern California

Symposium # 14, 8:45 AM; Current Applications of Advanced Technology in California Archaeology

Geophysical survey was used at an archaeological site to identify the location of prehistoric and historic artifacts and features. Electrical resistivity and magnetic field gradient surveys were performed prior to traditional archaeological testing. The overall integrity of the site was questionable. Geophysical survey results were used to place excavation units. It was concluded that geophysical testing was able to consistently locate subsurface cultural features including stone foundations and occupation areas, as well as natural features such as soil anomalies. Geophysical survey did not generate false features. Geophysical survey results saved time and decreased costs by precisely locating features for ground penetrating research as well as by enabling us to map and interpret features without revealing them.

Willey, Lorraine M.; EDAW, Inc.

Cleland, Jamie; EDAW, Inc.

Amazing Things Can Happen Following a Scraper

Symposium # 4, 10:15 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems

The archaeological investigations in the Seal Beach area have provided a number of projects in which construction monitoring has played a vital role. The various discoveries and their impacts, and some of the attendant difficulties and their resolution during the monitoring process at these sites can offer some insights that may help in planning and carrying out of future projects.

Willis, Chad; CSU, Bakersfield, (junior author; see Camp, Amanda)

Willis, Lauren M.; Southern Methodist University, (junior author; see Torben, Rick C.)

Winterhalder, Bruce

Discussant

Symposium # 2, 11:00 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology.

Wohlgenuth, Eric; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Implications of the Central California Archaeobotanical Record for the Origins of Food Production

Symposium # 22, 3:30 PM; More Than Just a Meal: Recent Approaches to Studying Ancient Food Remains in California

The 9,000-year interior central California archaeobotanical record shows multiple stages of plant food intensification lacking in adjacent regions with near-identical plant resources. Intensification occurred primarily where productive plant resources co-occur with rich inland fisheries. The most abrupt shift in the record, to intensive use of small seeds around 1000 B.P., corresponds to shifts in artifact assemblages and exchange, and appears to reflect a major socioeconomic reorganization, perhaps from more centralized authority and redistribution to a private goods economy. These findings have implications for models of agricultural origins.



Wohlgemuth, Eric; Far Western Anthropological Research Group Inc.

Charred Plant Remains from CA-SHA-1043/H

Symposium # 8, 1:45 PM; Life on the River: A History of the Wintu People as Seen from CA-SHA-1043/H

Charred plant remains from CA-SHA-1043/H reflect an emphasis on acorns, with minor use of common foothill plant foods like gray pine and manzanita. Use of small seeds of surrounding grasslands was even more inconsequential, contrasting with intensive small seed use in protohistoric central California (i.e., the Bay Area and lower Sacramento Valley). The data reflect abundance of riverine resources that met subsistence needs provisioned by intensive small seed use in central California. The most common small seed is filaree, a Eurasian invader, which seems to have preceded the movement of Euroamericans into Shasta County.

Wohlgemuth, Eric; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Human Behavioral Ecology and the Prehistory of Plant Use in Central California

Symposium # 2, 10:45 AM; Human Behavioral Ecology and California Archaeology

The most profound change in the robust central California archaeobotanical record was the shift to intensified production of small-seeded plant foods around 1,000 years ago. Given the absence of potential native cultigens, and the unsuitability of the Mediterranean climate for tropical Mesoamerican crops adapted to summer rainfall, intensive small seed use was the apex of native food production systems. Intriguingly, this pattern arose only in lowland areas where extensive grasslands and plentiful fish resources overlap. As the rise of intensive small seed use is at least broadly analogous to shifts to horticultural economies, HBE models of agricultural transitions are informative.

Wulzen, Warren; California State Parks

“Brickbats and Hard Hats; the History Behind Recent Activities at Shasta State Historic Park”

Symposium # 6, 3:30 PM; Contributions to California’s Cultural Legacy: Archaeological Research within California State Parks

A major capital outlay project at Shasta State Historic Park proposes to stabilize the ‘South Side Brick Ruins.’ In preparation for the stabilization, a variety of investigations have been conducted at the unit, including two rounds of excavation (to be discussed in the following paper). This is a report on the history of the town of Shasta, the history of attempts to preserve the town, and the events which led to the initiation of the current project.

Yamashita, Miya; Cabrillo College

Faunal Remains from the Presidio de San Francisco

Poster Session 1 (Gateway Foyer); Friday, 3:30–4:30 PM

Recent excavation by the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program at *el Presidio de San Francisco* in and around the site of the Spanish-Mexican Chapel, Sacristy, and southern defense *lienzo* wall produced an interesting collection. However, much of this collection was taken from strata that were less than primary deposits. This challenge was to research a portion of the faunal collection and report the results in a poster format to share with the public.

Yohe, Robert M. II; CSU, Bakersfield, (junior author; see Heikkinen, Darci)

York, Andy; EDAW, Inc.

Pots and Plans: Late Prehistoric Land Use and the San Luis Rey Complex

Symposium # 28, 8:15 AM; A Re-examination of Identified Temporal Trends in Prehistoric Coastal Southern California

Transitions within the Late Prehistoric period in northern San Diego and southwestern Riverside counties (San Luis Rey I and II) have long been recognized to include the addition of certain artifact forms (primarily ceramics) and apparent shifts in land use and settlement organization. While the archaeological record supports these transitions in broad form, recent data have added considerable complexity to the picture, both in terms of assemblage characteristics and settlement trends. Using data from Camp Pendleton and adjacent areas, this paper considers the San Luis Rey assemblage in light of emerging models of late prehistoric land use and settlement.

York, Andrew; EDAW, Inc.
Wahoff, Tanya; EDAW, Inc.

Monitoring in the Santa Margarita River Flood Plain: Problems and Approaches

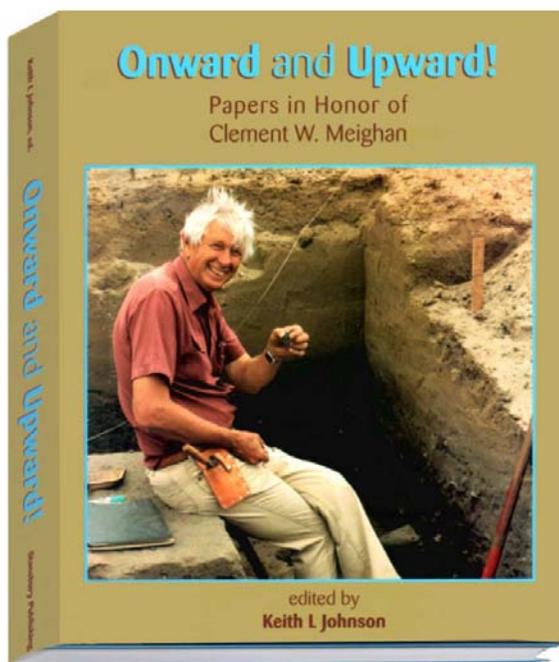
Symposium # 4, 10:45 AM; WYSIWYG, More or Less? Archaeological Monitoring Projects, Prospects and Problems.

The rapid accumulation of sediment in the Santa Margarita River flood plain in northern San Diego County has preserved a range of large and small prehistoric sites that are important to regional archaeological models. It also presents a challenge in that few of these sites are visible on the surface, and often are not easily seen when encountered by mechanical equipment. Recent efforts along the lower Santa Margarita River and other Camp Pendleton drainages provide some examples of approaches to the identification of buried sites both prior to and during construction.

Yu, Connie Young; Author of Chinatown San Jose, USA, (junior author; see Allen, Rebecca)



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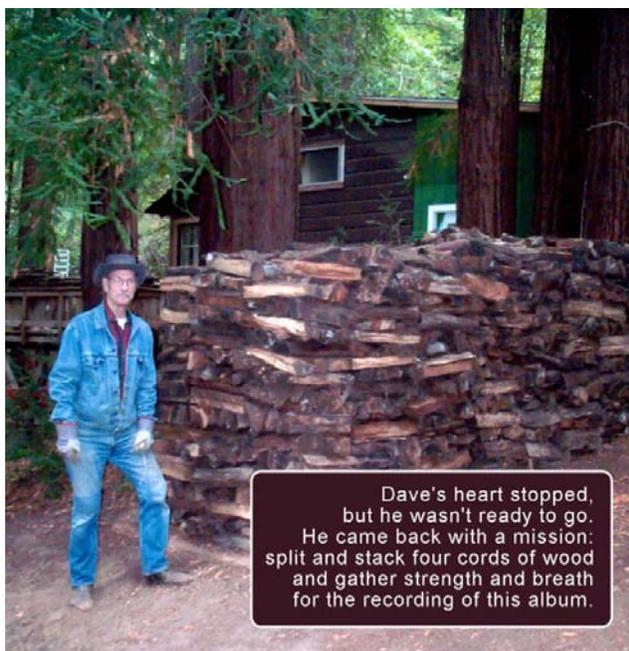
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Although the CD does not contain the words of the songs, words of all 25 songs and when and where he learned them, as well as his reflections on his musical life as he recorded the songs, can be downloaded from the website: www.davefredrickson.net

Online ordering is available through the same website from which words of songs and other information can be downloaded. Cost is \$15 + \$3 S/H. CA orders add 8.75% Sales Tax. You should know that if a CD is purchased directly, with no postage, packaging, etc required, a straight \$15.00 purchases the CD. The sales tax will be paid by the seller.





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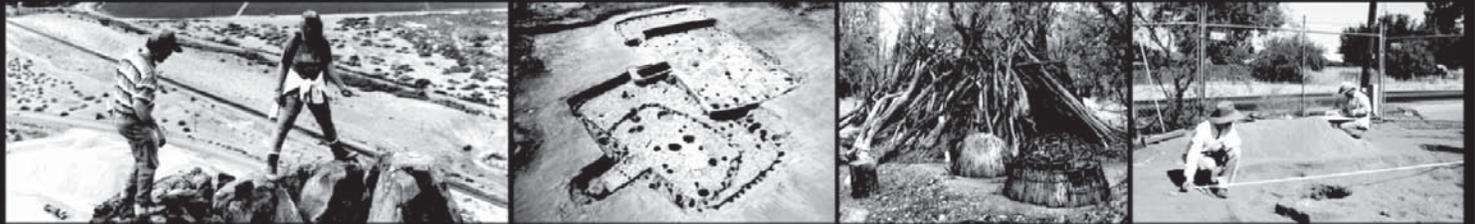


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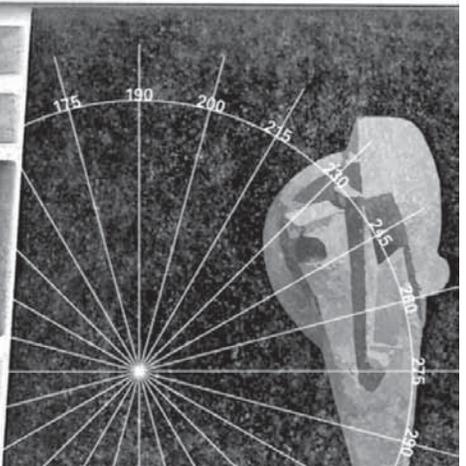
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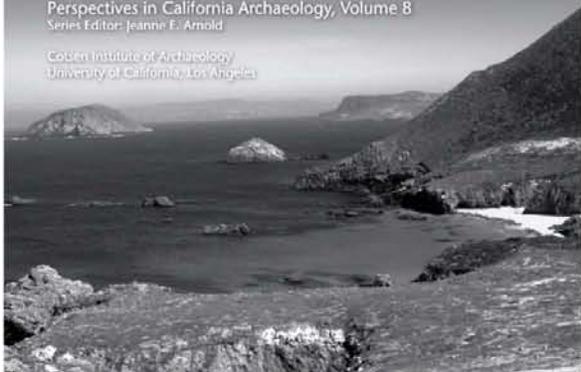
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