Program

Society for California Archaeology

39th Annual Meeting
April 21-24, 2005
Sacramento, California
39TH ANNUAL MEETING HOSTS AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

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Sponsors

Event Sponsors

Bureau of Land Management, California: Symposium 11, Baja California and INAH Involvement
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Thank you for your generosity!
Maps

Hyatt Regency Sacramento: 1209 L Street, Sacramento, 916-443-1234
Masonic Temple: 1123 J Street, Sacramento, 916-443-5058
### SESSION LOCATIONS

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Thursday Morning and Afternoon, April 21, 2005

11:30-1:00  SCA Board Meeting. Capitol Board Room.
1:00-3:00  Workshop 1. Historic Glass Bottles Workshop. Department of Park and Recreation Resource Center, 2505 Port Street, West Sacramento.
10:00-3:00  Workshop 2. Historic Resources and CEQA Compliance. Carmel (one-hour, no-host lunch break).
1:00-4:00  Workshop 3. Distinguishing Human and Non-Human Osteological Remains. Golden State.
1:00-5:00  Early Registration. Lobby.
1:00-5:00  Exhibitor Set-up. Regency D, E, and F.
3:00-5:00  Tour. Department of Parks and Recreation Three for the Price of One Tour. Department of Park and Recreation Resource Center, 2505 Port Street, West Sacramento.

DPR’s Glenn Farris and Sandy Macleod will lead tours of the Department’s Archaeology Lab and Museum Resource Center, with a brief discussion on distinguishing features of California Indian baskets by California Indian basketweaver, Kathy Wallace.

Thursday Evening, April 21, 2005

5:00-8:00  Early Registration. Lobby.
6:00-9:00  Exhibits and Book Room. Regency D, E, and F.
6:00-11:00  Welcome Reception (No-host Bar). Capitol View Room, 15th Floor.
7:00-8:30  Public Lecture. Scott Stine – Looking at the Prehistoric Past to Understand California’s Climatic Future. Regency A, B, and C.

Friday Morning, April 22, 2005

7:00-12:00  Registration. Lobby.
8:00-12:00  Exhibits and Book Room. Regency D, E, and F.
8:30-9:30  Welcome, Introductions, Select Award Presentations. Regency A, B, and C.
9:45-12:00  Plenary Session. Native American Influences on the Structure and Composition of Prehistoric Ecosystems. Regency A, B, and C.
Friday Afternoon, April 22, 2005

12:00-5:00  Registration. Lobby.
12:00-5:30  Exhibits and Book Room. Regency D, E, and F.
1:00-5:00  Roundtable. Senate Bill 18: Working with Local Agencies to Protect Native American Cultural Sites. Golden State.
1:30-4:00  Symposium 1. A Chumash-Polynesia Nexus? Regency A.
1:30-4:30  Symposium 2. 15,000 Acres and 1,000 Sites Later: Archaeology of a FERC Relicensing Project in Oroville. Regency B.
1:30-2:30  Symposium 3. Time, Tides, and Trails: Culture and Chronology on California’s Central Coast. Carmel.
3:00-4:30  General Session 1. Archaeology Today – Site Preservation, Public Outreach, and Native American Partnerships. Carmel.
1:30-4:30  General Session 2. California Great Basin and Desert Prehistory. Regency C.
4:00-5:30  Reception and Book Signing for Dr. Kat Anderson. Tending the Wild: Native American Knowledge and the Management of California’s Natural Resources. Regency D, E, and F.
5:30-6:30  SCA Native American Program Committee. Golden State.

Friday Evening, April 22, 2005

6:30-10:30  Silent Auction and Beer and Wine Tasting Party. Masonic Temple (see map) at 1123 J Street.
The silent auction and beer/wine tasting will be held in the extraordinary National Register-listed Masonic Temple. It is only a bowshot and atlatl toss (1.5 blocks) from the Hyatt Regency where the meetings are being held. You will be greeted by sculpted figures of the Knights Templar over the doorways and ushered into a grand space reminiscent of a gilded past. Once there, you will be treated to a fabulous feast with a variety of edibles for a range of palates, diets, or lack thereof, catered by Hoppy Brewing Company. A formidable array of quality beers, wines, and soft drinks will be included from local brewers and vintners, and on donation from fellow society members and firms. Entertainment will include an eclectic homegrown mix of blues to “crabgrass,” with danceable tunes to boot, provided by the Society’s own Richard Hughes and his band, The Renegades, with special appearances by Dave Fredrickson, Billy Clewlow, and other surprise guests. 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.

Saturday Morning, April 23, 2005

7:00-9:00  CAAMP Committee Meeting and 2006 Ventura AM Planning. Capitol Board Room.
7:30-9:00  CASSP Committee Meeting. Presidential Suite, 13th floor, Room 1300.
8:00-9:00  SCA Student Committee. Tahoe.
Saturday Morning, April 23, 2005 continued

8:00-12:00  Registration. Lobby.
8:00-12:00  Exhibits and Book Room. Regency D, E, and F.
8:45-12:00  General Session 3. California Coastal Zone Prehistory. Carmel.
9:00-10:30  Symposium 4. From Sa’Cum to Sacramento: Exploring Ways to Share the Past through Heritage Tourism. Regency A.
9:00-10:45  Symposium 5. Intersections and Exchanges: Culture Contact Research in California. Regency B.
9:00-11:30  Symposium 6. Cultural Responses and Adaptations during the Late Prehistoric along The Central California Coast. Regency C.
9:00-12:00  Poster Session 1. Posters will be exhibited all morning. Authors will be present for one hour as indicated on the Annual Meeting Program on page 10. Regency D, E, and F.
10:00-12:00  Workshop 4, Part 1. How to Consult with the California SHPO. Tahoe.

Saturday Afternoon, April 23, 2005

12:00-5:00  Registration. Lobby.
12:00-5:00  Exhibits and Book Room. Regency D, E, and F.
12:00-3:30  Tours. Above, At, and Below Grade: A 3D Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Sacramento. Meet in Lobby.
   Tour A – 12:00-1:30
   Tour B – 5:15-6:30
Come join us on an outing through historic downtown Sacramento and see the sights. We will visit the 8,000-year-old site buried beneath City Hall, along with several historic sites (Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament, Mary Collins & the Pioneer Junk Store, the Philadelphia House, and the Golden Eagle Hotel). While walking, we will also be treated to facts on the historic architecture we pass and the historic raising of the streets, and will have the rare opportunity to descend below ground to observe the original sidewalks, now tunnels beneath the streets!
1:15-4:45  Workshop 4, Part 2. How to Consult with the California SHPO. Tahoe.
1:30-5:00  Symposium 8, Part 1. Concepts, Commentary, and Conversations on Central California Coast Cultures. Regency A.
1:30-4:30  Symposium 10. A Potpourri of Instructive Observations from Native Coastal Southern California. Carmel.
1:30-4:45  General Session 4. Contributions to California Prehistory. Regency C.
1:30-5:00  General Session 5. Contributions to History and Historical Archaeology. Golden State.
Saturday Afternoon, April 23, 2005 continued

1:00-4:00 Poster Session 2. Posters will be exhibited all afternoon. Authors will be present for one hour as indicated on the Annual Meeting Program on page 14. Regency D, E, and F.

4:00-5:30 SCA General Meeting. Capitol Board Room.

Saturday Evening, April 23, 2005

6:30-9:00 Awards Banquet. Paul Koch – Diving into the Wreck: A Paleontologist’s View of Late Pleistocene Extinction. Regency A, B, and C.

Sunday Morning, April 24, 2005

8:30-5:30 Tour. Mines and Vines. Meet in Lobby. Tour through the renowned Sierra Nevada foothills wine county visiting historic gold mines, including the Kennedy and Gold Cliff Mines; and enjoy tastings at wineries, including Stevenot’s (an elegant lunch included), Ironstone, and Twisted Oaks, with a brief jaunt around Murphys. For the ride home, wine and cheese will also be offered courtesy of LSA.

7:00-8:00 SCA Incoming Board Meeting. Capitol Board Room.

8:00-12:00 Symposium 8, Part 2. Concepts, Commentary, and Conversations on Central California Coast Cultures. Regency A.

9:00-12:00 Symposium 11. Dynamics, Dimensions, and Diversity in Baja California Archaeology. Golden State.

8:30-12:00 Symposium 12. Inland, Interior, and Interface: Current Research within South-Central California. Regency C.

9:00-10:45 Symposium 13. After the Gold Rush and Silver Age: Archaeology of Late-Nineteenth Century San Francisco, South of Market. Carmel.

9:00-11:45 Symposium 14. Knowing the Best of the Past: Archaeological Studies in California’s State Parks. Regency B.

On-going Services

8:00-5:00 Friday/Saturday and 8:00-12:00 Sunday

Quiet Room for Parents and Infants. Capitol Board Room.
Slide Preview Room. Ventura.
SCA Business Office. Lobby.
Annual Meeting Program

Thursday, April 21, 2005

Workshop 1. Historic Glass Bottles Workshop. 1:00-3:00
Chairs: Peter Schulz, Anmarie Medin, and Judy Tordoff. Department of Parks and Recreation Resource Center, West Sacramento.

Workshop 2. Historic Resources and CEQA Compliance. 10:00-3:00
Chairs: Dana McGowan and Trish Fernandez. Carmel (one-hour, no-host lunch break).

Workshop 3. Distinguishing Human and Non-Human Osteological Remains. 1:00-4:00
Chair: Frank Bayham. Golden State.

Public Lecture. Looking at the Prehistoric Past to Understand California’s Climatic Future. 7:00-8:30 (pm)
Presenter: Scott Stine. Regency A, B, and C.

Friday Morning, April 22, 2005

Regency A, B, C.

10:15 Depletion of Prehistoric Pinniped Populations along the California and Oregon Coasts: Were Humans the Cause? William R. Hildebrandt.
11:15 The Development of Cultural Fire Regimes by Prehistoric Native Peoples in the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion. Frank K. Lake.

Friday Afternoon, April 22, 2005

Symposium 1. A Chumash-Polynesia Nexus?
Organizers: Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Regency A.


2:00 The Unthinkable in Western North American Prehistory: Material Evidence for Polynesian Contact in Southern California. Terry L. Jones.
Friday Afternoon, April 22, 2005 continued

Symposium 2. 15,000 Acres and 1,000 Sites Later: Archaeology of a FERC Relicensing Project in Oroville.
Organizer: Mark Selverston. Regency B.

1:30   Introduction to the Oroville Relicensing Project Inventory and Evaluations. Mark Selverston.

1:45   Through Space and Time: The Role of GIS and GPS in the Oroville Relicensing Project. Bryan Much and Brian Mischke.

2:00   Metal Detection Methods in Depositional Environments: Findings on Historic-Period Homesteads and Mining Loci during the Lake Oroville Relicensing Project. Regina George.

2:15   National Register Arithmetic. Adrian Praetzellis.

2:30   Culture Contact on the Feather River. Mark Selverston.

2:45   Break.


3:30   They Came to Stay: Historic Settlement after the Gold Rush. Suzanne Stewart.

3:45   Transportation Development along the Feather River. Bruno Texier, Robert Douglass, and Mark Selverston.

4:00   Labor on the Feather River. Mark Walker.

4:15   Gold Dredging the Feather River. Lori Stevens.

Symposium 3. Time, Tides, and Trails: Culture and Chronology on California’s Central Coast.
Organizer: Brenda L. Reed. Carmel.

1:30   By Their Dates Ye Shall Know Them. Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat.

1:45   In Search of the Acorn: An Archaeological Investigation into Prehistoric Land Use within the Interior Mountains of Central California. Karen Klemic and Diana Anzures-Dyste.

2:00   Mussels to Mortars: A Coastal/Interior Perspective on Central California Archaeology. Brenda L. Reed.


General Session 1. Archaeology Today – Site Preservation, Public Outreach, and Native American Partnerships.
Chair: Michael Sampson. Carmel.

3:00   Site Preservation, Community Activism, and a Future for California Archaeology. Michael Sampson and Susan M. Hector.
Friday Afternoon, April 22, 2005 continued

General Session 1 continued


3:30 The Failure of CEQA to Protect Ancient Sacred Sites. Stephanie Manning and Perry Matlock.

3:45 Building Bridges across a Great Divide. Gregg L. Castro.


General Session 2. California Great Basin and Desert Prehistory.
Chair: Alan P. Garfinkel. Regency C.


1:45 A Reassessment of Hunter-Gatherer Food Storage and Mobility: Late Prehistoric Western Mono Acorn Cache Foundations. Christopher Morgan.

2:00 Modeling the Volcanic Tableland, Owens Valley, California: A GIS Predictive Model for Site Location. F. Kirk Halford, Steven L. Nelson, and Erica D. McCormick.

2:15 Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Western Mojave Desert: Data from the Hyundai/Kia Test Track Project. Reid Farmer and Christine Hacking.

2:30 Recent Investigations at INY-5702/H, the Historic Indian Camp at Scotty’s Castle, Death Valley National Park. Lynn Johnson and Mark A. Giambastiani.

2:45 Break.

3:00 Preliminary Research at CA-KER-6134: A Prehistoric Archaeological Site in the Western Mojave Desert. Christine Hacking and Reid Farmer.


3:45 Emerging Efforts to Define the Coso Obsidian Economic Exchange System in the Fremont and Antelope Valleys of the Western Mojave Desert, California. Mark R. Faull.

4:00 Chronology and Lithic Technology at Red Mountain, West-Central Mojave Desert. Mark W. Allen, Jose M. Alvarez, and Jacklyn D. Oliver.

Friday Afternoon, April 22, 2005 continued

Roundtable. Senate Bill 18: Working with Local Agencies to Protect Native American Cultural Sites. 1:00-5:00
Chair: Janet Eidsness. Golden State.

Saturday Morning, April 23, 2005

Symposium 4. From Sa’Cum to Sacramento: Exploring Ways to Share the Past through Heritage Tourism.
Organizers: Kim Tremaine and Roberta Deering. Regency A.

9:15  Sacramento’s Early Efforts to Build a City As Revealed in the Union Pacific Railyards. Kim Tremaine.
9:45  Peter Newman Revisited: It’s a Small Town After All. Wendy J. Nelson.
10:00 Downtown Sacramento and the Built Environment – Above-Ground Clues to the Past. Carol Roland.

Symposium 5. Intersections and Exchanges: Culture Contact Research in California.
Organizer: Barbara Voss. Regency B.

9:00  This Land is My Land, This Land is Your Land: The Dynamics of Cultural Contacts on the Northern Mendocino Coast during the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Eras. Thad M. Van Bueren.
9:15  Landscapes of Interaction at Fort Ross, California. Lee Panich and Tim D. Schneider.
9:30  The Governor Spoke French Well: Communication, Commerce and Culture Contact in Early California. Sannie Osborn.
9:45  Reckoning with Meaning at Contact Sites. Eric Blind.
10:00 Reconstituting the “Colonial” in Culture Contact: An Archaeology of Military Architecture in Spanish California. Barbara Voss.
10:15  Investigating Culture Contact through “Missionwares.” Sarah Ginn.
10:30  Who Was Buried at Cobble Lodge (CA-TUL-145)? Michael K. Lerch and Marcy Rockman.
Saturday Morning, April 23, 2005 continued

Symposium 6. Cultural Responses and Adaptations during the Late Prehistoric along the Central California Coast.
Organizers: Terry Joslin and Ethan Bertrando. Regency C.

9:00  Interior and Coastal Assemblages during the Late Period and their Behavioral Implications. Ethan Bertrando.

9:15  Late Period Littoral Adaptations along the San Simeon Reef: Intensification, Extensification, or Deintensification? Terry Joslin.

9:30  Breaking Snails and Making Beads: The Late Period Deposit at CA-SLO-1914, Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County California. Nathan Stevens and Nancy Farrell.

9:45  Surf and Turf: Late Period Seasonal Exploitation of Marine Shellfish and Artiodactyls at Camp Roberts. Tim Carpenter and David W. Zeanah.

10:00 Late Period Faunal Profiles from Camp Roberts: Evidence of Prehistoric Subsistence from Interior Central California. Tom Garlinghouse.

10:15  Break.


11:00 The Geo-Political Landscape of the Late Prehistoric Chumash. John Parker.

11:15 Fashionably Late: Problems with Chronological and Cultural Definitions of the Late Period on the Central California Coast. Barry Price.


Discussant: Donald L. Hardesty.

9:00  Introduction. Karen K. Swope and Barbara S. Tejada.


10:00  Break.


10:30 Keys’ Desert Queen Ranch: Creative Adaptation in the Mojave Desert. Sue A. Spearing.

10:45  Life at a Remote Railroad Section House Revealed. Wendy M. Nettles and M. Colleen Hamilton.
Saturday Morning, April 23, 2005 continued

General Session 3. California Coastal Zone Prehistory.
Chairs: Adrian R. Whitaker and Shannon Tushingham. *Carmel.*


9:00  The Development of the Salmon-Acorn Complex in Northwestern California. Shannon Tushingham.

9:15  The Talega Site (CA-ORA-907) and the Origin of the Encinitas Tradition. David D. Ferraro.


10:00 Fauna from the Moss Landing Hill Site: Preliminary Findings and Implications of the Middle-Late Period Midden. Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Cristie Boone, Charlotte Cooper, and Josh Peabody.

10:15  Culture Contact, Zooarchaeology, and Chumash Subsistence on California's Northern Channel Islands. Torben C. Rick.

10:30  Break.


11:15  Production and Significance of *Olivella* Shell Beads on the Central California Coast. Amanda K. Scherrer.


11:45  Modeling Risk of Interior vs. Coastal Mammalian Resources: Implications for Prehistoric Pinniped Hunting on the California Coast. Adrian R. Whitaker.

Poster Session 1.
Posters will be exhibited all morning. Authors will be present for one hour as indicated. *Regency D, E, F.*

9:00  Ecology, Subsistence, and Paleoenvironments of San Pablo Canyon, Baja California Sur, Mexico. Kelli Brasket.

9:00  The Anatomy of 10,000 Years: A Study of Site Formation Processes at Eel Point (CA-SCLI-43), San Clemente Island, California. Erin King.

9:00  Archaeobotanical Evidence for Prehispanic Spread of Eurasian Filaree (Erodium circutarium) into Northern California. Eric Wohlgenuth and Clint Cole.

10:00  Summary of Six Years of Excavation at the “Granddad Site,” Mariposa, California. Roger La Jeunesse and John Pryor.

10:00  Where Did the Hunters Hunt? Detecting Distant Patch Utilization via Trace Element Analysis of Artiodactyl Bone. Deanna M. Grimstead.

10 — Annual Meeting Program
**Saturday Morning, April 23, 2005 continued**

**Poster Session 1 continued**

10:00  Red Abalone Middens and Ancient Estuaries: Human Subsistence and Land Use on Middle Holocene Santa Rosa Island, California. John A. Robbins, Kevin M. Pemberton, and Torben C. Rick.

11:00  Coastal Subsistence and Landscape Evolution on Eastern Santa Rosa Island, California: Perspectives from CA-SRI-667. Christopher Wolff, Amanda Aland, Torben C. Rick, and Georganna Hawley.

11:00  Methods and Data Analysis of the Oroville Hydroelectric Facilities Relicensing Project. Bryan Much and Michael Newland.

**Workshop 4, Part 1. How to Consult with the California SHPO.** 10:00-12:00


**Saturday Afternoon, April 23, 2005**

**Symposium 8, Part 1. Concepts, Commentary, and Conversations on Central California Coast Cultures.**

Organizers: Terry Joslin and Pat Mikkelsen. Regency A.

1:30-3:00  **Conversations on Coso-Casa Diablo Hydration.**

Poster by:


3:00-4:30  **Conversations on the Identification of Temporal Components and Implications for Change.**

Posters by:

*Large Game Hunting and Other Late Holocene Paludal Adaptations at Barka Slough.* Clayton G. Lebow.

*Prehistoric Plant Use in the Cuyama Valley: The Importance of Small Sites.* Laura Leach-Palm and Terry Joslin.

*Time, Space, and Prehistory along San Antonio Creek, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County.* Dina Ryan.

*Thirty Years After.* Pat Mikkelsen, William R. Hildebrandt, Debbie Jones, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal.

**Symposium 9. Managing Prehistory at MCB Camp Pendleton – Exploring Regional Trends along the Southern California Bight.**

Organizers: Brian Byrd and Stan Berryman. Regency B.

1:15  Cultural Resources Management on MCB Camp Pendleton. Stan Berryman.

1:30  Holocene Environmental Change along the Southern California Coast. Kevin O. Pope, Owen K. Davis, and Manuel R. Palacios-Fest.
Saturday Afternoon, April 23, 2005 continued

Symposium 9 continued

1:45 Results of the “Conditions Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Program” (CASMET) at MCB Camp Pendleton Craig F. Woodman, Jim Cassidy, and Stan Berryman.

2:00 Trans-Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations in the Camp Pendleton Environ. Brian Byrd.

2:15 Holocene Vertebrate Exploitation Patterns at Camp Pendleton as Viewed in a Broader Southern Californian Subsistence Perspective. Thomas A. Wake.


3:00 Lithic Toolkits from San Elijo Lagoon and Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, and the Implications for Understanding Subsistence-Settlement Patterning. Mark S. Becker and Dave Iversen.


4:00 Islands in the Stream: Military Installations and the Preservation of Prehistoric Archaeological Landscapes in Coastal Southern California. Andy Yatsko.


Symposium 10. A Potpourri of Instructive Observations from Native Coastal Southern California.

1:30 Evidence of Phallic and Vulvar Symbology at CA-ORA-263. Henry C. Koerper.

1:45 Galena Manuport from an Orange County Rock Art Site. Henry C. Koerper and Ivan H. Strudwick.

2:00 Ceramic Cylinders from CA-ORA-64. Michael E. Macko and Henry C. Koerper.

2:15 A Unique Atlatl Bunt from CA-ORA-365, the Borchard Site. Henry C. Koerper, Jeffrey S. Couch, Joanne Couch, and N. Anastasia Desautels.


2:45 A Unique Turtle Effigy from CA-ORA-269. Ivan H. Strudwick and Henry C. Koerper.

3:00 Break.
Saturday Afternoon, April 23, 2005 continued

Symposium 10 continued


3:30  Quartz Crystals and Other Sparkling Minerals from the Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project. Henry C. Koerper, N. Anastasia Desautels, and Jeffrey S. Couch.

3:45  Prehistoric Dolomite and Obsidian Disc Beads: New California Artifact Types from Orange County. Henry C. Koerper, Joanne Couch, Jeffrey S. Couch, and N. Anastasia Desautels.

4:00  A Badger Burial from the Hellman Ranch in Seal Beach, Orange County, California. Paul E. Langenwalter II.


Chair: Eric Wohlgemuth. Regency C.

1:30  A Cremation and Inhumation at the Dover Overflow Site (CA-MER-415), Merced County, California. Jill K. Gardner and Robert M. Yohe II.

1:45  The Norobal-Cokadjal Trail: A Prehistoric Footpath between the Ukiah Valley and Clear Lake Basin. Alex DeGeorgey and Jeremy Haines.

2:00  Paradise Craggy Village Site: Linking Cultural Sequences of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Joanne M. Mack.


2:30  Cultural Response to Environmental Change in the Buena Vista Basin: Beyond Environmental Determinism. Thomas L. Jackson and Brendan J. Culleton.

2:45  The Course of Plant Food Intensification in Native Central California. Eric Wohlgemuth.

3:00  Prehistoric California Indian Fiber Technology: The Unseen Culture. Susan M. Hector.


4:00  Beneath the Late Prehistoric: Early and Middle Holocene Occupation in Inland San Diego County. Andrew R. Pigniolo and Clinton J. Linton.

Saturday Afternoon, April 23, 2005 continued

General Session 5. Contributions to History and Historical Archaeology.
Chair: Joseph L. Chartkoff. Golden State.

1:30 Preliminary Excavations at the Nate Harrison Site. Seth Mallios and Sarah Stroud.
1:45 Case Studies of Use of Sub-Meter Resolution Aerial Imagery to Find and Map Archaeological Sites in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Scotland. Richard J. Lundin and Clyde H. Spencer.
2:00 Tommynockers under the Red Church: Combined Survey Format (CSF) Geophysical Location and Mapping of Collapsing Mine Workings underneath an Historic Church Property in Sonora, California. Richard J. Lundin and Gary Mann.
2:30 The Evolution of San Diego Cemeteries and Gravestones. Seth Mallios and David Caterino.
2:45 Old Town Made New Again: The Archaeology of San Diego’s First Settlement. Stacey C. Jordan.
3:00 Break.
4:00 Historical Abalone Fishers of San Miguel Island, California. Todd J. Braje and Jon M. Erlandson.
4:15 New Thoughts on the Kostromitinov Ranch, Sonoma County, California. Tim D. Schneider.

Poster Session 2.
Posters will be exhibited all morning. Authors will be present for one hour as indicated. Regency D, E, F.

1:00 The Medieval Climatic Anomaly and Its Impact on Health in Northern California. Marin Pilloud.
1:00 Abrigo de los Escorpiones: 9000 Years of Baja Prehistory. Alan Bryan and Ruth Gruhn.
1:00 Determining Season of Death for Sacramento Pike Minnow (Ptychocheilus Grandis) Using Vertebral Thin-Sections. Tim Carpenter.
**Saturday Afternoon, April 23, 2005 continued**

**Poster Session 2 continued**

2:00  
*Excavations at the Canyon Oaks Site, CA-ALA-613/H, Pleasanton, California.*  

2:00  
*A Look below the Surface of Lake Cahuilla Fish Traps.*  
Eric White and Sherri Andrews.

2:00  
*Recent Excavations at the Rossmoor Site, CA-CCO-309, Walnut Creek, California.*  

3:00  
*Prehistoric Archaeological Site Monitoring in the High Sierra Nevada.*  
Kyle Ross.

3:00  
*Rock Art at Red Mountain: A Contextual Analysis Using GIS.*  

3:00  
*Resources for Distributional Archaeology: The Henry Collection at the Maturango Museum.*  
Alexander K. Rogers and Elva D. Younkin.

**Workshop 4, Part 2. How to Consult with the California SHPO. 1:30-4:30**


**Sunday Morning, April 24, 2005**

**Symposium 8, Part 2. Concepts, Commentary, and Conversations on Central California Coast Cultures.**

Organizers: Terry Joslin and Pat Mikkelsen. *Regency A.*

9:00-11:00  
**Conversations on Labor Delegation and Gender Roles.**

Posters by:
*Middle Holocene Mobility, Settlement and Cultural Complexity in the Morro Bay Watershed.*  
Ethan Bertrand.

*More Thoughts Concerning Gender in the Millingstone Horizon.*  
Dustin McKenzie.

11:00-1:00  
**Conversations on Form and Function: *Olivella* Beads, Marine Shell, and Pitted Stones**

Posters by:
*When is an *Olivella* Bead?*  
Jeffrey S. Rosenthal.

*Revisiting Hypotheses on the Function of Pitted Stones along the Central California Coast.*  
Mark Neal.

**Symposium 11. Dynamics, Dimensions, and Diversity in Baja California Archaeology.**


9:00  
*Condor’s View of the Archaeology of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir.*  
John Foster.

9:15  
*Sitio Ignacio Zaragoza: Un Sitio San Dieguito en la Porción Noroeste Baja California.*  
Antonio Porcayo Michelin.

9:30  
*Indications and Implications of Protohistoric Indian use of Laguna Guerrero Negro, Baja, California.*  
Eric Ritter.
Sunday Morning, April 23, 2005 continued

Symposium 11 continued

9:45  La Cremación Humana en El Vallecito, Baja California. Fernando Oviedo García.
10:00  Break.
10:15  Ancestors, Ghosts, and Enemies in Prehistoric Baja California. Don Laylander.
10:30  Entre Huesos Animales: Análisis Arqueozoológico de la Fauna Asociada a un Entierro en Bajamar, Baja California. Andrea Guía Ramírez.
10:45  Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene Occupation of Isla Cedros, Baja California. Matthew Des Lauriers.

Organizers: David Robinson and Gale Grasse. Regency C.

Discussant: Thomas L. Jackson.

8:30  Introduction – From the Center Out: The View from South-Central California. Gale Grasse and David Robinson.
8:45  Cosmological Intersections: How Did Island Chumash Relate to the Mainland Landscape? Jennifer Perry.
9:00  Exchange and Imports in the Late Period Santa Ynez Valley: The View from SBa-809. Matthew Armstrong.
9:15  New Evidence of Early Settlement in the Middle Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara County, California. Michael A. Glassow.
9:30  Reconsidering Salinan Prehistoric Settlement Patterns: Ongoing Efforts to Investigate the Role of Female Subsistence Labor and the Relationship to Site Location within the Milpitas Land Grant, Monterey, California. Diana Anzures-Dyste.
10:00  Local Ideologies/Identities: Land-Use and Rock-art of the Emigdiano Chumash – a GIS Study from the Wind Wolves Preserve. David Robinson.
10:15  Break.
10:45  Ethnohistoric Evidence Pertaining to Social Interaction among Interior Chumash Peoples and Their Neighbors in the Southern San Joaquin Region. John R. Johnson.
11:00  Recent Research on the Political Geography of the Tulamni Yokuts and Their Political and Economic Links to the Interior Chumash in Protohistoric and Historic Times. David Earle.
11:15  The South-Central California Interior as a “Region of Refuge.” Julienne Bernard.
11:30  Testing for Culture Contact at the San Emigdio Adobe Site (CA-KER-188H), Kern County, California. Rebecca S. Orfila.
Sunday Morning, April 23, 2005 continued

Symposium 13. After the Gold Rush and Silver Age: Archaeology of Late-Nineteenth Century San Francisco, South of Market.

- Discussant: Julia Costello.
- The Tailor’s Table: Discussions of Tableware from a Late-19th-Century Household in San Francisco. Sandra Massey.
- Re-stitching the Image of San Francisco Women in the 1870s. Sunshine Psota.
- Shellfish to Eat, Shells to Keep. Karin Goetter.
- Infancy, Personhood and Mortuary Treatment: European Constructs and Their Effect on Archaeological Contexts. Sandra E. Hollimon.

Symposium 14. Knowing the Best of the Past: Archaeological Studies in California’s State Parks.
Organizers: Richard Fitzgerald and John Foster. Regency B.

- History of the Pottery Sewer Pipe Plant, Tesla, California. Dan Mosier and Phil Hines.
- In the Shadow of Their Wings. Jeanette R. Tobacco.
- “Cutting the Bologna:” A Reinterpretation of the Mid Holocene Cultural Taxonomy of the Santa Cruz District of the Central California Coast. Mark Hylkema and Richard Fitzgerald.
- Break.
- The Frolic. Sheli O. Smith.
- An Underwater Historic Landscape at Emerald Bay State Park. Charles Beeker.
Exhibitors

Regency D, E, and F

Aeroscreen
Amah Band of the Ohlone Indians
ArchaeoMetrics, Inc.
Ballena Press
California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP)
California Cultural Resources Preservation Alliance
California Mission Studies Associates
Center for Archaeological Research at Davis (CARD)
Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA
Coyote Press
Malki Museum
Mesa Technical
Millennia Moulding and Casting
News from Native California
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Phoenix Obsidian Designs
Presidio Archaeology Lab
Sacramento County Archaeological Society
San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society
Santa Cruz Archaeological Society
SCA Archaeology Month Committee
SCA Business Office (also see Lobby)
SCA California Indian Site Stewardship (CISS) Committee
Shumup Ko Hup
Society for Historical Archaeology
Jean Starns
University of California Press
University of Utah Press
SCA Awards

Each year at the Annual Meeting, the Society for California Archaeology makes a number of awards to individuals who have distinguished themselves in various aspects of researching and preserving California’s unique cultural heritage. This year the awards will be presented at several different times during our three-day meeting. The awards and their recipients are listed below under the venue and time they will be presented.

Plenary Introduction, Friday 8:30-9:30 am
Regency A, B, and C

Mark R. Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology:
Special Achievement Award:

Silent Auction, Friday 6:30-10:30 pm
Masonic Temple

Outstanding Student Paper Award:
Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievements:
Annual Meeting Commendations and Appreciations:

Awards Banquet, Saturday 6:30-9:00 pm
Regency A, B, and C

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award:
Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award:
California Indian Heritage Preservation Award:
Lifetime Achievement Award:
Plenary Abstracts

Kay, Charles (Utah State University)

It has long been claimed that Native Americans were conservationists who had little or no impact on wildlife populations. More recently, though, it has been suggested that native people were keystone predators, who lacked any effective conservation strategies, and instead routinely overexploited large mammal populations. To test these hypotheses, I performed a continuous-time analysis of wildlife observations made by Lewis and Clark because their journals are often cited as an example of how the West teemed with wildlife before that area was despoiled by advancing European civilization. This included bison, elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, moose, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, grizzly bears, black bears, and gray wolves. I also recorded all occasions on which Lewis and Clark met native peoples. Those data show a strong inverse relationship between Native Americans and wildlife throughout the West. The only places Lewis and Clark reported an abundance of game were in aboriginal buffer zones between tribes at war, but even there, wildlife populations were predator, not food-limited. Bison, grizzlies, bighorn sheep, mule deer, and wolves were seldom seen except in aboriginal buffer zones. Moose were most susceptible to aboriginal hunting followed by bison and then elk, while white-tailed deer had a more effective escape strategy. If it had not been for aboriginal buffer zones, Lewis and Clark would have found little wildlife anywhere in the West. Moreover, prior to the 1780 smallpox and other earlier epidemics that decimated native populations in advance of European contact, there were more aboriginal people and even less wildlife. The patterns observed by Lewis and Clark are consistent with optimal foraging theory and other evolutionary ecology predictions.

Depletion of Prehistoric Pinniped Populations along the California and Oregon Coasts: Were Humans the Cause?
Hildebrandt, William R. (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Archaeological data obtained from numerous sites along the California and Oregon coasts indicate that pinniped breeding grounds were relatively common on the mainland in the prehistoric past. These mainland rookeries were systematically eliminated over time, and pushed out to a series of offshore rocks and islands where they were observed at historic contact. While some species simply relocated their breeding grounds to the safer offshore contexts, it appears that the northern fur seal (Callorhinus ursinus) was completely eliminated from the central California coast about 1500 years ago. Over the last 40 years, due to the establishment of biological reserves on the mainland where human and non-human predation is essentially absent, there has been an explosion in the frequency of mainland rookeries. Rather than representing taxa found in the prehistoric record, however, a new species (northern elephant seal, Mirounga angustirostris) is colonizing these locations, in some cases establishing breeding grounds on top of archaeological deposits originally occupied by prehistoric peoples. This paper discusses the implications of these findings, focusing on how Native American groups influenced the structure and composition of prehistoric ecosystems, and how the lack of predation on modern pinniped populations results in behaviors that have never been seen before.
Tending the Wild: California’s Oaks, Proto-Agriculture, and Restoration.
Anderson, Kat (University of California, Davis)

I will discuss the indigenous uses and tending of California’s oak woodlands, emphasizing findings from field work and archival research conducted with the Western Mono, Sierra Miwok, and Foothill Yokuts groups of the central and southern Sierra Nevada. Potential ecological effects of tilling, knocking, pruning, sowing, and burning will be explored. A new hypothesis for why domesticated agriculture was not adopted by tribes in parts of California will be put forth. Finally, I will suggest ways in which traditional ecological knowledge and management practices of California Indians can be used in cultural and ecological restoration work today.

The Development of Cultural Fire Regimes by Prehistoric Native Peoples in the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion.
Lake, Frank K. (Karuk Tribal Descendent)

Different groups of Native peoples have inhabited the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California for the last 9000 years. Analysis of archeological data collected from cultural artifacts in the region identifies several cultural phases related to ecological adaptations and immigration of prehistoric Native peoples at different time periods. Prehistoric climate change has been identified as having an influence on the structure and composition of ecosystems, as well as prehistoric Native communities inhabiting those ecosystems. Approximately 1500-2000 B.P. the climate stabilized and immigration of new groups of Native peoples and new technologies were reflected in the archeological record. Fire has been and continues to be a significant ecological force in shaping ecological and cultural communities of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion. Ethnographic data collected during the historic and modern period indicates there was a sophisticated understanding and use of fire by Native peoples for subsistence and land management practices. Well developed cultural fire regimes needed to support the material cultures of Native peoples would have been observed in the structure and composition of particular ecosystems. Can the development of cultural fire regimes be observed in the archeological record? If so, can the connection between prehistoric Native peoples’ uses of fire and the structure and composition of prehistoric ecosystems be revealed by analysis of data collected from archeological and ecological records? Lastly, perspectives of how tribal communities would like to restore components of cultural fire regimes in support of integrated land management related to eco-cultural restoration will be offered.
Symposium 1

A Chumash-Polynesia Nexus?
Organizers: Terry L. Jones, Department of Social Sciences, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo; and Kathryn A. Klar, Celtic Studies Program, University of California, Berkeley

While the prevailing orthodoxy of North American archaeology discourages theories of transoceanic cultural diffusion, we consider in this session linguistic and archaeological evidence for direct cultural contact between Polynesia and southern California during the prehistoric era. Words used to refer to the distinctive sewn-plank canoe used by the Chumash and Gabrielino of southern California appear to correlate with Proto-Central Eastern Polynesian terms associated with woodworking and canoe construction. Archaeological findings suggest the appearance of sewn-plank boat construction was coeval with punctuated adaptive change and technological/stylistic shifts in southern California and a period of major Polynesian exploration. These ideas will be evaluated by a series of Polynesian and American specialists.

Symposium 2

15,000 Acres and 1,000 Sites Later: Archaeology of a FERC Relicensing Project in Oroville.
Organizer: Mark Selverston, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

The relicensing of hydroelectric facilities by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is driving extensive cultural resources management projects across the entire United States. Typically these efforts address large tracts where few studies or salvage took place prior to issuance of the original license. Prevailing guidelines recognize that relicensing requires surveys “in order to reach a determination of eligibility and to provide an analysis of the impacts of the proposed action.” The multi-use facilities around Oroville, eastern Butte County, are no exception. This symposium offers a variety of papers discussing the nature, methodology, and some of the findings of just such an effort.

Symposium 3

Time, Tides, and Trails: Culture and Chronology on California’s Central Coast.
Organizer: Brenda L. Reed, US Forest Service

This symposium addresses the cultures and chronology of California’s Central Coast, with particular emphasis on western Salinan territory between about Big Creek on the north, San Simeon on the south, as well as adjacent areas in the interior.
Symposium 4

From Sa’Cum to Sacramento: Exploring Ways to Share the Past through Heritage Tourism.
Organizers: Kim Tremaine, Tremaine & Associates; and Roberta Deering, City of Sacramento

The papers presented here take you on a journey through time. Recent excavations at Sacramento’s City Hall bring you back 8,000 years. This is followed by historical investigations through the Union Pacific Railyard. Another paper will focus on the archaeology of late 19th century life at the Philadelphia House. One theme common to these papers is public outreach. While many developers and planners regard CRM as a “ball and chain”, a more positive outlook can be achieved by highlighting the ways communities benefit from heritage resources. If the resources we manage are packaged as historic places that tell compelling stories, public understanding will be broadened, promoting greater appreciation, while strengthening our tenuous position in a weak economy. Finally, a grand vision for creating a National Heritage Corridor is unveiled, featuring our heritage assets as nuggets to be mined. This will be followed by a walking tour of downtown Sacramento. Come join us!

Symposium 5

Intersections and Exchanges: Culture Contact Research in California.
Organizer: Barbara Voss, Stanford University

“Culture contact” archaeology emerged during the Columbian Quincentenary as an alternative framework for archaeological studies of colonization and its outcomes. Today, culture contact research also forges intersections and exchanges among scholars by challenging the divide between historic and prehistoric archaeology, by fostering interdisciplinary bridges between archaeology and other fields, and by encouraging dialogue and collaboration among archaeologists and native peoples. Through diverse presentations ranging from focused case-studies to theoretical queries, this symposium explores current archaeological research on “culture contact” in California.

Symposium 6

Cultural Responses and Adaptations during the Late Prehistoric along the Central California Coast.
Organizers: Terry Joslin, California Department of Transportation, District 5; and Ethan Bertrando, Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo

Situated between the Santa Barbara Channel and Big Sur, the archaeology of the Late Prehistoric Period in the San Luis Obispo Archaeological Region has been overlooked compared to earlier temporal intervals. Perhaps due to a range of sampling problems associated with unpublished compliance archaeology, Late Prehistoric sites are under-represented in the archaeological literature. The papers presented in this symposium bring new information and approaches to understanding the region’s archaeological record. Researchers report on the results of recent excavations and available archaeological data, explore accepted assumptions, and attempt to address issues concerning the Late Prehistoric. These new insights add to our knowledge of central California coast prehistory and have implications for regional models of cultural history, settlement, exchange, and human ecology.
Symposium 7

Distant Denizens: Cultural and Physical Adaptations at Remote Historical Archaeological Sites.
Organizers: Karen K. Swope, California Department of Transportation, San Bernardino; and Barbara S. Tejada, California Department of Transportation, San Bernardino

When faced with the challenges of life in an isolated setting, human ingenuity sometimes is paramount to survival. In the absence of ready access to supply, a number of imaginative measures are employed, including recycling, on-site fabrication, technological adjustments and even modification of social conduct. The archaeological record of remote sites contains abundant evidence of these behaviors. This symposium presents an exploration of the phenomenon of creativity as a coping mechanism.

Symposium 8, Parts 1 and 2

Concepts, Commentary, and Conversations on Central California Coast Cultures.
Organizers: Terry Joslin, California Department of Transportation, District 5; and Pat Mikkelsen, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

The sharing of archaeological information often relies on technical reports, sometimes on conference papers, and occasionally on formal publications. As an alternative, this symposium focuses on the graphic display of a range of topics as posters and multimedia presentations in an attempt to engage the audience in a less structured and more interactive environment. This format is designed to provoke thought and discussion on theory, subsistence studies, settlement patterns, technology, and geomorphology. We invite you to join us for scheduled debates on our various presentations and sign up for PDF copies of papers and reports.

Symposium 9

Managing Prehistory at MCB Camp Pendleton – Exploring Regional Trends along the Southern California Bight.
Organizers: Brian Byrd, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.; and Stan Berryman, MCB Camp Pendleton

An active landscape-based cultural resource management program on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton has included extensive survey and site evaluation. The resulting archaeological and paleoenvironmental database has provided an unprecedented opportunity to explore long-term trends in human adaptation along the Southern California Bight. This symposium explicitly aims to situate the Camp Pendleton management program and associated prehistoric research results within a larger regional context. In doing so, the emerging trends on Camp Pendleton are summarized by archaeologists and specialists from related disciplines. Then a series of scholars from adjacent coastal regions provide a broader and more varied perspective on the prehistory of Camp Pendleton.
Symposium 10

A Potpourri of Instructive Observations from Native Coastal Southern California.
Organizer: Henry C. Koerper, Cypress Community College

There is much that is new, unusual, and noteworthy from that part of coastal southern California occupied at contact by Gabrielino and Juaneño speaking peoples. This symposium explores an array of subjects as diverse as cobbled stone caches, early fired ceramics, Early Holocene clam shell disk beads, phallic stone caches, a steatite rattlesnake charm, a stone atlatl dark bunt, dolomite disk beads, an obsidian disk bead, and several rare sparkling minerals with probable magico-religious applications.

Symposium 11

Dynamics, Dimensions, and Diversity in Baja California Archaeology.
Organizers: Eric Ritter, Bureau of Land Management; and Julia Bendímez Patterson, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

Archaeological discoveries in Baja California continue to astound researchers in their age, variability, and information. Investigations by a cadre of international scientists working under the general direction and authority of the Mexican government have accelerated in the last decade or so. This work has been driven by CRM responses to potentially damaging projects and pure research interests and includes sites ranging from Paleoindian to Mission-period and later. Results of a number of these projects will be presented offering considerable information and behavior insights regarding past peoples that can no longer be ignored by those whose interests generally lie beyond Baja California’s borders. Presenters include archaeologists from the Baja California offices of the Intituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), as well as from Alta California.

Symposium 12

Inland, Interior, and Interface: Current Research within South-Central California.
Organizers: David Robinson, University of Cambridge; and Gale Grasse, California State University, Bakersfield

The archaeology of South-Central California has largely been characterized by coastal or lacustrine investigation with recent publications and SCA sessions emphasizing archaeology of the Bight – by definition a coastal orientation. Less conspicuous has been research into the Chumash “backcountry” and “crossroad” areas of neighboring groups, such as the Yokuts, Kawaiisu, and Salinan. This session will bring into focus these “peripheral” areas. A fundamental principle of this session is that interior groups viewed their inhabited landscapes from their own geographic perspectives. Thus examinations into land use, political structure, ideology, and change through time requires explication within localized terms. Furthermore, since the cultural geography of this region has been characterized as a milieu of various linguistic bordering peoples, an opportunity exists to explore aspects of interface and relationship between differing interior, shoreline, and historic populations. This session is designed to present current research while promoting discourse into these less archaeologically prominent areas.
Symposium 13

After the Gold Rush and Silver Age: Archaeology of Late-Nineteenth Century San Francisco, South of Market.
Organizers: Michael Stoyka, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University; and Sandra E. Hollimon, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

The Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, conducted archaeological investigations in San Francisco on behalf of Caltrans for seismic retrofit to Highway 80 from the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to Sixteenth Street. From 1999 to 2002 archaeological excavation prior to construction was conducted on portions of six city blocks, and monitoring during construction was conducted on portions of ten blocks. Late-19th-century historic refuse deposits associated with ethnically and economically diverse households from Rincon Hill to Mission Bay were recovered. Papers in this symposium discuss various aspects of findings from a sample of these deposits.

Symposium 14

Knowing the Best of the Past: Archaeological Studies in California’s State Parks.
Organizers: Richard Fitzgerald, California Department of Parks and Recreation; and John Foster, California Department of Parks and Recreation

The California Department of Parks and Recreation system contains an astounding diversity of cultural resources, including historic shipwrecks, forts, industrial sites, towns, mansions, traditional cultural properties, rock art and thousands of prehistoric archaeological sites. This symposium offers a cross section of recent fieldwork and ongoing analysis conducted by Park’s cultural resources specialists. These papers reflect California’s extraordinarily rich and varied cultural heritage as preserved in the Park system.

Roundtable

Senate Bill 18: Working with Local Agencies to Protect Native American Cultural Sites.
Chair: Janet Eidsness, SCA Native American Programs Committee Chairperson, Heritage Resources Management Consultant
Panelists: Charlie Cooke, Friends of Satwiwa; Courtney Ann Coyle, Attorney; Shelly Davis-King, Tuolumne County Planning Commissioner, SCA President-Elect, Consultant, Davis-King & Associates; Jim Fagelson, Principal Planner, Riverside County Planning Department; Thomas Gates, Yurok Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Carol Gaubatz, Staff Analyst, Native American Heritage Commission; Anthea Hartig, Director, Western Region, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Samuel D. Hough, Directing Attorney, California Indian Legal Services; Michelle LaPena, Senior Counsel, Holland & Knight LLP, Member of Pit River Tribe; Stephen Mikesell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, California Office of Historic Preservation; Scott Morgan, Deputy Director, State Clearinghouse, Governor’s Office of Planning & Research; Larry Myers, Executive Secretary, Native American Heritage Commission; and Glenn Russell, Planning Manager, Environmental Coordinator & Archaeologist, County of San Diego Department of Planning & Land Use

California Senate Bill 18 (Burton 2004) requires city and county planning agencies consult with California Native American tribes during the preparation or amendment of General Plans for the purpose of preserving specified places, features, and objects located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. The intent of this legislation is to accomplish the following: (1) Recognize
that California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places are essential elements in tribal cultural traditions, heritages, and identities. (2) Establish meaningful consultations between California Native American tribal governments and California local governments at the earliest possible point in the local government land use planning process so that these places can be identified and considered. (3) Establish government-to-government consultations regarding potential means to preserve those places, determine the level of necessary confidentiality of their specific location, and develop proper treatment and management plans. (4) Ensure that local and tribal governments have information available early in the land use planning process to avoid potential conflicts over the preservation of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places. (5) Enable California Native American tribes to manage and act as caretakers of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places. (6) Encourage local governments to consider preservation of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places in their land use planning processes by placing them in open space. (7) Encourage local governments to consider the cultural aspects of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places early in land use planning processes. SB 18 specifies that by March 1, 2005, the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR), in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), provide guidelines containing advice to local agencies for consulting with California Native American tribes for all of the following. (1) The preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 of the Public Resources Code. (2) Procedures for identifying through the NAHC the appropriate California Native American tribes. (3) Procedures for continuing to protect the confidentiality of information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of those places, features, and objects. (4) Procedures to facilitate voluntary landowner participation to preserve and protect the specific identity, location, character, and use of those places, features, and objects. The SCA Native American Programs Committee will host a panel of discussants representing the OPR, NAHC, the California Office of Historic Preservation, selected federally-recognized and non-recognized tribes, attorneys specializing in historic preservation law, various local agencies, and CRM practitioners familiar with CEQA and local planning. Topics may include a brief history of SB 18 legislation, what the new law requires, guidelines for implementation (effective 3/1/05), mitigation strategies from tribal perspectives, meaningful consultation, recordation and confidentiality issues, what tribes, agencies and property owners might consider when developing conservation easement management plans, and the general plan process. Encouraged is attendance by city and county planning agency staff, California Indian tribal representatives, and CRM consultants.

**Workshop 1**

**Historic Glass Bottles Workshop.**
Presenters: Peter Schulz, California State Parks; Anmarie Medin, California Department of Transportation; and Judy Tordoff, California Department of Transportation

This introductory workshop is designed for those who are learning to recognize historic glass bottles in the field and laboratory. A hands-on, example-rich experience, this session will cover the basics of recognizing bottles and fragments recovered from California sites dating from the early 19th to the early 20th centuries. Focus will be on the history of glass technology and its use for dating specimens; on trends in bottle morphology and relationships between form and function; and on basic research themes for historic glass bottles. Handouts will be provided. Held at Cultural Resource Division, California State Parks, West Sacramento.
Workshop 2

**Historic Resources and CEQA Compliance.**
Presenters: Dana McGowan, Jones and Stokes Associates; and Trish Fernandez, El Dorado Irrigation District

Although the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is 35 years old, there is little practical advice available regarding how to apply the provisions of CEQA in the consideration of historical resources. What guidance is available is largely outdated and does not include recent case law that affects what is considered legally adequate. This lack of practical advice can make providing CEQA-compliant cultural resources management services problematic. Another challenge is the successful integration of CEQA with the federal requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This course emphasizes the practical applications of CEQA as it applies to historical resources, and covers how impacts should be evaluated and mitigated within the state compliance framework. The course will also cover how local ordinances and preservation programs - often overlooked by resource practitioners - can be integrated into the CEQA compliance process. Finally, how to best integrate CEQA compliance with the requirements of NEPA and Section 106 will be discussed.

Workshop 3

**Distinguishing Human and Non-Human Osteological Remains.**
Presenter: Frank Bayham, California State University, Chico

The ability and knowledge to make reasonably informed field assessments on whether a bone fragment is human or non-human is becoming increasingly important. This workshop is designed to familiarize non-specialists and interested lay persons with some of the fundamental differences between the human skeleton and the skeletons of the other major classes of vertebrates particularly mammals. This is accomplished through a mix of lectures and hands-on lab exercises and activities. Lectures outline the structure of bone, the elements of the human skeleton, and commonly misidentified taxa and skeletal parts, while the lab activities introduce participants to bone growth and development as well as confusing bones and bone fragments of bears, dogs, and cattle.

Workshop 4, Parts 1 and 2

**How to Consult with the California SHPO.**
Presenters: Jennifer Darcangelo, California Department of Transportation, Former SHPO Staff Archaeologist; John Sharp, California Department of Transportation, Temporary SHPO Staff Archaeologist; Michael D. McGuirt, Associate State Archaeologist, California Office of Historic Preservation; and Andrea Galvin, Architectural Historian, Galvin & Associates, Former SHPO Architectural Historian

Most undertakings in California subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act require some level of consultation with the office of the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The actual mechanics of this consultation, however, are not always readily apparent to project advocates seeking SHPO’s comments and/or concurrence on their undertakings. This workshop has two key purposes: to explain how SHPO’s Section 106 review process actually works, and to provide practical tips on how to guide projects through SHPO review as smoothly and quickly as possible. Topics include: how submittals are processed
at SHPO; how to improve formal and informal communication with SHPO staff; and what reviewers are looking for in submittals addressing the different steps of the 106 process, from §800.3 (Initiation of the Process) through §800.6 (Resolution of Adverse Effects). Workshop materials will include examples of successful submittal letters and effective supporting documentation of various types. This workshop is intended for agency and private-sector cultural resources managers and practitioners who consult with SHPO and already have a basic working knowledge of Section 106. (Note: workshop content has been revised to address participant feedback from the original workshop conducted at the 2004 SCA meeting in Riverside).
Paper and Poster Abstracts

Aland, Amanda (Southern Methodist University)
see Wolff, Christopher

Allen, Mark W. (California Polytechnic State University, Pomona)
Alvarez, Jose M.
Oliver, Jacklyn D.

Chronology and Lithic Technology at Red Mountain, West-Central Mojave Desert. General Session 2.
This paper discusses the debitage, tool, and projectile point assemblages recovered by Cal Poly Pomona’s Red Mountain Archaeological Project since 2001. This work consists of survey and limited test excavations to better understand a concentration of more than twenty sites focused around a former spring. Chronological data point to fairly extensive late Gypsum and Rose Spring components as deep as one meter, as well as surface presence of Late Prehistoric projectile points, hunting blinds, and milling features. The lithic assemblages of Red Mountain are examined through the lens of Sutton’s model for the late prehistory of the Western Mojave.

Altschul, Jeffrey H. (Statistical Research, Inc.)
Douglass, John
Ciolek-Torrello, Richard
Grenda, Donn R.

Recent archaeological and paleoenvironmental research has documented an 8,500 year sequence of human adaptation to a dynamic coastal wetlands in the Los Angeles Basin. The Ballona Lagoon, located south of Santa Monica and north of Palos Verdes, represents a drowned river valley that emerged as a coastal wetlands more than 7,500 years ago. Humans have long been attracted to this coastal region. Excavations at more than 10 sites by Statistical Research, Inc. since 1989 have revealed a complex cultural evolution that blended coastal and desert patterns. These patterns will be outlined and then compared to those documented in the Camp Pendleton region.

Alvarez, Jose M. (California Polytechnic State University, Pomona)
see Allen, Mark W.

Anderson, Atholl (Australian National University)
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Symposium 1 Discussant.

Andrews, Sherri (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
see White, Eric
Anzures-Dyste, Diana (California State University, Northridge/US Forest Service)

Reconsidering Salinan Prehistoric Settlement Patterns: Ongoing Efforts to Investigate the Role of Female Subsistence Labor and the Relationship to Site Location within the Milpitas Land Grant, Monterey, California. Symposium 12.

In May 2003 survey work began within an area designated as the Milpitas Land Grant, situated within the Los Padres National Forest in Monterey, California. The object of the survey was two-fold, to first determine if a relationship existed between known prehistoric gender practices and settlement patterns within the valley as partial fulfillment of the MA Thesis, and secondly to conduct an intensive inventory of the area to determine the effect of US Forest Service protection policies on known cultural resources. This presentation will highlight ongoing survey efforts, draw conclusions about current Forest policies, and discuss potential implications of ethnohistoric data and site locations.

Anzures-Dyste, Diana (California State University, Northridge/US Forest Service)

see Klemic, Karen

Armstrong, Matthew (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Exchange and Imports in the Late Period Santa Ynez Valley: The View from SBa-809. Symposium 12.

Prehistorically, the Santa Ynez Valley and surrounding inland region was active in the importation of materials from other regions of the Santa Barbara area. Now that archaeological material from SBa-809 has been sorted and catalogued, an analysis of the imported material from the coast will help to flesh out the relative importance of inter-regional exchange to this Late Period site. A brief discussion of earlier work on exchange in the inland areas of Santa Barbara County will put the information from SBa-809 in context.

Arrigoni, Aimee (William Self Associates, Inc.)

see Price, Heather

Backes, Clarus J. Jr. (Ancient Enterprises, Inc.)

see Walsh, Michael R.

Bayham, Frank (California State University, Chico)

see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 3 Presenter.

Beck, R. Kelly (University of Utah)


Zooarchaeologists often use the age and sex structure of faunal assemblages to draw inferences about prehistoric human hunting behaviors. In pinnipeds, life history characteristics may have made some animals more susceptible to human predation at rookeries and archaeologists frequently infer such prehistoric hunting behavior. In light of the inherent bias of skeletal assemblages outlined by the Osteological Paradox from human paleodemography, this paper explores the demographic implications of human hunting at pinniped rookeries and suggests that such practices do not affect marine mammal population structures in an intuitive way thus questioning the utility of such data to these inferences.
Iversen, Dave

**Lithic Toolkits from San Elijo Lagoon and Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, and the Implications for Understanding Subsistence-Settlement Patterning.** Symposium 9.

Stone artifacts, by their durable nature, provide one of the best comparative data sets for examining archaeological sites throughout California. This discussion focuses on how flaked stone tools can provide new insights to understanding subsistence-settlement patterning, especially along coastal San Diego County. Our method is centered on use-wear analysis combined with a technological and morphological study to help identify the standard lithic toolkit. For the investigated sites, this analysis indicates that tool types can approximate activity diversity, providing a meaningful way to test competing hypotheses on the use of coastal resources through time.

Beeker, Charles (Indiana University)

**An Underwater Historic Landscape at Emerald Bay State Park.** Symposium 14.

Emerald Bay State Park is one of the most scenic and most frequented sites in the California State Park system. However, the park’s unique resources do not stop at the water's edge. Recent visual and remote sensing surveys document an underwater landscape that vividly represents activities which have taken place in Emerald Bay at the turn of the century. Well preserved in the cold, clear waters of Lake Tahoe, the underwater resources of the Emerald bay tell a historically important story of the life on the lake.

Bergin, Kathleen A. (Viejo California Associates)


Subsistence changes produced little affect on the generalized tool assemblages characteristic of eight thousand or more years of California prehistory. Practical strategies for identifying plant and animal targets of subsistence are reviewed, with emphasis on four primary avenues of research. Special attention is placed on 1) analysis of plant and animal residues that remain on various types of chipped and ground stone tools, and 2) analysis of chipped and ground stone tools with emphasis on the overall proportions of tool types in the assemblage and functional analyses based on use attrition. The uses of protein, phytolith, starch, and pollen residue analyses are reviewed, with examples of artifact classes suitable for each type of analysis. Strategies for integrating the subsistence data into the chronological framework and regional research designs are also provided.

Bernard, Julienne (University of California, Los Angeles)

**The South-Central California Interior as a “Region of Refuge.”** Symposium 12.

During the mission period, the California interior became a destination for coastal Indians from a range of cultural backgrounds and contact experiences wishing to escape the missions, avoid the colonial presence, and/or regain cultural and political autonomy. Individuals who relocated to the interior faced a unique set of challenges as they sought to adjust to the continually changing, potentially volatile, and increasingly complex social, political, and environmental conditions of the interior region at this time. The San Emigdio Canyon lay at the end of one of the key routes by which coastal Indians accessed this local “region of refuge” and was a destination for resistive Chumash and mission runaways. This paper discusses the results of a
recent survey of the San Emigdio Canyon searching for Historic period sites from which we may elucidate issues of resistance, cultural change and continuity, identity, and culture contact.

**Berryman, Stan** (MCB Camp Pendleton)


Camp Pendleton is in San Diego County, California along the Pacific coast and extends inland for a distance of approximately 32 km. It extends 28 km from San Clemente, California southward to Oceanside, California comprising 124,642 acres. The base lies within the Peninsular Range geomorphic province. Elevation ranges from sea level to 972 m. Narrow, flat coastal terraces dissected by northeast to southwest flowing drainages typify Camp Pendleton. The terraces change to hills leading to the highlands of the Santa Margarita Mountains east of the base. The primary mission of Camp Pendleton is to train Marines. The resulting intensive land use presents challenges and opportunities to the management of cultural resources. Responding to the management challenge the Marine Corps has instituted a program of intensive survey and site evaluation employing a landscape archaeology approach. This paper will present the cultural resources program at Camp Pendleton with an emphasis on the landscape approach. It will set the stage for the following papers within this symposium.

**Berryman, Stan** (MCB Camp Pendleton)

see **Woodman, Craig F.**

**Bertrando, Ethan** (Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo)

*Interior and Coastal Assemblages during the Late Period and their Behavioral Implications.* Symposium 6.

Much of our understanding about the Late Period on the Central Coast is based on evidence from neighboring areas, limited testing, or poorly documented excavations. More extensive excavations conducted recently combined with a fresh look at existing data provide a more complete image of the Late Period in San Luis Obispo County. In an effort to paint a clearer picture of this period and to provide some comparison and contrast, the assemblages of over two dozen sites ranging from the coast to the Salinas River Valley will be discussed. Variations between locations and other regions will be used to infer behavior during this brief but dynamic period.

*Middle Holocene Mobility, Settlement and Cultural Complexity in the Morro Bay Watershed.* Symposium 8.

The forager-collector model was presented by Binford to explain variations in hunter-gatherer adaptations. Fundamental to this model is how labor is delegated and how resources are procured. The implications of this model regarding the development of social complexity are well documented. Evidence from the Morro Bay watershed indicates that around 4,000 years ago, the native population was approaching resource procurement in both a forager-like and collector-like strategy. This apparent theoretical contradiction may have led to important social developments in the evolution of regional cultural complexity.

**Bettinger, Robert L.** (University of California, Davis)

see **Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts.** Symposium 1 Discussant.

see **Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts.** Symposium 9 Discussant.
Blind, Eric (Presidio Archaeology Lab)

Reckoning with Meaning at Contact Sites. Symposium 5.

“Cultural contact” sites produce material with unique challenges to interpretation. Archaeologists are often the first to reckon with one of the foremost challenges—attributing cultural ownership and meaning to artifacts or features. This is especially relevant for sites where cultural boundaries exhibited degrees of permeability such as Spanish institutions of colonial California. Archaeologists are certainly not the only ones to attribute meaning or ownership to artifacts. Popular media and the general public continue developing these cultural attributions as well. Cultural plurality—and the continuum of “contact”—affects historically constituted meanings as well as current attribution and interpretations of meaning.

Boone, Cristie (Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz)
see Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane

Braje, Todd J. (University of Oregon)
Erlandson, Jon M.

Historical Abalone Fishers of San Miguel Island, California. General Session 5.

San Miguel Island, California, contains over 600 archaeological sites spanning the last 12,000 years. Many of these well-preserved shell middens have been radiocarbon dated and sampled, providing an unparalleled record of trans-Holocene subsistence, settlement, and technological changes and human impacts on local ecosystems. A key, but poorly understood, component of this record is the history and impact of “Chinese” abalone fishermen, who exploited the abundant black abalone stocks of coastal California beginning in the mid-1850’s. We present the first systematic survey of historic “Chinese” abalone sites on San Miguel Island and document their abundance and distribution on the island.

Braje, Todd J. (University of Oregon)
see Erlandson, Jon M.

Brandoff-Kerr, Joan (US Forest Service)

Changing Perspectives and Issues in Archaeology in the Monterey Coastal Mountains. Symposium 3.

Archaeological studies in the Santa Lucia Mountains of coastal Monterey County have provided a changing perspective of temporal chronologies and associated human use and adaptive behavior. While we are refining details of the artifact assemblages and temporal components, archaeology has continued to ignore, or failed to discern, the manifestations of prehistoric population movements and the two linguistically distinct culture groups who inhabited the area at the time of contact. As Native American consultation in the management of archaeological sites on federal lands gains in prominence and participation, so does the issue of cultural boundaries and the their changes through time.

Brasket, Kelli (California State University, Northridge)

Ecology, Subsistence, and Paleoenvironments of San Pablo Canyon, Baja California Sur, Mexico.
Poster Session 1.

Piedra Pintada is a prehistoric site located in San Pablo Canyon 40 miles north of Cabo San Lucas. Piedra Pintada was occupied approximately 900 years ago until contact in the 17th century, an intriguing period of paleoclimatic change during the Late Holocene, encompassing
two climatic episodes: the Medieval Climatic Anomaly and the Little Ice Age. A bi-national/multidisciplinary team is currently researching the ecology, subsistence, and paleoenvironments of the canyon which provides for a wide range of resources.

**Breschini, Gary S.** (Archaeological Consulting)

**Haversat, Trudy**

*By Their Dates Ye Shall Know Them.* Symposium 3.

Radiocarbon dating is one of our most important methods for establishing cultural chronology on the central coast. As a supplement to radiocarbon dates obtained through controlled excavations, we have found that collecting and dating shell samples from the surface or areas of exposed midden can provide important new data at a reasonable cost. This paper analyzes some of the trends we have noted for the central coast area after the inclusion of about 30 new radiocarbon dates from a surface dating project.

**Bruce, Bonnie** (California State Parks, Colorado Desert District)

see Schneider, Joan S.

**Bryan, Alan** (University of Alberta)

Gruhn, Ruth

*Abrigo de los Escorpiones: 9000 Years of Baja Prehistory.* Poster Session 2.

In investigation of the Coastal Entry Route model, we excavated a large rockshelter ca. 22 m above the Pacific coastline in northwest Baja California. Situated within an ancient volcanic cone, the site contained 5-6 m of shell deposit, underlain by 2-3 m of angular rock rubble. The base of the shell midden was dated to ca. 9000 RCYBP. Simple flaked stone tools were recovered throughout the midden, as were milling stones and manos. Rare points, leaf-shaped, were restricted to early Holocene levels. The underlying rubble zone yielded permineralized bones including horse teeth; and while a few artifacts were recovered from it, there was no definite evidence of an occupation level.

**Byrd, Brian** (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)


This paper synthesizes trans-Holocene trends in prehistoric adaptive strategies in one region of the Southern California Bight. The study integrates the robust body of data from littoral MCB Camp Pendleton with results from immediately adjacent areas to discuss the dynamic interaction between paleoenvironmental trends, subsistence patterns, and shifts in settlement organization. In doing so, major advances are summarized, data gaps identified, and directions for future research outlined.

**Carpenter, Tim** (Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento/ArchaeoMetrics)

Zeanah, David W.

*Surf and Turf: Late Period Seasonal Exploitation of Marine Shellfish and Artiodactyls at Camp Roberts.* Symposium 6.

A well defined, Late Period component was identified in the stratified deposit of site CA-SLO-1180. Located on a terrace of the Nacimiento River, the component produced large amounts of marine shell and faunal remains, revealing a dramatic increase in the deposition of marine shell, accompanied by a decline in the relative abundance and an increase in the intensity of
processing of artiodactyl bone. Inasmuch as the site occurs 30 km from the coast, the assemblage yields insight into Late Period settlement organization and resource intensification, specifically addressing the seasonality of harvests and the efficiency of stripping versus plucking collection strategies when shellfish are transported inland.

**Carpenter, Tim** (Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento/ArchaeoMetrics)


Fisheries biologists have demonstrated that calcified structures are useful for determining the age and season of death for fish. However, archaeologists have largely ignored the application of these techniques, or have failed to adequately present and test their methodologies. In this paper I show how established thin-section techniques are used to develop a growth index based on a modern control sample of 53 Sacramento pike-minnow (*Ptychocheilus grandis*) with known dates of death. The method is then tested against a blind-sample of vertebrae from fish with known dates of death. Finally, I apply the method to archaeologically recovered specimens to show that ancient vertebrae retain enough visibility in growth structures necessary for assessing season of capture.

**Cassidy, Jim** (MCB Camp Pendleton)

*see Woodman, Craig F.*

**Castro, Gregg L.** (Native American Programs Committee)

*Building Bridges across a Great Divide.* General Session 1.

Recalling their many decades of seminal work in cultural preservation and participation in SCA for over ten years, Salinan People have a distinct perspective. Gregg Castro, Salinan, SCA member and President of a Salinan non-profit preservation organization, summarizes his interaction with the various disciplines of archaeology, anthropology and other foreign endeavors in Indian Country. Drawing on his work on the Native American Programs Committee as well as with numerous public and private institutions in CRM, Gregg will give his perspective on this interaction, the source of continuing conflict and challenge both native and CRM people to overcome this conflict. Only by meeting this challenge can SCA continue to strive toward its stated goal of “…Encouraging respect, appreciation and a better understanding of California’s diverse cultural heritage.”

**Caterino, David** (San Diego State University)

*see Mallios, Seth*

**Chartkoff, Joseph L.** (Michigan State University)

*The Collard Chinese Cabin Site.* General Session 5.

In 1972 Michigan State University studied remains at the Collard Site (CA-Sis-S15) near Hapy Camp on the Klamath River. Its prehistoric remains are reported in the SCA Proceedings, but not its historic feature. On the terrace where the site is located, ruins of a 19th century cabin were observed, and test excavations were conducted there. The ruins reportedly were of a Gold Rush miner’s cabin associated with Chinese miners. Gold mining on the Klamath River is not well-represented in the literature compared with the Sierra Nevada, and the experience of Chinese miners in Siskiyou County is especially minimally described.
Ciolek-Torrello, Richard (Statistical Research, Inc.)  
see Altschul, Jeffrey H.  
see Koerper, Henry C.

Cisneros, Charles (Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc./ArchaePaleo Resource Management, Inc.)  
see Romani, John F.

Coddington, Brian F. (California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo)

General Session 3.

Over the last half century, excavations from Early and Middle Period (ca. 3500 BC to AD 1250) deposits on the central California coast have produced voluminous collections of large projectile points. As the diagnostic feature of what is sometimes referred to as the “Hunting Culture,” these points are generally assumed to represent the atlatl. This assumption is the result of spatial extrapolation from well defined projectile point sequences in the Great Basin where the transition from dart to arrow point is supported by a shift from medium- to small-sized points and the recovery of complete atlatls from dry caves. While this transition is also apparent in the interior of central California, measurements of points from the coastal zone are at odds with this functional inference and with generally accepted weapon chronologies. Point measurements in conjunction with a relative lack of atlatl components (e.g., spurs, weights), suggest that either a different atlatl system was employed on the coast (e.g., non-weighted, integral) or the atlatl was not used at all.

Cole, Clint (University of California, Davis)  
see Wohlgemuth, Eric

Cooke, Charlie (Friends of Satwiwa)  

Cooper, Charlotte (Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz)  
see Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane

Costello, Julia (Foothill Resources, Ltd.)  

Couch, Jeffrey S. (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)  
see Koerper, Henry C.

Couch, Joanne (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)  
see Koerper, Henry C.

Coyle, Courtney Ann (Attorney)  

Crawford, Kristin (Tahoe National Forest, Sierraville Ranger District)

In the Sheep: Aspen Carvings as Indicators of Land Capacity and Land Use. General Session 5.

Aspen dendroglyphs associated with Basque sheepherders have been viewed as curiosities, little more than pornography, and more recently as the written record of a specific ethnic group.
When viewed as artifacts in situ, the sheepherder dendroglyphs yield much information about the use of land by the sheep industry, and use of specific allotments within public lands; a herder was charged with the care of a band of sheep equaling around 1,000 ewes and lambs. Carvings by several herders in the same year in a specific grove can produce a general idea of land capacity, forage yield, overuse, or the evidence of “tramp” sheepherders on public lands. An investigation of carvings from sites within two allotments located in the TNF Sierraville Ranger District supports this premise.

Crawford, Kristin (Tahoe National Forest, Sierraville Ranger District)
see Pierson, Heidi

Culleton, Brendan J. (University of Oregon/Pacific Legacy, Inc.)
Jackson, Thomas L.


Data recovery excavations on the former Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) have refined the chronology of environmental and cultural change in the Buena Vista Basin of the southern San Joaquin Valley. Settlement shifts at Buena Vista Lake and the Elk Hills correlate with changes in overall precipitation and hence hydrologic and geomorphic conditions. AMS dates on charcoal, freshwater mussel, and *Olivella* beads were employed to develop a cultural chronology that refines and elaborates the general sketches of Wedel (1941) and Fredrickson (1983).

Culleton, Brendan J. (University of Oregon/Pacific Legacy, Inc.)
see Jackson, Thomas L.

Darcangelo, Jennifer (California Department of Transportation, Former SHPO Staff Archaeologist)
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 4 Presenter.

Davis, Owen K. (University of Arizona)
see Pope, Kevin O.

Davis-King, Shelly (Tuolumne County Planning Commissioner; SCA President-Elect/Consultant; Davis-King & Associates)

Deering, Roberta (City of Sacramento)


The City of Sacramento is conducting an historic resources survey of its downtown. The story of how early settlers responded to the unwieldy nature of two major rivers by raising itself above the flood grade, and how later development resulted in the remodeling of many of the 19th century building facades, will need to be incorporated into the district’s character-defining elements. This paper will look at Heritage Tourism as a means of meeting preservation goals while revitalizing the economy. It will also discuss a wider effort to designate a National Heritage Corridor from San Francisco to Sacramento and up into the gold fields.
DeGeorgey, Alex (Sentinel Archaeological Research, LLC)  
Haines, Jeremy

*The Norobal-Cokadjal Trail: A Prehistoric Footpath between the Ukiah Valley and Clear Lake Basin.*  
General Session 4.

The Nóboral-Cókajdal Trail was once a footpath that connected the Northern Pomo of the Ukiah Valley with the Eastern Pomo of the Clear Lake Basin. Identifying and following a prehistoric Native American trail across rugged terrain can be difficult. Several remnant segments have been confirmed while other segments remain unidentified. In the present study, ArcGIS is applied to project and analyze spatial data in an attempt to project confirmed routes, predict possible alternative routes, and to spatially model areas that could contain unidentified sections of the trail.

Des Lauriers, Matthew (University of California, Riverside)

*Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene Occupation of Isla Cedros, Baja California.* Symposium 11.

Two sites of Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene age discovered during the course of the Proyecto Arqueologico Isla de Cedros (2000-2005) have provided new and intriguing evidence for the first phases of settlement along the Pacific Coast of the Californias. Approaching the technological and faunal evidence from a comparative perspective, suggestive continuities with other early traditions are discussed, and variability is placed within ecological and archaeological context. The character of the sites is that of substantial and well-preserved cultural deposits, while their size and depth is suggestive of a well-established pattern of occupation. The most well investigated deposit returned two dates of 10,500 rcybp and 10,100 rcybp (shell and charcoal respectively) from its basal cultural stratum. A total of 9 radiocarbon dates in excess of 9,000 rcybp follow the stratigraphy in sequence, ending with the latest date of 8,300 from the uppermost cultural stratum.

Desautels, N. Anastasia (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)  
see Koerper, Henry C.

Douglass, John (Statistical Research, Inc.)  
see Altschul, Jeffrey H.

Douglass, Robert (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)  
see Texier, Bruno

Earle, David (Antelope Valley College)

*Recent Research on the Political Geography of the Tulamni Yokuts and Their Political and Economic Links to the Interior Chumash in Protohistoric and Historic Times.* Symposium 12.

The Tulamni Yokuts of Buena Vista Lake maintained political and exchange ties with the Chumash in protohistoric and historic times. Trail routes linked the principal settlement of Tulamniu with the Cuyama and Santa Ynez River drainages. During the early decades of the nineteenth century, Chumash neophytes, particularly at Mission La Purísima, maintained covert communication across the frontier of Hispanic rule with still-independent Tulamniu. This community was an important “refuge” for Chumash neophytes fleeing the coastal missions after 1810, including hundreds of refugees who arrived after the 1824 mission revolt. It was a focal point of Hispanic diplomatic and military efforts to penetrate the Southern Valley Yokuts region, and of Yokuts resistance. The political geography of the Tulamni Yokuts and the economic and
political links between this group and the Interior Chumash are discussed in the context of the Spanish colonial transformation of pre-existing cultural frontiers.

**Eidsness, Janet** (SCA Native American Programs Committee Chairperson; Heritage Resources Management Consultant)

**Erlandson, Jon M.** (University of Oregon)
Braje, Todd J.
Vellanoweth, René L.

*Chumash Rock Features at CA-SBA-73: Managing and Mitigating under Fire.* General Session 3.
In a 1980 CRM evaluation, after only limited subsurface testing at the Chumash village site of CA-SBA-73 in Tecolote Canyon, UCSB archaeologists stratified the site into areas of high, medium, and low sensitivity. These sensitivity zones, codified into future planning decisions by the County of Santa Barbara and California Coastal Commission, prohibited development in high sensitivity areas, but allowed construction in medium and low sensitivity areas after data recovery work. Years later, data recovery excavations and monitoring of construction grading uncovered at least 17 cultural features in the “medium sensitivity” area, raising questions about the original classification system. In this paper, we summarize the nature of these features and discuss some of the problems encountered in implementing the cultural resource conditions that were placed on the construction of the Bacara Resort and Spa.

**Farmer, Reid** (URS Corporation)
Hacking, Christine

*Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Western Mojave Desert: Data from the Hyundai/Kia Test Track Project.* General Session 2.
Fieldwork over three seasons for this project resulted in the discovery of 48 prehistoric archaeological sites in the approximately 3,200-acre project area in eastern Kern County. All time periods from the Lake Mojave through Late Prehistoric are represented. This paper uses data from surface collections, test excavations and site locations to discuss site types and settlement patterns in the project area.

**Farmer, Reid** (URS Corporation)
see Hacking, Christine
Farquhar, Jennifer M. (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

Organization of Flaked Stone Technology at Camp Roberts: Insights into Changes in Settlement and Subsistence Strategies during the Late Period. Symposium 6.

Recent investigations at Camp Roberts have produced extensive evidence for occupation of interior San Luis Obispo County during the Late Period. Analyses of flaked stone materials from several components dating to this interval indicate a relatively strong emphasis on the manufacture and use of bifacial tools. Patterns expressed are quite divergent from Late Period assemblages from surrounding areas including Fort Hunter Liggett to the north, and Paso Robles to the south, where evidence for biface manufacture and use is comparatively rare. This paper examines the Camp Roberts data set from a perspective of technological organization, focusing on the role of bifaces in divergent site and settlement contexts. It is suggested that persistence of biface technology may be related to proposed Late Period subsistence/settlement changes, specifically the increased use of coastal resources.

Farrell, Nancy (Cultural Resource Management Services)

see Stevens, Nathan

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

Emerging Efforts to Define the Coso Obsidian Economic Exchange System in the Fremont and Antelope Valleys of the Western Mojave Desert, California. General Session 2.

Archaeological investigations in and about Red Rock Canyon State Park in Kern County's El Paso Mountains have unveiled a series of sites, the nature of which are primarily designed to support other off site prehistoric communities. The rise and fall of these support sites coincide with the peak production of Coso obsidian documented by Gilreath and Hildebrandt (1997). The nearest temporal community for postulated interaction would likely represent the Koehn Lake village complex (CA-KER-875). An examination of the Sutton model developed for Koehn Lake leads to a new developing interpretation of local complexity, connectivity and interdependence potentially aligned with the Coso economic system.

Fernandez, Trish (El Dorado Irrigation District)

see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 2 Presenter.

Ferraro, David D. (Viejo California Associates)

The Talega Site (CA-ORA-907) and the Origin of the Encinitas Tradition. General Session 3.

The Talega Site (CA-ORA-907) is located within 21.5 m deep section of Holocene and Pleistocene fluvial sediments divided into 15 lithostratigraphic or pedostratigraphic units. These stratigraphic units contain six substantial and three minor cultural components that represent the Millingstone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric periods. The last 8,000 years of occupation occurs within the upper two m of the site's profile. A pithouse, initially occupied about 9,000 years cal BP, was discovered six m below the maximum floodplain elevation, and the oldest ground stone from the site came from stratum seven dated to 10,500 cal BP. Volcanic, metavolcanic, quartz, and Piedra del Lumbre chert debitage collected from bore holes between six and 21.5 m suggest the site may have been occupied as early as 18,000 years cal BP. Consistency in the use of tools with unifacially-flaked cutting edges, lack of a well developed biface technology, choice of lithic raw materials, the use of ground stone tools, and architectural style indicate that the Encinitas Tradition is present of the site beginning at least 10,500 years ago and possibly as early as 18,000 years ago.
Fields, Carrie (Pomona College)
Perry, Jennifer

Incised Stone Artifacts in the California Archaeological Record. General Session 4.

Incised stone artifacts play a limited role in current archaeological discourse despite their prevalence in the archaeological record of California and the Great Basin. These stones, which vary in material, size, and type of modification, all share the common characteristics of portability and repeated incisions or engravings, some of which lack a coherent pattern and others that depict geometric designs or symbols. Due to their transcendence of geographic and linguistic boundaries and to their common association with habitation sites, incised stones seem to have served an important role in California prehistory, perhaps serving a ritual function as “portable rock art.”

Fitzgerald, Richard (California Department of Parks and Recreation)
see Hylkema, Mark

Foster, John (California Department of Parks and Recreation)

Condor’s View of the Archaeology of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir. Symposium 11.

The recent reintroduction of the California condor to the montane region of northern Baja California has allowed an assessment of the forage area for these birds. A series of deep palm canyons on the eastern escarpment of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir provide an isolated avian refuge as well as an archaeological repository with high potential. This paper provides a condor-eye view of archaeology in the Sierra San Pedro Mártir region and a reference to the traditional role of condors in regional cultures.

Fredrickson, Dave (Western Obsidian Focus Group)
Loyd, Janine
Jones, Ted
Schröder, Sue-Ann
Origer, Tom


Archaeologists conducting research in the central coast region of California have identified a disturbing, possible inconsistency between hydration measurements from Casa Diablo and Coso specimens. Expectations are that hydration measurements from these obsidian sources should reflect their different hydration rates as seen elsewhere, particularly in the western Great Basin. Central coast archaeologists have speculated that temperatures depressed by the marine environment may differentially affect hydration development on obsidian specimens from these sources. We explore these observations through induced hydration experiments and by examining archaeological data from contexts east of the Sierra Nevada crest to the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

Gallegos, Dennis R. (Gallegos & Associates)


The Casa De Aguirre (Aguirre Adobe) was built in 1853 for Don Jose Antonio Aguirre, a prominent merchant and rancher. After the death of Don Aguirre, the adobe was deeded to the Catholic Church, and under the direction of Father Ubach, was used for St. Anthony’s Industrial School for Indians from 1886 to 1891. Gallegos & Associates, Phillips Research Services, and
Walter Enterprises, conducted the archaeological investigations, which identified the cobble foundation, and recovered numerous artifacts representing occupation by the Aguirre family. Monitoring during grading discovered the archaeological record for “Father Ubach’s Indian School,” wherein the well and privy/dump were located, that produced bisque dolls, marbles, buttons, shoe fragments, and harmonicas. The Aguirre Adobe has been reconstructed, a portion of the cobble foundation preserved, and a museum provides a living history of the individuals and life in Old Town San Diego circa 1850 to 1900.

Galvin, Andrea (Architectural Historian, Galvin & Associates, Former SHPO Architectural Historian)
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 4 Presenter.

Gamble, Lynn (San Diego State University)
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Symposium 1 Discussant.

Gardner, Jill K. (California State University, Bakersfield)
Yohe II, Robert M.
A Cremation and Inhumation at the Dover Overflow Site (CA-MER-415), Merced County, California. General Session 4.
As part of a Phase II archaeological assessment conducted in 2004 on behalf of Caltrans by the Center for Archaeological Research at CSU Bakersfield, a cremation and an inhumation were discovered within a few meters of each other at the site known colloquially as the Dover Overflow site. These features are described, and the implications of their discovery are discussed, including the potential consequences of the use of STPs.

Garfinkel, Alan P. (California Department of Transportation, Fresno)
Numic Continuity or Population Replacement in Eastern California? General Session 2.
A number of prehistorians have argued that Numic groups were long time residents of eastern California and the southwest Great Basin, in part since linguists point to this general area as their original homeland. The astonishing record of Coso rock art both (painted and pecked) has played a pivotal role in interpretations supporting a lengthy, in-place Numic development and cultural continuum. Yet review of the archaeological record reveals wide-scale disruption in the regional patterning of site occupations apparently due to population movements, in-migration, expansion, displacements, and/or cultural succession. Growing evidence now provides greater clarity in the dating and authorship of the Coso style rock art and insights into the archaeological context in which they were manufactured.

Garlinghouse, Tom (Albion Environmental, Inc.)
Late Period Faunal Profiles from Camp Roberts: Evidence of Prehistoric Subsistence from Interior Central California. Symposium 6.
Faunal profiles from three Late Period sites recently excavated at Camp Roberts, California, provide intriguing perspectives on prehistoric subsistence adaptations for interior central California. Analyses of faunal remains suggest that prehistoric inhabitants during this interval subsisted primarily off small terrestrial mammals, supplementing these with lesser amounts of aquatic resources and medium-sized mammals. These results are compared to and contrasted with Late Period faunal profiles from other interior and coastal sites in central California.
Gates, Gerald R. (Modoc National Forest, Heritage Resource Management)


The “Upper Ross Quarry” (CA-Mod-0413) is the northernmost exposure of the Buck Mountain Geochemical Group as identified by Hughes. This prehistoric obsidian quarry is bisected by a modern road and has had considerable public access for over half a century, including modern “rock hounds”. A Passport In Time project was initiated in 2004 to begin the collection of data to enable a NRHP determination of eligibility for the site and preparation of a management plan. Archaeological survey for a proposed fuels reduction project suggests that several adjacent sites are all tied together with this quarry by a thin veneer of surface cultural materials creating a huge “site complex” that is nearly three miles by one mile in total extent. This presentation will highlight the data recovered in the 2004 field season and present our plan for the 2005 field season.

Gates, Thomas (Yurok Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)


Gaubatz, Carol (Staff Analyst, Native American Heritage Commission)


George, Regina (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)


The use of metal detection equipment to locate metal artifacts buried under colluvial and sedimentary lake deposits has proven to be valuable in determining the depth and density of buried historic-period artifact deposits, locating important diagnostic artifacts such as coins, and narrowing down possible locations of vanished historic-period structures. This information aids in reconstructing the historic-period cultural landscape that these mining and homestead sites represent.

Giambastiani, Mark A. (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

see Johnson, Lynn

Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane (Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz)
Boone, Cristie
Cooper, Charlotte
Peabody, Josh

Fauna from the Moss Landing Hill Site: Preliminary Findings and Implications of the Middle-Late Period Midden. General Session 3.

Vertebrate fauna from CA-Mnt-234, the Moss Landing Hill site, has been analyzed as part of NSF-funded research on Holocene archaeology of the Monterey Bay, with special attention to hitherto the Middle-Late component. Over 10,000 specimens have been analyzed. While analysis is not yet complete, overall taxonomic composition can be described. Northern fur seals and small inshore fish dominate. Fur seal age structure suggests the presence of pre-weaned young-of-the-year. These results are placed in the context of earlier components at Moss Landing Hill, and of other contemporaneous sites in the region.
Gillette, Donna (University of California, Berkeley)


PCNs (Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated elements—evidence of a ritual event) and BRMs (Bed Rock Mortars—grinding holes indicating the technological act of food processing) exist side-by-side on several boulders in the Coastal Ranges of California. Similar PCN-like elements decorate three portable food processing vessels. This incidence poses the question of whether food technologies and ritual intersect. Can ritual and technological aspects of culture coexist at a rock-art site? What is the evidence for similar occurrences in the archaeological record in general, and, specifically in California? Can ethnographic literature inform an explanation?

Ginn, Sarah (University of California, Santa Cruz)

_Investigating Culture Contact through “Missionwares.”_ Symposium 5.

Locally produced “Missionwares” from colonial Alta California have commonly been used as a measure of the acculturation of indigenous people to Spanish lifeways. Such acculturation studies have excluded discussions of other sorts of culture contacts such as those among Coast and Valley Indians, California Indians and Mexican Indian/Mestizo settlers, and Mission and Non-Mission Indians. In this paper, I use a practice theory approach to identify multiple “communities of practice” within Missionware assemblages and to illuminate these diverse and dynamic processes of culture contact in Alta California during the Spanish Period (1769-1834).

Girod, Catherine (Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc./ArchaePaleo Resource Management, Inc.)

see Romani, John F.

Glassow, Michael A. (University of California, Santa Barbara)

_New Evidence of Early Settlement in the Middle Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara County, California._ Symposium 12.

Over the last two decades archaeological investigation in the middle Santa Ynez Valley has verified that occupation extends back at least to 7000 BP and is likely to be much earlier. One of the sites yielding evidence of early occupation is CA-SBA-485, which during its latest occupation was the Chumash village of He’lxman. In addition, sites yielding assemblages of milling implements typically associated with occupation between 9000 and 7000 BP have been located west of CA-SBA-485, along the edge of Lake Cachuma, and a site along a southern tributary of the Santa Ynez River, CA-SBA-1457, also has yielded milling implements in a deeply buried context. Although the extent and chronology of early occupation has yet to be determined, it is apparent that prehistory of the middle Santa Ynez Valley is probably as early as occupation along the Santa Barbara Channel coast.

Goetter, Karin (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)


Scholarly research on the topic of expansion and transformation of the American West has, until recently, ignored the impacts of the decentralized, smaller enterprises producing for local consumption, and instead focused on the effects of large-scale, corporate ventures funded by outside investors. Nineteenth-century California was an economically turbulent place; diversification was a strategy employed by some to survive the harsh boom-bust economic swings. The lime-manufacturing industry in Oroville during this time period illustrates this model.
Shellfish to Eat, Shells to Keep. Symposium 13.

Presentations on the analysis of shellfish remains found in historic-period deposits have been fewer than those of their prehistoric counterparts. This presentation will discuss the domestic and commercial use of the shellfish remains recovered from archaeological excavations of late 19th century San Francisco and West Oakland neighborhoods.

Grasse, Gale (California State University, Bakersfield)

Introduction – From the Center Out: The View from South-Central California. Symposium 12.

This brief introduction establishes the parameters and contexts for the symposium by presenting a view from interior South-Central California. A rapid circumnavigation of the region provides a working definition of South-Central California while considering the suite of wide-ranging issues that a region of such cultural, linguistic, and historic complexity entails.

Grasse, Gale (California State University, Bakersfield)


Boulder Cave, the focus of this research project, is located in the San Emigdio Mountains, approximately 25 miles south of Bakersfield, California. This site, CA-KER-77, consists of a combination of bedrock mortar, cupules and pictograph features. During the course of excavating this site in order to complete the requirements for my master's thesis, I randomly placed 5 units within the site boundaries. The deepest unit reached a depth of 2 meters, without ever hitting a sterile layer. During the surface and subsurface testing of this site, we recovered an interesting array of artifacts that will shed new light into this “virgin” archeological landscape. This presentation will synthesize the various avenues of research that I utilized during this project to present an interim theory regarding the site occupation, function and seasonality.

Grenda, Donn R. (Statistical Research, Inc.)

see Altschul, Jeffrey H.
see Koerper, Henry C.

Grimstead, Deanna M. (California State University, Chico)


Zooarchaeology has provided invaluable information for understanding prehistoric subsistence economies. Zooarchaeologists working under the theoretical umbrella of human behavioral ecology have applied the central place foraging model and its derivative, the distant patch, to understand human hunting behavior. It remains a fact however, that current zooarchaeological methodology is unable to quantify the distant patch. This paper proposes using geologically diagnostic artiodactyl home range signatures to assess distance traveled from the central place during hunting expeditions. Trace element composition of modern deer bone and archaeological artiodactyl bone are used here to determine if distant patch utilization can be detected and quantified.
Gross, G. Timothy (Affinis)


This paper examines the archaeology of the greater San Diego area in light of research going on throughout the western United States and Canada. Trends are noted in the research in areas outside San Diego that bear on local prehistory. Early occupations of the New World, including possible coastal migrations, the similarity of the San Dieguito Complex to other material found from the Northwest Coast to the eastern Southwest, and the nature of archaic stability and change are a few of the issues that will be raised. Population growth, trade, and the development of social complexity will also be discussed.

Gruhn, Ruth (University of Alberta)

see Bryan, Alan

Gruver, Dionne (California State Parks)


California Department of Parks and Recreation recently acquired 1,720 acres of land in the Sutter Buttes located in Sutter County. The park property surrounds and includes Peace Valley, which is the only flat area within the 75-square-mile footprint of the Buttes. Through funding from Cultural Stewardship bond money, a team of professionals and volunteers surveyed approximately 1,000 acres for archaeological and historical resources for a “cultural landscape” analysis. This paper presents the preliminary findings of this investigation which suggest that the cultural landscape in the Sutter Buttes reflects a long interaction between humans and nature, a melding of natural systems and human features.

Guía Ramírez, Andrea

Entre Huesos Animales: Análisis Arqueozoológico de la Fauna Asociada a un Entierro en Bajamar, Baja California. Symposium 11.

En 1994, en el sitio denominado Bajamar, en Ensenada, Baja California, se realizó un Proyecto de Salvamento Arqueológico, donde se efectuaron una serie de excavaciones que sacaron a la luz la presencia de una osamenta humana, que corresponde al periodo arcaico, de acuerdo a la tipología de materiales presentes. A decir por los estudios de antropología física, corresponde a un individuo del género femenino (Mujer de Jatay). Asociada a la osamenta se encontraron, entre otros materiales, restos de fauna, donde se destacan, principalmente, huesos de peces, roedores y otros mamíferos. Este trabajo pretende dar una explicación acerca de la presencia de estos animales y la posible relación con el entierro.

Gust, Sherri (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)

see Koerper, Henry C.

Hacking, Christine (URS Corporation)

Farmer, Reid

Preliminary Research at CA-KER-6134: A Prehistoric Archaeological Site in the Western Mojave Desert. General Session 2.

Described as a seasonally inhabited campsite, CA-KER-6134 yields a multitude of material that includes projectile points, debitage (including a high quantity of unifaces and bifaces), shell
beads, fire-affected rock, ground stone artifacts, and faunal remains. Excavations were conducted over two seasons as Phase II testing and limited data recovery on a part of the site affected by construction. The site appears to have two components dating to the Rose Springs and Late Prehistoric Periods. This paper discusses the data recovered from excavations, as well as the preliminary analysis of both debitage and faunal remains.

Hacking, Christine (URS Corporation)
see Farmer, Reid

Haines, Jeremy (Sentinel Archaeological Research, LLC)
see DeGeorgey, Alex

Hale, Micah J. (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Temporal and spatial variability in the use and manufacture of ground stone tools provides a strong context for understanding adjustments in technological and social organization to the changing role of different foods in northern San Diego County aboriginal societies. A large sample of ground stone implements and stationary features were analyzed from coastal and inland localities from northern Camp Pendleton, to San Elijo Lagoon, and Palomar Mountain. The analysis results help address competing hypotheses of coastal, lagoonal, and inland settlement variation, and explore the possibility of subsistence changes driving settlement patterns.

Halford, F. Kirk (Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office)
Nelson, Steven L.
McCormick, Erica D.

Modeling the Volcanic Tableland, Owens Valley, California: A GIS Predictive Model for Site Location. General Session 2.
This paper provides an overview and preliminary results of GIS predictive modeling on the 100,000 acre Volcanic Tableland proper north of Bishop, California. Previous efforts have utilized random, block and transect survey of the area. This model focuses on landform, hydrology, paleoecology and evolutionary theory to predict use areas. The model was previously employed to predict site locations, on the southern Tableland, in conjunction with climber activities, and was found to be robust. Currently, it is being tested on a sample of over 300 miles of OHV routes.

Hallaran, Kevin B. (Historian, Riverside)
see Swope, Karen K.

Hamilton, M. Colleen (Applied Earthworks, Inc.)
see Nettles, Wendy M.

Hangar, Margaret (Cleveland National Forest, San Diego)

This paper will discuss the historic development of a pantheon of popular, un-canonized folk saints and their shrines located on both sides of the International border. It will also address the
issue of function of the shrines as an example of the history and cultural development unique to the border region.

Hardesty, Donald L. (University of Nevada, Reno)
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Symposium 7 Discussant.

Hartig, Anthea (Director, Western Region, National Trust for Historic Preservation)

Haversat, Trudy (Archaeological Consulting)
see Breschini, Gary S.

Hawley, Georganna (USFS Lytle Creek Ranger Station)
see Wolff, Christopher

Hearn, Carrie (California Polytechnic State University, Pomona)
see Jones Jr., Robert

Hector, Susan M. (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
Throughout prehistory, California Indians manufactured a wide variety of fiber artifacts, including baskets. These objects were of critical importance to traditional culture, yet they are rarely found in archaeological sites. How can we learn to see what is unseen in the archaeological record? It is possible to identify evidence of the activities necessary to produce fiber and textile artifacts by using southern California ethnography and archaeology. The effort needed to procure fiber material and produce goods can be examined as well, making interpretations of site activities possible—even though the artifacts themselves are no longer in existence.

Hector, Susan M. (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
see Sampson, Michael

Hildebrandt, William R. (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)
see Mikkelsen, Pat
see Rosenthal, Jeffrey S.

Hines, Phil (California State Parks)
see Mosier, Dan

Hoffman, Charles A. (Archaeology International)
see Lundin, Richard J.

Hollimon, Sandra E. (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)
Infancy, Personhood and Mortuary Treatment: European Constructs and Their Effect on Archaeological Contexts. Symposium 13.
Skeletal remains of a human infant of European descent were recovered from an archaeological privy context in San Francisco. This discovery will be discussed in light of cross-cultural ethnographic and historical information about the mortuary treatment of perinatal infants, as well as the archaeological evidence of differential treatment of infants. My presentation will describe the ways in which infancy and personhood are culturally constructed in European
cultures, and how these constructs affect the mortuary treatment of various “marginal” categories of the person.

Hough, Samuel D. (Directing Attorney, California Indian Legal Services)

Hylkema, Mark (California State Parks)
Fitzgerald, Richard

“Cutting the Bologna:” A Reinterpretation of the Mid Holocene Cultural Taxonomy of the Santa Cruz District of the Central California Coast. Symposium 14.

With immortal words of Bert Gerow ringing in our ears about not cutting the bologna thinner and thinner, we present a new cultural taxonomic sequence for the northern portion of the central California coast. Fresh excavation data within the Santa Cruz District of Monterey Bay along with the analysis of several large private artifact collections has provided the basis for establishing new mid Holocene age cultural phases. Having pushed the calendar of cultural chronology even further back in time, a comparative review of these older assemblages with subsequent late Holocene trends allows for interesting insights into coastal adaptations.

Iversen, Dave (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
see Becker, Mark S.

Iverson, Steven (Rancho Los Cerritos Adobe)
see Koerper, Henry C.

Jackson, Thomas L. (Pacific Legacy, Inc.)
Culleton, Brendan J.

Cultural Response to Environmental Change in the Buena Vista Basin: Beyond Environmental Determinism. General Session 4.

In the Late Holocene Buena Vista Basin, two different adaptations to relatively cool/wet climate conditions emerged following prolonged warm/dry periods. From ca. 4000-2000 BP (i.e., the Neoglacial) the land-use strategy was mobile, oriented towards terrestrial food procurement, and organized to exploit dispersed, predictable resources. From 850-300 BP (i.e., end of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly and onset of the Little Ice Age) land-use involved heavy reliance on local aquatic resource procurement, sedentary bases at Buena Vista Lake, and periodic short-term occupations of the Elk Hills. Environmental constraints and opportunities for settlement and subsistence resulted in adaptive responses, but did not dictate their character.

Jackson, Thomas L. (Pacific Legacy, Inc.)
see Culleton, Brendan J.
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Symposium 12 Discussant.

Jazwa, Christopher (Pomona College)
Perry, Jennifer


The importance of chert quarries on eastern Santa Cruz Island has long been recognized with respect to their role in the shell bead industry of the Santa Barbara Channel region. Less understood is how island chert exploitation changed as subsistence technologies and exchange
priorities shifted through time. Insights into their exploitation have been derived from recent documentation and dating efforts at 24 quarries. Significant spatial and temporal variation in the intensity and nature of quarrying will be discussed with respect to possible contributing factors, including relative chert quality and abundance, accessibility, and the raw material requirements associated with different tools.

Johnson, John R. (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History)

Ethnohistoric Evidence Pertaining to Social Interaction among Interior Chumash Peoples and Their Neighbors in the Southern San Joaquin Region. Symposium 12.

Evidence derived from Mission Period documents combined with early twentieth century ethnographic research provides an important baseline for understanding the dynamics of social interaction among the Emigdiano and Castac Chumash and their neighbors in the interior mountains that border the southern San Joaquin Valley. Sociopolitical alignments of interior villages and their amity/enmity relationships can be inferred using diaries, military records, and correspondence from the colonial period. A more complete picture emerges when these accounts are compared to evidence for intermarriage among interior villages derived from mission register data. Determining the dates when people from interior villages were baptized at the missions provides the chronological context for understanding colonial impacts in the region.

Johnson, Lynn (California State University, Sacramento)

Giambastiani, Mark A.

Recent Investigations at INY-5702/H, the Historic Indian Camp at Scotty’s Castle, Death Valley National Park. General Session 2.

Indian Camp was occupied by Native American workers between the mid-1920s to early 1930s during the construction of Scotty’s Castle. It was shut down when Death Valley became a National Monument, and since then the site has been impacted by road construction and cleanup efforts. It is hypothesized that, prior to Indian Camp, Shoshone families lived at the site when using the springs in Grapevine Canyon. Excavations intended to assess whether road improvements would damage any intact cultural deposits at the site. Research goals were to estimate the length of occupation, determine the character of and relationships between cultural components, and to collect artifacts for obsidian sourcing/hydration and for technological study.

Jones Jr., Robert (California Polytechnic State University, Pomona)

Hearn, Carrie

Wood, Susan M.


The Red Mountain region of the west central Mojave Desert includes a variety of prehistoric sites and features. Chronological data from Cal Poly Pomona’s recent research indicate occupations from the late Gypsum through the Late Prehistoric period. This poster presents the analysis of over two hundred petroglyph panels from this area. Locational and spatial relationships (such as aspect, slope, elevation, and proximity) are examined among different petroglyph types and styles through GIS. This type of analysis will be of considerable utility for interpreting petroglyphs from the late prehistoric Western Mojave.

Jones, Debbie (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

see Mikkelsen, Pat
Jones, Ted (Western Obsidian Focus Group)
see Fredrickson, Dave

Jones, Terry L. (Department of Social Sciences, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo)

The Unthinkable in Western North American Prehistory: Material Evidence for Polynesian Contact in Southern California. Symposium 1.

Material similarities suggestive of prehistoric Polynesian contact with southern California, first recognized over a century ago, have become unthinkable within the confines of processual and postmodernist archaeologies. Discovery of a linguistic nexus for terms related to construction of sewn plank canoes, provides ample incentive to reconsider this seemingly implausible possibility. Sewn plank watercraft were produced in only one location in Native North America yet this construction technique was common throughout Polynesia. The initial appearance in southern California of sewn plank canoes coincides with punctuated adaptive change (e.g., increased exploitation of pelagic fish) and appearance of a Polynesian style two-piece bone fishhook. Despite longstanding agreement that economic change through time in the Chumash area reflects in situ adaptation, the material record in combination with new linguistic findings suggests at least a modicum of external influence.

Jordan, Stacey C. (Mooney & Jones and Stokes)

Old Town Made New Again: The Archaeology of San Diego’s First Settlement. General Session 5.

As lawsuits over concession leases continue and privately-owned souvenir shops encroach on its boundaries, Old Town San Diego Historical Park attempts to navigate the competing identities of historical site, recreated town, state park, and commercial venture. On the site of San Diego’s original settlement, Old Town focuses on life during the Mexican and early American periods in the form of five original adobes and numerous reconstructions. Meanwhile, material remains beneath the ground reflect the lived history of the settlement. This analysis of three deposits provides vignettes of life in Old Town, and reintroduces the past into its present incarnation.

Joslin, Terry (California Department of Transportation, District 5)

Late Period Littoral Adaptations along the San Simeon Reef: Intensification, Extensification, or Deintensification? Symposium 6.

Recent excavations along the Cambria coastline in northern San Luis Obispo County provide new information on the Late Period. Dietary reconstruction at two single-component sites in the UC Kenneth Norris Rancho Marino Reserve reveals site occupants emphasized marine fishing and the collection of low-ranking rocky intertidal shellfish. Intensified resource use in circumscribed territories appears to have resulted in wider diet breadth and increased labor investment. Based on an analysis of site locations, the San Simeon Reef settlement pattern has limited occupational continuity across the Middle-Late Transition and is marked by strict spatial separation of Late Period components.

Joslin, Terry (California Department of Transportation, District 5)
see Leach-Palm, Laura
see Lebow, Clayton G.

Kearney, Kyle (William Self Associates, Inc.)
see Price, Heather
King, Erin (California State University, Northridge)

The Anatomy of 10,000 Years: A Study of Site Formation Processes at Eel Point (CA-SCLI-43), San Clemente Island, California. Poster Session 1.

This poster presents findings from a study of site formation processes at Eel Point (CA-SCLI-43). Processes of bioturbation, environmental degradation, or modern-day development have imposed significant disturbances in many archaeological sites. However, in the case of Eel Point such disturbances are absent. The site represents approximately 10,000 years of coastal occupation and over 40 intact features have been recorded, including housefloors, hearths, tool kits, and various other cultural activities. In addition to these, evidence of natural processes, such as stabilization of sea level, are also excellently preserved.

Klar, Kathryn A. (Celtic Studies Program, University of California, Berkeley)

Linguistic Evidence for Prehistoric Southern California-Polynesian Contact. Symposium 1.

Five of the six attested Chumashan languages had a word for the distinctive sewn-plank canoe. Central Chumash Ventureno, Barbareño, Ineseño, and Purisimeño had tomol or a glottalized variant thereof. Island Chumash had tmolo with a historically attested tomolo variant. Northern Chumash (Obispeño) is not known through any historical record to have had such a form, nor did this group manufacture plank canoes. This lexical distribution enables linguists to reconstruct an early Chumashan form */tomolo'o/, used in common by the ancestors of Central and Island Chumashan speakers. This reconstructed form is odd by Chumashan phonotactic and morphological standards, and unlike normal Chumashan, cannot be further analyzed into constituent parts. In addition, the only other North American group to construct sewn-plank canoes, the Gabrieleno have lexical items ti’at “plank canoe” and tarayna “boat” which are also grammatically anomalous and otherwise unattested in Uto-Aztecan. In this paper I demonstrate that these forms are not native to Chumashan and Gabrieleno, and propose further that they were borrowed from a Central Eastern Polynesian language.

Klemic, Karen (US Forest Service)

In Search of the Acorn: An Archaeological Investigation into Prehistoric Land Use within the Interior Mountains of Central California. Symposium 3.

This presentation highlights ongoing survey efforts related to a thesis project that investigates the relationship between subsistence patterns, site type, and site location across time periods within the Milpitas Land Grant situated in the Los Padres National Forest, USDA. The talk will entail disclosure of recent radiocarbon dating results for a suite of archaeological sites, and explore data gathered from excavations among three archaeological sites within the survey area.

Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)

Evidence of Phallic and Vulvar Symbology at CA-ORA-263. Symposium 10.

The portable cosmos of coastal southern California included a broad array of sex-based symbols crafted in stone and presumably communicating fertility/fecundity or related thematics. This study visits some of that variability by reference to both phallic and vulvar representations witnessed within a mortuary area at CA-ORA-263 in Seal Beach. While comparisons are drawn to similar finds, a heretofore unreported type of phallic symbol is also described.
Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)

Strudwick, Ivan H.

**Galena Manuport from an Orange County Rock Art Site.** Symposium 10.

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts describe employment of galena, or lead sulfide, as a pigment, and note that the mineral had talismanic status, conferring valor. Until now, galena has gone unrecognized for any prehistoric Orange County archaeology site. This report describes a galena manuport discovered at CA-ORA-269, in the San Joaquin Hills. Possible source locations are discussed.

Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)

Couch, Jeffrey S.
Couch, Joanne
Desautels, N. Anastasia

**A Unique Atlatl Bunt from CA-ORA-365, the Borchard Site.** Symposium 10.

This report identifies and describes a stone atlatl dart bunt from the Borchard Site. Bunts are one kind of “blunt,” or weapon component designed generally to stun prey and/or prevent penetration of animal skins or hides. Background information is provided on blunts employed in coastal southern California.

Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)

Grenda, Donn R.
Ciolek-Torrello, Richard

**Steatite Rattlesnake Effigies from Southern California.** Symposium 10.

The fearsome nature of rattlesnakes received varied expression within Native California culture—in efforts, practical and supernatural, to prevent and cure venomous attacks; with the Indians’ elevation of the viper to exalted status in, for instance, some puberty rituals and some cosmologies; and, not surprisingly, through symbolic representation of the rattler, as for instance, in graphic and plastic arts. This report offers ethnographic, ethnohistoric, and archaeological notes on the subject, with special attention to steatite rattlesnake effigies found in southern California.

Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)

Couch, Jeffrey S.
Desautels, N. Anastasia
Gust, Sherri
Iverson, Steven
Peterson, Mark

**A Pattern Recognition Study of Cogged Stone Ritual Behavior.** Symposium 10.

Within single cogged stone caches, two cogged stones with identical counts of cogs constitute a “matched pair.” Eight matched pairs of cogged stones are identified for five cogged stone caches discovered at three sites spread between Lake Forest, Orange County, and Long Beach, Los Angeles County. Clearly, a selective process based on cog counts had significantly determined the character of each cache. The observed pattern probably reflects a regionally shared iconography embracing dualistic symbology.
Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)
Desautels, N. Anastasia
Couch, Jeffrey S.

Quartz Crystals and Other Sparkling Minerals from the Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project.
Symposium 10.
Data from the Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project further support a long and continuous regional employment of quartz crystals and odd employments of other sparkling minerals—dolomite, corundum, and muscovite—to the record of prehistoric Orange County. Ethnographic sources are marshaled to address the uses of quartz crystals and other sparkling minerals. Also presented are the results of fluid inclusion analysis applied to issues of source identification of archaeologically recovered clear quartz crystals.

Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)
Couch, Joanne
Couch, Jeffrey S.
Desautels, N. Anastasia

Prehistoric Dolomite and Obsidian Disc Beads: New California Artifact Types from Orange County.
Symposium 10.
This report proposes two new California ornament types, the dolomite disc bead and the obsidian disc bead, based on finds from CA-ORA-83, the Cogged Stone site. The two dolomite specimens, likely dating to the Milling Stone period, were probably manufactured on site and of material possibly obtained from the Palos Verdes area. XRF analysis of the obsidian bead did not result in a material match to any Western United States obsidian source, a circumstance suggesting manufacture at some distance from Orange County.

Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)
Underbrink, Susan

This report reviews the broad range of cogged stone morphological diversity and provides a simple branching diagram to categorize the several types. Discoidals of the kind that associate with cogged stones are also discussed.

Koerper, Henry C. (Cypress Community College)
see Mack, Michael E.
see Strudwick, Ivan H.

La Jeunesse, Roger (California State University, Fresno)
Pryor, John

Summary of Six Years of Excavation at the “Granddad Site,” Mariposa, California. Poster Session 1.
The Granddad Site, located on Usona Ridge, at the 2500-foot level, near Mariposa, California, has an archaeological record spanning nearly 500 years, with hints of a pre-Altithermal component. The poster will present data on the assemblages recovered from each of the components. Notable are two features we have recently excavated, including a rock ring that appears to be a base of a mid-Holocene, acorn granary and the remnants of semi-subterranean daub structure. Macro-botanical remains obtained by flotation and plant impressions from the structure’s daub give us a window into the plant communities present at this site, over the length of its occupation.
Langenwalter II, Paul E. (Heritage Resource Consultants)

A Badger Burial from the Hellman Ranch in Seal Beach, Orange County, California. Symposium 10.

Excavation at CA-ORA-264 yielded the purposeful burial of a badger (Taxidea taxus) close to a human interment within a Milling Stone Horizon mortuary area. No grave goods accompanied the badger remains, and there was no evidence of butchering or other modification to the skeleton. The only known badger burial from southern California, this find provides evidence of a broader use of animals in ceremonial activity for a region in which the only other purposeful animal burials are those of birds and canids. This study supports the hypothesis of a continuity between animal ceremonial activity in southern and central California.

LaPena, Michelle (Senior Counsel, Holland & Knight LLP; Member of Pit River Tribe)


Larson, Dan A. (Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc./Archaepaleo Resource Management, Inc.)

see Romani, John F.

Laylander, Don (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Ancestors, Ghosts, and Enemies in Prehistoric Baja California. Symposium 11.

Recent investigators have argued that the worship or veneration of lineage ancestors is a key to understanding the prehistoric archaeology of Baja California, and in particular the central peninsula's Great Mural rock art. However, a review of the ethnohistoric, ethnographic, and archaeological evidence favors a different interpretation: that prehistoric Baja Californians regarded the dead primarily as a source of danger to the living, to be avoided and forgotten rather than venerated; and that the human figures depicted in the Great Murals are more likely to have represented the painters' enemies than their ancestors.

Leach-Palm, Laura (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Joslin, Terry

Prehistoric Plant Use in the Cuyama Valley: The Importance of Small Sites. Symposium 8.

A small logistic site in Cuyama Valley, CA-SLO-1140, contains distinct Early and Late Period ground stone assemblages and botanical remains that suggest the location was selected for seasonal plant collection and processing. Nutshell and berry pits reflecting summer and fall occupation are associated with the Early Period component, while small seeds and acorn identified in the Late Period locus indicate spring, summer, and fall gathering. These findings support models of intensified acorn use over time throughout central California. Archaeobotanical analysis and recovered artifacts demonstrate the potential significance of these more ephemeral, "stopover" sites in understanding broader settlement patterns.

Leach-Palm, Laura (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

see Lebow, Clayton G.

Lebow, Clayton G. (Applied Earthworks, Inc.)

Large Game Hunting and Other Late Holocene Paludal Adaptations at Barka Slough. Symposium 8.

Barka Slough, located on Vandenberg Air Force Base, is one of the largest freshwater sloughs in Santa Barbara County. Recent excavations at the Barka Slough Site (CA-SBA-1010) revealed
complex fluvial stratigraphy and multiple occupations dating between 1290 BC and AD 670. Fine-grained stratigraphy provided an opportunity to pair multiple sets of marine shell, freshwater gastropods, and charcoal for comparison of radiocarbon analysis results. Abundant and well-preserved vertebrate faunal remains provide evidence of subsistence changing with paleoclimatic conditions. During all occupations, the site was used as a short-term residence where the focus was on hunting, butchering, and consuming deer and elk.

Lerch, Michael K. (Statistical Research, Inc.)
Rockman, Marcy

Who Was Buried at Cobble Lodge (CA-TUL-145)? Symposium 5.

Burials recovered in 1960 from the Cobble Lodge site (CA-TUL-145) did not match expected ethnographic patterns. The burial data were analyzed in a NAGPRA cultural affiliation study of the Lake Kaweah area in Tulare County conducted by SRI for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. Drawing information from all four fields of anthropology as well as historical accounts, we concluded that the Cobble Lodge burials were non-local Native American victims of a nineteenth-century epidemic who were interred by local Wukchumni Yokuts or Patwisha Mono residents, possibly after lying unattended for some period of time.

Lindahl, Kathie (California State Parks)


This is the story of a project with two goals, to revitalize a reconstructed Yurok village site and to look at a park unit with a new perspective. The result is a district nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Now the responsibility of State Parks, the property within the boundaries of Patrick's Point State Park was part of the traditional territory of the Yurok people. This project enabled park archaeologists to recognize and honor the living Yurok culture. We also began the process of empowering these people in the preservation of a landscape that features prominently in their world view.

Lindahl, Kathie (California State Parks)

see Gruver, Dionne

Linton, Clinton J. (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)

see Pigniolo, Andrew R.

Lopez, John (Tremaine & Associates)

see Trumbly, Maggie

Loyd, Janine (Western Obsidian Focus Group)

see Fredrickson, Dave

Lundin, Richard J. (Wondjina Research Institute)
Spencer, Clyde H.

Case Studies of Use of Sub-Meter Resolution Aerial Imagery to Find and Map Archaeological Sites in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Scotland. General Session 5.

Recent advances in the use and availability of low-cost, sub-meter aerial imagery has made it possible for such imagery to be productively used to find and map prehistoric and historic era sites in a variety of terrains. This paper presents information on the use and adaptation of TERRASERVER and other readily available aerial imagery to achieve sub-meter resolution for
the identification and mapping of archaeological sites. Aerial images and background information of the various case study areas will be presented along with suggestions for the future potential of these remote sensing tools.

**Lundin, Richard J. (Wondjina Research Institute)**

**Mann, Gary**

*Tommynockers under the Red Church: Combined Survey Format (CSF) Geophysical Location and Mapping of Collapsing Mine Workings underneath an Historic Church Property in Sonora, California.* General Session 5.

The use of historical research and CSF geophysical technologies and techniques enabled the detailed mapping of deep (+50 feet) 19th Century, mine workings that were collapsing and causing damage to the historic St. James Episcopal Church buildings. Historical research uncovered previously unknown maps of the early workings of the Bonanza Mine and allowed for a better understanding of the nature and integrity of the workings. The 200 and 50 MgHzr CSF Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and EM surveys confirmed the historic maps and drillhole data. This use of historical research and CSF geophysical technologies will allow for the relocation of buildings to areas of the property not affected by past mining.

**Lundin, Richard J. (Wondjina Research Institute)**

**Spencer, Clyde H.**


Combined Survey Format (CSF) geophysical surveys were conducted at the 19th Century Jewish Cemetery of a “Boom and Bust” mining camp to determine the effectiveness of the CSF method to find and map graves and grave sites in mineralized ground and in difficult geophysical environments. The surveys were successful in meeting the goals of the project and provide a model for low cost further CSF studies in other cemetery and battlefield sites. Information is presented on the cooperative programs in the Virginia City Historic District.

**Lundin, Richard J. (Wondjina Research Institute)**

**Mann, Gary**

**Hoffman, Charles A.**


The use of CSF geophysical and archeobiogeochemical technologies and techniques by a mixed team of professional and avocational archeologists, geologists and chemists made it possible for an understanding of the use and integrity of a previously unrecorded 19th Century millsite. Such an effort was possible by the use of Elderfolk and Columbia College volunteers who were trained through an experimental Cultural Resource Restoration, Evaluation and Stabilization Team (CRREST) program sponsored by the Southern Tuolumne County Historical Society (STCHS) and Wondjina Research Institute (WRI). Information on the data recovery program at the site and the CRREST training program will be presented along with recommendations for future projects of this type.
Mack, Joanne M. (University of Notre Dame)


Paradise Craggy Village is a complex site north of Yreka, covering approximately 200,000 square meters, on interfluves along a bench above Shasta River Canyon near its confluence with the Klamath River. The cultural deposits include pre-contact house depressions and a midden between 80 and 150 centimeters deep. The artifact assemblage recovered connects to cultural sequences developed for an area roughly north from the Sacramento River Canyon to the South Umpqua River within the State of Jefferson. Based upon projectile point types, incised stone tablets, ceramics, and ground stone objects, cultural similarities span both the Archaic and Late Prehistoric Periods in this area.

Macko, Michael E. (Macko Archaeological Consulting)

Koorper, Henry C.

Ceramic Cylinders from CA-ORA-64. Symposium 10.

Fifty-two tapered ceramic cylinders and seven plain ceramic cylinders were recovered from the Irvine Site (CA-ORA-64) during excavations conducted in the 1990s. They are some of the earliest fired clay artifacts in the New World. This report describes variability within the genre, offers comparisons to other ceramic artifacts at this and other sites, and explores questions of chronology, function, and meaning.

Mallios, Seth (San Diego State University)

Stroud, Sarah

Preliminary Excavations at the Nate Harrison Site. General Session 5.

This paper presents findings from the inaugural season of excavation at the Nate Harrison site, located atop Palomar Mountain in San Diego County. Nate Harrison, a freed black slave, was San Diego County's first permanent African-American resident and its first African-American homesteader. San Diego State University's 2004 summer field school in Historical Archaeology successful located the cobble footings of Harrison's cabin, occupied from the 1850s to 1920. Preliminary excavations uncovered over 3,000 artifacts, many of which shed significant insight into Harrison's daily life and into issues of community and identity for the early American Period in San Diego County.

Mallios, Seth (San Diego State University)

Caterino, David

The Evolution of San Diego Cemeteries and Gravestones. General Session 5.

San Diego County is home to over 100 historical cemeteries, many of which have vanished from the modern landscape. During their comprehensive study of the region’s grave makers, individuals participating in the San Diego County Gravestone Project have discovered many of these lost cemeteries. Close examination of San Diego's cemeteries has revealed significant patterns in commemoration strategies. In offering an overview of San Diego's cemeteries, this paper will spotlight those that have disappeared and discuss how they fit into a classification of the region’s many gravesites. It will also outline relevant stylistic evolutions in San Diego’s grave markers.
Mann, Gary (Earth Imaging Geological Services)
see Lundin, Richard J.

Manning, Stephanie
Matlock, Perry

*The Failure of CEQA to Protect Ancient Sacred Sites.* General Session 1.
The Sacred Sites bill which recently passed in Sacramento is perhaps the most destructive legislative act in recent times. It strips these sites of the protections formerly afforded to them by CEQA (The California Environmental Quality Act). And while on the outset, this serves only to enrage those of us who value these burial grounds and ancient village sites, it also can be seen as the natural outcome of CEQA’s gradual deterioration over decades as a tool for conservation and preservation. This paper will explore the evolving weaknesses of CEQA with particular focus on the effort to save shellmound sites in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Massey, Sandra (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

*The Tailor’s Table: Discussions of Tableware from a Late-19th-Century Household in San Francisco.* Symposium 13.
Archaeological excavation prior to seismic retrofit of the San Francisco- Oakland Bay Bridge West Approach uncovered a privy along Folsom associated with the Samuels family. Woolf Samuels, a tailor from eastern Europe, and his family lived at the address from 1880 to 1906. The privy was filled with household goods circa 1882. This paper presents information regarding tableware and other household items from the Samuels assemblage and comparisons with some of their neighbors.

Matlock, Perry
see Manning, Stephanie

McCormick, Erica D. (Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office)
see Halford, F. Kirk

McGowan, Dana (Jones and Stokes Associates)
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 2 Presenter.

McGuirt, Michael D. (Associate State Archaeologist, California Office of Historic Preservation)
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 4 Presenter.

McKenzie, Dustin (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*More Thoughts Concerning Gender in the Millingstone Horizon.* Symposium 8.
Ethnographic accounts suggest that prehistoric women gathered and processed plant foods while men hunted to procure large game. Using this paradigm, past interpretations regarding the Millingstone Horizon emphasized female roles in settlement and subsistence activities. More recently, archaeologists have suggested that gender roles were less circumscribed during this period, with both men and women participating in similar activities. However, human behavioral ecologists propose that men and women forage to achieve different reproductive goals. In this study, hypotheses supported by human behavioral ecology are developed to argue that sexual divisions of labor could have been more distinct than contemporary archaeological studies suggest.
McKenzie, Dustin (University of California, Santa Barbara)  
see Bertrando, Ethan

Medin, Anmarie (California Department of Transportation)  
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 1 Presenter.

Meyer, Kristin (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)  
see Waghorn, Annita

Meyer, Michael D. (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)  


In San Francisco during the late-nineteenth century the neighborhoods on and around Rincon Hill were a mix of poverty and prosperity. Archaeological excavation was conducted at two institutions serving the area, St. Mary’s Hospital and the Silver Street Kindergarten. This paper discusses findings from the research and excavation of these institutions and neighboring households.

Mikesell, Stephen (Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, California Office of Historic Preservation)  

Mikkelsen, Pat (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)  
Hildebrandt, William R.  
Jones, Debbie  
Rosenthal, Jeffrey S.

*Thirty Years After.* Symposium 8.

In early 1974, Bob Gibson directed the excavation of 60 cubic meters at the Kirk Creek site, CA-MNT-238, funded by the California Division of Highways. Thirty years later, Far Western finalized analysis, interpretation, and documentation of site data, with the assistance of Valerie Levulett and Caltrans. The site represents the only intact, well-documented archaeological assemblage from the Middle Period on the Big Sur coast. Evidence of a short-term, Early Period hunting camp is also represented. Regional analyses include chronological data from coastal sites, obsidian hydration, *Olivella* shell, subsistence patterns, and a Late Period shift to the interior. Thirty-year-old pictures, component identification, and presentation of data from complex, multi-component sites are the focal points of this display.

Mikkelsen, Pat (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)  
see Lebow, Clayton G.

Mischke, Brian (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)  
see Much, Bryan

Moratto, Michael J. (California State University, Fresno)  
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Symposium 1 Discussant.
Morgan, Christopher (University of California, Davis)

A Reassessment of Hunter-Gatherer Food Storage and Mobility: Late Prehistoric Western Mono Acorn Cache Foundations. General Session 2.

Food storage by hunter-gatherers is often seen as a significant player in the evolution of sedentism due to its effect of tethering populations to storage locations. The distribution of Western Mono acorn caches in the Sierra Nevada suggests otherwise. Western Mono acorn caches are expedient food storage facilities geographically distributed in a manner fostering seasonal residential mobility, a behavior that likely led to the success of the Mono in out-competing more sedentary groups. This suggests that the role storage plays in the evolution of sedentism is variable and determined by the human ecology of the area in which it occurs.

Morgan, Scott (Deputy Director, State Clearinghouse, Governor’s Office of Planning & Research)

Mosier, Dan (California State Parks)
Hines, Phil


The Pottery site is located on the Tesla-Alameda County expansion property of the Carnegie SVRA, 12 miles southwest of Tracy. In 1903, the Carnegie Brick and Pottery Company built a large sewer pipe factory with eight round down-draught kilns and three brick chimneys on the site. The plant produced 18,000 sewer pipes per day, along with flues, conduits, partition tile, and figurines, using clay from the nearby Tesla coal mines. Operations ended following a devastating flood in 1911. The plant was razed in 1917 by a competing company. Recent archaeological investigations have revealed the foundations of the 100-year old sewer pipe plant.

Much, Bryan (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)
Mischke, Brian


The role of GIS and GPS has proved vital throughout the inventory and evaluation phases of the Oroville Relicensing Project, aiding field archaeologists in their recording of archaeological features and historical researchers in determining associations between the material remains and the historical record. This paper will provide examples of how numerous historical maps, plats, and geospatial data were utilized to model and form interpretations and will detail the development of the GIS database, from the early stages of the project through the evaluation effort.

Much, Bryan (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)
Newland, Michael

Methods and Data Analysis of the Oroville Hydroelectric Facilities Relicensing Project. Poster Session 1.

Rich in both history and material culture, the Oroville Hydroelectric Facilities Relicensing Project area contains well over 400 historic-period archaeological sites. The Anthropological Studies Center used a variety of state-of-the-art equipment and techniques to recover archaeological data without excavation, including GPS and GIS, metal detection, sampling strategies, and total station mapping. Combining field data with extensive archival research has
resulted in one of the most comprehensive historical archaeological studies in California. Photos, maps, illustrations, and discussion material from the project will be presented.

**Much, Bryan** (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)


Recent archaeological investigations, undertaken by CRM graduate students of Sonoma State University, members of the local Native American communities, and staff from the Anthropological Studies Center, in north-central Sonoma County, resulted in the recording of historic-period resources ranging from the homestead of Tennessee Carter Bishop, to evidence of mineral prospecting, logging and ranching; and prehistoric resources including habitation areas, lithic scatters, and numerous petroglyphs. This paper will discuss these findings and highlight a project that provides a new example of cooperative research between landowners, students, archaeologists, and Native Americans.

**Myers, Larry** (Executive Secretary, Native American Heritage Commission)  

**Neal, Mark** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Revisiting Hypotheses on the Function of Pitted Stones along the Central California Coast.* Symposium 8.

Along the central coast of California pitted stones are a common, enigmatic prehistoric artifact encountered at sites. This presentation reopens the file on these mysterious artifacts by testing some of the logical implications of hypotheses that have been proposed regarding their functions. The research provides a fresh look at the data by examining pitted stone functional characteristics and looking at the association between pitted stones and marine shellfish remains.

**Nelson, Steven L.** (Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office)  
see Halford, F. Kirk

**Nelson, Wendy J.** (Tremaine & Associates)

*Peter Newman Revisited: It’s a Small Town After All.* Symposium 4.

Recent excavations of the Philadelphia House, a late nineteenth century boarding house and saloon in Sacramento, recovered over 29,000 artifacts. While most of the assemblage is associated with the restaurant and saloon, including a range of white earthenware plates, bowls, cups, and serving pieces, an assortment of barware, and butchered bone, other items are of a more personal nature no doubt belonging to the proprietor or various occupants of the boarding house. From 1877 to 1887 the proprietor of the Philadelphia House was none other than Peter Newman, whom many of us know from his chicken raising days at 1423 K Street. This paper provides a glimpse into late 1800s boarding house life as Peter, Fredrika, Albert, Fred, Mamie, and Henry Newman might have experienced it.
Nettles, Wendy M. (Applied Earthworks, Inc.)

Hamilton, M. Colleen

*Life at a Remote Railroad Section House Revealed.* Symposium 7.

The crew of Honda Section House was widely lauded for their bravery following the naval disaster of September 8, 1923. These Southern Pacific Railroad men worked diligently to rescue, feed, and house sailors stranded at Honda Point. But what of the years between 1900 and 1930 during which these workers toiled on the rail line? Led by a section foreman and sometimes accompanied by their wives, these men lived in a remote area of the California coast with the railroad as their only connection to the outside world. In 2004, VAFB sponsored data recovery performed by Applied Earthworks at the rear of the section house.


During the summers of 2000 and 2001, Applied EarthWorks Historical staff performed recovery excavations in portions of downtown Sacramento. Prompted by state funded urban expansion, these excavations revealed economic and social diversity within the burgeoning setting of nineteenth century Sacramento. Previous archaeological study of residential sites within the city had been limited to single city blocks or lots. Combined, the six blocks of East End and CalPERs projects offered a rare opportunity to glimpse the heterogeneous character of residential Sacramento. Join us to reflect on changes in these neighborhoods with the passage of time.

Nettles, Wendy M. (Applied Earthworks, Inc.)

see Nixon, Rachel

Newland, Michael (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)


Recent field research on post-Gold Rush placer-mining operations along the Feather River suggests that placer tailings—the cleaned and processed rock and sediment waste of placer-mining operations—can contain important information about mining technique that aid in landscape reconstruction. In addition, careful reconstruction of mining events can tie early mining claims to their mining operations. Two placer-mining sites, the McCabe Creek Complex, worked 1853-1860, and Spring Valley Gulch, worked in the 1860s-1870s, both studied as part of the Oroville Relicensing Project, will be used as illustration.

Newland, Michael (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

see Much, Bryan

Nichols, Johanna (University of California, Berkeley)

see *Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts.* Symposium 1 Discussant.

Nixon, Rachel (Applied Earthworks, Inc.)

Nettles, Wendy M.


Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was established in 1772 as the fifth in the chain of Franciscan missions. Recently, a nearby Chumash midden was uncovered at the Copelands Site. Through the analysis of flotation samples and identification of the macrobotanical remains dietary information was obtained for this site. Similar mission era deposits recovered from Santa Barbara and Lompoc also illustrate the advantage in collecting and analyzing flotation samples.
Recovered macrobotanical remains demonstrate the Chumash use of introduced cultivars and non-cultivars, as-well-as, maintained use of indigenous botanical resources. Such sites illustrate the benefit in collecting flotation samples from both protohistoric and historic context.

**Oliver, Jacklyn D.** (California Polytechnic State University, Pomona)  
see Allen, Mark W.

**Orfila, Rebecca S.** (California State University, Bakersfield)

*Testing for Culture Contact at the San Emigdio Adobe Site (CA-KER-188H), Kern County, California.*  
Symposium 12.

Ethnographic and historical references have asserted that beginning just over 200 years ago, Spanish explorers encountered Native Americans in San Emigdio Canyon of the Southern San Joaquin Valley. It is assumed that evidence of continuing Spanish and Indian interaction in the valley would be present in the archaeological record. To locate such evidence, it was necessary to identify a site that had the potential to provide information concerning technological and cultural exchange between the Spanish and local Native Americans. Of interest here is one adobe complex (CA-KER-188H), which was the focus of recent archaeological testing in the summer of 2004. The results of recent fieldwork will be offered to illustrate cultural interaction (non-indigenous and indigenous people) of this multi-component site.

**Origer, Tom** (Western Obsidian Focus Group)  
see Fredrickson, Dave

**Osborn, Sannie** (The Presidio Trust)

*The Governor Spoke French Well: Communication, Commerce and Culture Contact in Early California.*  
Symposium 5.

When Russian government official Nikolai Rezanov visited the Presidio of San Francisco in 1806, he was pleased to find that the Spanish Governor of Alta California spoke French. Rezanov presented the Governor with documents in Spanish, financial transactions were conducted in piasters, weights of goods were reported in puds or pounds. Rezanov envied Spain's communication system, with a monthly courier and special messengers, as he received news twice a year. In 1824 Dmitry Zavalishin describes Russian bakeries attached to the Presidio's outer walls and remodeling of his living quarters in the “European style.” These and other accounts offer insight into culture contact among the various European outposts in Colonial California.

**Oviedo García, Fernando**

*La Cremación Humana en El Vallecito, Baja California.*  
Symposium 11.

Desde el año 2001, el Centro INAH-Baja California, lleva acabo el Proyecto de investigación Arqueológica en el sitio El Vallecito, localizado al norte del Estado en lo alto de la Sierra Juárez. Como parte del Proyecto, se han recuperado una gran cantidad de materiales, entre ellos se tiene la presencia de restos óseos humanos, los cuales presentan evidencia clara de exposición al fuego, hasta el punto de la incineración. Se conoce que el sitio fue un campamento temporal de grupos Kumiai, los cuales se caracterizaban por sus actividades cazadoras-recolectoras. De estos grupos poco se conoce de sus practicas mortuorias, se menciona el tratamiento de sus muertos por medio de la cremación. Este trabajo tiene como objetivo exponer los resultados de una investigación arqueológica, que deja de manifiesto la práctica de la cremación humana así como las áreas donde se llevaba acabo en el sitio El Vallecito.
Palacios-Fest, Manuel R. (Terra Nostra Earth Sciences Research)
see Pope, Kevin O.

Panich, Lee (University of California, Berkeley)
Schneider, Tim D.

*Landscapes of Interaction at Fort Ross, California.* Symposium 5.
For the past 15 years, research at Fort Ross State Historic Park has contributed to culture contact studies in North America by illuminating the ways in which multi-ethnic identities and colonial landscapes were negotiated at a Russian mercantilist outpost. This research expands the temporal and spatial understanding of culture contact by developing and nurturing collaborative “interactions” between archaeologists and members of the local Kashaya Pomo community. Kashaya Pomo memories and oral traditions provide insight about the past as well as groundwork for contemporary dialogues between the Kashaya Pomo, archaeologists, State Parks employees, and the public.

Parker, John (Parker & Associates Archaeological Research)

*The Geo-Political Landscape of the Late Prehistoric Chumash.* Symposium 6.
Analysis of mission records, ethnographic data, and the geographic landscape have allowed the development of a model of the Chumash geopolitical system as it probably looked just prior to the spread of European introduced diseases in 1500. The territorial divisions of the village, district, and region are explored along with the political connections between these divisions made possible by intermarriage, exchange, and taxation. This geopolitical system would have assured that the Chumash annually overproduced food and other resources allowing them to survive the demands of California’s unpredictable climate cycles.

Peabody, Josh (Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz)
see Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane

Pemberton, Kevin M. (Southern Methodist University)
see Robbins, John A.

Perry, Jennifer (Pomona College)

*Cosmological Intersections: How Did Island Chumash Relate to the Mainland Landscape?* Symposium 12.
The northern Channel Islands represent natural and cultural intersections, between marine and terrestrial environments, cold and warm-water currents, as well as island and mainland Chumash populations. Last year I emphasized the differences between these groups with respect to potential manifestations of ritual behavior. Building on these ideas, this paper discusses recent data pertaining to rock platforms and incised stones on Santa Cruz Island. I explore how the nature and distribution of these features and artifacts may reflect a shared cosmology, focusing on how islanders may have expressed their relationship to the sacred landscape of the Chumash mainland, especially elevated landforms.

Perry, Jennifer (Pomona College)
see Fields, Carrie
see Jazwa, Christopher
Peterson, Mark
see Koerper, Henry C.

Pierson, Heidi (California State University, Chico)
Crawford, Kristin

After the Suffering: Basque Aspen Carvings of the Sierra Nevadas. General Session 5.
Dendroglyphs on aspen trees have often been viewed as curiosity, a bit of graffiti left behind by a bored sheepherder. In truth, these carvings should be viewed as cultural texts, documents left by a population with little or no voice in history; and as artifacts with their production embedded in the social and ideological system of the people who produced them. In this paper, the dendroglyphs of concern include only those created by young men engaged in the sheep industry, excluding all carvings attributed to recreational users of the forest (sweetheart trees), and those involved in the logging industry (SOX).

Pigniolo, Andrew R. (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)
Linton, Clinton J.

Beneath the Late Prehistoric: Early and Middle Holocene Occupation in Inland San Diego County. General Session 4.
Native Americans in inland San Diego County have oral traditions indicating early human occupation of the region. Intensive inland Late Holocene occupation with evident ceramics, bedrock milling, and arrow points has drawn the attention of research to the neglect of evidence for earlier occupation. An absence of datable material such as shell adds to the problem. Summaries of past models and existing archaeological evidence indicate that patterns of Early and Middle Holocene occupation can be documented throughout the region. This information combined with coastal and wider regional data can help increase our understanding of the nature of early occupation in southern California.

Pilloud, Marin (Ohio State University)

The Medieval Climatic Anomaly and Its Impact on Health in Northern California. Poster Session 2.
The effects of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) on prehistoric populations have been heavily debated in California archaeology. To test the hypothesis that the MCA would have detrimental effects on health, bioarchaeological analyses were conducted on a prehistoric Ohlone population discovered in Pleasanton, California (CA-ALA-613/H). This study included an analysis of demography, stature, dental caries, linear enamel hypoplasia, and evidence for interpersonal violence. The results indicated health was only slightly reduced at the introduction of the MCA and improved greatly at its termination. Evidence for interpersonal violence yielded similar results showing a continuously high rate that decreased after the MCA.

Pope, Kevin O. (Geo Eco Arc Research)
Davis, Owen K.
Palacios-Fest, Manuel R.

Holocene Environmental Change along the Southern California Coast. Symposium 9.
A paleoenvironmental record obtained by coring floodplains and lagoons along the coast of San Diego County, California provides a detailed history of climate and sea level changes that affected coastal hunter-gatherers. Coring in three drainages, San Elijo Lagoon/Escondido Creek, Santa Margarita River, and Las Flores Creek, produced complete Holocene records of
sedimentation, from which pollen, spores, charcoal, ostracodes, foraminifera, mollusks, and magnetic susceptibility were analyzed. These data reveal a distinct early Holocene (~8000-5000 BC) period with abundant ferns, indicating a period of vigorous upwelling and frequent coastal fog. The middle Holocene (~5000-1000 BC) was a period of mild, stable climate with less upwelling and lacking an El Nino cycle of extreme climate events. The late Holocene (~1000 BC-present) was marked by a highly variable climate with frequent El Nino-related storms and droughts.

Porcayo Michelini, Antonio


Durante los trabajos de recorrido de superficie efectuados entre las ciudades de Tijuana, Tecate y Ensenada, se localizó un sitio arqueológico correspondiente al periodo Paleoindígena perteneciente a la Cultura San Dieguito. Dicho sitio es el primero de su tipo en encontrarse en la porción noroeste del estado de Baja California, y al parecer no es el único, pues existen más sitios en el Valle, ya que se tienen registrados también hasta el momento otro de menor envergadura y un yacimiento lítico de donde extraían la materia prima con la que elaboraban sus artefactos. La presentación girará alrededor de mostrar cuáles son estos hallazgos, qué trabajos arqueológicos se han hecho hasta el momento, y qué proyectos se tienen en un futuro para seguir investigando éste importante sitio.

Praetzellis, Adrian (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

National Register Arithmetic. Symposium 2.

How do you evaluate nearly 600 historic-era sites in about the lifetime of your average ferret (3 years, more or less)? In the rough tough world of bulldozers and pothunters, whether a site is eligible to some register or other is far less important than what we decide to DO about the property. “Evaluation” is only a beneficial process when it helps us make reasonable decisions about how sites will be treated. A NR District is a useful trick of the trade. And it’s faster than you might think—ask any ferret.

Price, Barry (Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)

Fashionably Late: Problems with Chronological and Cultural Definitions of the Late Period on the Central California Coast. Symposium 6.

This paper examines current assumptions about Late Period land use, subsistence practices, settlement organization, and environmental conditions on the central coast in light of recent excavations by AE and others at sites throughout the region. It offers a critical examination of current chronological and cultural constructs, and examines current obstacles to greater understanding of late prehistoric adaptations in the San Luis Obispo region.

Price, Heather (William Self Associates, Inc.)

Excavations at the Canyon Oaks Site, CA-ALA-613/H, Pleasanton, California. Poster Session 2.

The Canyon Oaks Site in Pleasanton, California, was excavated and analyzed by William Self Associates in 2003. The site is the largest prehistoric burial/occupation site spanning the
broadest time period in the Livermore-Amador Valley region in central California. A series of communities occupied the site during portions of the Early Period, Middle Period, and Late Period (c. 1950 BC to AD 1750). A large pithouse, 473 burials, and 39 non-burial features (e.g., hearths) were documented.

**Price, Heather** (William Self Associates, Inc.)
Arrigoni, Aimee
Estes, Allen
Kearney, Kyle
Price, Jenni

*Recent Excavations at the Rossmoor Site, CA-CCO-309, Walnut Creek, California.* Poster Session 2.

The Rossmoor Site in Walnut Creek, California, was first excavated by the Fredricksons in 1963. They explored the uppermost level—a Phase 2 Late Period burial and occupation site on the banks of Tice Creek (c. AD 1500-1700). WSA has recently discovered a much longer and deeper prehistoric record including a Middle Period deposit 5 to 7 feet deep (c. AD 150), and an Early Period mid-Holocene deposit of occupational debris roughly 10 feet deep (c. 2550 BC). Four large baked earth floors, 3 hearths and 25 flexed burials were documented within the Middle Period deposit.

**Price, Jenni** (William Self Associates, Inc.)
see **Price, Heather**

**Pryor, John** (California State University, Fresno)
see **La Jeunesse, Roger**

**Psota, Sunshine** (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

*Re-stitching the Image of San Francisco Women in the 1870s.* Symposium 13.

For women in the late 1800s, the style and type of garments worn created most of their public image. Influencing local fashion trends were seamstresses, a profession commonly conducted in the home. But fashion is a fickle road, for what is admired one day suddenly looks dated. The well-preserved remains from the John Usher’s family and seamstress operations at 20 Perry Street, San Francisco were recovered during ASC investigations for the West Bay Approach Project. How did women on a budget dress for work and recreation? How does one continue to stay fashionable in this changing dance?

**Puckett, Heather R.** (Tetra Tech, Inc.)

*A Second Glance at Home Canning and Remote Historical Archaeological Sites.* Symposium 7.

The volume of cans and glass in historic period trash dumps may be an overwhelming challenge for archaeologists. A second glance at these items may contribute considerable information with regard to dietary habits and demographics, and may indicate whether or not settlers purchased foods from merchants or relied upon canned foods. Settlers in remote areas may have recycled and/or reused cans or glass containers for storing and preserving fruits and vegetables. This paper shall address the history of canning practices, the equipment required, the shelf life on canning equipment and products, and the implications of these artifacts for historical archaeology.

**Raab, L. Mark** (California State University, Northridge)
see **Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts.** Symposium 1 Discussant.
Reddy, Seetha N. (Reddy Anthropology Consulting)


Paleoethnobotanical studies on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton have revealed a complex interplay between plant resources, human adaptive strategies, and spatial-temporal trends. This paper explores diachronic change and stability in plant usage with respect to prehistoric occupation in lagoonal, coastal river plain, inland valley, and upland settings. Emerging results suggest that the intensity and character of plant exploitation varied in part depending on ecozone and the relative reliance on other resources (both marine and terrestrial).

Reed, Brenda L. (US Forest Service)

*Mussels to Mortars: A Coastal/Interior Perspective on Central California Archaeology.* Symposium 3.

In an archaeologically rich portion of Central California, ongoing studies explore the prehistory of a coastal area, an interior area, and potential travel routes between the two. Armed with radiocarbon dates, we can examine when people were using individual sites, particular portions of the landscape, and the study area as a whole. Information gained from ongoing inventory and excavation is clarifying where people were at particular times, and what they were doing there. Overall, the studies supply information needed to manage, interpret, and research the sites; in particular, they are answering some research questions while raising new ones.

Rick, Torben C. (Southern Methodist University)

*Culture Contact, Zooarchaeology, and Chumash Subsistence on California’s Northern Channel Islands.* General Session 3.

The Historic period was a time of rapid change throughout the Americas. Introduced diseases decimated Native populations and exotic animals and plants caused significant changes to the natural environment. Faunal analysis from two Chumash villages on the Northern Channel Islands, however, suggests that some Island Chumash relied on roughly the same suite of marine resources before and after contact with Europeans. While this continuity may be due partly to the relative isolation of the islands, these data emphasize variability in Native American responses to colonialism and the pursuit of traditional cultural practices even after sustained contact with Europeans.

Rick, Torben C. (Southern Methodist University)

see Robbins, John A.
see Wolff, Christopher

Ritter, Eric

*Indications and Implications of Protohistoric Indian use of Laguna Guerrero Negro, Baja, California.* Symposium 11.

A handful of protohistoric Cochimí temporary residential bases and isolated finds along Laguna Guerrero Negro in central Baja California exhibit a minor set of artifacts largely related to Spanish exploratory, missionary and colonial times, but also include exotic items brought to the locality by natural means such as in flotsam carried by the California Current. Durable goods were presumably acquired through trade, direct acquisition, scavenging and as gifts and served to replace or augment prehistoric technologies of a largely personal or utilitarian nature. Artifacts include items of glass, metal, ceramic and wood. Inferences regarding chronology, contact, and
behavior are presented with respect to the influences on the Cochimies of the central peninsula by the Spanish entrada and its materials goods and other exotic introductions.

Robbins, John A. (Southern Methodist University)
Pemberton, Kevin M.
Rick, Torben C.

Red Abalone Middens and Ancient Estuaries: Human Subsistence and Land Use on Middle Holocene Santa Rosa Island, California. Poster Session 1.

Red abalone middens, a Channel Islands site type with a preponderance of red abalone shells dated between ca. 7500 and 4500 RYBP, contain valuable information on human subsistence and environmental change. Our analysis of CA-SRI-191, a red abalone midden on Santa Rosa Island, suggests that people intensively harvested red abalones, mussels, and estuarine shellfish at about 5800 RYBP. By 4400 RYBP, people relied on California mussel and sea urchin with only trace amounts of red abalone and no estuarine shell. These data add to the diversity of the red abalone site type and illustrate the importance of archaeology in documenting environmental change.

Robinson, David (University of Cambridge)


Varying scales of spatial analysis enables archaeologists to investigate the varying modes of past engagements between people, places, and landscape. Rock-art sites, as important locales for past human activity, are embedded within social and topographic geographies. The cultural geography of the Emigdiano (Hool) is the focus of current research on the Wind Wolves Preserve to explicate the positioning of rock-art within wider land-use practices. The application of Geographic Information Systems technology is utilized as an interpretative tool to analyze patterns of movement (trails or pathways), view (visual envelops), and location. Does rock-art play a role in mediating between neighbouring groups? Does rock-art play a role within group interactions? Of particular importance is the relationship between rock-art and bedrock mortars in the linking of ideology and subsistence. One attribute of rock-art is considered in this paper as a possible means of expressing ideology actualized through the interplay of people and land.

Robinson, David (University of Cambridge)

see Grasse, Gale

Rockman, Marcy (Statistical Research, Inc.)
see Lerch, Michael K.

Rogers, Alexander K. (Maturango Museum)

Temporal Patterns of Archaic Land Use in the El Paso Mountains, Kern County, California. General Session 2.

The El Paso Mountains of eastern Kern County, California, represent an ethnographic border area. Further, they have seen relatively little systematic archaeological survey, while excavations at four sites have suggested a strong Rose Spring/Haiwee Period occupation component, but have provided no direct evidence of later use. This paper reports an analysis of an extensive collection of projectile points, beads, and pottery from the El Pasos curated at the Maturango Museum. The analysis suggests a continued Marana Period use of the El Pasos, and further indicates a difference in temporal pattern between the western and the eastern regions: the former shows a peak in the
Rose Spring/Haiwee Period, and a decline in the Marana Period, while the latter shows a continual increase into the Marana Period.

Rogers, Alexander K. (Maturango Museum)
Younkin, Elva D.


Distributional analyses in archaeology typically require access to records and collections spanning large areas. The Henry collection at the Maturango Museum, collected years ago by a dedicated and meticulous avocational archaeologist, is such a resource. The collection, which was amassed over a period of thirty years by surface collection, covers the eastern Sierra front and adjacent areas of the southwestern Great Basin and northern Mojave Desert. Artifacts include flaked stone tools and debitage, pottery, beads, and ground stone; notes accompanying the collection provide locational information, including location data (pre-GPS). This paper describes the collection, with examples of the artifact classes and some illustrations. The collection is available for study by archaeologists.

Roland, Carol (Roland-Nawi Associates)


This paper presents an overview of the historic built environment in Sacramento’s downtown, considering ways in which this environment became layered on top of the prehistoric and historic remains of earlier occupants in the decades following Anglo settlement of Sacramento. It will also focus on shifts in residential and commercial character and how these reflected economic and social change in the city. Emphasis will be placed on above-ground clues to the past within the existing environment and how these might be shared in the context of heritage tourism. These clues will be pointed out during the walking tour to follow.

Romani, John F. (Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc./ArcheoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.)
Turner, Robin
Larson, Dan A.
Girod, Catherine
Cisneros, Charles

Trade and Mortuary Ritual among the Serrano at CA-LAN-949 in the Southwestern Mojave Desert. General Session 2.

This paper will present preliminary results of data recovery excavations at CA-LAN-949 by Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. and ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. Preliminary data will be discussed regarding subsistence and trade relations between desert and coastal cultural groups as well as ritual mortuary practices for the Serrano in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert.

Rosenthal, Jeffrey S. (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

When is an Olivella Bead? Symposium 8.

Broken Olivella shells, shells with missing spires, and those with perforations on the body whorl are commonly found in archaeological deposits along the Big Sur coast of central California. These shells are frequently interpreted as bead manufacturing refuse or one of a number of minimally modified Olivella bead types. The current study compares a large collection of Olivella
shells and fragments from a Middle Period site along the Big Sur coast with a modern collection of *Olivella* shells made on the adjacent beach. Little difference was found between the archaeological and natural shells; therefore, most modifications to archaeological specimens can be attributed to natural causes. In combination with a review of regional collections, little evidence is found for a significant labor investment in the production of *Olivella* shell beads along the Big Sur coast.

**Rosenthal, Jeffrey S.** (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

*Hildebrandt, William R.*

**Expansion and Contraction of Maritime Economies from the Santa Barbara Channel during the Middle Period: A View from Northern San Diego and Southern Monterey Counties.** Symposium 9.

The development of maritime economies in the Santa Barbara channel region between 2000 and 1000 years ago is well documented. Similar, short-lived adaptations appear to have emerged at about the same time in coastal regions of northern San Diego county and southern Big Sur. This paper examines parallels in material culture, technology, and faunal assemblages in these disparate regions and considers the culture-historical and economic implications. It is suggested that northern San Diego and southern Monterey counties may be peripheral outposts of a failed colonization originating from the Santa Barbara Channel region during the Middle Period.

**Rosenthal, Jeffrey S.** (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

see Mikkelsen, Pat

**Ross, Kyle** (Friends of Sierra Rock Art)

**Prehistoric Archaeological Site Monitoring in the High Sierra Nevada.** Poster Session 2.

Friends Of Sierra Rock Art and the Tahoe National Forest conduct an Archaeological Site Monitoring Program in the Sierra Nevada of California. This program has been successful in monitoring sites, documenting vandalism, adding new features to existing site records, documenting “new” sites and helping implement strategies to better protect sites. The program focuses on prehistoric sites and primarily those with rock art features. This program is an example of how Rock Art Advocacy groups can work effectively in conjunction with Land Management agencies to protect and conserve cultural resources in their local area.

**Russell, Glenn** (Planning Manager, Environmental Coordinator & Archaeologist, County of San Diego Department of Planning & Land Use)


**Ryan, Dina** (Vandenberg Air Force Base)

**Time, Space, and Prehistory along San Antonio Creek, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County.** Symposium 8.

This poster addresses the temporal and spatial distribution of an archaeologically rich three-mile section of San Antonio Creek in northwest Santa Barbara County. Over 50 radiocarbon samples obtained from nine sites along this section of creek are examined. Geomorphological and climatic impacts are weighed against the radiocarbon dates to distinguish human adaptation to the creek’s continually evolving landscape.

**Ryan, Dina** (Vandenberg Air Force Base)

see Lebow, Clayton G.
Sampson, Michael (California State Parks)  
Hector, Susan M.

Site Preservation, Community Activism, and a Future for California Archaeology. General Session 1.
The archaeological community must become actively involved in land-use decision making at the local and state levels to further the preservation of cultural resources before we lose much more. A voice for historic preservation helps counter the intensive lobbying for development and increased recreational opportunities. We must ensure that archaeological and biological resources receive equal priority for protection; this is not currently the case and cultural resources are being neglected. Involvement with community-based and statewide conservation groups by archaeologists will greatly enhance site preservation efforts. Training for this real world of historic preservation in California today should begin in our colleges. We recommend several critical adjustments in Archaeology training, including, a de-emphasis on consumptive research and increased interaction with stakeholders.

Scherrer, Amanda K. (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Production and Significance of Olivella Shell Beads on the Central California Coast. General Session 3.
For the Ohlone on the central California coast, Olivella biplicata shell bead production and exchange was an integral aspect of society. This project uses experimental archaeology to look at the production of spire-lopped Olivella beads. It quickly became apparent that the best indicator of human modification is a pronounced grinding platform. Once we have the ability to easily and confidently determine if archaeological beads have been ground, we can begin to look at the implications of bead production. Comparison with the Chumash from southern California offers models to begin examining production, specialization, and social complexity among bead-producing societies.

Schneider, Joan S. (California State Parks, Colorado Desert District)  
Bruce, Bonnie

Archaeologists working in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and the Colorado Desert Archaeology Society (CDAS) wanted to better understand the many archaeological features and artifacts assumed to be associated with the harvesting, cooking, and processing of agave (“mescal”) by the indigenous peoples of the region. Guided by ethnographic descriptions CDAS volunteers replicated the processes of agave procurement and preparation. Agave shoots were “hunted;” and prepared; using a fire pit and replicated stone tools. The information obtained included what NOT to do. A set of replicated stone tools that show usewear are now available. Features and stone tools found in the field can now be better interpreted.

Schneider, Tim D. (University of California, Berkeley)

New Thoughts on the Kostromitinov Ranch, Sonoma County, California. General Session 5.
Established in 1833 Kostromitinov Ranch was an outlying farming operation intended to supply Colony Ross and support Russian-American Company outposts along the Pacific Rim. Although its precise location is unknown and few ethnohistoric documents mention the operation, Kostromitinov Ranch continues to hold serious research potential for culture contact research. This paper discusses adjunct reconnaissance and survey carried out near Willow Creek
during the 2004 summer field school at Fort Ross, archival and map research pertaining to Kostromitinov Ranch, and the possibilities for investigating colonial interactions on a multi-sided and fluid frontier.

**Schneider, Tim D.** (University of California, Berkeley)

*see Panich, Lee*

**Schroder, Sue-Ann** (Western Obsidian Focus Group)

*see Fredrickson, Dave*

**Schulz, Peter** (California State Parks)

*see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 1 Presenter.*

**Selverston, Mark** (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

*Introduction to the Oroville Relicensing Project Inventory and Evaluations. Symposium 2.*

The Department of Water Resources is conducting studies on its 41,000-acre Oroville Facilities in association with FERC relicensing efforts. Survey of about half the available acreage is complete, documenting over 800 cultural resources, and detailed evaluation studies of 10% of the 553 resources with historic-period elements are well underway. The wealth and diversity of cultural resources identified is unparalleled for CRM, with particularly rewarding findings in the over 9,500 acres of fluctuation zone. This paper will summarize the survey findings, provide a brief historic context, and elaborate on the historic-era property types, condition, and potential value.

*Culture Contact on the Feather River. Symposium 2.*

The Konkow Maidu living along the Feather River remained on the periphery of Western expansion until the Gold Rush. Unprecedented immigration after 1849 completely disrupted the native population, first by hoards of miners competing for resources, and then by settlers claiming land they saw as unused. Archaeology chronicling these historic events is rare and can be very ephemeral. This paper will summarize the potential for the Oroville Relicensing Project to contribute to these research themes, and highlight investigations of one site that may predate the Gold Rush.

**Selverston, Mark** (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

*see Texier, Bruno*

**Sharp, John** (California Department of Transportation, Temporary SHPO Staff Archaeologist)

*see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 4 Presenter.*

**Smith, Sheli O.** (P.A.S.T. Foundation)

*The Frolic. Symposium 14.*

It has taken almost 20 years to create California’s 20th Marine Managed Park but the efforts are well worth it. The Gold Rush Era shipwreck Frolic and the surrounding cove, where it rests, have joined the impressive list of underwater parks in California. The work done in preparation for the park has set a new benchmark in the creation of underwater parks focusing on cultural and biological resources important to the heritage of California.
Smith-Lintner, Cheryl A. (University of California, Berkeley)


Archaeological recovery investigations in 1996 at the Peralta Adobe in Oakland, California discovered a borrow pit, excavated for adobe, that was subsequently filled with domestic refuse. The bulk of the assemblage consists of over 29,552 grams of faunal bone, the majority of which are heavily fragmented and calcined. Several lines of evidence indicate the deposit may represent a small-scale slaughter of cattle for hides and tallow, whereas other lines of evidence indicate the deposit may represent the remains of a feast. Both arguments will be evaluated and compared in this paper.

Spearing, Sue A. (Interpretive Ranger, Joshua Tree National Park)

Keys’ Desert Queen Ranch: Creative Adaptation in the Mojave Desert. Symposium 7.

Within the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Park is an excellent example of one family’s creative solutions to living in an isolated desert environment. The Bill Keys’ family ranched, mined, practiced subsistence agriculture, built their home, school and outbuildings from recycled materials, milled gold for other miners, constructed dams to create necessary water reservoirs, took in visitors after the area became a national monument, and ran a small store. Their most resourceful solution may have been a large junkyard composed of salvage items offered for sale to new hopeful arrivals--an ingenious way to earn cash in a remote setting.

Spencer, Clyde H. (BioGeoRecon)

see Lundin, Richard J.

Sprague, Jack (Kern County Archeological Society/American Rock Art Research Association)

Icons, Ideology and Ideograms: Rock Art within the Interior Region of South-Central California. Symposium 12.

Until recently, the investigation of the rock art sites within South-central California has focused mainly along the coastal and desert districts. However, the inland areas of the Southern San Joaquin Valley, and its surrounding mountain ranges, contain a dazzling array of pictographs and petroglyphs, representing several different cultural groups. Among the four main culture groups located in Kern County, there are some commonalties within the rock art icons that seem to transverse ethnographically distinct areas. The focus of this paper will be to compare and contrast the rock art icons as they appear within culturally bounded areas, thereby creating a cultural fusion of iconography.

Stevens, Lori (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

Gold Dredging the Feather River. Symposium 2.

They’ve been called “an eyesore, unsightly, offensive, Oroville’s most prominent and least admired landmark” as well as an important cultural resource. The gold-dredge tailings of the Oroville State Wildlife Area have excellent integrity and demonstrate that even examples of environmental degradation may be important representations of local history. Although most of the original 8000 acres of tailings were used to build the 770 ft. Oroville Dam, the remaining 837 acres of tailings are an evocative historic landscape.
Stevens, Nathan (Applied Earthworks, Inc.)

Farrell, Nancy


In 2001, Cultural Resource Management Services conducted three phases of archaeological investigation at a residential lot in Cayucos. The site, CA-SLO-1914, featured a dense shell midden deposit dating to the Late Period. Material recovered highlights differences in Late Period adaptations when compared with earlier occupations in the region. Of particular interest is the dominance of Turban Snail in the shellfish assemblage as well as the presence of many pitted stones likely used for shellfish processing. The site yielded a relatively large sample of beads as well as evidence for Olivella shell bead manufacture.

Stewart, Suzanne (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

They Came to Stay: Historic Settlement after the Gold Rush. Symposium 2.

The 189 resources with remnants of historic settlement recorded in the Oroville Facilities Relicensing Project area represent a rural settlement pattern of large landholdings, small communities, and often-temporary habitation. After the first wave of Gold Rush sojourners had left the Feather River diggings in the early 1850s, those who would take advantage of the “unused” land in California stayed behind to settle in. Although the steep, rugged terrain offered few settlement opportunities, resourceful land use led to some long-lived and successful ventures. This paper will summarize the post-Gold Rush settlement in the project area before focusing on resources with intact settlement landscapes and potentially significant archaeological deposits: the Jost–Fisher settlement, from the 1850s-1913; Brightsides, the 1857-1887 home of John McKinstry Smith; the Nash homestead, 1877-1891; and the Frerichs homestead, 1891-1920.

Stoyka, Michael (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)


The excavations in San Francisco provided a large number of privies, wells and a cistern with excellent remains of material culture within. The pre-field historic research also supplied a wealth of information concerning the occupants in residence for many of the features. This paper will summarize and highlight some of the points of interest, trends, and preliminary conclusions gleaned from the faunal analysis of these features from literally tens of thousands of specimens. Some loose interpretation and comparisons will also be drawn with similar data acquired from The Oakland 880-Cypress Freeway project where over 60,000 bones were examined.

Strother, Eric (William Self Associates, Inc.)

see Price, Heather

Stroud, Sarah (San Diego State University)

see Mallios, Seth

Strudwick, Ivan H. (LSA Associates, Inc.)

Koerper, Henry C.

A Unique Turtle Effigy from CA-ORA-269. Symposium 10.

Precontact stone artisans in coastal southern California fashioned effigies representing a variety of animals. With one known exception, lithic craftsmen avoided turtle imagery, an observation
seemingly at odds with the numerous ethnographic/ethnohistoric references to turtle shell rattles employed in ritual and ceremony. Our report describes the exception, a highly conventionalized “turtle” found at CA-ORA-269, and speculates on why such a specimen should be so rare.

Strudwick, Ivan H. (LSA Associates, Inc.)

see Koerper, Henry C.

Swope, Karen K. (California Department of Transportation, San Bernardino)

Hallaran, Kevin B.
Wilke, Philip J.


Remote labor camps of the California deserts provide a study sample of the effects of consumer choice vs. necessity as determining factors in the selection between mass-market and homemade stoves. Our research over the span of twenty years at dozens of desert sites had yielded an amazing array of hand-fashioned and mass-manufactured camp stove examples. Many were clearly fashioned on-site from materials at hand, while others were purchased and transported to the site, oftentimes at great expense and effort. A stove typology is provided, along with out interpretations of the occurrence of differing stove types in certain camp settings.

Swope, Karen K. (California Department of Transportation, San Bernardino)

Tejada, Barbara S.


Tejada, Barbara S. (California Department of Transportation, San Bernardino)


The history of humankind is filled with stories of ingenious ways of adapting to new environments. This is particularly visible in the archaeological record of the American West, where settlers encountered unfamiliar surroundings as they strove to take advantage of newfound opportunities. In the course of building structures for shelter or business, often far removed from regular access to standard provisions, people had to improvise with materials at hand. From bricks to bottles to barrels to oil cans, this paper explores a variety of examples throughout California and neighboring states where human creativity is demonstrated by unique construction methods.

Tejada, Barbara S. (California Department of Transportation, San Bernardino)

see Swope, Karen K.

Texier, Bruno (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

Douglass, Robert
Selverston, Mark

*Transportation Development along the Feather River.* Symposium 2.

The earliest transportation networks connected mining settlements to markets. Mule trails averaging 5 feet in width surmounted steep canyons and turbulent waters in order to access the rugged foothill country. Investigations associated with the Oroville Relicensing Project demonstrate a relation between many trails and early diggings. As initial mining settlements
were abandoned, new corridors were opened up to service emerging rural settlement and towns, and eventually adapting to technological advancements. Favored arteries were upgraded into single lane, 10 to 12-foot wide wagon roads, then enlarged to 15-foot, paved two lane roads, and finally to 20-foot and larger modern highways.

Tobacco, Jeanette R. (California State Parks)  
*In the Shadow of Their Wings.* Symposium 14.  
Archaeological surveys in and near Ocotillo Wells SVRA revealed scattered remnants of WWII activity that was enigmatic. Dedicated research into Federal Archives, review of period maps and pictures, and oral interviews with personnel who served in this area has begun to unravel the mystery. The people who served here were the backbone of the war effort, personnel who helped to win the war, but not in the same style as the “flyboys” they supported.

Tordoff, Judy (California Department of Transportation)  
see Symposium, Workshop, and Roundtable Abstracts. Workshop 1 Presenter.

Tremaine, Kim (Tremaine & Associates)  
*Sacramentans’ Early Efforts to Build a City As Revealed in the Union Pacific Railyards.* Symposium 4.  
This paper describes findings during testing and monitoring efforts for the 7th Street Extension Project in Sacramento. Despite dodging of excavators and other construction equipment, inclement weather, and flooding, we were able to unearth several historic features attesting to the perseverance of early Sacramentans. The features include a portion of the original 6th Street Levee (1852-1868); two circa 1863 railroad trestle bents; an historic community dump (ca.1864-1910); and features representing reclamation efforts spanning ca. 1870 to 1910. Together, these features depict a fascinating chapter in Sacramento’s history.

Tremaine, Kim (Tremaine & Associates)  
see Trumbly, Maggie

Trumbly, Maggie (Tremaine & Associates)  
Lopez, John  
Tremaine, Kim  
This paper reviews the excavation and preliminary analysis of CA-SAC-38 (also known as the ethnohistoric village of Sa’cum in the mid-19th century). A deep and very old component was discovered during construction of the new City Hall Project, buried beneath 15 feet of natural deposit. The first part of this paper will focus on the geological setting and examine the geophysical methods used prior to- and during excavations. The second part will place the site in a prehistoric context and look at the obsidian hydration results. Lastly we will discuss public outreach planned with Native American groups and the City of Sacramento.

Turner, Robin (Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc./ArchaePaleo Resource Management, Inc.)  
see Romani, John F.

Tushingham, Shannon (University of California, Davis)  
In 2004 excavation was completed of a heavily burned, contact period semi-subterranean sweathouse with remarkably well-preserved redwood plank floors, an internal paved area and a
centrally located slab lined hearth. The house is associated with the Tolowa village of Tcuncultun and represents the terminal occupation of a site inhabited for millennia on the Smith River in Del Norte County. The architectural details and associated assemblage of the house are juxtaposed with prehistoric site components, giving insight into cultural survival and continuity in Gold Rush northwestern California, a time of rapid and cataclysmic change for local Indian populations.

*The Development of the Salmon-Acorn Complex in Northwestern California.* General Session 3.

Recent archaeological investigations at two sites on the Smith River, Del Norte County, have documented a long history of human occupation in riverine northwestern California. This paper will describe major trends in the prehistoric record of CA-DNO-26 and CA-DNO-XX1 and will present new obsidian hydration, XRF sourcing and radiometric data which were essential to the establishment of the sites' chronological sequence. Prehistoric use of river drainages is discussed with reference to sites in upland and coastal environments, providing insights into the development of a collector type strategy in the region.

**Underbrink, Susan** (The Chambers Group)

*see Koerper, Henry C.*

**Van Bueren, Thad M.**

*This Land is My Land, This Land is Your Land: The Dynamics of Cultural Contacts on the Northern Mendocino Coast during the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Eras.* Symposium 5.

This paper examines the dynamics of cultural contacts on the northern Mendocino coast during the late prehistoric and early historic eras. I first consider the archaeological “visibility” of the hypothesized progressive northward displacement of the Coast Yuki by the Northern Pomo in the late prehistoric period. My presentation draws on some new work recently completed in the area and ethnographic accounts regarding the character of the interaction. Changes in Native American land use during the historic era are then examined. Contrasts between the two periods highlight factors influencing adjustments and accommodations.

**Vellanoweth, René L.** (Humboldt State University)

*see Erlandson, Jon M.*

**Von Werlhof, Jay** (Imperial Valley College and Museum)


This paper presents an archaeological interpretation of newly discovered rock alignments on the south end of Lake Cahuilla. These rock alignments appear to be time markers used to chart the seasonal return of the lake (and therefore the fish), signaling the next phase of the native people's seasonal round. Interestingly these alignments also seem to be oriented with the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

**Voss, Barbara** (Stanford University)

*Reconstituting the “Colonial” in Culture Contact: An Archaeology of Military Architecture in Spanish California.* Symposium 5.

The culture contact framework emphasizes that culture change is inherently bi-directional, transforming the cultures and lifeways of both colonized and colonizer. Yet too often the “colonial” population is presumptively framed as homogeneous and static in its cultural practices. Through a study of frontier military architecture at the site of El Presidio de San Francisco, this
paper argues that the “colonial” must be reconstituted. The ethnic, racial, gendered, and cultural diversity of the colonial population challenges the neat dichotomy between colonizer and colonized. The tensions within colonial culture—in this case, between military regulations and vernacular practices—are traced as part of the web of relationships that shape colonial/indigenous encounters.

Waghorn, Annita (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)


Most archaeologists recognize the benefits of educating the public about current archaeological research. Publications, on-site installations and exhibits and other traditional interpretive formats can be limited by issues of distribution and accessibility. Interpretive Web sites offer solutions to many of these problems—web sites can be updated easily, are widely accessible and can be tailored to multiple audiences. In order to take advantage of the unique capabilities offered by the Web, an effective interpretive site must be carefully designed and staged. This paper discusses the Anthropological Studies Center's triumphs and tribulations in designing interpretive Web sites for archaeological projects.

Wake, Thomas A. (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles)

Holocene Vertebrate Exploitation Patterns at Camp Pendleton as Viewed in a Broader Southern Californian Subsistence Perspective. Symposium 9.

The results of identification and analysis of vertebrate faunal remains recovered from a series of sites on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton are presented and examined in a broader Southern Californian context. Trends in exploitation patterns indices are examined and discussed in terms of human occupation and Holocene natural history. The Camp Pendleton samples are compared to data from a series of recently excavated sites around San Elijo Lagoon, other sites in San Diego County and elsewhere in southern California. Broader regional trends in vertebrate exploitation and consumption are discussed with reference to various models concerning occupation of the region and access and use of coastal resources.

Walker, Mark (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)


The image of the Forty-niner has an almost viselike grip on the popular historical imagination of California. But within a decade of the Gold Rush, the average miner was no longer an independent entrepreneur, but waged labor on operations funded by investment on an international scale. The changing nature of rural labor from the Gold Rush into the 20th century is a central research topic in California history and one where archaeology can make a significant contribution. This paper will discuss the research potential of labor-related sites within the Oroville project area, as well as some of the issues in investigating these sites.

Walsh, Michael R. (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles)


The Late Prehistoric Seep Spring Site in the northwestern Mojave Desert (CA-SBR-51, -52 and -53) shows multiple data sets that, in combination, suggest a region under disputed tenancy. These data sets include rock art of highly varied style and technique, superimposition of rock art elements, and exotic artifacts and perishable seeds suggesting widely differing geographical
origin. Because the site suggests repetitive occupation by single-family or small-band units, we propose that the site was sequentially inhabited by small but socially-distinctive groups in relatively short order, each laying seasonal claim to the frontier oasis.

**Wheeler, Thomas** (California Department of Transportation, District 5)


This paper focuses on Late Prehistoric resource exploitation among the Gabrielino Indians. It examines the chronological and ecological distribution of specific mortuary practices and their relationship to valued resources in Gabrielino territory. Archaeological, ethnographic, and ethnohistoric data were analyzed for changes in the chronological availability of predictable, reliable, and abundant resources to sites exhibiting differing mortuary practices.

**Whitaker, Adrian R.** (University of California, Davis)


Stochastic models of diet breadth will be used to compare the risk involved with procurement of interior vs. coastal resources. These models demonstrate the extent to which optimizing Hunter-Gatherers are prone to locally extirpate pinniped populations. The gregarious behavior of rookery breeding would make sea lions a predictable and high utility resource favored by risk-minimizing hunters even as sea lion populations began to decline. Models of risk further demonstrate that, given the right conditions, hunting sea lions at off-shore rocks may have been more profitable than pursuing interior resources such as deer and antelope.

**White, Eric** (University of Nevada, Las Vegas/US Bureau of Reclamation)

Andrews, Sherri

*A Look below the Surface of Lake Cahuilla Fish Traps.* Poster Session 2.

Innumerable fish traps have been recorded in over 50 years of archaeological research along the relic shorelines of Lake Cahuilla. However, the possibility that they may yield artifacts or dateable material has typically not been tested, perhaps due to a presumption that adequate recording exhausts their data potential. To test this theory, an exploratory project has been launched to determine if excavation of the traps may produce additional data or if simply recording their surface manifestations is indeed sufficient. The first round of testing suggests previously unrecorded subsurface complexity as well as a possible way to date the trap's construction.

**Wilke, Philip J.** (University of California, Riverside)

see Swope, Karen K.

**Willey, Lorraine M.** (EDAW, Inc., San Diego)

see York, Andrew L.

**Wohlgemuth, Eric** (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Cole, Clint

*Archaeobotanical Evidence for Prehispanic Spread of Eurasian Filaree (Erodium circutarium) into Northern California.* Poster Session 1.

Filaree is one of dozens of Eurasian weeds widespread in lowland California. While most exotics are believed to have entered California after Spanish colonization in AD 1769, filaree pollen has
been documented in offshore varved Santa Barbara Basin deposits as early as 1750-1765. Radiocarbon-dated features with archaeological samples of charred filaree seed, and AMS dates on filaree seed themselves, are equivocal, but it is possible that this weed also might have spread as far north as Redding and Yolo County prior to 1769.

Wohlgemuth, Eric (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

The Course of Plant Food Intensification in Native Central California. General Session 4.

Robust archaeobotanical data from interior central California show substantial change in use of plants. The Middle Archaic has a broad array of plant foods reflecting an extensive strategy. The Upper Archaic is notable for more intensive use of acorns also typical of subsequent phases. The Lower Emergent shows much more intensive use of small seeds, probably including green-season gathering and bulk processing. During the Upper Emergent and Protohistoric, there are initial but strong suggestions of larger seeds of native barley (Hordeum sp.) and maygrass (Phalaris sp.) that hint at indigenous management and/or domestication in the Sacramento Valley.

Wolff, Christopher (Southern Methodist University)

Aland, Amanda
Rick, Torben C.
Hawley, Georganna

Coastal Subsistence and Landscape Evolution on Eastern Santa Rosa Island, California: Perspectives from CA-SRI-667. Poster Session 1.

The Channel Islands have a lengthy archaeological record, spanning roughly 13,000 calendar years. Relatively little is known about cultural developments during the Middle Holocene, however, leaving a substantial gap in our understanding of regional prehistory. Our research at CA-SRI-667, a large dune site with three components dated between about 6200 and 4000 cal BP, demonstrates significant changes in the composition of local environments and shellfish communities. Faunal remains and artifacts from the site document the disappearance of a local estuary, intensive dune building episodes, and the presence of relatively mobile settlement systems.

Wood, Susan M. (California Polytechnic State University, Pomona)

see Jones Jr., Robert

Woodman, Craig F. (Science Applications International Corporation)

Cassidy, Jim
Berryman, Stan

Results of the “Conditions Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Program” (CASMET) at MCB Camp Pendleton. Symposium 9.

Archaeologists have long recognized that post-depositional processes can affect site integrity. The CASMET program was implemented to document the types and frequencies of impacts resulting from natural and human causes. After a rigorous analysis of 522 sites, 88 sites representing all major site types were selected for study because of their information potential. Field assessments indicate that impacts from erosion, fires, and some training-related activities appear to be increasing. Spatial and temporal patterns are discussed and illustrated, particularly the wide-spread pattern of thermal impacts to bedrock milling features. Measures to reduce or avoid impacts are identified.
Yatsko, Andy (Navy Region Southwest, San Diego)


As urbanization has expanded across California over the last half-century, military bases have become increasingly differentiated as islands of undeveloped landscape. This is especially true in the Southern California Bight, where installations like Camp Pendleton and San Clemente Island preserve coastal and near-coastal environments largely lost elsewhere along its coastal margins. These installations’ conserved environments hold among the best-preserved prehistoric archaeological landscapes left in coastal Southern California. The military services’ necessary compliance with federal historic preservation laws and regulations has also meant that these installations have developed some of the most active integrated cultural resources management programs in California. Through contracted projects and cooperative academic programs, these have produced an impressive corpus of published and archived research. Management programs on Camp Pendleton and San Clemente Island are compared and contrasted as case studies on the opportunities for future research and regional syntheses.

Yohe II, Robert M. (California State University, Bakersfield)  
see Gardner, Jill K.

York, Andrew L. (EDAW, Inc.)


At historic contact, the most populous Luiseño settlement appears to have been Topomai, located along the Santa Margarita River on present Camp Pendleton. Recent excavations at archaeological deposits associated with this village (SDI-10,156/12,599/H) revealed discrete components dating to the very late prehistoric (San Luis Rey II) and Mission periods. This paper examines the archaeology of Topomai in relation to other late components on Camp Pendleton and explores its implications for regional developments during San Luis Rey times.

York, Andrew L. (EDAW, Inc.)  
Willey, Lorraine M.

*A Prehistoric Cremation Area in Seal Beach, California.* General Session 3.

Recent investigations at several prehistoric sites in Seal Beach have revealed numerous inhumations as well as a discrete area at one site that contains high densities of cremated human bone. AMS dating of seven burned teeth recovered from this area indicates that cremations were placed here over a period of more than 500 years, minimally between 2140 and 1630 cal BP. Artifacts in direct association with the cremated remains include steatite implements, a charmstone, a “flowerpot” mortar and other ground stone items, several hundred beads, and fossilized large mammal bone. These finds are described and their implications with respect to regional prehistory are considered.

Younkin, Elva D. (Maturango Museum)  
see Rogers, Alexander K.

Zeanah, David W. (Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento)  
see Carpenter, Tim
Foundations of Chumash Complexity

Edited by Jeanne E. Arnold
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This volume highlights the latest research on the foundations of sociopolitical complexity in coastal California. The populous maritime societies of southern California, particularly the groups known collectively as the Chumash, have gone largely unrecognized as prototypical complex hunter-gatherers—only recently beginning to emerge from the shadow of their more celebrated counterparts on the Northwest Coast of North America. While Northwest cultures are renowned for such complex institutions as ceremonial potlatches, slavery, cedar plank-house villages, and rich artistic traditions, the Chumash are increasingly recognized as complex hunter-gatherers with a different set of organizational characteristics: ascribed chiefly leadership, a strong maritime economy based on oceangoing canoes, an integrative ceremonial system, and intensive and highly specialized craft production activities. Chumash sites provide some of the most robust data on these subjects available in the Americas. Contributors present stimulating new analyses of household and village organization, ceremonial specialists, craft specializations and settlement data, cultural transmission processes, banded manufacturing practices, watercraft, and the acquisition of prized marine species.

CONTRIBUTORS: Jeanne E. Arnold (UCLA), Julienne Bernard (UCLA), Ray Corbett (UCLA), Gary Coupland (University of Toronto), Michael A. Glassow (UC Santa Barbara), Anthony P. Graesch (UCLA), Sandra E. Hollimon (Sonoma State University), Jennifer E. Perry (Pomona College), Scott Pietka (LSA Associates, Inc.), and Torben C. Rick (Southern Methodist University).

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