Program for the
Society for California Archaeology
42nd Annual Meeting

April 17-20, 2008

Burbank, California

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42nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology

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The Society for California Archaeology Thanks

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Your generosity has been instrumental in making the 2008 Annual Meeting a success!
2008 SCA Annual Meeting
Award Presentations

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

California Indian Heritage Preservation Award
(awarded at the Banquet)
Charlie Cook

Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Achievement Award
(awarded at the Plenary)
Colorado Desert District Archaeological Site Stewardship Program

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award
(awarded at the Banquet)
Terry L. Joslin, UC Santa Barbara

Lifetime Achievement Award
(awarded at the Banquet)
Eric Ritter, BLM Redding Field Office

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

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

Annual Meeting Outstanding Student Paper Award
No submittals

Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management
(awarded at the Plenary)
Trish Fernandez, CA State Historical Resources Commission

SCA Native American Programs Committee California Indian Scholarships
(Recognized at the Banquet)
Frank Arredondo, Coastal Band of Chumash
Randy Yonemura, Ione Band of Miwok
Tanya Ruiz, Barbareno Ventura Band of Mission Indians
Abel Silvas, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna Band
**2008 Annual Reception and Silent Auction**

*Where:* Autry National Center  
*When:* Friday, April 18, 7:00-11:00 PM  
*Cost:* $40.00, price includes two-way transportation.

This year’s Silent Auction and associated revelry will be held in a very impressive venue—The Autry National Center. The Autry National Center is home to the Museum of the American West and the Southwest Museum of the American Indian. The center is graciously opening select Museum galleries for event attendees. Drinks will be flowing and the musical entertainment (The Dave Daniels Band) will have our membership “cut-n-rugs” to a wholesome-yet-dangerous sonic infusion of rock, blues, and soul…bring your dancing shoes! Don’t worry about driving as transportation to and from the event will be provided. We are very excited about this event and hope that members will register early so that we can ensure that adequate refreshments are provided. Transportation between the Hotel and the Autry Center will be via a contracted bus line. Watch www.SCAHome.org for details.

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

*All transportation provided, members discouraged from driving their own vehicles even if they live in the area.*

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**Lunch and Supper Shuttle Service from the Hotel**

The Hotel will provide shuttle service to and from Empire Center (many eateries) and Downtown Burbank, running during peak lunch and dinner hours Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Frequency of shuttle trips still pending notification from hotel.

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**2008 SCA Annual Meeting Awards Banquet**

*Where:* Burbank Airport Marriott Hotel and Convention Center, Academy Ballroom  
*When:* Saturday, April 19, 2008; 7:00-9:30 PM  
*Cost:* $58.00

**Awards Ceremony:** New Directions  

*Guest Speaker Ed Krupp, Griffith Observatory*
# 2008 SCA Annual Meeting Bookroom Vendors (City Ballroom)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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<th>Phone</th>
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</table>
### Summary of Symposia and Events

#### April 17 – Thursday AM

- **10:30 – 12:00**  Meeting Registration (Convention Center).
- **10:00 – 12:00**  Executive Board Meeting (closed) (Sunset Room).

#### April 17 – Thursday PM

- **1:00 – 5:00**  Executive Board Meeting (closed) (Sunset Room).
- **1:30 – 7:00**  Meeting Registration (Convention Center).
- **2:00 – 3:30**  Workshop (Vine) Brian Fagan and Mitch Allen: *Writing Archaeology: How to Write and Publish in Archaeology*.
- **3:30 – 4:30**  Book Signing (Convention Center Alcove 1) Brian Fagan will sign two new books: *Writing Archaeology* (Leftcoast Press) and *The Great Warming* (Bloomsbury).
- **4:30 – 4:45**  Public Lecture Brian Fagan: *The Great Warming: The Medieval Climate Anomaly from a Global Perspective*.
- **5:00 – 8:00**  Book Room (City Ballroom).
- **5:30 – 8:30**  Plenary Session. (Academy 1) New Directions in California Archaeology.

#### April 18 – Friday AM

- **7:30 – 12:00**  Meeting Registration (Convention Center).
- **8:00 – 12:00**  Book Room (City Ballroom).
- **9:00 – 11:45**  Symposium # 1 (Academy 1) A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin.
- **8:00 – 12:00**  Symposium # 2 (Academy 2) New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego.
- **9:00 – 11:45**  Symposium # 3 (Academy 3) Where the Transverse Ranges Meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests.
9:00 – 11:15  Symposium # 4 (Academy 4) Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students.

10:00 – 11:15  Symposium # 5 (Academy 6) Seeds, Nuts, and Berries: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Investigations in California.

April 18 – Friday PM

12:00 – 4:00  Meeting Registration (Convention Center).

12:00 – 5:00  Book Room (City Ballroom).

1:00 – 3:30  Symposium # 6 (Academy 1) Prehistoric And Historic Human Impacts On Ecosystems In California: Lessons From The Past for the Future.

1:00 – 5:15  Symposium # 7 (Academy 2) Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands.

1:00 – 4:50  Symposium # 8 (Academy 3) Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles.

1:00 – 3:00  Symposium # 9 (Academy 4) Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu.

1:00 – 3:45  Symposium # 10 (Academy 5) General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology.

1:00 – 4:00  Symposium # 11 (Academy 6) What Did You Say?: Understanding and Learning Cross Cultural Communication Skills (sponsored by the Native American Program Committee).

2:00 – 4:00  Poster Session 1 (Convention Center Foyer) Contributed Posters.

3:30 – 4:30  Book Signing (Convention Center Alcove 1) Bill Hildebrant and Mike Darcangelo will sign copies of their book *Life on the River: The Archaeology of an Early Native American Culture* (Heyday Books)

7:00 – 11:00  Silent Auction (Autrey National Center).

April 19 – Saturday AM

7:30 – 12:00  Meeting Registration (Convention Center).

8:00 – 12:00  Book Room (City Ballroom).

8:00 – 11:30  Symposium # 12 (Academy 1) Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In southern California.

8:00 – 11:30  Symposium # 13 (Academy 2) Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology.
10:00 – 10:55  Symposium # 14 (Academy 3) Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time....

9:00 – 10:35  Symposium # 15 (Academy 4) Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park.

9:00 – 11:50  Panel (Academy 5) Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects.

10:00 – 11:50  Open Meeting (Academy 6) SCA Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting: Join us to share and hear ideas for future collaborations between California Indians, professional archaeologists, and the interested public.

10:00 – 12:00  Poster Session 2 (Convention Center Foyer) Contributed Posters.

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**April 19 – Saturday PM**

12:00 – 4:00  Meeting Registration (Convention Center).

12:00 – 5:00  Book Room (City Ballroom).

12:00 – Indef.  CASSP Committee Meeting (Vine).

1:00 – 5:30  Symposium # 16 (Academy 1) Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site's Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations Along Coastal San Diego.

1:00 – 4:45  Symposium #17 (Academy 2) Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology.

1:00 – 3:30  Symposium # 18 (Academy 3) Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies.

1:00 – 3:30  Symposium # 19 (Academy 4) Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century.

1:00 – 4:45  Symposium # 20 (Academy 5) Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans’ Rural Highways in Central California.

1:00 – 6:00  Symposium # 21 (Academy 6) Mini-Training: How to prevent looting and vandalism of sites and enforce archaeological protection laws (sponsored by the Native American Program Committee).

3:30 – 4:30  Poster Session 3 (Convention Center Foyer) Contributed Posters.

3:30 – 4:30  Book Signing (Book Room – City Ballroom) California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity (Altamira), Terry Jones, Kathryn Klarr, all contributing authors.
5:00 – 6:00  SCA Open Business Meeting (Academy 4).

7:00 – 9:30  SCA Awards Banquet (Academy Ballroom).

April 20 – Sunday AM

7:30 – 9:30  Meeting Registration (Convention Center).

8:00 – 12:00  Book Room (City Ballroom).

9:00 – 12:00  Executive Board Meeting (closed) (Sunset Room).

9:00 – 11:45  Symposium # 22 (Academy 2) Contributions to California Desert Archaeology.

9:00 – 10:30  Symposium # 23 (Academy 3) Recent Excavations at Tomato Springs.

9:00 – 10:15  Symposium # 24 (Academy 4) Working with Local Governments: What Cultural Resources Professionals Should Know.

9:00 – 10:45  Symposium # 25 (Academy 5) Contributions to California Island Archaeology.

10:00 – 11:15 Symposium # 26 (Academy 6) Contributions to Southern California Archaeology.
Workshop – (Vine) 2:00 – 3:30

Writing Archaeology
Thursday Afternoon, 2:00-3:30, Vine Room
Brian Fagan and Mitch Allen (Leftcoast Press)

Brian Fagan and Mitch Allen will present a workshop focused on how to write and publish in archaeology. Following the workshop, Dr. Fagan will be available to sign copies of his two most recent books: Writing Archaeology (Leftcoast Press) and The Great Warming (Bloomsbury).

Public Lecture – (Academy 1) 4:00 – 4:45

The Great Warming: The Medieval Climate Anomaly from a Global Perspective
Brian Fagan

California archaeologists were among the first to discuss the impact of the medieval Climatic Anomaly on ancient societies. This presentation examines the Anomaly from a wider perspective and reviews some of the new findings about global droughts during these centuries. Recent climatological discoveries in the Central Pacific and new evidence for severe historical El Ninos provide new contexts for examining the complex relationships between human societies and short-term climate change. The presentation ends with a brief review of the implications of MCA droughts for the future of humanity in a warming world.

Plenary Session – (Academy 1) 5:30 – 8:30

New Directions in California Archaeology
Thursday Evening, 5:30 – 8:30 PM, Academy Ballroom
Chairs: Steve Horne
Matt Des Lauriers
Dustin McKenzie

5:30 Greeting And Awards
Steve Horne, SCA President

5:45 Introduction
Matthew Des Lauriers, SCA Local Arrangements Chair

6:00 Integrating methodologies, advancing interpretation:
new trajectories to rock-art, environment, and society.
David Robinson, University of Central Lancashire
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Title</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:20</td>
<td>Landscapes, Seascapes, and Spiritscapes of the Santa Barbara Channel.</td>
<td>Jennifer Perry, Pomona College</td>
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<td>6:40</td>
<td>Pathways to Power: A Comparative Analysis of Patwin, Pomo, and Chumash Strategies</td>
<td>Lynn Gamble, SDSU</td>
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<td>7:00</td>
<td>Southern California, Baja California, and Southwest Prehistory: Genetic Evidence for Population Interaction.</td>
<td>Cara Monroe, UCSB; Brian M. Kemp, Washington State University; David Glenn Smith, UC Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:20</td>
<td>Gender and California Archaeology: You’ve Come A Long Way, Maybe</td>
<td>Sandra E. Hollimon, Santa Rosa Junior College</td>
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<td>7:40</td>
<td>Hunter-Gatherer Warfare: The Last Bastion of the Pacified Past?</td>
<td>Mark Allen, Cal Poly Pomona</td>
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<td>8:00</td>
<td>Discussant</td>
<td>Michael Jochim, UCSB</td>
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A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin

Chair: Luz Ramirez de Bryson, NTC-DPW-Cultural Resources, Fort Irwin

Recent paleoenvironmental investigations have begun to elucidate some of the more interesting archaeological questions that have arisen during nearly 30 years of work at Fort Irwin in San Bernardino County. Although the area’s extensive occupational history is well known, the NTC’s exceptional geologic and topographic variability has made it difficult to interpret prehistoric settlement, trade, and subsistence patterns within their environmental context. Based on a considerable amount of recent archaeological work combined with geomorphological studies, temporally distinct surfaces and regional differences in parent material, aeolian capping, and drainage patterns are being used to more fully understand the archaeological record.

9:00 A Five-Minute Introduction to the Symposium, Including a Very Brief History of the US Army’s Use of Fort Irwin.
Bob Bryson, Mojave National Preserve, NPS

John Berg, Far Western Anthropological Research Group
Brian Byrd, Far Western Anthropological Research Group

9:30 Logistical Mobility, Pavement Quarries, and Gypsum Period Residential Stability of the Mojave Desert: A Case Study at Fort Irwin.
Brian F. Byrd, Far Western Anthropological Research Group
D. Craig Young, Far Western Anthropological Research Group
Kelly McGuire, Far Western Anthropological Research Group

9:45 Prehistoric Mobility in the Western Mojave: New Analyses from Fort Irwin.
Christopher Morgan, Far Western Anthropological Research Group

10:00 (break)

10:15 Geomorphic Processes of Distal Fan Environments and the Archaeology of Superior Valley.
D. Craig, Young, Far Western Anthropological Research Group

10:30 A Synopsis of Recent Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Research at Fort Irwin.
Luz Ramirez de Bryson, NTC-DPW-Cultural Resources, Fort Irwin

Richard Fitzgerald, California State Parks
Terry Jones, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

11:00 Temporal and Physical Context of Fluted Points from Fort Irwin National Training Center, San Bernardino County, California.
Tiffany L. Newman, NTC-DPW-Cultural Resources, Fort Irwin
**APRIL 18, FRIDAY MORNING, 8:00 AM–12:00 PM**

**FRIDAY AM**

11:15  Geochemical Studies of Low Silica Volcanics in the Fort Irwin Area.
      *Richard E. Hughes, Geochemical Research Laboratory*

11:30  Discussant.
      *Claude Warren, University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

12:00  END

**Symposium # 2 (Academy 2)**

**New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego**
Chair: Christie Dolan, EDAW Inc.

8:00  Setting the Scene: Interpretive Planning and Implementation in Old Town Historic State Park.
      *Rebecca Apple, EDAW, Inc.*

8:15  And Old Town Just Got Old: Old Town San Diego in the 21st Century.
      *Therese Muranaka, California Department of Parks and Recreation*

8:30  Cultural Interaction in the Archaeological Record: A Landscape View of Old Town San Diego.
      *Matt Tennyson, EDAW, Inc.*

8:45  Old Town’s Cosmopolitan Hotel: A Study in Vertical Archaeology.
      *Niloufar Minovi, California Department of Parks and Recreation*
      *Nicole Turner, California Department of Parks and Recreation*

9:00  (break)

9:15  The Search for the Seeley Windmill: a Multi-Disciplinary Path to Discovery.
      *Jerry Schaefer, ASM Affiliates*
      *Scott Wolf, ASM Affiliates*

9:30  Making the Past Present: Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism in Old Town San Diego.
      *Stacey C. Jordan, Jones & Stokes*

10:00  Archaeology at the Jolly Boy Saloon.
       *Collin Tuthill, EDAW Inc.*

10:15  What a Little Cobble, Mud, and Straw Can Tell Us:
      Adobe Remains at the Serrano-Aguilar Adobe in Old Town, San Diego.
      *Christy Dolan, EDAW Inc.*
      *Tanya Wahoff, EDAW Inc.*

10:30  (break)

10:45  Artifacts from the Jolly Boy Saloon.
       *Steve van Wormer, Walter Enterprises*
11:00  Carne Asada to T-Bone Steak: Old Town San Diego’s Jolly Boy Saloon.  
   Susan Arter, Department of Birds and Mammals San Diego Natural History Museum

11:15  Native American Blood Quantum of Old Town San Diego.  
   Abel Silvas

11:30  Tizon Brown Ware and the Indian Presence in the Pueblo of San Diego (Old Town).  
   Richard L. Carrico

11:45  Discussant.  
   Therese Muranaka, California Department of Parks and Recreation

12:00  END

Symposium # 3 (Academy 3)

Where the Transverse Ranges Meet the Peninsular Ranges:  
Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests

Chairs:   Bill Sapp, San Bernardino and Angeles National Forest  
          Michael K. Lerch, SRI, Inc.

After a lull of nearly two decades, archaeological research in and around the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests has increased dramatically during the past eight years. Archaeologists with the Forest Service and its contractors present the results of field schools, surveys, testing, and emergency data recovery investigations conducted prior to fuels management projects and in the aftermath of the major wildfires in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains. These studies establish needed baseline information for further research in this important region situated between the coastal valleys and the deserts to the north and east.

9:00  Introduction: History of Heritage Resource Management on SBNF.  
   Michael K. Lerch, SRI  
   Bill Sapp, San Bernardino National Forest

9:15  Looking Both Ways: A Comparison of Survey Results from Desert and Coastal Slopes of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.  
   Michael LerchSRI

   Douglas Milburn, Uyen Doan, and Joanna Huckabee, Angeles National Forest

9:45  From the Pan into the Fire: Emergency Archaeological Data at the Pan Hot Springs Site, San Bernardino National Forest, California.  
   Lance Wollwage, SRI and Kenneth M. Becker

10:00  (break)
10:15 Investigation of the Paradise Ranch Knoll Earth Oven Site, CA-LAN-2464, in Response to Site Damage Resulting from the 2006 “Day” Wildfire Incident.
Darrell W. Vance, Angeles National Forest

10:30 Cahuilla Agave Gathering Strategies.
Daniel McCarthy, San Bernardino National Forest

10:45 Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Results of the 2001–2002 Field School at Balanced Rock.
Holly Warner and Richard Ciolek-Torrello, SRI

11:00 The T-6 Field School: A Partnership with CSUSB, SBNF, and SRI.
John G. Douglass and Brian Boggs, SRI

11:15 Discussant.
Mike McIntyre, Angeles National Forest

11:30 Discussant.
Mark Sutton, SRI

12:00 END

Symposium #4 (Academy 4)
Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students
Chairs: Michael Newland, SCA NorCal Vice-President/Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State U
Shannon Tushingham, UC Davis

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

9:00-10:00 Forum #1
Get to School: A Forum on Applying for and Getting into Graduate School.

Getting into graduate school can be a daunting challenge, and requires months of planning and preparation. The forum speakers, both academic professors and recent and current graduate students will discuss tips for getting through the application process and give advice on what kinds of experiences make for a better candidate. Individuals from a wide range of academic settings will be invited to speak, reflecting multiple potential career options at both masters and doctoral levels.

10:00-11:00 Forum #2
Get a Job: A Forum on Applying For and Getting a Job in the Field of Archaeology.

Many students graduating with undergraduate or graduate degrees are unsure about what kinds of careers are available to them. The forum speakers will be drawn from a wide range of career options, from university professors to private-sector cultural resource management professionals to agency archaeologists. Each will be
invited to speak openly and honestly about career opportunities, experiences and skills that students will need to get jobs, and what they think the future of employment holds for their respective fields.

11:00 END

**Symposium # 5 (Academy 6)**

**Seeds, Nuts, and Berries: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Investigations in California**

*Chair: Kristina Gill, UCSB*

Due, in part, to their low visibility and the specialized skill sets required to both identify and analyze plant materials, archaeobotanical studies have often been overlooked in California archaeology. However, ethnographic information indicates that plants were an integral part of prehistoric diets, and provided essential materials for craft production. This symposium examines recent paleoethnobotanical investigations throughout California, and addresses needs for future research.

10:00 **Advancing Microbotanical Research in California.**

*Rob Q. Cuthrell and K. Elizabeth Soluri, U.C. Berkeley*

10:15 **Paleobotanical Archaeology of Isla Cedros.**

*Mikael Fauvelle and Lisa Smith, Cal State Northridge*

10:30 **Harvesting the Landscape: Defining Protohistoric Plant Exploitation in Coastal Southern California.**

*Seetha Reddy, Statistical Research, Inc.*

10:45 **Diablo Valdez (SCRI-619/620): Initial Investigations of Prehistoric Plant Use at a Bedrock Mortar Complex on Santa Cruz Island.**

*Kristina M. Gill, UCSB*

11:00 **Discussant.**

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

11:15 END

**Symposium # 6 (Academy 1)**

**Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California:**

**Lessons from the Past for the Future**

*Chairs: Steven R. James, CSU Fullerton*

*Terry L. Jones, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo*

*Steven J. Schwartz, US Navy/San Nicolas Island, Point Mugu, CA*

1:00 **Why Large Game? Searching for Meaning behind Zooarchaeological Measures of Prey Abundance.**

*Brian F. Codding, Rebecca Bliege Bird, Douglas W. Bird (Stanford University), and Terry L. Jones (Cal Poly San Luis Obispo)*
1:15 The Protracted Holocene Extinction of the Flightless Sea Duck (Chendytes lawi).
Judy F. Porcasi, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, Terry Jones, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo,
Jon M. Erlandson, University of Oregon, Thomas A. Wake, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology,
and Rae Schwaderer, California Department of Parks and Recreation

1:30 The Prehistory of Sea Otters on the Central California Coast:
Epiphenomenal Conservation in the Face of Non-conservative Hunting.
Sarah Mellinger and Terry Jones, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo

1:45 What’s the Difference between a Sea Lion and a Deer?:
Using Comparative Population Dynamics to Test Prehistoric Over-Exploitation in the Archaeological Record.
Adrian R. Whitaker, UC Davis

2:00 (break)

2:15 Human Organization and Extraction of the Pacific Salmon Fishery in Northwest California.
Shannon Tushingham, UC Davis

2:30 Overexploitation on the “Island of the Blue Dolphins:”
Prehistoric Human Impacts on Marine Fauna in the Southern Channel Islands.
Steven R. James, CSU Fullerton

2:45 Analysis of Prehistoric Shell Remains Recovered during Test Excavations at CA-SNI-44.
Julie A. Franklin, CSU Fullerton

3:00 Ecological Ramifications of Historic Impacts on San Nicolas Island.
Steven J. Schwartz, US Navy/San Nicolas Island, Point Mugu, CA

3:15 Discussant.
L. Mark Raab, University of Missouri

3:30 END

Symposium # 7 (Academy 2)

Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management
On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands

Chairs: Greg Greenway, US Forest Service
Kirk Halford, BLM, Bishop Field Office

The Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service have managed cultural resources on public lands in California for 35 years. In recognition of this milestone, this symposium will include presentations on a variety of topics, including retrospective and historical summaries, current research, management issues, and current and future trends.

1:00 A Review of 35+ Years of Cultural Resource Management on the Modoc National Forest.
Gerry Gates, Modoc National Forest
1:15  The Public in Public Lands Archaeology: the US Forest Service’s Passport in Time Program.  
  Michael Dugas, Mendocino National Forest and Greg Greenway, US Forest Service

1:30  Of Turkeys, Timber Sales and Intelligent Design: Is Federal Archaeology More Than CRM?  
  Christopher O’Brien, Lassen National Forest

1:45  Results of the 2006 Field School: Excavations at A Pinyon Processing Site  
  and Pedestrian Survey of Palm Canyon.  
  Bill Sapp, San Bernardino National Forest

2:00  (break)

2:15  The California Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service,  
  Pacific Southwest Region’s Role in California Cultural and Heritage Tourism.  
  Danella George, United States Forest Service and Linda Lux, BLM

2:30  Integrated Data Management Solutions: The Forest Service Model.  
  Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest

2:45  A Reevaluation of the Bodie Hills Obsidian Source: New information on the  
  Spatial Extent and Chronological Use of the Source.  
  F. Kirk Halford, BLM, Bishop Field Office

3:00  Early Archaic Habitation of Adobe Valley, California.  
  William C. Kerwin, Gregory J. Haverstock, and F. Kirk Halford, BLM, Bishop Field Office

3:15  (break)

3:30  Digitizing Cultural Resource Data on the North Coast: Efforts at the Bureau of Land  
  Management’s Arcata Field Office and the Six Rivers National Forest.  
  Emily S. Jennings and C. David Johnson, BLM, Arcata Field Office

3:45  Revisiting Massacre Lake Cave.  
  Penni Borghi

4:00  Mining for Gold: The Imperial Project.  
  Carrie L. Simmons, BLM, El Centro FO and Bridget Nash-Chrabascz, Quechan Indian Tribe

4:15  Microblade technology at CA-TEH-710.  
  Jamie Moore, Lassen National Forest

4:30  Challenges and Opportunities of Heritage Tourism: an Example from the Desert.  
  Wanda Raschkow, BLM, Palm Springs

4:45  Federal Archaeological Collections and the Deaccession Issue:  
  Questionnaire Responses from U.S. Forest Service Heritage Resources Personnel.  
  Michael R. Hilton, Inyo National Forest
APRIL 18, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–5:00 PM

5:00  Home on the Range: Heritage Tourism on the Stanislaus National Forest.
      Stacy Lundgren, USDA - Forest Service

5:15  END

Symposium # 8 (Academy 3)

Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles

Chairs:  Sherri Gust, Cogstone
        Monica Strauss, EDAW

The early public cemeteries of Los Angeles, like others in urban areas, were unmarked and forgotten until uncovered by development. This symposium reveals the results of excavations, research and analysis at the two sequentially operated public cemeteries of early LA. Each project had unique challenges during excavation and problems identifying people due to lack of burial markers. Research in burial registers and historical sources provided important information about the cemetery populations and unique histories of the facilities. Analysis of artifacts demonstrated aspects of mass consumerism and unique ethnic and group affiliations. Finally, skeletal analysis provided otherwise unrecoverable information about health.

1:00  Unearthing City Cemetery: Archaeological Excavations at Los Angeles’ First City-Operated Burial Ground (1863-1890).
      Monica Strauss, EDAW

1:15  Reconstructing the Past with GIS Technology: Los Angeles’ City Cemetery.
      Jennifer Martinez, EDAW

1:30  Coffins, Caskets, Crypts, and Rough Boxes: Grave Choices at Los Angeles City Cemetery.
      John Dietler, EDAW

1:45  Mortuary Consumerism in 19th-Century Los Angeles.
      Candace Ehringer, EDAW

2:00  (break)

2:15  City Cemetery Burials.
      Charlane Gross, EDAW

2:30  Tales Told by Teeth: An Analysis of the Dentition from the LA City Cemetery.
      Anamay Melmed, EDAW

2:45  Digging Deep: Archival Research into the History of Los Angeles’ City Cemetery.
      Sara Dietler, EDAW

3:00  The Strange History of Los Angeles Cemetery: Second Public Cemetery of LA (1879 to 1922).
      Sherri Gust, Cogstone

3:15  (break)
APRIL 18, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 1:00–5:00 PM

3:30 Overview of Los Angeles Cemetery Excavation.  
Sherri Gust and Amy Glover, Cogstone

3:45 Coffin It Up: Historic Los Angeles Cemetery Coffin Hardware.  
Amy Glover, Cogstone

4:00 The Burial Registers Speak.  
Sherri Gust and Kelly Houck, Cogstone

4:15 The Disease and Unhealthy Living Conditions in Early Los Angeles:  
Paleopathology of the Historic Los Angeles Cemetery.  
Kelly Houck, Cogstone

Amy Glover and Sherri Gust, Cogstone

4:45 Discussant.  
Colleen Hamilton, EDAW

5:00 END

Symposium # 9 (Academy 4)

Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu
Chair: Ivan Strudwick, LSA

Southern California Edison (SCE) recently commissioned a cultural resource survey of the approximately 51-mile electrical distribution system on Santa Catalina Island. This symposium reviews the results of that survey and presents information on SCE’s presence on Catalina, including efforts to preserve resources such as a Catalina Pottery and Tile Company building now used by SCE, while maintaining the integrity of the utility system. Various perspectives on the cultural history of the island will be presented beginning with a landscape view of people and places. This symposium features discussions spanning the prehistoric-historic continuum, offers a glimpse into architectural history, and concludes with a look at the direction of future research on the island once known to the Gabrielino as Pimu (Pemu’nga).

1:00 Cultural Resources Management on Santa Catalina Island:  
Proactive Compliance Measures in Remote Locations.  
Adam Sriro, Southern California Edison

1:15 Santa Catalina Island: Lay of the Land.  
Ivan H. Strudwick, Joseph E. Baumann, and Daniel Ewers, LSA

1:30 A Brief Prehistory and History of Santa Catalina Island.  
Ivan H. Strudwick

1:45 The Development of Utility Distribution on Santa Catalina Island.  
Ivan H. Strudwick, LSA, and Adam Sriro, Southern California Edison
2:00 (break)

2:15 Catalina Tile Factory: The Last Remnants.
Judith Marvin, LSA

2:30 Results of a SCE Power Pole Survey across 51 Miles of Santa Catalina Island.
Ivan H. Strudwick, LSA

2:45 Catalina Island as a Cultural Landscape.
Roderic McLean, LSA

3:00 END

Symposium # 10 (Academy 5)

General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology
Chair: Liz Clevenger, The Presidio Trust

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

1:00 Archaeological Manifestations of Cyanide Reprocessing at the 19th Century Stonewall Mine, San Diego County.
Michael P. Sampson, California State Parks

1:15 Ceramic Assemblage from the Old Shasta County Hospital ca 1855-1900.
Vicki Philben and Eric Ritter, Shasta College

1:30 Scoping Chumash Pottery: a petrographic Analysis of Colonial-Era Assemblages from Island, Coastal and Inland Villages.
Catherine Bailey, UCLA

1:45 Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Cheney House site, University of California Berkeley Campus.
Kim Christensen, U. C. Berkeley

2:00 (break)

2:15 The Role of the Consumer in Creating Historic Faunal Assemblages:
The Curry Kitchen Faunal Remains, CA-MRP-747H, Yosemite Valley, California.
Joshua B. Peabody, URS Corporation
2:30  **Choris: Understanding a California Icon.**”
*Kathleen Clevenger, Presidio Archaeology Lab Stanford University*

2:45  **Hidden Histories: Preliminary Results of the Foothill-West Valley Archaeological Survey at the Gray Whale Ranch Site, Santa Cruz County.**
*Andrew Kindon, Samuel Connell, and Eric Fries, West Valley College Foothill College*

3:00  **Home on the Range: Consumerism and Identity at Annadel State Park (CA-SON-1577H).**
*Jessica Skye Merizan, U. C. Berkeley*

3:15  **Mantillas Buttons and Pastes: Consumer Behavior and Choice through the Analysis of Historic Jewelry and Clothing Adornment.**
*Kholood Abdo-Hintzman, Applied Earthworks*

3:30  **Research Design Charette and Beyond: Charting the Future of Archaeology at El Presidio de San Francisco.**
*Liz N. Clevenger, The Presidio Trust*

3:45  **END**

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**Symposium # 11 (Academy 5); 1:00 – 4:00 pm**

What did you say?: Understanding and Learning Cross Cultural Communication Skills.
*(Sponsored by the SCA Native American Program Committee)*

**Discussants:**
- Steven Haberfeld, Executive Director, Indian Dispute Resolution Services
- Cassandra Hensher, SCA Native American Programs Committee
- Joyce Burel, Senior Associate Mediator and Trainer with Indian Dispute Resolution Services
- Janet Eidsness, SCA Native American Programs Committee

Archaeologists and Indians may all be speaking English, but so often they just don’t understand each other. This session will offer reasons why these cross-cultural communications may fail, and teach skills to improve communications and prevent or minimize misunderstandings and disputes. The speakers will draw on decades of experience in negotiating, mediating, and facilitating with tribes and other multi-cultural and multi-ethnic groups.

4:00  **END**
Barrier Fence Effectiveness at a Traditional Mushroom (*Amanita lanai*)
Gathering Place in Yosemite Valley, California.
*R. Scott Jackson, Yosemite National Park Service*

Footprints to the Past: An Assessment of Trails in the Indio Hills Based on Findings from the Indio Trails Project.
*Rachael Nixon and Julianne Tones, Stantec*

Two Trees With a View.
*Diana T. Dyste Anzures, UCSB*

Clues Found in Personal Effects: Los Angeles’ City Cemetery.
*Candance Ehringer, Linda Kry, Sara Dietler, and Monica Strauss, EDAW*

Preliminary Investigations of a Rock Feature Complex, Mirror Point Site, East Searles Lake (CA-SBR-12134/H) in the Western Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California.
*Kish D. LaPierre, CSU, Bakersfield*

Preliminary Ongoing Analysis of CA-VEN-1691 (Unit 4), a Shell Midden Site at the Edge of the Oxnard Plain.
*Michelle Covello, Moorpark College and Colleen Delaney-Rivera, CSU-Channel Islands*

*Jeffrey S. Couch, Charles Stratton, and Nancy A. Desautels Wiley, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc*
Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California

Chair: John Johnson, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric data have much to contribute to our understanding of indigenous peoples who were living in California at the time of European contact and the archaeological record they have left us. Conversely, archaeological research at sites occupied during the Spanish and Mexican colonial periods provides information about aspects of life that are undocumented in written records or ethnographic accounts. It is clear that both approaches are complementary and together reconstruct a fuller picture of the past. The papers contributed to this session pertain to sites and/or native peoples of the Southern California region, especially those in Los Angeles County and neighboring areas.

8:00 Linguistic Evidence for Pre-European Contact between Chumashan and Uto-Aztecan Groups.
   Kathryn Klar, UC Berkeley

8:15 Subsistence, Food Preference, and Taste at Tashlipun: Dietary Change in the Chumash Interior.
   Julienne Bernard, UCLA

8:30 The Wall: Archaeological Perspectives on Boundaries.
   John Foster, Greenwood and Associates

8:45 Campo de Cahuenga: An Adobe Lost and Found.
   John Foster and Roberta S. Greenwood, Greenwood and Associates

9:00 (break)

9:15 Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park and the Chatsworth Archaeological District.
   Al Knight

9:30 Momonga and Other Native American Places in the Vicinity of Santa Susana Pass.
   John Johnson, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

9:45 Mission San Fernando and the Native Rancherías of the Mojave Desert Frontier in the Southern and Southwestern Antelope Valley.
   David Earle

10:00 Searching for Guaspet: A Mission Period Ranchería in West Los Angeles.
   Anne Stoll, Richard Ciolek-Torrello, and John G. Douglass, SRI

10:15 (break)

10:30 Expedientes, Padrones, Flaked Stone, and Cattle Bones: Ethnohistoric Research, Archaeological Data, and Future Directions for Mission Period Archaeology near the Ballona Lagoon.
   Benjamin Vargas, SRI
10:45  Evidence of a Spanish Colonial Shipwreck on Santa Catalina Island: Is This the San José, the Missing Ship of the Portolá Expedition of 1769? 
Marla Daily

11:00  Socio-political Implications Derived from the Military Report of a Planned Acjachemen Uprising against Mission San Juan Capistrano, A.D. 1778. 
Stephen O’Neil

11:15  Discussant. 
Thomas Blackburn

11:30  END

Symposium # 13 (Academy 2)

Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology
Chairs: Lynn Gamble, SDSU
       Stephen Rochester, SDSU

The papers in this symposium draw on multiple perspectives about the past to present a greater understanding of the indigenous societies in southern California. Oral traditions, archaeological data, ethnohistory, and ethnographic information are brought together to examine past social interactions, landscapes, and exchange networks.

8:00  Regional Network Analysis Situating Lost Valley in the Inter-Site Landscape. 
Victoria L. Kline, SDSU

8:15  Better Vision Through Glasses. 
George E. Kline and Victoria L. Kline, SDSU

8:30  Temporal Aspects and Intersite Variability Using Obsidian Hydration and Other Analyses Methods on Material from the Buckman Springs Site, San Diego County, CA. 
Stephen B. Rochester, SDSU

8:45  Cupule Rock Art as an Element of the Cultural Landscape. 
Susan M. Hector, Affiliates, Inc.

9:00  (break)

David Robinson, University of Central Lancashire and Fraser Sturt, University of Southampton

9:30  One Indian’s Research and Homage to the Old Ones. 
Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii, Laguna Band of Indians

9:45  California State Parks’ Archaeology at Torrey Pines State Reserve: Past, Present, and Future 
Marla Mealey, California State Parks
10:00 Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-Altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California. 
Scott Mattingly, SDSU, South Coastal Information Center and Lynn Gamble, SDSU

10:15 (break)

10:30 Shell Beads in San Diego County.
Chester King

10:45 Climate Change and Cultural Response: A Study of Fish Remains from Pitas Point (CA-VEN-27).
Diane Shalom, County of San Diego Cultural Resource Specialist

11:00 The Contact Period Rancherías of San Diego County: An Ethnohistoric Perspective.
Richard Carrico

11:15 Discussant.
Lynn Gamble, UCSD

11:30 END

Symposium # 14 (Academy 3)

Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time…
Chairs: Nathan Stevens
        Brian Codding

Chances are if you have anything interesting to say about California archaeology, you can say it in 2 minutes or less. In an effort to test this provocative hypothesis, we propose to limit presentations in this symposium to 2 slides and 2 minutes. Given the large quantities of data available and the multifaceted perspectives contemporary researchers adopt when examining California prehistory, we think this symposium will be an excellent opportunity to view a series of presentations in rapid succession. Participation will hopefully provide the base for further productive conversations.

10:00 Bead Manufacture as Boundary Markers: A Possible Late Period Example for the Central Coast.
Ethan Bertrando, Cuesta College

Kim Carpenter, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

10:04 Food and Fame: Examining the Social Role of Prehistoric Large Game Hunting.
Brian F. Codding, Stanford University

10:08 Early Holocene Site Density and Distribution in the NW Mojave Desert.
Jelmer Eerkens, UC Davis and Jeff Rosenthal, Jay King, and D. Craig Young, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

10:10 Bay Area Prehistory A Riddle Wrapped in a Mystery Inside an Enigma.
Richard Fitzgerald, CA Dept. Parks and Recreation
Alan Garfinkel, California Department of Transportation

10:14  Coastal vs. Interior: Where Do We Draw the Line?  
Kristina M. Gill, UCSB

Micah Hale, UC Davis

10:18  Why So Many Trans-Holocene Faunal Assemblages Show an Increase in Large Mammal Over Time.  
William R. Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

10:20  Externality.  
Terry L. Jones, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

Break

10:30  Migration Patterns in the Windmiller Culture: Analysis of Strontium Isotope Ratios from a Windmiller Population.  
Gina A. Jorgenson and Jelmer W. Eerkens, UC Davis

10:32  Serpentine Disk Beads: Temporally Discrete Late Period Indicators Along the North Coast of San Luis Obispo County.  
Terry L. Joslin, UCSB

10:34  Evidence for the Shift from Foraging to Collecting on Vandenberg Air Force Base.  
Clayton G. Lebow, Applied Earthworks, Inc.

10:36  Great Basin Archaic Foragers of the Central and Southern Sierra Nevada.  
Kelly R. McGuire, Kimberly Carpenter, and Jeffrey Rosenthal, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

10:38  On the Status of Research and Management in California Archaeology.  
Christopher Morgan, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

10:40  A Short n’ Sweet Synopsis of the Central Pomo Study.  
Michael Newland, Sonoma State University

10:42  10,000 Years and 500 Miles of Zooarchaeology in 2 Minutes.  
Judith F. Porcasi, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology

10:44  Late Holocene Adaptive Variability in Central California.  
Jeff Rosenthal, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
In 1769, just days before the discovery of San Francisco Bay, Spanish explorers of Portola expedition, were hosted by a large community of ancestral Ohlone Indians near Point Año Nuevo on the San Mateo County coast. They noted the presence of a large house big enough to hold the entire village of some 200 people and therefore called the place “Casa Grande.” Today, the valley containing the Casa Grande is part of Año Nuevo State Park. Recent archaeological surveys and test excavations have recorded numerous individual site locations within the small valley and provided dated assemblages that enhance our view of a contact-period village. Records from Missions Dolores, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz have noted that the region was controlled by a politically autonomous community identified as the Quiroste. State Parks has adopted the name of the community and applied it to the valley, and our findings have served to establish the place as a Cultural Preserve within the State Parks nomenclature. This effort has been enhanced by the interaction with members of the Ohlone Indian community who desire to partner with State Parks with the intent of restoring the ecology of the valley to its condition at the time of European contact, and bring back traditional dances and other events.

**Symposium # 15 (Academy 4)**

**Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park**

**Chair:** Mark Hylkema, California State Parks

In 1769, just days before the discovery of San Francisco Bay, Spanish explorers of Portola expedition, were hosted by a large community of ancestral Ohlone Indians near Point Año Nuevo on the San Mateo County coast. They noted the presence of a large house big enough to hold the entire village of some 200 people and therefore called the place “Casa Grande.” Today, the valley containing the Casa Grande is part of Año Nuevo State Park. Recent archaeological surveys and test excavations have recorded numerous individual site locations within the small valley and provided dated assemblages that enhance our view of a contact-period village. Records from Missions Dolores, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz have noted that the region was controlled by a politically autonomous community identified as the Quiroste. State Parks has adopted the name of the community and applied it to the valley, and our findings have served to establish the place as a Cultural Preserve within the State Parks nomenclature. This effort has been enhanced by the interaction with members of the Ohlone Indian community who desire to partner with State Parks with the intent of restoring the ecology of the valley to its condition at the time of European contact, and bring back traditional dances and other events.

**9:00**  
**Introduction to Quiroste Valley.**  
*Mark Hylkema, California State Parks*

**9:20**  
**Extended Surveys at Site SMA-113 and SMA-196.**  
*Rob Edwards, Cabrillo College*

**9:40**  
**Advanced Archaeological Investigations at CA-SMA-113.**  
*Rob Cuthrill, University of California, Berkeley*

**10:00**  
**Dietary Faunal Remains from SMA-113.**  
*Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Professor of Anthropology, University of California Santa Cruz  
Ben Curry, Department of Anthropology, University of California Santa Cruz*

**10:20**  
**The Ecological Role of Pre-Colonial Peoples in Central Coastal California: Observations on Ecosystem Management.**  
*Chuck Striplen, University of California, Berkeley*
APRIL 19, SATURDAY MORNING, 8:00–12:00 PM

10:40 The Designation of Quiroste Valley as a Cultural Preserve.
Scott Green, California State Parks

11:00 END

Panel Discussion (Academy 5); 9:00 – 12:00

Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects.
Chair: Marco Meniketti
Discussants: Jack Hunter, California Department of Transportation
Edward Von der Porten, Nautical Historian
Margaret Purser, Sonoma State University
Matt Russell, U.C. Berkeley
Jim Allen, William Self Associates
Georgia Fox, Cal State Chico

12:00 END

SCA Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting (Academy 6); 9:00 – 12:00

SCA Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting
Chair: Janet Eidsness
Join us to share and hear ideas for future collaborations between California Indians, professional Archaeologists, and the interested public.

12:00 END

Poster Session 2 – Conference Center Foyer, 10:00 – 12:00 pm

Contributed Poster Session 2

Plucking vs. Stripping Revisited: Experimental Mussel Harvesting Results from the Humboldt Coast.
Joanne Goodsell, UC Davis, Arran Bell, CSU Chico, Adrian R. Whitaker, UC Davis

Fremont Style Pottery Found in Southeastern California.
Melinda Button and Elena Nilsson, URS Corp.

The Distribution of Medicine Lake Highland Obsidian in Western Oregon.
Joanne M. Mack, University of Notre Dame

Migration Patterns in the Windmiller Culture:
Analysis of Strontium Isotope Rations from a Windmiller Population.
Gina A. Jorgenson and Jelmer W. Eerkens, UC Davis
Investigation of Point Type Chronology in Relation to Ethnographic Data Assembled by Llewellyn Loud.
Stephen Kadle, California State University Sacramento

The Recovery of a Native American Housepit at Mission Santa Clara, California.
Linda Hylkema, Archaeological Research Lab Santa Clara University

Managing Cultural Resources on the Mills College Campus.
Terri Belynda Woodfolk, Mills College

“Let’s Do Lunch”—Menu Selections as Determined from Shell Analysis at a Large Village Site on Isla Cedros, Baja California.
Joanne Gilby, Deborah Roman, Isabel Cordova, and Matthew Des Lauriers, CSUN

Symposia # 16 (Academy 1)

Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego

Chairs: Robert P. Case, Jones & Stokes
       Andrew R. Pigniolo, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

The Spindrift site (CA-SDI-39/SDM-W-1), the first scientifically recorded site in San Diego County, has helped to define the cultural and chronological frameworks for the region and increased our overall understanding of coastal evolution. Recent residential remodeling within the site zone has provided opportunities to reexamine the Spindrift Site and build upon its rich assemblage of information. This interdisciplinary session will synthesize research on the prehistoric environment, ethnohistory, and various archaeological investigations as well as provide an overview of the regulatory compliance and native American consultation process in order to better understand and manage these resources for the future.

1:00  Introduction.
Robert P. Case, Jones & Stokes and Andrew R. Pigniolo, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

1:15  The Spindrift Site: Piecing Together Complexity from Construction Salvage.
Andrew Pigniolo, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Phillip Hoog, San Diego Museum of Man and Garrett Knudsen, San Diego Museum of Man, University of Cambridge

1:45  Unintentional Consequences: How One Site Changed the Way We Look at Archaeology in an Urban Environment.
Myra Herrmann, Senior Planner, Development Services Department, City of San Diego

2:00  (break)

2:15  Stratigraphy at Spindrift and La Jolla Shores: A GIS Analysis.
Elizabeth Davidson, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
2:30 Historic and Modern Impacts to the Spindrift Site (SDI-39; SDM-W-1).
   Seth A. Rosenberg

2:45 Matkulahuy, the Ipai and Spindrift: The Place of the Caves in an Ethnohistoric Perspective.
   Richard L. Carrico, Recuerdos Research

3:00 One Little Indians’ View on the Spindrift Site and the Archaeological Management.
   Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii, Laguna Band of Indians

3:15 (break)

3:30 Dating at the Spindrift Site Relative to Other La Jolla Sites and the Adjacent San Diego Coastal Area.
   Theodore G. Cooley, Jones & Stokes

3:45 Of Mariners and Mortars: The Underwater Artifact Sites of La Jolla.
   Patricia M. Masters, UCSD

4:00 Local Versus Non-Local Beads: Socio-Economic Interactions at the Spindrift Site.
   Douglas La Rose and Sarah Farmer, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

4:15 Quality and Tool Form: Lithic Material to Tool Trajectories at the Spindrift Site.
   Andrew Pigniolo, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

4:30 Shells by the Shores: An Examination of Marine Invertebrates from the Spindrift Site in La Jolla.
   Natalie J. Brodie, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

   Robert P. Case, Jones & Stokes

5:00 Discussant.
   Courtney Coyle

5:15 Discussant.
   Lynn Gamble, UCSD

5:30 END

Symposium # 17 (Academy 2)

Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology
   Chair: Donna Gillette, UC Berkeley

1:00 Bones, Stones, and Cultural Markings: A Contextual Approach Through Testing Provided by the Bennyhoff Award.
   Donna Gillette, UC Berkeley
Nathan Stevens, U.C. Davis

1:30  A Brief Narrative Elucidating Modern Radiocarbon Dating Techniques, with Particular Emphasis on Sample Selection, Calibration, and Interpretation, as Well as the Compilation and Critique of Previously Acquired Dates, Accompanied by Diverse Cautionary Tales Gleaned from Decades in the Trenches and Several Mercifully Brief Anecdotes from the Monterey Bay Area, Some of Which May Seem Vaguely Familiar to the More Discerning Members of the Audience; or, Dating for Dummies.  
Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat Archaeological Consulting

1:45  Spacing Behavior: A Geospatial study of Shell Mounds in North San Francisco Bay.  
Brian Byrd, Far Western Anthropological Research Group and Anna Petersen, U.C. Davis

2:00  (break)

Melanie Beasley, CSU, Chico

2:30  Health Variation in Coastal and Inland Prehistoric Central California.  
Eric J. Bartelink, CSU, Chico and Cassady J. Yoder, Radford University

2:45  Paleodiet, Nutrition and Health in California.  
Victoria Stosel, UCLA

3:00  Differential Preservation between Freshwater Fishes and the Effects of pH on the Decomposition of Fish Vertebrae.  
John Hash, CSU, Bakersfield

3:15  (break)

3:30  Why are Sacramento Perch Remains So Abundant and Salmonid Remains So Rare in San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Sites (e.g. SJ0-3)?  
Kenneth W. Gobalet, CSU, Bakersfield

3:45  The Use of LA-ICP-MS to Compare Elemental Ratios in Prehistoric and Contemporary Otoliths.  
James Harwood, CSU, Bakersfield

4:00  Contributions to the Archaeology of Yosemite National Park: A View from CA-MRP-55/H in the Merced River Canyon.  
Elena Nilsson and Russell Bevill, URS Corporation

4:15  Identifying, Quantifying, and Monitoring Visitor Related Impacts to Archeological Sites at Yosemite National Park, California.  
Jessica L. Middleton, Yosemite National Park
April 19, Saturday Afternoon, 1:00–5:00 PM

4:30 The Pot that Broke: Current Strategies and Approaches in the Conservation and Stabilization of California Archaeological Materials.
Georgia Fox, Cal Sate Chico

4:45 Native American Fire Patterns in Yosemite Valley: Archaeology, Dendrochronology, Subsistence and Culture Change in the Sierra Nevada.
Linn Gassaway, Sequoia National Forest

4:45 END

Symposium # 18 (Academy 3)

Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies
Chairs: Karen Swope, California Department of Transportation
       Colleen Hamilton, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Exploration of archaeological deposits found in association with standing structures requires an integrated approach involving multiple disciplines including history, historical archaeology, architectural history, and landscape history. Recent investigations of multi-component cultural resources have demonstrated that a singular approach to archaeology and the built environment falls short of exploring the intricacies of such complex resources. Historians tend to disregard material evidence while archaeologists fail to fully integrate the principles of engineering and architecture, and neither grasp the subtle implications of landscape features. This symposium highlights case studies intent on integrating varied disciplines to better understand built environment resources of nineteenth and twentieth-century California.

1:00 Towards Better Collaboration in Determining the Significance of Multi-Component Historic-Era Sites: A Case Study from Placer County.
Julia E. Huddleson and Dana Supernowicz, California Department of Transportation

1:15 Architecture and Archaeology of the Tabers’ Corner Historic District, Capay Valley.
Kimberly Wooten and Gail St. John, California Department of Transportation

1:30 The Richards Ranch, An 1850s Multi-Component Site in the California Gold Country.
Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources, Ltd.

1:45 The Fausel House: Archaeological and Architectural Investigations of a German Brewing Family.
R. Scott Baxter and Rebecca Allen, Past Forward, Inc.

2:00 (break)

2:15 Fort Tejon: Guardian of the Frontier.
Victoria Harvey, CSU, Bakersfield and Sean Malis, Fort Tejon State Historic Park

2:30 Conservation of the Clark Adobe Ruin.
William Eckhardt, Jones & Stokes

2:45 The Covarrubias Adobe: A Landscape in Transition.
3:00 Discussant.  
Susan Stratton

3:15 Discussant.  
Amanda Blosser

3:30 END

Symposium # 19 (Academy 4)

Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century
Chair: Julia Bendímez Patterson (CENTRO INAH B.C.)

1:00 Archaeology Along an Imposed Boundary: Research in the Tijuana – San Diego Region.  
Oswaldo Cuadra, INAH B.C.

1:15 Initial Interpretations of the La Punta Site, Northern Baja California.  
Danilo A. Ballivián Drakíc, CENTRO INAH B.C.

1:30 Archaeological Studies of Cerro Pinto, Baja California.  
William Eckhardt, Jones and Stokes and Antonio Porcayo Michelini, CENTRO INAH-B.C.

1:45 Surficial Lithic Deposits as Evidence of Land-Use Patterns in the Region of Colonet, Baja California, Mexico.  
Carlos Figueroa Beltrán, Centro de Investigaciones Culturales-Museo Universidad Autonoma de Baja California

2:00 (break)

2:15 Ryholite Bifacial Preform Production at El Pulguero: A Prehistoric Quarry and Workshop Site in the Cape Region of Baja California.  
Harumi Fujita, CENTRO INAH B.C.

2:30 Indigenous Fishing practices in Ancient California.  
Andrea Guía Ramírez, Sección Arqueozoología-Paleontología CENTRO INAH-BC

2:45 Discovery of a New Funerary Practice in pre-Columbian Baja California.  
Fernando Oviedo García and Andrea Guía Ramírez, CENTRO INAH B.C.

3:00 Indigenous Warfare in Baja California, 1535-1840: Cultural Comparisons.  
W. Michael Mathes, El Colegio de Jalisco

3:15 Discussant.  
Eric Ritter, BLM

3:30 END
Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans’ Rural Highways in Central California

Chairs: Pat Mikkelsen, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
       Laura Leach-Palm, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Caltrans has provided Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA) dollars to undertake archaeological planning and research. Far Western and their subconsultants have documented their research and field work along rural roads in five Caltrans districts, covering much of central California. We will present a combined poster/presentation/discussion session of six major topics developed under TEA: (1) findings from pedestrian survey, including site density maps; (2) geoarchaeological sensitivity studies; (3) GIS ArcView program database, with working demonstrations on laptops; (4) Mission record-based ethnographic community distribution model; (5) ethnographic consultation; and (6) architectural history. We anticipate in-depth discussions on each topic.

2:00 Moderator.
   Margaret Buss, California Department of Transportation

2:30 TEA Cultural Resources Archaeological Survey.
   Laura Leach-Palm, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. and
   Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting

3:00 Ethnographic Communities of Spanish-Contact Central California.
   Randall Milliken, Consulting in the Past

3:30 TEA Database for Cultural Resource Management.
   Carie Montero, District 4 Environmental Division, Cultural Resources Studies Office and
   Jerome King, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

4:00 TEA Geoarchaeological Study—the Potential for Buried Archaeological Sites in Central California.
   Jeffrey Rosenthal and Jack Meyer, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

4:30 TEA Ethnographic Studies.
   Clinton Blount, Albion Environmental
   Shelly Davis-King, Davis-King and Associates
   Janet Eidsness, Heritage Resources Management

5:00 END
**Mini-Training: How to Prevent Looting and Vandalism of Sites and Enforce Archaeological Protection Laws (Sponsored by the SCA Native American Program Committee)**

**Chairs:** Martin McAllister  
Shannon Tushingham  
Cassandra Hensher  
Janet Eidsness

Do you know what to do if you see someone looting an archaeological site? Do you know who to call, and who is responsible for protecting sites from looting and vandalism? This mini-training session will answer those questions by presenting: 1) the nature of looting and how to identify it; 2) the laws that protect archaeological and cultural resources; 3) the role of law enforcement in protecting sites and how to establish partnerships with law enforcement. Martin McAllister will draw on more than 30 years experience doing archaeological law enforcement investigations, and others from across the state will present examples of their efforts to protect archaeological sites. [6 hours]

**Discussants:** Martin McAllister, Managing Partner, Archaeological Resource Investigations  
Shannon Tushingham, Elk Valley Rancheria, California  
Cassandra Hensher, SCA Native American Programs Committee  
Janet Eidsness, SCA Native American Programs Committee

6:00 END

**Contributed Poster Session 3 – Convention Center Foyer, 2:00–4:00 pm**

**Non-Destructive Analysis of Native American Human Remains:**  
*Sabrina Sholts, Susan Kuzminsky, and Phillip L. Walker, UCSB*

**Middle Holocene Flaked Stone Technology and Settlement Mobility Along the Cambria Coastline.**  
*Timothy R. Slowik and Terry L. Joslin, UCSB*

**Household Space and Settlement Patterns in the Western Great Basin:**  
A Study of Northern Paiute and Owens Valley Paiute Practices.  
*Linda Akyüz, ASM Affiliates/California State University, Fullerton*

**Obsidian Conveyance on the Central Coast and Inter-Tribal Exchange.**  
*Ethan Bertrando, Cuesta College*

**When a National Register District Falls Through the Cracks:**  
Rescuing the Lake Norconian Club Historical District.  
*Gini Austerman, LSA*
Updating the Andreas Canyon National Register District.
Sean Milanovich and Patricia Tuck, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indian

Pan ox su: The Archaeology of Deep Canyon.
Patricia Tuck, Archaeologist Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indian

CASSAP Meeting – (Vine); 12:00 – Indef.

California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) Meeting
Chairs: Beth and Cris Padon
Open to all participants and interested parties.
**Symposium # 22 (Academy 2)**

**Contributions to California Desert Archaeology**

Chair: Jill Gardner, Statistical Research, Inc.

9:00  **The Archaeology of Red Rock Canyon Rockshelter (CA-KER-147), Kern County, California.**  

9:15  **Black Mountain: Eastern Kern County’s Forgotten Archaeological Paradigm.**  
*Mark R. Faull, California State Parks – Retired*

9:30  **Calico Revisited: Artifacts or Geofacts?**  
*Chris Hardaker, Friends Of Calico (Early Man Site)*

9:45  **Calico: The Olduvai Gorge Connection.**  
*Patrick Dempsey*

10:00  **GIS Spatial Analysis of the Land Use and Occupancy Patterns of the Mountain Cahuilla During the Prehistoric and Post-Contact Periods.**  
*Stacie Wilson, Northern Arizona University*

10:15  (break)

10:30  **What the Lithics Found at the Soda Springs Rockshelter Can Reveal About the Former Inhabitants There.**  
*Denise Ruzicka, University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

10:45  **Nine Prehistoric Sites in Northern Los Angeles County.**  
*Beth Padon and Chris Padon, Discovery Works, Inc.*

11:00  **Another Look at the Prehistory of the Antelope Valley and Adjacent Areas.**  
*Mark M. Campbell, Campbell Anthropological Research*

11:15  **Boulder Springs (CA-KER-226): Looking Beyond the Rock Art at a Possible Solstice Alignment.**  
*Gale Grasse-Sprague, California State University, Bakersfield and Jack Sprague*

11:30  **Comparative Analysis of Indigenous Pottery Distribution in San Bernardino County.**  
*Gregory R. Burns and Barry J. Olson Jr., Cal Poly Pomona*

11:45  **END**
Recent Excavations at Tomato Springs

Chair: Gavin Archer, Stantec Inc.

Recent and extensive excavations at Tomato Springs have yielded data on 7,500 years of prehistoric landscape use in the southern Los Angeles Basin. The results of radiocarbon dating, faunal analysis, and lithic tool analysis inform our current understanding of chronology, subsistence, and settlement pattern in the area. Papers will address spatial analysis of formation processes, site structure, and specialized activity areas, subsistence strategies emphasizing the use of plants and small mammals, ethnographic associations and analogies, and chronology and macro-regional interaction.

9:00 Radiocarbon Dating at Tomato Springs.
Gavin Archer, Stantec

9:15 New Results from Spatial Analysis of Artifact Distributions from the Tomato Springs Landscape in Orange County, California.
Mark Deering, Stantec

9:30 A Birdseye View—Cultural and Natural Processes in Site Formation, Transformation, and Preservation.
David Hanna and Mark Deering, Stantec

9:45 Ethnographic Associations of Tomato Springs (Usrovana).
Stephen O’Neil

10:00 Small Game Procurement and Processing at Tomato Springs.
Matthew Wetherbee, Stantec

10:15 Discussant.
Gary Hurd

10:30 END
April 20, Sunday Morning, 8:00–11:30 AM

professional to know. This session presents voices from the City and County of San Diego and the City and County of Riverside, as well as representative tribal voices from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, addressing a variety of issues.

9:00  Archaeological Standards and Guidelines: Recent Developments in the CEQA Process at the County of San Diego.
Glenn Russell, Donna Beddow, Gail Wright, and Diane Shalom, County of San Diego

9:15  Digging Deeper Than the Can: Prying through the Local Government Process.
Erin Gettis, City of Riverside

9:30  The L-M-N-O-P’s: Things to Know About When Working with Local Governments.
Leslie J. Mouriquand, County of Riverside

9:45  The Nuts and Bolts of It All: Steps and Procedures for Evaluating Historical Resources Under CEQA in the City of San Diego.
Myra Hermann, City of San Diego

10:00  Tribes, Cultural Resources and the Consultation Process.
Pattie Tuck and Sean Milanovich, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

10:15  END

Symposium # 25 (Academy 5)

Contributions to California Island Archaeology
Chair:  Chris Jazwa, University of Rhode Island

9:00  Differentiating Chert Sources in the Santa Barbara Channel: Evidence of Local Tool Production and Island Exchange.
Chris Jazwa, University of Rhode Island and Jennifer Perry (Pomona College)

9:15  The Significance of Iron-Rich Objects at Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25), San Nicolas Island, California.
Rebekka G. Knierim, Johanna V. Marty, and René L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

9:30  Burned Land Snail Features from Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25), San Nicolas Island, California.
Melinda L. Salisbury and René L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

10:00  Excavation and Analysis of a Large Pit Feature from Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25) San Nicolas Island, California.
Jessica E. Anderson, Jennifer D. Coats, Sierra A. Goncharoff, Johanna V. Marty, William E. Kendig, and René Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University
10:15 Analysis of a Newly Discovered Dog Burial from San Nicolas Island, California.  
Barney G. Bartelle, Johanna V. Marty, Lisbet Husby-Gerry, William E. Kendig,  
Rebekka G. Knierem, and René L. Vellanoweth, Humboldt State University

Gary Jones, California State University, Fullerton

10:45 END

Symposium # 26 (Academy 5)

Contributions to Southern California Archaeology
Chair: Arleen Garcia-Herbst, ASM Affiliates, Inc.

9:00 From the Desert to the Sea, to All of Southern California:  
Some Thoughts on the Prehistory of The Los Angeles Basin.  
Mark Sutton, SRI

Arleen Garcia-Herbst, ASM Affiliates, Inc.

9:30 A Potential Late Period Chumash Dog Burial.  
Tina Fulton, SRI

9:45 An Analysis of Doughnut Stones from the Santa Barbara Channel Region.  
Elizabeth A. Sutton, UCSB

10:00 Archaeological Investigations at Site CA-SDI-10,611:  
A Functional and Temporal Analysis of Subterranean Pit Features in Northern San Diego County.  
Seth Rosenberg and Brad Comeau, Brian F. Smith and Associates

10:15 It’s Digital, Does it Mean it’s Science?:  
Are We Pushing the Limits of GPS in Mapping Archaeological Sites?  
A. George Toren

10:30 New and Old Approaches In Interpreting Burro Flats Rock Art (A Preliminary Analysis).  
John Romani, Gwen Romani, Michael McIntyre, Daniel Larson, Compass Rose Archaeological Inc.

10:45 Trace Element Analysis of Fused Shale: Implications for Revised Understanding of  
Obsidian Conveyance in Coastal Southern California  
Richard E. Hughes (Geochemical Research Laboratory) and Polly A. Peterson (Statistical Research, Inc.)

END 11:00 AM
Abdo-Hintzman, Kholood

**Mantillas Buttons and Pastes: Consumer Behavior and Choice through the Analysis of Historic Jewelry and Clothing Adornment.**

*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 3:15 PM*

Jewelry and adornment has been a part of the history since the earliest times. In the first attempts to organize society and create hierarchies, jewelry and adornment served as signs of rank and social status. As time went on there was a noticeable change in the value, meaning, and availability of jewelry and adornment. That can be witnessed in the increasing utilization of alternative materials; glass substituted for diamonds and jet and steel and iron replaced gold and silver. The material culture from the MGP site sheds light on consumer behavior and choice as a result of the industrial revolution.

Akyüz, Linda

**Household Space and Settlement Patterns in the Western Great Basin: A Study of Northern Paiute and Owens Valley Paiute Practices.**

*Poster Session 3, Contributed Poster Session 3, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM*

This study outlines patterns of settlement and use of household space in the Western Great Basin and examines how these phenomena reflect the subsistence patterns of the Great Basin’s hunter-gatherer societies. The similarities in settlement patterns and household space of the Northern Paiute and the Owens Valley Paiute will be evident as will the practice of adapting household space and settlement patterns to the environment and to the availability of materials.

Allen, Jim

**Discussant, Panel Discussion, Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects: A panel Discussion, Academy 5, Saturday, AM**

Allen, Mark

**Hunter-Gatherer Warfare: The Last Bastion of the Pacified Past?**

*Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday, 7:40 PM*

Over the past decade or so, a number of important analyses of prehistoric warfare have been published. Perhaps the most influential has been Lawrence Keeley’s *War before Civilization*, where he argued that the past has been largely pacified by archaeologists who ignored or downplayed evidence for warfare. Nearly all of the recent work on the archaeology of warfare has focused on agricultural societies such as chiefdoms and early states. Few scholars have synthesized ethnographic and archaeological evidence of conflict in the smallest scale human societies. This gap in the archaeology of warfare is problematic as it would seem that the most effective way to make progress on the issues of the origins of warfare and whether or not it is inherent in human nature or societies is to study the foraging past. Prehistoric and early historic Western North America promises to be an important region for consideration of this possible last bastion of the pacified past.

Anderson, Jessica E.
Jennifer D. Coats
Sierra A. Goncharoff
Johanna V. Marty
William E. Kendig
René Vellanoweth

**Excavation and Analysis of a Large Pit Feature from Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25) San Nicolas Island, California.**

*Symposium 25, Contributions to California Island Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 10:00 AM*

This paper presents a preliminary analysis of a pit excavated from a Native American village located on the north central plateau of San Nicolas Island. Radiocarbon dated to between AD 1380 and AD 1460, the pit contained fragmented and burned shell from many rocky intertidal species. Large pieces of burned sea mammal bone, chunks of charcoal, and fish
bone were also uncovered. Artifacts included whole and broken fishhooks, Olivella and steatite beads, as well as expedient stone tools. The pit was found in close proximity to other significant features including a single dog burial, two fox burials and smaller pit features.

**Apple, Rebecca**

*Introduction* Setting the Scene: Interpretive Planning and Implementation in Old Town Historic State Park.

*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 8:00 AM*

The goal of the interpretive program in Old Town Historic State Park is for each site, structure or group of structures to interpret a specific, distinct segment of time within the context of the larger interpretive period. The primary interpretive period at the park encompass the years 1822 to 1872, with a secondary period circa 1907 to present. This overarching framework guides investigations, as park archaeologists deal with the irreplaceable cultural resources that form the foundation of the park.

**Archer, Gavin**

Western Asada to T-Bone Steak: Old Town San Diego’s Jolly Boy Saloon.

*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 11:00 AM*

Archaeological investigations at the Aguilar-Serrano Adobe in Old Town San Diego included excavation of a trash deposit associated with the historic Jolly Boy Saloon. Opened for business in 1854, the saloon was one of San Diego’s earliest commercial food and beverage enterprises. Butchered cattle remains from the saloon deposit were processed according to Hispanic and Euroamerican butchering practices. Co-existence of these styles of meat preparation reflect the both the mid-19th century convergence of Spanish-Mexican and American culinary traditions and ongoing influence of Hispanic dietary customs well into the American period.

**Austerman, Gini**

When a National Register District Falls Through the Cracks: Rescuing the Lake Norconian Club Historical District.

*Poster Session 3, Contributed Poster Session 3, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM*

Locked and hidden behind security gates and razor wire is a once-majestic 1928 hot springs resort. In December, 1941 the Navy took control of the property, changing the resort into a hospital and rehabilitation center for the war-wounded. In 1962, a portion of the property became a state prison. Now owned by Federal and State agencies, this once vibrant retreat of the rich and famous is threatened by downsizing, abandonment and neglect. This poster chronicles the efforts of a small grassroots group of residents to rescue the National Register district from a perilous fate in the hands of agency owners.

**Bailey, Catherine**

Scoping Chumash Pottery: a petrographic Analysis of Colonial-Era Assemblages from Island, Coastal and Inland Villages.

*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 1:30 PM*

Unglazed, low-fired earthenware is found throughout the colonial Americas in missionary, military, and civilian settlements. Used daily by colonists and indigenous laborers in Spanish California, these ceramics are also found in Chumash villages along the central coast. In this paper I will show how petrographic sourcing of California mission, presidio, and Chumash village assemblages can reconstruct the movement of these locally produced earthenwares across the colonial landscape near Santa Barbara. This study refines previous analyses of site-specific acculturation to address the regional interaction and exchange networks supporting the first generation of families straddling colonial and indigenous economies.
Bartelink, Eric J.<br>Cassady J. Yoder<br><strong>Health Variation in Coastal and Inland Prehistoric Central California.</strong><br><em>Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 2:30 PM</em><br><br>This paper examines diet and health variation in mainland and coastal late Holocene central California. The human skeletal sample derives from three inland sites from interior Contra Costa County and three sites from the Tomales and Drake’s Bay area of the Marin County coast. Diet and health patterns are explored through the analysis of dental disease, bone infection, anemic response, and stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis. These indicators demonstrate regional differences in diet and health, and add new perspectives to previous osteological research conducted in the San Francisco Bay area and lower Sacramento Valley.

Bartelle, Barney G.<br>Johanna V. Marty<br>Lisbet Husby-Gerry<br>William E. Kendig<br>Rebekka G. Knierem<br>René L. Vellanoweth<br><strong>Analysis of a Newly Discovered Dog Burial from San Nicolas Island, California.</strong><br><em>Symposium 25, Contributions to California Island Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 10:15 AM</em><br><br>As the archaeology of San Nicolas Island becomes better understood it is apparent that the islanders had a special relationship with their dogs. To date more intentional dog burials have been found on San Nicolas Island than any of the other Channel Islands. In this presentation we report on a recently excavated dog from Tule Creek Village. By means of an osteometric analysis the dog is compared to other known North American samples. Our study suggests the dog was male, medium in size, between 12 and 18 months, had numerous bone pathologies, and may have been sacrificed at death.

Baxter, R. Scott<br>Rebecca Allen<br><strong>The Fausel House: Archaeological and Architectural Investigations of a German Brewing Family.</strong><br><em>Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 1:45 PM</em><br><br>The Fausel/Geibenhein family owned and occupied the same residence in Placerville for over 150 years, simultaneously operating an adjacent brewery. As one of the oldest, and most prominent residences in Placerville, the house has become a landmark. Last year the home’s new owners decided to move the structure, prompting an architectural evaluation of the structure, as well as mitigation of archaeological deposits related to both the residence and the brewery. The integrated analysis of the standing architecture and archaeological deposits provide insight into the life history of the buildings, its occupants, and day to day operations of the brewery.

Beasley, Melanie<br><strong>Dietary Analysis of the Ellis Landing Site (CA-CCo-295): Evidence from Stable Carbon and Nitrogen Isotope Analysis.</strong><br><em>Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 2:15 PM</em><br><br>This presentation addresses the dietary implications of stable isotope results from the Ellis Landing site, a late Holocene shellmound in the San Francisco Bay Area (ca. 3740 B.P. to 760 B.P.). The sample consists of 68 adult skeletons, which have been chronologically seriated through radiocarbon dating. The isotopic data will be used to explore temporal changes and sex differences in diet. This analysis will contribute to the body of knowledge concerning subsistence in prehistoric Central California coast populations.

Beltrán, Carlos Figueroa<br><strong>Surficial Lithic Deposits as Evidence of Land-Use Patterns in the Region of Colonet, Baja California, Mexico.</strong><br><em>Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 1:45 PM</em><br><br>El uso del territorio durante la época prehistórica en la región costera de Colonet, Baja California, puede definirse a partir de diferentes variables. Una de las más importantes es el complejo de artefactos líticos expuestos en superficie, que nos permite reconocer las relaciones funcionales entre los rasgos del territorio de apropiación de aquellas antiguas comunidades, con el instrumental lítico utilizado en sus prácticas culturales. Este planteamiento forma parte de los resultados de investigación del proyecto arqueológico “La arqueología costera como factor de desarrollo en las comunidades rurales del
corredor Colonet-San Quintín, Baja California, México” cuya temporada de prospección en superficie se realizó entre julio y diciembre del 2007.

Berg, John
Brian Byrd

**Rock Alignments at Red Pass in the Avawatz Mountains – Interpretive and Methodological Challenges.**

*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 9:15 AM*

This paper focuses on a series of rock alignment complexes near Red Pass in the Avawatz Mountains of southeastern Fort Irwin. We describe documentation methods (photogrammetric recording and ortho-rectification), rock alignment setting (on alluvial fans, stable since the late Pleistocene), formal characteristics, and construction techniques. Despite extensive survey, similar sites are lacking along the eastern side of the Avawatz Mountains and in the more-westerly Fort Irwin uplands; they do, however, have many parallels with rock alignments in the more northerly Panamint Valley. Drawing on comparative arid-region research, including along the Lower Colorado River, we offer tentative interpretations regarding their role in ancient socio-ideological systems.

Bernard, Julienne

**Subsistence, Food Preference, and Taste at Tashlipun: Dietary Change in the Chumash Interior.**

*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 8:15 AM*

Foodways at Tashlipun exhibit an impressive degree of continuity despite the social, political, and environmental changes wrought during the Mission period. However, a close examination of two interior Chumash assemblages suggests notable changes in food choice and habitat exploitation at the inter- and intra-site levels, even though foods remained “traditional” or “native” in kind. In this context, the everyday selection of native foods is not a null condition, but rather a choice, and it appears that traditional foods may have been used to satisfy changing preferences for certain types of food and food combinations that emerged during the Mission period.

Bertrando, Ethan

**Bead Manufacture as Boundary Markers: A Possible Late Period Example for the Central Coast.**

*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time…, Academy 3, Saturday, 10:00 AM*

Divergent socio-economic behavior reflecting political autonomy between cultures has long served as a basic premise in archaeological studies. Various proposed political boundaries separating the Chumash and Salinan or other relict tribal groups of San Luis Obispo County’s northwest coast are here put to the test by mapping locations where shell bead manufacture was present or absent in Late Period archaeological deposits. While only one piece to a much larger puzzle, the results are provocative and promise to contribute to a better understanding of behavioral and cultural boundaries in this part of California.

Blackburn, Thomas

**Discussant, Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 11:15 AM**

Blosser, Amanda

**Discussant, Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 3:15 PM**
Blount, Clinton
Shelly Davis-King
Janet Eidsness

TEA Ethnographic Studies.
Symposium 20, Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans’ Rural Highways in Central California, Academy 5, Saturday, 4:30 PM

The TEA ethnographic studies deal with Native American resources located within District 3 including ethnographic places recorded in the past or known to present-day Native Americans, plus information on recent history, contemporary organization, areas of interest, and consultation preferences of present-day Native American communities, groups, and individuals.

Borghi, Penni

Revisiting Massacre Lake Cave.
Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 3:45 PM

Many archaeologists are familiar with the well known Massacre Lake Cave, the first dry cave excavated in northwestern Nevada that yielded a number of well preserved artifacts. Following the analysis of the collection in 1942 by Robert Heizer little was heard about the collection or its whereabouts. Recently the collection was relocated and with it the history of how and why the collection was excavated and where the collection traveled afterwards was revealed. This paper will discuss the discovery of the cave, its artifacts, and its collectors, and future research opportunities.

Breschini, Gary S.
Trudy Haversat

A Brief Narrative Elucidating Modern Radiocarbon Dating Techniques, with Particular Emphasis on Sample Selection, Calibration, and Interpretation, as well as the Compilation and Critique of Previously Acquired Dates, Accompanied by Diverse Cautionary Tales Gleaned from Decades in the Trenches and Several Mercifully Brief Anecdotes from the Monterey Bay Area, Some of Which May Seem Vaguely Familiar to the More Discerning Members of the Audience; or, Dating for Dummies.
Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 1:30 PM

Radiocarbon dating has been used in archaeological research for over fifty years, but there are still numerous problems facing archaeologists. Some of the dates in existing databases are of questionable or unknown accuracy, while others should be discarded entirely. Many archaeologists may be unaware that some “dates” may need additional calibration not provided by the radiocarbon laboratory. We briefly examine problems associated with sample selection, calibration, and interpretation, along with some of the pitfalls we have encountered in the Monterey Bay area.

Brodie, Natalie J.

Shells by the Shores: An Examination of Marine Invertebrates from the Spindrift Site in La Jolla.
Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 4:30 PM

Marine invertebrate remains in archaeological contexts can be used to indicate environmental change and subsequent variations in prehistoric subsistence strategies. Recent excavations at the Spindrift Site in La Jolla have yielded substantial data for a close examination of various invertebrate species and other marine resources. Preliminary data has provided information regarding variations in species density and diversity, suggesting both environmental change and cultural adaptation. This data will be used to supplement our knowledge of the archaeology of the La Jolla area and our comprehensive view of prehistory in San Diego.

Bryson, Bob

A Five-Minute Introduction to the Symposium, Including a Very Brief History of the US Army’s Use of Fort Irwin.
Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 9:00 AM

Burel, Joyce

Discussant; Symposium 11, What did you say?: Understanding and learning cross cultural communication skills, Academy 6, Friday, PM
Burns, Gregory R.

**Comparative Analysis of Indigenous Pottery Distribution in San Bernardino County.**

*Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 11:30 AM*

We utilize GIS to compare distribution of 624 archaeological sites within San Bernardino County that contain indigenous pottery with total distribution of recorded prehistoric sites. Analysis includes topography, vegetation, geology, and reconstructed late prehistoric ethnic boundaries. We operate under the hypothesis that pottery distribution correlates most closely with availability of clay sources and presence of indigenous groups integrated with western Mojave pottery economy. Such data are instrumental for the development of models locating sites with pottery and locating potential clay quarries. Any broad scale consideration of late prehistoric settlement patterns in the Mojave and adjacent regions will benefit from this data.

Buss, Margaret

**Moderator; Symposium 20, Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans’ Rural Highways in Central California, Academy 5, Saturday, 2:00 PM**

Button, Melinda

**Fremont Style Pottery Found in Southeastern California.**

*Poster Session 2, Contributed Poster Session 2, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, AM*

Fremont pottery was recently found at one prehistoric site in Owens Valley and another prehistoric site in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. The pieces have been identified as one Ivie Creek Black-on-white pottery sherd and one small sherd resembling Snake Valley Gray pottery. Both types of pottery have known origins in Utah, but are a rare find in California. Their presence in this region indicates cross-cultural contact between prehistoric people of central and southwestern Utah and people residing on the western side of the Great Basin.

Byrd, Brian F.
D. Craig Young
Kelly McGuire

**Logistical Mobility, Pavement Quarries, and Gypsum Period Residential Stability of the Mojave Desert: A Case Study at Fort Irwin.**

*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 9:30 AM*

This paper examines competing perspectives on Gypsum Period settlement organization in the central Mojave Desert – a generalized, residentially mobile adaptive pattern versus a more residentially stable that included increased levels of logistical procurement emanating from larger, multi-family base camps. Focusing on the uplands of Fort Irwin, we examine multiple lines of evidence including the relative frequency of artifact types and lithic use patterns at residential sites, along with the scale and spatial structure of pavement quarry procurement events. We argue that Gypsum period occupation in the Fort Irwin uplands was largely represented by relatively sporadic and ephemeral exploitation patterns indicative of logistical forays.

Byrd, Brian
Anna Petersen

**Spacing Behavior: A Geospatial Study of Shell Mounds in North San Francisco Bay.**

*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 1:45 PM*

Shell mounds constituted an important facet of the prehistoric landscape and were prominent Late Holocene archaeological sites in the San Francisco Bay area. Although few remained today, more than 400 shell mounds were recorded in the Bay area by Nells Nelson in the early 1900s. This paper presents preliminary results from a GIS-based geospatial study of landscape use in the North Bay area where the majority of mounded features are concentrated. The results provide insight into the how Late Holocene populations organized themselves in relationship to each other and key attributes of the natural setting.

Campbell, Mark M.

**Another Look at the Prehistory of the Antelope Valley and Adjacent Areas.**

*Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 11:00 AM*

This presentation is based on a synthesize of archaeological and linguistic data from the region and limited paleoclimatic information. It argues for an early population in the region? As this population became better adapted to their arid environment they increased in size and complexity. They expanded outward from their desert homeland. Relevancy to the Numic Spread and Shoshonean (Talic)Wedge will be addressed.
Carpenter, Kim

**Men's Foraging Strategies and the Benefits of Adaptive Flexibility.**

*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:02 AM*

This paper examines variability in men's foraging behavior by looking at 137,000 bones from 115 archaeological component areas in the Owens Valley. A comparison of riverine versus lacustrine assemblages suggests that in the Late Archaic a variety of strategies were employed by men who were presumably members of a single culture group. The data suggest that the Numic adaptive stance was somewhat more flexible than previously thought and it is argued that such flexibility may have aided the Numic adaptive advantage.

Carrico, Richard L.

**Matkulahuy, the Ipai and Spindrift: The Place of the Caves in an Ethnohistoric Perspective.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site's Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 2:45 PM*

The Spindrift Site in La Jolla, California is one large element of a much larger prehistoric and historic settlement system. This paper will present the area known to the Ipai and Tipai as Matkulahuy (Land or place of the caves) in an ethnohistoric context. While the site complex is clearly multi-component, the focus of this study is on the people and culture of the last 2,000 years. Through the use of contact period material culture items, Spanish period records, and ethnographic accounts, the settlement at Matkulahuy should be seen as an important place in the history and minds of the Ipai and Tipai.

Carrico, Richard L.

**Tizon Brown Ware and the Indian Presence in the Pueblo of San Diego (Old Town).**

*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 11:30 AM*

The Indian presence in the Pueblo de San Diego from 1830-1850 and in the American era 1850-1880 was substantial and important. Male and female Kumeyaay as well as Bajenos served as the primary labor force in the kitchens, fields, and shops. This paper will look at the acculturative side of material culture as represented by Tizon Brown Ware and at the Indian people themselves as shown in historic sources including diaries, census data, and contemporary accounts. One conclusion is that Department of Parks and Recreation, the stewards of Old Town San Diego should better recognize the Indian presence in the State Park.

Carrico, Richard

**The Contact Period Rancherías of San Diego County: An Ethnohistoric Perspective.**

*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 11:00 AM*

At the time of Spanish contact in 1769, more than eighty five large settlements or rancherías existed in what is now San Diego County. This paper will focus on the Ipai/Tipai, and to a lesser extent the Luiseño, settlements and will place them in a cultural and historical context. Through the use of contact period material culture items, Spanish and American period records, and ethnographic accounts, a better understanding of the location, clan affinities, history, and settlement system of the Late Prehistoric-Contact Period can be achieved.

Case, Robert P.

**Vertebrate Faunal Analysis at Spindrift (CA-SDI-39/SDM-W-1): Intrasisite Distribution Patterns and Intersite Comparisons.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 4:45 PM*

Prehistoric diet and methods of procuring animal resources are topics of great interest in the study of human adaptation to coastal environments. This paper presents the results of a study conducted as part of a mitigation monitoring program for a single house lot on the southern edge of the Spindrift site. These results are then compared to the vertebrate faunal analyses performed for other projects within the Spindrift site zone to create a more comprehensive picture of diet and procurement methods. Lastly, this composite picture is compared to the vertebrate faunal assemblage recovered from the Ballast Point site (CA-SDI-48).

Case, Robert P.

**Introduction.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 1:00 PM*

The Spindrift site (CA-SDI-39/SDM-W-1), the first scientifically recorded site in San Diego County, has helped to define the cultural and chronological frameworks for the region and increased our overall understanding of coastal
evolution. Recent residential remodeling within the site zone has provided opportunities to reexamine the Spindrift Site and build upon its rich assemblage of information. This interdisciplinary session will synthesize research on the prehistoric environment, ethnohistory, and various archaeological investigations as well as provide an overview of the regulatory compliance and Native American consultation process in order to better understand and manage these resources for the future.

Christensen, Kim

**Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Cheney House Site, University of California Berkeley Campus.**

*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 1:45 PM*

The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the recent excavations at the nineteenth and twentieth-century May and Warren Cheney House, located on the University of California Berkeley campus. Initially a private home, the property was acquired by the University in the 1930s, and has since been used for student housing and administrative office space. The planned southeast campus development plan threatens the site’s future and as such, excavations have been carried out in partnership with students, faculty, and administration of the University in order to document the property.

Clevenger, Kathleen

**Choris: Understanding a California Icon.**

*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 2:30 PM*

This paper will examine the persona and processes behind the iconic artwork of 19th century travel artist Louis Choris. Focus will be on approaching Choris’ travel art as a source of both empirical and aesthetic information and on the problem of material culture in art historical work – how do we glean empirical knowledge from an art object? This paper will discuss how this dual nature of the artwork problematizes current scholastic attempts to use it in archaeological and anthropological analyses of Bay Area history and will suggest the necessity of interdisciplinary perspectives in studying the works of this important artist.

Clevenger, Liz N.

**Research Design Charette and Beyond: Charting the Future of Archaeology at El Presidio de San Francisco.**

*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 3:30 PM*

El Presidio de San Francisco provides a challenging resource management case: the site is a premier example of Spanish colonial settlement and part of a National Historic Landmark District but lies in the heart of the Presidio’s Main Post, which is slated for major redevelopment. Presidio Trust Archaeologists organized a research design charette with colleagues from academia, land management and resource management to discuss theoretical and methodological underpinnings for our research and preservation program as well as strategies for increasing public involvement. A series of collaborative research and resource management projects that respond to the Trust’s unique resource management issues have arisen from this initial exercise.

Codding, Brian F.

**Food and Fame: Examining the Social Role of Prehistoric Large Game Hunting.**

*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time…, Academy 3, Saturday, 10:04 AM*

Recently, California archaeologists have suggested two alternative interpretations of zooarchaeological measures of prey abundance. One suggests that human foragers pursue larger prey when it is abundant for subsistence purposes; the other suggests that humans pursue larger prey regardless of its abundance for prestige garnering purposes. This paper proposes a way in which future research may be able to discriminate between these two hypotheses in order to gain a more adequate understanding of the social role of prehistoric large game hunting.

Codding, Brian F.
Rebecca Bliege Bird
Douglas W. Bird
Terry L. Jones

**Why Large Game? Searching for Meaning behind Zooarchaeological Measures of Prey Abundance.**

*Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 1:00 PM*

Studies of prehistoric human-prey interactions often focus on larger game. This stems from the assumption that return rates scale with prey size and thus, larger prey should be a preferred target of human foraging. This thinking leads to the prediction that the representation of large prey in archaeological sites should decrease over time as a result of human exploitation. However, recent data from trans-Holocene assemblages across California has shown the opposite pattern. Using both ethnographic and archaeological data, this paper examines the meaning behind this pattern and challenges the prediction that larger prey is particularly susceptible to anthropogenic resource depression.
Cooley, Theodore G.  
**Dating at the Spindrift Site Relative to Other La Jolla Sites and the Adjacent San Diego Coastal Area.**  
*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 3:30 PM*

The Spindrift Site and other coastal sites in the La Jolla Bay area provide a varied set of radiocarbon dates for coastal occupation of the San Diego region. They include dates from the early, middle, and late Archaic Period, as well as others indicative of Late Prehistoric and ethnohistoric occupations. The temporal variety of these dates provides chronological evidence for study of both intra-site settlement patterns and changes in regional settlement and occupation. The chronological data from the La Jolla Bay area make possible a clearer picture of change in prehistoric occupation intensity and focus through time for the region.

Couch, Jeffrey S.  
Charles Stratton  
Nancy A. Desautels  
**State of the Artifact: 360° Curational Photo Modeling of the Keystone Cogged Stone Cache.**  
*Poster Session 1, Contributed Poster Session 1, Convention Center Foyer, Friday, PM*

The Keystone Cogged Stone Cache recovered from CA-ORA-83, Orange County, California constitutes the largest intact cogged stone cache ever recovered. The cogged stones recovered from this cache along with other cogged stones from the site are subject to repatriation by the Native American community. In order to preserve a detailed visual record of these artifacts, SRS, Inc. has developed a unique photographic curation methodology utilizing specialized hardware and software. This presentation explains these techniques and tools in hopes to expand their usage in the face of increasing rates of artifact repatriation.

Covello, Michelle  
Colleen Delaney-Rivera  
**Preliminary Ongoing Analysis of CA-VEN-1691 (Unit 4), a Shell Midden Site at the Edge of the Oxnard Plain.**  
*Poster Session 1, Contributed Poster Session 1, Convention Center Foyer, Friday, PM*

This poster details the ongoing preliminary analysis of materials recovered from CA-VEN-1691, a shell midden site located on an alluvial fan adjacent to the Oxnard Plain inland from Mugu Lagoon. Excavated by faculty and students from Moorpark College and CSU-Channel Islands, artifacts and radiocarbon dating of shell samples suggest that VEN-1691 was a habitation site in use dating back to the Middle Period (600BC-1000AD).

Coyle, Courtney  
**Discussant, Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 5:00 PM**

Cuadra, Oswaldo  
**Archaeology Along an Imposed Boundary: Research in the Tijuana – San Diego Region.**  
*Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 1:00 PM*

El presente trabajo se enfoca en la problemática actual de los sitios arqueológicos ubicados en las inmediaciones de la ciudad de Tijuana; a partir del análisis de una serie de situaciones y reflexiones sobre las dinámicas socioculturales que enfrentan estos sitios patrimoniales. De igual forma, se aborda lo relacionado con la problemática social y la espacial ya que se encuentran en una de las fronteras más polémicas del mundo contemporáneo. Además de que, el quehacer arqueológico y las temáticas de investigaciones de este patrimonio cultural es compartido con el país vecino del norte enfrentándose a un pasado en equidad cultural.

Cuthrell, Rob Q.  
K. Elizabeth Soluri  
**Advancing Microbotanical Research in California.**  
*Symposium 5, Academy 6, Seeds, Nuts, and Berries: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Investigations in California, Friday, 10:00 AM*

In this paper, we explore the emerging use of microbotanical remains in California paleoethnobotany, specifically how these data can be incorporated with macrobotanical data to develop more robust interpretations. We discuss potential
contributions of microbotanical data, possible difficulties in carrying out microbotanical research, procedures for developing a microbotanical reference collection, starch and phytolith extraction methods, and the interpretation of microbotanical data using several California case studies.

Cuthrill, Rob

**Advanced Archaeological Investigations at CA-SMA-113.**

*Symposium 15, Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park, Academy 4, Saturday, 9:40 AM*

Excavations conducted in summer 2007 at CA-SMA-113 sought to explore the extent and integrity of cultural deposition, refine the site's chronology, and assess its potential value as the focus of an ethno-ecological research methodology. This approach includes intensive sampling for microbotanicals such as phytoliths, starch grains, and pollen in addition to the more common types of archaeological soil sampling. Preliminary excavations revealed an internally differentiated midden deposit containing relatively rich and well-preserved cultural features, making this a good opportunity to employ a high-resolution approach to sampling. In the following discussion, I will review our excavation methodology, the results of our fieldwork, and initial findings from laboratory analysis.

Daily, Marla

**Evidence of a Spanish Colonial Shipwreck on Santa Catalina Island: Is This the San José, the Missing Ship of the Portolá Expedition of 1769?**

*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 10:45 AM*

In 1877, Paul Schumacher excavated burial sites at the Isthmus on Santa Catalina Island where he unearthed copious quantities of Spanish Colonial artifacts made of iron, bronze and brass. Some of the items had been readapted and decorated by the native Santa Catalina Islanders. The presence of such a large and concentrated number of Spanish Colonial items suggests that people living at the Isthmus may have had access to a nearby shipwreck. The most prominent unaccounted-for vessel of the 18th century is that of the San Jose, a packet-boat destined to resupply Portola's land expedition to Alta California in 1769.

Davidson, Elizabeth

**Stratigraphy at Spindrift and La Jolla Shores: A GIS Analysis.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 2:15 PM*

Modeling the distribution of intact archaeological deposits at the Spindrift Site and the La Jolla Shores Site is critical for planning and impact avoidance in this urban environment. Map data was digitized and compiled from historic and modern archaeological and geotechnical studies into a GIS database using ArcGIS. The research resulted in the creation of a GIS database which provides detailed spatial information regarding the site extent, depth and the location of intact archaeological deposits and stratigraphy. The GIS database provides detailed spatial information in order to manage impacts to these sites for planning and future management.

Day, Donna

**Integrated Data Management Solutions: The Forest Service Model.**

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 2:30 PM*

With over 50 thousand archaeological and historic sites documented on Forest Service administered lands in California, over 330 thousand nationwide, the Forest Service needed an efficient system of cultural resource information management. This system needed to provide useful tools for collection and analysis of cultural resource information at the local field level, provide standardized, consistent upward reporting, streamline compliance, allow electronic data transfer to SHPOs, and facilitate emergency response. The Forest Service system allows for electronic data collection to begin in the field and then be directly uploaded by employees, volunteers and contractors. This paper will present the system and demonstrate a variety of products available to the users.

Deering, Mark

**New Results from Spatial Analysis of Artifact Distributions from The Tomato Springs Landscape in Orange County, California.**

*Symposium 23, Recent Excavations at Tomato Springs, Academy 3, Sunday, 9:15 AM*

Using Spatial Analysis and Decision Assistance software (SADA) and ESRI ArcGIS, we have mapped distributions of various artifact types and materials from two major sites in the Tomato Springs landscape. Statistics were compiled from data recovery at these sites and mapped using ordinary Kriging and Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) as an interpolation methods. Interesting results were obtained showing possible activity areas at the sites. New data is provided for additional areas excavated as part of the main Tomato Springs site.
Dempsey, Patrick

**Calico: The Olduvai Gorge Connection.**

*Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 9:45 AM*

Recently, I stumbled upon a 1938 paper describing an experiment designed to help archaeologists distinguish lightning spalls from primitive stone tools. 6 rocks were collected from the Calico hills and taken to the high tension lab at Caltech where 2 spalls were successfully knocked off one rock. 5 specimens of the then future Manix Lake industry were photographically compared to suspected lightning spalls. 25 years later Leakey placed pit I of the current Calico site in the exact same section of the previous lighting spall site. Could the world famous Oldowan stone tools be crocodilian gastroliths rather than stone tools?

Des Lauriers, Matthew

**Introduction.**

*Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday, 5:45 PM*

Dietler, Sara.

**Digging Deep: Archival Research into the History of Los Angeles’ City Cemetery.**

*Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 2:45 PM*

Without headstones or markers associated with the burials recovered during the City Cemetery excavations, identification of individuals solely through the archaeological investigation was nearly impossible. Historic research was conducted at city archives, libraries, museums and even other cemeteries. Beginning with the discovery of the original burial journal, historic cemetery maps, and burial plot records, the archival research has contributed to a better understanding of the archaeological evidence and also provides a contextual framework in which to place City Cemetery. The remarkable clues discovered have enabled the stories of Los Angeles’ long forgotten pioneers to be told.

Dietler, John

**Coffins, Caskets, Crypts, and Rough Boxes: Grave Choices at Los Angeles City Cemetery.**

*Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 1:30 PM*

When laying to rest loved ones, nineteenth-century Los Angelinos chose from a wide variety of grave markers, burial containers, and grave liners. City Cemetery contained headstones, monuments, grave enclosures, mausoleums, and at least seven casket/coffin varieties. Yet, the subsurface architecture was remarkably uniform. While grave arches, crypts, and wooden rough boxes were used elsewhere to prevent grave collapse, City Cemetery graves were dominated by the latter. Data from 49 contemporary cemeteries indicate that contrary to expectations, rough box use was favored in the western U.S. by rural and urban, affluent and impoverished, and white and non-white populations.

Dolan, Christy

**What a Little Cobble, Mud, and Straw Can Tell Us: Adobe Remains at the Serrano-Aguilar Adobe in Old Town, San Diego.**

*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 10:15 AM*

EDAW, Inc. recently conducted archaeological investigations for improvements to the Jolly Boy Restaurant in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. Cobble stone foundations were encountered in several locations during excavation for the project. These foundations appear to belong to the Serrano-Aguilar adobe which later operated as the “Jolly Boy” saloon. This presentation will show how the remnant foundations have contributed to our understanding of the orientation, construction, and spatial organization of one of the oldest buildings in San Diego.

Douglass, John G.

**The T-6 Field School: A Partnership with CSUSB, SBNF, and SRI.**

*Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 11:00 AM*

SRI conducted an archaeological field school in partnership with the Department of Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, and San Bernardino National Forest during the summers of 2005 and 2006 at the T-6 crossing of Deep Creek, near the community of Lake Arrowhead, in the SBNF. This unique partnership between private contractors, a local university, and the Forest provided an opportunity for teaching college students archaeological
field methods, including survey, testing, and data recovery work, as well as resolving a Section 106 foreclosure situation on the Forest. This paper outlines the methods and results of these two seasons of fieldwork.

**Drakíc, Danilo A. Ballivián**

*Initial Interpretations of the La Punta Site, Northern Baja California.*

*Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 1:15 PM*

Con base en los hallazgos arqueológicos del sitio La Punta, trataremos de reconstruir parte del pasado cultural del sitio. Dentro de su distribución pudimos definir varias áreas de actividad de acuerdo a las distintas poblaciones que habitaron estos suelos y los entierros encontrados nos dan evidencias para la consagración del sitio como un espacio sagrado.

**Dugas, Michael**

*The Public in Public Lands: The US Forest Service’s Passport in Time Program.*

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 1:15 PM*

The US Forest Service’s Passport in Time (PIT) program started out rather modestly in California in 1991. For the last 18 years, the Pacific Southwest Region (California) has sponsored 271 projects where more than 4500 volunteers have contributed over 213,000 hours to the agency’s historic preservation projects. Passport in Time involves partnerships with tribes, academic institutions, private companies, and public volunteers. The PIT program is discussed and some recent contributions to the study of archaeological resources on the Mendocino National Forest are highlighted.

**Dyste Anzures, Diana T.**

*Two Trees With a View.*

*Poster Session 1, Contributed Poster Session 1, Convention Center Foyer, Friday, PM*

AnzuresTwo Trees With a View (CA-MNT-801) is a large open-air midden site located within the coastal interior of Monterey, California. Nine radiocarbon dates from surface and subsurface locations determine site occupation to span the Middle-Late Transition Period (AD 1000-AD 1300) and Late Period (AD 1300 – 1760). Midden processing of a 1.5 x .5 x 1.32 meter unit reveals changes in dietary patterns during the Middle-Late Transition Period and Late Period. Data gathered from the 2005 excavation are presented in poster-board format as a culminating experience for three scholars who participated in the 2007 UCSB Summer Research Mentorship Program.

**Earle, David**

*Mission San Fernando and the Native Rancherías of the Mojave Desert Frontier in the Southern and Southwestern Antelope Valley.*

*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 9:45 AM*

This presentation discusses the interesting ethnohistorical record associated with the recruitment of native people from the southern edge of the Antelope Valley and adjacent mountains to Mission San Fernando, and the archaeological sites believed to be associated with their contact-era rancherías. These include Kwits’aong, Tsivung, Maviayek, and others. The contribution of ethnohistorical and ethnographic sources to locating and assessing these native rancheria sites archaeologically is discussed. Several issues related to the reconstruction of elements of desert margin rancheria social organization using both archaeological and ethnohistorical data are also considered.

**Eckhardt, Willam**

*Conservation of the Clark Adobe Ruin.*

*Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 2:30 PM*

Ongoing investigations at the Clark Adobe ruin, located in Tervilliger Valley, Riverside County, California, are focused on planning for future public interpretation at the site. The study incorporates multidisciplinary research tools including an examination of archival materials, an historical landscape study, inspection of numerous historical photographs, preparation of an archaeological record, and structural stabilization of the ruin. Among plans considered for the future are protection of the ruin beneath an open-air ramada simulating the footprint of the original building, and incorporating a wood-shingle roof similar to the original. An outline of variables under consideration is presented.
Eckhardt, William
Antonio Porcayo Michelini
Archaeological Studies of Cerro Pinto, Baja California.
Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 1:30 PM
El gran sitio arqueológico de Cerro Pinto ha ido revelando durante varias temporadas de campo la complejidad de los antiguos campamentos indígenas que en otras condiciones climáticas fueron establecidos ahí. Grandes concentraciones de desechos de talla, círculos para dormir, y otros componentes, así como las zonas de extracción de materia prima, el agata, que fue en última instancia lo que los llevó ahí, nos hablan de un sitio muy importante para el Holoceno temprano y medio. En la ponencia se presentarán todos los componentes del sitio registrados hasta el momento y se contextualizará con los sitios arqueológicos registrados a ambos lados de la frontera de Estados Unidos y México.

Edwards, Rob
Extended Surveys at Site SMA-113 and SMA-196.
Symposium 15, Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park, Academy 4, Saturday, 9:20 AM
In an effort to assess and evaluate the nature of two archaeological sites located within Quiroste Valley at Año Nuevo State Parks, the CCATP was contracted by State Parks to conduct extended surveys at two sites within the valley. The first site, SMA-113, produced artifacts and radiocarbon dates that identify the place as a Late Period occupation site, which helps to place the chronology within the range of the potential location for the Casa Grande village described by Portola in 1769. The second site, SMA-196, turned out to be of significantly greater antiquity. This presentation will illustrate the field methods and goals of the CCATP at Cabrillo College and highlight our contribution to State Parks which has the groundwork for the subsequent research efforts that have transpired since the initial extended surveys and are further described in this symposium.

Eerkens, Jelmer
Jeff Rosenthal
Jay King
D. Craig Young
Early Holocene Site Density and Distribution in the NW Mojave Desert.
Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:08 AM
Early Holocene site densities are low, which is often taken to indicate low population densities. This interpretation is problematical, given that these sites are often less visible archaeologically and are more likely to be eroded and/or buried. The archaeological record of the Coso Basin in the northwest Mojave Desert provides the unique opportunity to examine this issue. We show that previous studies have underrepresented Early Holocene landforms in regional survey and excavation. Accounting for landform, geomorphic, and temporal biases, we show that Early Holocene sites occur at similar, and in some cases higher, densities as their later counterparts. These findings have implications for how we think of Early Holocene hunter-gatherers in the Mojave Desert, and likely elsewhere.

Ehringer, Candace
Mortuary Consumerism in 19th-Century Los Angeles.
Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 1:45 PM
The rise of mass-produced caskets and decorative hardware in the mid-19th-century United States coincided with advances in transportation that facilitated shipping these goods from East to West. Western urbanites were supplied with greater selection as local coffin makers and undertakers embraced the easier practice of importing burial containers and trimmings, providing showrooms and acting as full-service “funeral directors” instead. The assemblage at City Cemetery is analyzed through a comparison with contemporaneous trade catalogues and cemeteries across the US to determine the effect of the increased availability and greater affordability of mass-produced goods on consumer choices in 19th-century Los Angeles.

Ehringer, Candace
Linda Kry
Sara Dietler
Monica Strauss
Clues Found in Personal Effects: Los Angeles’ City Cemetery.
Poster Session 1, Contributed Poster Session 1, Convention Center Foyer, Friday, PM
Recent archaeological excavation at Los Angeles’ City Cemetery resulted in the discovery of 173 burial features, many containing personal effects including clothing, jewelry, memorabilia and medical items. When preservation of skeletal remains is poor, personal effects found in cemetery contexts often provide secondary lines of evidence helpful in
determining the age, sex, and socioeconomic status of the deceased. This poster explores how clues taken from personal effects can either help or hinder in this process.

Eidsness, Janet

*Discussant, Symposium 21, Mini-Training: How to prevent looting and vandalism of sites and enforce archaeological protection laws (sponsored by the Native American Program Committee)*. Academy 6, Saturday, 1:00-6:00 PM

Eidsness, Janet

*Open Meeting, SCA Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting: Join us to share and hear ideas for future collaborations between California Indians, professional Archaeologists, and the interested public*.

Fagan, Brian

**The Great Warming: The Medieval Climate Anomaly from a Global Perspective.**

*Public Lecture, Academy 1, Thursday, 4:30-4:45 PM*

California archaeologists were among the first to discuss the impact of the medieval Climatic Anomaly on ancient societies. This presentation examines the Anomaly from a wider perspective and reviews some of the new findings about global droughts during these centuries. Recent climatological discoveries in the Central Pacific and new evidence for severe historical El Ninos provide new contexts for examining the complex relationships between human societies and short-term climate change. The presentation ends with a brief review of the implications of MCA droughts for the future of humanity in a warming world.

Faull, Mark R.

**Black Mountain: Eastern Kern County’s Forgotten Archaeological Paradigm.**

*Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 9:15 AM*

During the 1960s archaeologist Alex Apostolides conducted extensive surveys in the El Paso Mountains, focused predominantly on Black Mountain. These surveys documented “house” ring clusters, food processing loci, rock art sites and lithic workshops stretching from the base to the crest of Black Mountain. Apostolides described the assemblage as “one of the richest and most diverse” in the Mojave. In 1972 he successfully placed this cultural landscape on the National Register. Subsequent research has virtually ignored Black Mountain. This presentation attempts to reawaken interest in this forgotten prehistoric landscape, initiating a preliminary effort towards integrating this important terrain into the surrounding prehistoric temporal framework.

Fauvelle, Mikael

Lisa Smith

**Paleobotanical Archaeology of Isla Cedros.**

*Symposium 5, Academy 6, Seeds, Nuts, and Berries: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Investigations in California, Friday, 10:15 AM*

Paleobotanical samples were analyzed from five different sites on Isla Cedros in Baja California. Our results indicate that Zostera marina was one of the most heavily exploited botanical resources on Isla Cedros. Evidence of intense Zostera exploitation was found at one of the earliest sites on the Island, suggesting that it was an important marine resource throughout the Island’s occupation. Furthermore, the presence of high amounts of Zostera leaf at a nonresidential logistics camp suggests that Zostera exploitation was not limited to use for bedding and thatching material and may have been a subsistence resource.

Fitzgerald, Richard

Terry Jones

**The Coastal Connection: Ancient Long-Distance Trade at the Pleistocene/ Holocene Transition and its Implications for California Prehistory.**

*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 10:45 AM*

Eleven Olivella biplicata spire-lopped beads, four from sites within Fort Irwin, three from the Stahl site, and four from the Pinto Basin produced AMS dates between 11,200 and 7860 CAL years BP. These dates in conjunction with Early Holocene dates on spire-lopped beads from peri-coastal sites imply low level exchange between resident populations of the coast and the southwestern Great Basin by at least circa 10,000 CAL years BP. These findings effectively push the antiquity of the shell bead trade back several thousand years earlier than previously thought while underscoring the diversity of cultures in place within California at the onset of the Early Holocene.
Fitzgerald, Richard  
**Bay Area Prehistory A Riddle Wrapped in a Mystery Inside an Enigma.**  
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:10 AM*

The San Francisco Bay Area has one of the richest archaeological records of any comparably sized region in Western North America. Unfortunately the terminology of its prehistory has become so complicated that only the anointed few can comprehend it. It is time to reduce, reuse and simplify the language of Bay Area archaeology for the benefit of the present and future prehistorians.

Foster, John  
**The Wall: Archaeological Perspectives on Boundaries.**  
*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 8:45 AM*

An archaeological investigation in downtown Ventura resulted in the discovery of the first county courthouse, the first county jail, the second county jail, and portions of the Ventura Mission garden wall. The placement of structures is often based on property boundaries which in turn dictates the location of secondary buildings, facilities, and features. This paper examines how structures can become boundaries, their effect on the archaeological record, and eventually how the wall itself became a legal foundation that is perpetuated in the property lines that continue to be used today.

Foster, John  
Roberta S. Greenwood  
**Campo de Cahuenga: An Adobe Lost and Found.**  
*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 8:45 AM*

In 1996, archaeological monitoring during construction of the Universal Red Line Subway Station for the Metropolitan Transportation Authority exposed an alignment of stones in the sidewalk of the Fremont-Pico Memorial Park on Lankershim Boulevard. This discovery led to a series of archaeological investigations which revealed the ruins of a massive building measuring at least 12 x 31 meters. Intensive historical research confirmed the identification of the structure as the Campo de Cahuenga, where the Articles of Capitulation were signed, ending the Mexican-American War in California. What followed were eight years of negotiation, additional studies, public participation, and eventually the recreation of the floors and foundations for an interpretive park that opened in 2004.

Fox, Georgia  
**The Pot that Broke: Current Strategies and Approaches in the Conservation and Stabilization of California Archaeological Materials.**  
*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 4:30 PM*

Given the current curation crisis in California, and previous relevant sessions at the 2007 SCA, this paper will address and begin the dialogue on the ongoing need for archaeological conservation in California archaeological collections as well as related field activities. This working paper will focus on industry standards, conservation ethics, and provide helpful approaches, strategies, and solutions to storage and preventative conservation as they apply to California collections, as well as when to apply interventionist stabilization and the repair of archaeological objects in accordance with the standards endorsed by the Institute for the Conservation for Historic and Artistic Works.

Fox, Georgia  
**Discussant, Panel Discussion, Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects, Academy 5, Saturday, AM**

Franklin, Julie A.  
**Analysis of Prehistoric Shell Remains Recovered during Test Excavations at CA-SNI-44.**  
*Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 2:45 PM*

San Nicolas is one of the least known of the eight Channel Islands with regard to quantitative information about the diet of the prehistoric inhabitants. The majority of shell remains recovered from a Late Holocene site (CA-SNI-44) on the island consist of black abalone (*Haliotis cracherodii*), California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), *Tegula* sp., and owl limpet (*Lottia gigantea*). Quantitative data on shell weight and size, meat yield, and protein estimates are presented in order to reconstruct the diet and behavior of the prehistoric people who inhabited the site. Evidence of overexploitation of these shellfish species is also suggested from this study.
Fujita, Harumi
**Rhyolite Bifacial Preform Production at El Pulguero: A Prehistoric Quarry and Workshop Site in the Cape Region of Baja California.**
*Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 2:15 PM*

Rhyolite is the most abundant material used for tools by the prehistoric Indians near La Paz area in the Cape Region of Baja California. Several quarry and workshop sites were located in the northeastern hills of La Paz. El Pulguero site is the largest, showing both the reduction process and the bifacial preform production evidences. In this paper, the final use of these bifacial preforms and the temporality will be discussed.

Fulton, Tina
**A Potential Late Period Chumash Dog Burial.**
*Symposium # 26, Academy 6, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, April 20, Sunday, 9:30 AM*

In 2007, Statistical Research Inc., working in conjunction with The John Laing Homes Company, unearthed a domestic dog (*Canis domesticus*) burial in Ventura County, California at Port Hueneme within the prehistoric site CA-VEN-662. The feature contained the remains of a fully articulated dog skeleton, in a tightly flexed position. Additionally, gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) skull fragments were found near the innominate of the dog skeleton. The placement of a complete dog skeleton with fox remains, close to human burials, suggests that the Chumash practiced some degree of animal ceremonialism at this site.

Gamble, Lynn
**Pathways to Power: A Comparative Analysis of Patwin, Pomo, and Chumash Strategies.**
*Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday, 6:40 PM*

Chumash chiefs, in conjunction with other prestigious individuals, had numerous sources of power. The Patwin and Pomo shared many traits with the Chumash, including the ability to acquire and store large quantities of food, the existence of hereditary chiefly power, secret societies with restricted membership, trade feasts marked by redistribution, the use of shell beads as money, the burial of wealth at funerals, a heavy reliance on wealth finance, and densely populated settlements. However, there are a number of significant differences between the Chumash and the Patwin/Pomo. The similarities and differences between these groups will be examined to assess strategies used in the maintenance of chiefly power.

Gamble, Lynn
**Discussion, Symposium 26, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, April 20, Sunday, 9:30 AM**

García, Fernando Oviedo
**Andrea Guía Ramírez**
**Discovery of a New Funerary Practice in pre-Columbian Baja California.**
*Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 2:45 PM*

La cremación humana es una costumbre extendida entre los grupos cazadores recolectores de la Prehistoria Tardía de Baja California. La realización de un rescate arqueológico en el poblado de Ojos Negros, al noroeste de Baja California arroja una interesante forma de cremación practicada por los indígenas Kumiai, la cual presenta restos cremados que fueron depositados en una olla y asociada a esta se localizaron objetos como manos de molletera y una pipa de barro. Este hallazgo se trata del primer registro de este tipo en la Arqueología de Baja California. El trabajo presentará los resultados preliminares de esta nueva forma de cremación tomando en cuenta los datos arqueológicos y las fuentes etnohistóricas que se tienen al respecto.

García-Herbst, Arleen
**Conservation of a Significant Prehistoric Archaeological Site in Urban San Diego.**
*Symposium # 26, Academy 6, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, April 20, Sunday, 9:15 AM*

ASM Affiliates, Inc. conducted archaeological monitoring of subsurface excavation for existing gas line replacement as part of the privatization of Admiral Hartman Family Housing, located in the Pacific Beach community of the City of San Diego. Prior archaeological studies completed on behalf of the Navy within the project area have identified CA-SDI-5017, a large Native American village, *La Rinconada de Jamo*, as being located within and adjacent to the Admiral Hartman Family Housing area. This site offers an important glimpse into Archaic and Late Prehistoric lifeways along the coast of southern California, much of which urban development has destroyed.
Gardner, Jill
Mark Q. Sutton
Roger W. Robinson

The Archaeology of Red Rock Canyon Rockshelter (CA-KER-147), Kern County, California.
Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 9:00 AM

Red Rock Canyon Rockshelter (CA-KER-147) is located in Red Rock Canyon State Park in the western Mojave Desert. After several reports of vandalism at the site during the early part of the twentieth century, including the disturbance of human remains, it was formally investigated in April 1973 by Roger Robinson from Antelope Valley College. Since those investigations, the site has never been formally reported, either at a conference or in print. This paper provides a summary of the results of the excavations at CA-KER-147 (the full report will be available in print sometime this year).

Garfinkel, Alan

Meaning, Myths, and Metaphors: Coso Rock Art Symbolism and Animal Ceremonialism.
Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:12 AM

Alternative views of the meaning of rock art have sparked a long standing debate. The Coso glyphs have played a prominent role. Lewis-Williams, along with his advocates, recognize rock art with reference to shamanic beliefs, rituals, and experiences. In contrast, others argue that rock art reflects a broader meaning representing all facets of aboriginal cosmology - especially mythology. Here, I clarify the interpretive framework and ideological context for animal ceremonialism and symbolism. I suggest that Coso iconography provided a powerful metaphorical aid for game-charming, hunt shamans that invoked the support of the Numic immortal, the Animal Master, on behalf of the hunter.

Gassaway, Linn

Native American Fire Patterns in Yosemite Valley: Archaeology, Dendrochronology, Subsistence, and Culture Change in the Sierra Nevada.
Symposium #17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 4:45 PM

This study explores the use of proxy environmental data, fire scarred trees, to provide way for archaeologists a way to examine a cultural phenomena normally unavailable in material culture studies, by conducting a dendrochronological fire history study focused on three different land use types; village sites, gathering areas and areas of no known use. The study explored whether the Southern Sierra Miwok of Yosemite Valley used fire differently over the landscape. Difference observed between modern lightning igniting patterns and the prehistoric fire history record of Yosemite Valley confirm ethnographic data indicating intensive fire use for protoagricultural purposes. For this location, Southern Sierra Miwok appear to have used rotation system of small, low intensity ground fires in all areas regardless of differences in the archaeological identified occupation intensity. Lack of significant difference between fire return intervals in different land use areas indicates that fire history data could expand our ability to identify site catchment zones surrounding village sites, thus enabling a greater understanding of hunter-gather subsistence patterns. Two significant changes in fire return intervals suggest that following cultural change in the Late Prehistoric, cultural burning practices remained relatively stable from the Protohistoric until 1890.

Gates, Gerry

Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 1:00 PM

The Modoc NF had activities associated with CRM and archaeology since President Nixon signed EO 11593 in 1971. In August of 1974 the Modoc NF became the first Forest to hire a permanent “Forest Archaeologist” – now called “Heritage Resource Program Managers.” In managing the Forests’ cultural resources over the last 35 years over 7,200 archaeological and historic sites have been recorded. There have been major pipeline, powerline, geothermal, and military projects take place; and, hundreds of field archaeologists have had a “taste of the Modoc.” This presentation will attempt to highlight major accomplishments in CRM over the past 35 years.

George, Danella
Linda Lux

The California Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region’s Role in California Cultural and Heritage Tourism.
Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 2:15 PM

Cultural tourism is one of the fastest growing tourism sectors in the United States. E.O. 13287, Preserve America was signed in 2003 providing direction to the federal government to work with state, tribal, and local economic development
partnerships in furthering preservation and heritage tourism. The California Cultural and Heritage Tourism Council (CCHTC) was formed to “bring together federal, state, tribal, local, nonprofit, corporate, and private organizations and interests to promote and enhance the joint benefits of cultural and heritage resource preservation and tourism promotion.” This paper will discuss BLM and FS efforts to address cultural and heritage tourism on public lands.

Gettis, Erin

Digging Deeper Than The Can: Prying Through the Local Government Process.
Symposium 24, Working with Local Governments: What Cultural Resources Professionals Should Know, Academy 4, Sunday, 9:15 AM

Few jurisdictions in Southern California employ staff meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards. Cultural resource consultants may act as the expert for small jurisdictions while having reports scrutinized in larger jurisdictions by qualified staff. This paper will provide guidance for each situation. The CEQA process dictates the responsibility of cultural resource consultants preparing reports and the contents of those reports. Providing a well-researched cultural resource report that itself will become part of the historical record is essential. This paper will discuss strategies for working with local government and digging through research sources to provide a thorough document.

Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane

Ben Curry

Dietary Faunal Remains from SMA-113.
Symposium # 15, Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park, Academy 4, Saturday, 10:00 AM

Faunal remains from several features display differences in modification and a degree of fragmentation consistent with bone grease extraction. A range of terrestrial mammal species are represented, with rare marine mammal specimens. Fish include a preponderance of smaller taxa.

Gilby, Joanne

Deborah Roman

Isabel Cordova

Matthew Des Lauriers

“Let’s Do Lunch”—Menu Selections as Determined from Shell Analysis at a Large Village Site on Isla Cedros, Baja California.
Poster Session 2, Contributed Poster Session 2, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, AM

Menu selections as determined from shell analysis at a large village site on Isla Cedros, Baja California. Quintero is a dense house cluster site on Isla Cedros, Baja California, consisting of 481 visible house circles on the southern tip of the island, the closest tip to the mainland. Preliminary investigations at this site indicate that a wide variety of marine resources were available and used, and that chiton valves strongly predominate in the apron middens between house features. While chiton is used as a food resource at low levels at many California coastal and island sites, this paper investigates why chiton appears to be the resource of choice at this unusual island village site.

Gill, Kristina M.

Diablo Valdez (SCRI-619/620): Initial Investigations of Prehistoric Plant Use at a Bedrock Mortar Complex on Santa Cruz Island.
Symposium 5, Academy 6, Seeds, Nuts, and Berries: Recent Paleoenthnobotanical Investigations in California, Friday, 10:45 AM

Santa Cruz Island, the most terrestrially diverse of the Channel Islands, provides a unique opportunity to study prehistoric plant use and changes in their procurement and processing through time. Diablo Valdez (SCRI-619/620) is one of the very few known bedrock mortar sites on the island, located on the northern side near Diablo Peak. Initial investigations at this site suggest that plant processing was a primary function of the site, despite several loci of thick shell midden deposits. This paper discusses the current research at this site and presents preliminary hypotheses, and future research.

Gill, Kristina M.

Coastal vs. Interior: Where Do We Draw the Line?
Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:14 AM

The question of where to draw the line between what constitutes a “coastal” settlement versus an “interior” one is relevant for all of coastal California. However, in an Island setting, the dichotomy between the two must be dealt with on a much smaller scale. In particular, this paper presents the Diablo Valdez Bedrock Mortar Complex (CA-SCRI-619/620) as a case study for examining this problem. The site location raises a number of questions regarding coastal vs. interior settlement patterns: At what point away from the coast is the location of a thick shell midden considered odd? Are the terms “coastal” and “interior” satisfactory? Does it matter?
Plucking vs. Stripping Revisited: Experimental Mussel Harvesting Results from the Humboldt Coast.

Alternative shellfish harvesting strategies, characterized as “plucking” vs. “stripping,” experimentally produce identifiable and significant differences both in caloric return rates and archaeological assemblage composition. In July 2007, UC Davis Field School participants plucked, stripped, and processed California mussels from beds adjacent to Punta Gorda Rocks, shelter on the Humboldt Coast. Consistent with prior research (e.g., Jones and Richman 1995), and in spite of “experimenter error,” plucking yielded average return rates nearly twice as large as those from stripping. Our methods and results are presented. Additionally, some shortcomings of our particular experimental archaeological approach to mussel harvesting and processing are discussed.
Grasse-Sprague, Gale
Jack Sprague

Boulder Springs (CA-KER-226): Looking Beyond the Rock Art at a Possible Solstice Alignment.
Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 11:15 AM

In the midst of an off-road vehicle park in the middle of the Mojave Desert, lies an archaeological treasure, Boulder Springs. This site, CA-KER-226, is cleverly hidden amongst a boulder strewn field, with a 90 degree view of the Mohave Desert. Surrounded with milling stations, many rock art panels, and a significant display of historic artifacts, Boulder Springs is obviously an extremely complex site. The complexity of the main cave deserves some intense inspection, but for the purpose of this paper we shall focus on the possible archaeoastronomy angle, and then discuss the results of our investigation during the winter solstice, 2007.

Green, Scott

The Designation of Quiroste Valley as a Cultural Preserve.
Symposium 15, Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park, Academy 4, Saturday, 10:20 AM

In the spirit of our stewardship roles within State Parks, we are currently working to designate an area comprising 225 acres in Año Nuevo State Park, known as Quiroste Valley, as a Cultural Preserve. This designation will offer the highest protection available in California State Parks to the significant cultural resources and landscape within Quiroste Valley. California State Parks will also seek an agreement with appropriate tribal groups of the Ohlone people to hold special events within the cultural preserve. The Cultural Preserve status will be nominated during the General Plan process for Año Nuevo State Park. The creation of this Cultural Preserve has been a cooperative effort with Santa Cruz District personnel, members of the State Parks General Plans section, researchers from the U.C. system, and tribal members of Ohlone people.

Gross, Charlane

City Cemetery Burials.
Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 2:15 PM

Interments recovered from City Cemetery represent an urban segment of the Los Angeles population from the latter half of the 19th Century. Although many of the skeletons were fragmentary, osteological data gathered during the field effort has given us the opportunity to learn about health patterns reflected in the City Cemetery burial population. The data, presumed to be representative of the population as a whole, will be compared to other urban cemetery populations from the same time period.

Gust, Sherri

The Strange History of Los Angeles Cemetery: Second Public Cemetery of LA (1879 to 1922).
Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 3:00 PM

The City of Los Angeles received deed to a ten acre “potter’s field” in 1879 but thereafter had no involvement in its operation. The County of Los Angeles operated the cemetery from 1880 forward although the County did not purchase the property until 1917. Burials of indigents are documented in Burial Registers beginning in 1880 and ending in 1922 when the County began to cremate indigents. A portion of the cemetery was used by the Chinese community to bury their dead beginning in 1885 and ending in 1922 when the Benevolent Association established a Chinese cemetery.

Gust, Sherri
Amy Glover

Overview of Los Angeles Cemetery Excavation.
Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 3:30 PM

Monitoring of construction grading at the modern County Crematorium resulted in discovery of human bone and possible coffin fragments. Testing followed by data recovery discovered many features including burials, cremations, disinterments and medical waste. Challenges of the excavation were many. The most abundant artifact class was mortuary items such as coffin hardware, followed by clothing represented largely by buttons. All other classes were minor by comparison but include personal effects, health and grooming items, and food-related items. American and Chinese grave markers were few in number. Chinese graves had many items constituting religious offerings of respect for the deceased.
Gust, Sherri
Kelly Houck

The Burial Registers Speak.
Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 4:00 PM

In addition to cause of death, the historic Los Angeles Cemetery registers contain information on demographics of the burial population, cost of burial and disinterment, name of physician and undertaker. There appears to have been a sliding scale of charges for those of limited financial means. Chinese were charged a uniform fee for burial and for disinterment except for the very small number of indigent Chinese. Racial minorities do not dominate the cemetery. Instead there are two whites for each minority person. Physicians were largely associated with County Hospital and undertakers were contracted with the County.

Haberfeld, Steven

Discussant, Symposium 11, What did you say?: Understanding and learning cross cultural communication skills. (Sponsored by the Native American Program Committee), Academy 6, Friday, 1:00 PM

Hale, Micah

Prehistoric Signatures of Divergence in Hunter-Gatherer Adaptive Strategies from Southern California.
Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:16 AM

During the last 3500 years, hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies in the Santa Barbara region changed frequently and significantly, culminating in the complex sociopolitical formations of Chumash ethnography. During the same 3500 years adaptive strategies in the San Diego region remained quite stable even as population grew and resources were used more intensively. Environment and behavioral continua fail to account for this contrast. I argue that the San Diego—Santa Barbara contrast is the result of two fundamentally different, yet strongly stable adaptive equilibria differentially susceptible to techno-environmental change: time minimizing and energy maximizing.

Halford, F. Kirk

Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 2:45 PM

Since Singer and Ericson published their paper on the Bodie Hills obsidian source in 1977, all subsequent discussions on the chronological use and spatial extent of the source thread back to this baseline study. In 2000, a new source location was recorded two miles to the west of the main source and in 2007 the spatial extent of massive cobble flows was mapped. Studies by the author, in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2007, show that the cobble flow material was utilized extensively and that pre-Newberry quarrying activities are prevalent. This paper will discuss new data on the spatial extent of the Bodie Hills obsidian source and its use through the Holocene.

Hamilton, M. Colleen
Kholood Abdo-Hintzman

The Covarrubias Adobe: A Landscape in Transition.
Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 2:45 PM

Built as the Carrillo Adobe in 1817, this structure survived Californio dominance. Its occupants remained prominent in politics through the Spanish-American transition and the gained importance as the capitol of Alta California following the collapse of Mexican rule. Jose Maria Covarrubias married Maria Carrillo in 1853 and the adobe became their home. An associated feature, believed to be a cistern, contained abundant construction debris. This archaeological evidence suggests the adobe was renovated and/or an associated structure was demolished. What can this debris reveal about the transition Santa Barbara underwent as it shifted from a Spanish pueblo to an American city?

Hamilton, Colleen

Discussant, Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 4:45 PM
Hanna, David
Mark Deering

**A Birdseye View – Cultural and Natural Processes in Site Formation, Transformation, and Preservation.**
*Symposium 23, Recent Excavations at Tomato Springs, Academy 3, Sunday, 9:30 AM*

SADA analysis for interpolating artifact density data across archaeological sites provides an ideal visual aid to focusing attention on questions of cultural and natural site formation, transformation, and preservation processes. Graphic images for CA-ORA-244A and CA-ORA-650 are used to illustrate competing explanations for the spatial distribution of artifacts, both at large and by type, especially in relation to thermal features and apparent workshop locations. Deflation, slope wash, trampling, bioturbation, and other factors are compared with cultural practices as potentially viable explanations.

Hardaker, Chris

**Calico Revisited: Artifacts or Geofacts?**
*Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 9:30 AM*

The Calico subsurface collection is getting a second look. This paper will first provide a brief overview of the artifact categories represented in the roughly 60,000 piece assemblage. Then it will examine the different hypotheses regarding its traditionally-accepted geofact status. The present focus centers on specimens exhibiting conchoidal fracture patterns, i.e. indications of hard fracture. Something had to break all these rocks and this presentation will show that traditional arguments for geological causation cited for this breakage seem to come up short.

Harvey, Victoria
Sean Malis

**Fort Tejon: Guardian of the Frontier.**
*Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 2:15 PM*

In 1854 the US Army constructed Fort Tejon in Canada de las Uvas. By 1861, thirty-six adobe brick buildings constituted one of the largest military outposts on the western frontier. In 1864 the fort closed and all the buildings were sold to local rancher Samuel Bishop. The buildings, which had survived the 1857 earthquake, were reused, abused, and, in some cases, removed. In 1940, State Parks acquired all that remained: 12 foundations and two poorly kept original buildings. Presented will be an exploration of Fort Tejon’s cultural legacy: the prehistoric, the historic, the architectural, and the future interpretive possibilities.

Harwood, James

**The Use of LA-ICP-MS to Compare Elemental Ratios in Prehistoric and Contemporary Otoliths.**
*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 3:45 PM*

Fish otoliths absorb metals and other elements from their surroundings. I used laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) to compare the ratios of trace elements in contemporary and prehistoric otoliths from the white croaker. The goal of this study was to determine if there have been changes in ocean chemistry over time. I determined the element to Ca ratio for each element being analyzed. A two way ANOVA revealed that most of the elements were found at higher ratios in the prehistoric otoliths than in contemporaries.

Hash, John

**Differential Preservation Between Freshwater Fishes and the Effects of pH on the Decomposition of Fish Vertebrae.**
*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 3:00 PM*

The Sacramento perch (Centrarchidae) is the fish found in the greatest abundance in archaeological sites in the Central Valley of California. Given the diversity of species and heavy Native American exploitation, salmon and minnows (not Sacramento perch) should be prominently represented. I hypothesized that Sacramento perch bones better resist decomposition than other species. Nine centrarchids and 20 cyprinids were buried for over seven years, and the remaining bones were excavated and identified. Centrarchid bones were better preserved. Additional experimentation also showed differential preservation between vertebrae subjected to different pHs.

Hector, Susan M.

**Cupule Rock Art as an Element of the Cultural Landscape.**
*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 8:45 AM*

Traditional cultural landscapes include places where California Indians interacted with the supernatural and sacred essence of the world. These sacred places are often landmark rocks, where power must be maintained and managed. The rocks may be modified; for example, they may be ground to create cupule petroglyphs. Ethnographic and archaeological data suggest that cupules were an accessible way for people to contact the sacred as part of their everyday existence.
Hensher, Cassandra

**Discussant, Symposium 11, What did you say?: Understanding and learning cross cultural communication skills. (Sponsored by the Native American Program Committee), Academy 6, Friday, PM**

Hensher, Cassandra

**Discussant, Symposium 21, Mini-Training: How to prevent looting and vandalism of sites and enforce archaeological protection laws (sponsored by the Native American Program Committee), Academy 6, Saturday, 1:00-6:00 PM**

Hermann, Myra

**The Nuts and Bolts of it all: Steps and Procedures for Evaluating Historical Resources Under CEQA in the City of San Diego.**

*Symposium 24, Working with Local Governments: What Cultural Resources Professionals Should Know, Academy 4, Sunday, 9:45 AM*

As part of the CEQA initial study process, environmental staff must determine the likelihood for the project site to contain historical resources, and whether impacts would result from project implementation. The initial study is conducted for both public and private projects based on in-house research and/or the results of survey or testing reports received as part of the project submittal. This paper will present the City of San Diego’s Steps and Procedures which establish the baseline for the methods of identifying, evaluating and recording historical resources under CEQA since adoption of our Historical Resources Guidelines and Regulations in January 2000.

Herrmann, Myra

**Unintentional Consequences: How One Site Changed the Way We Look at Archaeology in an Urban Environment.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 1:45 PM*

Originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers, CA-SDI-39/W-1 (Spindrift Archaeology Site) has been studied extensively since the 1920’s. The site was known to contain human remains, rich midden soils, tools and ceramic materials, as is considered highly sensitive by the City of San Diego, requiring a higher level of scrutiny with each project submittal. Today, the subdivision consists of single-family homes, a restaurant, a private beach and tennis club, public roadways and underground utilities. As development continues to occur, additional human remains have been discovered. This paper will present the City’s Steps and Procedures for evaluating projects within Spindrift and other prehistoric sites known to contain human remains.

Hildebrandt, William R.

**Why So Many Trans-Holocene Faunal Assemblages Show an Increase in Large Mammal Over Time.**

*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:18 AM*

Most archaeologists have assumed that late Pleistocene and early Holocene foragers from throughout the intermontane west consumed mostly large game, but expanded their diet breadths over time to include smaller (and more costly) small game due to decreasing encounter rates with the larger (and higher ranked) prey. We now have many examples showing that just the opposite occurred; that is, the Artiodactyl Index (AI) goes up over time at individual sites and in larger, regional metadata sets. This surprising pattern developed because the earliest people lived in small family bands and hunted game on an encounter basis, and didn’t encounter large game very often, particularly species that favored patches outside the normal foraging range of the band (e.g., mountain sheep). It wasn’t until groups became more sedentary, that specialized hunting parties could be formed and large game encounters increased.

Hilton, Michael R.

**Federal Archaeological Collections and the Deaccession Issue: Questionnaire Responses from U.S. Forest Service Heritage Resources Personnel.**

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 4:45 PM*

The merit of deaccessioning federal archaeological collections has generated much debate. A 1990 draft regulation (36 CFR §79.12) permitting the practice encountered stiff resistance and was never promulgated. More recently the deaccessioning issue has been discussed with renewed vigor and efforts are again underway to draft a viable regulation that will govern the practice in a responsible manner. In this paper I present a summary of responses received from U.S. Forest Service heritage resources specialists informally canvassed about the issue. This discussion is particularly relevant as a draft of the proposed regulation is expected to be published in spring 2008.
Hollimon, Sandra E.

**Gender and California Archaeology: You’ve Come A Long Way, Maybe.**

*Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday, 7:20 PM*

The examination of gender in the archaeological record of California is increasing as an analytical category, but remains for the most part in its theoretical and methodological infancy. In this presentation I discuss recent developments in the archaeology of gender and examples of applications in California archaeology. These include examinations of sexuality, the multiple axes of identity that include gender and other variables, and systems of gender that are non-binary. I will also discuss analytical approaches that have grown from gender archaeology, such as the examination of children and the lifecourse in the archaeological record, identity formation, and embodiment.

Hoog, Phillip
Garrett Knudsen

**Early Archaeology at Spindrift: Malcolm Rogers, The Museum of Man, and the Birth of the ‘W’ Sites.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 1:30 PM*

The Spindrift Site (W-1) has long been considered among the most important archaeological sites in southern California, and was the first site assigned a ‘W’ number designation by Malcolm Rogers. This paper revisits the first systematic archaeological investigations into prehistory at Spindrift, conducted by Rogers and The San Diego Museum of Man as part of the San Diego-Smithsonian Expedition in 1929. Substantial collections and detailed records from Spindrift were generated from that project, which are currently held at the museum where they figure into Rogers’s lasting legacy. The ethical, social, and political relevance of this early work are also discussed.

Horne, Steve

**Greetings And Awards.**

*Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday 5:30 PM*

Houck, Kelly

**The Disease and Unhealthy Living Conditions in Early Los Angeles: Paleopathology of the Historic Los Angeles Cemetery.**

*Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 4:15 PM*

The historic Los Angeles Cemetery operated primarily as an indigent cemetery but local Chinese residents also utilized the public cemetery. Both indigents and Chinese endured economic hardship but different degrees of discrimination and segregation. The high incidence of both skeletal and dental pathological conditions evidence the unhealthy living conditions and are comparable to other 19th century lower-class cemeteries. Significant distinctions between the Chinese and indigents are attributed to variations in access to food resources and health care. Data from death records indicate a dominance of infection-caused deaths mirroring death distribution of the general populace during that time.

Huddleston, Julia E.
Dana Supernowicz

**Towards Better Collaboration in Determining the Significance of Multi-Component Historic-Era Sites: A Case Study from Placer County.**

*Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 1:00 PM*

Archaeologists and Historians/Architectural Historians have collaborated for many years on evaluations of properties with both built environment and historical archaeological components, with varying degrees of success. We advocate a four tiered model or process for inter-disciplinary collaboration using written, visual, oral, and archaeological data in concert to arrive at defensible arguments regarding site significance. The model also recommends early collaboration to set goals, objectives, and benchmarks in establishing data sets, periods of significance, and various analytical approaches. We will model this approach using the Mariner Ranch, a multi-component property in western Placer County, which dates to the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century.

Hughes, Richard E.

**Geochemical Studies of Low Silica Volcanics in the Fort Irwin Area.**

*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 11:15 AM*

Geochemical research on lower silica volcanics that address archaeological concerns is still nascent compared to the attention focused on archaeological studies of obsidian in the interior southern California desert. This paper provides background on some of the historical factors conditioning this neglect (including laboratory based analytical considerations
and constraints imposed by geologic eruption and formation processes). Preliminary results of geochemical characterization studies of local low silica materials in various parts of southern California and southwestern Great Basin are presented to illustrate their relevance to archaeological studies of procurement, conveyance, and use in the Fort Irwin area.

Richard E. Hughes

Polly A. Peterson

**Trace Element Analysis of Fused Shale: Implications for Revised Understanding of Obsidian Conveyance in Coastal Southern California**

*Symposium # 26, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 10:45 AM*

Natural volcanic glass (obsidian) and fused shale, a glassy metamorphic rock known from Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, can be quite similar to one another visually. In addition to macroscopic resemblance, trace element analysis shows that fused shale and Obsidian Butte (Imperial County) volcanic glass share a similar Rb/Sr/Zr trace element signature that may have led to misidentification of these material types in previous sourcing research. Drawing on geochemical data from the Playa Vista project in west Los Angeles, we show that fused shale has been misidentified as obsidian in some coastal assemblages, prompting us to evaluate the significance of such misclassification errors and the degree to which they impact extant resource procurement models and archaeological reconstructions of the importance of Obsidian Butte glass during Late Prehistoric times in coastal southern California.

Hunter, Jack

**Discussant, Panel Discussion, Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects, Academy 5, Saturday, 9:00 AM**

Hurd, Gary

**Discussant, Symposium 23, Recent Excavations at Tomato Springs, Academy 3, Sunday, 10:15 AM**

Hylkema, Mark

**Introduction to Quiroste Valley.**

*Symposium 15, Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park, Academy 4, Saturday, 9:00 AM*

In 1980 when Quiroste Valley was first surveyed, 16 ancestral Ohlone sites were recorded. Later, after State Parks acquired the property it was unused and converted into a wilderness-access to the valley was totally closed for 16 years. In 2004, a State Parks Cultural Stewardship grant funded extended surveys there, and sought to determine if the so-called “Casa Grande” site could be identified. If so, it would be of great historical and cultural significance as it was the location where the Portola expedition of 1769 stayed on the eve of inadvertently discovering San Francisco Bay. Moreover, it was an unusual village as described by Spanish explorers because of the presence of the large house and other community features, and was only one of two such structures described for the entire Ohlonean cultural sphere. The valley has great significance to the descendants of the Ohlone people and State Parks is working to restore the habitat, and bring back traditional events and land management practices to this valley.

Hylkema, Linda

**The Recovery of a Native American Housepit at Mission Santa Clara, California.**

*Poster Session 2, Contributed Poster Session 2, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, AM*

In California, archaeologists have excavated and described Native American residential occupation in mission-constructed adobe buildings at several Spanish-Mexican missions. Paintings and descriptions from contemporary documents have always suggested that Native American neophytes also lived in their native house forms within the mission system. At Mission Santa Clara, researchers discovered the first archaeologically documented native house form. Deposits and artifacts associated with the housepit have the potential to describe daily life of newly arrived neophytes into the mission system. Probable food storage pits and other features also suggest other Native American activity areas.

Jackson, R. Scott

**Barrier Fence Effectiveness at a Traditional Mushroom (Amanita lanai) Gathering Place in Yosemite Valley, California.**

*Poster Session 1, Contributed Poster Session 1, Convention Center Foyer, Friday, 2:00-4:00 PM*

Yosemite Valley, within Yosemite National Park, contains mushroom food resources that were traditionally collected by native gatherers. One large, white mushroom that continues to be a symbol of ancestral tradition is known as Helli (*Amanita lanai*). In 2004, a Helli patch located in Lower Yosemite Falls (LYF) vicinity was determined to be adversely affected by proposed pedestrian walkways and bridges. To address such impacts, this study assessed visitor use in the newly built LYF environment within the Helli collecting area. The poster presents the results of the protective value that a cedar split-rail fence provided to this resource.
James, Steven R.

Overexploitation on the “Island of the Blue Dolphins:” Prehistoric Human Impacts on Marine Fauna in the Southern Channel Islands.

*Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 2:30 PM*

An emerging body of global research has shown that ancient humans impacted the ecology of many islands. San Nicolas Island off the California coast is no exception, for during 7,000 years of occupation, the inhabitants had a substantial influence on the ecosystem of this small isolated island. Late Holocene archaeofaunal data are examined with regard to overexploitation and resource depression of marine mammals, fish, and shellfish populations in near shore environments around the island. Results indicate that the ancient island inhabitants over time reduced the size of keystone mollusk species and extirpated some marine mammals.

Jazwa, Chris

Differentiating Chert Sources in the Santa Barbara Channel: Evidence of Local Tool Production and Island Exchange.

*Symposium 25, Contributions to California Island Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 9:00 AM*

Chert tool production in the Santa Barbara Channel region is associated with two major industries: microdrills on Santa Cruz Island during the late Holocene and bifaces north of Point Conception beginning in earlier times. Because of perceived differences in chert quality, it has been assumed that most large bifaces on the islands were imported from mainland sources. However, recent research indicates that they were also manufactured on eastern Santa Cruz Island. The origins of chert bifaces found on the islands, and implications for regional exchange, are discussed based on ongoing excavations near island quarries and chemical sourcing through INAA studies.

Jennings, Emily S.

C. David Johnson

Digitizing Cultural Resource Data on the North Coast: Efforts at the Bureau of Land Management’s Arcata Field Office and the Six Rivers National Forest.

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 3:30 PM*

Recent regulations and policies require the digitization of agency cultural resource data into geographic information and relational database systems. For agencies managing large land-bases, with many cultural resources, this process requires substantial efforts to locate, organize, and digitize hardcopy records. Variations in implementation of the digitizing efforts between the Bureau of Land Management’s Arcata Field Office and the Six Rivers National Forest result from differences in the data formats, computer applications, and envisioned end-products of these two agencies. This presentation highlights the methods currently being pursued to bring the cultural resource records of the two heritage programs up to 21st century standards.

Johnson, John

*Momonga* and Other Native American Places in the Vicinity of Santa Susana Pass.

*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 9:30 AM*

The ranchería name *Momonga*, occurring in the records of Mission San Fernando, has been proposed as referring to the home territory of the original sociopolitical group who lived in the vicinity of Santa Susana Pass. In 1916, the linguist and ethnographer John P. Harrington collected some limited, but nonetheless valuable ethnographic information from descendants of San Fernando Mission Indians who lived in the region. Other clues to the Indian history of the region can be found in census records, land records, and various archives. Studies of these sources allow us to reconstruct the Native American history of the western San Fernando Valley.

Jones, Gary


*Symposium 25, Contributions to California Island Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 10:30 AM*

The sources for the observed complexity of the Chumash Indians of California have been the subject of debate for many years. This paper examines four competing models which are respectively based on migration or diffusion, climate change, neo-Marxism and resource management. Because Chumash complexity is believed to stem from the appearance of the sewn-plank canoe called the *tomol* in their technological repertoire, each model is based on the search for the earliest evidence of this sophisticated watercraft amongst the Native mariners of the California coast and the archaeological evidence for their increasing impact on the environment.
Jones, Terry L.
Externality.
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:20 AM*

While internal processes related to evolved human aptitudes, ecology, and demography explain much of the cultural and behavioral variability in California’s past, external historical events (e.g., the YDB impact and contact with Polynesians) have repeatedly disrupted these linear progressions to create a uniquely complicated and fascinating archaeological record that defies explanation within the parameters of any singular theoretical paradigm.

Jordan, Stacey C.
Making the Past Present: Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism in Old Town San Diego.
*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 9:30 AM*

The excavation of nineteenth-century sites within and adjacent to Old Town State Historic Park revealed disjunctions between park visitors’ experiences as tourists and their understanding of the settlement’s historicity. The implications of these sites extend both vertically and horizontally. Not only does the material record make the facets of everyday experience in nineteenth century Old Town more vivid, but the sites in and of themselves have the potential to expand perceptions of the settlement’s historical landscape both within and outside of the park boundaries.

Jorgenson, Gina A.
Jelmer W. Eerkens
Migration Patterns in the Windmiller Culture: Analysis of Strontium Isotope Ratios from a Windmiller Population.
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:30 AM*

New opportunities for extensive research on the Windmiller culture in California have been scarce in the last few decades. In addition, new methods have been developed for analyzing human remains which have yet to be applied to available collections. This paper presents new information on both fronts describing a snapshot of the composition of a Windmiller population recently excavated at the Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548) by analyzing the strontium isotope ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) of teeth and bone from the individuals. This method provides information for reconstruction of migration and residence patterns and specific analyses of migration and group composition.

Jorgenson, Gina A.
Jelmer W. Eerkens
Migration Patterns in the Windmiller Culture: Analysis of Strontium Isotope Ratios from a Windmiller Population.
*Poster Session 2, Contributed Poster Session 2, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, AM*

New opportunities for extensive research on the Windmiller culture in California have been scarce in the last few decades. In addition, new methods have been developed for analyzing human remains which have yet to be applied to available collections. This paper presents new information on both fronts with a preliminary analysis of strontium isotope ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) in human teeth and bone samples from the recently excavated population at CA-CCO-548. The data represent a snapshot of the composition of a Windmiller population and provide information for reconstructing migration and residence patterns as well as specific analyses of migration and group composition.

Joslin, Terry L.
Serpentine Disk Beads: Temporally Discrete Late Period Indicators Along the North Coast of San Luis Obispo County.
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:32 AM*

Although small serpentine disk beads are relatively common in Late Holocene deposits along the Central California Coast, there is little definitive data on their spatial and temporal distribution. Serpentine disk beads, bead blanks, manufacturing debris, and bead drills recovered from two single component Late Period sites along the Cambria coastline can assist with the chronological refinement of these artifacts. This data, when used in conjunction with evidence from other contemporaneous deposits also containing the beads, provides insights that further define the potential of this artifact as a time sensitive marker.

Kadle, Stephen
Investigation of Point Type Chronology in Relation to Ethnographic Data Assembled by Llewellyn Loud.
*Poster Session 2, Contributed Poster Session 2, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, AM*

There continues to be debate concerning the classification and chronology of Gunther series projectile points in northwestern California. This poster examines the the point type in relation to the ethnographic data assembled by Llewellyn Loud and implications of private collections in the possession of long-time residents of the region. Distribitional data area assessed with respect settlement locations and raw material.
Kerwin, William C.
Gregory J. Haverstock
F. Kirk Halford

**Early Archaic Habitation of Adobe Valley, California.**

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 3:00 PM*

This paper presents the results of analyses conducted to determine effects of wildfire suppression activities at eleven prehistoric sites in Adobe Valley, California. Obsidian samples submitted for XRF sourcing show that Glass Mountain (53%) and Truman Queen (40%) were the dominant sources utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants in the valley. The hydration profile indicates pre-Newberry use of the project sites was prevalent. These data are employed to address prehistoric land-use patterns in Adobe Valley with an emphasis on chronology and mobility.

Kindon, Andrew
Samuel Connell
Eric Fries

**Hidden Histories: Preliminary Results of the Foothill-West Valley Archaeological Survey at the Gray Whale Ranch Site, Santa Cruz County.**

*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 2:45 PM*

Historical accounts of lime production in Santa Cruz describe the colorful figures behind the industry, but fail to adequately represent the diversity and depth of knowledge of the human base upon which important early industries relied. By finding and analyzing the material remains left by those who were living and working at this lime manufacturing location, we are beginning to uncover a history of those from whom we might otherwise never hear. In this way, our goal is to paint a more representative, multidimensional picture of the vibrant, diverse community that surrounded the lime industry and early Santa Cruz.

King, Chester

**Shell Beads in San Diego County.**

*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 10:30 AM*

Shell Beads in San Diego County Shell beads found in San Diego County include beads made from Gulf of California shells that are types largely used in the Southwest and types made from Pacific Coast shells which are types used in California, the Great Basin and the Southwest. Most beads made from Pacific Coast shells were manufactured in the Santa Barbara Channel area. The beads that have been found in San Diego County are the same types used by people living in Riverside, Orange, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties who also used beads manufactured by the Chumash.

Klar, Kathryn

**Linguistic Evidence for Pre-European Contact between Chumashan and Uto-Aztecan Groups.**

*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 8:00 AM*

In historic (post-European arrival) times, Chumashan and Uto-Aztecan groups have been in direct contact only along the southeastern boundaries of the Chumash groups. However, there is linguistic evidence that at some point in the prehistoric past, more northerly Chumashan groups—namely Obispeño (Northern Chumash) and Purisimeño (Central Chumash) and Uto-Aztecan groups were in direct contact for long enough to leave lasting tracings of this situation in Chumashan dialects. In this paper, I will present evidence I have collected so far to support this, and try to suggest what it might imply for archaeologists working to clarify prehistoric tribal movements in the Northern Bight.

Kline, Victoria L.

**Regional Network Analysis Situating Lost Valley in the Inter-Site Landscape.**

*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 8:00 AM*

The purpose of this study is to analyze possible contact pathways through Lost Valley, San Diego County, California using the methods least-cost path analysis for modeled travel corridors through the San Luis Rey Watershed. ArcView 9.2 GIS and aerial photography are used in combination with previously collected archaeological excavation data, to show the most likely corridors of travel, trade, and movement. The study demonstrates probable travel networks of prehistoric and protohistoric travel through the Lost Valley area and how contact networks were likely established and maintained. The modeled travel corridors are compared to the ethnographic and historic knowledge of the Cupeño who seasonally occupied Lost Valley.
Kline, George E.
Victoria L. Kline

**Better Vision Through Glasses.**
*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 8:15 AM*

The obsidian debitage collected from a group of sites clustered around a mountain spring have revealed considerable information through a comprehensive hydration analysis. Sixty-six separate rind measurements were combined to reveal the occupational durations of these sites around Shingle Spring in Lost Valley, San Diego County. A new Hydration Laboratory was assembled through the efforts of Dr. Glenn Russell, two graduate students, and Stephen Rochester and myself, with a substantial effort from Dr. Lynn Gamble late in 2007, with the intentions of educating anthropology students, and to glean additional information from the collections currently available for study. This paper reveals examples of what these data can tell us and how to link this new information to support other hypotheses and theories.

Knierim, Rebekka G.
Johanna V. Marty
René L. Vellanoweth

**The Significance of Iron-Rich Objects at Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25), San Nicolas Island, California.**
*Symposium 25, Contributions to California Island Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 9:15 AM*

Tule Creek Village has yielded numerous iron-rich items in possible ceremonial contexts. Ethnographic data suggest that the color red, often a feature of ferrous objects, plays an important role in the worldview of surrounding indigenous peoples. This paper provides an analysis of iron-rich ecofacts and artifacts found at East Locus, an area of Tule Creek Village. Ferrous materials at the site include features containing red-hued basalt, large chunks of ochre, and several concentrations of hematite and iron concretions, including *toshawt* stones. We conclude that, like neighboring Native groups, iron-rich objects were part of the religious paraphernalia of the people of San Nicolas Island.

Knight, Al

**Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park and the Chatsworth Archaeological District.**
*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 9:15 AM*

Tucked neatly away in the northwest corner of the San Fernando Valley, in the area called Chatsworth, is the gem that is Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park, with almost a square mile of wonderful archaeological remains, including several Native American sites, the site of the oldest non-Indian home in the west San Fernando Valley, a portion of the Camino Real carved into the side of a cliff dating from the Civil War period and other sites. These constitute the largest concentration of archaeological sites in the San Fernando Valley, and recent research pertaining to them will be discussed.

La Rose, Douglas
Sarah Farmer

**Local Versus Non-Local Beads: Socio-Economic Interactions at the Spindrift.**
*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 4:00 PM*

The Spindrift Site has one of the largest shell bead assemblages in coastal San Diego County. The beads are dominated by locally-produced spire-lopped *Olivella bipplicata* beads but also include non-local beads. The beads present a unique opportunity for assessing both the chronology of site occupation and the periods of intense socio-economic interactions with other regions. They also provide unique insights into the nature of the prehistoric macroeconomic exchange system in southern California. Due to the presence of both locally-produced spire-lopped beads and imported beads, the Spindrift Site also gives us the opportunity to ask questions about bead value.

LaPierre, Kish D.

**Preliminary Investigations of a Rock Feature Complex, Mirror Point Site, East Searles Lake (CA-SBR-12134/H) in the Western Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California.**
*Poster Session 1, Contributed Poster Session 1, Convention Center Foyer, Friday, PM*

Rock features, in general, should be considered of great importance for several reasons, and perhaps many archaeologists would agree. One reason is that rock features traditionally have posed interpretive problems for archaeologists, thus any attempt to infer function or use is a step towards unraveling the interpretive problems. The intent of this study is to determine function or purpose of these architectural remains by way of archaeometrics at the Mirror Point Site (CA-SBR-12134/H), which is located in a restricted area of the Mojave B Range, Naval Weapons Station, China Lake.
Leach-Palm, Laura
Bryan Larson

**TEA Cultural Resources Archaeological Survey.**

*Symposium 20, Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans’ Rural Highways in Central California, Academy 5, Saturday, 2:30 PM*

The cultural resources inventories conducted through the Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA) Program have two main objectives: (1) documentation of all prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and historic-period architectural features within the selected highway rights-of-way; and (2) development of a Caltrans-compatible GIS Cultural Resources Database. In Caltrans Districts 3, 4, 5, and 10 the TEA inventories have covered 2,400 miles and recorded 2,300 resources. The resulting information enables Caltrans Maintenance, Construction, Advance Planning, Project Development, and Environmental Planning personnel to address cultural resources in the right-of-way early in the planning process. We will present maps and data on our findings, characterizing the archaeology and architecture within the Caltrans’ right-of-way in much of central California.

Lebow, Clayton G.

**Evidence for the Shift from Foraging to Collecting on Vandenberg Air Force Base.**

*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time…, Academy 3, Saturday, 10:34 AM*

For the past 12 years, Applied Earthworks, Inc. has been studying archaeological sites on Vandenberg Air Force Base with focus on elucidating prehistoric land-use strategies. Patterns in the temporal distribution of biface stages and attributes of shellfish assemblages suggest that the shift from a foraging to a collecting land-use system occurred around 3,000 years ago.

Lerch, Michael

**Looking Both Ways: A Comparison of Survey Results from Desert and Coastal Slopes of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.**

*Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 9:15 AM*

The San Bernardino Mountains and the San Jacinto Mountains rise to about 11,000 feet above mean sea level and separate the Mojave and Colorado Deserts from the inland coastal valleys. These mountains, which comprise the San Bernardino National Forest, thus offer an ideal laboratory to compare settlement patterns of desert versus coastal slopes. Survey data from the north slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains are compared and contrasted with data from the Garner Valley and Bautista Canyon areas on the coastal side of the San Jacinto Mountains to illustrate differences in desert and coastal influences in the mountains.

Lerch, Michael K.
Bill Sapp

**Introduction: History of Heritage Resource Management on SBNF.**

*Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 9:00 AM*

In our introductory remarks, we review the history of Heritage Resource Management on the San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF), introduce the presenters and their papers, and conclude with a review of the current Heritage Resource Management program on SBNF.

Lucas, Carmen

**One Indian’s Research and Homage to the Old Ones.**

*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 9:30 AM*

After years of working with Archaeologists and reading Archaeological reports only to see Incised Pot Shards recorded as “Incised Shard,” sometimes accompanied with a drawing and/or photograph, I had to ask the question, “Has anyone really looked at these?” This past year I have been conducting my own personal research by trying to really look and record “Incised Shards” with an eye as one Indian who appreciates my heritage and primitive/abstract art. I hope to present a short power point of what I have seen, recorded, commented on and learned in this on going research I call Homage to the Old Ones.
Lucas, Carmen

**One Little Indians’ View on the Spindrift Site and the Archaeological Management.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 3:00 PM*

Born in San Diego, raised in Pacific Beach, graduated from La Jolla High School, a Kwaaymii Indian of Laguna Mountain, aware of the Indian prehistory throughout San Diego County, all my life. As an Indian monitor, I have seen, touched the remnants and felt the essence of the Ancestors from Carlsbad to the Tijuana border. My focus will be on my experience as an Indian Monitor at the Hazard property, the Spindrift Underground Utility project, and the Roseland property, in what archaeologists call the Malcolm Rogers SDM-W-1 Spindrift site. What Indians call La Jolla, and how it all relates to the whole.

Lundgren, Stacy

**Home on the Range: Heritage Tourism on the Stanislaus National Forest.**

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 5:00 PM*

In September 2007, the Stanislaus National Forest partnered with the Central Sierra Arts Council and the Farms of Tuolumne County to present ‘Home on the Range’ at the historic Fahey Cow Camp in Tuolumne County. A portion of the larger Foothills Farmland Arts Festival, the event marked the Forest’s first foray into heritage tourism. The event allowed us to make an unprecedented connection with the local community, to celebrate our success with the 2005 *Passport in Time* restoration of the Fahey Cabin, and to examine the history of grazing on public lands by exploring the ‘archaeology of the individual.’

Mack, Joanne M.

**The Distribution of Medicine Lake Highland Obsidian in Western Oregon.**

*Poster Session 2, Contributed Poster Session 2, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, AM*

The percentage of Medicine Lake Highland obsidian, particularly from the Grasshopper Flat/Lost Iron Wells location is acknowledged to be dominant in the Southern Cascades in Northern California and areas west of the mountains. However, it has also been recovered from several archaeological sites in Southwest Oregon, as far north as the Umpqua River, sometimes in surprisingly high percentages, considering these sites’ proximity to several obsidian sources in the Oregon Cascades. The distribution may reflect trade networks and other interaction patterns.

Martinez, Jennifer

**Reconstructing the Past with GIS Technology: Los Angeles’ City Cemetery.**

*Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 1:15 PM*

GPS was employed to pinpoint the location of each human burial at Los Angeles’ City Cemetery; however, this only tells the modern half of the story. Who were these people? The only available cemetery plot map indicates no scale or surrounding structures. Furthermore, over the past 150 years, the area’s topography, street alignments and widths, and buildings have been substantially altered. GIS was therefore used to line up common features on scanned historical maps, producing 2D and 3D depictions of the historical cemetery remains superimposed on the contemporary landscape and allowing many remains to be matched to cemetery records.

Marvin, Judith

**Catalina Tile Factory: The Last Remnants.**

*Symposium 9, Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu, Academy 4, Friday, 2:15 PM*

Founded by William Wrigley, Jr. in 1919, the Catalina Pottery and Tile Company produced the brick and tile for the transformation of Avalon into a vacation paradise and helped develop Wrigley’s “Early California” vision for the island. By 2003, only one building of the many that were constructed for the factory between 1923 and 1937 was extant. Although industrial in design, the building exhibits some of the simpler forms of the Mission style, as well as retaining its original manufacturing elements. Other factory remnants include buried deposits of clay tile, primarily unglazed examples, and, of course, the glazed tiles on Avalon’s buildings, fountains, benches, furniture, and other features.
Marvin, Judith
The Richards Ranch, An 1850s Multi-Component Site in the California Gold Country.
Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 1:30 PM
By 1853 the Richards family from Cornwall had settled near Angels Camp, where they built a two-story “I” House and stone-lined root cellar. Over the years they added acreage, barns, a blacksmith shop, caretaker’s cottage, and planted grape vines and fruit trees. Archaeological and architectural investigations of the residence revealed methods of construction utilizing locally available new and used materials, while archival research provided construction dates, family information, and land use. With essentially no alterations, the house appears able to answer questions regarding architectural and decorative methods and treatments in the 1850s-early 1860s in a rural California region.

Masters, Patricia M.
Of Mariners and Mortars: the Underwater Artifact Sites of La Jolla.
Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 3:45 PM
Among the 110 prehistoric underwater sites recorded in the Southern California Bight, the most extensive is the cobble reef offshore of the Spindrift site (CA-SDI-39, SDM-W-1). Located at 2–5 m depth, the reef overlays lagoonal peat dated to 4230 ± 200 years BP. The artifacts associated with the reef are small cobble mortars, also found in the kelp forests off La Jolla and Point Loma, on ledges in the submarine canyon, and on small seamounts near the canyon. Fish remains at Spindrift confirm these habitats were accessed by watercraft and the mortars likely were part of the fishing toolkit.

Mathes, W. Michael
Indigenous Warfare in Baja California, 1535-1840: Cultural Comparisons.
Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 3:00 PM
In spite of the idyllic image that exists of the Baja California peninsula, from the beginning of its populating until the end of the nineteenth century in the extreme north, it was a scene of warfare and its inhabitants lived continually under a cloud of violent death as is well demonstrated through ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence. Even mythology of populating of the peninsula is based upon combat between groups or deities that resulted in the defeated fleeing the north in search of refuge in mountains and islands of the south. Without exception, peninsular Pericu, Guaycura, and Cochimi groups, as well as the northern Yumans, were constantly involved in war, but in notably distinct forms directly related to their maternal cultures. These differences included all aspects of war: armament, strategy, tactics, and objectives.

Mattingly, Scott
Lynn Gamble
Archaeological and Geospatial Investigations of Fire-Altered Rock Features at Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego, California.
Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 10:00 AM
Hundreds of fire-altered rock (FAR) features are located at Torrey Pines State Reserve, an area once occupied by the Kumeyaay Indians. These features appear to be more densely concentrated at sites within the Reserve than at other nearby sites, suggesting an association with a specific resource at the Reserve. The density of FAR features near the Torrey Pines, the relative paucity of associated artifacts, ethnographic evidence of the Torrey Pine as a resource utilized by the Kumeyaay, and their proximity to habitation sites support the interpretation of many sites at the Reserve as Torrey Pine nut processing areas.

McAllister, Martin
Discussant, Symposium 21, Mini-Training: How to prevent looting and vandalism of sites and enforce archaeological protection laws (sponsored by the Native American Program Committee), Academy 6, Saturday, 1:00-6:00 PM

McCarthy, Daniel
Cahuilla Agave Gathering Strategies.
Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 10:30 AM
Agave desertii is one of three agave species that grows in southern California. All species have a very limited range in habitat. It is a culturally sensitive plant for two tribes in the area because it was a staple food source. This presentation reviews the range of the species, traditional gathering practices, uses and preparation for food, and the results of the mapping its distribution on the Forest.
McGuire, Kelly R.  
Kimberly Carpenter  
Jeffrey Rosenthal  

**Great Basin Archaic Foragers of the Central and Southern Sierra Nevada.**  
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:36 AM*

Recent settlement reconstructions and large-scale assemblage compilations, coupled with cost-distance energetic analyses of what it takes to procure a living within high elevation zones of the Central and Southern Sierra, suggest that this region was probably the habitual domain of foragers emanating from the Great Basin. Often described as an amorphous hinterland or occasional travel corridor, the archaeology of the Sierra Nevada has a surprisingly robust and variable internal structure that stands apart from that identified to both the east and west.

McIntyre, Mike  

**Discussant, Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 11:15 AM**

McLean, Roderic  

**Catalina Island as a Cultural Landscape.**  
*Symposium 9, Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu, Academy 4, Friday, 2:45 PM*

Recent survey across the island provides physical data on a landscape level. Landscapes have cultural, physical, and cognitive components. While this discussion will focus on the physical, ideas regarding possible cultural attributes will be presented. Additionally, theoretical models relevant to island studies and recommended future research themes will be discussed.

Mealey, Marla  

**California State Parks’ Archaeology at Torrey Pines State Reserve: Past, Present, and Future.**  
*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 9:45 AM*

Numerous archaeological studies have occurred throughout the years in and around the lands that are now known as Torrey Pines State Reserve and Torrey Pines State Beach. This paper will focus on those studies that have taken place within State Parks lands, namely those that have been conducted by State Parks archaeologists, including the author’s most recent research at five erosion-damaged sites. All of these studies have led to a body of work that provides the basis for the creation of a fire-affected rock feature typology and other cross-site comparisons.

Mellinger, Sarah  
Terry Jones  

**The Prehistory of Sea Otters on the Central California Coast: Epiphenomenal Conservation in the Face of Non-conservative Hunting.**  
*Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 1:30 PM*

A review of dated faunal assemblages from the central California coast shows that sea otters were pursued for at least 8000 and probably 10,000 years. By mid-Holocene otters are represented at many sites in both open-coast and estuarine settings. At CA-SLO-2, which yielded the largest collection of otter remains in the region, hunting of the species gradually increased through the Holocene with a modest decline after A.D. 1250. Mitochondrial DNA analysis of the CA-SLO-2 otter remains shows that the majority of these animals was female reflecting an exploitation strategy guided more by efficiency and self interest than any obvious attempt at resource conservation. Nonetheless, despite non-conservative hunting through the Holocene, an enormous otter population was available for exploitation by the Russians and Spanish in the early nineteenth century.

Melmed, Anamay  

**Tales Told by Teeth: An Analysis of the Dentition from the LA City Cemetery.**  
*Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 2:30 PM*

This paper presents an overview of the dentition recovered from the LA City Cemetery. Dental remains indicate health status through dental pathology. Compared with other nineteenth century cemetery populations, the health of this population is relatively good, and the dental restorations noted suggest the presence of members of a privileged class. Dental morphology is used to interpret ancestral affiliation of the population, including within group variation. The patterns of dental morphology reveal the majority of individuals to be of European descent. The results of this study highlight the important role dentition plays when analyzing a set of poorly preserved remains.
Merizan, Jessica Skye

**Home on the Range: Consumerism and Identity at Annadel State Park (CA-SON-1577H).**

*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 3:00 PM*

Annadel Farms was the dream of entrepreneur Joe Coney in mid-twentieth century Sonoma. The archaeological remains of CA-SON-1577H represent the disposable life of Coney's family. This paper investigates the relationship between material culture and popular social trends, which signals the complex interactions within consumption. It further highlights an interesting and possibly unprecedented event in the discipline of archaeology; the analysis of the archaeological remains from the childhood material culture of a contemporary archaeologist. The existing analysis focuses on both the implications of literally studying the archaeology of us and investigating how consumerism and identity are represented in the archaeological record.

Middleton, Jessica L.

**Identifying, Quantifying, and Monitoring Visitor Related Impacts to Archeological Sites at Yosemite National Park, California.**

*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 4:15 PM*

Archeological sites were monitored under the Visitor Experience Resource Protection program, a framework for adaptive management designed to address user capacity, at Yosemite National Park in the 2007 summer season. There are few instances where archeological resources are monitored under the VERP or any carrying capacity framework. During this pilot effort, protocols were developed for Yosemite specific site assessments to allow for monitoring of visitor-related impacts at archeological sites. Seventy archeological sites were visited and assessed within both the Merced and the Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River corridors. The collected data were compiled and analyzed, and recommendations were made for future monitoring seasons.

Milanovich, Sean

**Updating the Andreas Canyon National Register District.**

*Poster Session 3, Contributed Poster Session 3, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM*

This poster focuses on the update of the Andreas Canyon National Register District which was listed on the National Register in 1973. It incorporates the historic Rincon Village site that was occupied by the Paniktum lineage until the early 20th century. The District is an important part of the Tribe's cultural heritage and identity. Rincon Village is one of very few village sites in the Coachella Valley that has not been heavily impacted by modern development. Since its listing, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians have developed a Tribal Historic Preservation Office to manage cultural resources on the reservation.

Milburn, Douglas

**Spatial and Temporal Distributions of Archaeological Heated Rock Food Cooking Structures in the Transverse Mountain Ranges: Proposed Markers of Land-Use Shifts Since the Early Holocene.**

*Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 9:30 AM*

Temporal and spatial distributions of archaeological heated-rock cooking structures found at centralized segments of the Transverse Ranges serve as useful measures of shifts in prehistoric land use. Radiocarbon ages of organics indicate that heated-rock cooking began on desert-facing slopes of the Cajon Divide and San Gabriel Mountains as early as 7000–8000 cal years B.P. During subsequent millennia, heated-rock earth ovens were fired with gradually increasing frequency at a greater diversity of landscape settings. After approximately 2000 cal years B.P., there was marked intensification of heated-rock cooking and, in some areas, rock-lined cooking structures largely replaced earthen firing pit facilities.

Milliken, Randall

**Ethnographic Communities of Spanish-Contact Central California.**

*Symposium 20, Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans' Rural Highways in Central California, Academy 5, Saturday, 3:00 PM*

The central California landscape was fully populated at the time of Spanish settlement. Then, between 1770 and 1840, the native people moved to Franciscan missions. The only systematic sources for the pre-mission ethnogeography of central California west of the Sierra Nevada are the ecclesiastical mission registers of baptism, marriage, and burial. R. Milliken has developed a program for reconstructing the landscape distribution of the rancherias mentioned in registers of twelve missions, from San Francisco Solano on the north to San Luis Obispo on the south. The program, called the Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, links database records for thousands of baptized individuals to one or another of over 500 GIS mapping regions. Summaries are being developed regarding the historic-contact people of each region.
Minovi, Niloufar
Nicole Turner

**Old Town’s Cosmopolitan Hotel: A Study in Vertical Archaeology.**
*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 8:45 AM*

Old Town San Diego State Historic Park is restoring/rehabilitating the 1827 Casa de Bandini in its 1874 form as the two-story Cosmopolitan Hotel. Used as a stage station until 1887, and an olive factory from 1900 to 1919, the same building underwent “Steamboat Revival” and “Spanish Colonial Revival” remodels in 1928 and 1945. As with an archaeological site, layers of this building are peeled away to reveal through vertical archaeology the evolution of the building.

Monroe, Cara
Brian M. Kemp
David Glenn Smith

**Southern California, Baja California, and Southwest Prehistory: Genetic Evidence for Population Interaction.**
*Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday, 7:00 PM*

In this study mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) was analyzed from approximately 300 individuals from nine populations of Yuman speakers from Baja California, Southern California and the Southwestern United States. This sample is comprised of individuals representing most of the proposed linguistic divisions within the language family. These data were put into a larger context of previous mtDNA studies of Yuman and non-Yuman speakers from these regions. Specifically the genetic structure of the Yuman language family and its presumed geographic origin will be discussed. Additionally, the possible participation of Yuman speakers in a previously identified pan-Southwestern agricultural population expansion will be examined in light of genetic, archaeological, and anthropological evidence. A background of how mtDNA is analyzed and an overview of the importance of both modern and ancient DNA in understanding the prehistory of California will be addressed.

Montero, Carie
Jerome King

**TEA Database for Cultural Resource Management.**
*Symposium 20, Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans' Rural Highways in Central California, Academy 5, Saturday, 3:30 PM*

TEA inventory databases have now been operational for several years throughout the Caltrans state system. This presentation will explore the positive impact of the TEA databases and GIS program for cultural resource management in a government setting. Special emphasis will be directed to the experiences, successes, and lessons learned in District 4. A working demo of the GIS and database will be available for demonstration purposes.

Moore, Jamie

**Microblade Technology at CA-TEH-710.**
*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 4:15 PM*

Data recovery at CA-TEH-710 was conducted thru use of the Forest Service’s Passport In Time program. CA-TEH-710 was located along Mill Creek situated with the ethnographic Yahi territory. Analysis of the recovered artifacts indicates that the occupants of the site were using microblade technology.

Morgan, Christopher

**Prehistoric Mobility in the Western Mojave: New Analyses from Fort Irwin.**
*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 9:45 AM*

New geospatial analyses incorporating recent survey and excavation data, and information from nearly 20 years of work on Fort Irwin, shed new light on Holocene mobility patterns. These speak to a number of debates concerning diachronic variation in lifeways, in particular those concerning the characterization of early Holocene adaptations, the debate over middle Holocene logistical mobility and hunting, and the nature of late Holocene residential and extractive patterns. These ultimately indicate important variation in residence and mobility through time, but ultimately show that desert lifeways in all periods are strongly conditioned by similar environmental parameters.

Morgan, Christopher

**On the Status of Research and Management in California Archaeology.**
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:38 AM*

A few thoughts on where we’ve been and where we’re going with regard to how research is conducted in the state, and how this relates to management issues.
Mouriquand, Leslie J.  
**The L-M-N-O-P’s: Things to Know About When Working with Local Governments.**  
*Symposium 24, Working with Local Governments: What Cultural Resources Professionals Should Know, Academy 4, Sunday, 9:30 AM*

While cultural resources professionals have been working with local governments (cities and counties) for several decades, there seems to be a variable lack of understanding among consultants about how local governments work, what guides them, what information they need from consultants for the CEQA process, what authorities and responsibilities they typically have, and how they work with tribes. This paper will present some ‘inside’ information about Land use, crafting Mitigation, finding the Nexus, identifying Objectives, and Preservation strategies that should help consultants work more effectively with local governments.

Muranaka, Therese  
**And Old Town Just Got Old: Old Town San Diego in the 21st Century.**  
*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 8:15 AM*

Making an historic Mexican Era village into a 21st century tourist destination brings its own challenges for park service cultural resource managers. Balancing research designs against plumbing plans, historic architecture against "going green", a series of archaeological case studies illustrates the science of reconstructing the past.

Muranaka, Therese  
*Discussant, Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 11:45 AM*

Newland, Michael  
**A Short n’ Sweet Synopsis of the Central Pomo Study.**  
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time…, Academy 3, Saturday, 10:40 AM*

For the past year, staff archaeologists, graduate students, and volunteers at the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University have been transferring data on the Central Pomo from Samuel Barrett’s 1908 The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians into GIS in an effort to map out Central Pomo village and trail networks. The study, in progress, has important implications both for archaeological study and cultural resources management within Central Pomo territory and beyond. This paper will highlight these implications.

Newland, Michael  
Shannon Tushingham  
*Discussant, Forum #1 (Get to School: A Forum on Applying for and Getting into Graduate School), Symposium 4, Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students, Academy 4, Friday, 10:00-11:00 AM*

Newland, Michael  
Shannon Tushingham  
*Discussant, Forum #2 (Get a Job: A Forum on Applying For and Getting a Job in the Field of Archaeology), Symposium 4, Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students, Academy 4, Friday, 10:00-11:00 AM*

Newman, Tiffany L.  
**Temporal and Physical Context of Fluted Points from Fort Irwin, National Training Center, San Bernardino County, California.**  
*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 11:00 AM*

In the western United States, it has been believed that Clovis and Folsom date from 11,000 years BP to 8000 years BP but recent research is causing some rethinking on this fluted point period. Here at Fort Irwin, nine fluted points have been found; two are isolated finds while the rest are associated with sites that also had point styles of Lake Mojave/Silver Lake and Pinto. This paper searches to put these fluted points in context with the rest of the fluted points within the Great Basin and western United States to give a better understanding of the earliest occupation period at Fort Irwin.
O'Neil, Stephen

**Contributions to the Archaeology of Yosemite National Park: A View from CA-MRP-55/H in the Merced River Canyon.**

*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 4:00 PM*

Archaeological investigations conducted within Yosemite National Park at CA-MRP-55/H have provided important new data regarding prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and protohistoric lifeways in the Merced River Canyon. This paper will discuss the findings of subsurface investigations, which define the site as a long-term habitation area spanning over 8,000 years of human history. Important elements include a deep, stratified, midden deposit; occupied rockshelters; a newly discovered pictograph panel; a rare domesticated dog burial; and evidence of protohistoric use. Results of artifact analyses, faunal analysis, and obsidian source and hydration studies are presented to assist in reconstructing past lifeways.

Nixon, Rachael

**Footprints to the Past: An Assessment of Trails in the Indio Hills Based on Findings from the Indio Trails Project.**

*Poster Session 1, Contributed Poster Session 1, Convention Center Foyer, Friday, PM*

Throughout the Coachella Valley, there are numerous prehistoric/historic routes of travel. Along these trails are archaeological sites and features such as, cairns, cleared circles, rock circles, and other anomalies. These sites/features represent a significant cultural landscape used for travel, trade, hunting, collecting/gathering, and other important cultural practices. Some of these markers are also from historic settlements and land/mining claims. The network of trails provided a secure form of travel across what would seem to be a barren desert environment, in that these routes passed through locations with stored food, wells, and palm oasis. Historic settlers also quickly adapted to these trails original established by Native Americans. This poster presentation attempts to provide archaeologists with visual and descriptive tools that will aid in the recognition, identification, and preservation of these irreplaceable resources. Spatial information regarding the location of these trails/sites features, and artifacts come from existing archaeological records and historic documents. This study postulates further questions concerning data gaps in the archaeological, ethnographic, and geospatial record for the area between the San Bernardino Mountains/San Gorgonio Pass continuing southeasterly towards the Chocolate Mountains.

O'Brien, Christopher

**Of Turkeys, Timber Sales and Intelligent Design: Is Federal Archaeology More Than CRM?**

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 1:30 PM*

The Lassen National Forest has recently partnered with the National Wild Turkey Federation to research the historical ecology of wild turkeys in California. The research itself has prompted reflection on whether federal archaeology should be more than just cultural resource management. Archaeology is in transition from a mostly introverted academic discipline to one of more practical application to broader areas of public interest, including conservation biology, land management, and science education. Federal archaeologists are the interface between the public and archaeology and are in a unique position to aggressively pursue public education and spearhead applicable archaeological research.

O'Neil, Stephen

**Socio-political Implications Derived from the Military Report of a Planned Acjachemen Uprising Against Mission San Juan Capistrano, A.D. 1778.**

*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 11:00 AM*

A recently located document describes a planned uprising of the Acjachemen against Mission San Juan Capistrano two years after its founding. Interrogations of the insurrection leaders detailed cultural motivations for warfare and the consensus-gathering process among autonomous clans required for such a major group activity. Information on villages and chiefs, analyzed with demographic data from the mission registers, provides further suggestions of Acjachemen response to the Euro-Christian attack on traditional culture, including both active defense and withdrawal. This document allows placement of the Acjachemen within a regional context of other early uprisings against Hispanic hegemony.

O'Neil, Stephen

**Ethnographic Associations of Tomato Springs (Usrovana).**

*Symposium 23, Recent Excavations at Tomato Springs, Academy 3, Sunday, 9:45 AM*

The presentation describes the probable ethnic affiliation of Native Americans observed by the Portolá Expedition at the Tomato Springs site in 1770, near the Gabrieleno - Juaneño tribal boundary. Also how the site may have fit into the regional subsistence extraction system. The study provides an ethnographic analogy for the artifacts, features, and ecofacts observed during excavation of the site by Stantec archaeologists.


Padon, Beth

Chris Padon (Discovery Works, Inc)

Nine Prehistoric Sites in Northern Los Angeles County.

Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 10:45 AM

We summarize the results of excavations at nine prehistoric sites located in a four mile span just west of Palmdale. These sites are in the San Andreas fault zone, on the western edge of the Mojave Desert and on the north side of the Sierra Pelona Mountains (part of the Transverse ranges). We compare these excavations to others in the region, and explore the influences of geography and environment.

Peabody, Joshua B.


Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 2:15 PM

This paper presents data derived from recently excavated faunal remains from middens associated with the Curry Village kitchen/cafeteria, in Yosemite National Park. It situates these data in a discussion of current and ongoing trends in the analysis of historic era faunal assemblages especially those aimed at elucidating status, ethnicity and affluence of the consumer. The Curry Village fauna is used as a case study to highlight the varying role of the consumer as a conditioning agent in the structure and composition of historic faunal assemblages.

Perry, Jennifer

Landscapes, Seascapes, and Spiritscapes of the Santa Barbara Channel.

Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday, 6:20 PM

As dynamic intersections between terrestrial and marine environments, coastlines not only represent resource diversity, transportation, and opportunity, but influence spirituality and identity. In the Santa Barbara Channel, island-mainland interactions have been viewed primarily in the context of exchange, with intervening ocean waters regarded as sources of food and danger. Absent from these perspectives are the ways in which supernatural properties were attributed to the islands and surrounding environment. Santa Cruz Island is discussed with respect to how resource variability, travel routes, viewsheds, and spiritscapes constituted elements of and influenced decision-making within the landscapes and seascapes of the region.

Philben, Vicki

Eric Ritter

Cassap Meeting, California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program Committee Meeting, Vine, Saturday, 12:00 PM

The Spindrift Site: Piecing Together Complexity from Construction Salvage.

Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 1:15 PM

The Spindrift Site represents one of the largest multicomponent habitation sites on the San Diego coastline. The site is also horizontally and vertically stratified. The diverse data recovery excavations at the Spindrift Site have been driven by construction salvage in a now urban neighborhood. The long history of archaeological study at the site has left a large amount of data in a diverse range of forms. Reconstructing the site from various divergent studies reveals a critical resource for past, present, and future archaeological research. The Spindrift Site remains important for both archaeologists and Native Americans.
Pignolo, Andrew

**Quality and Tool Form: Lithic Material to Tool Trajectories at the Spindrift Site.**

*Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 4:15 PM*

Lithic material quality and form play an important role in tool production and final tool form. In coastal San Diego County the primary lithic materials available are low quality well-rounded cobble volcanics and quartzites. The available lithic material strongly shapes the artifact assemblage and our cultural interpretation. The lithic assemblage from the Spindrift Site shows parallel but separate lithic material trajectories for biface versus core tool production. These divergent patterns have important implications for cultural and chronological interpretation of sites in diverse lithic landscapes.

Porcasi, Judy F.
Terry Jones
Jon M. Erlandson
Thomas A. Wake
Rae Schwaderer

**The Protracted Holocene Extinction of the Flightless Sea Duck (Chendytes lawi).**

*Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 1:15 PM*

Bones of the flightless sea duck (*Chendytes lawi*) from 14 archaeological sites along the California coast indicate that humans hunted the species for at least 8000 years before it was driven to extinction about 2400 years ago. Direct \(^14\)C dates on the bones indicate that the duck was exploited on the Southern California islands as early as \(-11,150-10,280\) cal BP and on the mainland by at least \(8500\) cal BP. The protracted survival of *Chendytes* even as it was so vulnerable to human overhunting raises serious questions about the Pleistocene overkill model.

Porcasi, Judith F

**10,000 Years and 500 Miles of Zooarchaeology in 2 Minutes.**

*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:42 AM*

The use of faunal resources is patterned from Paleocoastal through Late Holocene times at 14 coastal, island, and pericoastal sites along the Central and Southern California coast. An allometric method for estimating faunal biomass is used along with chronological sequences of abundance indices to explore the nature of the initial maritime adaptation to the West Coast of North America and changes to this economic strategy over time. A surprising finding is that over time the use of faunal resources appears to have declined, suggesting a major dietary change from a Pleistocene protein-based to a Holocene carbohydrate-based lifeway.

Purser, Margaret

**Discussant, Panel Discussion, Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects, Academy 5, Saturday, AM**

Raab, L. Mark

**Discussant, Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 3:15 PM**

Ramírez, Andrea Guía

**Indigenous Fishing Practices in Ancient California.**

*Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 2:30 PM*

Los grupos costeros de Baja California basaron su subsistencia en los recursos de los litorales marinos, además de los moluscos, otras especies acuáticas, como son los peces, aves y mamíferos, fueron parte esencial de las actividades de supervivencia y desarrollo de estos grupos. A través de los estudios arqueozoológicos, realizados en distintas excavaciones arqueológicas, y tras el análisis de un significativo número de restos ictiológicos, se establece el papel de la pesca como una actividad que desarrollaron los grupos ligados a las costas en la parte norte de la península bajacaliforniana. Los grupos no se especializaron en pesca de mar abierto, ni desarrollaron complejas técnicas de ésta, pues los restos de peces evidencian, más bien una pesca en los litorales costeros, encontrándose principalmente peces vieja y otros estrechamente ligados a las costas. En el presente trabajo se realizará una revisión sobre la importancia de la pesca para los antiguos bajacalifornianos del noroeste de la península, en base a los datos etnohistóricos y las evidencias arqueozoológicas.
Ramirez de Bryson, Luz

A Synopsis of Recent Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Research at Fort Irwin.

*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 10:30 AM*

The archaeological record at Fort Irwin is largely comprised of the material remains of hunters and gatherers who inhabited this desert environment for at least the last 12,000 years. Although this is a highly arid environment today, extant paleoenvironmental data indicate that this portion of the Mojave Desert possessed an abundance of basic subsistence resources since initial human occupation. This presentation provides an assessment of the current status of our understanding of this record accumulated over the past 28 years in light of the innovative paleoenvironmental work that has recently been done.

Raschkow, Wanda

Challenges and Opportunities of Heritage Tourism: an Example from the Desert.

*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 4:30 PM*

In the 1880’s gold was discovered in the Chuckwalla Mountains. The Chuckwalla mines produced over $2.6 million in gold between 1893 and 1943. Head frames, arrastras, and ruined walls of stone buildings mark the locations of once thriving mines. Growing recreational use poses a management challenge and potential threat to cultural resources. Vandalism to a 100 year-old mill demonstrates how uncontrolled visitation threatens cultural resources. In addition, some mine sites in Red Cloud may contain hazards which pose a threat to visitors. Interpretation enhances the recreational experience and provides an opportunity for BLM to communicate a safety and stewardship message.

Reddy, Seetha

Harvesting the Landscape: Defining Protohistoric Plant Exploitation in Coastal Southern California.

*Symposium 5, Academy 6, Seeds, Nuts, and Berries: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Investigations in California, Friday, 10:30 AM*

Defining the precise character of plant exploitation during the protohistoric period in coastal Southern California has remained a challenge for archaeologists. Recent excavations along Santa Monica Bay have provided an extraordinary opportunity to study macrobotanical remains from Mission period Native American deposits. European domesticates have been recovered from aboriginal contexts, and intensive exploitation of two native grasses (maygrass and wild barley) is evident. The relevance of these findings to the question of aboriginal horticulture and the selective use of native and introduced plants will be discussed in this talk.

Ritter, Eric

*Discussant, Symposium 19, Recent Research on the Forgotten Peninsula: Baja California Archaeology in the 21st Century, Academy 4, Saturday, 3:15 PM*

Robinson, David


*Plenary Session, New Directions in California Archaeology, Academy 1, Thursday, 6:00 PM*

California archaeologists benefit from diverse forms of data found in archaeological, ethnohistorical, and historical records. Within these forms, certain traditions of research, informed by well developed theoretical approaches, provide a corpus of information astonishing in its vibrancy and richness. However, in some respects, these traditions have remained locked within their own trajectories, and don’t always cross over to inform the other. In this paper, I discuss how new directions in research focusing on rock-art, environment, and society has taken full advantage of an integrative approach, thus shifting the trajectories on how these three aspects of the past can be interpreted.

Robinson, David

Fraser Sturt


*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 9:15 AM*

This paper will present details of recent preliminary test pitting and auger sampling at a remote Interior Chumash rock-art K-locale (i.e. pictographs plus large BRM complex). First, we discuss the rationale behind excavating the locale, the methodology applied, and the ongoing aims of the Pinwheel Project. Excavations surprisingly revealed more substantial archaeological deposits than surface survey indicated, showing habitation both within the cave and amongst the BRMs.
We will discuss environmental information obtained plus the range, intensity, and significance of activities evident by artefacts and temporal indicators recovered. Finally, we will discuss the potential to link rock-art to its environmental and cultural associations through analyses of unique organic materials found at Pinwheel Cave.

Rochester, Stephen B.
Temporal Aspects and Intersite Variability Using Obsidian Hydration and Other Analyses Methods on Material from the Buckman Springs Site, San Diego County, CA.
Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 8:30 AM
Questions of an archaeological site’s stratigraphic integrity are vital in the interpretation of said site. Due to postdepositional factors, such as bioturbation, many of the interpretations archaeologists make about multi-component sites can be called into question. One of the key ways to address this issue for sites that contain obsidian artifacts is to use obsidian hydration. By using obsidian hydration and other lines of evidence this paper will address the stratigraphic integrity, site occupation length, and mobility of the occupants at the Buckman Springs Site.

Romani, John
Gwen Romani
Michael McIntyre
Daniel Larson
New and Old Approaches In Interpreting Burro Flats Rock Art (A Preliminary Analysis).
Symposium # 26, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 10:30 AM
Some rock art, particularly that in bi-ethnic areas, may be interpreted thematically and may suggest the work of organized religious cults rather than individual shamans. This paper examines the main rock art panel at Burro Flats, with known archaeo-astronomical significance, as an organized cult pictograph panel. This site, in the Western San Fernando Valley and associated with the Chumash and the Fernandeno ethnicities, will be used to demonstrate a balance of concentric circle motifs with ascending and descending figures, suggesting the thematic significance of the panel relative to the Chumash Antap cult and Fernandeno Yivar cult.

Rosenberg, Seth A.
Historic and Modern Impacts to the Spindrift Site (SDI-39; SDM-W-1).
Symposium 16, Beneath Streets, Houses, and Waves: The Spindrift Site’s Continuing Contributions to Understanding Prehistoric Cultural Adaptations along Coastal San Diego, Academy 1, Saturday, 2:30 PM
Archaeological investigations at the Spindrift (SDI-39; SDM-W-1) site in La Jolla, California have been conducted for over 75 years. Aside from some of the earliest investigations at the site, most excavations have been conducted within a developed urban environment. This paper focuses on the late 19th and 20th century development of the area and how this has impacted the integrity of the site. Photographs, maps, and newspapers articles, obtained at libraries, historical societies, City and County archives, and information from previous archaeological investigations will be used to discuss the historic and modern impacts to the Spindrift Site.

Rosenberg, Seth
Brad Comeau
Archaeological Investigations at Site CA-SDI-10, 611: A Functional and Temporal Analysis of Subterranean Pit Features in Northern San Diego County.
Symposium # 26, Academy 6, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, April 20, Sunday, 10:00 AM
Archaeological investigations at a Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric Period transition site resulted in the identification of a cluster of 10 pit features. The Site, CA-SDI-10, 611, is located one and a half miles inland from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, in northern San Diego County. The circular features averaged between one and one and a half meters in width and ranged from 20 to 70 centimeters deep. Multiple dating techniques and macrofloral analysis were utilized to interpret the age and function of the features. A literature review and conversations with regional archaeologists suggests a concentration of this feature type is unique in this region.

Rosenthal, Jeff
Late Holocene Adaptive Variability in Central California.
Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:44 AM
For most of the late Holocene, distinct upland and lowland adaptations co-existed in central California, distinguished by contrasting technologies, land-use strategies, and dietary emphasis. Regional differences in the spatial and seasonal distribution of important subsistence resources account for these patterns.
Rosenthal, Jeffrey
Jack Meyer

**TEA Geoarchaeological Study - the Potential for Buried Archaeological Sites in Central California.**

*Symposium 20, Overview of Cultural Studies for Caltrans’ Rural Highways in Central California, Academy 5, Saturday, 4:00 PM*

It has become increasingly apparent that a significant portion of the archaeological record in central California has been buried by natural processes of landscape evolution. In response, we have developed a series of maps depicting the age and distribution of different latest Pleistocene- and Holocene-age landforms throughout much of central California. These maps are useful for identifying those geological contexts most likely to harbor buried archaeological deposits. This work was undertaken as part of the Caltrans Cultural Resources Inventory of Rural Conventional Highways.

Russell, Glenn
Donna Beddow
Gail Wright
Diane Shalom

**Archaeological Standards and Guidelines: Recent Developments in the CEQA Process at the County of San Diego.**

*Symposium 24, Working with Local Governments: What Cultural Resources Professionals Should Know, Academy 4, Sunday, 9:00 AM*

The County of San Diego recently implemented changes to the review and processing of cultural resource management reports as part of the County’s Business Process Reengineering (BPR) efforts. These changes have helped improve report quality and cultural resource management. Key changes include: 1) development of local CEQA Guidelines for Determining Significance; 2) standardized report formats that correspond to the guidelines; and 3) changes in the process for placement on the County’s CEQA consultant list, including the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that details the responsibilities and expectations of the County, the developer, and the consultant in the preparation of CEQA technical documents.

Russell, Matt

**Discussant, Panel Discussion, Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects. Academy 5, Saturday, AM**

Ruzicka, Denise

**What the Lithics Found at the Soda Springs Rockshelter Can Reveal About the Former Inhabitants There.**

*Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 10:30 AM*

Soda Springs Rockshelter is a looted site located about 60 miles northeast of Barstow, California on the southern shoreline of Pleistocene Lake Mojave. Despite heavy disturbance, the materials recovered from archaeological excavations still allow the determination of key aspects of the site. The types of artifacts and ecofacts found along with the nature of the stone tools and debitage indicate that the rockshelter was a hunting camp where processing of game animals took place. The latest excavations also provide evidence for only a rather recent use of the site, from the Late Archaic through the Late Prehistoric.

Salisbury, Melinda L.
René L. Vellanoweth

**Burned Land Snail Features from Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25), San Nicolas Island, California.**

*Symposium 25, Contributions to California Island Archaeology, Academy 5, Sunday, 9:30 AM*

This paper focuses on the excavation and analysis of three land snail features found at this 13th to 19th century village site. The features consist of more than 4,500 tightly clustered and burned land snail shells found in three discrete pits. We describe and provide quantitative data for each feature. Our results suggest that the land snails were harvested for consumption and their proximity to other animal offerings indicates they may have been deposited in ceremonial contexts.
Sampson, Michael P.
**Archaeological Manifestations of Cyanide Reprocessing at the 19th Century Stonewall Mine, San Diego County.**
*Symposium 10, General Session: Contributions to Historic Archaeology, Academy 5, Friday, 1:00 PM*
Stonewall Mine, the most productive gold mine in San Diego County, operated from 1870 to 1892. Tailings from this operation were reprocessed using cyanide between 1898-1901. The use of cyanide was a relatively new method to extract gold ore at the time. Archaeological evidence of the reprocessing included building flats, structural remains consistent with accounts from technical journals of the period, tailings, a pond and dam, and a cabin site. Documentary evidence complements the archaeological remains at Stonewall Mine for the current project.

Sapp, Bill
**Results of the 2006 Field School: Excavations at a Pinyon Processing Site and Pedestrian Survey of Palm Canyon.**
*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 1:45 PM*
In 2006 the San Bernardino NF conducted the first Applied Archaeology Field School. During the first week, students were taught the basic skills necessary to conduct pedestrian surveys and to excavate archaeological sites. Students then conducted surveys on the upper portion of Palm Canyon. The canyon was a traditional travel corridor for the Cahuilla, and an area rich in agave, a Cahuilla diet staple. Students also conducted National Register evaluation of a pinyon processing site in Omstott Canyon. This paper discusses the results of the survey and evaluation, as well as the responsibilities that go with training students in the skills necessary to conduct cultural resource management.

Schaefer, Jerry
Scott Wolf
**The Search for the Seeley Windmill: a Multi-Disciplinary Path to Discovery.**
*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 9:15 AM*
In 1868 Alfred Seeley received a U.S. government contract to operate the 130-mile Los Angeles to San Diego stagecoach line, operating originally out of the Franklin Hotel in Old Town. Seeley and his new partner, Charles Wright, moved their expanding operation to the Casa De Bandini which he had previously purchased on May 1, 1869. They restored the crumbling adobe and added a second story, renaming it the Cosmopolitan Hotel, a popular social focus as stage coach terminuses tended to be. They also constructed a stable next door and built an impressive windmill structure between. A program of photogrammetry, ground penetrating radar, and subsurface test excavations was undertaken next to the still extant Cosmopolitan Hotel and reconstructed Seeley Stables in an effort to locate the windmill well so that it could be accurately reconstructed in it’s original location. How this was accomplished and the problems that had to be overcome in the process will be reviewed.

Schwartz, Steven J.
**Ecological Ramifications of Historic Impacts on San Nicolas Island.**
*Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 3:00 PM*
An examination of historic developments on San Nicolas Island in light of their impact on marine and terrestrial ecology reveals that the current environment is far from “pristine”. The marine ecosystem has been affected by marine mammal hunting, kelp harvesting, sheep ranching, and shellfish collecting. The terrestrial ecosystem has been affected by sheep ranching, military facility construction, the introduction of plants for erosion control, and miscellaneous grading activities. These factors should be considered when attempting to interpret prehistoric processes on the island and serve as a basis for an ecological approach to the study of historic era developments.

Shalom, Diane
**Climate Change and Cultural Response: A Study of Fish Remains from Pitas Point (CA-VEN-27).**
*Symposium 13, Multiple Perspectives on California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 10:45 AM*
For over fifteen years scholars have debated when the Chumash emerged as a chieftdom and why. At the center of this debate are two climatic models that examine sea surface temperatures (SST’s) during AD 1150-1300. The Pitas Point site is a mainland Chumash site occupied from AD 1000-1550. It was chosen because it contains one of the largest collections of fish bone in this region that spans the period of time under debate. The results of my analysis indicate that there were a greater number of warm water transient fish at the lower stratigraphic levels (roughly corresponding to AD 1000-1100). This illustrates an increase in SST’s, which may indicate a climatic event during this time.
Sholts, Sabrina
Susan Kuzminsky
Phillip L. Walker

*Poster Session 3, Contributed Poster Session 3, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM*

Skeletal assessments of biological affinity are central to the cultural affiliation determinations NAGPRA requires. In this paper, we describe three-dimensional morphometric techniques specifically developed for cultural affiliation assessments of southern California skeletal material. Laser scanners were used to create high-resolution 3D cranial models of a worldwide reference sample. Using these data, we precisely describe cranial shape differences mathematically. Discriminant functions derived from these models accurately classify ancient southern California crania from people with different ancestral affinities. This method shows great promise as an inexpensive and non-destructive method of analysis in cases where the cultural affiliation of skeletal remains is unclear.

Silvas, Abel

Native American Blood Quantum of Old Town San Diego.
*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 11:15 AM*

This paper will demonstrate how the original habitants of old San Diego are related to each other and share the same if not more other Native American tribal relations. This is a personal observation based on genealogy, artifacts, oral stores, and BIA records of families of the Californios.

Simmons, Carrie L.
Bridget Nash-Chrabascz

Mining for Gold: The Imperial Project.
*Symposium 7, Public Lands Archaeology: 35 Years of Cultural Resources Management On Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service Public Lands, Academy 2, Friday, 4:00 PM*

Citing impacts to nationally significant historic resources and Native American values that could not be adequately mitigated to meet requirements of Federal law, the Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt signed a landmark decision in 2001 denying an open pit, cyanide heap leach mining project proposed on public lands in eastern Imperial County, California. This was the first time that a mine project had been denied in the history of the federal government. The background to this action, the repercussions, and subsequent international developments will be discussed as will the tribal perspective regarding this important project.

Slowik, Timothy R.
Terry L. Joslin

Middle Holocene Flaked Stone Technology and Settlement Mobility Along the Cambria Coastline.
*Poster Session 3, Contributed Poster Session 3, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM*

New data from two Middle Holocene flaked stone assemblages along the Cambria coast suggests mobility was relatively high. Stone tool and debitage frequencies indicate that the focus was divided between the finishing and maintenance of bifaces, presumably for use off site, and the production of cores and simple flake tools for a limited range of tasks conducted on site. This contrasts with Late Period lithic collections that contain a greater diversity of formed tools, indicating intensified economic and subsistence processing on site. Observed patterns can be explained as the technological response to minimize risk associated with higher mobility.

Sriro, Adam

Cultural Resources Management on Santa Catalina Island: Proactive Compliance Measures in Remote Locations.
*Symposium 9, Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu, Academy 4, Friday, 1:00 PM*

Southern California Edison Company has been managing the water, gas, and electrical utilities on Catalina Island since 1962. The operation of these facilities requires constant maintenance to ensure system reliability and basic living necessities to all Island occupants. Considering the remoteness of the study area and number of resources located therein, complying with cultural resource guidelines during SCE’s operations and maintenance must be achieved utilizing a broad approach to resource management. To accomplish this task, extensive survey of the utility system in its entirety was conducted to provide an accurate representation of Island resources, resulting in successful implementation of preservation and avoidance measures.
Stevens, Nathan
*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 1:15 PM*

Faced with increasing population densities and competition for resources, prehistoric Californians responded by focusing on efficiency at the expense of flexibility. This trend can be seen in mobility patterns, settlement duration, and resource preferences. I argue that the technological signature of this trend is the gradual replacement of simple multifunctional toolkits with greater numbers of specialized tools. This trend has intriguing implications for both the mechanisms of human behavioral change as well as the archaeological visibility of that change.

Stevens, Nathan
The Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548): A Quick Peek into the Middle Holocene of Central California.
*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time…, Academy 3, Saturday, 10:46 AM*

A recent series of excavations at the Marsh Creek site (CA-CCO-548) have shed light on a little known period in central California prehistory. Basal deposits date to at least 6,500 BP and include flaked and ground stone tools and faunal remains. I’ll give a basic overview of excavations to date and briefly discuss ongoing analyses.

Stoll, Anne
Richard Ciolek-Torrello
John G. Douglass
*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 10:00 AM*

Recent archival research along Santa Monica Bay has revealed the presence of a Gabrieleno/Tongva settlement named Guaspet in the Ballona Wetlands, which was previously only suspected to have existed. In this paper, we review Spanish records from the Mission San Gabriel, the Pueblo of Los Angeles, and later Mexican civil records, which provide insights into the occupation of this Native American rancheria and the interactions of its residents with Spanish missionaries and ranchers.

Stosel, Victoria
Paleodiet, Nutrition and Health in California.
*Symposium 17, Contributions Northern and Central California Archaeology, Academy 2, Saturday, 2:45 PM*

Although California possesses an abundance of natural resources, securing adequate nutrition presented challenges to aboriginal populations living within the state. A number of populations suffered from diseases that left skeletal markers. The Ohlone Coastanoan Nicoleño and Modoc populations lived in diverse regions but share similar skeletal pathologies. Some of these pathologies may relate to an inability to secure adequate nutrition. Although the characterization of paleodiets is challenging due to traditional archaeological techniques the relationship between malnutrition and skeletal pathology may provide an additional means of reconstruction.

Stratton, Susan
Discussant, Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 3:00 PM

Strauss, Monica
Unearthing City Cemetery: Archaeological Excavations at Los Angeles’ first City-Operated Burial Ground (1863-1890).
*Symposium 8, Six Feet Under LA: Excavations at the First Two Public Cemeteries of Los Angeles, Academy 3, Friday, 1:00 PM*

An overlooked and largely untold part of Los Angeles’ beginning is the story of City Cemetery. The cemetery was officially moved in the early 20th century. However, recent excavations exposed remnants of 173 burial features, many containing human remains. Research has focused on determining the identities of the remains through a combination of archival research, artifact analysis, osteological studies, and GIS technology. The research provides a better understanding of the role of City Cemetery in mid to late 19th-century Los Angeles, Victorian-era mortuary practices on the West Coast, and patterns of health and socioeconomic status within the cemetery population.
Striplen, Chuck

**The Ecological Role of Pre-colonial Peoples in Central Coastal California: Observations on Ecosystem Management.**

*Symposium 15, Quiroste Valley, Año Nuevo State Park, Academy 4, Saturday, 10:00 AM*

This paper summarizes research efforts focused on examining the role of pre-colonial, indigenous populations in the management, maintenance, and modification of key terrestrial habitats in Central Coastal California. Specifically, my study is taking place at Año Nuevo State Park in cooperation with the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, the Muwekma Band, and the Universities of California, Berkeley and Santa Cruz. Through the application of new approaches in historical ecology and landscape reconstruction, paired with ethnobotanical and archaeological methods, I intend to describe the “engineering effects” that pre-Spanish populations had on local ecosystems. The information from this study should add to our understanding of the form, function, and restoration potential of key coastal habitats; and identify the effects of the aforementioned model on restoration and enhancement of biodiversity on state lands, tribal/state relations, and tribal health and welfare.

Strudwick, Ivan H.
Joseph E. Baumann
Daniel Ewers

**Santa Catalina Island: Lay of the Land.**

*Symposium 9, Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu, Academy 4, Friday, 1:15 PM*

At 20 miles (32 km), Santa Catalina Island is the closest to the mainland of the four Southern Channel Islands. Measuring 21 miles (34 km) long and 8 miles (13 km) wide at its widest point, Catalina has an area of approximately 76 square miles (122 km²). The two highest peaks, Mt. Orizaba and Black Jack Mountain, each rise to more than 2,000 ft (600 m). Catalina’s rugged and mountainous terrain, drainage patterns, and island geology are all briefly reviewed.

Strudwick, Ivan H.

**Results of a SCE Power Pole Survey Across 51 Miles of Santa Catalina Island.**

*Symposium 9, Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu, Academy 4, Friday, 2:30 PM*

A survey of 777 Southern California Edison power poles across Catalina was conducted to identify cultural resources within 100 ft (30.5 m) of each pole in an effort to avoid impacts to those resources during future pole replacement. The survey identified 35 prehistoric and historic resources near 87 power poles. The differential distribution of these resources is discussed relative to site type, landform, distance from the coast, and other variables including marine shellfish, only one species of which appears to occur on an island-wide basis.

Strudwick, Ivan H.

**A Brief Prehistory and History of Santa Catalina Island.**

*Symposium 9, Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu, Academy 4, Friday, 1:30 PM*

Human occupation on Santa Catalina Island has been radiocarbon dated to nearly 8,000 years ago. Ethnographically and linguistically the islanders are affiliated with the mainland Gabrielino, who called the island Pimu (Pemuu’nga). This presentation provides a synopsis of island prehistory and also briefly reviews island history, including the first European sighting of the island during which Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo mistakenly described Catalina as two separate islands. Summarized in this paper is the history of island ownership from the first Mexican land grantee to subsequent island owners. Historic highlights are also presented to provide a look at Catalina’s varied and interesting history.

Strudwick, Ivan H.
Adam Sriro

**The Development of Utility Distribution on Santa Catalina Island.**

*Symposium 9, Santa Catalina Island: Perspectives on Pimu, Academy 4, Friday, 1:45 PM*

This presentation traces the development of utilities on Catalina, from the May 16, 1902 introduction of electric lights at the Hotel Metropole in downtown Avalon, to the current Southern California Edison-operated distribution of electricity, water, and propane gas on the island. The roles of the Santa Catalina Island Company, Avalon Public Service Company, and Southern California Edison are all considered in relation to the supply of utilities to island residents.

Sutton, Elizabeth A.

**An Analysis of Doughnut Stones from the Santa Barbara Channel Region.**

*Symposium # 26, Academy 6, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, April 20, Sunday, 9:45 AM*

Although doughnut stones have been found throughout the Santa Barbara Channel region, their antiquity, function, and distribution are not well understood. This paper presents the results of a study of over 400 doughnut stones from both mortuary and non-mortuary contexts in this region, including the Northern and Southern Channel Islands, Santa Barbara County, and Ventura County. Dichotomous and dichotomous trends in style, material type, and age and gender associations are examined. Drawing both from the physical characteristics of these stones as well as cross cultural comparisons, a consideration of the utility and meaning of doughnut stones is made.
Tuck, Patricia

**Pan ox su: The Archaeology of Deep Canyon.**

**Poster Session 3, Contributed Poster Session 3, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM**

This poster examines prehistoric settlement patterns within Deep Canyon (Pan ox su), a transitional area linking the Santa Rosa Mountains and the Colorado Desert. Boyd Deep Canyon Desert Research Center is one of 35 reserves in the University of California’s Natural Reserve System. This study employs GIS spatial analysis to illustrate spatial patterns and distributions of Cultural Resources in regards to distance to resources, soil type, regional slope and elevation. Research goals include a thorough examination of the relationship between site location, ecological zone, drainage catchments and geomorphology.

Sutton, Elizabeth A.

**Nimatlala: Village or Satellite Settlement on Limuw (Santa Cruz Island).**

**Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:48 AM**

Recent excavations and radiocarbon dating at two sites in the Central Valley of Santa Cruz Island have likely revealed the location of Nimatlala, a Chumash historic village. However, the size, location, lack of recorded baptisms of people from this village, and the dual nature of the settlement point to the possibility that it was a satellite settlement inhabited by small corporate groups affiliated with one or more of the larger coastal villages.

Sutton, Mark

**Discussant, Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 11:30 AM**

Sutton, Mark

**From the Desert to the Sea, to All of Southern California: Some Thoughts on the Prehistory of The Los Angeles Basin.**

**Symposium # 26, Academy 6, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, April 20, Sunday, 9:00 AM**

The archaeological record of the Los Angeles Basin and adjacent regions is varied, substantial, and has been investigated for more than a century. Still, one of the major issues remaining to be resolved is the origin, adaptation, and timing of entry of the earliest populations into the basin. This paper reviews various ideas, discusses the current data base, and suggests some ideas relating to the issue.

Tennyson, Matt

**Cultural Interaction in the Archaeological Record: A Landscape View of Old Town San Diego.**

**Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 8:30 AM**

Landscape views of archaeological sites provide an important way of looking at the past. Rather than focusing on site specific questions, landscape analysis allows the researcher to study how sites may have impacted one another in the past. In Old Town San Diego, landscape analysis can address questions as to how individual structures created a unique setting where various cultural processes took place which are evident in the archaeological record.

Toren, A.George

**It's Digital, Does it Mean it’s Science?: Are We Pushing the Limits of GPS in Mapping Archaeological Sites?**

**Symposium # 26, Academy 6, Contributions to Southern California Archaeology, April 20, Sunday, 10:15 AM**

Handheld GPS units have been a great boon to archaeological fieldwork, but are these readings accurate enough for the mapping of archaeological excavations. This paper analyzes the degree of precision in a variety of mapping techniques including handheld GPS units, brunton compass and tape, and Total Stations. Is the degree of precision in these techniques sufficient in a discipline based on provenience and associations, or is it convenient schlock?

Tuck, Pattie

Sean Milanovich

**Tribes, Cultural Resources and the Consultation Process.**

**Symposium 24, Working with Local Governments: What Cultural Resources Professionals Should Know, Academy 4, Sunday, 10:00 AM**

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office’s (THPO) mission is to foster, improve, and protect the cultural heritage of the Tribe, on and off the Reservation, for future generations of the Cahuilla People. The THPO works with the Tribal Council, other tribal departments, and local/federal governmental agencies to meet its mission. The THPO monitors cultural resources pursuant to the NHPA, CEQA, ‘SB 18’, and all other municipal and county ordinances. This paper evaluates local level planning procedures and proposes improvements for facilitating the consultation process with tribal governments.

Tuck, Patricia
Tushingham, Shannon

*Human Organization and Extraction of the Pacific Salmon Fishery in Northwest California.*

*Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 2:15 PM*

Postulated human impacts on the salmon fishery in prehistoric northwest California were, in reality, negligible. Salmon use varied through time, however, and aspects of social organization, resource ownership, technology and the nature of the resource itself were key factors in how and how much salmon were extracted. Real depression of salmon stocks did occur on the Smith River in the late 1800s, the result of Euroamerican seine fishing. This event is coincident with the abandonment of many river sites, a settlement pattern change that contributed to the picture of the Tolowa as a mostly coastal people by twentieth century ethnographers.

Tushingham, Shannon

*Houses in Northwestern California: The Radiometric Evidence.*

*Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:50 AM*

In two minutes new radiometric dates from semi-subterranean houses in northwestern California are reported, a summary of all dated houses in the region is provided, and the theoretical implications of these data are discussed.

Tuthill, Collin

*Archaeology at the Jolly Boy Saloon*

*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 10:00 AM*

This paper is an historic overview of the Jolly Boy Restaurant & Saloon located in Old Town San Diego; from its mid 1800’s origin as a gambling and billiard hall to its present day incarnation as a family restaurant undergoing renovation.

van Wormer, Steve

*Artifacts from the Jolly Boy Saloon.*

*Symposium 2, New Perspectives on Old Town San Diego, Academy 2, Friday, 10:45 AM*

Excavations at the site of the Jolly Boy Saloon and Serrano Adobe in Old Town San Diego produced a wide variety of interesting artifacts from the early to mid 19th century. This slide show will review and discuss some of the more interesting items and artifact types.

Vance, Darrell W.

*Investigation of the Paradise Ranch Knoll Earth Oven Site, CA-LAN-2464, in Response to Site Damage Resulting from the 2006 “Day” Wildfire Incident.*

*Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 10:15 AM*

In the fall of 2006, the “Day Fire” burned over 160,000 acres within two National Forests, in eastern Ventura and western Los Angeles Counties. During the incident, Forest Service archaeologists discovered inadvertent effects at the Paradise Ranch Knoll Earth Oven Site (CA-LAN-2464), resulting from bulldozer suppression activities. Archaeological investigations were subsequently undertaken in order to determine the extent of the damage to the site and salvage displaced archaeological materials. This paper reviews the results of that investigation, and examines the complex balance of managing a site within a disaster context, while recovering meaningful scientific data.

Vargas, Benjamin

*Expedientes, Padrones, Flaked Stone, and Cattle Bones: Ethnohistoric Research, Archaeological Data, and Future Directions for Mission Period Archaeology near the Ballona Lagoon.*

*Symposium 12, Ethnohistoric Research and Colonial Period Archaeology In Southern California, Academy 1, Saturday, 10:30 AM*

In southern California, historic documents and archaeological data are often intertwined to create models of prehistoric behavior. New archival research, and recent archaeological investigations by Statistical Research Inc., are allowing us to evaluate past models of human interaction created for work near the Ballona lagoon. A continuation of traditional practices in ritual contexts and an incorporation of introduced materials in domestic contexts is an emerging pattern at these sites. In this paper, archaeological materials are contrasted with ethnohistoric data to evaluate Native American interactions with the Mission San Gabriel, the pueblos of Los Angeles, and/or local Hispanic ranchos.
Von der Porten, Edward

Discussant, Panel Discussion, Maritime Archaeology on the West Coast: Current and Future Prospects, Academy 5, Saturday, AM

Warner, Holly

Richard Ciolek-Torrello

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Results of the 2001–2002 Field School at Balanced Rock.

Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 10:45 AM

We present the findings of two seasons of fieldwork conducted by the San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) archaeological field school, which was offered by California State University, San Bernardino; SRI; and SBNF. The field school provided student training in archaeological field methods; assisted SBNF in heritage resource management in the Horse Spring Campground and Balanced Rock Mine areas; and resolved a lapse in Section 106 compliance that had occurred during a previous road-rehabilitation project. During the survey, students recorded 10 prehistoric and 25 historical-period sites, several of which represent Depression-era and post-World War II mining in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Warren, Claude

Discussant, Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 11:30 AM

Wetherbee, Matthew

Small Game Procurement and Processing at Tomato Springs.

Symposium 23, Recent Excavations at Tomato Springs, Academy 3, Sunday, 10:00 AM

The vertebrate faunal assemblage from the Tomato Springs archaeological landscape provides evidence regarding subsistence strategies and past environmental conditions of the area. The results suggest that hunting strategies emphasized predation on small mammals, especially rabbit and hares, and a variety of rodents supplemented by large game and birds. The large percentage of rabbits and hares suggests procurement through the use of collective drives and nets. The taxa identified correspond with findings at other Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric Period sites in the broader region with exploitation of foothill chaparral, woodland, grassland, and marsh environments in nearby canyons, on the adjacent Tustin Plain, and in the Newport Bay area.

Whitaker, Adrian R.

A Conserving “Costly Signal”?

Symposium 14, Instant Archaeology: So Much Prehistory, So Little Time..., Academy 3, Saturday, 10:52 AM

While “costly signaling” is often cited as a mechanism for over-hunting of an animal, this need not be the case. I provide a brief example from sea lion hunting practices on the northwest coast of California to demonstrate how “costly signaling” might actually protect a prey population from over-exploitation.

Whitaker, Adrian R.

What’s the Difference Between a Sea Lion and a Deer?: Using Comparative Population Dynamics to Test Prehistoric Over-Exploitation in the Archaeological Record.

Symposium 6, Prehistoric and Historic Human Impacts on Ecosystems in California: Lessons from the Past for the Future, Academy 1, Friday, 1:45 PM

In application of the Prey Choice Model to studies of resource depression, prey body mass is used as a proxy for prey rank. Following from this assumption, a prey species’ susceptibility to over-hunting is likewise assumed to scale with its body mass. While this is generally true, several important exceptions exist. This paper examines this phenomenon through the examination of population models for two similarly-sized prey: black-tailed deer (Odocoileus hemionus) and northern fur seal (Callorhinus ursinus) and cautions that both biological and cultural traits as they relate to conservation must be accounted for in the study of resource depression.
Wilson, Stacie  
**GIS Spatial Analysis of the Land Use and Occupancy Patterns of the Mountain Cahuilla During the Prehistoric and Post-Contact Periods.**  
*Symposium 22, Contributions to California Desert Archaeology, Academy 2, Sunday, 10:00 AM*

Beginning in 1900, the Cahuilla of southern California have been the subject of substantial research and since 1950, many traditional sites within Cahuilla territory have been documented. In this study, GIS is used to synthesis the existing archaeological record, published literature, and environmental data into a comprehensive GIS project of the mountain Cahuilla traditional territory and spatial analysis is conducted to investigate pre-contact and post-contact land use and occupancy patterns.

Wohltemuth, Eric  
*Discussant, Symposium 5, Academy 6, Seeds, Nuts, and Berries: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Investigations in California, Friday, 11:00 AM*

Wolwage, Lance  
**From the Pan into the Fire: Emergency Archaeological Data at the Pan Hot Springs Site, San Bernardino National Forest, California.**  
*Symposium 3, Where the Transverse Ranges meet the Peninsular Ranges: Recent Research in the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests, Academy 3, Friday, 9:45 AM*

In the fall of 2003, emergency fire suppression activities during the Old Fire incident near the community of Big Bear City in San Bernardino County, California, damaged a portion of the Pan Hot Springs site (CA-SBR-935/H). This site is the location of the ethnohistoric village of Muktsuk. Subsequent data recovery in the affected area revealed extensive intact deposits and features related to the repeated seasonal use of the area for plant procurement and processing. The majority of features at the site indicate a very-late-prehistoric to early-historical-period occupation. Deeper deposits may date to the end of the Gypsum period.

Woodfolk, Terri Belynda  
**Managing Cultural Resources on the Mills College Campus.**  
*Poster Session 2, Contributed Poster Session 2, Convention Center Foyer, Saturday, AM*

While much has been written about the built landscape of Oakland's Mills College, nothing exists from the perspective of archaeology. This is especially true about knowledge of the placement and composition of buildings, monuments, and plantings of previous campus landscapes. This poster uses methods of historical archaeology to identify, locate, and map buildings and other structures that existed on the campus during 1910-1925 that are no longer there. The goal is to (1) understand changing cultural patterns; and (2) to provide the College with information to help plan future developments without damaging earlier landscapes that reveal these changes.

Wooten, Kimberly  
**Architecture and Archaeology of the Tabers’ Corner Historic District, Capay Valley.**  
*Symposium 18, Above and Below: Integrating Historical Archaeology and Built Environment Studies, Academy 3, Saturday, 1:15 PM*

Settlement of the Capay Valley, in rural Yolo County, began in earnest in the 1880s, with land colonization and crop promotion by the VV & CL Railroad Company. Today, this pattern of small farms and townsites remains. In 2000, increased valley traffic prompted Caltrans to redesign Highway 16. Section 106 compliance for the project was a collaborative study by archaeologists and architectural historians, leading to the conclusion that one ranch, Tabers’ Corners, was NRHP eligible as a historic district based on architecture, archaeology, and historic orchards. This paper explores inter-disciplinary collaboration, its historical antecedents at Caltrans, and the site itself.

Young, D. Craig  
**Geomorphic Processes of Distal Fan Environments and the Archaeology of Superior Valley.**  
*Symposium 1, A Summary of 30 Years of Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations at Fort Irwin, Academy 1, Friday, 10:15 AM*

Variability in the surface morphology of large alluvial fans in the central Mojave has proven useful in providing relative temporal control of small archaeological assemblages. However, fans of the western Mojave often lack temporally distinct surfaces due to regional differences in parent material, aeolian capping, and drainage patterns. This paper presents preliminary results from surface mapping and stratigraphic studies of landforms on the distal fan segments of the Superior Valley, in the southwestern portion of Fort Irwin, where fine-grained fan deposits intersect with complex dunes and playas. These relatively young landforms have the potential to preserve a significant archaeological record.
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In association with Pasadena City College, the summer 2008 field school will be held June 18 through July 6. For information, contact:

Mari Pritchard Parker, M.S., R.P.A., at 213.309.8854 or via email at mari_utah@hotmail.com
Please also visit our website at http://www.MARI-web.org

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