Society for California Archaeology
2009 Annual Meeting

On the Golden Road

Modesto, California

March 12-15, 2009
Modesto, California
Society for California Archaeology

43rd Annual Meeting Program

March 12-15, 2009
Modesto, California

SCA Executive Board
President  Mark W. Allen
Immediate Past President  Stephen Horne
President-Elect  C. Kristina Roper
Southern Vice-President  Jennifer Perry
Northern Vice-President  Jennifer M. Farquhar
Secretary  Jamie L. Dotie/Adrian Whitaker
Treasurer  Leigh Jordan
SCA Business Office  Denise Wills

2009 Annual Meeting Planning Committee
Program Chair  Kathleen L. Hull
Local Arrangements  Amanda Martinez
Silent Auction Coordinator  Michelle L. Treviño
Volunteer Coordinator  Sherri Andrews
Bookroom/Exhibit Coordinator  Philip Hanes
Each year at the Annual Meeting, the Society for California Archaeology presents a number of awards to individuals or organizations that have distinguished themselves documenting, researching, or preserving California’s unique cultural heritage. The awards and this year’s recipients are listed below, with the venue at which they will be presented also noted.

**Lifetime Achievement Award**
*(presented at the Banquet)*
Russell L. Kaldenberg

**Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology**
*(presentation venue to be announced)*
To be announced

**Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resources Management**
*(presented at the Banquet)*
Duane Christian

**Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award**
*(presented at the Banquet)*
Greg White

**James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award**
*(presented at the Banquet)*
To be announced

**Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievement**
*(presented at the Conference Welcome)*
Nevada Rock Art Foundation

**California Indian Heritage Preservation Award**
*(presented at the Banquet)*
Jay Johnson

**SCA Native American Programs Committee California Indian Scholarships**
*(recognized at the Banquet)*
Carly Tex, North Fork Mono Rancheria
Desiree Martinez, Gabrielino (Tongva)

**Annual Meeting Outstanding Student Paper Award**
*(presented at the Banquet)*
To be announced
Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting 2009

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY  
43RD ANNUAL MEETING, MODESTO  
MARCH 12 - 15, 2009  
SUMMARY SCHEDULE

March 12 - Thursday AM

9:00 - 12:00  **Meeting**: SCA Executive Board Meeting (closed)  (*Modesto Boardroom*)

March 12 - Thursday PM

1:00 - 5:00  **Meeting Registration**  (*Prefunction Area near Arbor Theater*)

1:00 - 5:00  **Meeting**: SCA Executive Board Meeting (closed)  (*Modesto Boardroom*)

6:00 - 8:00  **Public Poster Session**: Celebrating 10 Years of California Archaeological Site Stewardship  (*Prefunction Area near Arbor Theater*)

6:30 - 7:30  **Public Lecture**: Maurizio Forte: “World Heritage: A Bridge Between Past and Future”  (*Stanislaus River*)

March 13 - Friday AM

7:00 - 12:00  **Meeting Registration**  (*Prefunction Area near Arbor Theater*)

8:00 - 12:00  **Bookroom**  (*Arbor Theater*)

9:00 - 9:30  **Conference Welcome**  (*Stanislaus River*)

9:30 - 11:30  **Plenary Session**: “Eventful” Archaeology: Considering the Concept in California  (*Stanislaus River*)

March 13 - Friday PM

12:00 - 5:00  **Meeting Registration**  (*Prefunction Area near Arbor Theater*)

12:00 - 5:00  **Bookroom**  (*Arbor Theater*)

12:00 - 1:00  **Meeting**: California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program  (*Ash/Magnolia*)

12:30 - 4:45  **Symposium 2**: Southern California Coastal and Channel Islands: Recent Research and Comparisons  (*Pistache/Gingko*)
<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 - 2:30</td>
<td><strong>Poster Session 1:</strong> Recent Research in Southern California <em>(Sacramento 1/2)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 - 2:30</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 1:</strong> Over 10,000 Years, Two Minutes at a Time <em>(Ballroom 1/2/3)</em></td>
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<td>1:00 - 2:45</td>
<td><strong>General Session 1:</strong> Recent Research in the Sierra Nevada <em>(Ballroom 4/5)</em></td>
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<td><strong>Forum 1:</strong> Site Preservation and Protection: Problems and Solutions <em>(Ash/Magnolia)</em></td>
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<td><strong>Poster Session 2:</strong> Recent Research in Northern California <em>(Sacramento 1/2)</em></td>
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<td><strong>General Session 2:</strong> From the Mountains to the Desert: Archaeology in Eastern California <em>(Ballroom 1/2/3)</em></td>
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<td>3:30 - 4:45</td>
<td><strong>General Session 3:</strong> Archaeology and Ethnography in Far Northern California <em>(Ballroom 4/5)</em></td>
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<td>4:00-5:00</td>
<td><strong>Book Signing:</strong> Lynn Gamble “The Chumash World at European Contact: Power, Trade, and Feasting Among Complex Hunter-Gatherers” <em>(Bookroom)</em></td>
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<td>6:30 - 10:30</td>
<td><strong>Annual Reception and Silent Auction</strong> <em>(McHenry Museum)</em></td>
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**March 14 - Saturday AM**

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<td>7:00 - 12:00</td>
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<td>8:00 - 12:00</td>
<td><strong>Bookroom</strong> <em>(Arbor Theater)</em></td>
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<td>8:30 - 9:45</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 4:</strong> CA-SCR-3/4: The Long-Delayed Site Report <em>(Ballroom 4/5)</em></td>
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<td>8:30 - 10:15</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 5:</strong> Advances in Archaeological Research in Baja California <em>(Pistache/Gingko)</em></td>
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<td><strong>Forum 2:</strong> Where Sky and Earth Meet: Native People and CRM Professionals on the Same Trail <em>(Ash/Magnolia)</em></td>
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<td>9:40 - 12:00</td>
<td><strong>Symposium 3 (Part 1):</strong> On the Golden Road: 50 years and Counting of Caltrans’ Contributions to California Archaeology <em>(Ballroom 1/2/3)</em></td>
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<td>10:00 - 12:00</td>
<td><strong>General Session 4:</strong> A Slice of the Center: Recent Research in Central California <em>(Ballroom 4/5)</em></td>
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<td>10:45 - 12:00</td>
<td><strong>General Session 5:</strong> Southern California Ethnohistory <em>(Pistache/Gingko)</em></td>
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**March 14 - Saturday PM**

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12:00 - 5:00  **Bookroom** (*Arbor Theater*)

1:00 - 3:00  **General Session 6**: Recent Research in Historical Archaeology (*Ballroom 4/5*)

1:00 - 3:00  **Forum 3**: Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students (*Ash/Magnolia*)

1:00 - 2:30  **Symposium 6**: Revealing the Gray: A Selection of Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Antelope Valley (*Pistache/Gingko*)

1:30 - 4:00  **Symposium 3 (Part 2)**: On the Golden Road: 50 years and Counting of Caltrans’ Contributions to California Archaeology (*Ballroom 1/2/3*)

3:00 - 3:30  **Video 1**: Buried Stories (*Sacramento 1/2*)

3:00 - 5:00  **General Session 8**: A Transect of Subsistence Along the Coast and Adjacent Ranges (*Pistache/Gingko*)

3:30 - 4:30  **General Session 7**: Picture This: Rock Art Research Throughout California (*Ballroom 4/5*)

4:00 - 5:00  **Open Meeting**: SCA Native American Programs Committee Meeting (*Ash/Magnolia*)

5:00 - 5:45  **Open Meeting**: SCA Annual Business Meeting (*Sacramento 1/2*)

6:30 - 8:30  **Awards Banquet** (*Ballroom*)

8:45 - 12:00  **An Evening of Music**: Stella by Barlight (*Ballroom*)

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**March 15 - Sunday AM**

8:00 - 10:00  **Meeting Registration** (*Prefunction Area near Arbor Theater*)

8:00 - 12:00  **Workshop 1**: Introduction to Field Chemistry for Archaeologists (*Ash/Magnolia*)

8:30 - 10:00  **General Session 9**: Innovation in Recording, Analyzing, and Preserving Archaeological Data (*Ballroom 4/5*)

8:30 - 10:15  **General Session 10**: Recent Research in Inland Southern California (*Pistache/Gingko*)

8:30 - 10:30  **Symposium 7**: Windmiller and the Early Horizon in the Central Valley: New Views of Some Old Sites (*Ballroom 1/2/3*)

9:00 - 12:00  **Meeting**: SCA Executive Board Meeting (closed) (*Modesto Boardroom*)

10:15 - 10:45  **Video 2**: An Apology from the Catholic Church for Their Treatment of California Indians (*Ballroom 4/5*)
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<td>&quot;Everett&quot; Archaeology: Consideration of the Concept in California</td>
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**Friday, March 13**

- **Symposium 1**: Recent Research in the Sierra Nevada
- **Symposium 2**: Recent Research in Southern California
- **General Session 2**: From the Mountains to the Desert: Archaeology in Eastern California
- **General Session 3**: Archaeology and Ethnography in Far Northern California
- **Poster Session 1**: Recent Research in Southern California
- **Poster Session 2**: Recent Research in Northern California

**Saturday, March 14**

- **Symposium 3 (Part 1)**: Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Antelope Valley
- **Symposium 4**: Revealing the Gray: A Selection of Recent Archaeological Investigations in California
- **General Session 4**: A Slice of the Center: Recent Research in Central California
- **General Session 5**: Southern California Ethnography
- **Forum 1**: Site Preservation and Protection: Problems and Solutions
- **Forum 2**: Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students

**Sunday, March 15**

- **Symposium 5**: Where Sky and Earth Meet: Native People and CRM Professionals on the Same Trail
- **General Session 6**: A Tuscan of Subsistence Along the Coast and Adjacent Ranges
- **General Session 7**: Recent Research in Historical Archaeology
- **Workshop 1**: Introduction to Field Chemistry for Archaeologists
- **Video 1**: Burial Stories
- **SCA Native American Programs Committee Meeting**
- **SCA Annual Business Meeting**
Public Lecture (Stanislaus River); 6:30-7:30 pm

World Heritage: A Bridge Between Past and Future
Maurizio Forte (University of California, Merced)

World Heritage is an emerging interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary area that includes architecture, history, archaeology, art history, geography, anthropology, management, law, environmental sciences, and other disciplines. Thus, scholars in this field bring together the humanities, social sciences, policy, and management, and the application of new technologies in the field create innovative new jobs in the humanities, cultural resource management, business, computer science, education, and elsewhere. In the last ten years, the diffusion of Internet and the digital computing have radically changed the communication systems of post-modern societies. This accelerated digital metabolism creates a scenario of “dense” information, passing from older linear systems (books for example) to newer reticular systems like virtual reality or the cyberspace of the virtual communities. In this context how can we study the past? What relation can we establish between heritage, archaeology, and digital memories? Many natural and cultural sites around the world are still at risk today from both natural and man-made forces such as earthquakes, pollution, urban impact, civil strife, and unsustainable tourism. How can we save the past? What information from the past can we destine to the future? Is it really possible to reconstruct the past? In this context the role of contemporary societies as cyber-communities should be re-analyzed and re-thought. This presentation will discuss different and important international case studies of world heritage from Europe, Asia, Middle East, and South America.

Public Poster Session (Conference Center Foyer); 6:00-8:00 pm

Celebrating 10 Years of California Archaeological Site Stewardship
Organizer: Beth Padon

The SCA marks the tenth anniversary of the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP). CASSP is an SCA program that trains and supports volunteers to protect archaeological and historical resources. CASSP volunteers, under the coordination of a professional archaeologist, make regular visits to their assigned sites to observe and report on site conditions. In addition to the SCA, CASSP sponsors and participants include the California Office of Historic Preservation; California State Parks Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division; various districts of the California State Parks; and California offices of the Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, and National Park Service.
Friday, March 13, Morning, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

Conference Welcome (Stanislaus River); 9:00 - 9:30 am

Welcome
Mark W. Allen (SCA President)

Announcements
Amanda Martinez (Local Arrangements Chair)
Kathleen L. Hull (Program Local Arrangements Chair)

In Memoriam: Phil Walker
Michael Glassow (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Plenary Session (Stanislaus River); 9:30 - 11:30 am

“Eventful” Archaeology: Considering the Concept in California
Organizer and Chair: Kathleen L. Hull

Recent scholarship in the social sciences has revitalized the “event” as an analytical frame by demonstrating the importance of short-term phenomena to long-term cultural process. With its implicit link to traditional practice within the discipline of history, discussion of the event may initially conjure the specter of culture history in the minds of a generation of anthropological archaeologists raised on a processual approach. Alternately, the potential centrality of individual action and contingency in an “eventful” archaeology may seem antithetical to the cross-cultural and comparative perspective that lies at the core of anthropology. Emerging thought, however, suggests that an “eventful” perspective in anthropological archaeology—as elsewhere in the social sciences—is, in fact, an important element often missing from analysis of cultural process. And, at a minimum, such oversight may undermine rigorous and thorough assessment of cause and effect. Thus, this session explores the possible utility and potential pitfalls of an eventful archaeology of California by drawing on case studies that address the theoretical, methodological, and practical aspects of this endeavor, including the potential role of eventful archaeology in collaboration with descendent communities.

California Prehistory: A Series of Unfortunate Events?
Terry L. Jones

Evaluating the Usefulness of Historical Contingency and Evolutionary Ecology Based on Two Case Studies of California Prehistory
William R. Hildebrandt

Coastal Sedentism on the Channel Islands: Processes and Events
Jennifer E. Perry

Eventful Archaeology of Colonial California: A View from Mission Santa Catalina
Lee Panich

“Events” That Have Shaped our Discipline and Profession
Antoinette Martinez
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, AFTERNOON, 12:00 - 5:00 PM

Meeting (Ash/Magnolia); 12:00 - 1:00 pm

California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program Meeting
Chair: Beth Padon

Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3); 1:00 - 2:30 pm

Over 10,000 Years, Two Minutes at a Time
Organizers and Chairs: Nathan E. Stevens and Brian F. Codding

Each year, more archaeological research occurs in California than most of us have the time to read about. Staying informed requires devoting inordinate amounts of time to exhaustive texts. As a partial remedy, this symposium invites a large number of participants to share summaries of their work in two-minute blocks with only two slides. With such a structure, this symposium will be an excellent opportunity to survey the breadth of current research and will hopefully provide the base for further productive and informed conversations.

1:00 What Can Children Contribute?
Elizabeth A. Sutton

1:02 Do the Right Thing: The Importance of Rigorous CEQA-level CRM in California Archaeology
Jennifer M. Farquhar

1:04 An Update on the Pomo Mapping Project
Michael Newland, Kathleen Kubal, and Christopher Lloyd

1:06 5,000 Years of Health and Disease in the Lower Sacramento Valley
Eric Bartelink

1:08 Patterns of Middle Archaic Faunal Use in the Southwestern Great Basin: Another Look
Mark Basgall and Michael Delacorte

1:10 Are You My Mother? : The Excavation of Remains from the first Insane Asylum of California
Melanie Beasley, Lisa Shapiro, and Robert Jackson

1:12 Beaten, Battered, and Broken: Unraveling the Mystery of the Prehistoric Pecker in Central California
Ethan Bertrando

1:14 Ethnographic California: Money Use and its Implications for Sociopolitical Organization
Robert L. Bettinger

1:16 Obsidian Flows and Social Boundaries
Kim Carpenter
1:18  What Explains Variation in the Acquisition of Large Prey? An Analysis of Prehistoric Hunting from Central California’s Pecho Coast  
Brian F. Codding

1:20  Fishing Deep: Water Column Differences in Archaeological Assemblages from Isla Cedros and the Southern California Bight  
Matthew Des Lauriers

1:22  Innovation and Invention in California Prehistory  
Jelmer Eerkens

1:24  Art for Art’s Sake: Prehistoric Representational Figures and the Case for Cultural Continuity in Southern California  
Richard Fitzgerald

1:26  Did They Even Fall, Much Less Were They Pushed?  
Diane Gifford-Gonzalez

1:28  Bedrock Mortars on Santa Cruz Island, CA  
Kristina Gill

1:30  BREAK

1:40  Oxygen Isotope Analysis of Mussel Shells from the Punta Arena Site, Santa Cruz Island, California  
Michael A. Glassow, Heather Thakar-Hucks, and Douglas J. Kennett

1:42  California Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi): It’s What’s for Dinner?  
Joanne Goodsell

1:44  Intensification Looks Different Archaeologically for Time-Minimizers than for Energy Maximizers  
Micah Hale

1:46  Creating a Simple Index of War and Peace in Prehistoric California  
William Hildebrandt

1:48  The Prehistory of Sea Otters on the Central California Coast  
Terry L. Jones

1:50  A Unique Baked-Clay Artifact from Santa Cruz Island  
Terry L. Joslin and Dustin McKenzie

1:52  Don't Carpe Per Diem  
Leroy Laurie
1:54 More Evidence for a Shift in Land-Use Strategies on Vandenberg Air Force Base
Clayton Lebow

1:56 Pinto Point Reyes National Seashore?
Tom Origer

1:58 Terminal Pleistocene a la Carte
Judith Porcasi

2:00 Archaeology is for the Living
Nathan E. Stevens

2:02 Obsidian Exchange Patterns in Northwestern California
Shannon Tushingham

2:04 Sea Bird Hunting in Northern California
Adrian Whitaker

2:06 Adaptive Diversity in the Great Basin Middle Archaic: Missing the Trees for the Forest?
David Zeanah

2:08 Open Discussion

2:30 END

General Session 1 (Ballroom 4/5); 1:00 - 2:45 pm

Recent Research in the Sierra Nevada
Chair: Eric Wohlgemuth

1:00 4,000 Years of Prehistory at Angels Camp, Calaveras County
Eric Wohlgemuth

1:15 Telegraph Fire Lessons Learned: Effectiveness of Archaeological Site Protection Measures within the Stanislaus National Forest
Priscilla M. Riefkohl Guzmán

1:30 Sub-Alpine Archaeology and Traditional Use of the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains
William C. Kerwin

1:45 Preliminary Archaeological Results from a Boulder Milling Feature (CA-MRP-305/H) in Yosemite Valley
Scott R. Jackson and Barbara Buettner
Friday PM

2:00  Five Decades of Historic Archaeological, Cultural, Material and Sacred Sites at Wah-ho-gah Village [CA-MRP-305] Yosemite-Marioposa County, CA
Sandra Gaskell, Danette Johnson, and Anthony C. Brochini

2:15  Village Delineation and GIS Buffers Using the Elements of the Environment
Sandra Gaskell, Kristina Roper, Anthony C. Brochini, and Danette Johnson

2:30  The Piute Fire: Cultural and Natural Devastation and the Aftermath Effects
Mark L. Howe, Dennis Dougherty, and Tim Kelly

2:45  END

Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia); 1:15 - 5:00 pm

Site Preservation and Protection: Problems and Solutions
Organizers and Chairs: Gregg Castro and Beverly Ortiz

This forum continues discussions that began in 2007 to address the problem of private persons revealing locations of isolated, unprotected cultural sites through print media and the internet using GPS and Google Earth technology. In Part 1, Michele Fahley will summarize existing law, and what it does and doesn’t do, to insure site preservation, protection, and confidentiality. In Part II, the remaining panelists will explore proactive options for addressing the problem, including: (1) permitting; (2) the development of preservation ordinances under SB 18; and (3) the possibility of creating a working group to develop legislation to address the problem.

Part 1  Beverly Ortiz, Gregg Castro, Michele Fahley

Part 2  Rob Wood, Susan Stratton, Nick Tipon, Mark W. Allen, Stephen Horne, Jennifer Farquhar, Stephen Byrne, David Whitley, Jeff Fentress, Frank Bayham, Mark Hylkema, Michael Newland

Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko); 12:30 - 4:45 pm

Southern California Coastal and Channel Islands: Recent Research and Comparisons
Organizers and Chairs: Steven R. James and René L. Vellanoweth

Although archaeological investigations on the Channel Islands and adjacent coastal southern California sites have been conducted since the late nineteenth century, new patterns are emerging from recent research in this region. These data are presented in this symposium from both the northern and southern Channel Islands, as well as the Palos Verdes Peninsula, which is sometimes referred to as the ninth Channel Island. Each of these areas exhibit cultural distinctions based on microenvironmental variations as reflected in the prehistoric material culture, yet there are general similarities based on inter-island comparisons.

12:30  The Role of California Universities in Archaeological Research on San Nicolas Island
Steven R. James, Patricia C. Martz, René L. Vellanoweth, and Steven J. Schwartz
12:45 In Search of Early Maritime Settlements on San Nicolas Island, California
Troy Davis, Jon M. Erlandson, René L. Vellanoweth, Steven J. Schwartz, and Lisa D. Thomas-Barnett

1:00 San Nicolas Island Indigenous Flora: An Examination of Potential Applications
Victoria Stosel and Noel Smith

1:15 Anatomy of a Mound: Geoarchaeological Investigations on San Nicolas Island, CA
Amanda K. Taylor, Johanna V. Marty, Nicolas Poister, and René L. Vellanoweth

1:30 A Late Prehistoric Dog Burial from the Index Unit Test Excavation at Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25) on San Nicolas Island
Steven R. James and Patricia C. Martz

1:45 Some Atypical Olivella Shell Beads from Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25), San Nicolas Island, California
Barney G. Bartelle, Amanda C. Cannon, William E. Kendig, and René L. Vellanoweth

2:00 Experimental Reproduction of Tool Technology Used for the Production of Olivella Beads from San Nicolas Island
Ruth Luntumbuez Villalobos and Juana Becerra

2:15 Investigation of a Unique Cache from San Nicolas Island
Lisa Thomas-Barnett

2:30 BREAK

2:45 A 6,000-Year Record of Marine Subsistence on San Miguel Island, CA: Column Samples from Cave of the Chimneys (CA-SMI-603)
Amira F. Ainis, William E. Kendig, René L. Vellanoweth, Troy Davis, Jon M. Erlandson, and Torben C. Rick

3:00 Update on the Status of Research at Nimatlala, a Historic Period Chumash Village on Santa Cruz Island
Elizabeth A. Sutton

3:15 Variability in Middle Holocene Lithic Assemblages on Santa Cruz Island
Molly Rapp and Jennifer Perry

3:30 Intra-Island Variability on San Clemente Island
Sherri Andrews and Kristin Hoppa

3:45 San Clemente Island Steatite Sourcing
Amy Tupa

4:00 The Ninth Channel Island: Archaeological Investigations at Abalone Cove on the Palos Verdes Peninsula
Gary Jones and Steven R. James
4:15  Prehistoric Population Replacement on California’s Channel Islands
      Sylvere C. M. Valentin

4:30  Discussant
      Jennifer Perry

4:45  END

Poster Session 1 (Sacramento 1/2); 12:30 - 2:30 pm

Recent Research in Southern California

The Archaeology of Small Things: Mass Harvesting on San Miguel Island, California
      Megan Anderson, Alejandra Jimenez, Kathryn Johnson, Kiri Buppert, and Todd J. Braje

Tomo Kahni - Tehachapi Trade Hub: Analysis of Late Prehistoric *Olivella* Shell Bead
      Distribution Between the San Joaquin Valley and Mojave Desert
      Gregory Burns

Household Archaeology at Tomo Kahni in the Tehachapi Mountains: Analysis of Curated
      Collections from CA-KER-229 and 230
      Laura Cowie and Mark W. Allen

Preliminary Analysis of Unit 7 at CA-VEN-1691
      Lauren DeOliveira, Darlene Deppe, and Colleen Delaney-Rivera

Virtual Outreach: A Three-Dimensional Computer Graphic Reconstruction of the Santa
      Barbara Presidio Created in a Multi-User Virtual Environment
      Michelle Long

Quantitative Variability in Late Prehistoric Projectile Points from the Mojave Desert
      Micah Micahlski

The Evidence for Dietary Stress in the Late Prehistoric Western Mojave: A Comparative
      Analysis of Faunal Assemblages from the Western Mojave Desert
      Laura Steele

Beyond Ha much cha vis ba: Settlement Patterns of the Coachella Valley
      Patricia Tuck

An Archaic Hearth Feature in the San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego County
      Carmen Zepeda-Herman
General Session 2 (Ballroom 1/2/3); 3:00 - 4:30 pm

From the Mountains to the Desert: Archaeology in Eastern California
Chair: Robert M. Yohe II

3:00 Prehistoric Land-Use Within Bodie Hills: An Examination of Two Surveys Near Bodie Hills Obsidian Source
A. Craig Hauer

3:15 Precontact/Contact Changes in Native American Subsistence Strategies Within the Eastern Sierra
Bridget Wall

3:30 A Possible Bighorn Sheep “Shrine” Feature at Rose Spring (CA-INY-372)
Robert M. Yohe II, Alan Garfinkel, and Alexander K. Rogers

3:45 Findings from a High Elevation Archaeological Study in Eastern California
Gregory Haverstock

4:00 The Onset of Intensification: Perspectives and Thoughts on the Rose Spring Complex in the Northwestern Mojave Desert of California
Mark R. Faull

4:15 Calico’s Master Pit 2: Inventory and Distribution of Specimens
Chris Hardaker

4:30 END

General Session 3 (Ballroom 4/5); 3:30 - 4:45 pm

Archaeology and Ethnography in Far Northern California
Chair: Shannon Tushingham

3:15 All Those Things That You’re Liable to Read in the Ethnographic Literature They Ain’t Necessarily So
Thomas Keter

3:30 Affluent Anarchy: Hunter-Gatherer Intensification in Northwestern California
Shannon Tushingham and Robert L. Bettinger

3:45 Possible Function of Rock Pits Within Talus Slopes of the Southern Cascades
Joanne Mack

4:00 A Brief Look at Two Prehistoric Site Types on the Modoc NF
Gerry Gates
4:15 Archaeofaunal Patterning at the Karlo Site (CA-LAS-7)
   Nicole A. Ramirez and Frank Bayham

4:30 Late Kingsley/Early Dye Creek Fauna From Deadman Cave, Tehama County, CA
   Theresa Lechner

4:45 END

Poster Session 2 (Sacramento 1/2); 3:00 - 5:00 pm

Recent Research in Northern California

Return to Coon Creek: Further Sampling at CA-SLO-9, Montaña de Oro State Park, San Luis Obispo County
   Amber Barton

Costly Signaling in the Prehistoric Western Great Basin: An Alternative Perspective
   Sean H. Brown

A Geo-spatial Study of Prehistoric Land Use in California's Diablo Mountain Range
   Linda Hylkema

Red Abalone (Haliotis rufescens) Middens Along the Cambria Coastline: Defining Chronological Signatures of Specific Middle Holocene Adaptations
   Terry L. Joslin

Assessing Visitor-related Impacts to Archeological Site Condition at Yosemite National Park
   Jessica Middleton

Obsidian Flaked-stone Caches in Yosemite National Park
   Suzanna Montague

Rest In Peace: Preparing Your Archival Legacy for the Future
   Wendy Giddens Teeter and Shelly Davis-King

The Role of Archival Research in Archaeology
   Christa Westphal

Book Signing (Bookroom); 4:00 - 5:00 pm

The Chumash World at European Contact: Power, Trade, and Feasting Among Complex Hunter-Gatherers (University of California Press)
   Lynn Gamble
Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3); 9:40 am - 12:00 pm – Part 1

On the Golden Road: 50 years and Counting of Caltrans' Contributions to California Archaeology

Organizer and Chair: Glenn Gmoser

In 1959, Caltrans' predecessor, the State Division of Highways, began the first salvage archaeology funded partly by road construction dollars, with initial forays near Goleta (CA-SBA-60) and Batiquitos Lagoon near Carlsbad (CA-SDI-603/211). Since then, transportation projects have played a substantial role in shaping the direction, methods, and understanding of California archaeology far beyond the narrow confines of highway corridors. This symposium presents a sampling of key regional, topical, and methodologically important investigations from around the state, which continue to resonate and allow for reassessment, extension, and deeper understanding of California’s unique heritage.

9:40 Introduction
Glenn J. Gmoser

9:45 Understanding Prehistory of the Inyo-Mono Region through the Eyes of Caltrans
Mark E. Basgall and Michael G. Delacorte

10:00 A Widening Perspective: Recent Archaeological Investigations Along the Honey Lake Valley SR 395 Corridor in Lassen County, California
Susan Stanbrough-Oiler

10:15 Deep and Wide
Mark Hylkema and Richard Fitzgerald

10:30 Highway 1 Revisited: The Role of Caltrans in Advancing Understanding of California’s Coastal Prehistory
Terry L. Jones

10:45 BREAK

11:00 Breakthrough Methods, Discoveries, and Interpretations Along the Sacramento River Canyon: A Twenty-Four Year Retrospective
William R. Hildebrantd and Kelly R. McGuire

11:15 Caltrans’ Future: LiDAR, Three Dimensional Mapping
Debra Dominici

11:30 Signals From the Past: Geophysical Investigations Along State Route 1
Billy Silva
11:45  (In)Sight Mapping: A GIS Consolidation of Contact-era California Ethnogeographic Data  
    Randy Milliken

12:00 BREAK; session resumes at 1:30

Symposium 4 (Ballroom 4/5); 8:30 - 9:45 am

CA-SCR-3/4: The Long-Delayed Site Report  
    Organizer and Chair: Diane Gifford-Gonzalez

CA-SCR-3/4, a.k.a. SCR-42, lies on the University of California, Santa Cruz upper campus. It was excavated in the 1960s by successive years of an archaeological field school sponsored by the Department of Anthropology but never published. After many years’ undergraduate student work, recent private donor funding of graduate student research and volunteer efforts by professionals allow us to present preliminary findings on the site. SCR-3/4 dates to the Early Period, Hylkema’s “Sand Hill Bluff” phase ©. 5500-3000 BP), has vertebrate and invertebrate fauna, varied and abundant lithic materials, and culturally significant funerary practices.

8:30  Background to the Report on SCR-3/4  
    Cristie M. Boone, Charlotte K. Sunseri, and Diane Gifford-Gonzalez

8:45  Hunting Culture Points from SCR-3/4  
    Mark Hylkema

9:00  Flaked Stone and Ground Technology at CA-SCR-3/4: Insights into Settlement and Subsistence Strategies along the Santa Cruz/San Mateo Coast  
    Jennifer Farquhar, John Ellison, and Richard Fitzgerald

9:15  Zooarchaeological Insights on Subsistence and Animal Processing at CA-SCR-3/4  
    Charlotte K. Sunseri and Diane Gifford-Gonzalez

9:30  The Human Interments from SCR-3/4  
    Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Alison Galloway

9:45  END
Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia); 8:30 am - 12:00 pm

Where Sky and Earth Meet: Native People and CRM Professionals on the Same Trail
Organizers and Chairs: Janet Eidsness, Cassandra Hensher, and Gregg Castro
Sponsor: SCA Native American Programs Committee

This forum will bring awareness of those most affected by CRM - native communities. Community and CRM representatives will speak from personal perspectives about their work. This forum will be informal and interactive. The goal: reveal the intimate connection between native people and the world they’ve always existed in. Understand why there is so much passion in tribal communities dealing with consequences of CRM. You’ll leave with a sense of the deeply personal, human element behind the technicalities of CRM. Bring questions, curiosity and an open heart to this NAPC forum with the indigenous community sharing the impacts of CRM.

8:30 Introduction and Opening Prayer
Gregg Castro

8:45 Part I: Growing Up Indian in California: What Archaeologists Do Affects Me
Gregg Castro and Julia Parker

9:45 Part II: Native American Consultation: What It Is and How to Do It Successfully
Cassandra Hensher (Facilitator)
  Part II-1: Short History of How Native Americans (Finally) Got a Place at the Table When It Comes to Decisions About Their Heritage Places
Janet Eidsness and Reba Fuller
  Part II-2: What Makes Consultation Successful and How Do You Learn It?
Reba Fuller and Reno Franklin
  Part II-3: Native American Monitors as Close Encounters With Living Descendants
Mike Newland, Nick Tipon, Reno Franklin and Reba Fuller

11:00 Part III: Collaborative Research: Making Archaeology Relevant to Indians Today
Cassandra Hensher (Facilitator)
Don Hankins, Reno Franklin, Sara Gonzalez, Antoinette Martinez, Mike Newland, Chuck Whatford

11:45 Final Comments and Closing Prayer
Cassandra Hensher

12:00 END; lunch to follow for attendees and participants on the patio

Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko); 8:30 - 10:15 am

Advances in Archaeological Research in Baja California
Organizers and Chairs: Julia Bendímez Patterson and Don Laylander

Archaeological research on the Baja California peninsula continues to grow and to diversify. Presentations in this session will highlight recent work on Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene adaptations, the exploitation of coastal faunal resources, analyses of rock art, the implications of the aboriginal adoption of pottery, and native responses to the Dominican mission system.
8:30  Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Occupations in El Pulguero and on Espíritu Santo Island, Baja California Sur  
Harumi Fujita

8:45  Bivalves and Gastropods in the Gulf of California: Taking Stock on the Shorelines  
Andrea Guía Ramírez

9:00  Characteristics of a Shellfish Collecting Camp at Costa Azul, Baja California  
Fernando Oviedo García and Andrea Guía Ramírez

9:15  Archaeology of the Sacred and the Secular at Cerro El Almacén, Baja California  
Eric W. Ritter

9:30  A Study of the La Rumorosa Rock Art Style in Northern Baja California  
Julia Bendímez Patterson

9:45  Prehistoric Yuman Ceramics of the Colorado River's Lower Delta  
Antonio Porcayo Michelini

10:00  Ethnolinguistic Diversity and Changes in Social Organization at Mission Santa Catalina  
Lee Panich

10:15  END

General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5); 10:00 am - 12:00 pm

A Slice of the Center: Recent Research in Central California  
Chair: Jill K. Gardner

10:00  Beyond Beads and Bifaces: A New Look at the Prehistory of the Monterey Bay Area  
Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat

10:15  Ancient Human DNA Analysis from CA-SCL-287/CA-SMA-263 Burials: New insights Regarding California Prehistory  
Cara Monroe, Alan Leventhal, Rosemary Cambra, and Brian M. Kemp

10:30  Preliminary Results from the Study of Three Shell Mounds in China Camp State Park, Marin County  
Tsim D. Schneider

10:45  Analysis of Fauna from the Thomas Site, a Shell Mound in Marin County, California  
Anneke Janzen and Tsim D. Schneider

11:00  Artiodactyl Patch Choice and the John Work Journal from 1832-1833  
Adrian Whitaker and Jeff Rosenthal
11:15  A Cremation and Inhumation from CA-MER-415
      Jill K. Gardner and Robert M. Yohe II

11:30  Faunal Exploitation at CA-KER-4623/H and Notions of Mobility and Exchange
      Patricia Welsh

11:45  Bead Manufacturing and Maintenance at CA-KER-4623/H: A Special-Purpose Site for Trade
      and Exchange?
      David Nicholson

12:00  END

General Session 5 (Pistache/Gingko); 10:45 am - 12:00 pm

Southern California Ethnohistory
   Chair: John G. Douglass

10:45  Mission San Gabriel Rural Recruitment in the Los Angeles Basin, 1771 - 1834
      John G. Douglass

11:00  Continuity in Stone Tool Use During the Historic Period
      Michael Sampson

11:15  Telling Fish Stories—Archaeologically: One Native American Contribution to the Colonial
      Spanish San Diego Presidio
      Paul G. Chace and Mark A. Roeder

11:30  The Cuyamaca Meadow Villages at Contact: Yguai, Hual-cu-cuish, and Ah-ha Kwe-ah-mac
      Susan Hector

11:45  The Village of Cosoy: Ceramic Analysis and Occupational History
      Douglas Joseph La Rose

12:00  END
Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3); 1:30 - 4:00 pm – Part 2

On the Golden Road: 50 years and Counting of Caltrans' Contributions to California Archaeology
Organizer and Chair: Glenn Gmoser

1:30 The Anderson Flat Project
Gregory G. White and David A. Fredrickson

1:45 The Prehistory of the North-Central Sierra Nevada: Contributions of the East Sonora Bypass and Other Recent Transportation Projects
Jeff Rosenthal and Jack Meyer

2:00 This Old Dog Still Has Some New Tricks: 35 years of Caltrans Archaeology and Current Academic Research at Crowder Canyon
John Eddy and Alan Garfinkel

2:15 Highway Archaeology, Batiquitos Lagoon, and the Coastal Decline Model
Claude N. Warren

2:45 The Otay Mesa Archaeological Management Plan
Martin D. Rosen

3:00 Loma Prieta Shakes Up California Historical Archaeology
Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis

3:15 Discussant
Roger C. Cook

3:30 Discussant
David A. Fredrickson

3:45 Discussant
Michael J. Moratto

4:00 END

General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5); 1:00 - 3:00 pm

Recent Research in Historical Archaeology
Chair: John W. Foster

1:00 The Emergency Relief Camp of Havilah: Later the C.C.C.
Mark L. Howe
1:15  Reconstructing Allensworth: Frank Milner's Barbershop
      Betty Rivers

1:30  The Tin House of Big Sur: Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Prefab Architecture
      Peter Hanchett

1:45  The First Home and School in Hollister
      Robert Cartier

2:00  The Clarksburg Shipwreck: An Unknown Gold-Rush Leviathan
      John W. Foster

2:15  Henry Cowell, Lime Baron of Santa Cruz County: His Life, His Family, and His Ranch
      Patricia Paramoure

2:30  New Findings on Navy TBF Off Anacapa Island, California
      Patrick Smith

2:45  The Escondido Canal/Flume: A Study in Discrepancies
      Linda Akyüz

3:00  END

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Forum 3 (Ash/Magnolia); 1:00 - 3:00 pm

Where Do I Go from Here? Archaeological Career Planning and Preparation for Undergraduate and Graduate Students
Organizers and Chairs: Michael Newland and Shannon Tushingham

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.

Part 1  Get a Job: A Forum on Applying For and Getting a Job in the Field of Archaeology
        Michael Newland and Shannon Tushingham

Part 2  Get to School: A Forum on Applying for and Getting into Graduate School
        Shannon Tushingham .Michael Newland
Symposium 6 (Pistache/Gingko); 1:00 - 2:30 pm

Revealing the Gray: A Selection of Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Antelope Valley
Organizer and Chair: Barbara S. Tejada

In recent years, a number of road, development, and cultural resource management projects have been conducted in the Antelope Valley region of northern Los Angeles County, resulting in important new information about the prehistory and history of this western Mojave Desert locale. This session highlights a number of these studies in the hopes of breaking through the proverbial "gray literature" status that has plagued the important archaeological work conducted in the Antelope Valley over many years.

1:00 Evidence for a Prehistoric Earthquake Along the San Andreas Fault in Antelope Valley
Beth Padon

1:15 Preliminary Results of Data Recovery from The Bean Spring Site, CA-KER-2821/H, Kern County, California
K. Ross Way

1:30 The Archaeology of Lovejoy Springs: Implications of Site Chronology and Content for a Revised Taxonomy of the Western Mojave Desert
Barry A. Price, Alan Gold, and David Earle

1:45 Preservation Planning: A Multi-Discipline Study of Piute Butte, Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park, Los Angeles County, California
Edra Moore, Alex Bevil, Alvin Burch, David Earle, Gregory Hodgins, Georgia Lee, Wiliam Hyder, John Rafter, and Breck Parkman

2:00 Prehistory of the Eastern Antelope Valley: What We Know So Far
Barbara Tejada

2:15 Another Look at the Llano del Rio Colony
Alex N. Kirkish and John Foster

2:30 END

Video 1 (Sacramento 1/2); 3:00 - 3:30 pm

Buried Stories
Discussants: Rob Edwards and Julie Kirkenslager

Taken from her family at the age of thirteen to an Indian boarding school and consequently criminalized as a runaway, Ella Rodriguez spent her early years labeled as a juvenile delinquent. Buried Stories follows Ella in her seventies as she finally faces these memories. This journey extends to the past as her work in archaeology unearths lost dimensions of her cultural heritage.
General Session 7 (Ballroom 4/5); 3:30 - 4:30 pm

Picture This: Rock Art Research Throughout California
Chair: Alexander K. Rogers

3:30   A Chronological Sequence for Six Motifs in the Coso Rock Art National Landmark
       Alexander Rogers

3:45   Possible Cultural Affiliations of the Halloran Spring Petroglyphs: A Preliminary Analysis
       Based on Trade and Population Movement
       Jarrod Kellogg

4:00   Out of Sight...But Not Out of Mind: Revisiting a Rock Art Site in Southern San Benito County
       to Decipher its Potential Archaeological Context
       Donna Gillette, Linda Hylkema, and Elanie Moore

4:15   Recent Rock Art Investigations and Preliminary Results at La Cueva Pintada, CA-MNT-256
       Daniel McCarthy

4:30   END

General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko); 3:00 - 5:00 pm

A Transect of Subsistence Along the Coast and Adjacent Ranges
Chair: Seetha N. Reddy

3:00   Prehistoric Plant Use in the Interior: Camp Roberts, CA
       Kristina Gill

3:15   Prey Selection, Site Catchment, and Settlement on the Nacimiento River
       Ethan Bertrando

3:30   Getting Fat With Fishes
       Cristie Boone

3:45   Abalone, Otters, and Near-Shore Ecosystems on Historic Period San Miguel Island, California
       Todd J. Braje, Jon M. Erlandson, and Torben C. Rick

4:00   Subsistence Practices During the Middle and Late Holocene in the Ballona, Coastal Southern
       California
       Seetha N. Reddy and Justin Lev-Tov

4:15   Archaeological Evidence for Time-Minimizing as a Stable Adaptive Strategy
       Micah Hale and Andrew York
Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting 2009

Saturday PM

4:30 Limits to Applying Cost Minimization to Archaeological Data
Chris Padon

4:45 Early Habitation at Whale View Point, La Jolla
Sarah Farmer

5:00 END

Open Meeting (Ash/Magnolia); 4:00 - 5:00 pm

SCA Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting
Chairs: Janet Eidsness and Cassandra Hensher

Please join Co-Chairs Cassandra Hensher and Janet Eidsness and share your ideas for how the NAPC can best further its mission of promoting communication and exchange of information among California Indians and CRM professionals through collaborative efforts in education and technical assistance.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, EVENING, 5:00 PM - 12:00 AM

Open Meeting (Sacramento 1/2); 5:00 - 5:45 pm

SCA Annual Business Meeting
Chair: Mark W. Allen

Awards Banquet (Ballroom); 6:30 - 8:30 pm

Presentation of Awards
Master of Ceremonies: Mark W. Allen (SCA President)

Keynote Address: Archaeology and Biocomplexity: A Millennium of Human Ecodynamics in Hawai‘i
Patrick V. Kirch (University of California, Berkeley)

Since 2001 the Hawai‘i Biocomplexity Project (HBP) has investigated Hawai‘i as a model system for understanding the dynamic coupling between human populations and natural ecosystems. The project has been one of three major Biocomplexity in the Environment projects funded by the NSF worldwide. With archaeology as the key integrating discipline, the HBP is both multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional, and includes archaeologists, ecologists, soil scientists, quantitative modelers, demographers, paleobotanists, and other specialists. The topics investigated by the HBP over the past eight years include: (1) the archipelago-wide distribution of traditional agro-ecosystems and their relationship with environmental variables; (2) spatial and temporal variability in the dryland agricultural field systems, and how these relate to biogeochemical gradients; (3) long-term demographic processes and their linkages with agricultural intensification; and (4) the emergence of hierarchy and sociopolitical complexity. This keynote presentation reviews the goals, methods, and major findings of the HBP project to date.
An Evening of Music (Ballroom); 8:45 pm - 12:00 am
Stella by Barlight

Sunday, March 15, Morning, 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3); 8:30 - 10:30 am

Windmiller and the Early Horizon in the Central Valley: New Views of Some Old Sites
Organizer and Chair: Christopher Corey (California State Parks)

Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga conducted research in the Central Valley leading to development of the first cultural chronology for Central California, published in 1939. Heizer defined the cultural sequences for the Central Valley mounds as Early, Middle and Late Horizon, with the Windmiller cultural pattern as the Early component. Sonia Ragir reanalyzed many of the Early Horizon sites from the Central Valley, and assigned dates of 4500-2500 BP to the Windmiller. Since her work in the 1970s, interest in the Windmiller has waned. Discovery of a new site and new research methods, however, has recently led to greater understanding of subsistence for Windmiller culture.

8:30 Dental Pathology Distribution and Sex Ratios in Windmiller Populations from Central California
Katharine Kolpan and Eric Bartelink

8:45 Stable Carbon and Nitrogen Isotope Analysis of the Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548): Paleodietary Reconstruction of a Windmiller Population
Melanie Beasley, Eric J. Bartelink, Randy Wiberg, and Jelmer Eerkens

9:00 Deconstructing and Reconstructing Windmiller Diets: What Have We Learned from Bones and Teeth?
Eric Bartelink

9:15 Seventy Years of Hindsight: A Reassessment of the Cultural and Behavioral Traits that Define the Early Horizon in Central California
Al Schwitalla and Richard Fitzgerald

9:30 Workaday Windmiller: Another Look at Early Horizon Lifeways in Central California
Nathan Stevens and Jelmer Eerkens

9:45 The Geologic Context of the Marsh Creek Site and the Once Elusive Middle Archaic
Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal

10:00 The Source of Windmiller-period Olivella Beads from CCO-548
Jelmer Eerkens, Jeff Rosenthal, Howard Spero, and Nathan Stevens

10:15 Migration Patterns in the Prehistoric California Delta: Analysis of Strontium Isotopes
Gina Jorgenson, Jelmer Eerkens, Eric Bartelink, and Joel Commisso
10:30 END

General Session 9 (Ballroom 4/5); 8:30 - 10:00 am

Innovation in Recording, Analyzing, and Preserving Archaeological Data
Chair: Joseph Chartkoff

8:30 Preservation of On-Line Publications
Joseph Chartkoff

8:45 Tribal GIS Protocol for Using Standard Tables Across Cultural Identifying Factors
Sandra Gaskell, Tony Brochini, Danette Johnson, Galen Lee, and Kristina Roper

9:00 Native American Cultural Landscapes
Lucy Harrington, Lynn Swartz Dodd, Ashley Sands, Sarah Butler, Sasha Marie Orfano, Lee Kraljev, Sara Pitts, and Steve Freers

9:15 Piecing Together Cultural Landscapes One Preserve at a Time
Andrea Craft

9:30 A Residue Analysis of Bedrock Milling Features at MCB Camp Pendleton and the Implications for Investigating Acorn Use
Mark S. Becker

9:45 Protein Residues on Bedrock Features: The Results of a Pilot Study to Test Effectiveness of Cross-over Immunological Electrophoresis (CIEP)
Joan S. Schneider and Bonnie Bruce

10:00 END

Workshop 1 (Ash/Magnolia); 8:00 am - 12:00 pm [Pre-registration required]

Introduction to Field Chemistry for Archaeologists
Organizers and Chairs: Richard Lundin and Claudia Brackett

Chemistry is becoming an important tool for the modern Archaeologist with the development of new technology. This workshop is designed to give the Archaeologist a rudimentary understanding of chemistry and is targeted for someone with no previous background in chemistry. Topics to be covered are “Elements, Molecules and Biomolecules, or what is that stuff anyway?” “Chemical Analysis, or understanding all those numbers and how did they do it?” and “Soil chemistry, or finding invisible information.” Topics will be presented in a combination of lecture and hands-on demonstrations. Participants are encouraged to bring their own specimens for non-destructive analysis.
**General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko); 8:30 - 10:15 am**

**Recent Research in Inland Southern California**
Chair: Mark Q. Sutton

8:30  Preliminary Results of an Exploration of the Oak Flat Site (CA-SBA-3931), Branch Canyon, Santa Barbara County, California
*Esther Louise Draucker*

8:45  A Reevaluation of Northern Uto-Aztecan Prehistory
*Mark Q. Sutton*

9:00  An End to the Intermediate: A Reevaluation of the Late Holocene Prehistory of Southern California
*Mark Q. Sutton*

9:15  Fire on the Mountain: Archaeology in Palomar Mountain State Park Before and After the 2007 Witch/Poomacha Fires
*Arleen Garcia-Herbst*

9:30  Recently Discovered Stone Pendants from Southern California
*George E. Kline*

9:45  Descanso Notched Points: Innovation, Culture, and Interaction
*Andrew R. Pigniolo and Antonio Porcayo Michelini*

10:00  Walk Around the Bend: Prehistoric Transportation Corridors Near Picacho Peak
*Frank Robert Dittmer*

10:15  END

**Video 2 (Ballroom 4/5); 10:15 - 10:45 am**

**An Apology from the Catholic Church for Their Treatment of California Indians**
Discussants: Nick Tipon and Theresa Brunner

The Catholic Church apologized at a December, 2007 mass for their treatment of California Native Americans during the mission period. Bishop Quinn stunned the members of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and others with this first ever apology to Indians. The organizer of the event and a member of the Tribe will discuss the event and the cultural and emotional impact for all parties. A short video of the event will be shown.
AINIS, Amira F.
California State University, Los Angeles
KENDIG, William E.
VELLANOWETH, René L.
DAVIS, Troy
ERLANDSON, Jon M.
RICK, Torben C.

A 6,000-Year Record of Marine Subsistence on San Miguel Island, CA: Column Samples from Cave of the Chimneys (CA-SMI-603)
• Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 2:45 PM
This paper presents detailed analysis of faunal remains from bulk samples excavated at Cave of the Chimneys, located on the northeast coast of San Miguel Island. The site consists of at least six discrete components in a well-stratified and preserved sequence capped by rockfall and stabilized by vegetation. Our data suggest that rocky intertidal shellfish dominate the faunal assemblage, although their relative frequencies change over time. We address these changes and examine other patterns revealed by our research.

AKYÜZ, Linda
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
The Escondido Canal/Flume: A Study in Discrepancies
• General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 2:45 PM
Interpretation of ephemeral historic features presents a challenge to archaeologists. Often, the historical record reveals vague and inconsistent information. In a study conducted for the County of San Diego, research on the historic Escondido Canal/Flume in northern San Diego County revealed discrepancies between historic documentation and archaeological evidence. The results of the study emphasize the importance of conducting archaeological research rather than relying solely on archival materials to tell the story.

ALLEN, Mark W.
California Polytechnic University, Pomona
• Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

ALLEN, Mark W.
California Polytechnic University, Pomona
see Laura Cowie
ANDERSON, Megan  
Humboldt State University  
JIMENEZ, Alejandra  
JOHNSON, Kathryn  
BUPPERT, Kiri  
BRAJE, Todd J.  

**The Archaeology of Small Things: Mass Harvesting on San Miguel Island, California**  
- *Poster Session 1 (Sacramento 1/2), Friday, 12:30 - 2:30 PM*  
Archaeological excavation at California Channel Island sites has produced a history of over 11,500 years of maritime subsistence, technological change, human-environment interactions, and cultural evolution. These excavations provide valuable data on the dynamics of San Miguel Island nearshore ecosystems and the adaptive strategies of maritime hunter-gatherers who exploited them for millennia. Here, we summarize the chronology, contents, and implications of two Middle Holocene San Miguel Island sites, where Black Turban snails (*Tegula funebralis*) dominate the faunal assemblages and dietary meat yields.

ANDREWS, Sherri  
ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
HOPPA, Kristin  

**Intra-Island Variability on San Clemente Island**  
- *Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 3:30 PM*  
ASM Affiliates recently completed fieldwork on a 2.5-year, large-scale survey on San Clemente Island. Over 950 sites were encountered along the island's upper west shore and in the SHOBA bombing area at the south end. While the island's surface is only about 56 square miles, it exhibits great variability in both terrain and ecological provinces. Notable differences in site types and surface artifact assemblages were observed between these zones. This paper will give an overview of these recently surveyed areas and comparisons with other areas on the island.

ARLEEN Garcia-Herbst  
ASM Affiliates, Inc./University of California, Santa Barbara  

**Fire on the Mountain: Archaeology in Palomar Mountain State Park Before and After the 2007 Witch/Poomacha Fires**  
- *General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko), Sunday, 9:15 PM*  
Wildfires are both destructive and constructive natural events. The 2007 Witch/Poomacha Fires burned 247,400 acres and 1867 structures. However, they created opportunities for archaeologists to assess previously densely vegetated areas of Palomar Mountain State Park, San Diego County, California, which now had very good ground surface visibility. This paper will summarize research in the park up to 2007 and then present the results of new archaeological studies conducted as part of a power pole replacement and re-alignment project by SDG&E, as well as several Natural Resources Conservation Service projects for the removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees.

BARTELINK, Eric  
California State University, Chico  

**5,000 Years of Health and Disease in the Lower Sacramento Valley**  
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:096 PM*  
This paper briefly examines temporal patterns in health status in late Holocene central California (ca. 4950-200 B.P.). Health status is measured through proxy indicators, such as body size, enamel hypoplasia, and porotic hyperostosis in a large skeletal series from sites in the lower Sacramento Valley. The data show a marked decline in health through time, with the greatest change between the Early and Middle Period. These trends are discussed in light of economic intensification models.
BARTELINK, Eric
California State University, Chico

Deconstructing and Reconstructing Windmiller Diets: What Have We Learned from Bones and Teeth?

- Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 9:00 AM
Recent bioarchaeological research on Windmiller populations from the lower Sacramento Valley has provided new insights on mid-to-late Holocene dietary adaptations in prehistoric central California. This paper synthesizes paleodietary and paleonutritional data from stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis, dental disease, and nutritional stress indicators (e.g., enamel hypoplasia, porotic hyperostosis) in a large sample of human burials from three Windmiller sites (ca. 4950-2150 B.P.). These new data are used to evaluate previous archaeological interpretations of Windmiller subsistence patterns, and further shed light on new research directions for paleodietary research in California.

BARTELINK, Eric J
California State University, Chico
see Melanie Beasley
see Gina Jorgenson
see Katharine Kolpan

BARTELLE, Barney G.
California State University, Los Angeles

CANNON, Amanda C.

KENDIG, William E.

VELLANOWETH, René L.

Some Atypical Olivella Shell Beads from Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25), San Nicolas Island, California

- Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 1:45 PM
The craftsmanship and variety of manufactured Olivella shell beads found in California archaeological sites have long fascinated archaeologists and have been the object of published classificatory studies (Gifford 1947; Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; King 1981; Gibson 1992). Recent excavations on San Nicolas Island have produced numerous beads. We report on analysis and interpretation of beads recovered from Tule Creek Village, including taphonomic considerations in bead analysis, and make comparisons of bead types and distributions recovered from two areas within the site.

BARTON, Amber
Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

Return to Coon Creek: Further Sampling at CA-SLO-9, Montaña de Oro State Park, San Luis Obispo County

- Poster Session 2 (Sacramento !/2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM
CA-SLO-9, a shell-rich midden on the central California coast in San Luis Obispo County, was investigated by Cal Poly field students in 2004 and 2005, and site findings were discussed in publication in 2007. Because of its important Middle-Late Transition component, field students returned to the site in 2007 for one last salvage effort, which resulted a substantial increase in the available micro-sample. In this paper, I will describe findings from the final phase of field research and evaluate interpretive implications of the enlarged faunal and artifact samples.
BASGALL, Mark
California State University, Sacramento

DELACORTE, Michael
Patterns of Middle Archaic Faunal Use in the Southwestern Great Basin: Another Look
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:08 PM
Hildebrandt and McGuire (2002) caused quite a stir with their discussion of Middle Archaic faunal profiles in the southwestern Great Basin, suggesting that a marked increase in artiodactyl use during this interval ran counter to predictions of diet breadth models and efforts to maximize energetic returns. Data presented in the article are seriously flawed and, when corrected, depict an altogether different view of subsistence behavior.

BASGALL, Mark E.
California State University, Sacramento

DELACORTE, Michael G.
California State University, Sacramento
Understanding Prehistory of the Inyo-Mono Region through the Eyes of Caltrans
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 9:45 AM
Initial outlines of archaeology in the Inyo-Mono region owe much to the efforts of avocationalists and UC researchers, culminating in the chronology and land-use model presented in Bettinger's (1975) doctoral dissertation. Since then, new information about regional prehistory has emerged from a host of projects, the most important of which were Caltrans-sponsored studies along the I-395 corridor, pursued by investigators with long-term research interests. This paper reviews some of these efforts and identifies where Caltrans projects have significantly altered perspectives on Inyo-Mono prehistory. It speaks to innovations in theory, method, and the accrual of more detailed data sets.

BAYHAM, Frank
California State University, Chico

BAYHAM, Frank
California State University, Chico
see Nicole A. Ramirez

BEASLEY, Melanie
California State University, Chico

SHAPIRO, Lisa

JACKSON, Robert
Are You My Mother? : The Excavation of Remains from the First Insane Asylum of California
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:10 PM
In 2007, Pacific Legacy was contracted to excavate and prepare human remains from the Acacia Street Cemetery associated with the Insane Asylum of California in Stockton established in 1853 for reburial. Although it was determined that the cemetery was likely used by the asylum 1851-1854, a local woman believed that one of the interments was her mother who disappeared from the Stockton Mental Hospital in 1956. A lawsuit filed by the woman required osteological evidence to determine if her mother was present in the cemetery. This presentation is an example of contemporary concerns that can influence archaeological and osteological research.
BEASLEY, Melanie  
California State University, Chico  
BARTELINK, Eric J.  
WIBERG, Randy  
EERKENS, Jelmer  

Stable Carbon and Nitrogen Isotope Analysis of the Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548): Paleodietary Reconstruction of a Windmiller Population  

- Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 8:45 AM  
This presentation addresses the dietary implications of stable isotope results from the Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548), a middle-to-late Holocene site located in eastern Contra Costa County. The sample consists of adult skeletons, which have been seriated through radiocarbon dating and time-sensitive artifacts. Stable carbon and nitrogen isotopic data are used to explore temporal changes and sex differences in diet. Due to its proximity to both terrestrial and estuarine resources, we explore the contribution of marine and terrestrial resources to the diet. This analysis will contribute to the body of knowledge concerning subsistence in prehistoric Central California delta populations.

BECERRA, Juana  
California State University, Los Angeles  
see Ruth Luntumbuez Villalobos  

BECKER, Mark S.  
ASM Affiliates  

A Residue Analysis of Bedrock Milling Features at MCB Camp Pendleton and the Implications for Investigating Acorn Use  

- General Session 9 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 9:30 AM  
In 2007, ASM Affiliates conducted a study of bedrock milling sites across MCB Camp Pendleton, California. As part of this study, a new method was tried--the extraction of protein residue from three bedrock milling features from SDI-10697. This site has over 50 bedrock milling features, including mortars, basins, and slicks, along with an artifact scatter, midden deposits, and rock art. Positive results were obtained from each of the tested features, all indicating activities connected to plant processing. Widespread use of this method could eventually examine the broader function of similar features and sites, along with the potential importance of acorn use.

BENDÍMEZ PATTERSON, Julia  
INAH  

A Study of the La Rumorosa Rock Art Style in Northern Baja California  

- Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 9:30 AM  
The La Rumorosa style is a distinctive pattern of prehistoric rock paintings. It is found in the Sierra de Juarez and nearby areas, and appears to date from the final prehistoric and protohistoric periods. During investigations conducted at several of these sites, diverse methods of systematic observation and analysis were used with the objective of throwing additional light on the style's chronology, its function within the native cultures, and its relationship to other styles at a wider regional level.

BERTRANDO, Ethan  
Cuesta College  

Beaten, Battered, and Broken: Unraveling the Mystery of the Prehistoric Pecker in Central California  

- Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:12 PM  
Pecking stones or, “peckers,” appear to be an unsophisticated class of prehistoric technology that have received only passing considerations in archaeological analyses and are of marginal scientific value. A closer examination of these artifacts challenges these assumptions. Based on new research, it is proposed that these artifacts are stylistically diverse. This diversity is correlated to function and age, making them important tools
in recognizing prehistoric behavior and chronology.

BERTRANDO, Ethan
Cuesta College
Prey Selection, Site Catchment, and Settlement on the Nacimiento River
• General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 3:15 PM
Prey selection among hunter-gatherers has been a subject of research in California archaeology for decades. Explanations ranging from Cultural Ecology to Costly Signaling Theory have been promoted as models to better understand why groups preferred certain species to others. In this study, a comparison of neighboring settlements provides an astonishing disparity in profiles of the archaeofaunal remains. An explanation of this variability may be found in the immediate neighborhood rather than in more complex cultural behavior, hunting traditions or caloric yields arguments.

BETTINGER, Robert L.
University of California, Davis
Ethnographic California: Money Use and its Implications for Sociopolitical Organization
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:14 PM
Money use distinguishes California from the rest of the hunter-gatherer world, ethnographic and archaeological, producing social formations quite different from those routinely encountered elsewhere.

BEVIL, Alex
California Department of Parks and Recreation
see Edra Moore

BOONE, Cristie
University of California, Santa Cruz
Getting Fat With Fishes
• General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 3:30 PM
A healthy human diet requires a certain proportion of fats, as well as the intake of essential fatty acids (EFAs). During poor terrestrial climates in the past, oily fishes may have provided an excellent source of EFAs for coastal hunter-gatherers. This talk will discuss the nutritional content of numerous fish species from the Pacific Ocean, emphasizing nearshore fishes and those commonly found in coastal California archaeological sites.

BOONE, Cristie M.
University of California, Santa Cruz
SUNSERI, Charlotte K.
GIFFORD-GONZALEZ, Diane
Background to the Report on SCR-3/4
• Symposium 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 8:30 AM
The archaeological site of SCR-3/4, a.k.a. SCR-42, lies on the University of California, Santa Cruz upper campus. It was excavated 1967-1969 by successive years of an archaeological field school sponsored by the UC Santa Cruz Department of Anthropology and staffers from UC Berkeley. Results of the excavations of this important regional site were never published. Many years' undergraduate student analysis, recent private donor funding of graduate student research, and volunteer efforts by professionals, allow us to present preliminary findings on the site. This presentation introduces the site setting, dates, and history of research.
BRACKETT, Claudia  
Country Chemist  
- Workshop 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Sunday, 8:00AM-12:00 PM  

BRAJE, Todd J.  
Humboldt State University  
ERLANDSON, Jon M.  
RICK, Torben C.  
Abalone, Otters, and Near-Shore Ecosystems on Historic Period San Miguel Island, California  
- General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 3:45 PM  
Along the California coast, at least in historic times, abalone fisheries only developed where sea otter populations were locally depleted or extirpated. Archaeological and ecological data suggest that hunting reduced sea otter densities and increased the productivity of near-shore abalone, sea urchin, and other shellfish populations. Here, we compare the average size of red abalone shells from a 19th century midden on San Miguel Island to prehistoric red abalone shell from the last 8000 years. Our historic data support the hypothesis that sea otter populations were locally reduced during the Middle Holocene and provide insight into modern marine management strategies.  

BRAJE, Todd J.  
Humboldt State University  
see Megan Anderson  

BRESCHINI, Gary S.  
Archaeological Consulting  
HAVERSAT, Trudy  
Beyond Beads and Bifaces: A New Look at the Prehistory of the Monterey Bay Area  
- General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 10:00 AM  
Rather than being clarified, our understanding of the prehistory of the Monterey Bay area has been held back by an over reliance on shell bead and point analyses. While analyses of these two artifact types are informative when used properly, that has more often not been the case. We were able to make significant advances in our understanding of Monterey Bay prehistory only when we focused on dated site components as our primary unit of analysis. This was aided by a large number of single-specimen radiocarbon dates.  

BROCHINI, Anthony C.  
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation  
see Sandra Gaskell  

BROWN, Sean H.  
California State University, Northridge  
Costly Signaling in the Prehistoric Western Great Basin: An Alternative Perspective  
- Poster Session 2 (Sacramento 4/2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM  
Archaeologists attempting to address Hildebrandt and McGuire's costly signaling/prestige hunting model for the Middle Archaic in California and the western Great Basin have focused much of their attention towards disproving this recently proposed model. Assuming that males were at times costly signaling during the Middle Archaic, the lack of evidence within faunal assemblages might be the direct result of seasonal variability in the sociopolitical behaviors associated with costly signaling. However, ethnographic and archaeofaunal evidence indicate that costly signaling would have had a less pronounced influence on the hunter-gatherers of the western Great Basin.
BRUCE, Bonnie
California State Parks, Colorado Desert District
  see Joan S. Schneider

BRUNNER, Theresa
Mission San Rafael Museum
  see Nick Tipon

BUETTNER, Barbara
Yosemite National Park
  see Scott R. Jackson

BUPPERT, Kiri
Humboldt State University
  see Megan Anderson

BURCH, Alvin
BLM
  see Edra Moore

BURNS, Gregory
Cal Poly Pomona
  Tomo Kahni - Tehachapi Trade Hub: Analysis of Late Prehistoric Olivella Shell Bead Distribution Between the San Joaquin Valley and Mojave Desert
  •  Poster Session 1 (Sacramento /2), Friday, 12:30-2:30 PM
Due to widespread trade and stylistic variation, Olivella shell beads serve not only as an important chronological marker, but also as a means to study conveyance networks between regions. With a focus on the Tehachapi area between the San Joaquin Valley and Western Mojave Desert, this study employs the recently analyzed Tomo Kahni collections from two sites (CA-KER-229 and 230) for comparison with nearby bead assemblages from Sage Canyon, Red Mountain, and other excavations of Late Prehistoric sites in the Central Valley and Western Mojave Desert. Statistical analysis of assemblages is accompanied by GIS analysis of least-cost conveyance routes.

BUTLER, Sarah
University of Southern California
  see Lucy Harrington

BYRNE, Stephen
  •  Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

CAMBRA, Rosemary
The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe
  see Cara Monroe

CANNON, Amanda C.
Statistical Research, Inc.
  see Barney G Bartelle
CARPENTER, Kim
Far Western Anthropological Research Group

**Obsidian Flows and Social Boundaries**
- **Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:16 PM**
  Distance decay models allow us to generate expectations of how obsidian should be transported across the landscape and how far. Here we compare three main source groups: North Warners, South Warners, and East Medicine Lake Highlands. Separated by +/-100 kilometers, these source groups form a rough triangle in northeastern California. This paper compares expected to actual source profiles for 150 sites located in the triangle to see if something other than simple energetics is affecting source use.

CARTIER, Robert
Archaeological Resource Management

**The First Home and School in Hollister**
- **General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 1:45 PM**
  The first home in Hollister is discussed through archival records and archaeological remains. A transition from the home to a school took place with the architectural design of William Weeks and others.

CASTRO, Gregg
t'rowt'raahl Salinan/rumsien Ohlone/SCA Native American Program Committee/Salinan Layehm, a Salinan non-profit

- **Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM**

CASTRO, Gregg
t'rowt'raahl Salinan/rumsien Ohlone/SCA Native American Program Committee/Salinan Layehm, a Salinan non-profit

- **Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM**

CHACE, Paul G.
San Diego Presidio Park Council

ROEDER, Mark A.

**Telling Fish Stories -- Archaeologically: One Native American Contribution to the Colonial Spanish San Diego Presidio**
- **General Session 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 11:15 AM**
  Brief colonial records mention Native American fishermen supplied San Diego's Spanish Presidio pioneers, but robust amounts of fish bones in the Presidio archaeology amplify this aboriginal contribution to the colonial heritage. Established in 1769 (the oldest European settlement on the US West Coast), a rich variety of marine fishes are present in garbage from 1793-97, and in deposits even two and three decades later, indicating positive inter-cultural relations. Identification of the species indicate the pursuit of bay and off-shore marine fisheries. The pre-contact Native American cultural patterns of fishing were continued throughout the Spanish colonial period.

CHARTKOFF, Joseph
Michigan State University

**Preservation of On-Line Publications**
- **General Session 9 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 8:30 AM**
  The growth of on-line publications in California archaeology, such as with the Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, has many virtues in making new research more widely accessible. It also raises some serious concerns about the long-term preservation and accessibility of reports. These issues need to be explored, and responses need to be adopted, so that the priceless contributions of research on irreplaceable data are not lost forever.
CODDING, Brian F.
Stanford University

What Explains Variation in the Acquisition of Large Prey? An Analysis of Prehistoric Hunting from Central California's Pecho Coast
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:18 PM
Researchers in California and elsewhere around the world have hypothesized that the acquisition of large prey varies either as a function of (1) human caused resource depression, (2) increases in social competition, or (3) paleoenvironmental fluctuations that impact prey population densities. Drawing on theoretical insights from behavioral ecology and methodological advances in quantitative zooarchaeology, this paper tests these predictions with faunal assemblages from three sites located on the Pecho Coast of Central California. The results help to elucidate past human hunting variability and shed light on some of the contemporary debates that surround these issues.

COMISSO, Joel
University of California, Davis
see Gina Jorgenson

COOK, Roger C.
Caltrans (ret.)
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 3:15 PM
Discussant

COWIE, Laura
California Polytechnic University, Pomona

ALLEN, Mark W.
Household Archaeology at Tomo Kahni in the Tehachapi Mountains: Analysis of Curated Collections from CA-KER-229 and 230
• Poster Session 1 (Sacramento !/2), Friday, 12:30 - 2:30 PM
Tomo Kahni is a well-known set of archaeological sites in the Tehachapi Mountains. It is particularly important as a trade and travel center between the Central Valley and the Western Mojave Desert. This poster analyzes archaeological collections at two of the largest constituent sites (CA-KER-229 and 230) from excavations and surveys completed during the 1950s and 1970s. The focus here is on an analysis and comparison of artifacts from block excavations at several large house features. These data provide important information on household structure and socio-economic behaviors at prehistoric and protohistoric Tomo Kahni.

CRAFT, Andrea
ICF Jones & Stokes

Piecing Together Cultural Landscapes One Preserve at a Time
• General Session 9 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 9:15 AM
Just as an archaeological site may be lacking in historical significance when evaluated individually, the importance of a collection of resources within the boundaries of a single project may be unidentifiable. ICF Jones & Stokes has had the privilege of conducting inventories of a few County of San Diego preserves with a focus on increasing the value of the land for the public. Viewed as one study, this research reveals layers of history, associations between distant resources, and human relationships with the land. Three contexts are discussed: prehistoric settlements, late-19th Century town settlements, and mid-20th Century backcountry recreational settlements.
DAVIS, Troy
University of Oregon

ERLANDSON, Jon M.
VELLANOWETH, René L.
SCHWARTZ, Steven J.
THOMAS-BARNETT, Lisa D.

In Search of Early Maritime Settlements on San Nicolas Island, California

- Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 12:45 PM

Recent archaeological research has shown that California's Northern Channel Islands were settled by maritime Paleoindian peoples at least 13,000 years ago. More than 30 sites dated between 12,000 and 8,000 cal BP have been found on San Miguel Island, located 42 km off the California Coast. To evaluate the maritime capabilities of these early islanders, a preliminary survey was conducted on the more remote Island of San Nicolas Island, located 98 km of the California coast. To search for early sites on San Nicolas we employed a highly successful geoarchaeological strategy developed on San Miguel and Santa Rosa islands. The results of this study are presented here.

DAVIS, Troy
University of Oregon, Eugene

see Amira F. Ainis

DAVIS-KING, Shelly
Davis-King & Associates

see Wendy Giddens Teeter

DELACORTE, Michael
California State University, Sacramento

see Mark Basgall

DELANEY-RIVERA, Colleen
California State University, Channel Islands

see Lauren Deoliveira

DEPPE, Darlene
Moorpark College

see Lauren Deoliveira

DEOLIVEIRA, Lauren
California State University, Channel Islands

DEPPE, Darlene
DELANEY-RIVERA, Colleen

Preliminary Analysis of Unit 7 at CA-VEN-1691
- Poster Session 1 (Sacramento !/2), Friday, 12:30-2:30 PM

This poster details the ongoing preliminary analysis of materials recovered from Unit 7 at 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 (600 BC - AD 1000).
DES LAURIERS, Matthew
California State University, Northridge

Fishing Deep: Water Column Differences in Archaeological Assemblages from Isla Cedros and the Southern California Bight
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:20 PM

This brief comment will highlight the idea that differences in archaeological assemblages of fishbone from sites at different points along the California biogeographic zone represent different targeting strategies of distinct populations as opposed to presence or absence of certain taxa in the total environment. Isla Cedros sites display a remarkably high incidence of ocean whitefish (*Caulolatilus princeps*) when compared to assemblages further north. Both the Northern and Southern portions of the "Zone" are home to this taxa, but given the higher incidence of rockfish (*Sebastes* sp.) in the Northern portion, the pattern suggests that the Alta Californian societies were targeting the shallower portion of the water column, while the indigenous Isla Cedros fishermen were more frequently fishing deeper in the water column. This was a strategy for evening out annual variations in water temperature that are experienced at Isla Cedros, which is a transitional zone between warm and cold water regimes.

DITTMER, Frank Robert
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Walk Around the Bend: Prehistoric Transportation Corridors Near Picacho Peak
• General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko), Sunday, 10:00 AM

A cultural resource inventory in the eastern portion of Imperial County, west of Picacho Peak and the Colorado River, resulted in the identification of an important trail segment through the area. In addition, 15 associated features were recorded, including lithic flaking stations and ceramics, most of which relate to the Patayan I and II periods and not Patayan III. This trail segment may have been missed by Malcolm Rogers' early work in the area, but is part of a larger pattern of overland trails cutting across a bend in the Colorado River. This trail system is a reflection of changing land use and interaction along the Lower Colorado River.

DOMINICI, Debra
Caltrans, District 11 San Diego

Caltrans' Future: LiDAR, Three Dimensional Mapping
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 11:15 AM

In a span of 30 years, Caltrans has utilized the Department's survey instruments for Cultural Resource mapping. In 1979, the Brunton Compass was the instrument of choice. Gradually, cast-off equipment such as alidades, plane tables, and transits were acquired. By the mid 1980s, the Division of Surveys was enlisted to complete detail mapping on integrated aerial imagery. Laser transits, GPS, and GIS came next. Remote sensing was also incorporated. Now a new tool is available -- LiDAR 3-dimensional mapping. Sending out light waves, like RADAR sends out sound waves, objects can be mapped and integrated in other 3-D design software.

DODD, Lynn Swartz
University of Southern California
see Lucy Harrington

DOUGHERTY, Dennis
Sequoia National Forest
see Mark L. Howe
DOUGLASS, John G.  
Statistical Research, Inc.  
**Mission San Gabriel Rural Recruitment in the Los Angeles Basin, 1771 - 1834**  
- *General Session 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 10:45 AM*

During the Mission period in southern California, Gabrielino, Serrano, Cahuilla and other Native American groups were recruited by Mission San Gabriel, with the vast majority of these baptisms occurring at the Mission itself. This paper delves into other, less regular types of recruitment: baptisms at Native American rancherias and other locations. This paper will juxtapose recruitment data of individuals baptized at the Mission San Gabriel with patterns of rancheria baptisms. By using a combination of published sources, as well as the Early California Population Project database, this paper attempts to better understand Mission recruitment in the Los Angeles Basin.

DRAUCKER, Esther Louise  
California State University, Bakersfield  
**Preliminary Results of an Exploration of the Oak Flat Site (CA-SBA-3931), Branch Canyon, Santa Barbara County, California**  
- *General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko), Sunday, 8:30 AM*

The Chumash of southwestern California occupied not only coastal areas, but inland regions, as well. One of those regions was the Cuyama River valley and the surrounding hills and mountains; this area has received little archaeological attention. The Oak Flat site has been looted for many years; however, the presence of artifacts on the surface indicated possible intact deposits below ground. In the summer of 2008, test excavations were conducted in an effort to determine certain aspects of possible prehistoric occupancy and use of the site. This presentation represents a preliminary report on results of laboratory analyses of the material culture and ecofacts from these excavations.

EARLE, David  
Earle and Associates
- *see Edra Moore*
- *see Barry A. Price*

EDDY, John  
Caltrans District 08 San Bernardino  

GARFINKEL, Alan  
Caltrans, Central Region Fresno  
**This Old Dog Still Has Some New Tricks: 35 years of Caltrans Archaeology and Current Academic Research at Crowder Canyon**  
- *Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 2:00 PM*

The Crowder Canyon Archaeological District is arguably one of the most significant concentrations of prehistoric sites recorded in San Bernardino County. Over 60 years of archaeological research at Crowder Canyon, including over 35 years of Caltrans investigations, has produced a wealth of data on southern California prehistory that traverses man's occupation of the San Bernardino Mountains back from the Millingstone Horizon to the Late Prehistoric complex. This paper will highlight Caltrans archaeology at Crowder Canyon over the last 35 years, and discuss how old data sets are revealing new information on southern California's prehistoric populations.
EDWARDS, Rob
Cabrillo College

KIRKENSLAGER, Julie
Co-director, Buried Stories

Buried Stories
• Video 1 (Sacramento 1/2), Saturday, 3:00 PM
  Taken from her family at the age of thirteen to an Indian boarding school and consequently criminalized as a runaway, Ella Rodriguez spent her early years labeled as a juvenile delinquent. Buried Stories follows Ella in her seventies as she finally faces these memories. This journey extends to the past as her work in archaeology unearths lost dimensions of her cultural heritage.

EIDSNESS, Janet
SCA Native American Programs Committee
• Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM

EERKENS, Jelmer
University of California, Davis

Innovation and Invention in California Prehistory
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:22 PM
  Many archaeologists are familiar with the idea that technological change in California was on an accelerating trajectory over time; that is, the rate of change increased over time. This paper examines technological change in Owens Valley from both a macro (general) and micro (artifact type-specific) perspective. Different patterns are evident - these will be shown. In the remaining 5-10 seconds I will consider possible explanations.

EERKENS, Jelmer
University of California, Davis

ROSENTHAL, Jeff

SPERO, Howard

STEVENS, Nathan

The Source of Windmiller-period Olivella Beads from CCO-548
• Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 10:00 AM
  We use stable isotope analysis to help determine the source locality for Olivella shells used to produce beads recovered from the Windmiller component at CCO-548. We compare isotopic profiles of modern shells collected along the coast to ancient ones. In the process, we discovered that the Windmiller-period beads, indeed many Northern California bead types, have an unusual isotopic composition inconsistent with open Pacific coast localities, and quite unlike shells collected in southern California. The remainder of the paper examines possible source zones for Windmiller-period beads.

EERKENS, Jelmer
University of California, Davis

see Melanie Beasley
see Gina Jorgenson
see Nathan Stevens

ELLISON, John
Albion Environmental, Inc.

see Jennifer Farquhar
ERLANDSON, Jon M.
University of Oregon
see Amira F. Ainis
see Todd J. Braje
see Troy Davis

FAHLEY, Michele
California Indian Legal Services
• Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

FARMER, Sarah
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
**Early Habitation at Whale View Point, La Jolla**
• General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 4:45 PM
The Whale View Point Site was discovered during construction monitoring under urban streets in La Jolla, San Diego. This previously unidentified archaeological deposit appears to be a portion of an early prehistoric Native American habitation site focused on coastal resource procurement. Field excavations recovered faunal shell, flaked lithic artifacts including non-local material types, and ground stone tools. The faunal material is dominated by rocky shore marine shell, but also has a high percentage of estuary species. The faunal remains, as well as the artifact assemblage and its technology, are compared with the La Jolla Complex model.

FARQUHAR, Jennifer M.
Albion Environmental, Inc.
**Do the Right Thing: The Importance of Rigorous CEQA-level CRM in California Archaeology**
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:02 PM
Archaeological site CA-SCR-25/81 located in the City of Santa Cruz has been the focus of several CRM investigations, all derived from the City’s responsibility to avoid impacts to cultural resources under CEQA. Level of effort for each study varied widely depending on the type of project proposed, funding available, and most importantly, methods employed to satisfy CEQA requirements. The utility of data generated to answer regional research questions is examined. This presentation illustrates the importance of research designs/treatment plans to guide even the smallest of CEQA-level projects in order to further our understating of California prehistory.

FARQUHAR, Jennifer
Albion Environmental, Inc.
• Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

FARQUHAR, Jennifer
Albion Environmental, Inc.
ELLISON, John
FITZGERALD, Richard
**Flaked Stone and Ground Technology at CA-SCR-3/4: Insights into Settlement and Subsistence Strategies along the Santa Cruz/San Mateo**
• Symposium 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 9:00 AM
This paper examines flaked and ground stone materials from CA-SCR-3 from a perspective of technological organization. The main study focuses on flaked stone assemblage attributes relating to manufacture, use, and discard to ascertain the site function and settlement mobility. Results are compared with other Santa Cruz and San Mateo county datasets to assess diachronic patterns relating to settlement organization along this part of the central coast. Brief notes on implications of the ground stone assemblage are offered.
FAULL, Mark R.
California State Parks (retired)

The Onset of Intensification: Perspectives and Thoughts on the Rose Spring Complex in the Northwestern Mojave Desert of California

- General Session 2 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 4:00 PM

The Late Holocene time frame, sometimes referred to as the Haiwee, Saratoga Springs, Baker, or more recently christened "Rose Spring Complex," represents the peak fluorescence of prehistoric activity within California's northwestern Mojave Desert. From Owens Lake southward through the Fremont Valley, an intense zone of unparalleled activity emerged, involving a series of punctuated villages, robust lithic quarrying and distribution, evolving specialized diets, possible task specialization, and the theorized peak of the Coso rock art tradition. While certain deficits in empirical data continue to foster disagreement, sufficient data are now available to narrow the dialogue and perspective thoughts refining our interpretation.

FENTRESS, Jeff
- Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

FITZGERALD, Richard
California Department of Parks and Recreation

Art for Art's Sake: Prehistoric Representational Figures and the Case for Cultural Continuity in Southern California

- Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:24 PM

Francis Bacon once wrote “the job of the artist is always to deepen the mystery,” and there is great mystery in the zoomorphic effigies of southern California. Known for over a 100 years, these odd, often highly abstract objects d' art have long been viewed as products of the Late Holocene, or approximately the last 2000 years of prehistory. It now appears that they have a much deeper time depth and, as such, represent an in situ development that began in the Early Holocene and ended with the historic Chumash. More importantly they serve as a reminder of the ingenuity and creativity of human behavior no matter what time period or the level technology at hand.

FITZGERALD, Richard
California Department of Parks and Recreation

see Jennifer Farquhar
see Mark Hylkema
see Al Schwitalla

FOSTER, John
Greenwood & Associates

see Alex N. Kirkish

FOSTER, John W.
California State Parks

The Clarksburg Shipwreck: An Unknown Gold-Rush Leviathan

- General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 2:00 PM

The bones of a Gold-Rush ship have recently been recorded in the Sacramento River near Clarksburg. This shipwreck is described and compared with other blue-water hulls previously documented along the Sacramento waterfront. While its identity remains a mystery, possible use as a storeship and landing are suggested from early maps.

FRANKLIN, Reno
Kashia Pomo Band of the Stewards Point

- Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM
FREDRICKSON, David A.
Sonoma State University (emeritus)
- **Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 3:30 PM**
  - Discussant

FREDRICKSON, David A.
Sonoma State University (emeritus)
- *see Gregory G. White*

FREERS, Steve
University of Southern California
- *see Lucy Harrington*

FUJITA, Harumi
INAH
- **Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Occupations in El Pulguero and on Espíritu Santo Island, Baja California Sur**
  - **Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 8:30 AM**
  - Recent archaeological investigations conducted in the El Pulguero area and on Espíritu Santo Island in Baja California Sur revealed the evidence of human occupation since the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. At El Pulguero, the evidence of extensive activity in large rhyolite biface production during the late period covers the earlier human presence on the top of the low hills. On Espíritu Santo, the early human evidence was found in the Babisuri rock shelter, La Ballena, and El Gallo mesa sites, dating between 11,000 and 9,000 B.P.

FULLER, Reba
Tuolumne Bank of Me-Wuk Indians
- **Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM**

GALLOWAY, Alison
University of California, Santa Cruz
- *see Diane Gifford-Gonzalez*

GARDNER, Jill K.
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

YOHE, Robert M. II
- **A Cremation and Inhumation from CA-MER-415**
  - **General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 11:15 AM**
  - In 2003 and 2004, CSU Bakersfield conducted excavations at CA-MER-415 in Merced County. In 2004, a cremation and an inhumation were discovered. The cremation contained the remains of at least two individuals, while the burial was that of a young female. Radiocarbon assays demonstrated that the site dated between about A.D. 1520 and 1700. The initial results of this study were reported at the 2005 SCA meetings. This paper presents a summary of the final report, including implications for the archaeology of the northern San Joaquin Valley.

GARFINKEL, Alan
Caltrans
- *see John Eddy*
- *see Robert M. Yohe II*
While the NPS held scoping meetings in Wah-ho-gah Village with tribal participation, the Southern Sierra Miwuk Tribal GIS mapping system began an inventory of cultural resources and sacred sites. Chronology and practical activities of daily living such as contemporary bedrock mortars in context with the ancient mortar usage, leaching basins, fish and game hunting, automotive repair, and life in general in the New Indian Village, will be studied as part of the historic component of the CA-MRP-305 investigations from the 2008 fieldwork. Ethnography of the Tribe and by the Tribe can interpret historic features and artifacts.

Springs, seeds, oaks, rivers, bedrock milling features, and other resources reportedly existed as justification for habitation site boundary definition. Buffering formulas for villages at different elevation levels vary across cultures near fluid boundaries. Ethnography, oral histories, and physical location clues guide investigations to locate reported habitation sites of the contact generation for regional cultural groups. Decreasing impacts through managing variables when designing buffers around sites is examined. Linear features and their relationships have properties that interconnect with indigenous understandings.

Indigenous names relating to significant people and places along major tributaries emptying into the great San Joaquin River define culture boundaries. Compilation of data necessary for completing a Tribal GIS database used seven criteria listed by the BIA and implemented into theme layers. When GIS resource layers from other agencies are queried, patterns emerge to relate lineages of 11 culture resource routes through ceremonial villages, camps, and Treaty E and Treaty M boundaries to ethnographic village records. Tribal GIS protocols can be applied to datasets from other tribal cultures using a simple set of table guidelines for watershed nomenclature.

This presentation takes a brief look at two additional prehistoric site types similar to the small sparse lithic scatters (or “small foraging and logistic locations”) examined previously under a thematic NRHP determination of eligibility. The first type meets all the criteria of the small sparse site, but exhibits a
moderate to dense surface lithic manifestation. The second meets all the criteria except it is twice the size limit. Similar excavation methods were used as in the thematic study. This paper presents the results of those excavations.

**Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane**  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
**Did They Even Fall, Much Less Were They Pushed?**  
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:26 PM*
  The fate of northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus* L.) in central coastal California has been discussed in the past as a possible tragedy of the commons. Recent ancient DNA research and zooarchaeological findings from the far north Pacific suggest that aboriginal humans may have been a minor annoyance to a species responding to dynamics of Holocene climatic variability.

**Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane**  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
*see Cristie M. Boone  
see Charlotte K. Sunseri*

**Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane**  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
**The Human Interments from SCR-3/4**  
- *Symposium 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 9:30 AM*
  Two human burials were excavated from SCR-3/4 during the field school. These individuals and their funerary objects were studied and reported in UC Santa Cruz's 1995 NAGPRA inventory. This paper reports on significant findings regarding to both the skeletal remains and their associated funerary objects. Both interments represent secondary burials of adults. Funerary objects suggest long-distance regional contacts and an emphasis on significant raw materials for artifacts as well as on their finished forms.

**Gill, Kristina**  
California Army National Guard/University of California, Santa Barbara  
**Bedrock Mortars on Santa Cruz Island, CA**  
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:28 PM*
  Ideas regarding prehistoric plant use on Santa Cruz Island have typically assumed that terrestrial resource exploitation was minimal compared with maritime exploitation. This is due, in part, to a lack of groundstone and bedrock mortar sites in particular. However, recent survey work in volcanic substrates away from the coast has revealed several additional bedrock mortar sites. This emerging pattern suggests that terrestrial resources may have been more important to Island populations than previously thought.

**Gill, Kristina**  
California Army National Guard/University of California, Santa Barbara  
**Prehistoric Plant Use in the Interior: Camp Roberts, CA**  
- *General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 3:00 PM*
  Long-standing assumptions in California archaeology equate certain groundstone implements with particular types of plant foods: specifically, mortars with fleshy nuts and millingstones with hard seeds. These beliefs are examined in light of research conducted along the Nacimiento River. Information derived from paleoethnobotanical and technological analyses is used to compared actual data with our assumptions.
GILLETTE, Donna  
University of California, Berkeley  
HYLKEMA, Linda  
MOORE, Elanie  
**Out of Sight…But Not Out of Mind: Revisiting a Rock Art Site in Southern San Benito County to Decipher its Potential Archaeological Context**  
- *General Session 7 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 4:00 PM*

Submerged under the waters of Hernandez Reservoir, site CA-SBN-12, a large, magnificent boulder covered with numerous markings, including PCNs, BRMs, cupules, incised lines, and other abstract designs, has not been visible for the past 10 years. The boulder was initially submerged in the early 1960s during the building of the reservoir, and has only been observed a couple times of since. Revisiting the drawings provides the opportunity to take a closer look at the markings themselves and to delve into the archaeological context of the surrounding area to better our understanding of the people who long ago occupied this landscape.

GLASSOW, Michael A.  
University of California, Santa  
THAKAR-HUCKS, Barbara Heather  
KENNETT, Douglas J.  
**Oxygen Isotope Analysis of Mussel Shells from the Punta Arena Site, Santa Cruz Island, California**  
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:40 PM*

Oxygen isotope values were derived from mussel shells from the Punta Arena site on Santa Cruz Island to determine whether sea-surface temperatures at the time of occupation between 6300 and 5300 BP were consistent with other records derived from other sources. Patterning in the Punta Arena data presents problems in interpretation and reveal issues with sampling procedures and comparison between site data sets.

GMOSER, Glenn J.  
Caltrans-Cultural and Community Studies Office  
**Introduction**  
- *Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 9:40 AM*

GOLD, Alan  
California Department of Transportation  
*see Barry A. Price*

GONZALEZ, Sara  
University of California, Berkeley  
- *Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM*

GOODSELL, Joanne  
University of California, Davis  
**California Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi): It's What's for Dinner?**  
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:42 PM*

In the ethnographic chronicles of California Indians, accounts of ground squirrel-as-food are common. When the skeletal remains of this species are encountered archaeologically, however, they typically are assumed to be either “intrusive” or a sign of “intensification.” These assumptions are examined using new data derived from the Marsh Creek Site (CA-CCO-548) faunal assemblage.
GUÍA RAMÍREZ, Andrea
INAH

Bivalves and Gastropods in the Gulf of California: Taking Stock on the Shorelines

- Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 8:45 AM

Recent analyses of marine faunal remains on the Gulf of California have revealed which resources sustained human settlement, how they were used, and in what proportions. Bivalves and gastropods showed a balance between species from sandy beach and rocky habitats. Some species with broken shells showed clear evidence of use as food resources, while other shells had flaked edges. In addition to mollusks, resources such as fish were exploited and showed evidence of exposure to fire.

GUÍA RAMÍREZ, Andrea
INAH

see Fernando Oviedo García

HALE, Micah
University of California, Davis

Intensification Looks Different Archaeologically for Time-Minimizers than for Energy Maximizers

- Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:44 PM

Archaeological evidence from San Diego indicates that intensification among time-minimizing hunter-gatherers results in time-saving tactics in the manufacture and use of subsistence technology. Conversely, intensification among energy-maximizing hunter-gatherers results in an increase in tool formality overall, including symbolic investment. These results support theory that predicts the two strategies are socioeconomically divergent rather than different poses of a single strategy.

HALE, Micah
University of California, Davis

YORK, Andrew
EDAW

Archaeological Evidence for Time-Minimizing as a Stable Adaptive Strategy

- General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 4:15 PM

Recent research suggests that basic socioeconomic strategies in northern San Diego County were generally stable until around AD 1450, when the record indicates a shift to intensive acorn exploitation. This long-term stability, which persisted through episodes of environmental change and intensification, is not readily explained by popular behavioral continua. We argue that for most of the late Holocene, hunter-gatherers in this region focused on maximizing non-subsistence time, a stable strategy that tended to inhibit the development of time-intensive subsistence. Abrupt change in the last 500 years resulted from deterioration of socioeconomic conditions that made an intensive acorn economy more attractive.

HANCHETT, Peter
California State Parks

The Tin House of Big Sur: Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Prefab Architecture

- General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 1:30 PM

On a Big Sur hillslope overlooking the distant rocky coast, lies the ruins of two 1930's era Atlantic Richfield metal prefab gas stations, molded together on a concrete slab. Why would such a building arrangement be located so far from the coast highway and for what purpose? What does this reuse of industrial architecture tell us about the original builders and the time period it was built? What other examples of this style of architecture are still available for viewing in California that demonstrates reuse or restored capabilities? My presentation will be a examination of the Tin House located in Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park, and the personalities and events that led to the use of gasoline stations as the residence of Helen Brown.
HARDAKER, Chris  
Friends of Calico  
**Calico's Master Pit 2: Inventory and Distribution of Specimens**  
*General Session 2 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 4:15 PM*  
The artifact versus geofact debate regarding Calico's fractured subsurface specimens is not yet concretely resolved. Without human bone, all focus must center on the lithics alone: their typology and geological context. This paper emphasizes their context, specifically their vertical and horizontal distribution within Master Pit 2. As geofacts redistributed by natural agencies, their occurrences should be random. As material residues of human activity, one might expect non-random distributions. The findings argue against the random distribution of fractured specimens in Master Pit 2.

HARRINGTON, Lucy  
University of Southern California  
DODD, Lynn Swartz  
SANDS, Ashley  
BUTLER, Sarah  
ORFANO, Sasha Marie  
KRALJEV, Lee  
PITTS, Sara  
**Native American Cultural Landscapes**  
*General Session 9 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 9:00 AM*  
A new portable imaging technique coupled with a GIS mapping database constitutes significant progress to the challenge of inadequate documentation in the Native American cultural landscape. The new photographic technique creates a research-quality digital image with a mobile, variable light source. For instance, its application to site CA-RIV-528 (a painted boulder) transformed the understanding of the site as an indistinct design to that of a complex pictograph. Linking visual data to GIS enables Native Americans, conservators, and other researchers to preserve data with incredible visualization capabilities within the significance of sites in a landscape context.

HAUER, A. Craig  
MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.  
**Prehistoric Land-Use Within Bodie Hills: An Examination of Two Surveys Near Bodie Hills Obsidian Source**  
*General Session 2 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 3:00 PM*  
During the summer of 2008, MACTEC archaeologists conducted a Class III survey of 96 acres 10 miles north of the Bodie Hills obsidian source near Masonic, California. By coincidence, Harold conducted a Class II survey within Dry Lake Plateau in conjunction with his thesis research in 1998. Harold's 1,161-acre study area is approximately 10 miles east of the Bodie Hills obsidian source. While survey methods employed in the two surveys differed, there are enough similarities to compare the two data sets. Analysis shows that both data sets have similar distributions of artifacts, but that site density differs significantly.

HAVERSTOCK, Gregory  
BLM/California State University, Bakersfield  
**Findings from a High Elevation Archaeological Study in Eastern California**  
*General Session 2 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 3:45 PM*  
This paper details the prehistoric utilization of high elevation locales in the Inyo Mountains. The study area is
contained within the roadless section of the Inyo Mountain Wilderness Area of eastern California with elevations ranging from 8,000 to over 11,000 feet. This project addresses issues of chronology, hunter-gatherer mobility, and resource procurement within this high altitude environment. Despite the close proximity of the well-studied Owens Valley, the project area has received very little attention archaeologically, with no formal research projects and very limited archaeological survey conducted to date. This project offers an eco-zone specific examination of this pattern.

HECTOR, Susan
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
The Cuyamaca Meadow Villages at Contact: Yguai, Hual-cu-cuish, and Ah-ha Kwe-ah-mac
• General Session 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 11:30 AM
Soon after the founding of San Diego’s mission and presidio in Mission Valley, native people from the coastal region were brought into direct contact with missionaries, soldiers, and settlers as their lands were taken for ranches and towns. However, the Indian people living in the interior of the region were protected for nearly another 100 years. Three villages occupied by Indian people around Cuyamaca Meadow into the mid-1800s provide examples of how traditional culture was preserved well into the historic period.

HENSHER, Cassandra
SCA Native American Programs Committee
• Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM

HILDEBRANDT, William
Far Western Anthropological Research Group
Creating a Simple Index of War and Peace in Prehistoric California
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:46 PM
Peace should be reflected by a prehistoric cemetery population with a significant number of individuals less than five years of age, little or no people between five and 20, an increase in the number of females between 20 and 30, and slow increases until old age when the numbers should spike. If the 20-30 year old group is relatively large and includes males, then warfare could be the cause. This hypothesis can be tested by measuring the frequency of violent trauma among the 20-30-year-old males, and comparing it to populations where the 20-30year-old peak does not occur.

HILDEBRANDT, William R.
Far Western Anthropological Research Group
Evaluating the Usefulness of Historical Contingency and Evolutionary Ecology Based on Two Case Studies of California Prehistory
• Plenary Session (Stanislaus River), Friday, 9:30-11:30 AM
Data generated from the study of historical linguistics, ancient DNA, archaeology, and ethnography are used to draw contrasts between places where major population replacements have occurred (e.g., Wintu territory) and others where ethnolinguistic continuity existed for thousands of years (e.g., Chumash territory). These contrasts are used to evaluate the explanatory value historical contingency and evolutionary ecology, and develop methods to make to most of these perspectives so that we can improve our knowledge and understanding of the prehistoric past.

HILDEBRANDT, William R.
Far Western Anthropological Research Group
MCGUIRE, Kelly R.
Breakthrough Methods, Discoveries, and Interpretations Along the Sacramento River Canyon: A Twenty-Four Year Retrospective
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 11:00 AM
Innovative uses of backhoe trenching, feature excavation, and in-field obsidian hydration analysis allowed
Far Western researchers to discover single-component occupation areas like never before. Some of these component areas produced the largest portable rock art assemblage ever found in North America, revealing boundary behaviors rarely accessible in the archaeological record. The identification of contemporaneous, competing cultures deep in the prehistoric past not only clarified the local archaeological record, but also set the stage for the discovery of similar relationships elsewhere in California, allowing us to better appreciate the rich complexities of our prehistoric past.

HODGINS, Gregory  
University of Arizona  
*see* Edra Moore

HOPPA, Kristin  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
*see* Sherri Andrews

HORNE, Stephen  
*Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM*

HOWE, Mark L  
Sequoia National Forest  
**The Emergency Relief Camp of Havilah: Later the C.C.C.**  
*General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 1:00 PM*  
The Havilah C.C.C. camp was established on the Sequoia National Forest in 1933. The Piute Grazing Project for range allotments found the remains of this camp during routine Section 106 compliance efforts. The subsequent investigations uncovered 22 known structural foundations at present. These consisted of a dining hall, administration building, boiler room, fuel pad, and numerous foundations and artifacts. As examples of Depression-era construction, these foundations have lasted largely intact since abandoned. Post-abandonment processes with preservation efforts of this site and public outreach efforts engaged by the Sequoia National Forest during the 75th anniversary will be discussed.

HOWE, Mark L  
Sequoia National Forest  
DOUGHERTY, Dennis  
KELLY, Tim  
**The Piute Fire: Cultural and Natural Devastation and the Aftermath Effects**  
*General Session 1 (Ballroom 4/5), Friday, 2:30 PM*  
The Piute fire occurred on the Sequoia National Forest in late June and burned into late July 2008 until a three day storm event extinguished it. The fire burned nearly 37,000 acres and destroyed many historic structures, damaged both prehistoric and historic sites in the fire area and caused large debris flows in areas outside of the fire. Examination of pre and post-burn recorded sites and the loss of historic structures from the fire are analyzed. An examination of geologic debris flows from the storms will be discussed and how these occurred with devastating effect.

HYDER, William  
Rock Art Research Specialists  
*see* Edra Moore
HYLKEMA, Linda  
Santa Clara University  

A Geo-spatial Study of Prehistoric Land Use in California's Diablo Mountain Range

- **Poster Session 2 (Sacramento !/2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM**

The Diablo Range subset of the Interior Coast Ranges is a relatively understudied archaeological region within California. Ethnographic records are sparse, and even less is known about the late Holocene record. Archaeological evidence suggests a long-term reliance on a dart/spear hunting tradition. While many researchers contend that the Diablo Range may have been a cultural "boundary" or "gray area," this author hypothesizes that the Diablo Range was occupied year-round. Preliminary evidence suggests that the cultural chronology is consistent with that of neighboring regions, including the Monterey Bay/Big Sur Coast and San Luis/Little Panoche Reservoir regions.

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HYLKEMA, Mark  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  

Hunting Culture Points from SCR-3/4

- **Symposium 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 8:45 AM**

A sample of 32 projectile points from SCR-3 included forms represented at other coeval sites in the vicinity, and are characteristic of the Early Period "Sand Hill Bluff" phase (circa 5500 to 3000 BP), an expression of the Central California coast Hunting Culture. None represented forms associated with either the Middle Period Año Nuevo Phase (circa 3000 to 900 BP) or Late Period Bonny Doon Phase (circa 900 to 150 BP). Lithic materials from which these tools were made included many non-local stone sources—an indication of greater mobility and exchange than was characteristic of subsequent Año Nuevo Phase times.

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FITZGERALD, Richard  
Deep and Wide

- **Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 10:15 AM**

During the 1980s, increases in highway construction in the southern San Francisco Bay region lead to the exposure of numerous prehistoric archaeological sites. Two stand out as particularly significant: the deeply stratified deposit at SCL-178 (the Metcalf Road site) along Coyote Creek; and the widely distributed mortuary features at SCL-690 (the Tamien Station site) in San Jose. Information from these two sites has frequently been cited as the baseline data used in defining regional cultural taxonomies, and served to establish an early Holocene Milling Stone tradition in Santa Clara Valley, and the Middle/Late Transition period of the Late Holocene, respectively.
JACKSON, Scott R.
Yosemite National Park

BUETTNER, Barbara

Preliminary Archaeological Results from a Boulder Milling Feature (CA-MRP-305/H) in Yosemite Valley

• General Session 1 (Ballroom 4/5), Friday, 1:45 PM

Prehistoric milling stations may provide an important source of data relevant to food processing technologies, groundstone tool function, and subsistence patterns, yet few studies have made progress towards inferring clues from such features on these research topics. A recent excavation adjacent to one milling station yielded an impressive and contiguous deposit of pestles, handstones, and obsidian flakes to a depth of 2.5 meters. This paper highlights the results of on-going studies related to these findings: protein residue analysis, obsidian hydration, pestle/mortar morphological studies, site formation processes, C-14 dating, and cosmogenic Beryllium-10 exposure dating of the boulder feature, which originated as rock fall.

JAMES, Steven R.
California State University, Fullerton

MARTZ, Patricia C.
VELLANOWETH, René L.

The Role of California Universities in Archaeological Research on San Nicolas Island

• Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 12:30 PM

Archaeologists from Anthropology departments at the University of California and California State University system have been conducting archaeological research, training future archaeologists, and assisting the U.S. Navy in managing, evaluating, and protecting prehistoric and historic cultural resources on San Nicolas Island for over 50 years. Some of the contributions of these investigations for understanding over 7,000 years of human occupation on this small southern Channel Island and the unique educational opportunities that have been provided for college students are discussed.

JAMES, Steven R.
California State University, Fullerton

see Gary Jones
JANZEN, Anneke
University of California, Santa Cruz

SCHNEIDER, Tsim D.
Analysis of Fauna from the Thomas Site, a Shell Mound in Marin County, California
- General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 10:45 AM

Results from a recent study of faunal remains from the Thomas Site (CA-MRN-115) are discussed. Excavated in 1949 by Clement Meighan, MRN-115 is a large shell mound currently located in China Camp State Park. Artifacts, including 344 faunal remains, are archived at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley. Forty percent of the fauna (NISP) were avian specimens and most are identified as Anseriformes. Cutmarks were found across taxa, including Canis latrans, Branta canadensis, Odocoileus virginianus, and Phalacrocorax spp. We situate our findings within on-going shell mound research in the San Francisco Bay region.

JIMENEZ, Alejandra
Humboldt State University
see Megan Anderson

JOHNSON, Danette
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation/Delaware North Corporation
see Sandra Gaskell

JOHNSON, Kathryn
Humboldt State University
see Megan Anderson

JONES, Gary
California State University, Fullerton

JAMES, Steven R.
California State University at Fullerton

The Ninth Channel Island: Archaeological Investigations at Abalone Cove on the Palos Verdes Peninsula
- Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 4:00 PM

The California Channel Islands and adjacent mainland coastal sites are providing significant information to researchers regarding the origins of social complexity, natural resource utilization patterns, and the peopling of North America. Through a partnership with the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy, field classes from California State University at Fullerton conducted surveys and test excavations at Abalone Cove on the Palos Verdes Peninsula during the Fall 2007 and 2008 field seasons. Preliminary results of the research will be presented and comparisons will be made with other coastal and island sites.

JONES, Terry L.
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

California Prehistory: A Series of Unfortunate Events?
- Plenary Session (Stanislaus River), Friday, 9:30-11:30 AM

The degree to which California prehistory is best perceived as a series of historical events or the predictable outcome of the intersections of human biology, a rich resource base, demographics, and climatic variability is a question that has been firmly established for decades -owing largely to the alternative perspectives presented in the 1984 texts by the Chartkoffs and Michael Moratto. Many interpretations unconsciously blend the two perspectives, but increasingly visible attempts to push evolutionary theory in California archaeology and growing politicization of the research process have led to increasing polarization. Models from behavioral ecology have provided tremendous insights, but cases where they fail need to be acknowledged as well since such failures often reflect historical/stochastic events that would have had
significant effects on prehistoric human populations.

JONES, Terry L.
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
The Prehistory of Sea Otters on the Central California Coast
- Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:48 PM
Investigations of the timing and relative importance of marine mammal hunting to prehistoric societies along the California coast have in recent years been guided by optimization models that offer certain predictions about the order of species exploitation and the potential for overharvest. A substantial body of faunal data accumulated in the last two decades from the central coast validates some hypotheses derived from these theoretical models, but not others.

JONES, Terry L.
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Highway 1 Revisited: The Role of Caltrans in Advancing Understanding of California's Coastal Prehistory
- Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 10:30 AM
The role of Caltrans in advancing understanding of California's coastal prehistory should not be underestimated. Over the last five decades, Caltrans has sponsored a series of substantial data recovery investigations along Highway 1 that have contributed significantly toward improved understanding of major issues in coastal prehistory including the antiquity of marine resource use, forager versus collector settlement strategies, optimization in coastal contexts, and the impacts of resource overexploitation. Concomitant field and analytical advances have been made regarding effective sampling and study of these complex, fauna-rich deposits. A brief history of key investigations and their theoretical and methodological contributions is offered.

JORGENSON, Gina
University of California, Davis
EERKENS, Jelmer
BARTELINK, Eric
COMMISSO, Joel
Migration Patterns in the Prehistoric California Delta: Analysis of Strontium Isotopes
- Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 10:15 AM
New opportunities for extensive research on Windmiller sites in California have been scarce in the last few decades. In addition, new methods available for analyzing human remains have yet to be applied to available collections. This paper presents new information on both fronts, with an analysis of strontium isotope ratios (86Sr/87Sr) 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.
University of California, Santa Barbara
MCKENZIE, Dustin
A Unique Baked-Clay Artifact from Santa Cruz Island
- Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:50 PM
A small formed effigy or symbolic object discovered from the surface of a large midden site (CA-SCRI-195) on the West End of Santa Cruz Island provides evidence for the use of clay in unusual decorative objects. Although the perforated artifact is stylistically indicative of marine shell artifacts from the Santa Barbara Region, research has only revealed one other similar clay figurine from northern San Joaquin Valley. A brief review of illustrations and images suggests the artifact may be a representation of marine life forms.
JOSLIN, Terry L.
University of California, Santa Barbara

Red Abalone (Haliotis rufescens) Middens Along the Cambria Coastline: Defining Chronological Signatures of Specific Middle Holocene A

• Poster Session 2 (Sacramento /2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM

The chronological refinement of collections from Middle Holocene red abalone midden deposits using standard and AMS radiocarbon dating is essential to assigning specific traits associated with these deposits. The research presented here provides new insights on specific temporal interval(s) the Cambria red abalone middens occupied and what time-sensitive artifacts are associated with site occupations. These data will provide the basis for reconstructing settlement patterns and defining maritime adaptations of these unique sites along the northern coast of San Luis Obispo County, California. The James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund graciously provided new dates for this research.

KENDIG, William E.
California State University, Los Angeles

see Amira F. Ainis
see Barney G. Bartelle

KELLOGG, Jarrod
California State University, Northridge/Needles Field Office, Bureau of Land Management

Possible Cultural Affiliations of the Halloran Spring Petroglyphs: A Preliminary Analysis Based on Trade and Population Movement

• General Session 7 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 3:45 PM

A reliable water source, nearby turquoise deposits, and location near a major prehistoric east-west trade route has attracted eastern Mojave Desert travelers and traders to Halloran Spring for thousands of years. The most enigmatic remains left by these early desert travelers are the over 700 petroglyphs found near the spring itself. This paper is a preliminary analysis of what group or groups most likely created the petroglyphs. Evidence examined includes material remains -- such as ceramics and rock art styles, and their possible cultural affiliations -- that have been found at Halloran Spring and throughout the greater eastern Mojave Desert.

KELLY, Tim
Sequoia National Forest

see Mark L. Howe

KEMP, Brian. M.
Washington State University

see Cara Monroe

KENNETT, Douglas J.
University of Oregon

see Michael A. Glassow

KERWIN, William C.
BLM Bishop, CA Field Office

Sub-Alpine Archaeology and Traditional Use of the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains

• General Session 1 (Ballroom 4/5), Friday, 1:30 PM

This paper explores prehistoric archaeology and ethnography in support of aboriginal use of trail systems for trans-Sierran travel and trade. Archaeological data, though limited in area and scope, assists us in refining and developing our notions of trans-Sierran obsidian procurement, mobility, and chronology in the high altitude region on this margin of the western Great Basin.
KETER, Thomas
SolarArch

All Those Things That You're Liable to Read in the Ethnographic Literature They Ain't Necessarily So

- General Session 3 (Ballroom 4/5), Friday, 3:15 PM

The purpose of this paper is to challenge some of the generalizations in the ethnographic literature regarding the Wailaki and Tsungwae. The need to correct or at least clarify the ethnographic record is more than academic. The ethnographic literature and historical record are contributing to problems for these tribes related to such issues as gaining federal recognition and establishing and maintaining tribal relationships with various governmental agencies. Research undertaken by tribal members to document legal efforts and in chronicling their tribal histories has provided significant information that needs to be integrated into and reconciled with the existing ethnographic record.

KIRKISH, Alex N.
California Department of Transportation

FOSTER, John

Another Look at the Llano del Rio Colony

- Symposium 6 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 2:15 PM

Vision and practice often clashed at the utopian community of Llano del Rio in western Antelope Valley. Professing ideals based on socialism, this community often found it difficult to resolve conflicts arising from expediency and practicality. More times than not, issues dealing with community planning, industrial capacity, sanitation, and social organization were altered to fit the realities of the day. Recent archaeological investigations suggest that these compromises were often innovative and effective, and were likely instrumental in the colony's development.

KLINE, George E.
San Bernardino National Forest

Recently Discovered Stone Pendants from Southern California

- General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko), Sunday, 9:30 AM

Stone pendants have been well-represented in the archaeological record of southern California, but thus far, little seems to be published or presented specifically on this interesting form of stone art. In my work at Lost Valley, San Diego County, and in my current position on the San Bernardino National Forest, I have been fortunate to introduce four distinctively different stone pendants for further research. In this presentation I will describe these particular specimens in detail, with the intent to facilitate research into these artifacts. Additionally, I have collected raw materials from the San Bernardino Mountains and present an experimental reproduction simile using tools and materials likely to have been used in prehistory.

KOLPAN, Katharine
California State University, Chico

BARTELINK, Eric

Dental Pathology Distribution and Sex Ratios in Windmiller Populations from Central California

- Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 8:30 AM

Dental disease is often used by bioarchaeologists to assess the types of foods consumed by prehistoric populations. To analyze the possible diets of Windmiller societies from the lower Sacramento Valley (ca. 4950-2150 B.P.), dental remains from individuals interred at CA-SAC107 and CA-SJO-56 were assessed for dental caries, attrition, and alveolar abscesses. Comparisons by sex are used to evaluate potential differences in male and female food consumption patterns. These sites are compared with previously collected data from CA-SJO-68 and CA-SJO-142 to explore regional patterns in the prevalence of dental pathologies among Windmiller groups.
KRALJEV, Lee
University of Southern California
see Lucy Harrington

KUBAL, Kathleen
Sonoma State University
see Michael Newland

LA ROSE, Douglas Joseph
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
The Village of Cosoy: Ceramic Analysis and Occupational History
• General Session 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 11:45 AM
The Kumeyaay village of Cosoy, located in San Diego's Mission Valley, has a long history of occupation ranging from prehistory to historic times. Evidence of trade and interaction with the Spanish is materialized in majolica ceramics, as well as glass trade beads. This presentation will utilize previous interpretations of CA-SDI-4675, as well as archaeological evidence from more recent excavations carried out in 2007, to examine the role of Cosoy in the local prehistoric economy. The presentation will also address the topic of Kumeyaay-Spanish interactions in the historic period.

LAURIE, Leroy
URS
Don't Carpe Per Diem
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:52 PM
This paper briefly discusses green decisions in work and travel.

LEBOW, Clayton
Applied Earthworks, Inc.
More Evidence for a Shift in Land-Use Strategies on Vandenberg Air Force Base
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:54 PM
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. We previously presented evidence of a shift from a foraging to a collecting land-use strategy around 3,000 years ago. Temporal patterns in the distribution of site types present additional evidence of a change in settlement systems, further strengthening the case for a shift from residential mobility to a logistical organized system at about 3,000 years ago.

LECHNER, Theresa
ASM Affiliates
Late Kingsley/Early Dye Creek Fauna From Deadman Cave, Tehama County, CA
• General Session 3 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 4:30 PM
In spite of over 30 years of research in the southern Cascades region of California, the subsistence-settlement activities of the earliest prehistoric populations in the area are still little known. It has been proposed that the earliest inhabitants utilized this region only sporadically, with activities most likely centering on big game hunting. However, few archaeological data have been brought to bear on this question and interpretations still center on local ethnographic data. This paper will examine faunal remains of the late Kingsley/early Dye Creek periods from site THE-290 and provide comparisons with faunal profiles from more recent sites in the area in order to improve our understanding of early subsistence patterns in the southern Cascades.

LEE, Galen
see Sandra Gaskell
Virtual Outreach: A Three-Dimensional Computer Graphic Reconstruction of the Santa Barbara Presidio Created in a Multi-User Virtual Environment

This poster illustrates my investigation of Multi User Virtual Environment (MUVE) technology and its potential as a public outreach tool for archaeologists. To test this technology, I recreated the Santa Barbara Presidio in Second Life, a popular MUVE platform. The resultant computer generated, three-dimensional model enables users to explore the historic presidio as it existed in Spanish California, walk in and out of colonial structures and observe what life was like for inhabitants of this 18th century fortress.

LUNTUMBUEZ VILLALOBOS, Ruth
California State University, Los Angeles

Experimental Reproduction of Tool Technology Used for the Production of Olivella Beads from San Nicolas Island

Tool technology used for the production of Olivella biplicata beads from Early, Middle, and Late sites from San Nicolas Island are reproduced, analyzed, and compared. Sites used for this study include CA-SNI-11, -25, and -147. The purpose of this replicative study is to identify the tools and methods used to produce the beads and trace changes in Olivella biplicata bead-making through time. Materials used in the experiment come from San Nicolas Island, including Olivella biplicata, metavolcanic, sandstone, and traded items such as chert.

MACK, Joanne
University of Notre Dame

Possible Function of Rock Pits Within Talus Slopes of the Southern Cascades

Possible functions of rock pits within the talus slopes of the Upper Klamath River within the Southern
Cascades of Oregon and California are explored, using ethnographic information of the Shasta. This rock feature type is compared to similar features in the High Cascades of Northeastern California and one site in the Northern Great Basin.

**MARTINEZ, Antoinette**  
California State University, Chico  
- *Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM*

**MARTINEZ, Antoinette**  
California State University, Chico  
**“Events” That Have Shaped our Discipline and Profession**  
- *Plenary Session (Stanislaus River), Friday, 9:30-11:30 AM*  
The recent discussion of “event” as an analytical tool in the social sciences provides an opportunity to reconsider the historical context of our discipline. If we define "event" as a happening or encounter that transforms the articulation of social structures (Giddens, Sahlins, Sewell, Jr.) we are able to consider particular historical actions that mark transformations in the discipline of anthropology, the practice of archaeology, and the relationship of both to Native Americans. This paper will present the killing of General Canby and correspondence between Franz Boas and John Wesley Powell as examples of events that transformed the way anthropologists and archaeologists view the people whose prehistory they study. This self-reflection may provide yet another “event” that marks change in the structural context of our profession.

**MARTY, Johanna V.**  
California State University, Los Angeles  
*see Amanda K. Taylor*

**MARTZ, Patricia C.**  
California State University, Los Angeles  
*see Steven R. James*

**MCCARTHY, Daniel**  
Recent Rock Art Investigations and Preliminary Results at La Cueva Pintada, CA-MNT-256  
- *General Session 7 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 4:15 PM*  
La Cueva Pintada contains extensive rock paintings along rock walls that form a large sandstone shelter. Current investigations included assessing the current condition of the rock paintings and determining if new technology could be applied to more accurately portray images too weathered to decipher in the past. The images were photographed using digital photographic equipment. Further, Decorrelation Stretch (Dstretch) analysis of the digital images was performed to more accurately determine faint designs and to begin producing scaled drawings of all of the panels of rock paintings. Preliminary results are presented.

**MCGUIRE, Kelly R.**  
Far Western Anthropological Research Group  
*see William R. Hildebrandt*

**MCKENZIE, Dustin**  
Cabrillo College  
*see Terry L. Joslin*
MEYER, Jack  
Far Western Anthropological Research Group

ROSENTHAL, Jeff

The Geologic Context of the Marsh Creek Site and the Once Elusive Middle Archaic  
• Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 9:45 AM

While the “Early” or “Windmiller” period was first recognized at a handful of sites located in the Delta region of Central California, very few other sites of this age were discovered the decades that followed. In just the past 15 years dozens of Middle Archaic-age archaeological deposits have been identified, including the Marsh Creek Site. The geologic context of this site and others in the region reveals that many were buried by alluvial deposition caused by large-scale landscape changes in the late Holocene. Thus, the Middle Archaic is not as elusive at it once seemed.

MEYER, Jack  
Far Western Anthropological Research Group  
see Jeff Rosenthal

MICHAŁSKI, Micah  
Cal Poly Pomona

Quantitative Variability in Late Prehistoric Projectile Points from the Mojave Desert  
• Poster Session 1 (Sacramento /2), Friday, 12:30-2:30 PM

Analysis of metric attributes of stone tools, especially projectile points, has long been of interest to archaeologists in California and the Great Basin. Metric attributes of Gypsum to Late Prehistoric Complex projectile points from several assemblages are compiled and analyzed. This poster focuses on quantitative variability in the projectile point assemblages by region and temporal period. Findings are related to major theoretical models of culture change for the Western Mojave Desert region.

MICHELINI, Antonio  
Porcayo Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia  
see Andrew R. Pigniolo

MIDDLETTON, Jessica  
Yosemite National Park

Assessing Visitor-related Impacts to Archeological Site Condition at Yosemite National Park  
• Poster Session 2 (Sacramento /2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM

Yosemite National Park has initiated a program to assess and monitor the impacts related to visitor use on archaeological site condition under the User Capacity Management Monitoring Program, a framework for adaptive management designed to address user capacity. During this pilot effort, protocols were developed for site assessments relative to visitor-use impacts at archaeological sites. Data collection methods are explored, and results and analyses of two field seasons of data collection at over 130 archeological sites are presented. Additionally, issues related to the complexities of measuring and quantifying impacts to archaeological site integrity and significance (including data potential) are examined.

MILLIKEN, Randy  
(In)Sight Mapping: A GIS Consolidation of Contact-era California Ethnogeographic Data  
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 11:45 AM

Since early 2002, Transportation Enhancement Act (TEA) funds have facilitated the building of a new and thought-provoking map of contact period Native American community areas on a GIS layer. Using all possible early ethnographic sources, such as Harrington’s notes and mission register entries, text documentation is being incorporated into a system that will allow for pop-up documentation for each community identified on the GIS layer. In addition to making available a wealth of mission data, the project also represents an important new tool for research into communities beyond the mission outreach boundary.
across California.

MONROE, Cara
University of California Santa Barbara/Washington State University

LEVENTHAL, Alan
CAMBRA, Rosemary

KEMP, Brian. M.

Ancient Human DNA Analysis from CA-SCL-287/CA-SMA-263 Burials: New insights Regarding California Prehistory

- General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 10:15 AM

Archaeological, ethnographic, and linguistic evidence from the Central Coast and San Francisco Bay area of California suggest a complex culture history of dynamic regional interaction and migration, as well as a considerable degree of local culture stability. In particular, the extent of genetic similarities between Hokan and Penutian speakers at a macro level, as well as the relationships of individual and family units at the site level are still unresolved. In collaboration with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, we have extracted and analyzed DNA from 24 burials discovered at the site of CA-SCL-287/CA-SMA-263 in order to begin to address these issues.

MONTAGUE, Suzanna
National Park Service

Obsidian Flaked-stone Caches in Yosemite National Park

- Poster Session 2 (Sacramento /2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM

Eight obsidian flaked-stone caches have been documented within Yosemite National Park over the past 50 years. The caches represent short-term depositional events in a landscape of multi-component sites; thus, ongoing studies contribute key information to the regional picture of trans-Sierran obsidian production and transport. This poster presents recent analytical results for the Pothole Dome cache, discovered in 1956 by a park visitor, in the context of seven other caches. With varying levels of analysis completed for each cache, the study considers the results of obsidian hydration, geochemical sourcing, and morphological analyses, in light of geographic location.

MOORE, Edra
California State Parks (retired)

BEVIL, Alex
BURCH, Alvin
EARLE, David
HODGINS, Gregory
LEE, Georgia
HYDER, William

RAFTER, John
PARKMAN, Breck

A Multi-Discipline Study of Piute Butte, Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park, Los Angeles County, California

- Symposium 6 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 1:45 PM

Antelope Valley Indian Museum State Historic Park occupies a considerable portion of a rocky butte (“Piute Butte”) in the western Mojave Desert. A variety of cultural modifications scattered among the butte’s unique rock features implies visitation and special use of the butte’s resources by human populations over millennia. In 2003, a Cultural Stewardship Grant from the California Department of Parks and Recreation made possible a comprehensive multidisciplinary study of Piute Butte. Discussions of (1) research reports from nine participants from six different disciplines, and (2) the ultimate goal of the project are the subjects of this presentation.
MOORE, Elanie  
Citrus College  
see Donna Gillette

MORATTO, Michael J.  
Applied Earthworks  
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 3:45 PM  
  Discussant

NEWLAND, Michael  
Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
• Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

NEWLAND, Michael  
Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
• Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM

NEWLAND, Michael  
Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
• Forum 3 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 1:00-3:00 PM

KUBAL, Kathleen  
LLOYD, Christopher  
An Update on the Pomo Mapping Project  
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:04 PM  
  For the past two years, staff archaeologists, graduate students, and volunteers at the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University have been transferring data on the Central and Northern Pomo from Samuel Barrett's 1908 the Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians into GIS in an effort map out village and trail networks. The study, in progress, has important implications both for archaeological study and cultural resources management within Central and Northern Pomo territories and beyond. This paper will highlight these implications.

NICHOLSON, David  
Pacific Legacy, Inc.  
Bead Manufacturing and Maintenance at CA-KER-4623/H: A Special-Purpose Site for Trade and Exchange?  
• General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 11:45 AM  
  Caltrans’ Sunflower Project tested and evaluated a handful of sites on the eastern end of Cottonwood Pass, a route ethnographically known as an important trade corridor between the central valley and the coast. Located directly at the bottleneck of Sunflower Valley and the eastern entrance of Cottonwood Pass, is CA-KER-4623/H. This site's relative richness of ornaments and fauna contrasts starkly with the paucity of its flaked stone assemblage. This contrast has proved problematic in identifying site use and intensity, as well as duration of site occupation. It is suggested that viewing this site's primary attribute as a strategic location for trade and exchange helps to explain the contradictions within its archaeological assemblage.

ORFANO, Sasha Marie  
University of Southern California  
see Lucy Harrington
ORIGER, Tom
Origer's Obsidian Laboratory

**Pinto Point Reyes National Seashore?**
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:56 PM*
  A Pinto point-style artifact from a collection housed at Point Reyes National Seashore was recently analyzed with startling results.

ORTIZ, Beverly

- *Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday 1:15-5:00 PM*

OVIEDO GARCÍA, Fernando
INAH
GUÍA RAMÍREZ, Andrea
INAH

**Characteristics of a Shellfish Collecting Camp at Costa Azul, Baja California**
- *Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 9:00 AM*
  A shell midden, La Plomada, was excavated on the northern Pacific coast of Baja California. Analyses demonstrated intensive cultural activity at the site, where the mussel Mytilus californianus was preferentially exploited, along with sea urchins and the fish species *Semicossyphus pulcher*. Flaked lithics were scarce, and milling tools were almost absent, indicating that La Plomada was a camp dedicated to the exploitation of mollusks and other marine resources, established during the Late Prehistoric period (520 +/- 40 B.P.).

PADON, Beth
Discovery Works, Inc.

**Evidence for a Prehistoric Earthquake Along the San Andreas Fault in Antelope Valley**
- *Symposium 6 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 1:00 PM*
  Grading for a housing development outside of Palmdale, California, revealed evidence of a large-scale, earthquake-induced landslide. The grading also uncovered prehistoric cooking features just under the landslide. This paper presents the geological and radiocarbon evidence that a large earthquake occurred in this area about 2,700 years ago.

PADON, Chris
Discovery Works, Inc.

**Limits to Applying Cost Minimization to Archaeological Data**
- *General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 4:30 PM*
  Cost minimization is a simple concept--that people choose the least-cost alternative--but it's not easy to apply cost minimization to archaeological data. This paper describes the theoretical settings for cost minimization in practical terms, discusses how explanations based on cost minimization are limited when data sets are sparse, and proposes some ways to use cost minimization to derive hypotheses for additional research.

PANICH, Lee
University of California, Berkeley

**Eventful Archaeology of Colonial California: A View from Mission Santa Catalina**
- *Plenary Session (Stanislaus River), Friday, 9:30-11:30 AM*
  In colonial contexts far-reaching changes often occurred very quickly, making the event a useful unit of analysis, particularly when viewed against the backdrop of the broader cultural trajectory of the group(s) in question. The potential for an "eventful" archaeology of colonialism will be considered using the case study of Mission Santa Catalina in Baja California where indigenous neophytes creatively rearticulated traditional practices and native identity amid the broad social changes of the colonial period. Using the event of the mission's founding as a point of departure, this paper will explore issues of agency, unintended consequences, and working with descendant communities.
PANICH, Lee  
University of California, Berkeley  
**Ethnolinguistic Diversity and Changes in Social Organization at Mission Santa Catalina**  
- *Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 10:00 AM*
  
Mission Santa Catalina was located in northern Baja California and was occupied from 1797 until 1840. Through the examination of a mission census dating to 1834, this paper will consider the ethnolinguistic composition of the mission's neophyte population. By comparing names on the census to ethnographic information from the region's indigenous groups, it appears that the native population at Santa Catalina consisted of speakers of multiple languages and came from a wide geographic area. This information can be used with archaeological data collected from the site to understand how neophytes survived the colonial period with their indigenous identity intact.

PARKER, Julia  
Pomo-Coast Miwok (Yosemite)  
- *Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM*

PARKMAN, Breck  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
*see Edra Moore*

PARAMOURE, Patricia  
Pacific Legacy  
**Henry Cowell, Lime Baron of Santa Cruz County: His Life, His Family, and His Ranch**  
- *General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 2:15 PM*
  
Henry Cowell came to San Francisco just after the Gold Rush and bought Jordan's portion of the Davis and Jordan Lime Company in 1865. He moved his young family to Santa Cruz to run the manufacturing part of the operation. He made millions by exploiting the natural resources of the Santa Cruz area, and he invested in real estate. This presentation explores his life, his family, and the main ranch complex, now the campus of UCSC, the remnants of which were designated a National Historic District in 2007. Pacific Legacy oversaw impacts from a development built near this historic area.

PERRY, Jennifer E.  
Pomona College  
**Coastal Sedentism on the Channel Islands: Processes and Events**  
- *Plenary Session (Stanislaus River), Friday, 9:30-11:30 AM*
  
Coastal sedentism on the Channel Islands has traditionally been viewed as a process involving responses to shifting environmental and demographic circumstances, and as one of the factors underlying the development of complexity. Implicit in these discussions are portrayals of sedentism as monolithic and unidirectional, with little attention given to variability or agency. How might our interpretations differ through the lens of eventful archaeology? Citing specific examples from the Channel Islands, I consider sedentism as an event that facilitated structural change among island populations. In doing so, I emphasize transformations in the built environment and prioritization among marine and terrestrial resources.

PERRY, Jennifer E.  
Pomona College  
- *Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 4:30 PM*
  
Discussant

PERRY, Jennifer E.  
Pomona College  
*see Molly Rapp*
PIGINIOLO, Andrew R.
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

MICHELINI, Antonio
Porcayo Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

Descanso Notched Points: Innovation, Culture, and Interaction
• General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko), Sunday, 9:45 AM
Distinctive foliate projectile points with multiple side notches, called here Descanso Notched points, reflect a narrow distribution in space and probably time. Their distribution in northern Baja California and southern San Diego County suggests a short-lived innovation. The narrow frequency distribution of this style provides a marker of limited group territory and interaction sphere before 7,000 years BP. This has implications for modeling mobility and exchange in the distant past and leaves us with questions about why such a unique innovation was so localized.

PITTS, Sara
University of Southern California
see Lucy Harrington

POISTER, Nicolas
California State University, Los Angeles
see Amanda K. Taylor

PORCASI, Judith
Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA

Terminal Pleistocene a la Carte
• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:58 PM
Allometric analysis of faunal remains from 13 Terminal Pleistocene archaeological sites along 500 miles of the Central and Southern California coast reveals a profound reliance on marine shellfish as the dietary foundation of Paleocoastal people. Although the importance of shellfish has long been recognized at individual sites, these regionally synthesized data expose a more extreme, more extensive dependence on shellfish than previously considered. Beyond the use of shellfish, large taxa such as cervids and marine mammals contributed more dietary biomass than did small mammals, and fish and birds played minor roles in the Paleocoastal diet.

PORCAYO MICHELINI, Antonio
INAH

Prehistoric Yuman Ceramics of the Colorado River’s Lower Delta
• Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 9:45 AM
In Mesoamerican archaeology, it is frequently said that nomadic and seminomadic groups did not practice agriculture or use ceramics. The case of the Yuman groups in the Colorado River's delta is unique in Mexico and rare elsewhere, in that these nomadic and seminomadic groups did have agriculture and ceramics, as well as other cultural traits similar to those of sedentary groups. Traditional models for the path of hunter-gatherer groups toward sedentism need to be reconsidered on the basis of new archaeological evidence.

PRAETZELLIS, Adrian
Sonoma State University
see Mary Praetzellis
PRAETZELLIS, Mary
Sonoma State University

PRAETZELLIS, Adrian
Loma Prieta Shakes Up California Historical Archaeology
- Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 3:00 PM

On October 17, 1989, the earth rumbled and provided an exclamation point to a chapter in California history. For those of us who experienced the moment, the Loma Prieta Earthquake did not merely postpone the Giant's loss in the World Series, it provided a marker after which things were no longer the same, even if we didn't realize the full impact at the time. The removal of the Embarcadero, SF-480, and Central freeways created stunning views and valuable real estate. The opportunity for archaeologists to work beneath freeways enabled a whole new way of doing and thinking about historical archaeology.

PRICE, Barry A.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

GOLD, Alan
EARLE, David
The Archaeology of Lovejoy Springs: Implications of Site Chronology and Content for a Revised Taxonomy of the Western Mojave Desert
- Symposium 6 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 1:30 PM

The Lovejoy Springs site is best known for a mass grave with more than 3,000 shell beads marking a 2500-year-old component once thought to be the principal occupation of the site. Recent radiocarbon and obsidian dating and reanalysis of the collections indicate at least three, if not four or more periods of occupation spanning the past 3,000-4,000 years. Existing taxonomic schemes make it difficult to compare the dating and content of these components with other sites in the region. We suggest that a new taxonomic framework for the Western Mojave is needed to resolve inconsistencies and contradictions in existing schema.

RAFTER, John
Rock Art Research Specialists
see Edra Moore

RAMIREZ, Nicole A.
California State University, Chico

BAYHAM, Frank
 Archaeofaunal Patterning at the Karlo Site (CA-LAS-7)
- General Session 3 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 4:15 PM

Knowledge of environmental change in Northeastern California and the Great Basin has advanced considerably since the time of Frances Riddell's excavation and report of the Karlo Site (CA-LAS-7). In this reexamination, we apply a lagomorph index to the archaeofaunal data to survey the effects of climate and environmental factors on the temporal patterns. This technique has proven useful in similar xeric contexts such as the Southwestern United States and may provide compelling information about this region and the early part of its Late Holocene occupation.

RAPP, Molly
Pomona College

PERRY, Jennifer E.
Variability in Middle Holocene Lithic Assemblages on Santa Cruz Island
- Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 3:15 PM

Complementing research on western Santa Cruz Island, a growing number of sites excavated to the east and in the interior allows us to evaluate intra-island variability in resource exploitation. Middle Holocene lithic assemblages from these different regions are compared with respect to types of tools and materials.
represented. Our analysis indicates that sites near chert quarries on the East End are dominated by chert, with evidence of formal tools from the mainland. Lithic assemblages further to the west are far more diverse, in which local materials were used for expedient purposes whereas formal tools are made primarily of chert.

**REDDY, Seetha N.**
Statistical Research, Inc.

**LEV-TOV, Justin**
Subsistence Practices During the Middle and Late Holocene in the Ballona, Coastal Southern California
- *General Session 8 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 4:00 PM*
Continuity and change in subsistence strategies from the Middle to Late Holocene in coastal southern California has significant implications with respect to culture contact with the Channel Islands, and the inland areas. Distinctive fishing and hunting strategies have often been used as evidence of culture contact and assimilation between societies with different adaptations. Plant usage, however, has rarely been used as a marker for adaptive strategies due to lack of data and also poor resolution for regional trends and preferences. This talk integrates varied data sets from recent excavations along Santa Monica Bay to explore changes in adaptive strategies.

**RICK, Torben C.**
Smithsonian Institution
- *see Amira F. Ainis*
- *see Todd J. Braje*

**RIEFOHL GUZMÁN, Priscilla M.**
USDA Forest Service, Stanislaus National Forest
Telegraph Fire Lessons Learned: Effectiveness of Archaeological Site Protection Measures within the Stanislaus National Forest
- *General Session 1 (Ballroom 4/5), Friday, 1:15 PM*
Many archaeologists in California have the added responsibility of protecting cultural resources against the adverse effects of wildfire suppression and fire-induced damage. In 2008, the Telegraph Fire in Mariposa County burned 3,875 acres within the Stanislaus National Forest. As a result, six archaeological sites within the Forest were adversely affected by suppression efforts, while six others were considered at risk from the effects of post-fire erosion. Prescribed suppression, rehabilitation, and Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) archaeological site protection treatments will be described and their effectiveness discussed.

**RITTER, Eric W.**
Bureau of Land Management/Shasta College
Archaeology of the Sacred and the Secular at Cerro El Almacén, Baja California
- *Symposium 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 9:15 AM*
Archaeological research at Cerro El Almacén in Bahía de los Ángeles in Baja California has revealed a diverse array of probable Comodú period prehistoric sites and features. These appear to reflect a landscape-based fusion of activities and their resultant cultural remains derived from both day-to-day domestic activities and apparent sacred/spiritual pursuits.

**RIVERS, Betty**
California State Parks
Reconstructing Allenworth: Frank Milner's Barbershop
- *General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 1:15 PM*
Buildings reconstructed at Col. Allenworth State Historic Park include Frank Milner's barbershop, the town's only concrete block structure. The blocks were made at one time on site, and one of the discoveries during archaeological investigation was a learn-as-you-go concrete foundation. Newspaper reports and,
especially, interviews with early residents document the building process and the barbershop's importance in
the life of the town.

ROEDER, Mark A.
Paleo Environmental Associates
see Paul G. Chace

ROGERS, Alexander K.
Maturango Museum

A Chronological Sequence for Six Motifs in the Coso Rock Art National Landmark
• General Session 7 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 3:30 PM
The Coso Rock Art National Landmark contains the richest display of rock art in the Western Hemisphere. A
bewildering variety of motifs is represented, with bighorn sheep and patterned-body anthropomorphs (PBA)
being especially prominent. Building on previous work by Gilreath and by Lytle, this paper proposes a
chronological sequence for six motifs. The temporal assignments are based on data on associated
archaeological features and artifacts, notably obsidian hydration, amplified by recent XRF data. The motifs
sequenced are "Classic Coso" Bighorn Sheep, other Bighorn Sheep, PBA, Archer, Atlatl, and Abstract.

ROGERS, Alexander K.
Maturango Museum
see Robert M. Yohe II

ROPER, Kristina
Sierra Valley Consulting
see Sandra Gaskell

ROSEN, Martin D.
Caltrans, District 11 San Diego

The Otay Mesa Archaeological Management Plan
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 2:45 PM
Otay Mesa, which covers some 50 square miles in southern San Diego County, is littered with metavolcanic
rocks that were used by Native Americans to produce chipped stone artifacts. Typical sites are large, diffuse
lithic scatters. In the 1990s, Caltrans took a decidedly different approach when tasked to evaluate sites
within the SR-905 APE. Rather then test the lithic scatters, efforts turned toward furthering our
understanding of the region's prehistoric lithic technology and site distribution patterns to produce an overall
management plan, which guides agency decisions on the level of archaeological efforts required, based on
site constituents and research potential.

ROSENTHAL, Jeff
Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

MEYER, Jack

The Prehistory of the North-Central Sierra Nevada: Contributions of the East Sonora Bypass and
Other Recent Transportation Projects
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 1:45 PM
Thanks to transportation projects such as the East Sonora Bypass, a new and significantly clearer picture of
human prehistory has emerged in the north-central Sierra Nevada. This paper presents a revised cultural
chronology and evidence for continuity and change in land use, settlement organization, technology,
exchange, and dietary emphasis over the past 10,000 years, including a robust and previously undocumented
record of Middle Holocene occupation.
ROSENTHAL, Jeff  
Far Western Anthropological Research Group  
  see Jelmer Eerkens  
  see Jack Meyer  
  see Adrian Whitaker

SAMPSON, Michael  
California State Parks  
Continuity in Stone Tool Use During the Historic Period  
  General Session 5 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 11:00 AM  
California Indians employed a diversity of stone tool types in the historic period. The present research emphasizes archaeological evidence from San Diego County and finds that numerous archaeological sites manifest impressive stone tool assemblages long into the historic period. Stone tool use at these sites is influenced by various external factors and motivations of Indian people, including the proximity of non-indigenous settlements, access to traditional raw material sources, access to introduced tools, the relative suitability of stone tools for particular tasks, the desire to maintain cultural traditions, and the loss of traditional knowledge related to stone tool technology.

SANDS, Ashley  
University of Southern California  
  see Lucy Harrington

SCHNEIDER, Joan S.  
California State Parks, Colorado Desert District  
BRUCE, Bonnie  
Protein Residues on Bedrock Features: The Results of a Pilot Study to Test Effectiveness of Cross-over Immunological Electrophoresis (CIEP)  
  General Session 9 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 9:45 AM  
A pilot project, focused on testing the applicability of using Cross-Over Immunological Electrophoresis (CIEP) on bedrock surfaces, was conducted in order to identify the plants and/or animals that were processed on or in bedrock features. Ten surfaces in each of three environmental zones were sampled (30 samples). The results of the project suggest that sufficient residues remain on some exposed bedrock surfaces to successfully use this analytical method to test the assumptions that archaeologists make regarding the use of bedrock surfaces and the substances that were processed on or in them.

SCHNEIDER, Tsim D.  
University of California, Berkeley  
Preliminary Results from the Study of Three Shell Mounds in China Camp State Park, Marin County  
  General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 10:30 AM  
Preliminary findings from the study of three shell mounds located in China Camp State Park are described. Fieldwork at CA-MRN-114, CA-MRN-115, and CA-MRN-328 is geared towards understanding long-term habitation at each site and involves mapping, surface collection, geophysical survey, systematic auger testing, and limited subsurface excavation. On-going laboratory analyses, including faunal analysis and lithic analysis, are described, as well as newly acquired radiocarbon dates and research of previously collected materials from MRN-115 now stored at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology. I conclude with a discussion of the next phase of analysis and future research plans.

SCHNEIDER, Tsim D.  
University of California, Berkeley  
  see Anneke Janzen
SCHWARTZ, Steven J.
Naval Air Warfare Center, Point Magu
  see Steven R. James
  see Troy Davis

SCHWITALLA, Al
California State University, Sacramento
FITZGERALD, Richard
California State Parks
Seventy Years of Hindsight: A Reassessment of the Cultural and Behavioral Traits that Define the Early Horizon in Central California
  Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 9:15 AM
Recent investigations at the Pearl Site (CA-CCO-18/548) corroborate temporal, cultural, and behavioral characteristics recognized historically by California archaeologists at a group of cemetery components in and around the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The Pearl site data, along with a recently completed analysis of mortuary patterns and temporally diagnostic artifacts from several key sites, provide an opportunity to reassess many of the original interpretations of what Robert Heizer and subsequent scholars termed the "Early Horizon." Numerous shared characteristics suggest an undeniable level of cultural homogeneity within the greater central California region by circa 3500 cal BP. Conversely, while many cultural affinities are apparent, there also are many unique "cosmopolitan" characteristics that emphasize the degree of cultural complexity attained at this time depth in central California.

SHAPIRO, Lisa
Pacific Legacy, Inc.
  see Melanie Beasley

SILVA, Billy
Caltrans, Cultural and Community Studies Office
Signals From the Past: Geophysical Investigations Along State Route 1
  Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 11:30 AM
Geophysical survey at CA-MEN-1818H along State Route 1 between the Ten Mile River and Seaside Creek in Mendocino County was conducted to search for geophysical anomalies that might signal the presence of buried pit features thought to be associated with the historic occupation of the site. Efforts also revealed a buried shell lens possibly representing a prehistoric or proto-historic component. Seaside represents an evolution in how Caltrans samples geophysical data to determine potential targets of interest, increasing success for scoping excavation efforts and site interpretation.

SMITH, Noel
California State University, Los Angeles
  see Victoria Stosel

SMITH, Patrick
Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources (CMAR)
New Findings on Navy TBF Off Anacapa Island, California
  General Session 6 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 2:30 PM
With the establishment of Channel Islands National Park in 1980, resource managers became aware of an aircraft wreck off Anacapa Island, but for some time the site's location was unknown. A later Park Service project with Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources (CMAR) and several local divers located the aircraft. Identified as a Grumman TBF-Avenger, the history and circumstances of how it came to its end in 130 feet of water off the Channel Islands was unknown. Continuing research has turned up additional information on the combat history of this aircraft and the crew.
SPERO, Howard
University of California, Davis

see Jelmer Eerkens

STANBROUGH-OILER, Susan
Caltrans, District 02 Redding

A Widening Perspective: Recent Archaeological Investigations Along the Honey Lake Valley SR 395 Corridor in Lassen County, California

• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 10:00 AM

The Highway 395 corridor along the Honey Lake basin has been investigated since the 1940s, originally by Fritz Riddell, then in the 1970s by Caltrans and others. Recent collaboration between Caltrans and Pacific Legacy archaeologists for the Milford Shoulder Widening Project documented 15 sites including two National Register-eligible sites, CA-LAS-899/H and CA-LAS-618, that were protected as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA). By working with the resident engineer, inspectors, construction contractors, archaeologists, and the local Tribes (Honey Lake Maidu, Honey Lake Paiute and Washoe), this project's success provides an example of how to do archaeology the "right way" during construction.

STEELE, Laura
California Polytechnic University, Pomona

The Evidence for Dietary Stress in the Late Prehistoric Western Mojave: A Comparative Analysis of Faunal Assemblages from the Western

• Poster Session 1 (Sacramento 1/2), Friday, 12:30-2:30 PM

Faunal remains are one possible means of identifying stress in prehistoric populations. This is a preliminary examination of faunal assemblages from several different locations in the Western Mojave. Each collection is categorized by size, weight, genus, and species. The remains are also examined for evidence of human manipulation, cut marks, and polishing. These data are then discussed in the context of models of population stress due to environmental and cultural changes during the Late Gypsum, Rose Spring, and Late Prehistoric Complexes.

STEVENS, Nathan E.
University of California, Davis

Archaeology is for the Living

• Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 2:00 PM

The job of archaeologists is to help the current generation understand the past. The idea that archaeologists in the future will somehow be smarter, better informed, and more technologically advanced is naïve and counterproductive. To many archaeologists, preservation and management are seen as ends in themselves. I argue that there can be no management without research and that while preservation is a worthy goal, it is not as simple as commonly conceived.

STEVENS, Nathan
University of California, Davis

see Jelmer Eerkens

STEVENS, Nathan E.
University of California, Davis

EERKENS, Jelmer

Workaday Windmiller: Another Look at Early Horizon Lifeways in Central California

• Symposium 7 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Sunday, 9:30 AM

Due to the suite of mortuary-related traits that defines the Windmiller culture, most previous archaeological work has emphasized how they died rather than how they lived. Other, more mundane aspects of Windmiller lifeways, such as lithic technology and subsistence, have been largely unknown due to the early date of
excavation of most Windmiller components. Recent excavations at CA-CCO-548 help add to our understanding of these aspects of Windmiller lifeways and may shed some light on antecedent cultures.

**STOSEL, Victoria**  
California State University, Los Angeles

**SMITH, Noel**  
San Nicolas Island Indigenous Flora: An Examination of Potential Applications  
- Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 1:00 PM

Current environmental conditions on San Nicolas Island differ greatly from when the Nicoleño inhabited the island. The abundance of maritime resources available for the San Nicolas population favored a maritime adaptation. The introduction of domesticated grazing animals devastated the native vegetation and contributed to the introduction of aggressive non-native species. While it is not feasible to recreate the island's earlier environment, an examination of current native species provides some information about terrestrial resources available to the island's population. This paper examines some of the more prevalent species and their potential functions.

**STRATTON, Susan**  
Caltrans  
- Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

**SUNSERI, Charlotte K.**  
University of California, Santa Cruz

**GIFFORD-GONZALEZ, Diane**  
Zooarchaeological Insights on Subsistence and Animal Processing at CA-SCR-3/4  
- Symposium 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 9:15 AM

Excavations at CA-SCR-3/4 recovered 471 faunal specimens of larger mammals and birds. We suspect screen size affected the under-representation of smaller vertebrates. Analysis focused on taxonomic identification, species diversity and abundance, taphonomic modifications, and body segment representation. Results show differential handling of ruminants, pinnipeds, and sea otters. While these data are discussed in terms of subsistence and economic decisions, we contextualize this Early Period faunal sample in a regional discussion of faunal patterns and subsistence strategies.

**SUNSERI, Charlotte K.**  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
see Cristie M. Boone

**SUTTON, Elizabeth A.**  
University of California, Santa Barbara

Update on the Status of Research at Nimatlala, a Historic Period Chumash Village on Santa Cruz Island  
- Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 3:00 PM

This paper presents the most recent findings of ongoing investigations at the only known interior Historic period Chumash village on the Northern Channel Islands. The goal of the project is to better understand the organization of household and community activities within daily, seasonal, and multi-year contexts.

**SUTTON, Elizabeth A.**  
University of California, Santa Barbara

What Can Children Contribute?  
- Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 1:00 PM

The contribution of children to family economy has long been overlooked. Using data from the Santa Barbara Channel Region from doughnut stone research, burials, and ethnohistoric sources, we may get an indication
of the importance of children in daily corporate group maintenance.

SUTTON, Mark Q.
Statistical Research, Inc.

An End to the Intermediate: A Reevaluation of the Late Holocene Prehistory of Southern California
• General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko), Sunday, 9:00 AM
The Intermediate Period in southern California prehistory is an analytical unit that describes a major change from the preceding Encinitas and Elsinore Millingstone traditions. As this change appears to have been the result of the incursion of Takic groups into the region about 3,500 BP, the Intermediate and Late Periods are herein redefined. New cultural traditions and chronologies are proposed that integrate the movement of peoples and languages into southern California prehistory.

SUTTON, Mark Q.
Statistical Research, Inc.

A Reevaluation of Northern Uto-Aztecan Prehistory
• General Session 10 (Pistache/Gingko), Sunday, 8:45 AM
Northern Uto-Aztecan (NUA) is generally seen as consisting of four branches, each with a prehistoric trajectory culminating in ethnographic language distributions. A revision in the classification of NUA and new archaeological data, however, requires that these prehistoric trajectories be reconsidered. Specifically, combining Tubatulabalic and Takic into a single linguistic branch enables a new model of linguistic prehistory of that branch as proposed in this paper.

TAYLOR, Amanda K
University of Washington

MARTY, Johanna V.

POISTER, Nicolas

VELLANOWETH, René L.

Anatomy of a Mound: Geoarchaeological Investigations on San Nicolas Island, CA
• Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 1:15 PM
Fall 2008 excavations of a 5-by-1-m trench at Tule Creek Village (CA-SNI-25) centered on understanding site formation processes at Mound B, a small habitation area within the larger site complex. We encountered alternating layers of darker and lighter sediment, both of which contained abundant cultural materials. To investigate the stratigraphy, we excavated the layers separately and performed a grain-size analysis of column samples excavated from the south wall of the trench. We also identified and quantified all cultural material and conducted a comparative analysis of the light and dark layers. Our results are discussed in this paper.

TEETER, Wendy Giddens
University of California, Los Angeles

DAVIS-KING, Shelly
Davis-King & Associates

Rest In Peace: Preparing Your Archival Legacy for the Future
• Poster Session 2 (Sacramento 1/2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM
Field notes and correspondence provide insights into why excavations were carried out, how or why professional disagreements began, where collections and notes may have gone, etc. Such priceless gems can help us understand much about the places we study and often include interviews with community members now gone, or provide answers about methods and data collection. What will happen to these collegial papers? This poster presents ideas about what you can do to prepare, what is important to keep, and what archivists will likely toss, and will provide personal reflections from archaeologists who are archiving their legacy.
TEJADA, Barbara  
California State Parks  
Prehistory of the Eastern Antelope Valley: What We Know So Far  
• Symposium 6 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 2:00 PM  
Until recently, relatively little archaeological investigation has been conducted in the eastern Antelope Valley area of Los Angeles County, except by amateur enthusiasts and collectors. The presence of rock art, milling features, extensive lithic scatters and deep midden sites, along with locally produced and imported pottery and marine shell artifacts, indicate that this area lies along a critical crossroads of prehistoric trade and regional interaction. This paper will highlight some of the archaeological resources in this otherwise forgotten area of southern California and discuss the implications for its role in regional prehistory.

THAKAR-HUCKS, Barbara Heather  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
see Michael A. Glassow

THOMAS-BARNETT, Lisa D.  
San Nicolas Island  
Investigation of a Unique Cache from San Nicolas Island  
• Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 2:15 PM  
In Spring of 2007, an isolated cache of various types of animal bones (marine mammal, sea bird, and sea otter) shells and lithic material was uncovered during excavations on the central plateau of San Nicolas Island. To date, no other cache similar to this has been found on San Nicolas Island. Its meaning and significance are unknown. This paper will describe this unique cache and offer some insights as to its possible meaning.

THOMAS-BARNETT, Lisa D.  
San Nicolas Island  
see Troy Davis

TIPON, Nick  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
• Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

TIPON, Nick  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
• Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM

TIPON, Nick  
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria  
BRUNNER, Theresa  
Mission San Rafael Museum  
An Apology from the Catholic Church for Their Treatment of California Indians  
• Video 2 (Ballroom 4/5), Sunday, 10:15 AM  
The Catholic Church apologized at a December, 2007 mass for their treatment of California Native Americans during the mission period. Bishop Quinn stunned the members of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and others with this first ever apology to Indians. The organizer of the event and a member of the Tribe will discuss the event and the cultural and emotional impact for all parties. A short video of the event will be shown.
TUCK, Patricia
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Beyond Ha much cha vis ba: Settlement Patterns of the Coachella Valley
- Poster Session 1 (Sacramento 1/2), Friday, 12:30-2:30 PM

This poster examines prehistoric Cahuilla settlement patterns and site distribution within the range of environmental habitats present in inland Southern California, specifically the Coachella Valley. Objectives for this study include: (1) a thorough examination of the existing body of literature on the development and use of GIS analysis in archaeology; (2) an investigation of the spatial distribution of village sites; (3) testing existing theoretical subsistence strategies for prehistoric peoples in the desert region; (4) the identification of potential village site locations; and (5) recommended conservation/management strategies.

TUPA, Amy
California State University, Long Beach

San Clemente Island Steatite Sourcing
- Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 3:45 PM

There is not a geological source of steatite on San Clemente Island, so the steatite found on the island was imported from outside sources. Using laser-ablation time-of-flight ICP-MS, I was able to analyze and statistically compare the chemical compositions of San Clemente Island, Santa Catalina Island, and Cuyamaca State Park steatite to determine which source is most chemically similar to San Clemente Island artifacts. The results of this study provide empirical evidence in favor of the long-held assumption that San Clemente Island steatite artifacts originated in Santa Catalina Island quarries and not mainland sources. The results here also demonstrate the utility of LA-ICP-MS in sourcing steatite.

TUSHINGHAM, Shannon
University of California, Davis

Obsidian Exchange Patterns in Northwestern California
- Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 2:02 PM

The obsidian source and obsidian hydration record from five northwestern California sites on the Smith River in Del Norte County is reported, a summary of regional obsidian studies is provided, and the theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.

TUSHINGHAM, Shannon
University of California, Davis

Forum 3 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 1:00-3:00 PM

TUSHINGHAM, Shannon
University of California, Davis

see Michael Newland

TUSHINGHAM, Shannon
University of California, Davis/Elk Valley Rancheria

BETTINGER, Robert L.

Affluent Anarchy: Hunter-Gatherer Intensification in Northwestern California
- General Session 3 (Ballroom 4/5), Friday, 3:30 PM

While groups throughout the Pacific Northwest shared much in common, northwestern California is rightly set apart as different from the "developed" or "core" area. Houses were smaller, households were family (not corporate) based, polygyny was sororal (not outgroup or alliance seeking), and redistributive ritual (e.g., potlatch) was absent. Centered on individual property rights and money-use, the northwestern California system achieved population densities and levels of affluence rivaling those of the classic Pacific Northwest, but more cheaply, without the cumbersome and costly sociopolitical organization that mobilized intensive production there. Clearly, organizational complexity is not a necessary prerequisite for hunter-gatherer
intensification.

VALENTIN, Sylvere C. M.
California State University, Los Angeles
Prehistoric Population Replacement on California's Channel Islands
• Symposium 2 (Pistache/Gingko), Friday, 4:15 PM
The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the main results gathered from the craniometric, mitochondrial DNA, and radiocarbon dating analysis of a previously unstudied skeletal collection (129 skulls) originating from the Channel Islands and coastal surroundings of Santa Barbara curated at the Musée de l'Homme in Paris (France). These remains were collected by Léon De Céssac and Alphonse Pinart between 1877 and 1879. This research looks into identifying through time possible genetic groups who might have occupied certain Channel Islands. Preliminary results indicate that we have at least two distinctive populations based on the craniometric and mtDNA data.

VELLANOWETH, René L.
California State University, Los Angeles
see Amira F. Ainis
see Barney G. Bartelle
see Troy Davis
see Steven R. James
see Amanda K. Taylor

WALL, Bridget
Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento
Precontact/Contact Changes in Native American Subsistence Strategies Within the Eastern Sierra
• General Session 2 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 3:15 PM
Issues of prehistoric resource intensification and subsistence change have long been important topics in archaeology, especially in Owens Valley and the wider Great Basin. However, shifts in historic period diets have been largely neglected as potential sources of data to inform models of subsistence change. This paper explores dietary preferences and shifting economic patterns among native populations during the early historic period (1860-1920) in Owens Valley using data gathered from unpublished archival resources. Results of this research provide previously unavailable information on the factors influencing aboriginal subsistence change within the region.

WARREN, Claude N.
University of Nevada Las Vegas, Professor Emeritus
Highway Archaeology, Batiquitos Lagoon, and the Coastal Decline Model
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 2:15 PM
Archaeological excavation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Sites SDi-603 and 211) was one of the first three contracts awarded by the California Division of Highways. The methods and theoretical approach of the 1960 excavations are described, and contributions to the development of the coastal decline model are reviewed.

WAY, K. Ross
Pacific Legacy, Inc.
Preliminary Results of Data Recovery from The Bean Spring Site, CA-KER-2821/H, Kern County, California
• Symposium 6 (Pistache/Gingko), Saturday, 1:15 PM
The Bean Spring Archaeological Site Complex, CA-KER-2821/H, represents what appears to represent one of the longest continuous spans of aboriginal occupation in the western Mojave Desert. Located in the central Antelope Valley in close proximity to Willow Springs, the Bean Spring Complex comprises 14 individual loci for CA-KER-2821/H, and six previously identified resources that encompass a total area of over
1,500,000 square meters (341 acres). This paper examines the history of the site and how it relates to the understanding of western Mojave Desert adaptive strategies and settlement through time through contact with Anglo-European cultures.

WELSH, Patricia
Pacific Legacy, Inc.

**Faunal Exploitation at CA-KER-4623/H and Notions of Mobility and Exchange**
- *General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 11:30 AM*

Located directly at the western edge of Sunflower Valley and the eastern entrance of Cottonwood Pass, an important trade corridor between the central valley and the coast, is site CA-KER-4623/H. The Phase III excavation at Sunflower produced an incredibly varied archaeological assemblage, particularly in Locus A3N, an Early Archaic/Millingstone Horizon component. The lithic assemblages suggest that site visits were relatively brief. In contrast, the fairly extensive use of low-ranked small-mammal resources seems to indicate more protracted stays. The reasons for this seeming contradiction are explored with reference to contrasting notions of mobility and exchange.

WESTPHAL, Christa
California State University, Chico

**The Role of Archival Research in Archaeology**
- *Poster Session 2 (Sacramento 1/2), Friday, 3:00-5:00 PM*

The use of archival research to enhance archaeology is vital. Archaeologists can use archival research to study the history of a site or even an era. The investigation of the personal life of William Neil DeHaven will be used to illustrate the process of archival research. Land deeds, newspaper articles, and his obituary proved particularly useful for tracing his personal history. Each resource opened different avenues of information and helped to complete his life story. Utilizing the skill of archival research is one of the many tools an archaeologist can use to build a complete story.

WHATFORD, Chuck
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- *Forum 2 (Ash/Magnolia), Saturday, 8:30 AM-12:00 PM*

WHITAKER, Adrian
Far Western Anthropological Research Group

**Sea Bird Hunting in Northern California**
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 2:04 PM*

A brief look at the extent, and possible effects, of sea bird hunting in Northern California with an emphasis on the hunting of cormorants in the King Range National Conservation Area.

WHITAKER, Adrian
Far Western Anthropological Research Group

ROSENTHAL, Jeff
Far Western Anthropological Research Group

**Artiodactyl Patch Choice and the John Work Journal from 1832-1833**
- *General Session 4 (Ballroom 4/5), Saturday, 11:00 AM*

The three artiodactyl species available to hunters in the Central Valley would have represented distinct hunting patches. We construct a theoretical model of the patch payoffs based on animal behavior and test this model with data from the John Work Journal, a narrative of a year spent in California by an employee of the Hudson Bay Company. Additional data from prehistoric archaeological sites will be compared to the historic-era data to examine changes in hunting patterns and, possibly, prey populations through time.
WHITE, Gregory G.
Pacific Legacy, Inc.

FREDRICKSON, David A.
The Anderson Flat Project
• Symposium 3 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Saturday, 1:30 PM
The Anderson Flat Archaeological Project was a major data recovery sponsored in 1992 by Caltrans along Hwy 53, in southeastern Clear Lake basin near Borax Lake and the Mostin site. Hinging on the Principal's decades-long work in the basin, the project was guided by a synthetic theory of cultural diversity and culture change, a component-oriented field and analytical program, and an interdisciplinary effort ultimately providing a watershed for regional synthesis, producing robust archaeological, geomorphological, and palynological records spanning the Holocene. Findings and implications are discussed.

WHITLEY, David
W&S Consultants
• Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday, 1:15-5:00 PM

WIBERG, Randy
Holman and Associates
see Melanie Beasley

WOHLGEMUTH, Eric
Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
4,000 Years of Prehistory at Angels Camp, Calaveras County
• General Session 1 (Ballroom 4/5), Friday, 1:00 PM
Caltrans-sponsored excavations at three archaeological sites for the Angels Camp Bypass revealed a rich record of the last 4,000 years. Notable finds include an Archaic Period campsite and soapstone vessel manufacturing center, a rare Recent Prehistoric I component, a Protohistoric multi-person milling feature, and a summer-use basketry material processing locus.

WOOD, Rob
California Indian Heritage Center Project/State Indian Museum, California State Parks
• Forum 1 (Ash/Magnolia), Friday 1:15-5:00 PM

YOHE II, Robert M.
California State University, Bakersfield

GARFINKEL, Alan
ROGERS, Alexander K.
A Possible Bighorn Sheep "Shrine" Feature at Rose Spring (CA-INY-372)
• General Session 2 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 3:30 PM
A recent reassessment of a buried rock feature associated with an unusually large, intact set desert bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis) horn cores were discovered during the 1987 field season at the Rose Spring archaeological site in eastern California suggests a ceremonial function. This feature is described and analyzed in relation to developing concepts involving animal ceremonialism, bighorn sheep ritual, and the archaeologically observed resource depression of artiodactyl populations following the introduction of the bow and arrow. This over-harvesting of bighorn appears to have occurred during the Haiwee Period in the vicinity of the Coso Volcanic Field. Comparisons will be made with other similar phenomena recognized in various regions of the American West. Preliminary conclusions are presented regarding the relationship of archaeofauna, rock art, and animal ceremonialism.
YOHE II, Robert M.
California State University, Bakersfield

see Jill K. Gardner

YORK, Andrew
EDAW

see Micah Hale

ZEANAH, David
California State University, Sacramento

**Adaptive Diversity in the Great Basin Middle Archaic: Missing the Trees for the Forest?**
- *Symposium 1 (Ballroom 1/2/3), Friday, 2:06 PM*

Contending views of the organization and degree of mobility in the Middle Archaic draw from conflicting lines of evidence from obsidian-source diversity, faunal assemblage profiles, and residential occupation sites. While the debate remains unsettled as to whether these archaeological signatures are being properly interpreted, it is worth considering whether conflicting lines of evidence may, in fact, reflect the scale of adaptive diversity practiced by Middle Archaic foragers. If so, subsistence-settlement models couched in terms of essentialist notions of logistic versus residential mobility risk overlooking an opportunity to study adaptive diversity over archaeological time-scales.

ZEPEDEA-HERMAN, Carmen
RECON Environmental

**An Archaic Hearth Feature in the San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego County**
- *Poster Session 1 (Sacramento 1/2), Friday, 12:30-2:30 PM*

During construction monitoring in February 2008, a dispersed hearth feature was discovered approximately 8 feet (2.4 meters) below the surface at the northern edge of the San Elijo Lagoon. It was determined to be part of CA-SDI-6850. The hearth feature consisted of 23 pieces of fire-affected rock, associated marine shell, one micro-flake, and charcoal-stained soil. The hearth was excavated and the soil matrix was taken as a floatation sample for macrobotanical analysis. Also, a burnt *Argopecten* spp. shell was sent for radiocarbon dating. This poster presents the results of the special studies and their implications with regard to the paleoenvironment, site occupation, and subsistence patterns.
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The Archaeologist is responsible for making significant contributions to the Presidio Archaeology Program consisting of the following areas: Excavation & Analysis; Curation & Exhibition; Research & Publication; Site Preservation & Interpretation; Education & Outreach, and significant contributions to the execution of long-term strategic and annual archaeological goals. Much of the work involves conducting archaeological investigations and cultural resource management including monitoring ground disturbance in archaeologically sensitive areas for construction, maintenance, or remediation projects, and preparation of historic preservation documentation, compliance and background materials for clearances and permits. Extensive field work is required. Significant archaeological areas managed by the Presidio Trust include those from the Spanish Colonial period, such as El Presidio, the Mexican period El Polin settlement, the American Civil War Period Funston Officers' Quarters, and the prehistoric shellmound SFR-6. Inventory and evaluation of these and 50+ archaeological areas of the National Historic Landmark District are in various stages of completion. Of these, El Presidio is of international significance and the focus of many program activities detailed in the draft El Presidio Archaeological Management Strategy: Levantar. Full time position with benefits.

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