Tuesday, March 18, All day

8:00-5:00
BLM (Sequoia B)

Wednesday, March 19, All day

8:00-5:00
BLM (Sequoia B)

Thursday, March 20, All day

8:00-5:00
SCA Board (Executive Boardroom)

8:00-5:00
BLM (Sequoia B)

8:00-5:00
Forest Service (Kaweah A&B)

Thursday, March 20, Morning

8:00-12:00
Workshop 1: Intro Comparative Osteology (Mineral King A&B)

Thursday, March 20, Afternoon

1:30-5:00
Workshop 2: Advanced Human Osteology (Mineral King A&B)

Thursday, March 20, Evening

7:00-10:00
Forum 1: Public Archaeology (Charter Oak Ball Room)

Friday, March 21, All day

Friday, March 21, Morning

8:00-12:00
Plenary Session 1: In the Shadow of Giants (Charter Oak Ball Room)

Friday, March 21, Afternoon

1:00-2:45
DPR 523 Form Revisions, CHRIS Data Submittal Standards (Kaweah A&B)

1:00-3:00
Symposium 1: “There it is, take it:” the First Los Angeles Aqueduct in the California Landscape (Sequoia A&B)

1:00-5:00
Symposium 5: Archaeology in the Sierra Nevada (Charter Oak A/B)

1:00-5:00
Poster Session 1: CASSP Posters from Site Stewards (Executive Lobby (East))

1:00-5:00
Poster Session 5 (Executive Lobby (East))
1:00-3:00
General Session 1: California Central Valley (Charter Oak C/D)
1:00-3:45
General Session 3: Southern California Coast (Charter Oak E)
1:00-2:30
General Session 7: INAH - Baja California (Mineral King A&B)
3:00-5:00
Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting (Mineral King A&B)
3:00-5:00
Forum 3: ARC (Kaweah A&B)
3:15-4:30
General Session 4: Southern California Inland (Sequoia A&B)

Friday, March 21, Evening
6:30-10:00
Silent Auction (Tulare Agricultural Center)

Saturday, March 22, All day

Saturday, March 22, Morning
8:00-10:30
Symposium 2: A View of the Early Period from the Northern San Francisco Bay: An Assessment of Culture, Economy, Subsistence, and Health at CA-MRN-67 (Charter Oak A/B)
8:00-12:00
Symposium 3: Archaeological Research and Site Preservation in Southern California: A Symposium in Honor of Dr. Patricia Martz (Mineral King A&B)
8:00-11:30
Symposium 4: Archaeology and Historic Preservation at California State Parks (Charter Oak C/D)
8:00-12:00
8:00-11:15
Symposium 13: Practicing Preservation with the Lights On: A Collection of Southern California Edison’s Cultural Resources Management Efforts while Bringing Power to the People. (Sequoia A&B)
8:00-11:30
Roundtable 1: Circles of Sharing: Current Topics for Archaeologists and Native Americans in California (Kaweah A&B)
8:00-11:30
Poster Session 2: Putting Curated Collections to Good Use: Knocking the Dust off the Kathy’s Rockshelter Assemblage (Executive Lobby (East))

Saturday, March 22, Afternoon
11:30-1:00
CASSP Committee *(Executive Boardroom)*

11:30-12:30
Roundtable 3: Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project *(Sequoia A&B)*

12:00-1:00
Workshop 3: Let’s do Lunch - Student/Professional Luncheon *(Fieldtrip)*

1:00-4:00
Symposium 10: Late Period Archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area *(Charter Oak A/B)*

1:00-3:00
Symposium 14: Process and Progress: Research from Sonoma State *(Charter Oak C/D)*

1:00-5:00
Forum 2: Women in California Archaeology *(Mineral King A&B)*

1:00-5:00
Roundtable 2: A Roundtable Discussion of California Curation and Preservation Issues *(Kaweah A&B)*

1:00-5:00
Poster Session 3: Poster General 1 *(Executive Lobby (East))*

1:00-2:30
General Session 5: Mission and Boats *(Sequoia A&B)*

1:30-4:30
Fieldtrip : Rocky Hill 2 *(Fieldtrip)*

1:30-2:45
Film 1: Californian Rock Art: Heritage Management, Scientific Studies and Sacred Landscapes *(Charter Oak E)*

3:00-5:00
Symposium 8: Current Research from the Pimu/Catalina Island Archaeology Project *(Charter Oak E)*

3:00-3:50
Symposium 15: Rapid Reports on Recent Research *(Charter Oak C/D)*

3:15-5:00
Symposium 16: Uncovering a Californian Landscape: Revealing the Archaeological Legacy of the Wind Wolves Preserve. *(Sequoia A&B)*

4:00-5:00
SCA Business Meeting *(Executive Boardroom)*

**Saturday, March 22, Evening**

5:00-6:30
No Host Bar *(Charter Oak Ball Room)*

6:30-10:00
Banquet *(Charter Oak Ball Room)*

**Sunday, March 23, All day**

8:00-5:00
SCA Board Meeting *(Executive Boardroom)*

**Sunday, March 23, Morning**
9:00-12:00
Symposium 6: Beyond Foraging: Evolutionary Approaches to Understanding the Development of Social and Political Complexity (Charter Oak C/D)

9:00-10:00
Symposium 9: Desert-Mountain Cultural and Archaeological Landscapes of San Diego and Imperial Counties (Charter Oak E)

9:00-11:30
Symposium 11: New Inquiries and Insights: Current Archaeology in the Santa Monica Mountains (Mineral King A&B)

9:00-11:30
Symposium 12: Papers from the Potter’s Field: The Late Discovery and Salvage Excavation of a Late 19th and early 20th century Burial Ground (Charter Oak A/B)

9:00-12:00
Poster Session 4: Poster General 2 (Executive Lobby (East))

9:00-10:45
General Session 6: Management History (Sequoia A&B)

11:00-12:00
General Session 2: Northern and Central Coast (Charter Oak C/D)

11:15-12:15
Film 2: First People Kumeyaay: Since the Beginning of Time (Charter Oak E)

Sunday, March 23, Afternoon

1:30-5:00
Fieldtrip 1: Rocky Hill (Fieldtrip)

Program

Tuesday, March 18, All day

BLM
Sequoia B, 8:00-5:00

Wednesday, March 19, All day

BLM
Sequoia B, 8:00-5:00

Thursday, March 20, All day

SCA Board
Executive Boardroom, 8:00-5:00

BLM
Sequoia B, 8:00-5:00

Forest Service
Kaweah A&B, 8:00-5:00

Thursday, March 20, Morning

Workshop 1: Intro Comparative Osteology
Mineral King A&B, 8:00-12:00

Thursday, March 20, Afternoon
Visalia, the location of the 2014 SCA Annual Meeting, lies in the shadow of the majestic Giant Sequoias, and soaring mountains of the southern Sierra Nevada. The “In the Shadow of Giants,” theme for this year’s meeting celebrates these “giants” and the tribes that lived among them, the Yokuts, Western Mono, Tubatulabal, Kawaiisu, and Monache. It also acknowledges the “giants” who worked in the area, ethnographers Kroeber, Gayton, Harrington, and Steward as well as archaeologists Bennyhoff, Fenenga, Meighan, Riddell and Wallace. The 2014 Plenary will examine how we all move through the shadows of the archaeologists, ethnographers, preservationists, and Native Californians who came before us, and how this struggle from the first discovery to assessment and action leads to greater perception and insight and ultimately of a greater understanding of the past. By critically examining the work that came before us we expand and enrich our perception of the cultural ecological resources that we study today. With this expanded perception, we also pause a moment to say thank you to those who preserved the resources that we study.
How Do You Say Thank You in Miwok?
Dwight A. Dutschke

Friday, March 21, Afternoon

DPR 523 Form Revisions, CHRIS Data Submittal Standards
Kaweah A&B, 1:00-2:45

The California Office of Historic Preservation has initiated assessment of and revisions to the existing state DPR 523 series of historical resource recordation forms, and along with the CHRIS Information Centers, is continuing a parallel development of resource data submittal standards for users of the California Historical Resources Information System. Amanda Blosser and Eric Allison, OHP staff, will present information regarding the planned assessment, revision, and standards development processes, and to get feedback on existing issues, problems, and prospects with regards to the forms and data. The meeting is open to interested parties.

Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting
Mineral King A&B, 3:00-5:00

Chairs: Cassandra Hensher and Gregg Castro

Symposium 1: “There it is, take it:” the First Los Angeles Aqueduct in the California Landscape
Sequoia A&B, 1:00-3:00

Organizer: Ann Stansell

Acquiring and storing a reliable water supply for the rapidly growing metropolis of Los Angeles in the 20th century significantly impacted both the physical and cultural landscape of Southern California. Discussions regarding this crucial time in the city’s development have typically centered on the “water wars” spurred by the building of the first Los Angeles Aqueduct, while individuals tied to the major historical events of this era—workers that built the aqueduct and victims of the St. Francis Dam disaster—have been largely disregarded. This symposium highlights current archaeological fieldwork, archival research, oral history projects and memorialization efforts which brings into focus the people tied to these significant events.

1:00

Landscapes of the Water Wars: Pipelines, Dams, and Disasters in Southern California
James E. Snead

1:15

Memorialization and Memory of Southern California’s St. Francis Dam Disaster of 1928
Ann Stansell

1:30

Tracing the Human Story Through Archaeology and Oral History of the St. Francis Dam Disaster
Julee Licon

1:45

Angeles N.F. Perspectives on the Management of the St. Francis Dam site
David S. Peebles

2:00

Heroes and Victims: Memorializing the St. Francis Dam Disaster
Alan Pollack

2:15

Archaeology of the Restoration Camps Associated with the St. Francis Dam Disaster
Efren Martinez Reyes

2:30

Whiskey Did Not Build the Aqueduct: New Insights on the Builders of the Los Angeles Aqueduct
Krystal Kissinger

Discussant:
Julia Costello
Discussant:
Thad Van Bueren

Symposium 5: Archaeology in the Sierra Nevada
Charter Oak A/B, 1:00-5:00
Organizers: Linn Gassaway and Nathan Stevens

Running 400 miles long by 70 miles wide by 14,505 ft high the Sierra Nevada holds a large variety of archaeology. This session explores parts of this variety by looking at prehistoric and historic archaeological occupation in the Sierra Nevada. Papers look at prehistoric obsidian trade, mid-elevation habitation, rock rings, and ecological inheritance. We also examine historic graffiti, Chinese labor, historic roads and mining.

1:00
Geology, Historical Contingency, and Ecological Inheritance in the Southern Sierra Nevada
Nathan Stevens and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal

1:15
Trout Meadow: Exploring the Intersection
Linn Gassaway

1:30
Potential Native American impacts on the forest structure of Holey Meadow, Sequoia National Forest, California
Anna Klimaszewski-Patterson, Scott A. Mensing, and Linn Gassaway

1:45
Rooms with a View: Rock Rings at Yosemite National Park
Sonny Montague and Wesley G. Wills

2:00
A Home in the Yosemite Wilderness: Prehistory at Laurel Lake
Wesley G. Wills

2:15
Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in the Central Sierra Nevada: A View from the Don Pedro Reservoir
Carly S. Whelan

2:30
A Pinto Point Assemblage from CA-INY-134 ("Ayer's Rock"), Inyo County, California
Alexander K. Rogers and Robert M. Yohe II

2:45
Lithic Raw Material Caching: A Case Example and Discussion From the High Sierra
Joshua Peabody

3:00
Break

3:15
The Historic Washburn Wagon Road to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees
Barbara Bane

3:30
Historic Graffiti in the Northern Sierra
Jamie Moore, Wendy Parker, Elisa Correa-Ritter, Amy T. MacKinnon, Brandy Doering, Colleen M. Cheverko, and Deborah Tibbetts

3:45
Archaeological Investigation of a Gold Mining District in the Southern Sierra, Keyesville Special Management Area, BLM Bakersfield Field Office.
Amy M. Girado
4:00
_Saving a Legacy_
John Winner

4:15
_What's New on the Western Front? Six Years of Cultural Resources Inventories in the Northern Sierra Nevada_
Sandra S. Flint

4:30
_Scratching the Surface Continuation of Post-Fire Collaborative Archaeological Investigations of Crater Mountain ACEC_
William C. Kerwin

4:45
_Honoring the Sovereign Rights and Traditional Knowledge of the Seven Affiliated Tribes of the Yosemite Region: the Rights of Construction Design for Ancient Architecture Wah-ho-ga Village Roundhouse Traditional Ceremonial Structure_
Sandra Gaskell

Forum 3: ARC
Kaweah A&B, 3:00-5:00

Poster Session 1: CASSP Posters from Site Stewards
Executive Lobby (East), 1:00-5:00
_Organizers: Beth Padon and Chris Padon_

The California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program is sponsored by the SCA to recruit, train, and support members of the public who volunteer at public agencies to regularly visit and record observations of their assigned sites. CASSP workshops have attracted over a thousand participants of all ages, backgrounds, and interests, which no group of posters could represent. But these posters do demonstrate the talent and commitment that characterize volunteer site stewards. These posters show site stewards working in desert, coast, and mountain regions; visiting historical and prehistorical sites; protecting rock art, surface features, and structures. This session will interest potential volunteers, students, agency archaeologists, and others who work with the public.

_Cleveland NF and the CA Archaeological Site Stewardship Program_
Susan Roder

_The Parts of CASSP_
Beth Padon and Chris Padon

_Ten Years of Site Stewardship at the Tesla coal mines, Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area_
Dan Mosier

_Then and Now at the Conlee Mill Site, Sequoia National Forest_
Douglas S. McIntosh, Dagny McIntosh, and Alondra Silva Bucio

_The Spirits of the Past are calling our names: Catch the Dream_
Mary Jespersen, Martin Jespersen, and Mike Savala

_Field Trips with George, Dan, Dan, and John_
Dan DiPinto, Dan Burger, and John Case

_Lurking around La Jolla Valley: Five Years of Site Stewarding in Point Mugu State Park_
Brenda Lee Rogers and Colleen M. Delaney

Poster Session 5
Executive Lobby (East), 1:00-5:00

_Faunal Analyses at Bird Spring Canyon in the Western Mojave_
Renee Gonzalez-Aguilar and Mark W. Allen
Going to the Dogs: Forensic Canine Research at Mission San Antonio De Padua
Robert Hoover and David N. Hoover

Prehistoric Flakes or Modern Road Gravel? Distinguishing Culturally Significant Lithic Material from Modern Gravel Byproducts
Amy T. MacKinnon, Brian Denham, and Colleen M. Cheverko

General Session 1: California Central Valley
Charter Oak C/D, 1:00-3:00

1:00
Prayer Seats on the Mountains: A Focus on the Archaeology of Religious Sites
Joseph L. Chartkoff

1:15
Yuki Settlement on the Black Butte River (Mendocino County) Revisited
Michael A. Dugas, Robert Weaver, and Amy Huberland

1:30
Trade and Resource Procurement in Central Colusa County: Results from the UC Davis 2013 Fieldschool
Susan D. Talcott, Gregory R. Burns, and Jelmer W. Eerkens

1:45
Stable Isotope Measures of Childhood Diet: Evidence for Child Foraging in Central California
Alexandra M. Greenwald and Jelmer W. Eerkens

2:00
Temporal and Geographic Variation in Femoral and Tibial Lengths in Prehistoric Central California
Janet E. Finlayson, Eric J. Bartelink, and Jelmer W. Eerkens

2:15
Reconstructing Activity: Osteoarthritis Patterns and Burial Accompaniments in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Region
Colleen M. Cheverko and Eric J. Bartelink

2:30
Was Salmon on the Menu but not in the Diet? Stable Isotope Evidence of the Dietary Importance of Salmon in the Sacramento Valley.
Jim Nelson, Eric J. Bartelink, Denise Furlong, Stefanie Kline, Julia R. Prince, Amy T. MacKinnon, and Frank Bayham

2:45
Clovis Blade Technology at Pleistocene Lake Tulare
Gerrit L. Fenenga

General Session 3: Southern California Coast
Charter Oak E, 1:00-3:45
Chair: Stephen Bryne

1:00
Potential Implications for Non-Dietary Gastropods in Channel Island Shell Middens: Indicators of Kelp and Seagrass Harvesting.
Amira F. Ainis, Rene L. Vellanoweth, Carol S. Thornber, and Queeny G. Lapeña

1:15
Shell Bead Production at Interior Chumash Villages
Joan E. Brandoff and Daniel Reeves

1:30
Shell residue identification show archaeological rhizoconcretions were used as tools for working shells into fishhooks
Sebastian Warmlander, Kevin Smith, Sabrina B. Sholts, and Rene L. Vellanoweth

1:45

Developments in Stable Isotope Sourcing of Olivella Shell Beads
Gregory R. Burns and Jelmer W. Eerkens

2:00

The Promise of Ancient Starch Research in California: A Case Study on the Santa Barbara Coast
Jenna K. Santy

2:15

The Wind Sycamore: A Chumash Sacred Site near Ventura
Stephen Bryne

2:30

A Geoarchaeological Landscape Perspective on Early Postglacial Rapid And Deep Site Burial on the California Coastal Plain
Charles Hodges

2:45

A Brief Chronology of Albatrosses from San Nicolas Island, CA
Emily L. Whistler, Jennie A. Allen, and Rene L. Vellanoweth

3:00

Break

3:15

Exploration of Burton Mound Continued: Faunal Analysis of a Mainland Chumash Site
Heather R. McDaniel

3:30

An Analysis of Lithic Assemblages recovered from Early and Middle Holocene Archaeological Sites on Espiritu Santo Island and the Cape Region of Southern Baja California, Mexico
Jim Cassidy, Harumi Fujita, Carlos Garcia, Dianais Irasema, and Karmiah Bulhusen

General Session 4: Southern California Inland
Sequoia A&B, 3:15-4:30

3:15

A New Discovery: Fluted Point from the McCoy Mountains, Chuckwalla Valley, Eastern Riverside County, CA.
George E. Kline

3:30

Fauna at the Crossroads: Food Consumption at the Carrizo Creek Overland Stage Stop
Susan Arter

3:45

Rock Camp: The Research Potential of a Site in the San Bernardino Mountains
Alexandria Fusriboon and Mark W. Allen

4:00

Unfinished Business at the Butte: Renewed Interpretation of the Fairmont Butte (CA-LAN-298) Archaeological Collection
Darcy L. Wiewall, David Earle, Michael Esquer, and Victor Guzman Contreras

4:15

A Diachronic Study of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems in the Coachella Valley, Southeastern California
Mariam Dahdul

General Session 7: INAH - Baja California
Mineral King A&B, 1:00-2:30
1:00
**Occupation, Territory and Environment in Bajamar, Baja California**
Carlos Figueroa-Beltrán and Enah Montserrat Fonseca Ibarra

1:15
**El Viejo" del Cañón del Azufre: un posible caso de Apofenia en la parte central de la península de Baja California, México**
María de la Luz Gutiérrez Martínez

1:30
**El Vallecito: Algo Más Que Pintura Rupestre**
Antonio Porcayo Michelini

1:45
**Landscape, Raw Material and Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Area of La Paz, Baja California Sur**
Harumi Fujita and Karmiah Bulhusen

2:00
**Caracterización arqueofaunística y arqueológica de sitios del Holoceno medio en San Quintín, Baja California.**
Andrea Guia Ramirez and Fernando Oviedo

2:15
**Hands motifs in the Northern part of the Baja California Rock Art**
Enah Montserrat Fonseca Ibarra

2:30
**Analysis of the Ceramics Recovered from El Vallécito during the Seventh Season of the Archaeological Site Registry and Rescue Project of Baja California**
Michelle D. Graham, Antonio Porcayo Michelini, Patrick S Quinn, and Margie M. Burton

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**Friday, March 21, Evening**

Silent Auction
Tulare Agricultural Center, 6:30-10:00

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**Saturday, March 22, Morning**

**Symposium 2: A View of the Early Period from the Northern San Francisco Bay: An Assessment of Culture, Economy, Subsistence, and Health at CA-MRN-67**
Charter Oak A/B, 8:00-10:30
Organizers: Al W. Schwitalla and Christopher Powell

Recent investigations at the Niven Nursery Site (CA-MRN-67) encountered a large Early period component. While the northern San Francisco Bay has a long history of archaeological inquiry, in depth knowledge of occupation during this temporal phase has been patchy at best. The papers presented in this symposium provide some results of analyses that touch on aspects of culture, economy, subsistence, and population health. These research themes are then compared to what is known of the Early period from contemporaneous populations in the greater San Francisco Bay and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The discussion focuses on the degree of diversity vs homogeneity observed during this temporal phase.

**8:00**
**Grandfather Midden: The Natural and Cultural Stratigraphy of CA-MRN-67 in Larkspur**
Jack Meyer, Phil Kajjankoski, and Naomi Scher

**8:15**
**Some Observations on the Ground Stone Collection from the Niven Nursery Site (CA-MRN-67)**
Christopher Powell

**8:45**
**The More Things Change The More They Stay the Same: The Vertebrate Fauna from CA-MRN-67**
Jeremy Foin, Dwight D. Simons, and Grace Cesario
9:00  
*Skeletal Health in the North Bay: Analysis From the Early Period Component at CA-MRN-67*
Jessica Edwards and Christina Alonso

9:15  
*Flaked Stone Artifacts from CA-MRN-67*
Brian Barbier

9:30  
*Mortuary Characteristics at CA-MRN-67*
Jennifer Blake

9:45  
*Evidence of Violence at CA-MRN-67*
Eric Strother

10:00  
*A Charmstone Manufacturing Economy at MRN-67*
Al W. Schwitalla

*Discussant:*
Miley Holman

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**Symposium 3: Archaeological Research and Site Preservation in Southern California: A Symposium in Honor of Dr. Patricia Martz**
Mineral King A&B, 8:00-12:00
*Organizer: Dr. Steven R. James*

Dr. Patricia Martz, Professor Emeritus in the Anthropology Department, California State University, Los Angeles, has contributed substantially to archaeological research on San Nicolas Island and elsewhere in the region and has advocated for the preservation of archaeological sites in southern coastal California, particularly Orange County. Due to archaeological site destruction in the region, she founded the California Cultural Resources Preservation Alliance (CCRPA) in 1998, which includes Native Americans, archaeologists, CRM professionals, and individuals who work together to preserve significant archaeological and cultural sites. Friends, colleagues, and former students honor Pat in this session for her distinguished career in California archaeology.

8:00  
*California Archaeology and the Legacy of Dr. Patricia Carol Martz*
Ivan H. Strudwick

8:15  
*More Than a Few Years on San Nic: Pat Martz and the Cal State LA Field School*
Steven J. Schwartz

8:30  
*Time Well Spent: Dr. Patricia Martz at California State University, Los Angeles*
Rene L. Vellanoweth

8:45  
*Prehistoric Population Replacement on California's Channel Islands*
Sylvere Valentin

9:00  
*Bead Drills and Saucer Beads from CA-SNI-25: A Replication Experiment in Lithic and Bead Technology*
Ruth S. Villalobos

9:15  
*Late Holocene Marine Mammal Exploitation at Site CA-SNI-44 on San Nicolas Island: A Presentation In Honor of Dr. Pat Martz*
Albert Gonzales and Dr. Steven R. James
Fish Exploitation at CA-SNI-44, a Late Holocene Site on San Nicolas Island, California
Joy Vyhmeister

Emergent Sociopolitical Complexity during the Early Period in Southern California
Lynn H. Gamble

10:00
Break

Social Status in a Gabrielino Coastal Village
Richard Ciolek-Torello, Seetha Reddy, Donn Grenda, John Douglass, and Patrick Stanton

Passage to Seep Spring, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake
Helen Wells

Site Preservation is Part of the Job
Marie G. Cottrell

Anthropology Sub-discipline Coordination in Native American Archaeology and the Importance of Archaeological Theory and Methods
Maureen L. Hickey

Digging Up Gray Literature: Putting CRM Back to Work
Megan Wilson-Thuler

Fairview Site (CA-ORA-58) - Preservation or Destruction?: Impacts to a National Register Archaeological Site in Orange County, Southern California
Dr. Steven R. James, Patricia C. Martz, and Sylvere Valentin

Discussant:
Dr. Steven R. James

Symposium 4: Archaeology and Historic Preservation at California State Parks
Charter Oak C/D, 8:00-11:30
Organizer: Greg Collins

California State Parks has a long history of preserving and interpreting California archaeology and history for the people of the Golden State. This symposium will showcase the history of archaeology and historic preservation at State Parks, current archaeological research, and cultural resources management goals and objectives using a landscape approach. It's only fitting that 2014 marks the 150th anniversary of California State Parks, as this symposium will also include a discussion of how State Parks as gotten to where it is today and where the Department sees its role in the discipline over the next twenty years.

Early Milestones in State Park Archaeology
John W. Foster

Preservation of Rural Historic Landscapes: A Case Study at Henry Coe State Park
Rae Schwaderer

Archaeological Site Data from Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area
Marla Mealey
8:45  
**Determining the Archaeological Implications of the Occult**  
E. Breck Parkman and Emily A. Carleton

9:00  
**Crossing the Bridge: Collaboration, not Collision**  
Gregg Castro

9:15  
**Gold Mining's Legacy at California State Historic Parks**  
Steven Hilton

9:30  
**Recent Excavations and Stabilization Efforts at CA-CCO-18/548H, Marsh Creek State Historic Park: Osteology and other Findings.**  
Emily A. Carleton

9:45  
**Archaeological Investigations at an Ethnographic Village Site in Benbow Lake State Recreation Area, Humboldt County, California**  
Aimee VanHavermaat

10:00  
Break

10:15  
**The Archaeology of Disturbance**  
Joanna M. Collier

10:30  
**Into the Blue: Underwater Archaeology in California State Parks**  
Denise Jaffke

10:45  
**A Clamshell Disk Bead Manufacturing Kit from Petaluma Adobe, Sonoma County, California**  
Susan H. Alvarez and E. Breck Parkman

11:00  
**Overlapping Landscapes, Missions and Solutions**  
Linda Dick Bissonnette

  **Discussant:**  
  Glenn Farris

  **Discussant:**  
  John Fraser

  **Discussant:**  
  Richard Fitzgerald

  **Discussant:**  
  John W. Foster

**Symposium 7, Part 1: Californian Rock Art: Heritage Management, Scientific Studies and Sacred Landscapes**  
Charter Oak E, 8:00-12:00  
**Organizers: Mary A. Gorden and Alan P. Garfinkel**

Rock art sites in the ancient territories of the Native Yokuts, Monache, Tubatulabal, Kawaiisu and their neighbors comprise one of the more impressive inventories of rock drawings and paintings in California. Arguably rock art sites are one of the most vital parts of the archaeological record. This symbolic chronicle provides tangible evidence of, and invaluable insights into, the grand scale and scope of human history. The symposium focuses on the integration of rock art studies into more mainstream archaeological
investigations. Presenters explore innovative efforts in rock art research including means for documentation, condition assessment, management, conservation, stewardship, and site protection.

8:00
The Writing's on the Wall: Petroglyph National Monument - Petroglyph Monitoring Protocol
Aileen Dear

8:15
A Tale of two Cañadas: The most northerly Great Mural site yet discovered.
Jon W. Harman

8:30
Spatial Dichotomy among the Petroglyphs at Tinaja De Villegas, Central Baja California
Eric W. Ritter and Elisa Correa-Ritter

8:45
Back to the Basics: Material Selection and Chemical Analysis of Rock Art Pigments
Jairo F. Avila

9:00
Reevaluating LAN-717-Realism in Chumash Rock Art
Devlin Gandy

9:15
Documenting the PCN (Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated) Tradition of Cultural Markings in the Coastal Ranges of California: Expanding the Recording Technique

9:30
Heizer and Clewlow's Southern Sierra Painted Style Revisited
Mary A. Gorden

9:45
Cupules as part of a site complex at the Grandad site Mariposa California
John Pryor

10:00
Break

10:15
A Comparative Analysis of Cupule Petroglyphs from Little Petroglyph Canyon National Historic Landmark, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California to Cupule Petroglyph Sites in Tulare County, California
Kish LaPierre and Mary A. Gorden

10:30
Religious Symbolism in Eastern California Ghost Dance Rock Paintings
Alan P. Garfinkel, Geron Marcom, and Donald Austin

10:45
Great Basin Native Cosmology: Shamanism, Sacrifice, and Earth Renewal
Sarah Johnston and Alan P. Garfinkel

11:00
Revisiting an Intaglio in Northwestern Nevada
Jennifer Rovanpera

11:15
A 70 year aerial photographic record of devastating vehicular impacts upon the Blythe intaglios.
Patrick Dempsey

11:30
Mystic Irony? Failed Excellence at the Mystic Maze
Symposium 13: Practicing Preservation with the Lights On: A Collection of Southern California Edison’s Cultural Resources Management Efforts while Bringing Power to the People. Sequoia A&B, 8:00-11:15
Organizer: Adam Sriro

Southern California Edison Company’s (SCE) Archaeological Resources Section provides cultural and paleontological resource technical support, compliance governance, and program oversight across a 50,000 square mile territory serving 14 million people. In support of SCE’s grid expansion and renewable generation projects, the Archaeological Resources Section managed numerous historical, archaeological, paleontological, and ethnographic studies. This symposium describes SCE’s achievements in documenting and protecting cultural and paleontological resources and provides recommendations for successful implementation of future preservation programs.

8:00
Construction of a Large Transmission Line through the Prehistoric Landscape of the Colorado Desert
Audry Williams and Matt DeCarlo

8:15
Reviving the Classics: Documenting the North Chuckwalla Mountains Petroglyph and Quarry Districts
Douglas W. Mengers, Nick J. Doose, and William T. Eckhardt

8:30
Re-examining the Rock Art of the North Chuckwalla Mountain Petroglyph District
Ken Hedges and Nick J. Doose

8:45
Searching the Shadows of Cultural Memory and Traditional Landscapes
David Hanna and Desiree Martinez

9:00
Searching for the Shadows of Those Who Brought the Cahuilla Cultural Giants to Print
Desiree Martinez

9:15
All Aboard! The Historical Life of the Agnew Tram
Crystal West

9:45
To Foam or not to Foam: Tule Rock Shelter Stabilization Measures
Sara Bholat, Crystal West, and Linn Gassaway

10:00
Break

10:15
Uncovering the Life of the Barbecue King of the Antelope Valley
Charles Cisneros, Gena Granger, Jessica Jaynes, and Katie Crosmer

10:30
Analysis of Heated-rock Features from the San Gabriel Mountains, Northern Los Angeles County
Thomas L. Jackson and Marc E. Greenberg
10:45
Cupule Boulders in the Northern San Gabriel Mountains - A GIS Analysis
Marc E. Greenberg and Thomas L. Jackson

11:00
A Systematic Approach to Recording and Evaluating the National Register Eligible Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District
Michella Rossi and Joshua Peabody

Roundtable 1: Circles of Sharing: Current Topics for Archaeologists and Native Americans in California
Kaweah A&B, 8:00-11:30
Participants: Cassandra Hensher and Gregg Castro

The SCA Native American Programs Committee (NAPC) hosts this session, consisting of several concurrent Round Table discussions. Each Table will focus on a specific issue or topic of concern to archaeologists and Native Americans—potentially covering issues such as recent discussions of Traditional Cultural Landscapes, “translating” Native American values into the language of Cultural Resources Management (CRM), and how the fields of archaeology/CRM have and have not changed over the decades. Each Table will be hosted by a mix of Archaeologists, Native Americans, and students to lead the discussion. Attendees may choose the Table/Topic of interest to them. Time will be reserved at the end of the session for summary, recap and discussion from all Tables.

Poster Session 2: Putting Curated Collections to Good Use: Knocking the Dust off the Kathy’s Rockshelter Assemblage
Executive Lobby (East), 8:00-11:30
Organizer: Jacob L. Fisher

Kathy’s Rockshelter (CA-BUT-301) was excavated in 1969-71 by Sacramento State. The diverse assemblage includes modified wood and bone, basketry, cordage, coprolites, floral and faunal remains, flaked stone, groundstone, and historic. Despite the research potential of the assemblage, analysis has been limited to Randy Bethard’s 1988 thesis on projectile points. This collection was reopened for advanced undergraduate and graduate research projects that will evaluate the changing use of the site from potentially 4000 years ago to the Historic Period. Posters highlighting preliminary results of the analysis will be presented in honor of Randy Bethard, who passed away in September 2012.

The Kathy’s Rockshelter Faunal Assemblage: Insights into Butte County Prehistory
Laurel K. Zickler-Martin, Abby Trowbridge, and Marisol Delgadillo

Evidence of Early Historic Native American Occupation at Kathy’s Rockshelter
Bridget R. Wall and Charles Hutcheson

Paths Crossed: Researching Cultural Affiliation for Kathy’s Rockshelter
Wendy J. Nelson

Analysis of Utilitarian Implements at Kathy’s Rockshelter
Gloria H. Brown, Jennifer Mak, Janel Thompson, and Brittney Woods

A Look at Lithic Procurement and Manufacture at Kathy’s Rockshelter
Ryan T. Bradshaw and Marcelle Powers

Poster Session 6
Executive Lobby (East), 8:00-11:30

Three-Dimensional Modeling, Photogrammetry and Archaeological Survey using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, UAVs (or Drones)
Nick J. Doose

Land Snail: What Can it Tell us about The Past
Hannah Jacobsen, Oscar Ocampo, Cyrena Salinas, Queeny G. Lapeña, and Rene L. Vellanoweth

The Antelope Charmer: an Anthropomorphic Figure from the Table Lands Modoc County, California
Since 2007 the Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project has set out to synthesize more than 50 years of field work completed throughout the island. Recent work has brought researchers to the bays of the Isthmus and Toyon. This session will provide an opportunity to present current research and future directions.

3:00
*The Ramifications of the Historical Romanticism of the Catalina Island Tongva*
Cindi Alvitre and Desiree Martinez

3:15
*Current Research from the Pimu/Catalina Island Archaeology Project*
Wendy G. Teeter, Desiree Martinez, and Karimah Kennedy Richardson

3:30
*An Overview of Collection Management of Human Remains at Two Institutions*
Karimah Kennedy Richardson, Wendy G. Teeter, and Desiree Martinez

3:45
*Interpreting the Cultural Landscape at Toyon Bay (CA-SCAI-564) Catalina Island*
Hugh Radde

4:00
*Revisiting a Tongva Village through Maps from Past and Present.*
Jeni D. Knack and Sarah M. Nava

4:15
*Galleons, Temples, and Beads: Early Euro-Native Cultural Interactions at Two Harbors*
Austin T. Ringelstein

4:30
*A Statistical Analysis of Historic Metals Found on Santa Catalina Island*
Kirstie A. McPeek

4:45
*Glass Trade Beads from the Catalina Isthmus*
Melanie S. Lerman and Austin T. Ringelstein

Symposium 10: Late Period Archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area
Charter Oak A/B, 1:00-4:00
*Organizer: Alex DeGeorgey*

It has long been recognized by ethnographers and archaeologists that native peoples of the San Francisco Bay area were characterized by a considerable degree of cultural complexity not usually expected among hunter-gatherers. Recent discussions have focused upon population pressure, social dynamics, resource
depression and/or climate change as possible causal mechanisms. This symposium presents a series of papers that explore the Late Period archaeology of the San Francisco Bay area in order to better understand the subsistence, economic and social organization of these complex groups.

1:00
Archaeological Investigations at a Stege Mound (CA-CCO-297), a Pure Single Component Late Period Shell Mound on the San Francisco Bay Shore
Alex DeGeorgey

1:15
Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey and Site Stratigraphy at Stege Shell Mound, CA-CCO-297
Scott Byram and Phil Schmidt

1:30
Ancient Human Diet and Subsistence in the San Francisco Bay Area: A Late Period Perspective
Oleksandr Kovalyov, Eric J. Bartelink, and Jelmer W. Eerkens

1:45
The Stege Birds and Mammals
Dwight D. Simons

2:00
Late Period Fishing in the Northern San Francisco Bay
Tom A. Wake

2:15
Variability in Late Period Plant Use Around the San Francisco Bay
Eric Wohgelmuth

2:30
Tule Balsa Boats and the San Francisco Bay Economy.
Mark G. Hylkema

2:45
Skeletal Health and Mortuary Analysis from the Stege Mound (CA-CCO-297)
Christina Alonzo

3:00
Break

3:15
Tools of the Trade: Detecting Economic Specialization in California Prehistory
Brandon Patterson and Alex DeGeorgey

3:30
Modeling Resource Catchment Areas in the San Francisco Bay Area
Kevin Dalton and Alex DeGeorgey

3:45
An Accelerated Mass Spectrometer-Based Seriation of Clamshell Disk Beads
Katherine Dixon and Peter Von der Porten

Symposium 14: Process and Progress: Research from Sonoma State
Charter Oak C/D, 1:00-3:00
Organizer: Mary Praetzellis

The ASC wears many hats. We teach students to do focused, ethically based CRM within a grounded legal backdrop, this involves preparing and implementing planning documents at various scales. We also do research and engage with descendant communities. The papers in this symposium touch on just an inkling of what we have been working on during the past year and where we hope to go in the future.

1:00
Everybody Loves Free Stuff: The unforeseen benefits of ASC's Archaeological Internships
For more than a century, California has been on the cutting edge of archaeological research which has utilized a range of methodological and theoretical perspectives. Many of which are applicable to all aspects of archaeological investigations, but also to other scientific endeavors. This symposium offers a venue for scholars to share and discuss their research in 2 minute presentations.

3:00  
**New Applications for Remote Sensing in California**  
Kaitlin M. Brown

3:02  
**Improving Radiometric Dating of Source Provenienced Marine Shell on the California Coast**  
Gregory R. Burns

3:04  
**Extrinsic Risk and Age at First Reproduction in Prehistoric Central California During the Medieval Climatic Anomaly**  
Alexandra M. Greenwald

3:06  
**Post-Martial Residence Patterns as Determined by Stable Isotope Analysis at a Central California, Early Period Site**  
CandiceRalston

3:08  
**Underwater Survey at Refugio State Beach**  
Tricia J. Dodds

3:10  
**RTI Photography of Rock Art at Vasquez Rocks**
Jairo F. Avila and Ansley Davies

3:12
Let's Make Some Money: An Experimental Assessment of Bead Drill Morphology and Material Efficiency
Brian Barbier

3:14
Lustrous Olivella (Callianax biplicata) Beads from CA-SNI-40, San Nicolas Island, CA: Contextualizing the Gleaming Surface through Experimental Archaeology
Jessica Morales, Queeny G. Lapeña, and Rene L. Vellanoweth

3:16
Did Cabrillo land in coastal Los Angeles? Considering Alternate Locations for the Pueblo de las Canoas
Mikael Fauvelle

3:18
There is No Try: Moving an Immovable Object at Mission San Gabriel
John Dietler and Shannon Carmack

3:20
How Shady was Shady Myrick? Desert Prospectors and Their Influence in the Mojave Desert
Wendy R. Dorenbusch

3:22
Analyzing Sacred Sites and Cultural Landscapes under CEQA
Charles Cisneros and Ryan Glenn

3:24
The Historical Significance and Need for Preservation Of CA-ORA-58
Joseph B. Curran, Rene L. Vellanoweth, and Patricia C. Martz

3:26
The Pecho Coast Revisited: Results of the Cal Poly San Luis Obispo Field School 2013
Terry L. Jones

3:28
Pot Hunter Spring: Analysis of a Rock Shelter Complex in the West-Central Mojave Desert.
Melanie P. Saldana

3:30
Fossilized faunal cache in San Quintin, Baja California
Gregorio Pacheco and Andrea Guia Ramirez

3:32
What Boys and Girls Ate: Childhood Paleodiet and Stable Isotopes in the Early Period of Central California
Jelmer W. Eerkens

3:34
Using Compound-Specific Stable Isotope Analysis to Better Differentiate Between Dietary Resource Contributions in California
Susan D. Talcott and Jelmer W. Eerkens

3:36
The Birds of Burton Mound: Interesting Avian Findings from the Faunal Collection of CA-SBA-28
Heather R. McDaniel

3:38
California Spiny Lobster (Panulirus interruptus) in the Archaeological Record
Jessica F. Colston
Symposium 16: Uncovering a Californian Landscape: Revealing the Archaeological Legacy of the Wind Wolves Preserve.
Sequoia A&B, 3:15-5:00
Organizer: Melonie Shier

This symposium celebrates the contribution of the Wind Wolves Preserve to archaeological research in California since its inception in 1998. The Wind Wolves Preserve at 95,000 acres is the west coast’s largest non-profit preserve located in southern Kern County, California. The session aims to highlight the important work that has taken place over the past 15 years as a result of the Wind Wolves Preserve commitment to conservation and stewardship, not only of the ecological but the archaeological as well. Papers related to the archaeology within the Wind Wolves Preserve or close proximity are welcomed from a range of topics.

3:15
Making paintings in South Central California. A qualitative methodology for differentiating between in situ red rock art pigments using portable XRF
Clare Bedford

3:30
Contextualizing Rock-Art: dating deposits associated with the pictographs of the Emigdiano Chumash
David W. Robinson, Fraser Sturt, and Julienne Bernard

3:45
Emigdian Rock Art and Its Role within the Regional Distribution of Chumash Rock Art: Geographic Information Systems (GIS), spatial analysis and Actor-Network Theory (ANT)
Michelle L. Wienhold

4:00
San Emigdio Pueblo: History and Archaeology
Randy Baloian and Jay Lloyd

4:15
Tashlipun in Context: Situating the Village within the Emigdiano Landscape
Julienne Bernard

4:30
A Sensuous Archaeology of the San Emigdio Hills
Melonie Shier

Forum 2: Women in California Archaeology
Mineral King A&B, 1:00-5:00
Moderator: Jennifer Darcangelo

The WCA will present updates of our group goals and objectives and will host a forum of three 45 minute discussion panels: Topic 1: Resumes and Interviews (Joint Forum with Student Affairs Committee) Learn how to present yourself in the best light to that prospective employer. Participants will receive tips on preparing resumes and participating in interviews with agencies, private CRM firms, and universities. Anmarie Medin and Melanie Beasley Topic 2: Research and Publications Participants will continue the 2013 discussion of the gender gap in scientific publishing. Seetha Reddy and Lynn Gamble Topic 3: Balancing Career/School and Family Participants will have a focused discussion of work/
Workshop 3: Let’s do Lunch - Student/Professional Luncheon  
Fieldtrip, 12:00-1:00

Roundtable 2: A Roundtable Discussion of California Curation and Preservation Issues  
Kaweah A&B, 1:00-5:00  
Participant: Wendy G. Teeter

This roundtable conversation provides an opportunity for some of the most current issues in curation and preservation facing California collections to be discussed. Topics will include the white papers on curation, orphaned collections, deaccessioning, archives, and much more. The roundtable includes curator, directors, cultural educators, and descendent community members. Audience members will have an opportunity to provide questions and discussions to our discussants as well.

Roundtable 3: Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project  
Sequoia A&B, 11:30-12:30  
Participants: Linda Bentz and Barbara Voss

The Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project seeks to give a voice to the Chinese migrants whose labor on the Transcontinental Railroad and other railroads helped to shape the physical and social landscape of the American West. The Project coordinates research in the United States and Asia in order to develop new scholarship from a transnational and multi-disciplinary perspective. The Archaeology Network facilitates communication and collaboration between the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project and archaeologists who have studied the sites, landscapes, collections, and other topics related to Chinese railroad workers.

Poster Session 3: Poster General 1  
Executive Lobby (East), 1:00-5:00

*An Analysis of Production-Tool Wear Patterns on Shell Fishhooks from Santa Cruz Island, CA*  
Amber Marie Madrid and Jeanne E. Arnold

*The Identification of Microscopic Polishes on Chert Drills in Coastal Southern California*  
Bradley R. Martin, Lynn H. Gamble, and Brian Barbier

*Preliminary Analysis of Avian Faunal Remains from San Nicolas Island (CA-SNI-25)*  
Daisy Martinez, Emily L. Whistler, and Rene L. Vellanoweth

*An Analysis of Cached Ceramic Vessels from CA-KER-6430, Bird Spring Canyon*  
Sara N. Mercado, Alexandria Fusriboon, Kalie Nguyen, and Mark W. Allen

*Catalina Island Archaeological Sites: Comparing Maps of the Isthmus*  
Sarah M. Nava and Jeni D. Knack

*Clovis Component Discovered through Re-analysis of the Skyrocket Site Collection.*  
Michael Rondeau, John Pryor, and Roger La Jeunesse

*The VEN 632-641 Project: correlating the grey literature with an expanded artifact database to create a more refined picture of interior southwest Ventura trade linkages.*  
Deborah Roman

*The Search for Fluted Points in Coastal Orange County*  
Richard Saldana, Julia Grundy, and Edward J. Knell

*Stable Isotopes and Diet in Estuarine Environments, a View from the San Francisco Bay and the Bay of Panamá*  
Andrew S. Ugan and Richard Cooke

*Hint of an Expanded Summer Monsoon during the Mid-Holocene Climatic Optimum in the Southern Owens Valley Region and Implications for Prehistoric Land Use*  
Wallace Woolfenden

General Session 5: Mission and Boats  
Sequoia A&B, 1:00-2:30
Throughout California the archaeological record reflects evidence of increasing social and political complexity during the Late Holocene. The process is uneven, diverse in its manifestations, and poorly understood. This symposium brings together a series of papers that incorporate a critical evolutionary anthropological approach to understanding how and why various aspects of complexity arise during this time period. Authors consider interrelationships between demography, mobility, exchange, resource-use, violence, and risk as components of social and political complexity through the lens of evolutionary ecology. The goal of this session is to explore application of this theoretical perspective to issues of anthropological importance that push discussion beyond subsistence and habitat selection.
Bruce P. Winterhalder

9:15
Panarchy on the Northern Channel Islands: Understanding the Development of Complexity as a Series of Nested Adaptive Responses
Heather Thakar

9:30
Fishing Technology, Subsistence Change, and Complexity on Western Santa Rosa Island, California
Christopher S. Jazwa, Terry L. Joslin, and Douglas J. Kennett

9:45
Reassessment of Early Holocene Mobility and Social Organization in the Great Basin: A Behavioral Ecological View
William Hildebrandt and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal

10:00
Links Between Geography and Prehistoric Violence in Central California: New Evidence from Stable Isotope Analysis
Jelmer W. Eerkens and Eric J. Bartelink

10:15
Co-evolutionary Dynamics between Traditional Fire Regimes and Acorn Productivity in Aboriginal California
Brian F. Codding, Jared Dahl Aldern, Rebecca Bliege Bird, Lois Connor Bohna, and Ron W. Goode

10:30
The Ideal Free Distribution and the Differential Timing of Economic Intensification in Neighboring Regions of Central California
Adrian Whitaker and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal

10:45
Break

11:00
Niche Construction, Ancient Health, and Social Complexity in Prehistoric Central California
Eric J. Bartelink

11:15
Regional Interaction and Obsidian Use during the Early and Middle Holocene at the Irvine Site (CA-ORA-64)
Richard J. George, Brenda J. Bowser, and Hector Neff

11:30
Violence as a Fitness Strategy: Ecological and Social Perspectives on the Central California Bioarchaeological Record
Terry L. Jones, Al W. Schwitalla, Marin A. Pilloud, Brian F. Codding, and Randy S. Wiberg

11:45
Discussion of Session Presentations
Robert L. Bettinger

Symposium 9: Desert-Mountain Cultural and Archaeological Landscapes of San Diego and Imperial Counties
Charter Oak E, 9:00-10:00
Organizers: Brian Williams and Jeffrey D. Sahagun

Adjacent energy-related projects in the eastern Peninsular Ranges and western Colorado Desert have produced a body of cultural resources investigations under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Field Office. These include surveys, evaluations, National Register nominations, GIS analyses, ethnographic studies, and public interpretation through print media and video. In addition, site records data sets have been integrated for a regional landscape approach to understand prehistoric patterns
of land use, mobility, and cultural interaction. At the geographical center of this study area, data recovery in the Jacumba Valley has demonstrated an unprecedented density of earth oven features to a depth of 20 ft. and extending in

9:00
*Introduction to Desert-Mountain Cultural and Archaeological Landscapes of San Diego and Imperial Counties Symposium: The Feature is Now*
Jeffrey D. Sahagun

9:15
*Examining "Deep Thermal Features" and their Significance in the Understanding of Prehistoric San Diego County Archaeology*
Isabel Cordova

9:30
*Reconstructing the Subsurface Prehistoric Landscape at CA-SDI-7074 Using the Third Dimension*
Nick J. Doose

9:45
*Archaeological Investigation of Earth Oven Features at CA-SDI-7074*
Brian Williams

10:00
*Redundancy, Avoidance, Ideology, and Ownership in Prehistoric Southern California*
Don Laylander

10:15
*Hidden Landscapes: Using Subsurface Findings at the East County Substation Project to Inform Future Archaeological Investigations in the Eastern Peninsular Ranges*
Christine Lambert

10:30
*Prehistoric Archaeological Landscapes of the McCain Valley-Jacumba-Ocotillo Region*
Jerry Schaefer

10:45
*A Native American Perspective on Energy-Related Projects in Eastern San Diego and Western Imperial Counties.*
Manzanita Band

Symposium 11: New Inquiries and Insights: Current Archaeology in the Santa Monica Mountains
Mineral King A&B, 9:00-11:30
*Organizers: Barbara S. Tejada and Gary M. Brown*

Early archaeological studies in the Santa Monica Mountains contributed substantially to our knowledge of southern California prehistory. A new wave of collaborative research in the mountains is opening up additional avenues of inquiry into how we look at some of these older sites, along with the identification of new sites and a more in-depth exploration of the historic period from archaeological perspectives. This symposium presents results from some of these recent studies as a tribute to the memory of two pioneers in understanding and appreciation of the cultural heritage of the Santa Monica Mountains – Charlie Cooke and Phil Holmes.

*Poster: GIS Applications for Prehistoric Site Attribute Analysis of the Santa Monica Mountains Region*
Michael T. Evans, David G. Sosa, Ryan P. Moritz, Joseph B. Curran, and Rene L. Vellanoweth

9:00
*After the Fire: Archaeological Assessment of the Springs Wildfire in the Western Santa Monica Mountains*
Gary M. Brown and Barbara S. Tejada

9:15
Rediscovering the Archaeology of La Jolla Valley, Point Mugu State Park
Barbara S. Tejada

9:30
A Recent Assessment of CA-VEN-195, the "Treasure House of Prehistoric Rock Art"
Albert F. Knight and Eva Larson

9:45
Historical Resources in the Santa Monica Mountains
Tara Giuliano

10:00
A Room with a View: A Post Rancho Period Structure at CSUCI
Colleen M. Delaney, Charles Fazzzone, Alexandra Alva-Black, and Erin Esgate

10:15
40 Saturdays at Simo’mo: Recent Research at CA-VEN-24
Andrew Kinkella

10:30
Archaeological Investigations of Big Sycamore Canyon (CA-VEN-395), Santa Monica Mountains, CA
Ryan P. Moritz, Diana R. Gray, David G. Sosa, Michael T. Evans, Rene L. Vellanoweth, and Barbara S. Tejada

10:45
Break

11:00
Changing Coastal Landscapes and Subsistence Patterns In the Santa Monica Mountains
Lauren M. Mirasol, Queeny G. Lapeña, Amber Marie Madrid, Rene L. Vellanoweth, and Barbara S. Tejada

11:15
Points of Interest at Big Sycamore Canyon: Flake Stone Tool Analysis
David G. Sosa, Ryan P. Mortiz, Michael T. Evans, Joseph B. Curran, Rene L. Vellanoweth, and Barbara S. Tejada

11:30
Ladyface Mountain Quarry: expansion of CA-LAN-970/971 with a new manufacturing locus
Sherri Gust and Al Knight

Symposium 12: Papers from the Potter’s Field: The Late Discovery and Salvage Excavation of a Late 19th and early 20th century Burial Ground
Charter Oak A/B, 9:00-11:30
Organizer: Annamarie Leon Guerrero

In 2012, a historic-era burial ground associated with what is now Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) was re-discovered during a construction project. This symposium focuses on the archaeological and osteological investigations that have explored the landscape usage and the individuals buried within this potter’s field. Topics range from discussing the project’s regulatory context to the refined data-gathering methods and techniques that have evolved throughout the course of the project. This symposium ventures to open a dialogue about the examination, interpretation, and the approach to understanding both the individuals within and the landscape of this potter’s field.

9:00
An Un-Remembered Landscape in the Valley of Heart’s Delight: The Archival Research and Historical Documentation of a Potter’s Field
Annmarie Leon Guerrero

9:15
What Lies Beneath: Outside of the Regulatory Context
Karin G. Beck
9:30
Laid to Rest in the Valley of Heart's Delight: The Effects of Groundwater on Preservation at the SCVMC Cemetery
Karen S. Gardner

9:45
Saponified Silhouettes and Dust in the Wind: Developing a Practical System for Quantifying Skeletal Preservation
Hannah R. Dibner and Daniel G. Cearley

10:00
The Bio-archaeological Thumbprint of Catholicism - A Case Study of Localized Osteoarthritis at the 1st Carpometacarpal Joint
Brenna Blanchard and Lisa Bright

10:15
And Their Pillows Smoothed: Provenancing Hair Pillows from the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center Cemetery Using Stable Isotope Analysis
Julia R. Prince

10:30
The Evolution and Challenges of Total Station Work at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center
Colin D. Jaramillo and Chris Simon

10:45
Break

11:00
Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Use and Limitations at a Historic-era Bay Area Cemetery
Matthew J. Golsch

11:15
Block-lifting and Wet Screening Intact Coffins at a Potter's Field Under Exigent Circumstances: A Promising Means to Expedite and Analyze Remains in San Jose, CA
Daniel G. Cearley

Discussant:
Colleen Milligan

Poster Session 4: Poster General 2
Executive Lobby (East), 9:00-12:00

The Santa Rosa Island Research Station-A New Resource for Archaeologists
Charles Fazzone, Melinda M. Berge, Alexandra Alva-Black, Erin Esgate, Christa Wilson-Bradford, and Colleen M. Delaney

New Discoveries From an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site
Connie "Destiny" Colocho, Nancy Wiley, and Andrew J. Garrison

An Analysis of Faunal Remains from a Late Holocene Coastal Site (CA-ORA-910), Talega Valley, San Clemente, California
Kasey E. Cole

Inter-Village Trails and Shellfish Transport in Southern Ventura and Los Angeles Counties
Gary E. Boyd

Analysis of Two Rock-Lined Features from the Mendocino Coast
Darren Andolina, Ashley Hallock, and Erik Allen

From Artifact to Replication: Examining Olivella Grooved Bead Manufacturing
Andrew J. Garrison, Nancy Wiley, and Connie "Destiny" Colocho
Casting a Wide Net
Nathan Beckett, Rachel Kelley, Stevie McGannon, and Dustin McKenzie

Synesthetic Petroglyphs: a vision quest perspective on the significance of a Mojave Desert slot canyon rock art site
Chester Liwosz

Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County Fishery Resources: A Little Known Abundant Resource for Pre-Contact Shasta Communities
Joanne M. Mack

General Session 2: Northern and Central Coast
Charter Oak C/D, 11:00-12:00

11:00
GIS analysis of Big Sur archaeology and climate change
Maximilian A. van Rensselaer, Olimpia V. Ojeda, and Kimberly Baker

11:15
Quantitative Approaches for identifying archaeological site occupation types: a case study from Late Holocene Mendocino County, CA
Samuel J. Williams

11:30
AMS Dating the Olivella G1 Bead
Trudy Haversat and Gary S. Breschini

11:45
Sources of Bias in Radiocarbon Dating
Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat

General Session 6: Management History
Sequoia A&B, 9:00-10:45

Chairs: Mark L. Howe and Gerald R. Gates

9:00
A View Into History: How Aerial LiDAR Can Help Uncover the Hidden Past
Stephen A. Pappas

9:15
Party in the Woods Tonight: The archaeological signature of informal target shooting sites
Kristina Crawford and Mim Roeder

9:30
The Results of 40 years of Mitigation Archaeology in Orange County, CA – The Cooper Center's Strategies for Curation and Research
Jeannine Pedersen and Megan Wilson-Thuler

9:45
Research Opportunities on the Modoc National Forest Redux
Gerald R. Gates

10:00
Below the Freeway: Managing Cultural Resources in High Speed Settings
Jay Rehor and Kathleen Kubal

10:15
Meeting State Educational Standards through Experiential Learning: Mock Excavation at Camarillo Heights Elementary School
Melinda M. Berge

10:30
Borders, Monuments and Preservation: The United States Section, International Boundary and
There is a fascinating and extensive history of the people who live in the southernmost California and Baja – collectively known as the Kumeyaay Nation. Many in the general public and even some tribal members are unaware of their rich history. As elders pass on, physical landscapes are transformed, and cultural resources are lost, incrementally knowledge about the past also vanishes. First People – Kumeyaay captures much of this knowledge in an effort to preserve it for future generations.

Sunday, March 23, Afternoon

Fieldtrip 1: Rocky Hill
Fieldtrip, 1:30-5:00

Abstracts

Ainis, Amira F. (University of Oregon)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Thornber, Carol S. (Department of Biological Sciences, University of Rhode Island State)
Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)

Potential Implications for Non-Dietary Gastropods in Channel Island Shell Middens: Indicators of Kelp and Seagrass Harvesting.
General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

Although likely incidental components of shell middens, small gastropods offer indirect evidence for human harvesting of perishable resources, like kelps and seagrasses, and clues to littoral paleo-environments. We summarize ethnohistoric accounts of marine plant use from various cultural contexts in support of the likelihood that Native people in California harvested these highly nutritious, useful, and plentiful resources in the past. Analyses of two archaeological sites on San Miguel and San Nicolas Islands revealed over 4,200 small gastropods belonging to 33 genera and 60 species. These data are used to discuss the range of information that can be gleaned by analyzing small non-dietary gastropods from archaeological middens.
Alonso, Christina (SFSU/Alta Archaeological Consulting)

Skeletal Health and Mortuary Analysis from the Stege Mound (CA-CCO-297)
Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Recent excavations at the Stege Mound, CA-CCO-297, revealed a Late Period Native American cemetery. Skeletal and mortuary data were collected and analyzed. The data, mostly subadults, is compared to several contemporaneous sites in the region, to gain a broader understanding of mortuary patterns and health. Burial position, disposition, and orientation are compared to assess overall patterns of inhumation. In addition, correlation between burial associated artifacts and age, sex, and health of individuals is explored. This study helps shed light on mortuary practices and skeletal health of the inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay area during the Late Period.

Alva-Black, Alexandra (California State University, Channel Islands)

A Clamshell Disk Bead Manufacturing Kit from Petaluma Adobe, Sonoma County, California
Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Recent flooding at Petaluma Adobe exposed a refuse pit that included a clamshell disk bead manufacturing kit. Clamshell disk bead manufacture is reported in the local ethnographic record and found in archaeological context. Saxidomus nuttalli perforated disk beads travelled eastward from the coast to the Sierras and upper Sacramento valley and are temporal markers for in these areas. Discovery of such a specialized kit, from a discrete time-frame and setting, implies a reaction to the fast-spreading smallpox epidemic of 1837-38.

Alvitre, Cindi (Ti'at Society)
Martinez, Desiree (Harvard University/Cogstone Resource Management)

The Ramifications of the Historical Romanticism of the Catalina Island Tongva
Symposium 8 (Saturday 3:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

From giants, to white Indians to Indian princess clutching the sides of a large stone bowl, explorer journals, historical newspaper accounts, "scholarly reports" and popular literature provide an interesting depiction of the Catalina Island Tongva. Since 2007, the Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project has been collecting provenance and provenience information about Catalina Island's archaeological collections. This research has uncovered some accounts that often paint an unrealistic and romanticized image of the Catalina Island Tongva. This paper will describe some of these fanciful images and stories from a variety of sources and discuss how these representations have influenced the public's perception of the Island Tongva and how they have derailed the expansion of scientific research surrounding the Tongva on Catalina and the mainland.

Andolina, Darren (University of California, Davis)
Hallock, Ashley (Cardno ENTRIX, Inc.)
Allen, Erik (Parus Consulting)

Analysis of Two Rock-Lined Features from the Mendocino Coast
Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

Investigations during the 2012 UC Davis Archaeological Field School at MacKerricher State Park led to the identification and subsequent excavation of an interesting site. The site assemblage includes Mendocino Pattern projectile points, groundstone, and two rock-lined cooking features. One notable aspect of the site is the complete absence of shellfish remains. Our poster presents the analytical results of the cooking features and what they reveal about the nature of subsistence practices along this stretch of the northern coast of California.

Arnold, Jeanne E. (Department of Anthropology at UCLA)

Arter, Susan (San Diego Natural History Museum, Dept. Birds & Mammals)

Fauna at the Crossroads: Food Consumption at the Carrizo Creek Overland Stage Stop
General Session 4 (Friday 3:15 PM-4:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Excavation of Butterfield’s mid-1800's Carrizo stage stop, situated in southern California's Anza-Borrego Desert, produced 29 species of domestic and wild fauna. Bone weights indicate a reliance on cattle and sheep. Yet over half of identified specimens were wild. Small mammals and birds including yellow-headed blackbird, willet, 12 species of ducks and geese, and wood stork reflect hunting, and a wetland more substantial than today's small remnant. Bones of three coastal rockfish imply food carried east from the southwestern terminus of the trail at San Diego. Faunal diversity and butchering scars reflect Euroamerican, Hispanic, and native Indian foods and meat processing techniques.

Ashley, Ray (San Diego Maritime Museum)

The Use of Historic Ship Replicas and Voyaging as a Vehicle for the Delivery of Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Curriculum to Students and the General Public
General Session 5 (Saturday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

The Maritime Museum of San Diego has initiated a Public Archaeology program that centers on the construction of a full-scale working replica of Juan Cabrillo’s galleon San Salvador, and his voyage to California of 1542. Interpretive programs are currently being conducted on Spanish colonial exploration and the role played in Native American "first contact" experiences. An Archaeology themed sail was conducted this summer aboard the State Tall Ship Californian. Future Public Archaeology sails to the Channel Islands will also be conducted on the San Salvador as an educational platform, conveyance of history, and cultural icon within the ongoing program of exhibitions and educationally oriented voyaging.

Austin, Donald (Sand Carved Design and Rock Art 101 Rock Art Artist, Rock Art Replicator, R)

Avila, Jairo F. (California State University, Northridge)

Back to the Basics: Material Selection and Chemical Analysis of Rock Art Pigments
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Situated between the networks of the California Coast and the Western Great Basin, the role played by Vasquez Rocks in native social and economic ties continues to be poorly understood. To understand the significance of red ochre-used in the production of pictographs- within the social and economic spheres, sourcing of pigments may elucidate the exchange system within which Native Southern Californians participated. We may thus be able to examine the complexity and scale of interaction, revising previous assumptions regarding the nature of trade and improve our insight into the symbolism inherent to the selection of material for rock art production.

Avila, Jairo F. (California State University, Northridge)
Davies, Ansley (County of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation)

RTI Photography of Rock Art at Vasquez Rocks
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

The current rate in which prehistoric rock art is disintegrating has gained attention from archaeologists, historians, curators, and conservationists in order to further understand and preserve these works of art. Recent efforts to document the rock art at Vasquez Rocks using RTI (Reflectance Transformation Imaging) by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation, has provided new insights on the people who once inhabited this location. The use of innovative methods to photograph rock art has come to create a new window in documenting and understanding the past.

Baker, Kimberly (University of California, Santa Cruz)

see van Rensselaer, Maximilian A.

Baloian, Randy (Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)
Lloyd, Jay (Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)

San Emigdio Pueblo: History and Archaeology
Symposium 16 (Saturday 3:15 PM-5:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

The 19th-century pueblo of San Emigdio grew out of Rancho San Emigdio and the village of Tashlibunau. The history of the San Emigdio area is largely one of cultural interaction between indigenous and invading peoples, and it was a place of cultural interaction even before European contact. At its height, as many as 150 people-mostly Mexicans and Native Californians-occupied the town. Though neither very large nor long-lived, the history of the pueblo sheds light on the social history of the southern San Joaquin Valley. This paper presents the history of the pueblo, and describes the local archaeology.

Band, Manzanita (Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation)

A Native American Perspective on Energy-Related Projects in Eastern San Diego and Western Imperial Counties.
Symposium 9 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, Charter Oak E)

The recent flood of renewable energy and utility infrastructure projects has had positive and negative effects on the local tribal groups. The Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation has been torn between the development of their ancestral lands and the recent archaeological evidence that helps validate their beliefs and knowledge of the past. Their presentation looks at the good and bad from projects like the East County Substation (ECSP) and where they see tribal involvement in the future.

Bane, Barbara (NPS Yosemite National Park)

The Historic Washburn Wagon Road to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

The Washburn Road to the Mariposa Grove (CA-MRP-1620H), commissioned by Wawona hotelier Henry Washburn and built by Chinese laborers in 1879, was the first "mass transportation" route for early tourist access to the Yosemite Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias. Abandoned in 1931, a 1.25-mile long segment of the road retains the original nineteenth century alignment, extensive rockwork features, and associated logging and work camp features. This paper discusses the road's historic context and constructed components, Chinese contributions to early Yosemite infrastructure, and proposed creative re-use of the road as a new pedestrian trail to the Grove.

Barbier, Brian (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Flaked Stone Artifacts from CA-MRN-67
Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

During the 2012-2013 excavations at Niven Nursery (CA-MRN-67), a diverse assemblage of flaked stone artifacts including nearly 3000 tools and tool fragments was recovered. The majority of the artifacts were made of obsidian procured from distant sources, and were overwhelmingly either whole or fragmented formal tools such as projectile points, bifaces, biface fragments, and drills. This assemblage represents one of the largest collections recovered in the region and provides insight into Early Period tool production, material acquisition, and use in the Northern San Francisco Bay Area.
Barbier, Brian (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Let's Make Some Money: An Experimental Assessment of Bead Drill Morphology and Material Efficiency
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

California archaeologists have long recognized the importance of shell beads as both a currency and markers of status among prehistoric California groups. Experiments have been performed to assess labor rates for each stage of Olivella bead manufacture. Further experiments will assess differences between various chert sources in the Santa Barbara region to determine if a particular source provides a labor-saving advantage for bead drilling. Experiments comparing manufacturing and retouch costs, as well as drilling rates for chert microdrills vs. earlier macrodrill forms will also be performed to assess whether tool-making expediency or bead manufacture played a greater role in the adoption of microdrills.

Barbier, Brian (University of California, Santa Barbara)

see Martin, Bradley R.

Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

Niche Construction, Ancient Health, and Social Complexity in Prehistoric Central California
Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

This study uses a biocultural framework to examine temporal patterns in nutritional status and diet in late Holocene Central California. Using niche construction theory, I examine how archaeologically documented shifts in subsistence strategy and social complexity likely influenced the dietary quality of infants and children. Skeletal and dental evidence of nutritional stress, including a higher prevalence of scars of anemia (cribra orbitalia, porotic hyperostosis) and enamel hypoplasia defects, coupled with a temporal reduction in stature, support tenets of niche construction theory. The emergence of patterns indicating greater social inequality is further evaluated in light of these nutritional stress indicators.

Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

see Cheverko, Colleen M.

Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

see Eerkens, Jelmer W.

Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

see Finlayson, Janet E.

Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

see Kovalyov, Oleksandr

Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

see Nelson, Jim

Bayham, Frank (California State University, Chico)

see Nelson, Jim

Beck, Karin G. (URS)

What Lies Beneath: Outside of the Regulatory Context
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Most cultural resources management (CRM) projects fall within, and are guided by, a regulatory context. This paper focuses on the fairly unique circumstance surrounding the bio-archaeological data recovery efforts at the burial ground associated with what is now Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC).
paper briefly discusses the regulatory context, under CEQA, that could have been, during SCVMC's Seismic Safety Project. The remainder of this paper will focus on the after-effects of encountering this resource during construction and the efforts to archaeologically recover data and mitigate impacts to the resource as a whole, now outside of the CEQA regulatory context.

Beckett, Nathan (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Kelley, Rachel (Cabrillo College)
McGannon, Stevie (Cabrillo College)
McKenzie, Dustin (Cabrillo College)

**Casting a Wide Net**

*Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))*

Understanding how past cultures exploited local fisheries is an important pursuit, as fishing is a broadly used subsistence strategy that encompasses a variety of capture techniques. Differing methods are associated with different fish taxa, marine environment, and overall caloric return rates. Results of netting simulations are used here to compare and contrast mass capture with single procurement techniques. We interpret our research within dynamic state variable modeling, which allows us to consider multiple factors including risk minimization and dependability, population demographics, micro-nutrients, and technological investments associated with net fishing.

Bedford, Clare (University of Central Lancashire)

**Making paintings in South Central California. A qualitative methodology for differentiating between in situ red rock art pigments using portable XRF**

*Symposium 16 (Saturday 3:15 PM-5:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)*

Five Chumash rock art sites in the Wind Wolves Preserve, California were examined using portable X-Ray Fluorescence analysis in order to compare red pigments used, differentiate between pigments and painting events, and to discuss the implications of this information. The results showed that the technique was successful in identifying different pigments and showed that multiple pigments were used within each rock art panel and within individual elements. These results indicate the presence of multiple artists or episodes of retouching over time, and potentially a less exclusive role for rock art than some have suggested previously.

Bentz, Linda (San Diego State University)

**Roundtable Participant**

*Roundtable 3 (Saturday 11:30 AM-12:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)*

Berge, Melinda M. (California State University, Channel Islands)

**Meeting State Educational Standards through Experiential Learning: Mock Excavation at Camarillo Heights Elementary School**

*General Session 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:45 AM, Sequoia A&B)*

I present an undergraduate senior capstone project focused on the benefits of experiential learning for elementary school students. Through a partnership between California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) and Camarillo Heights, a local elementary school, a mock excavation was designed and implemented that meets the standards developed by California's Science Technology Engineering Mathematics Learning Network (STEM). Students participated in excavation, lab analysis, and interpretation. The project exposed students to the major stages of scientific research and to science-based careers. I consider how the lessons learned from this project may be applied to other educational contexts in California.

Berge, Melinda M. (California State University, Channel Islands)

*see Fazzone, Charles*

Bernard, Julienne (East Los Angeles College)
As one of the largest villages in the Emigdiano Chumash region, Tashlipun was likely a culturally, politically, and symbolically important site throughout prehistory and the Historic era. When the first excavations occurred at Tashlipun, systematic research in the Wind Wolves Preserve had just begun and little was known about Emigdiano lifeways, material culture, and cultural change. Now, nearly ten years later, with subsurface data from many additional sites collected through the Enculturating Environments project, we have a new opportunity to situate the discoveries of Tashlipun within larger regional patterns and to evaluate the role this village played in this dynamic landscape.

Bernard, Julienne (East Los Angeles College)

see Robinson, David W.

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

Discussion of Session Presentations
Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

I discuss session presentation in light of past and prospects for future research, and with an eye to development of theory.

Bholat, Sara (Southern California Edison)
West, Crystal (Southern California Edison)
Gassaway, Linn (Sequoia National Forest)

To Foam or not to Foam: Tule Rock Shelter Stabilization Measures
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

A previously unrecorded two chambered Rock Shelter Site with a rock art panel and human remains was identified during a cultural resources survey of the Southern California Edison’s (SCE) Lower Tule River Hydroelectric Flowline. In consultation with the Sequoia National Forest, Tule River Tribe and State Historic Preservation Office, SCE implemented an experimental protection measure using expanding foam to protect the site from potential catastrophic water damage from failure of the wood flume during a forest fire. This paper addresses the creative approach in which SCE, in collaboration with SQF, preserved the site.

Blake, Jennifer (William Self Associates, Inc.)

Mortuary Characteristics at CA-MRN-67
Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Burial posture, position and orientation have figured prominently in previous discussions of cultural affinity at other Early period components in the eastern San Francisco Bay and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. Indeed, aspects of these mortuary characteristics have been a defining attribute of the Windmiller cultural complex. Here we explore the patterns observed among individuals from the Early period component at MRN-67 and compare our findings to this temporal phase in the larger central California region.

Blanchard, Brenna (URS)
Bright, Lisa (California State University, Chico)

The Bio-archaeological Thumbprint of Catholicism - A Case Study of Localized Osteoarthritis at the 1st Carpometacarpal Joint
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a common pathological condition observed in the human skeleton. The specific pattern of OA within a skeleton can be used to reconstruct the activity patterns of that individual. Repetitive mechanical loading of a joint can result in unique wear patterns. At Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) Potter’s Field, two adjacently buried females, aged 50+, presented with numerous indications of trauma, pathology, and significant unilateral osteoarthritis of the first carpometacarpal joint. These individuals also had a rosary surrounding the hand with OA. This specific pattern of hand OA fits the
biomechanics of performing the rosary ritual.

**Bliege Bird, Rebecca** *(Department of Anthropology, Stanford University)*

see Codding, Brian F.

**Blount, Clinton** *(Albion Environmental, Inc.)*

see Hylkema, Linda J.

**Bowser, Brenda J.** *(California State University, Fullerton)*

see George, Richard J.

**Boyd, Gary E.** *(RPA)*

*Inter-Village Trails and Shellfish Transport in Southern Ventura and Los Angeles Counties*

**Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))**

A high-resolution digital elevation model, historical village location data, and GIS least-cost path analysis were used to construct an estimate of the trail network interconnecting Chumash villages in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties south of the Santa Clara River. Travel time estimates based on the trail network model, together with seafood safety data, raise questions regarding the transport of shellfish from the coast to inland village sites.

**Bradshaw, Ryan T.** *(California State University, Sacramento)*

**Powers, Marcelle** *(California State University, Sacramento)*

*A Look at Lithic Procurement and Manufacture at Kathy’s Rockshelter*

**Poster Session 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))**

Lithic analysis is an essential step in the reconstruction of prehistoric stone tool manufacture and use. In this poster, we investigate lithic procurement and manufacture at Kathy's Rockshelter (CA-BUT-301) by analyzing debitage material and sourcing data from obsidian artifacts. In achieving a landscape perspective, our results from CA-BUT-301 are compared with debitage profiles and sourcing data from another prehistoric site in the Oroville region. We further relate our research to issues regarding prehistoric mobility and raw material availability by following an organizational approach to lithic technology.

**Brandoff, Joan E.** *(USFS Retired)*

**Reeves, Daniel**

*Shell Bead Production at Interior Chumash Villages*

**General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)**

The making of shell beads on the Santa Barbara Channel Islands is well documented. Santa Cruz Island in particular is known for the industry of bead production from olivella shells. Was bead production occurring at interior Chumash villages? The Santa Ynez Mountains are a 3000 foot obstacle between the coast and the interior. Excavation at an interior village resulted in relatively large quantities of shell beads along with shell fragments representing production of olivella shell beads. Was this a unique situation or did bead production occur at other interior villages? Excavated materials and reports from several interior villages are reviewed for evidence of shell bead production.

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

**Haversat, Trudy** *(Coyote Press)*

*Sources of Bias in Radiocarbon Dating*

**General Session 2 (Sunday 11:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)**

There are a surprising number of ways in which bias can be introduced into radiocarbon dating. Bias can come from submitting the wrong samples, as well as from submitting too few samples. In this paper we explore some of the many ways in which sample selection can lead to less than optimum results.
After the Fire: Archaeological Assessment of the Springs Wildfire in the Western Santa Monica Mountains
Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

The western end of the Santa Monica Mountains was impacted by wildfire in May 2013, burning from Camarillo Grade to Point Mugu. Almost 15,000 acres of parkland and over 100 archaeological sites administered by the National Park Service and California State Parks were affected. Despite this devastation, no homes or lives were lost and vast areas of rugged chaparral and coastal sage which are normally difficult to survey were exposed so that archaeological sites could be inspected and mapped. This opportunity allows a fresh, comprehensive look at a broad swath of archaeological landscape between the Pacific coastline and inland areas.

Analysis of Utilitarian Implements at Kathy’s Rockshelter
Poster Session 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))

Excavations at Kathy's Rockshelter (CA-BUT-301) recovered a diverse assemblage of utilitarian implements. Analysis of the modified bone, modified wood, and groundstone artifacts has focused on the functional classification of tools. We seek to address whether the tool assemblage has shifted through time as a reflection of changes in site function and broader subsistence-settlement patterns in the region. Here we will present preliminary results of our analyses.

Gradiometry, also known as magnetometry, is a nondestructive geophysical method that measures variation in the earth's magnetic field. Archaeologists across North America have used this technique to identify and define subsurface features prior to excavation. This remote sensing technique has not been widely used in California. However, there are many situations in which subsurface features could potentially be identified at archaeological sites. I report on recent work using gradiometry and discuss the method's potential in the region. On the basis of my results, I argue that gradiometry can serve a beneficial tool for California archaeologists and help with sampling strategies.

The Wind Sycamore, or Aliso del Viento, was a Chumash sacred site located near Ventura. The Chumash made offerings of feathers, animal skins, strings of pine nuts, and items that belonged to the deceased at this shrine. A wooden idol was also reportedly hung in a cavity of the tree. During the mission period, the Spanish located an asistencia to Mission San Buenaventura, called Santa Gertrudis, close to this site. The author attempts to locate the site of the Wind Sycamore and discusses the implications of this shrine.
Burns, Gregory R. (University of California, Davis)

*Improving Radiometric Dating of Source Provenienced Marine Shell on the California Coast*

Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Current procedures for correcting radiocarbon dates for the regional marine reservoir effect (ΔR) rely on either averaging local reference corrections weighted on quality, or applying a universal correction factor for a region. For dating of shell from a known location, incorporation of geographic information into the calculation may improve the quality of dates. Geostatistical methods, including co-Kriging with simulation, can produce best linear unbiased estimates for correction values, as well as improving quality information about dates by systematically incorporating and reporting uncertainty. Initial tests suggest a need for more correction references on the northwest California coast.

Burns, Gregory R. (University of California, Davis)

*Developments in Stable Isotope Sourcing of Olivella Shell Beads*

General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

Although crucial as a temporally diagnostic type, the pre-contact cultural role of Olivella beads is poorly understood for Central California. Although clearly important as an item of trade and burial wealth, the nature of Olivella bead origin and conveyance is uncertain. Stable isotope sourcing, using oxygen and carbon from shell carbonate, provides a potential to locate where shell was collected for bead production. We document new developments in technique for interpreting seasonal marine isotope signatures along the California coast, and compare sourcing results for beads from possible manufacture, domestic, and funerary assemblages from several Middle and Late Period sites.

Burns, Gregory R. (University of California, Davis)

see Talcott, Susan D.

Burton, Margie M. (San Diego Archaeological Center)

see Graham, Michelle D.

Byram, Scott (Archaeological Consultant, El Cerrito, CA)
Schmidt, Phil (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

*Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey and Site Stratigraphy at Stege Shell Mound, CA-CCO-297*

Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Overlying former wetland sediments on the Richmond shoreline, the westernmost Stege mound holds little rock but abundant shell, bone and charcoal. GPR data were collected with a 400 mhz antenna at 25 nanoseconds range, providing remarkable detail of site stratigraphy and features to approximately 80 cm depth. Rock features are indicated by point reflections, while planar reflections show the dip, rise and interbedding of strata throughout the mound. Pit features and burned surfaces within strata are also documented. This paper relates detailed excavation unit profiles to GPR profiles and slice maps,
demonstrating the broad capacity of this geophysical survey technique in shell-bearing deposits above the intertidal zone.

Carleton, Emily A. (California State Parks)

*Recent Excavations and Stabilization Efforts at CA-CCO-18/548H, Marsh Creek State Historic Park: Osteology and other Findings.*

Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Recent recovery work at CA-CCO-18/548H has spanned from the fall of 2010 to the fall of 2013. From the historic John Marsh House restoration to the stabilization of the North and South Banks of the creek, over 20 individuals are represented in this short 3 year time span. Age ranges from around 5 to 50+ years. Monitoring during the Marsh House restoration uncovered isolated and articulated remains. The North Bank has mainly isolated burials, whereas the South Bank exhibited burials with close proximity and co-mingled remains. This new data proves again the high sensitivity of this site, and the potential for new research interests.

Carleton, Emily A. (California State Parks)

*see Parkman, E. Breck*

Carmack, Shannon (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

*see Dietler, John*

Case, John (CASSP)

*see DiPinto, Dan*

Cassidy, Jim (U. S. Navy (Retired))
Fujita, Harumi (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)
Garcia, Carlos (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)
Irasema, Dianais (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)
Bulhusen, Karmiah (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)

*An Analysis of Lithic Assemblages recovered from Early and Middle Holocene Archaeological Sites on Espiritu Santo Island and the Cape Region of Southern Baja California, Mexico.*

General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

Excavations conducted at the Covacha Babisuri site on Espiritu Santo Island and the Cerra de la Calavera site south of La Paz, southern Baja California, have provided significant insights into the early peopling of subsequent occupation of this area. These lithic assemblages include large cryptocrystalline bifaces, an eccentric crescent, numerous end and side scrapers and groundstone. They also incorporate a significant prismatic macroblade technology in the earliest layers that appear to continue through the middle Holocene occupations. Implications of these diagnostic stone tool elements are the subject of ongoing research in the La Paz Region.

Castro, Gregg (t'rowt'raahl Salinan / rumsien Ohlone \ SCA-NAPC Vice-Chair)

*Crossing the Bridge: Collaboration, not Collision*

Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

There are major shifts in the interaction of native communities and the CRM profession. One is the paradigm shift that propels native communities to be proactive in pursuing collaborative, cooperative and consulting opportunities in efforts to preserve and promote their cultural heritage. It is a pressure upon the native communities to be more open and direct in their relationships with the agencies and professionals within their homelands. This presentation will discuss one community's efforts to reach out to the CRM profession within their own homeland, specifically discussing presentations to CA State Parks on tribal consultation processes and issues.
Castro, Gregg (t’rowt’raahl Salinan / rumsien Ohlone \ SCA-NAPC Vice-Chair)

Roundtable Participant
Roundtable 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Kaweah A&B)

Castro, Mark A. (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

*Trans-Sierran Salt Trade of the North-Central Sierra Nevada*
Symposium 14 (Saturday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Salt was an important resource for ancient cultures worldwide. Until recently, it was one of the most heavily sought after and regulated commodities. What led to this obsession with salt? This paper will explore how this dietary supplement was acquired and conveyed among native groups within California and the Great Basin. Contemporary research in the archaeology of salt from around the world will illustrate ways to apply recent paradigms and methodology for future research within the north-central Sierra Nevada.

Cearley, Daniel G. (Foothill College, Center for Applied Anthropology)

*Block-lifting and Wet Screening Intact Coffins at a Potter's Field Under Exigent Circumstances: A Promising Means to Expedite and Analyze Remains in San Jose, CA*
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

This paper offers an evaluation of innovative field recovery methods for the removal and processing of human remains from a historic-era potter's field. In order to accelerate the pace of excavation, we tested a block lifting technique and wet screen processing method removing 52 individuals. This paper evaluates this technique via its ability to document artifacts and allow for osteological study. After careful comparison, we concluded that when the soil matrix contains minimal sand/gravel content and coffin preservation is good these methods can serve as a useful alternative in expediting the removal of human remains without sacrificing data.

Cearley, Daniel G. (Foothill College, Center for Applied Anthropology)

see Dibner, Hannah R.

Cesario, Grace (University of California, Davis)

see Foin, Jeremy

Chartkoff, Joseph L. (Michigan State University)

*Prayer Seats on the Mountains: A Focus on the Archaeology of Religious Sites*
General Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Anthropologists have long recognized the significance of religions in the operations of cultures, and have documented a great deal about religious beliefs and practices in traditional Native California societies. California archaeologists have occasionally reported on the discovery of religious features in sites, but the archaeological study of religion has never been a major topic in the literature of California archaeology. This presentation discusses the recording of Yurok ritual sites observed in the Siskiyou Mountains during the GO Road Project in 1978. It uses these sites as a basis for discussing the study of religiously-related archaeological remains as a significant element of California's archaeological record.

Cheverko, Colleen M. (California State University, Chico/Plumas National Forest)
Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

*Reconstructing Activity: Osteoarthritis Patterns and Burial Accompaniments in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Region*
General Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Archaeological research on social identity often addresses whether there is a correspondence between funerary treatment, social status, and skeletal indicators of health and behavior. This study describes the funerary artifact accompaniments in relation to osteological indicators of activity in prehistoric
archaeological sites from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. Specifically, we explore the relationship between osteoarthritis and the type and quantity of grave goods to contribute to a deeper understanding of the social and economic distribution within several sites. The results of this study highlight whether there is interplay between inferred "status" and workload stresses in the region.

Cheverko, Colleen M. (California State University, Chico/Plumas National Forest)

see MacKinnon, Amy T.

Cheverko, Colleen M. (California State University, Chico/Plumas National Forest)

see Moore, Jamie

Ciolek-Torello, Richard (Statistical Research, Inc.)
Reddy, Seetha (Statistical Research, Inc.)
Grenda, Donn (Statistical Research, Inc.)
Douglass, John (Statistical Research, Inc.)
Stanton, Patrick (Statistical Research, Inc.)

Social Status in a Gabrielino Coastal Village
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Ethnohistoric accounts suggest that the Gabrielino were a complex hunter-gatherer society similar to their Chumash neighbors. They had a rich and elaborate material culture and a ranked society with a chiefly class. Building upon Pat Martz's research on Chumash burial grounds, we report on the results of a recent study from the Ballona Wetlands in west Los Angeles. Based on Martz's indicators of wealth, social status, and prestige, we identified six distinct high status social classes or roles that developed in coastal Gabrielino society. Significantly, most of these roles emerged only in the late Mission period with little evidence for social differentiation before that time.

Cisneros, Charles (Chambers Group, Inc)
Granger, Gena (Chambers Group, Inc.)
Jaynes, Jessica (Chambers Group, Inc.)
Crosmer, Katie (Chambers Group, Inc.)

Uncovering the Life of the Barbecue King of the Antelope Valley
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

Rawley B. Duntley was a rancher famous for his pit barbecue skills throughout the Antelope Valley as early as the Great Depression. Archaeological investigations conducted in support of an SCE subtransmission line project at the remains of a homestead site in the foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains, yielded information that sheds light on the life of this popular local figure. This paper will explore how archaeological survey methods, historical research and recent interviews with the local population help to reconstruct historic landscapes by putting a face and name to an archaeological site.

Cisneros, Charles (Chambers Group, Inc)
Glenn, Ryan (Chambers Group, Inc.)

Analyzing Sacred Sites and Cultural Landscapes under CEQA
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

This research explores how ethnographic studies and archaeological data can be analyzed to determine if projects have the potential to impact sites that may be of cultural importance to Native Americans. Using extensive field research and knowledge of Native American cultural practices, the research will discuss the development of criteria that sites can be evaluated and assess their ethnographic significance for their religious and traditional use value. How should this criteria work within current CEQA processes and meet the needs of SB 18 and can it help to reduce impacts to sites of ethnographic significance to Native Americans?

Coddington, Brian F. (Department of Anthropology, University of Utah)
Aldern, Jared Dahl (Humanities and Environmental Studies Programs, Prescott College)
Bliege Bird, Rebecca (Department of Anthropology, Stanford University)
Connor Bohna, Lois (North Fork Mono Tribe)
Goode, Ron W. (North Fork Mono Tribe)

**Co-evolutionary Dynamics between Traditional Fire Regimes and Acorn Productivity in Aboriginal California**

Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

At contact, acorns were so central to the diet of Native Californians that ethnographers used the term balanophagy, or acorn eating, to describe traditional subsistence practices. While these early observations also linked acorn use with anthropogenic fire regimes, empirical data on the effects of fire are limited if not altogether absent. Here we report on preliminary ethnographic and experimental findings which suggest that the efficient and reliable exploitation of acorns may have required anthropogenic fire. We examine the archaeological implications of these findings and suggest possible explanations for contact-era variability in acorn-reliance and fire-regimes across the region.

Coddington, Brian F. (Department of Anthropology, University of Utah)

see Jones, Terry L.

Cole, Kasey E. (The Dr. John D. Cooper Archaeological and Paleontological Center)

**An Analysis of Faunal Remains from a Late Holocene Coastal Site (CA-ORA-910), Talega Valley, San Clemente, California**

Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

CA-ORA-910, a Late Holocene (1540-1700 AD) coastal site located in San Clemente, California, provides a unique opportunity to examine the exploitation of a diverse array of terrestrial and marine faunal resources in human prehistory. Evidence from the faunal assemblage suggests that prehistoric populations more frequently consumed larger mammals than smaller mammals during the early and middle periods of site occupation. Further, evidence for the intensification of specific animal source foods implies a decrease in dietary breadth over time. The results of this study may further contribute to contemporary interpretations of resource exploitation in prehistoric coastal California. Keywords: faunal remains, diet, Late Holocene

Collier, Joanna M. (California State Parks)

**The Archaeology of Disturbance**

Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Since California State Parks operates under a mandate to protect the state's cultural resources, archaeological sites in state parks are preserved in place and actively managed through time. Stewardship of each individual site is passed from one archaeologist to another throughout the decades. To be able to fully evaluate the potential effects of future projects, it is vitally important to understand the history of site disturbance. This understanding is achieved through accurate and thorough documentation of archaeological excavation, project-based disturbance, visitor impacts and natural weathering processes; and by making that information easily available to other cultural resource managers.

Colocho, Connie "Destiny" (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
Wiley, Nancy (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
Garrison, Andrew J. (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)

**New Discoveries From an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site**

Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

Recent cataloging of materials discovered in the late 1990s has uncovered Olivella Grooved Rectangular Beads from the Encino Village site in the San Fernando Valley. These beads compliment the shapes, sizes,
and distribution patterns reported by Dr. Nancy Anastasia Wiley in PCASQ Volume 47, Number 3 & 4. This poster presents comparative data between the newly cataloged artifacts and the previously reported information. The newly uncovered Olivella Grooved Rectangular Beads expands to the growing record of these unique time markers in Southern California. This poster correlates with the other SRS, Inc. poster presented on Olivella Grooved Rectangular Bead manufacturing sequences.

Colocho, Connie "Destiny" (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)

see Garrison, Andrew J.

Colston, Jessica F. (California State University, Los Angeles)

*California Spiny Lobster (Panulirus interruptus) in the Archaeological Record*

**Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)**

The California Spiny Lobster (Panulirus interruptus) is virtually absent from the archaeological record of coastal California and the Channel Islands. This presentation looks at the first identifications of lobster teeth from a late period mainland site, CA-VEN-395/H and a middle Holocene island site, CA-SNI-40. While the California Spiny Lobster does not have the large claws associated with other lobster species, they do have thick calcareous "teeth" at the end of their mandibles. When fragmented, these present a similar morphology to other mammalian teeth and have the potential to be easily passed into an undifferentiated teeth category during sorting.

Connor Bohna, Lois (North Fork Mono Tribe)

see Codding, Brian F.

Cooke, Richard (Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute)

see Ugan, Andrew S.

Cordova, Isabel (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

*Examining "Deep Thermal Features" and their Significance in the Understanding of Prehistoric San Diego County Archaeology*

**Symposium 9 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, Charter Oak E)**

San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) recently began work on the East County Substation Project (ECSP) in San Diego County. The project includes 14 miles of 500/230/138kV transmission line, six miles of underground utilities, and two substations. This presentation will focus on a subset of thermal features that were uncovered during construction at one of the substations. These features contain the oldest accepted dates in the eastern Peninsular Ranges and also contained a set of prehistoric artifacts. This discussion will address how these features became buried in context with surrounding topography as well as related implications concerning surrounding surface features.

Correa-Ritter, Elisa (Plumas National Forest)

see Moore, Jamie

Correa-Ritter, Elisa (Plumas National Forest)

see Ritter, Eric W.

Costello, Julia (Foothill Resources, Ltd.)

**Symposium Discussant**

**Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)**

Cottrell, Marie G. (Marine Air Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, CA)

*Site Preservation is Part of the Job*

**Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)**
Being an archaeologist and cultural resources manager entails not only survey and evaluations, it also entails a commitment to the conservation of the resource base to the extent participable. While data recovery is frequently employed as a mechanism to mitigate adverse effects on archaeological sites as a result of ground disturbing activities, it should not always be the first choice. Working with project proponents, assessing projects needs and taking into account cultural resources requirements can provide opportunities to preserve all or some of the archaeological sites involved. This paper provides examples of site preservation efforts at the 600,000 acre Combat Center.

**Crawford, Kristina (North State Resources, Inc.) Roeder, Mim (North State Resources, Inc.)**

*Party in the Woods Tonight: The archaeological signature of informal target shooting sites*

*General Session 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:45 AM, Sequoia A&B)*

As mid-20th century sites reach an age of concern for CRM managers, one type of site ubiquitous on the rural landscape becomes a problem, that of the informal target shooting site. The inter- and intra-site patterns exhibit many common elements including but not limited to reuse of secondary refuse dumps for targets, primary deposition of beverage containers, and spent ammunition casings and shells. We present data on three sites located in northern California ranging in date from a recent occurrence to a late 1960s target practice site to illustrate the above mentioned patterns and discuss the information potential of such sites.

**Crosmer, Katie (Chambers Group, Inc.)**

see *Cisneros, Charles*

**Curran, Joseph B. (California State University, Los Angeles) Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles) Martz, Patricia C. (California State University, Los Angeles)**

*The Historical Significance and Need for Preservation Of CA-ORA-58*

*Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)*

Many sites in California are in endangered by development. One such site, CA-ORA-58, is located in Costa Mesa and is one of the largest sites in the area. This village site, occupied for about 3,000 years beginning around 1500 B.C, contains many ceremonial artifacts that are unique to the region. To maintain site integrity, in the 1960s it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The objective of this research is to examine the importance of this site to the archaeological record of the region and explore the reasons why it should be preserved.

**Curran, Joseph B. (California State University, Los Angeles)**

see *Evans, Michael T.*

**Curran, Joseph B. (California State University, Los Angeles)**

see *Sosa, David G.*

**Dahdul, Mariam (UC Santa Barbara/CRM TECH)**

*A Diachronic Study of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems in the Coachella Valley, Southeastern California*

*General Session 4 (Friday 3:15 PM-4:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)*

Periodic infilling of Lake Cahuilla undoubtedly influenced prehistoric human lifeways in the Coachella Valley. The extent to which lacustrine cycles affected settlement systems in the region has been a subject of debate, much of it based on disagreement over the relative stability and productivity of lake episodes. In this paper, I consider the kinds of settlements represented at archaeological sites in the Coachella Valley during lake and non-lake periods. The data indicate great variability in habitation remains within a relatively small geographic area throughout prehistory, suggesting that settlement practices in this region were structured by both social and ecological variables.
Dalton, Kevin (California State University, Chico)
DeGeorgey, Alex (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

Modeling Resource Catchment Areas in the San Francisco Bay Area
Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

The salt marshes of the Bay Area provided Native Americans access to a diverse fauna. This paper employs the Ideal Free Distribution model (IFD) to explore Late Period occupation of the Bay Area. Using a GIS based model to consider the position of prehistoric shell mounds in relation to key environmental resources, we suggest that the stabilization of the Bay and the subsequent marsh habitats allowed for the expansion of human populations and economic growth within the region.

Darcangelo, Jennifer (Pacific Gas and Electric Company)

Forum Moderator
Forum 2 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Davies, Ansley (County of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation)

see Avila, Jairo F.

Davis-King, Shelly (Davis-King & Associates)

Giant Men and Women in California Anthropology
Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

The 2014 Society for California Archaeology has chosen “In the Shadow of Giants” as the plenary topic. Perhaps there is no greater group of Giants, that is, those near mythical superhuman beings, than the early anthropologists who came to work with the Native Californians in the central Sierra Nevada. There those early anthropologists—C. Hart Merriam, Julian Steward, Alfred Kroeber, Anna Gayton, John Peabody Harrington, and many others—developed much of their anthropological theory that shapes our contextual understanding of California’s Indian groups today. Their field notes, letters, accession cards, and report outlines demonstrate that these “Giants” of our discipline conceived of the Miwok, Yokuts, Tübatulabal, Kawaiisu, Paiute, and others as historical continua, without need to separate culture into finite divisions of prehistory and history, nor to separate them from the other cultures with which they interacted. A little on the background of these anthropological demigods and the lessons they left us will be discussed in this paper.

de la Luz Gutiérrez Martínez, María (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH))

El Viejo” del Cañón del Azufre: un posible caso de Apofenia en la parte central de la península de Baja California, México
General Session 7 (Friday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Los Volcanes Tres Vírgenes albergan importantes yacimientos de obsidiana y pigmentos minerales. El Cañón del Azufre concentra, además de pigmentos de intensos colores, otros elementos destacados: un manantial de aguas termales y un abrigo rocoso que contiene un arte rupestre insólito y en el que se manifiesta un fenómeno que lo hace excepcional: su forma semeja un rostro que "mira" hacia el manantial. A partir de los postulados que surgen de la Apofenia y la Hierofanía, se tratará de demostrar que "El Viejo" actuó como agente social, incidiendo en el mundo-de-la-vida-indígena, en este caso, en las acciones relacionadas con

Dear, Aileen (Student)

The Writing’s on the Wall: Petroglyph National Monument - Petroglyph Monitoring Protocol
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Petroglyph National Monument is located on the western edge of Albuquerque, New Mexico, where the effects of urban encroachment threaten the condition of over 21,000 petroglyphs with graffiti and other damage, including splattered paint, scratched defacement, and gouged bullet scars. Monitoring supports the preservation of these irreplaceable resources by creating an inventory over time, which can be used in various ways to help extend the longevity of the petroglyphs. The Petroglyph Monitoring Protocol describes
DeCarlo, Matt (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

see Williams, Audry

DeGeorgey, Alex (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

Archaeological Investigations at a Stege Mound (CA-CCO-297), a Pure Single Component Late Period Shell Mound on the San Francisco Bay Shore

Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

The Stege Mound (CA-CCO-297) is a large shellmound situated on the waterfront of the San Francisco Bay. Recent excavations provide compelling evidence that CA-CCO-297 is a pure single component site dating to the Late Period (circa AD 1350 to 1770). The site holds the distinction of being the most well-defined single component Late Period site on the San Francisco Bay Shore. This paper will describe the robust assemblage of artifacts, ecofacts, faunal remains and cultural features documented at the site.

DeGeorgey, Alex (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

see Dalton, Kevin

DeGeorgey, Alex (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

see Patterson, Brandon

Delaney, Colleen M. (California State University, Channel Islands)
Fazzone, Charles (California State University, Channel Islands)
Alva-Black, Alexandra (California State University, Channel Islands)
Esgate, Erin (California State University, Channel Islands)

A Room with a View: A Post Rancho Period Structure at CSUCI

Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Post-Springs fire surveys of CSUCI campus hillsides undertaken during Fall 2013 revealed several surprises, including a historic stone structure, numerous refuse scatters of metal and other materials, and several late prehistoric period artifacts. Several of these historic features promise to shed light on the lives of the usually invisible (in the historic record) farm workers. In our presentation we report on our preliminary finds and discuss our plans for the future.

Delaney, Colleen M. (California State University, Channel Islands)

see Fazzone, Charles

Delaney, Colleen M. (California State University, Channel Islands)

see Rogers, Brenda Lee

Delgadillo, Marisol (California State University, Sacramento)

see Zickler-Martin, Laurel K.

Dempsey, Patrick (Retired)

A 70 year aerial photographic record of devastating vehicular impacts upon the Blythe intaglios.

Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Dramatic 1932 aerial photographs show the Blythe intaglios to be pristine at time of discovery. Forty years later, newer photographs show the same Blythe intaglios to be horribly mutilated. Off roaders were blamed. The intaglios were restored 7 or 8 times. The site marks the nexus of a major north south trail along the Colorado river and a second east west trail crossing the Big Maria Mountains. We see the mutilation of the
Blythe intaglios likely to be a religious act by unknown modern persons similar to the breaking and burning of funerary objects.

Denham, Brian (Plumas National Forest)
see MacKinnon, Amy T.

Dibner, Hannah R. (Foothill College, Center for Applied Anthropology)
Cearley, Daniel G. (Foothill College, Center for Applied Anthropology)

*Saponified Silhouettes and Dust in the Wind: Developing a Practical System for Quantifying Skeletal Preservation*

Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Bio-archaeologists have defined categories to describe preservation of human remains, but these may not be sufficient for analyses of skeletal taphonomy. Individuals at the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) historic-era cemetery project represent varying states of post-skeletonization decomposition. Terms traditionally applied to these states of preservation address completeness, but do little to quantify specific taphonomic conditions. The authors review other tested means of terminology which may prove useful for describing and interpreting late stage skeletal taphonomic processes.

Dick Bissonnette, Linda (California State Parks)

*Overlapping Landscapes, Missions and Solutions*

Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

The "hidden" landscapes in the Central Valley District (CVD) of State Parks range from the restored ethnographic meeting place of Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park, to the Yosemite-like transition-zone enclave of Calaveras Big Trees, to the historic gold mining town of Columbia. The CVD also includes Wassama Round House SHP, Pacheco, Millerton Lake, San Luis and Los Banos Reservoirs, Caswell Memorial SP, Turlock Lake, McConnell, Hatfield and Bethany State Recreation Areas. In a multiple-mission agency with only one cultural/heritage resources planner for 15 parks in 11 counties and many stakeholders, stewardship, by necessity, is a non-linear process.

Dietler, John (SWCA Environmental Consultants)
Carmack, Shannon (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

*There is No Try: Moving an Immovable Object at Mission San Gabriel*

Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Over a five year period, a multidisciplinary team identified, exposed, and documented the long-forgotten foundation of one of the earliest industrial properties in the West, a Mission-era grist mill and millrace designed by American Joseph Chapman. Located squarely in the path of a planned construction project, the team developed and executed a plan to stabilize and relocate a 20-foot-long, 15-ton segment of Chapman's Millrace to a public park directly in front of the San Gabriel Mission church. The reconstructed millrace features interpretative signage and running water, ensuring its long-term preservation and making it accessible to thousands of visitors a year.

DiPinto, Dan (CASSP)
Burger, Dan (CASSP)
Case, John (CASSP)

*Field Trips with George, Dan, Dan, and John*

Poster Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

For several years, a group of site stewards and their agency archaeologist have made multiple-day field trips along a prehistoric trail, located east of Palm Springs. This poster presents highlights from those field trips through a beautiful landscape.

Dixon, Katherine (Alta Archaeological Consulting)
Von der Porten, Peter (Alta Archaeological Consulting)
An Accelerated Mass Spectrometer-Based Seriation of Clamshell Disk Beads

Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Clamshell Disk Beads (CSDB) are an important indicator of Late Phase 2 of the Late Period (circa 450-100 BP). CSDB show a range of sizes, manufacturing techniques, and conditions. Archaeologists working in Central California do not often conduct radiometric dating of CSDB, generally because the accepted range of dates is narrow. Therefore, radiometric dating is perceived as not providing much more information. This study uses Accelerated Mass Spectrometer dating of CSDB to explore if stylistically diagnostic patterns exist that can be used to seriate this artifact type into finer temporal classes.

Dodds, Tricia J. (California State Parks)

Underwater Survey at Refugio State Beach

Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

As a main location for people since prehistoric times, Refugio State Beach has a rich past of human occupation. Evidence of this can be found in three terrestrial Native American sites that California State Parks has uncovered and recorded. Beginning in the 1970's, potential underwater components to the terrestrial sites were discovered by scuba divers. Additional information provided to State Parks in 2012 and 2013 prompted a professional investigation by the California State Parks Dive Team, in which divers observed other objects that could potentially be additional cultural resources, suggesting a more complicated marine landscape than previously expected.

Doering, Brandy (Plumas National Forest)

see Moore, Jamie

Doose, Nick J. (PanGIS, Inc.)

Reconstructing the Subsurface Prehistoric Landscape at CA-SDI-7074 Using the Third Dimension

Symposium 9 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, Charter Oak E)

San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), a Sempra Energy utility, is constructing two substations, 14 miles of transmission line, and six miles of underground utilities in southeastern San Diego County, known as the East County Substation Project (ECSP). This presentation will discuss the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and 3D animation software to reconstruct the subsurface prehistoric landscape at CA-SDI-7074. Through the use of feature locations collected from the data recovery and monitoring programs, along with digital elevation models generated before and after construction occurred, we are able to create a three-dimensional view of what the landscape may have looked like from the early

Doose, Nick J. (PanGIS, Inc.)

Three-Dimensional Modeling, Photogrammetry and Archaeological Survey using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, UAVs (or Drones)

Poster Session 6 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))

Low cost unmanned aerial vehicles, UAVs (drones) are becoming increasingly popular in the field of archaeology around the world. Although the commercial use of drones is not yet legal in the United States, their use can be considered permissible for certain research purposes. These drones are not the large killing machines used by various military agencies, they are radio controlled hobbyist models built with off the shelf hardware and open source software. This poster seeks to provide an overview of the variety of UAV platforms available, as well as their uses within the field of archaeology and cultural resource management.

Dorenbusch, Wendy R. (California State University, Los Angeles)
How Shady was Shady Myrick? Desert Prospectors and Their Influence in the Mojave Desert
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

When picturing the Mojave Desert, most see an endless, vast, and empty landscape. A little over a hundred years ago, a select few saw it as an endless place of opportunity. Prospectors, rockhounds, and adventurers took to the desert in search of precious materials. Francis Marion "Shady" Myrick, regarded as the "Godfather of American Rockhunters," left an impressive footprint throughout the South Range of the China Lake Naval Base. His campsites, mines, and refuse tells a story about the lives and times of desert characters in the Great Basin.

D'Oro, Stella (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

see Hylkema, Linda J.

Douglass, John (Statistical Research, Inc.)

see Ciolek-Torello, Richard

Dugas, Michael A. (Mendocino National Forest)
Weaver, Robert (Mendocino National Forest)
Huberland, Amy (Northeastern Information Center)

Yuki Settlement on the Black Butte River (Mendocino County) Revisited
General Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

In the fall of 2013, Mendocino National Forest archaeologists, Yuki tribal members, local landowners and volunteers reexamined archaeological sites along the Black Butte River in northeastern Mendocino County, many of which had not been visited since their original recording in 1966. The intent was to verify site locations and record current conditions at numerous housepit villages, some with ethnographic names. This dynamic 20 mile span of river was home to the Huititnom division of the Yuki. Numerous previously unrecorded sites were located as the result of this study demonstrating site patterns challenging previously held settlement models. The project's success was largely due to collaboration with landowners and local tribes.

Duran, Gabriel (International Boundary and Water Commission)

see Howe, Mark L.

Dutschke, Dwight A. (Ione Band of Miwok Indians)

How Do You Say Thank You in Miwok?
Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

A three part story written by Dwight Dutschke with contributors - Each story concludes with a lesson learned and how such mistakes may be avoided in the future. Story 1 tells how an event changed the identity of a group of people forever and how at least one noted anthropologist predicted the outcome and wrote a letter discouraging the publication of one of the most cited book in California Anthropological literature. It also serves as a means for updating the original presentation Gary and Dwight wrote and gave in Santa Barbara nearly 30 years ago. Story 2 is two stories in one. First part focuses on the federal requirements for an American Indian group to be acknowledged as a tribe. While the criteria are similar to those used by anthropologist, the conclusions are usually much different. The second part of this story deals with high places such as mountains and the role they play in the preservation of culture. This part of the story will discuss the use of mountains in defining a cultural landscape. Story 3 centers on stories told by Dwight's great grandmother, Queenie Miller, who over her life time choose to work with many of the known anthropologist of their time. While raised in northern Amador County without formal education, she spoke English, Spanish and four native languages, her own and the three languages to the groups to the north, west and south of her own. As a teenager she was sent to live with her grandmother before returning to the family years later upon the death of her older sister. When her husband Henry Miller went to San Francisco to meet with the lawyers regarding the California lands claim case, Queenie went to the opera and later encouraged her granddaughter, Dwight's mother Ramona to study music. During the deepest part of the depression, she bought Ramona a piano. One of the most intelligent and sophisticated
Native woman of her time, she was very selective in who and when she departed information. For the most part, this is a story of her life and the choices she made regarding cultural survival. This program is not an anthropological paper, but a story, without many citations and subject to change in the future as all stories.

**Earle, David (Antelope Valley College)**

see Wiewall, Darcy L.

**Eckhardt, William T. (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)**

see Mengers, Douglas W.

**Edwards, Jessica (Holman and Associates)**

Alonso, Christina (SFSU/Alta Archaeological Consulting)

*Skeletal Health in the North Bay: Analysis From the Early Period Component at CA-MRN-67*

Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

During 2012 and 2013, excavations at CA-MRN-67 uncovered a multi-component site yielding 584 discrete human burials. During the analysis of the 397 Early Period burials, focus was placed on documenting skeletal health to compare to other contemporaneous sites in the region. Non-specific infections, orbital lesions, abscesses, and other pathological conditions will be discussed. By viewing the patterns of health within the population, and between other sites from the Early Period, it is possible to observe trends in overall patterns of health and wellness.

**Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)**

Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)

*Links Between Geography and Prehistoric Violence in Central California: New Evidence from Stable Isotope Analysis*

Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Evidence of interpersonal violence is not uncommon in the archaeological record of Central California. The reasons have been debated. Stable isotope data from human skeletal remains can inform on where victims of violence were from, geographically, including whether they were locals or non-locals to the region where they were buried. Such data allow us to examine patterns in violence, for example, whether violence was more common at the seams of environmental boundaries or elevated between particularly populated regions. We examine several cases Central California and find that victims of violence often came from the interior, but not from coastal regions, providing new insights on ancient patterns in violence.

**Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)**

*What Boys and Girls Ate: Childhood Paleodiet and Stable Isotopes in the Early Period of Central California*

Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Teeth record dietary information of an individual during the time those tissues form, between birth and age 9 for permanent first molars. We reconstruct early childhood diet at CA-CCO-548, Marsh Creek (3000-4000 BP), for 20 individuals who survived into adulthood by analyzing stable isotopes of dentinal collagen dentin of permanent first molars. Our results show significant differences in diet between boys and girls, especially in early life. We consider possible reasons for these differences.
Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)

see Kovalyov, Oleksandr

Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)

see Talcott, Susan D.

Elliot, Kevin (Forest Supervisor, Sequoia National Forest)

*Opening Welcome*
Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

Elsken, Hayley D. (California State Parks)

*Life without Luxury*
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Many World War I veterans, encouraged to settle in the Colorado Desert through a presidential decree, settled in the Little Borrego Valley. In order to create a suitable life in the desert they scraped out roads, cleared spaces for fields, dug wells, created windbreaks, and more. These landscape features are the key to helping archaeologists identify the homestead sites.

Esgate, Erin (California State University, Channel Islands)

see Delaney, Colleen M.

Esgate, Erin (California State University, Channel Islands)

see Fazzone, Charles

Esquer, Michael (Antelope Valley College)

see Wiewall, Darcy L.

Evans, Michael T. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Sosa, David G. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Moritz, Ryan P. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Curran, Joseph B. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

*Poster: GIS Applications for Prehistoric Site Attribute Analysis of the Santa Monica Mountains Region*
Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

This study will present specific GIS applications utilized to identify significant site characteristics to then be utilized to generate a geographic predictive site model. This model can be used as a tool for locating areas of potential cultural occupation. CA-VEN-395 is a prehistoric site located within a drainage basin of the Santa Monica Mountain Range in visual proximity to a known culturally significant landmark and several rich subsistence resources.

Evans, Michael T. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Moritz, Ryan P.

Evans, Michael T. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Sosa, David G.

Farris, Glenn (California State Parks (Retired))
Fauvelle, Mikael (University of California, San Diego)

*Did Cabrillo land in coastal Los Angeles? Considering Alternate Locations for the Pueblo de las Canoas*

Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

On October 10th, 1542, Rodriguez Cabrillo and his crew made landfall in Alta California, declaring the land to be under the possession of the Spanish Crown. In recent decades scholars have debated the location of this landfall, suggesting various beaches between modern Ventura and the Malibu lagoon. Implicit in much of this discussion has been the assumption that Cabrillo landed in Chumash territory, due to his description of the many plank canoes that greeted his vessels. Here I suggest that it might be useful to expand the scope of our search for Cabrillo's landing to include Gabrieliño-Tongva territory along the coast of modern Los Angeles.

Fazzone, Charles (California State University, Channel Islands)
Berge, Melinda M. (California State University, Channel Islands)
Alva-Black, Alexandra (California State University, Channel Islands)
Esgate, Erin (California State University, Channel Islands)
Wilson-Bradford, Christa (California State University, Channel Islands)
Delaney, Colleen M. (California State University, Channel Islands)

*The Santa Rosa Island Research Station-A New Resource for Archaeologists*

Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

CSUCI recently partnered with the National Park Service and has opened a "satellite campus" on Santa Rosa Island. This research station is open to researchers and interested parties outside the CSUCI community. We present the new research station, and highlight a recent service learning project undertaken recently by CSUCI students on behalf of the NPS cultural resources program.

Fazzone, Charles (California State University, Channel Islands)

*see Delaney, Colleen M.*

Fenenga, Gerrit L. (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE))

*Clovis Blade Technology at Pleistocene Lake Tulare*

General Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

This presentation will describe an early blade industry from the Witt Site (CA-KIN-32) at Tulare Lake in the San Joaquin Valley. The assemblage includes materials diagnostic of true blade production, including cores, knapping debris from core production and maintenance, prismatic flake blades, and classic Paleo-Indian artifacts manufactured from blades and blade core fragments. This collection is technologically identical to Clovis blade technology recognized elsewhere in North America and unlike lithic assemblages known from other places and periods in California prehistory, including other blade-producing technologies. These data have significant implications for understanding the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene prehistory of the Far West.

Fenenga, Gerrit L. (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE))

*Engine 57 Rockshelter: Archaeological Confirmation of an Ancient Cahuilla Migration Legend*

Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

Engine 57 Rockshelter was discovered during the Esperanza Fire of 2006. It is proposed here that this site is the location identified as "Kekliva" in the migration legend of the Agua Caliente or "Kauisiktum" Band of Cahuilla Indians. This place is where the great folk hero Evon-go-net concealed and left some of the sacred objects of the Cahuilla ancestors. This event reputedly accounts for the lack of certain ceremonial practices.
found among their related neighbors, but absent from Cahuilla culture. Archaeological interpretation of this site would not have been possible without the collaboration of early anthropologists and Cahuilla elders - the theme of this year's Plenary.

Figueroa-Beltrán, Carlos (Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Facultad de Ciencias Marinas)
Montserrat Fonseca Ibarra, Enah (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))

**Occupation, Territory and Environment in Bajamar, Baja California**

General Session 7 (Friday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Various ecological and archaeological studies, including the recent excavations at Bajamar, lead us to consider this area as one of special environmental uniqueness. Environmental attributes of this area have been decisive in the way human groups used and occupied the territory, making it the cultural landscape that we see today. Although ethnohistorical and archaeological information shed light on the type of resources that guided activities (hunting - fishing - gathering) of human groups in prehistory, little is known about patterns of coastal and marine resource exploitation and possible changes in diet over time. We present preliminary results of exploitation patterns and partial reconstruction of the prehistoric diet from malacological materials from two

Finlayson, Janet E. (California State University, Chico)
Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)
Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)

**Temporal and Geographic Variation in Femoral and Tibial Lengths in Prehistoric Central California**

General Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

This paper explores temporal and geographic variation in femoral and tibial length associated with large-scale subsistence change in prehistoric Central California. Late Holocene resource intensification models posit that populations shifted toward greater use of vegetal foods and lower trophic level resources over time, associated with declines in foraging efficiency. Long bone growth is sensitive to nutritional intake; thus, changes in subsistence strategy toward greater use of vegetal foods may have resulted in increased nutritional stress and subsequent stunted growth. Temporal and regional patterns are examined in human skeletons from 11 archaeological sites in Contra Costa and San Joaquin counties.

Fitzgerald, Richard (California State Parks)

**Symposium Discussant**
Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Flint, Sandra S. (HDR Engineering, Inc.)

**What's New on the Western Front? Six Years of Cultural Resources Inventories in the Northern Sierra Nevada**

Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Over the past several years, HDR completed multiple cultural resources studies for large hydroelectric and electrical transmission projects throughout various watersheds in the Sierra Nevada and adjacent foothills. Extensive field inventories were completed for thousands of acres along major waterways and other locals, resulting in the documentation of hundreds of resources, including archaeological sites, built environment, and ethnographic and traditional cultural properties. This paper provides an overview of the data collected through these studies and addresses the potential for these data to advance our understanding of prehistoric and historic occupation on the western face of the Sierra.

Foin, Jeremy (University of California, Davis)
Simons, Dwight D. (Consulting Archaeologist)
Cesario, Grace (University of California, Davis)

**The More Things Change The More They Stay the Same: The Vertebrate Fauna from CA-MRN-67**
Analysis of the fish, bird, and mammal remains from CA-MRN-67 allows consideration of the degree to which various habitats were utilized, the presence of currently extirpated species, and the degree to which burrowing mammals have affected site structure. The abundances of economically significant fish, birds, and mammals allow determination of changes occurring in subsistence strategies through time. Seasonal differences in resource availability illuminate past settlement strategies and effects on these imposed by seasonal rounds. Abundant bear and California condor remains, including apparent intentional burials, are indicative of prehistoric animal ceremonialism.

Foster, John W. (California Department of Parks & Recreation (Retired))

_Early Milestones in State Park Archaeology_

Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Often, we are what we were, claims Harvard psychologist Jerome Kagan in talking about early childhood development. The same may be said of state park archaeology. It operates today on the foundations laid decades before. This presentation traces beginning efforts in State Park archaeology brought on by an unprecedented era of construction. Demands of the state water project and highway system in the 1960's necessitated a robust effort to salvage information. Incrementally, a more conservation-oriented approach to managing archaeological sites and landscapes was developed. A constant in the cultural program is applied research – knowing what values are represented in the resources under park management. Key projects are recounted.

Foster, John W. (California Department of Parks & Recreation (Retired))

Symposium Discussant
Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Fraser, John (Archaeology, History, and Museums Division of California State Parks)

Symposium Discussant
Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Fujita, Harumi (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)
Bulhusen, Karmiah (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)

_Landscape, Raw Material and Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Area of La Paz, Baja California Sur_

General Session 7 (Friday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

The area of La Paz in the southern part of the peninsula of Baja California is one of the most important areas from the prehistoric periods approximately 9400 years ago. The archaeological evidence indicates the high density of sites near the coastal zone, composed principally of campsites and quarry-workshops of rhyolite, while in the granitic mountain area of Sierra de las Cacachilas and El Novillo, various pictographic sites were recorded.

Fujita, Harumi (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)

see Cassidy, Jim

Furlong, Denise (Furlong & Associates)

see Nelson, Jim

Fusriboon, Alexandria (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)
Allen, Mark W. (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)

_Rock Camp: The Research Potential of a Site in the San Bernardino Mountains_
General Session 4 (Friday 3:15 PM-4:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Rock Camp (CA-SBR-342) is an extensive archaeological site located in the San Bernardino Mountains, just north of Lake Arrowhead. It was excavated from 1966-1968 by the San Bernardino County Museum Association, among other smaller investigations. Much of its rich artifact assemblage remains uncatalogued, and little has been done in the way of modern investigation. Nevertheless, Rock Camp and nearby archaeological sites have vast research potential in examining prehistoric usage of the Transverse Ranges. This paper will provide a preliminary assessment of the research potential of Rock Camp.

Fusriboon, Alexandria (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)

see Mercado, Sara N.

Gamble, Lynn H. (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Emergent Sociopolitical Complexity during the Early Period in Southern California
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Pat Martz’s dissertation, based on analyses of collections from five cemeteries in the Santa Monica Mountains, addressed significant questions about the emergence of sociopolitical complexity among the Chumash. This paper builds on her research, focusing on excavations at CA-SCRI-333, where Olson uncovered over 100 burials from two Early Period cemeteries (6000-5000 and 3000-2600 BP). Despite the early time period, some individuals were accompanied by hundreds of shell beads, ornaments, and other items, while many had few or no grave goods. These collections provide important insights into emergent complexity in the region thousands of years ago.

Gamble, Lynn H. (University of California, Santa Barbara)

see Martin, Bradley R.

Gandy, Devlin (National Geographic Young Explorer/UC Berkeley)

Reevaluating LAN-717-Realism in Chumash Rock Art
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Among Chumash rock art sites, only LAN-717 has been specifically noted for its realism (Grant 64). Known as the Cave of the Four Horseman, the site depicts four individuals on horseback. Reinhardt (1981) suggested the equestrians might represent members of the Spanish Portola Expedition, but Knight (2001) demurred, suggesting the four horsemen may represent Chumash who had assimilated into the Vaquero tradition. Recent research by Gandy, however, clearly supports the idea that the four figures represent Spaniards on horseback. Gandy further suggests elements may function polysemically and that other elements may also have a depth of realism previously ignored.

Garcia, Carlos (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)

see Cassidy, Jim

Gardner, Karen S. (URS / D&D Osteological Services)

Laid to Rest in the Valley of Heart's Delight: The Effects of Groundwater on Preservation at the SCVMC Cemetery
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Santa Clara Valley was one of the largest agricultural centers in the West at the time the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) Cemetery was in use (1875-1935). Intensive irrigation led to depletion of local aquifers, but subsequent water management and urbanization caused groundwater levels to rise. The intrusion of water into redwood coffins created an acidic environment, affecting preservation of bone, hair, and cloth. Additional water effects were observed, including crystallized mineral salts and alluvial deposits within the coffins. This presentation will explore how the interplay of historic events, cultural practices and natural forces affected preservation at the cemetery.

Garfinkel, Alan P. (AGG Associates/California Rock Art Foundation)
Marcom, Geron (Avocational Rock Art Researcher, Author, Rock Art Photographer)
Austin, Donald (Sand Carved Design and Rock Art 101 Rock Art Artist, Rock Art Replicator, R)

Religious Symbolism in Eastern California Ghost Dance Rock Paintings
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

In eastern California, a number of multicolored historic Native American rock paintings have been documented that date between 1870 and 1900. These rock art sites contain imagery that may relate to revitalistic religious movements. Such paintings have been well described and evidence strongly suggests that they relate to Ghost Dance religious ceremonies. This paper provides more extensive and systematic analysis relating to their subject matter and composition and how they exhibit elements consistent with Numic religion and Ghost Dance symbolism.

Garfinkel, Alan P. (AGG Associates/California Rock Art Foundation)

see Johnston, Sarah

Garrison, Andrew J. (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
Wiley, Nancy (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
Colocho, Connie "Destiny" (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)

From Artifact to Replication: Examining Olivella Grooved Bead Manufacturing
Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

As outlined within the other poster being presented by SRS, recent cataloging of materials first discovered at the Encino Village site in the 1990's has brought to light previously unidentified Olivella Grooved Rectangular Beads. Some of these beads are found in what appear to be phases of manufacturing, suggesting they were produced on site. Building off of previously reported manufacturing techniques and sequences, this poster presentation makes a comparison and expands on the techniques employed for the creation of these bead types found at the Encino Village site. Replicated beads from this experiment will be displayed.

Garrison, Andrew J. (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)

see Colocho, Connie "Destiny"

Gaskell, Sandra (Archaeology Resources & Culture/Archaeologist, Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation)

Honoring the Sovereign Rights and Traditional Knowledge of the Seven Affiliated Tribes of the Yosemite Region: the Rights of Construction Design for Ancient Architecture Wah-ho-ga Village Roundhouse Traditional Ceremonial Structure
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

As the exploration into the political and legal relationships between the United States and Indian Tribes continues into the area of building codes and regulations for non-modern and ancient traditional methods, what transpires here at Wah-ho-ga may have a broad range effect upon traditional structures in other Native American territories all over the nation where traditional ceremonial practices occur. The current building codes based upon far different construction methods and materials cannot grade the stability of a traditional ceremonial structure but have been used to degrade the cultural integrity and traditional significance of the current structure. The Seven Affiliated Tribes of Yosemite agree that ancient methods prevail.

Gassaway, Linn (Sequoia National Forest)

Trout Meadow: Exploring the Intersection
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Trout Meadow in the Sequoia National Forest's section of the Golden Trout Meadow Wilderness is far from
today's center of commerce. Situated at 6,600 ft and 7 miles from the nearest road, but it was once at the
junction of four historic trails that crossed from the Great Basin to the San Joaquin Valley. Over the last two
years Sequoia National Forest has conducted archaeological excavations at this hub to better understand
mid elevation occupation of the Southern Sierra Nevada. Initial findings show potential of 8-10,000 years of
occupation.

Gassaway, Linn (Sequoia National Forest)

*Preservation in the Shadow of Giants: the Struggle for the Greatest Good*

Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

Welcome to the 2014 Society of California Archaeology Annual Meetings and the Shadow of the Giants. The
preservation of Giant Sequoias in the Southern Sierra Nevada has also preserved a unique cultural and
archaeological landscape. First - Acknowledging conservationists and GLO officials who utilized the Congress,
the Forest Reserve Act, and the Antiquities Act, to limited development and preserved this amazing
landscape; then exploring how archaeology of the region is beginning to explore cultural change
interactions between the Great Basin and the San Joaquin Valley.

Gassaway, Linn (Sequoia National Forest)

*see Bholat, Sara*

Gassaway, Linn (Sequoia National Forest)

*see Klimaszewski-Patterson, Anna*

Gates, Gerald R. (Modoc National Forest)

*Research Opportunities on the Modoc National Forest Redux*

General Session 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:45 AM, Sequoia A&B)

This paper presents a status report on the original paper presented in 1986 at the 20th Annual Meeting in
Santa Rosa. Half of the ten research topics presented then have been completed. Five are left and five new
research topics have been added. These topics are designed to attract college and university seniors and
graduate students looking for subjects for their Masters' theses. Some financial or other support may be
available from the Heritage Program to help support these research efforts.

George, Richard J. (The Pennsylvania State University)
Bowser, Brenda J. (California State University, Fullerton)
Neff, Hector (California State University, Long Beach)

*Regional Interaction and Obsidian Use during the Early and Middle Holocene at the Irvine Site (CA-ORA-64)*

Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Hunter-gatherers established and maintained interaction networks between the southern coast of California
and the western Great Basin during the Early and Middle Holocene. Compositional data of 761 obsidian
artifacts from the Irvine Site on the southern California coast indicate primary use of subsources in the
Coso Volcanic Field, but the presence artifacts from the western Great Basin may indicate travel corridors
near ancient pluvial lakes. The results indicate increasing accessibility and use of obsidian sources, possibly
associated with population movements during initial occupation in the Early Holocene (~9400 B.P.) and
during subsequent periods of environmental instability in the Middle Holocene.

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

*see Sprengeler, Kari*

Gillette Ph.D., Donna L. (University of California, Berkeley)
Saltzman M.A., Teresa Miller (Independent Researcher)
Reynosa B.A., Paula (Independent Rock Art Recorder)
Documenting the PCN (Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated) Tradition of Cultural Markings in the Coastal Ranges of California: Expanding the Recording Technique
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

The PCN Tradition, with over 120 identified sites in the California Coastal Ranges provides an opportunity to develop a documentation method, treating the elements as artifacts, and allowing for analysis to provide a comprehensive study of their attributes to better understand the tradition. The model demonstrated here is being applied to sites as part of an ongoing recording project, to document or re-document known and newly identified PCN sites. The individual elements, entered into a quantifiable database, provide data for future studies. Also presented will be the application of the D-Stretch process identifying elements not discernible to the naked eye. (Abstract is 100 words)

Girado, Amy M. (BLM, Bakersfield, and CSU, Bakersfield)

Archaeological Investigation of a Gold Mining District in the Southern Sierra, Keyesville Special Management Area, BLM Bakersfield Field Office.
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Results will be presented from two excavation seasons conducted in partnership with the CSU, Bakersfield Anthropology Department and from a BLM Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) project including contributions from the US Forest Service within the Keyesville Special Management Area located along the Kern River in Eastern Kern County. Data acquired from field inventory and excavation continues to expand upon historical information regarding the development of early Kern County that sprang to life the terminus of the California Gold Rush. Important sites within the district include the Lightner Cemetery, the Walker Cabin, and the Keys Mine.

Giuliano, Tara (Archeologist)

Historical Resources in the Santa Monica Mountains
Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Mineral King A&B)

The Santa Monica Mountains are a large and diverse mountain range in southern California. With a Mediterranean climate and an extensive variety of plant and animal life, people have been calling these mountains home for thousands of years. During the 20th century, homesteaders settled in the mountains and established ranching communities. With the dry summer climate, rancheros had to adapt to the landscape to grow crops and feed cattle and horses. This paper will review the historic structures, features, and artifacts of the ranching era that are still present along the landscape of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Glenn, Ryan (Chambers Group, Inc.)

Golsch, Matthew J. (University of Denver)

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Use and Limitations at a Historic-era Bay Area Cemetery
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

The archaeological community has recently seen a surge in the use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) since GPR surveys of large sites can be conducted noninvasively, rapidly, and accurately. Due to a lack of documentation regarding the historic era cemetery and associated features of the Santa Clara County Valley Medical Center (SCVMC), GPR surveys were conducted to locate subsurface features in order to help interpret land use changes over time. Soil and topographical changes caused by site use and preservation created difficulties for GPR use, providing insight into how GPR data collection should be conducted within the context of CRM.

Gonzales, Albert (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

James, Dr. Steven R. (California State University, Fullerton)

Late Holocene Marine Mammal Exploitation at Site CA-SNI-44 on San Nicolas Island: A Presentation In Honor of Dr. Pat Martz
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)
Test excavations at CA-SNI-44, one of the deepest shell middens (2.75 meters) on the Central Plateau of San Nicolas Island, were conducted by field classes from California State University at Fullerton (CSUF). A relatively large marine mammal archaeofaunal assemblage was recovered. Identified species include sea otter (Enhydra lutris), California sea lion (Zalophus californianus), harbor seal (Phoca vitulina), and Guadalupe fur seal (Arctocephalus townsendi). Comparisons are made with other sites on San Nicolas Island that were tested by Dr. Pat Martz and her students from CSULA as part of her archaeological research on the island during the past 20 years.

Gonzales, Albert (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

see Hylkema, Linda J.

Gonzalez-Aguilar, Renee (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)
Allen, Mark W. (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)

Faunal Analyses at Bird Spring Canyon in the Western Mojave
Poster Session 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

The Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) was a well documented weather abnormality that affected much of western North America. According to previous research, the MCA caused considerable change during the middle of the Rose Spring Complex economy in the Mojave Desert. This likely included a focus on smaller game due to the lower biomass available during periods of drought. This project identifies faunal remains from limited test excavations conducted at several sites in Bird Spring Canyon on the edge of the southern Sierra Nevada, and compares the findings with similar but more intensive investigations at nearby Sage Canyon.

Goode, Ron W. (North Fork Mono Tribe)

see Coddin, Brian F.

Gorden, Mary A. (Independent Researcher)

Heizer and Clewlow's Southern Sierra Painted Style Revisited
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

When Heizer and Clewlow described the Southern Sierra Painted Style in 1973, they referred to the hills and mountains that border the east side of the San Joaquin Valley as being "unusually rich in rock art sites". With some modifications, their classification continues to be a useful one. This paper updates the number of rock art sites in the northern portion of the Southern Sierra Painted Style area and discusses the changes in research methods and cultural interpretations that have evolved in the ensuing years.

Gorden, Mary A. (Independent Researcher)

A Brief Review of Rock Art Research in Central California
Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

Tulare County is the heart of the Southern Sierra Painted Style that Heizer and Clewlow defined in Prehistoric Rock Art of California. This area encompasses hundreds of sites and thousands of paintings that are relatively unknown because the majority of sites are on private land. The discussion will include several examples of indigenous painted panels that illustrate the use of Jon Harmon’s DStretch program and the contribution his program has made to rock art research, as well as the contribution of some researchers who worked in the area. Last, but not least, are the photographs of the Native American informants in Tulare County. I extend a special thanks to Nicola Larson for permission to use these photographs to honor those who have given us so much of their time and knowledge.

Gorden, Mary A. (Independent Researcher)

see LaPierre, Kish

Graham, Michelle D. (San Diego State University)
Porcayo Michelini, Antonio (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia)
This paper describes macro and microscopic analyses of archaeological Kumeyaay ceramics recovered from El Vallecito by the National Institute of Anthropology and History during the seventh field season of the Archaeological Site Registry and Rescue Project of Baja California-Phase of the Municipality of Mexicali in 2012. Three sites were excavated (El Corral, La Explanada, and La Cueva del Indio), which date to approximately 500 B.P., and preliminary study has led to the selection of a stratified sample from the rockshelter at El Corral for the purpose of petrographic, and geochemical comparison with the existing database of previously analyzed material from Southern California.

The ASC has offered its archaeological and small project management internships for over 15 years. In that time, countless students have taken advantage of the experience: acquiring thesis topics, landing jobs, and building resumes. But internships aren't just a one way street. This paper will illustrate the ways in which programs such as these benefit not only university students, but agencies, land owners, tribal groups, and the larger archaeological community. Using case examples from Clear Lake State Park and internship projects throughout northern California, this paper will discuss the sometimes unforeseen benefits of these programs in building stronger community relationships while furthering archaeological study.

Archaeological investigations for Southern California Edison Company's Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project encountered and devised management and mitigation measures for a prominent "cupule" boulder located within the Project area. Potential uses of the cupule boulders are examined from sites in the Great Basin and Far West, including interpretations of cupule boulders as ritual and ceremonial sites, astrological functions, and use as a raw material source. A spatial analysis within ArcGIS of cupule locations with reference to natural and cultural features in the northern San Gabriel Mountains and Antelope Valley hopes to shed light on this site type and to place them within a regional framework.

Life history theory predicts that in environments with elevated extrinsic mortality, individuals will exhibit
accelerated life histories, shifting age at first reproduction earlier. In prehistoric Central California, the MCA (1200-600 BP) was a high-stress period of environmental instability, during which we predict earlier ages at first reproduction, as compared to lower-stress time periods pre- and post-dating the MCA. The age at first reproduction can be detected using δ15N levels in the third molars of prehistoric Central California women. A drop in δ15N levels by 0.5-1‰ during pregnancy and lactation is typical in natural fertility hunter-gatherer populations.

Greenwald, Alexandra M. (University of California, Davis)
Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)

*Stable Isotope Measures of Childhood Diet: Evidence for Child Foraging in Central California*

General Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Ethnographic evidence demonstrates that hunter-gatherer children forage effectively, where ecology and subsistence strategies are conducive to juvenile participation. We hypothesize that, in easily navigated environments with food items accessible to children, juveniles will forage after a period of exclusive post-weaning parental provisioning, and that differences in male and female diets will reflect the sexual division of labor among adults. We use stable isotope measures from bone collagen and serial-samples of dentinal collagen extracted from first and third molars to examine childhood diet and the potential for child foraging. δ15N, δ13C, and C:N ratios were generated for 40 individuals from 7 San Francisco Bay Area archaeological sites.

Grenda, Donn (Statistical Research, Inc.)

see Ciolek-Torello, Richard

Grundy, Julia (California State University, Fullerton)

see Saldana, Richard

Guia Ramirez, Andrea (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))
Oviedo, Fernando (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))

*Caracterización arqueofaunística y arqueológica de sitios del Holoceno medio en San Quintín, Baja California.*

General Session 7 (Friday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

La región de San Quintín registra una alta densidad en sitios arqueológicos cuya antigüedad se extiende hacia el Holoceno Medio. Con el objetivo de definir la importancia de los elementos arqueofaunísticos en esta área, el INAH realizó trabajos de excavación en 4 sitios arqueológicos en el margen costero. En este trabajo se presentarán los resultados del análisis de materiales para establecer la caracterización arqueofaunística, la importancia de la pesca, la caza y la recolección de moluscos y se definirán algunas otras características arqueológicas.

Guia Ramirez, Andrea (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))

see Pacheco, Gregorio

Gust, Sherri (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)
Knight, Al (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)

*Ladyface Mountain Quarry: expansion of CA-LAN-970/971 with a new manufacturing locus*

Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

A Manufacturing Locus was identified in 2012 at CA-LAN-970/971. The vast majority of the lithics collected during testing and monitoring (97%) were manufactured from the native Ladyface Mountain metavolcanic bedrock. The recovered flaked stone assemblage indicates that initial stages of core reduction and flaked stone tool production were the primary activities. The raw material was reduced beyond the core stage to produce flaked stone tool preforms or blanks. As they are not present, it is assumed that these preforms or blanks were transported elsewhere. Some 81% of the recovered debitage assemblage is the result of initial core reduction activities.
Guzman Contreras, Victor (UC Riverside)

see Wiewall, Darcy L.

Hallock, Ashley (Cardno ENTRIX, Inc.)

see Andolina, Darren

Hanna, David (Southern California Edison)
Martinez, Desiree (Harvard University/Cogstone Resource Management)

Searching the Shadows of Cultural Memory and Traditional Landscapes
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

Electrical transmission projects such as Southern California Edison's Devers-COLORADO River and Devers-Mirage have the potential to have impacts to a landscape held culturally significant by Native American tribes. Both these projects sought to evaluate the eligibility of Garnet Hill (Hoon Wit Ten Can Va) and Edom Hill (Pahal Kiona), two significant places to the Cahuilla, for inclusion as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This paper describes the collaboration between Agua Caliente and SCE to gather archaeological, anthropological, historical, folkloric, linguistic, and ethnographic data for the evaluation of these places.

Harman, Jon W. (DStretch)

A Tale of two Cañadas: The most northerly Great Mural site yet discovered.
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

In Baja California near Rancho Viejo San Gregorio are two Cañadas perched as hanging valleys at the edge of a deep and steep sided arroyo. The Cañadas are separated by less than 300 yards and both have pictographs in rock shelters. In one the painting is abstract. The other contains Great Mural art, the most northerly such site known. This presentation will document the Great Mural site and discuss the geography of the sites. An intriguing possibility is that the abstract sites were established first at the best location, and only later the Great Mural site was occupied in a nearby, but less desirable location.

Harman, Jon W. (DStretch)

DStretch: Essential Tool for Rock Art
Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

DStretch is a program that enhances digital images of rock art. It can make visible pictographs that have faded into near invisibility. It is particularly attractive to researchers due to its simplicity of use and consistency of results. The documentation and presentation of rock art has been revolutionized by digital technology and DStretch in particular. Subjective hand drawing is being replaced by objective DStretch enhancements. Interactive digital techniques using DStretch will engage the public in rock art exhibits.

Harrison, Janelle (NOAA/Redhorse Corp)

In Search of The Lost Whaling Fleet: Arctic Hydrographic Reconnaissance Project- NOAA Ship Fairweather 2012 Cruise
General Session 5 (Saturday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

The purpose of this reconnaissance project was to acquire data during the Fairweather's transit from Dutch Harbor, AK to Demarcation Point, AK via the Bering Sea, Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea and back. The data acquired will be used to support safe navigation by identifying dangers to navigation and areas in need of updating. As part of the reconnaissance project, a maritime archaeological survey, project number S-S928-FA-12 was conducted in the vicinity of Point Belcher, AK. in an effort to locate the cultural remains of any of the ships lost in the 1871 whaling fleet tragedy.

Haversat, Trudy (Coyote Press)
Breschini, Gary S. (Archaeological Consulting)

AMS Dating the Olivella G1 Bead
In their landmark bead study, Bennyhoff and Hughes suggested that the Olivella G1 bead can occur in any period. More recently, Milliken and Schwitalla suggested that this bead can occur in all Middle and Late Period phases. Recent AMS dating, however, suggests a more limited temporal span for these beads. In this paper we report the dates from five Olivella G1 beads from the central coast.

Haversat, Trudy (Coyote Press)

see Breschini, Gary S.

Hedges, Ken (San Diego Musuem of Man (retired))
Doose, Nick J. (PanGIS, Inc.)

Re-examining the Rock Art of the North Chuckwalla Mountain Petroglyph District
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

A detailed re-examination of CA-RIV-1383 documented additional rock art elements, now totaling 515 elements on 233 panels, including 195 formal petroglyphs and 298 minimal elements. Many of the panels contain only small clusters of peck marks, a unique phenomenon for the region. Twenty petroglyph panels produce clear ringing sounds when struck, adding an auditory dimension to the rock art. The presence of a specific type of rhyolitic rock at the site suggests that one reason this area was chosen for the display of the petroglyphs is due to the quality of rhyolitic rock present at the site.

Hensher, Cassandra (APC Co-Chair/Karuk Tribal Member)

Roundtable Participant
Roundtable 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Kaweah A&B)

Hickey, Maureen L.

Anthropology Sub-discipline Coordination in Native American Archaeology and the Importance of Archaeological Theory and Methods
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Following NAGPRA the opportunities for archaeological analysis have decreased. Occasionally forensic anthropologists are called to cases that turn out to involve Native American remains that are archaeologically significant. Upon realizing they are Native American, the human remains and any funerary items become the purview of the Native American Heritage Commission. Given this, it is increasingly important for those outside archaeology to be well versed, thereby contributing to the field as much as possible, while respecting the interests of Native Americans by returning associated items as quickly as possible. Archaeological theory and methods, a foundation of forensic anthropology, can also help forensic anthropologists provide useful information to archaeology.

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

Reassessment of Early Holocene Mobility and Social Organization in the Great Basin: A Behavioral Ecological View
Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Geochemical analyses of Early Holocene projectile points show that they were obtained from widely dispersed sources. Many archaeologists think this reflects settlement systems where small groups would travel hundreds of kilometers during a single year. Analysis of the subsistence resources used by these ancient people shows there was no reason to travel such distances. The high diversity of obsidian sources probably resulted from multi-group gatherings designed to exchange information, commodities, and mates, the latter made necessary as group sizes were too small to maintain viable populations on their own. Source diversity decreases later in time due to higher population densities throughout the region.

Hilton, Steven (California State Parks)

Gold Mining’s Legacy at California State Historic Parks
Recent remediation activities conducted at California State Historical Parks have been focused on clean-up and abatement of toxic chemicals resulting from gold mining activities. California State Parks itself, and in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has conducted cleanup activities at Empire Mine, Bodie, Plumas Eureka and other Parks to protect the public from exposure to gold mining's toxic legacy. This survey of recently conducted projects highlights the strategies used, and the cultural resource management work conducted to avoid impacts to cultural resources during abatement and development activities.

Hodges, Charles (Pacific Geoarchaeological Services)

A Geoarchaeological Landscape Perspective on Early Postglacial Rapid And Deep Site Burial on the California Coastal Plain

General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

Recent archaeological testing and data recovery excavations at CA-SBA-1547, along the central California coast on Vandenberg Air Force Base, exposed deeply buried archaeological materials dating to 10,600 years ago. The site is buried under more than 8 feet of alluvial fan sediments during an active construction period commencing sometime before 10,600 years ago and attenuating by about 8000 years ago. These sediments now underlie the modern surface. The site setting offers an unparalleled opportunity to reflect on the extent of buried landscapes hosting the LPH and early Holocene archaeological record along the California central coastal plain in light of rapid geomorphic response to postglacial climate change.

Holman, Miley (Holman and Associates)

Symposium Discussant

Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Hoover, David N. (Hoover Archaeological Consultants)

Hoover, Robert (Cal Poly State San Luis Obispo)

Hoover, David N. (Hoover Archaeological Consultants)

Going to the Dogs: Forensic Canine Research at Mission San Antonio De Padua

Poster Session 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

Two important projects have involved the use of specialized Historic Human Remains Detection (HHRD) Dogs at Mission San Antonio de Padua in 2013. The first was part of a proposal, initiated by some of the modern descendants of the Salinan neophytes, to repair the adobe walls of the 1804 cemetery, where their baptized ancestors had been buried. Not all Salinans initially supported this plan, as some believed that there might be human burials around the outside of the cemetery walls. The Diocese of Monterey needed to find an answer to this question without disturbing deposits within or around the cemetery before the repair could proceed. One Salinan suggested utilizing forensic canines, whose ability to detect historic burials is several thousand times better than any human operated technology now available and is completely noninvasive. The dogs have no preconceived biases and are incapable of being untruthful. The positive results of this survey and its influence on the cemetery repair project will be discussed. The Diocese also wanted to survey its existing archaeological collections, made over the last 40 years, check for human remains in a cost effective and rapid manner. The team of dogs returned to examine these collections box by box and container by container. There were no visibly recognizable human remains in the collection but many tiny bone splinters. The dogs did not alert to most of the boxes. The others were separated out by container and the dogs further refined their search. Those materials finally identified could have human scent for a variety of reasons, but they will be set aside for reburial in the cemetery at the mission to satisfy all parties. This was an entirely new approach to the use of forensic canines. As archaeology becomes more focused on preservation of resources intact in the ground, such projects as these will become more widespread.

Howe, Mark L. (International Boundary and Water Commission)

Duran, Gabriel (International Boundary and Water Commission)
The International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) have a line of permanent metal, masonry and marble obelisk monuments from El Paso, Texas to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego along the Mexican border. These monuments were established after the Mexican – American War of 1848 and maintained by both nations. The total number of boundary monuments are 276 with monuments 206 to 258 in California. An examination of the monuments, condition they are in, and the archeology of recent refurbishing of the monuments is analyzed. We aim to examine the history of initial and later boundary monument placement, methods of maintenance and how these archeological sites define the US / Mexico boundary.

Huberland, Amy (Northeastern Information Center)

see Dugas, Michael A.

Hutcheson, Charles (California State University, Sacramento)

see Wall, Bridget R.

Hylkema, Linda J. (Santa Clara University, Archaeological Research Lab)
Peelo, Sarah (Albion Environmental, Inc.)
Blount, Clinton (Albion Environmental, Inc.)
Gonzales, Albert (Albion Environmental, Inc.)
D’Oro, Stella (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

The "Hole" Truth: Archaeological Pit Feature Variability at Mission Santa Clara de Asis
General Session 5 (Saturday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Ongoing excavations at the Indian Ranchería (village) at Mission Santa Clara de Asís are revealing numerous subterranean "pit" features of varying size, shape and, supposedly, function. All are filled with 1780's-1840 indigenous, colonial, and amalgamate artifacts. Initial interpretations include residential refuse disposal, purposeful subterranean storage, a possible sudatory, water wells, and basins for processing products such as lime, pottery clay, or grain. What we present is an overview of individual pit characteristics and major artifact constituents in conjunction with their spatial relationships in an attempt to identify their functions within the greater Santa Clara Mission landscape.

Hylkema, Mark G. (California State Parks)

Tule Balsa Boats and the San Francisco Bay Economy.
Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Early historic accounts describe the use of tule balsa boats by the Ohlone and Bay Miwok people of the San Francisco Bay region. The advantages attendant to this technology, ranging from increased access to estuarine food resources and the transportation of materials and people over a large geographic area is as monumental as the many mounded sites that once surrounded the Bay Shoreline. This presentation will review descriptions of these boats and propose a possible connection between maritime travel, mounded sites and the economic opportunities that must inevitably have developed among the many Bay Shore polities that used them.

Irasema, Dianais (Institute of National Anthropology and History (INAH), Mexico)

see Cassidy, Jim

Jackson, Thomas L. (Pacific Legacy, Inc.)
Greenberg, Marc E. (Pacific Legacy, Inc.)

Analysis of Heated-rock Features from the San Gabriel Mountains, Northern Los Angeles County
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)
Archaeological investigations for Southern California Edison Company's Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project encountered heated-rock features isolated on the landscape, as the only type of feature comprising small sites in upland settings, and as complex feature assemblages in larger sites in foothill settings. Analyses of excavated fill from some features indicates a diversity of associated plant and animal remains and ages ranging from <1000 BP to >4000 BP. We report the analysis and interpretation of these features.

Jackson, Thomas L. (Pacific Legacy, Inc.)

see Greenberg, Marc E.

Jacobsen, Hannah (California State University, Los Angeles)
Ocampo, Oscar (California State University, Los Angeles)
Salinas, Cyrena (California State University, Los Angeles)
Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

Land Snail: What Can it Tell us about The Past
Poster Session 6 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))

Land Snail: What Can it Tell us about the Past? Hannah R. Jacobsen1, Oscar Ocampo1, Cyrena Salinas1, Queeny G. Lapeña1, René L. Vellanoweth1. 1Department of Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles. The presence of land snails in archaeological sites can be used to reconstruct changing paleoenvironment and human habitation cycles. In this study, land snail data from three archaeological sites, CA-SNI-25, CA-SNI-40, and CA-SNI-161, are analyzed to determine patterns that may correlate with environment shifts and or human habitation. The examinations of the land snails from these sites may reveal anthropogenic effects on the behavior of terrestrial mollusks on San Nicolas Island.

Jaffke, Denise (California State Parks)

Into the Blue: Underwater Archaeology in California State Parks
Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

The Underwater Parks of California are located primarily along the coastline. The California Department of Parks and Recreation's underwater parks program was established in 1968 to preserve the best and most unique examples of the state's natural underwater ecosystems. Since then, Parks has established 19 underwater parks with over 60 proposals for new parks under consideration. This paper will provide an overview of this program, review our current knowledge of submerged cultural resources, highlight data gaps, and outline our goals for future underwater archaeological projects.

James, Dr. Steven R. (California State University, Fullerton)
Martz, Patricia C. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Valentin, Sylvere (California State University, Los Angeles)

Fairview Site (CA-ORA-58) - Preservation or Destruction?: Impacts to a National Register Archaeological Site in Orange County, Southern California
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

The Fairview Site (CA-ORA-58) is located in a designated open space area in Fairview Park within Costa Mesa, southern Orange County, California. Known for its cogstones, this large significant prehistoric village site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Recently, the City of Costa Mesa proposed changes to the Master Plan, including construction of ball fields that will impact ORA-58 and other archaeological sites within the park. The California Cultural Resources Preservation Alliance (CCRPA), an organization founded by Dr. Patricia Martz, is attempting to stop development on this National Register site as discussed in this presentation.

James, Dr. Steven R. (California State University, Fullerton)

Symposium Discussant
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)
Jaqua, Allison L. (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Charcoal Analysis on the Santa Barbara Channel Islands
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Despite current advancements in paleoethnobotany in California, there is a lack of analysis of charcoal, the most common plant material recovered archaeologically. The comparison of charcoal assemblages from different strata from sites on San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Island will provide insight into wood taxa in the area and to changes in prehistoric vegetation over time.

Jaramillo, Colin D. (D&D Osteological Services)
Simon, Chris (URS)

The Evolution and Challenges of Total Station Work at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Mapping proved to be critical to excavation at the Potter’s Field at SVMC. Recording the site with a total station allowed the team to visualize what had been completed and what remained. In order to maintain accuracy it has been necessary for all operators to stay oriented to the site as a whole. Due to the dynamic and seemingly chaotic conditions of the construction site, this task proved difficult. Adverse conditions gave way to innovations in methods used such as: greater familiarity with the technology, communication skills, an ability to stay informed with site progression and a sense of flexibility with the working environment.

Jaynes, Jessica (Chambers Group, Inc.)

see Cisneros, Charles

Jazwa, Christopher S. (Pennsylvania State University)
Joslin, Terry L. (Central Coast Archaeological Research Consultants)
Kennett, Douglas J. (Pennsylvania State University)

Fishing Technology, Subsistence Change, and Complexity on Western Santa Rosa Island, California
Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

The increase in fishing on California’s Channel Islands from the Middle through Late Holocene supported increased populations and sedentism. The progressive investments in new technologies, particularly plank canoes and shell fishhooks, allowed the Island Chumash to catch larger quantities of fish. This ultimately served as a ratchet (sensu Wood 1998) for increasing populations and greater sociopolitical complexity. We use fish assemblages from western Santa Rosa Island that span from the Middle Holocene (5945-5760 cal BP) through the Historic period (395-260 cal BP) to test this model for increasing sociopolitical complexity.

Jespersen, Martin (CASSP)

see Jespersen, Mary

Jespersen, Mary (CASSP)
Jespersen, Martin (CASSP)
Savala, Mike (CASSP)

The Spirits of the Past are calling our names: Catch the Dream
Poster Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

This rock art poster represents the personal journeys that many site stewards take when they visit their assigned sites.

Johnston, Sarah (Cultural Resource Management Consultant)
Garfinkel, Alan P. (AGG Associates/California Rock Art Foundation)
A container etched with scratches and a bighorn sheep image comes from central Nevada and was described by a Paiute woman. This heirloom was from a shaman. The soapstone vessel was used in a big game hunting ritual. At the base of the vessel a hole has been drilled where fluids were released and caused to run over the ground. Such a ceremony appears to encapsulate a religious world view of Desert West Numic Natives that has often been minimized or overlooked.

**Violence as a Fitness Strategy: Ecological and Social Perspectives on the Central California Bioarchaeological Record**

Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

The bioarchaeology of violence has been a topic of increasing interest in the last 10-20 years in California. Here we evaluate spatial and temporal patterns in skeletal evidence for violence from a database of 17,898 individuals, excavated completed between ca. 1890 and 2013 in the San Francisco Bay area, Central Valley, and Sierra Nevada foothills. Specifically, we consider possible correlations between frequencies and types of violence and population density, sociopolitical complexity, relative mobility, technological innovations, and climatic variation.

**The Pecho Coast Revisited: Results of the Cal Poly San Luis Obispo Field School 2013**

Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

In the spring of 2013 students from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo completed investigations at CA-SLO-5, a small shell midden with associated bedrock mortar outcrops on the Pecho Coast of central San Luis Obispo County. Funded by PG & E, the investigations were focused on salvaging eroding portions of the deposit. Preliminary results suggest an unusually discrete, briefly-occupied late Middle Period component. Among other findings, site dates show that bedrock mortars were used earlier than previously thought in the region.

**An Overview of Collection Management of Human Remains at Two Institutions**

Symposium 8 (Saturday 3:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

The implementation of NAGPRA revealed too often that museum records had little or no provenience, especially for collections assembled prior to the development of standardized anthropological excavations.
and recordation methods. Through the analysis of several archaeological collections housed in a variety of institutions, the authors discovered that much of the documented provenience and associated information was missing, wrong or at best more complicated. Consequently this has massive implications for the theories and interpretations drawn from these problematic collections. This presentation will discuss these contextual problems and the methods and techniques being created or implemented to improve the situation.

Kennedy Richardson, Karimah (Southwest Museum of the Autry National Center)

see Teeter, Wendy G.

Kennett, Douglas J. (Pennsylvania State University)

see Jazwa, Christopher S.

Kerwin, William C. (BLM Bishop Field Office)

Scratching the Surface Continuation of Post-Fire Collaborative Archaeological Investigations of Crater Mountain ACEC
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Over the past two field seasons, assessment of fire effects to known cultural resources within the 2011 John Fire and 2012 Fish Fire, which burned the flanks of Crater Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), has encouraged collaboration between Bishop Field Office staff, Big Pine Paiute Tribe and Western Rock Art Research, a non-profit organization. 2013 field survey within the Fish Fire perimeter resulted in recordation of large prehistoric sites, and contact period rock art complex. In a Valley where prehistory and history meld, these findings encourage continued collaboration of federal agency resources while adding to the archaeological and ethnographic record of the Owens Valley and Crater Mountain.

Kinkella, Andrew (Moorpark College)

40 Saturdays at Simo'mo: Recent Research at CA-VEN-24
Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Since 2010, Moorpark College has undertaken survey and excavations at Simo'mo (CA-VEN-24), a coastal Chumash village site. As part of a Saturday class in field archaeology, Moorpark students have excavated several 1x1 meter testpits, excavated a set of augers, and implemented a mapping project using total station and GPS data. Currently, the students are working on laboratory projects based on the newly excavated data. The initial conclusions based on these projects will be presented and current interpretations will be given.

Kirkish, Alexander (CalTrans)

Prosser Beads from the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (CA-LAN-184H)
General Session 5 (Saturday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Recent excavations at Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (CA-LAN-184H) have revealed a collection of unusual beads, called Prosser (or tile) beads, which were deeply deposited near the remains of the Chapman millrace. These beads, which look like glass trade beads, are porcelaneous in composition and exhibit features suggesting a mold-pressed manufacturing technique. In this paper I discuss the various aspects of this particular bead type, including its diagnostic attributes, the techniques used to produce it, the purported manufacturing dates, and the possible trade networks involved in its regional distribution.

Kissinger, Krystal (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)

Whiskey Did Not Build the Aqueduct: New Insights on the Builders of the Los Angeles Aqueduct
Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

The building of the first Los Angeles Aqueduct was a momentous task requiring a tremendous amount of labor. From 1907 to 1913 a total of 57 construction camps were erected along the 225 mile path of the aqueduct. Work camp settings such as these can offer unique contexts for historical archaeologists to
investigate the experiences of early twentieth century laborers working under a capitalist system in the United States. This paper will discuss the archaeology of construction camps along the Los Angeles Aqueduct with a particular focus on the more ephemeral camps situated in its southern sections.

Klimaszewski-Patterson, Anna (University of Nevada, Reno)
Mensing, Scott A. (University of Nevada, Reno)
Gassaway, Linn (Sequoia National Forest)

Potential Native American impacts on the forest structure of Holey Meadow, Sequoia National Forest, California
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Ethnographic studies in California indicate that Native Americans used fire to facilitate acorn gathering, improve plant yields, and tend the landscape. The extent of impact Native American fire use may have had on forest structure and composition is unknown. Was forest composition in southern California at the time of European Contact climate-driven or is there evidence for Native American fires in the paleoenvironmental record? We seek to address whether Native Americans had an impact on the paleoenvironmental record by using archaeological, palynological, and charcoal evidence. We present preliminary data from Holey Meadow, Sequoia National Forest over the last 3,000 years.

Kline, George E. (Bureau Of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office)

A New Discovery: Fluted Point from the McCoy Mountains, Chuckwalla Valley, Eastern Riverside County, CA.
General Session 4 (Friday 3:15 PM-4:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

On a hike to the McCoy Springs site in April of 2012, a fluted point base was discovered at the base of the McCoy Mountains. This find, together with many new discoveries in the Chuckwalla Valley are building a huge database in an area that, until recently, was a blank slate as far as pre - late period archaeology. Prior to 2009, little was known of this area outside of the trails and petroglyph sites. This report outlines the extent of the work that has been recently performed, new important discoveries, and what is coming up.

Kline, George E. (Bureau Of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office)

Symposium Discussant
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Kline, Stefanie (California State University, Chico)

see Nelson, Jim

Klopp, Lacey C. (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

A Cultural Resources Management Plan for Stern Ranch, Sugarloaf Ridge State Park, Sonoma County, California
Symposium 14 (Saturday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

This paper examines the current research and policies within Sugarloaf Ridge State Park to inform a cultural resources management plan of Stern Ranch, a newly acquired 500-acre property within the park. The property has never been surveyed and a main component of this management plan will be a pedestrian survey for cultural resources. Based on preliminary data, the historic complex within the property has the potential to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a rural historic landscape. This paper will explore this potential and present the current state and future plans for the property.

Knack, Jeni D. (University of California, Los Angeles)
Nava, Sarah M. (California State University, Long Beach)

Revisiting a Tongva Village through Maps from Past and Present.
Symposium 8 (Saturday 3:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak E)
The largest prehistoric village site on Santa Catalina Island has been explored repeatedly since the late 1800's and these projects have often been documented through maps, which vary drastically from one another. This research project will discuss the differences that can be discerned between the various historic maps as well as explore the impact of both humans and natural erosion processes upon the site. Digitizing of the maps enables comparisons to be made with survey data collected during the PCIAP 2013 field season and provides a more thorough and detailed depiction of the Tongva village.

Knack, Jeni D. (University of California, Los Angeles)

see Nava, Sarah M.

Knell, Edward J. (California State University, Fullerton)

see Saldana, Richard

Knight, Al (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)

see Gust, Sherri

Knight, Albert F. (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Anthropology Department Associate)
Larson, Eva (National Park Service Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area)

A Recent Assessment of CA-VEN-195, the "Treasure House of Prehistoric Rock Art"
Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

There are approximately 20 extant prehistoric sites with rock art in the Santa Monica Mountains. The majority of the rock art consists of Chumash-style red pictographs. One esthetically pleasing site (CA-VEN-195) is located near Boney Mountain. Research by Campbell Grant (1970) noted that there was already some vandalism at the site. Recent research by Knight and Larson (2012) showed that there has been has also been a small amount of damage since 1978, when the first archaeological site records were made for the site. The site overall, however, remains mostly intact, and continues to be a fine example of Chumash intellectual and artistic creativity.

Kovalyov, Oleksandr (University of California, Davis)
Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)
Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)

Ancient Human Diet and Subsistence in the San Francisco Bay Area: A Late Period Perspective
Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Renewed interest in San Francisco Bay Area archaeology has grown over the past decade, with exciting new developments within bioarchaeology and zooarchaeology. Several recent projects have examined emerging Late Period subsistence strategies along the bayshore, and have documented evidence of intensive marine resource consumption in the north bay and a greater focus on terrestrial resources in the south bay. In this paper, we use stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes of human bone to examine regional dietary variation during the Late Period. This research provides a unique window into the dietary strategies of Bay Area populations prior to Spanish contact.

Kubal, Kathleen (URS Corporation, Oakland)

see Rehor, Jay

La Jeunesse, Roger (California State University, Fresno)

see Rondeau, Michael

Lambert, Christine (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Hidden Landscapes: Using Subsurface Findings at the East County Substation Project to Inform
Carbon-14 dates gained from monitoring efforts at the East County Substation site suggest that an Early Holocene occupation was present in the Jacumba Valley. This paper focuses on using the tools created for geoarchaeological analysis and GIS programs to examine the landforms present in the Jacumba Valley and greater eastern Peninsular Ranges to determine where additional Early Holocene archaeological deposits may exist. Recommendations for identifying and properly documenting these deposits will be made to inform future cultural resource management decisions.

Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Ainis, Amira F.

Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Jacobsen, Hannah

Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Mirasol, Lauren M.

Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Morales, Jessica

LaPierre, Kish (California State University, Bakersfield/NAWS China Lake)

Gorden, Mary A. (Independent Researcher)

A Comparative Analysis of Cupule Petroglyphs from Little Petroglyph Canyon National Historic Landmark, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California to Cupule Petroglyph Sites in Tulare County, California

Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

In 2013 the cupule petroglyph features at Little Petroglyph Canyon were inventoried and recorded. The area is part of the Coso Rock Art National Historic Landmark (NHL), located in the Renegade Canyon at Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake, Inyo County, California. The Coso Rock Art District contains the largest known concentration of petroglyphs in North America and possibly the world. The authors compared cupule data collected from Little Petroglyph Canyon to ethnographic and cupule data collected from 144 sites in Tulare County, California for possible cultural connections and use.

Larson, Eva (National Park Service Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area)

see Knight, Albert F.

Laylander, Don (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Redundancy, Avoidance, Ideology, and Ownership in Prehistoric Southern California

Symposium 9 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, Charter Oak E)

Ethnographic evidence from aboriginal southern California points to a widespread pattern of avoiding the objects and places that were associated with a recently deceased person. Archaeological evidence of redundancy indicates that avoiding the reuse of still-functional features, artifacts, and places also occurred prehistorically, although the restrictions against reuse were evidently neither absolute nor permanent. The distribution of thermal features provides one case in point. Taboos against reuse appear to have been at least mildly dysfunctional when they are considered from a narrow economic perspective, but they may have provided ideological support for incipient economic individualism as against communal sharing.

Leon Guerrero, Annamarie (URS)

An Un-Remembered Landscape in the Valley of Heart’s Delight: The Archival Research and...
Historical Documentation of a Potter's Field
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

The large scale excavation of the burial ground associated with what is now Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) has resulted in the exhumation of over 900 individuals and the discovery of features associated with the use of the landscape. This paper provides a to-date synopsis of the bio-archaeological investigations of the site and presents the historical information that has been uncovered. However, it focuses on how perceiving this burial ground as a landscape, aided with historical maps and current mapping geographic information systems (GIS) can yield a better understanding of the usage and history of this potter's field.

Lerman, Melanie S. (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)
Ringelstein, Austin T. (PCIAP)

Glass Trade Beads from the Catalina Isthmus
Symposium 8 (Saturday 3:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

The Isthmus of Catalina Island off the coast of California offers an excellent opportunity to examine the effects of contact between Europeans and native Gabrielino/Tongva people. During the protohistoric period (AD 1542-1769), Catalina Island was visited by Spanish explorers who traded glass beads, a commonly exchanged commodity throughout California. In 1971, glass beads were unearthed in a salvage excavation at Isthmus Cove. Using seriation techniques and other descriptive measures, this paper describes the sources of glass beads to determine the degree of influence from contact and trade with Europeans.

Licon, Julee (California State University, Northridge)

Tracing the Human Story Through Archaeology and Oral History of the St. Francis Dam Disaster
Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

The importance of archaeological study of the St. Francis Dam Disaster through written record and artifacts is supported with the addition of oral histories from survivors, concerned community members, and other interested parties. Recording and analysis of oral histories are especially relevant tools in the aftermath of catastrophic events such as the St. Francis Dam Disaster. Careful analysis of myths and legends that surround this devastating event, will elucidate how social memory plays a part in the recovery of a traumatized community. Through a multi dimensional study of collective memory, the contours of memorialization of the victims of the St. Francis Dam Disaster will be brought to light.

Liwosz, Chester (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Synesthetic Petroglyphs: a vision quest perspective on the significance of a Mojave Desert slot canyon rock art site
Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

A 2010 archaeological team documented a petroglyph site in a narrow slot canyon near Death Valley, distinguished by numerous rock carvings adorning towering canyon walls. Post-fieldwork analysis utilized principles from Peircean semiotics, ethnographic accounts of Shoshonean vision quest rituals, and Lewis-Williams' pan-geographic investigations of petroglyphs in forming altered states of perception. I argue that this art references not its depicted forms, but rather a synesthetic experience invoked through its production. I hope this perspective encourages archaeologists to consider examining rock art not as referential to explicit objects, but instead to consider the role its production plays in crafting human experience.

Lloyd, Jay (Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)

see Baloian, Randy

Mack, Joanne M. (University of Notre Dame)

Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County Fishery Resources: A Little Known Abundant Resource for Pre-Contact Shasta Communities
Poster Session 4 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))
The geology of the Shasta Valley, California provides an extremely rich food resource for fish and shellfish, resulting in abundant fish resources in the Shasta River and its tributaries, well documented by fishery biologists and historical records. This information allows for a better understanding of the pre-contact Shasta villages within the valley along the Shasta River and its tributaries within the valley's northeastern and central eastern area, including their size, population, and the evidence of cultural complexity, revealed from the limited archaeological investigations completed within the Shasta Valley of the past 35 years.

MacKinnon, Amy T. (Plumas National Forest/California State University, Chico) Denham, Brian (Plumas National Forest) Cheverko, Colleen M. (California State University, Chico/Plumas National Forest)

*Prehistoric Flakes or Modern Road Gravel? Distinguishing Culturally Significant Lithic Material from Modern Gravel Byproducts*

Poster Session 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

The purpose of this poster is to highlight the difficulties associated with differentiating culturally significant flaked lithic material from modern gravel fragments at roadside archaeological sites. Utilizing experimental archaeological techniques, this poster will provide suggestions on how to use contextual information and other relevant clues to identify flakes. Experiments of this kind have been done in the past, and this poster will expand upon the types of observations archaeologists should be making at potential prehistoric archaeological sites. Hands on material will be available for observation.

MacKinnon, Amy T. (Plumas National Forest/California State University, Chico) see Moore, Jamie

MacKinnon, Amy T. (Plumas National Forest/California State University, Chico) see Nelson, Jim

Madrid, Amber Marie (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, California State University, Los Angeles)
Arnold, Jeanne E. (Department of Anthropology at UCLA)

*An Analysis of Production-Tool Wear Patterns on Shell Fishhooks from Santa Cruz Island, CA*

Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

This poster draws on data from one of southern California's most comprehensive collections of fishing gear, recovered from five Santa Cruz Island sites by UCLA. We examined tool marks on 402 shell fishhook artifacts at various stages of production. We recorded wear patterns on the body, shank, knob, and groove of the specimens. Distinct grinding patterns from these abrasive processes were noted for the midsection of the body and the knob. This analysis of tool wear on single-piece shell fishhooks provides insight into the tools used to create them.

Madrid, Amber Marie (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, California State University, Los Angeles) see Mirasol, Lauren M.

Mak, Jennifer (California State University, Sacramento) see Brown, Gloria H.

Marcom, Geron (Avocational Rock Art Researcher, Author, Rock Art Photographer) see Garfinkel, Alan P.

Martin, Bradley R. (University of California, Santa Barbara) Gamble, Lynn H. (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Barbier, Brian (University of California, Santa Barbara)

The Identification of Microscopic Polishes on Chert Drills in Coastal Southern California
Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

This paper focuses on the uses of different types of chert drills found in the Santa Barbara Channel region. A selection of drills, including "canoe drills," were examined from the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Replicas of these were produced and then used to drill shell and wood, serving as a type collection. Both the replicated and archaeological drills were examined under high-powered microscopes, including a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), to identify different polishes based on the materials drilled. This study is significant in that it furthers our understanding of technological advances in coastal southern California.

Martinez Reyes, Efren (California State University, Northridge)

Archaeology of the Restoration Camps Associated with the St. Francis Dam Disaster
Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

12 billion gallons of water rushed down the Santa Clara River Valley when the St. Francis Dam ruptured, displacing thousands from their homes. Public response, especially by organized relief agencies, was commendable; however, archival evidence suggests that victims were cared for in segregated relief camps – something that is often overlooked when discussing the catastrophe. As a result, many of the Mexican-American families, and their stories of the event, have been neglected. This paper will discuss preliminary survey and archival research results which will bring to light a more accurate telling of recovery efforts in the floods aftermath.

Martinez, Daisy (California State University, Los Angeles)
Whistler, Emily L. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

Preliminary Analysis of Avian Faunal Remains from San Nicolas Island (CA-SNI-25)
Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

This poster will discuss the avian faunal remains found at the late Holocene Tule Creek Village site (CA-SNI-25). San Nicolas Island (SNI) is home to many breeding and migrant bird species, including Brandt's Cormorant, Western Gull, and Brown Pelican. These and many other birds were utilized by native Nicoleño for thousands of years for rituals, tools, and clothing. This research aims to shed light on the late Holocene usage of birds on SNI, allowing for a greater understanding of the interaction between humans and the native avian population.

Martinez, Desiree (Harvard University/Cogstone Resource Management)

Searching for the Shadows of Those Who Brought the Cahuilla Cultural Giants to Print
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

Stories and Legends of the Palm Springs Indians by Francisco Patencio, a respected Agua Caliente Cahuilla net, tells about the no cot em, the first creations, and tribal leaders who named the Cahuilla landscape. However the details behind the collection of these stories for the book have been until now largely unknown. Through research conducted under contract with Southern California Edison, this paper discusses the political and social context of the late 1920's - 1930's, the time period the stories were collected, and the connections between Patencio, anthropologists, and women's and Indian's rights activists.

Martinez, Desiree (Harvard University/Cogstone Resource Management)

see Alvitre, Cindi

Martinez, Desiree (Harvard University/Cogstone Resource Management)

see Hanna, David

Martinez, Desiree (Harvard University/Cogstone Resource Management)

see Kennedy Richardson, Karimah
McDaniel, Heather R. (California State University, Northridge)

Interpretive Research Design: Model for Community Based Bioarchaeology
Symposium 14 (Saturday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Human remains and associated artifacts of CA-MRN-27 have been inventoried in compliance with NAGPRA. While the individuals and artifacts await reburial by the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR), they present an opportunity to implement community-based bioarchaeological research in conjunction with the tribe. The development of this research model will shift the emphasis of study away from FIGR as research subjects, to instead working with the tribe as equal partners. This study aims to collaboratively create a research design, methodological criteria and final interpretations that are relevant to the indigenous, archaeological, and bioarchaeological communities involved while adhering to NAGPRA guidelines.

McDaniel, Heather R. (California State University, Northridge)

The Birds of Burton Mound: Interesting Avian Findings from the Faunal Collection of CA-SBA-28
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

The Coastal Chumash resided in permanent towns supplied by an economy of hunting, gathering, and fishing practiced in a region possessing high ecological diversity. The Burton Mound site (CA-SBA-28) was consistently documented by the Spanish expeditions of the 16th-19th centuries as being adjacent to a principal town of the Barbareño Chumash. The faunal remains recovered from an excavation conducted by Dr. Claude Warren in 1969 are studied for the first time to investigate Coastal Chumash subsistence during phases of the Early and Middle Period. This presentation focuses specifically on the intriguing results of the avian species represented.

McDaniel, Heather R. (California State University, Northridge)

Exploration of Burton Mound Continued: Faunal Analysis of a Mainland Chumash Site
General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

The Burton Mound site, CA-SBA-28, was consistently documented by Spanish expeditions of 16th-19th centuries as being adjacent to a principal town of Barbareño Chumash. As a result of construction, this important site and many others in the Santa Barbara Channel Region either no longer exist or are inaccessible. Thus, collections resulting from three excavations at CA-SBA-28 are of considerable significance. Dr. Claude Warren directed excavations of the site prior to pending construction (1969). Recovered faunal remains are studied for the first time to investigate Coastal Chumash subsistence during the Early and Middle periods. Analysis provides insights into timing/use of Chumash watercraft, and how
Silva Bucio, Alondra (CASSP)

*Then and Now at the Conlee Mill Site, Sequoia National Forest*

**Poster Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))**

Recently, site stewards relocated the Conlee Mill Site, and found artifacts and features in situ. They updated the site record, documented current conditions, and created a site map. In subsequent research, they found several historical photos that show what the site looked like in 1925. In presenting this information, the poster shows how, over time, the forest reclaims its own.

McKenzie, Dustin (Cabrillo College)

*see Beckett, Nathan*

McPeek, Kirstie A. (Whittier College)

*A Statistical Analysis of Historic Metals Found on Santa Catalina Island*

**Symposium 8 (Saturday 3:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak E)**

Early European explorers dropped anchor in the beautiful Isthmus Cove of Santa Catalina Island, off the coast of Los Angeles, and forged trade relationships with its inhabitants. While always portrayed as peaceful encounters, one object type that would logically reveal the unabridged nature of this trade relationship would be spent and unspent ammunition. This presentation will provide an analysis of the metal ammunition found at the village of Nájququar (SCAI-39) on the Catalina Isthmus through excavations by Schumacher (1876) and UCLA (1969). Both spatial and chronological considerations will aid in understanding the nature and extent of the relationships with European explorers from 1602 through the 1800s.

Mealey, Marla (California Department of Parks & Recreation)

*Archaeological Site Data from Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area*

**Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)**

Ocotillo Wells SVRA is located in the desert east of San Diego and west of the Salton Sea. The ancient shoreline of Lake Cahuilla runs generally north-south through the property and the San Felipe Hills run east-west. Over the course of a four-year study (2008-2011), archaeologists from California State Parks examined and documented more than 453 sites and isolates within this area. The results of this study provided a wide range of site, feature, and artifact data. Analyses of these data show both expected and unexpected patterns that may relate to cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and site uses.

Mengers, Douglas W. (PanGIS, Inc.)
Doose, Nick J. (PanGIS, Inc.)
Eckhardt, William T. (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

*Reviving the Classics: Documenting the North Chuckwalla Mountains Petroglyph and Quarry Districts*

**Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)**

Research conducted on behalf of Southern California Edison (SCE) for the construction of the Devers-Palo Verde 500 kV transmission line for environmental review and historic preservation identified and nominated two National Register districts in the Chuckwalla Valley, Riverside County, in 1981. A second 500kV transmission line (DPV2) through this corridor was constructed in 2013. This presentation briefly addresses problems encountered with rectification of 30-year-old project data, the methods and steps used to incorporate new data, and outlines measures taken to prevent similar loss in data for the DPV2 findings with recommendations for managing resource preservation for the next 50 years.

Meniketti, Marco (San Jose State University)

*Initial pXRF Analysis of Chinese Ceramics from Three Spanish Shipwrecks on the Pacific Coast*

**General Session 5 (Saturday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)**

Manila Galleons sailed between Mexico and the Philippines for more than two centuries beginning with the
first successful round trip in 1565. The voyage was treacherous, often extending to several months. At least three ships of the sixteenth and early seventeenth century later were lost on the west coast; the so-called Wax Wreck in Oregon, the San Agustin at Drake's Bay, and a third in Baja California, possibly the San Felipe. Cargo included Chinese porcelains and stoneware. Samples of ceramics from each ship, along with other specimen, were subject to comparative trace element analysis. Results suggest distinct types and changes in constituent elements over time.

**Mensing, Scott A. (University of Nevada, Reno)**

see **Klimaszewski-Patterson, Anna**

**Mercado, Sara N. (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)**  
**Fusriboon, Alexandria (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)**  
**Nguyen, Kalie (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)**  
**Allen, Mark W. (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)**

*An Analysis of Cached Ceramic Vessels from CA-KER-6430, Bird Spring Canyon*  
*Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))*

Cached ceramic vessels have been found throughout the Mojave Desert region. This poster presents an analysis of an additional example recovered at CA-KER-6430 on the edge of the western Mojave Desert. This poster presents the results of our effort to reconstruct the vessel and determine manufacture techniques, form, and possible functions. The vessel will be compared to ceramics recovered from the same region.

**Meyer, Jack (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)**  
**Kaijankoski, Phil (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)**  
**Scher, Naomi (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)**

*Grandfather Midden: The Natural and Cultural Stratigraphy of CA-MRN-67 in Larkspur*  
*Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)*

Like the middens of old, the natural and cultural deposits at CA-MRN-67 are a wonder to behold. With the stratigraphy documented across more than 140 meters of exposure at the site, it is perhaps one of the best examples of a large midden seen in many years. If seeing is believing, this presentation will provide a geoarchaeological view of a truly remarkable deposit . . . what might be called a "grandfather midden."

**Milligan, Colleen (California State University, Chico)**

*Symposium Discussant*  
*Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)*

**Mirasol, Lauren M. (California State University, Los Angeles)**  
**Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)**  
**Madrid, Amber Marie (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, California State University, Los Angeles)**  
**Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)**  
**Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)**

*Changing Coastal Landscapes and Subsistence Patterns In the Santa Monica Mountains*  
*Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)*

The examination of shellfish remains from two components at CA-VEN-395 revealed a shift in subsistence patterns associated with changing coastal landscapes. Each component is distinguished by the occurrence of various shellfish species from two different marine habitats. The earlier component is dominated by rocky intertidal species while the later occupation shows an increased reliance in estuarine shellfish. Radiocarbon dates suggests that the site was occupied between 1170-960 cal. B.P. and 390-230 cal. B.P. The investigation of the shellfish remains at CA-VEN-395 provides information regarding paleoenvironmental changes and human subsistence practices along the Santa Monica Mountains’ coastal region.
Montague, Sonny (National Park Service)
Wills, Wesley G. (Yosemite National Park, National Park Service)

Rooms with a View: Rock Rings at Yosemite National Park
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Yosemite National Park, located in the central Sierra Nevada, is known for its substantial accumulations of Native American cultural materials, particularly obsidian flaked stone and bedrock mortars. Less common and less studied archeological constituents include various rock constructs and depressions thought to have functioned for the purposes of shelter, hunting, storage, and ceremony. Based primarily on surface data gathered during previous investigations, this paper describes the range of features within Yosemite, and provides a preliminary summary of morphological, spatial, and chronological attributes for features that represent the remains of houses or shelters.

Montserrat Fonseca Ibarra, Enah (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))

Hands motifs in the Northern part of the Baja California Rock Art
General Session 7 (Friday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Las representaciones de manos forman parte de las manifestaciones gráfico-rupestres del norte de la Península de Baja California; sin embargo, desconocemos sus principales características y asociaciones con otros elementos gráficos y entre elementos del paisaje que pueden darnos algunas pistas para su interpretación. En este trabajo abordaremos algunos patrones en la ubicación y asociaciones identificadas para este tipo de motivos con el fin de acercarnos al conocimiento de un código establecido por los cazadores-recolectores-pescadores que habitaron la región en el pasado. Representations of hands are part of the Rock Art motifs of the Northern part of the Baja California.

Montserrat Fonseca Ibarra, Enah (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))

see Figueroa-Beltrán, Carlos

Moore, Jamie (Plumas National Forest)
Parker, Wendy (Plumas National Forest)
Correa-Ritter, Elisa (Plumas National Forest)
MacKinnon, Amy T. (Plumas National Forest/California State University, Chico)
Doering, Brandy (Plumas National Forest)
Cheverko, Colleen M. (California State University, Chico/Plumas National Forest)
Tibbetts, Deborah (Plumas National Forest)

Historic Graffiti in the Northern Sierra
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

This presentation reports on historic graffiti from the 1860s to the 1950s at several sites within the northern Sierra Nevada. The carvers were identified thru archival research allowing for a better understanding of who the individuals were. This examination allowed for statistical analysis of the carvers. The carvings appear to be primarily created by Euro-Americans associated with small gold mining towns with an absence of ethnicities such as the Chinese, Native Americans and Mexicans.

Morales, Jessica (California State University, Los Angeles)
Lapeña, Queeny G. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

Lustrous Olivella (Callianax biplicata) Beads from CA-SNI-40, San Nicolas Island, CA:
Contextualizing the Gleaming Surface through Experimental Archaeology
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

At CA-SNI-40, a middle Holocene residential site on San Nicolas Island, California, lustrous olivella (Callianax biplicata) beads were recovered in the midden. These beads are rather peculiar as Olivella beads found in
California are typically matte white in color. This study, will replicate lustrous beads by fire treating modern olivella shells in a sand bake with various materials and at different temperatures in an attempt to determine the manufacturing sequences involved in producing glossy shells. Through the use of replicative studies, regional olivella bead manufacturing sequences specific to the occupants of CA-SNI-40 may be revealed.

Moritz, Ryan P. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Gray, Diana R. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Sosa, David G. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Evans, Michael T. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)

Archaeological Investigations of Big Sycamore Canyon (CA-VEN-395), Santa Monica Mountains, CA
Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

During the past two field seasons, California State University, Los Angeles has conducted fieldwork at Danielson Ranch, (CA-VEN-395), Point Mugu State Park. Past surveys identified numerous loci across the site based on concentrations of shell exposed on the surface. Our excavations revealed at least two discrete components dated to 1290 Cal BP and 390 Cal BP, respectively. Controlled excavations of five 1x1 meter units recovered formal artifacts such as Olivella beads, dart and arrow points, groundstone fragments, a biconical perforated stone, as well as abundant faunal remains. This presentation will outline recent excavations and stratigraphic observations that examine the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits.

Moritz, Ryan P. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Evans, Michael T.

Moritz, Ryan P. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Sosa, David G.

Mosier, Dan (CASSP)

Ten Years of Site Stewardship at the Tesla coal mines, Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area
Poster Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

The historic Tesla coal mines is in the Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area in eastern Alameda County, California. Tesla was once an important coal and clay mining center from 1890 to 1911, resulting from the discovery of coal here in 1855. Little remains of the mines and mining camp that once supported over 1,200 people. This poster presents ten years (2003-2013) of site steward observations of the Tesla site.

Musser-Lopez, Ruth (Archaeological Heritage Association (AHA))

Mystic Irony? Failed Excellence at the Mystic Maze
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Excellence in CRM requires understanding what is being managed. For the purpose of determining age, origin and significance of a cultural resource, many new technologies have been developed. Yet, archaeologists do not always insist upon empirical testing using improved methods and tools, often relying on the "memory" of those who did not live in the purported time or place of the resource's origin or period of use. An iconic California site listed on the National Register, the so-called "Mystic Maze," is the quintessence of failed CRM where ironically, untested purported significance, age and origin is the foundation for federal policy prohibiting further evaluation using improved advanced technologies.

Nava, Sarah M. (California State University, Long Beach)
Knack, Jeni D. (University of California, Los Angeles)

Catalina Island Archaeological Sites: Comparing Maps of the Isthmus
For years, extensive archaeological research has been conducted on the Santa Catalina Island isthmus, with a number of important prehistoric and historic sites having been identified. Here, I present maps showing archaeological research that has been conducted over the years overlaid with maps of newly recorded archaeological sites on, and near, the isthmus. Using Trimble GPS survey and ArcGIS software, I compared different maps and layers, showing how sites have changed spatially and temporally through time. As well as showing how certain site boundaries may be connected.

Nava, Sarah M. (California State University, Long Beach)

see Knack, Jeni D.

Neff, Hector (California State University, Long Beach)

see George, Richard J.

Nelson, Jim (PG&E)
Bartelink, Eric J. (California State University, Chico)
Furlong, Denise (Furlong & Associates)
Kline, Stefanie (California State University, Chico)
Prince, Julia R. (California State University, Chico)
MacKinnon, Amy T. (Plumas National Forest/California State University, Chico)
Bayham, Frank (California State University, Chico)

Was Salmon on the Menu but not in the Diet? Stable Isotope Evidence of the Dietary Importance of Salmon in the Sacramento Valley.

Arguments for the prehistoric consumption of salmon in the Sacramento Valley depend heavily on the ethnographic record and ethnohistoric accounts. These, in conjunction with the known seasonal spawning runs of salmon documented during the historic period, suggest that salmon would have been a highly valued food resource throughout the Sacramento River watershed. However, zooarchaeological studies throughout much of the valley have found that salmon bones comprise a relatively small portion of fish bone assemblages, especially in the lower Sacramento Valley. This study examines stable isotope data from humans and fauna to estimate the dietary importance of salmon in the region.

Nelson, Wendy J. (California State University, Sacramento)

Paths Crossed: Researching Cultural Affiliation for Kathy’s Rockshelter

Under NAGPRA, research is conducted to establish cultural affiliation by identifying shared characteristics and historic connections between earlier groups and present day Indian tribes. Such a link may be problematic for the occupants of Kathy’s Rockshelter (CA-BUT-301) when the proposed replacement of an earlier Hokan-speaking group by the Penutian-speaking Konkow is taken into consideration. Further complications arise from the possible later displacement of the Konkow during and after the Gold Rush, as suggested by the presence of items of Euro-American and Chinese manufacture. This poster examines how, through research and consultation, these issues may be reconciled.

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

Symposium Discussant
Symposium 14 (Saturday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Nguyen, Kalie (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona)

see Mercado, Sara N.

Ocampo, Oscar (California State University, Los Angeles)
Fossilized faunal cache in San Quintin, Baja California
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

In the summer of 2004, a cache of fossilized faunal remains were found in a lava tube cave located within a beach cliff 11 meters above sea level, inside the vicinity of a modern fishing colony in the San Quintin region of Baja California. The cave is located in close proximity of a large Pismo clam (Tivela stultorum) midden, which serves as evidence of the indigenous groups existence in the region. This site is of great anthropological value because it is unique. The remains found represent a new description of possible indigenous behavior on the subject of rituals and native fauna that once existed.

The Parts of CASSP
Poster Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

This poster presents six aspects of the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program: The Need, Engagement, Elements, Clients, Tradition of Service, and Next Chapter.

A View Into History: How Aerial LiDAR Can Help Uncover the Hidden Past
General Session 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:45 AM, Sequoia A&B)

In 2011 ECORP Consulting carried out cultural resource investigations for a property containing a previously recorded gold mining district that was mined from 1850s to the 1940s. Soon after the mining operations ceased, the property was closed off from public access and has since become overgrown with dense vegetation. In order to gain a better visualization of the property, aerial LiDAR was flown and the images provided unbelievable views of the landscape. This paper explains the results from the LiDAR images and how the archaeologists were able to uncover and understand the mining operations that have been hidden for years.
In recent years, isolated human remains and antiquities have been discovered in suspicious settings on public lands in the greater San Francisco Bay area. Some of these finds suggest an association with certain kinds of Occult practices. The San Francisco Bay area is home to one of the most diverse human populations in the world and includes untold practitioners of Neo-Pagan and African Diasporic religious traditions, some which require access to human remains for creating magick. In this paper, we discuss our findings and advise archaeologists to be alert to the discovery of human remains and antiquities found out of context.

**Parkman, E. Breck (California State Parks)**

see Alvarez, Susan H.

**Patterson, Brandon (Alta Archaeological Consulting)**

**DeGeorgey, Alex (Alta Archaeological Consulting)**

*Tools of the Trade: Detecting Economic Specialization in California Prehistory*

Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

During the Late Period, the hunter-gatherers of the San Francisco Bayshore participated in a complex trade economy. A variety of items and resources, from fish and otter pelts to obsidian and shell beads, were the focus of production for exchange. This study will include an economic and regional analysis of the Stege Mound (CA-CCO-297) artifact assemblage that investigates the relationship between technological organization, extensification, and commoditization. It is hypothesized that the organization of formal tool kits focused on the production of commodities for exchange gave California's first entrepreneurs a comparative advantage.

**Peabody, Joshua (Cardno ENTRIX, Inc.)**

*Lithic Raw Material Caching: A Case Example and Discussion From the High Sierra*

Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

The caching of tools, raw material, and religious items is a well-documented behavior. We examine a lithic raw material cache from the Carson Pass region of the Sierra Nevada. Our discussion focuses on what motivates one to extract, prepare, transport and cache raw material at some distant location within one's foraging area. Our analysis has direct implications for archaeological interpretations of past human behavior. Models employing energy as a currency may be affected by raw material caching behavior as the benefits of that behavior may not be realized by the individual but rather by group members or subsequent generations.

**Peabody, Joshua (Cardno ENTRIX, Inc.)**

see Rossi, Michella

**Pedersen, Jeannine (The John D. Cooper Archaeological and Paleontological Center)**

**Wilson-Thuler, Megan (California State University, Fullerton)**

*The Results of 40 years of Mitigation Archaeology in Orange County, CA – The Cooper Center's Strategies for Curation and Research*

General Session 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:45 AM, Sequoia A&B)

The Dr. John D. Cooper Archaeological and Paleontological Center is a partnership between OC Parks and CSUF and is the repository for Orange County, California's archaeological and paleontological material. After collecting material for almost 40 years, the County dedicated funds to build a Curation facility to ensure the proper care of millions of artifacts. Faced with an enormous task of curation and preservation the staff of the Cooper Center has developed strategies for collections management, prioritizing material for curation, making the artifacts accessible for research, and demonstrating the value and importance of archaeology and cultural history to the general public.

**Peebles, David S. (USFS - Angeles National Forest)**
Angeles N.F. Perspectives on the Management of the St. Francis Dam site
Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

The St. Francis Dam disaster is one of the most significant historical events in California history. The Dam failure occurred within the boundaries of the Angeles National Forest. The site has been designated a California Landmark, and the Forest's efforts for listing it on the National Register is nearing completion. The location of the dam remains on Federal Lands, and its significance as an historical property, presents challenges in protecting, preserving, and providing interpretation opportunities for the public. With the 100 year anniversary of the aqueduct, academic and public stakeholder interest is high, which may provide opportunities to raise public awareness and involvement in this very important site.

Peelo, Sarah (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

see Hylkema, Linda J.

Pilloud, Marin A. (Central Identification Laboratory, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, JBPHH,)

see Jones, Terry L.

Pollack, Alan (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society)

Heroes and Victims: Memorializing the St. Francis Dam Disaster
Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

It has been 85 years since the St. Francis Dam ruptured near midnight on March 12, 1928. Despite being one of the worst disasters in United States history, this catastrophic event has largely been forgotten. For the first time, a movement is underway to remedy this historical oversight. This talk will discuss current efforts in the Santa Clarita Valley to obtain National Memorial status for the dam site, will highlight the similarities in historical significance to the Johnstown Flood National Memorial site, and will tell the compelling stories of some of the heroes and victims of the St. Francis Dam disaster.

Porcayo Michelini, Antonio (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))

El Vallecito: Algo Más Que Pintura Rupestre
General Session 7 (Friday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

El proyecto arqueológico el vallecito – primera etapa estuvo enfocado a documentar que la zona arqueológica del vallecito en la rumorosa es algo mucho más complejo en cuanto a evidencias arqueológicas ahí presentes, más allá de las manifestaciones gráfico rupestres. Tras un recorrido de superficie intensivo y extensivo en las 160 hectáreas del sitio se vislumbrió por primera vez la verdadera complejidad no sólo de la zona arqueológica en sí misma, sino también, de los grupos cazadores recolectores que la habitaron de manera continua durante centurias.

Porcayo Michelini, Antonio (Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH))

see Graham, Michelle D.

Powell, Christopher (Holman and Associates)

Some Observations on the Ground Stone Collection from the Niven Nursery Site (CA-MRN-67)
Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

A summary of initial analyses of the relatively large collection of ground stone artifacts recovered during recent (2011-13) excavations at CA-MRN-67 conducted by Holman and Associates will be presented. This collection ranges in age from the Early Period to the Late Middle Period and consists of some 2100 ground and battered stone tools and tool fragments with a collective weight of nearly five metric tons. Following a brief discussion on methodology, observations will be made concerning the general characteristics of the collection, changes in tool types over time, and various attributes associated with the items manufacture, design, use, reuse, and disuse.
Nearly Neighbors: Japanese-American Family Life on the Eve of Internment
Symposium 14 (Saturday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

In 1942 the United States government forced Shigemi and Michiko Orimoto, their children, and Japanese neighbors from their Oakland homes under authority of Executive Order 9066. Relocated to the Central Utah Internment Camp at Abraham, commonly known as Topaz, the family left behind memories and family possessions. Using oral accounts, family photographs, and material culture, we contrast the rhetoric of racial separation that dominated the public sphere with the realities of the domestic realm of the home where Japanese and non-Japanese children played freely together and neighborliness, at least among the women, was the norm.

And Their Pillows Smoothed: Provenancing Hair Pillows from the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center Cemetery Using Stable Isotope Analysis
Symposium 12 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Stable isotope analysis provides an analytical archaeological tool for examining diet and mobility patterns in prehistory. More recently, isotope analysis has been used to trace faunal and plant remains from archaeological sites. In this study, 24 animal hair pillows recovered from the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center historic-era cemetery were analyzed using microscopy and stable oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen isotopes in an attempt to identify probable species and provenance. This study highlights the potential of isotope analysis to provenance animal hair and sheds light on the investment in coffin décor at the cemetery.

Cupules as part of a site complex at the Grandad site Mariposa California
Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

CSU-Fresno has held a field school at the Grandad site in Mariposa County, California for the last 15 years. The site contains archeological material that covers the last 10,000 years of Central Sierran Prehistory. It is the ethnographic village of Polachi. At the heart of the village site is an artesian spring and nearby this spring is a free-standing cupule rock. The paper will talk about this rock and place it into a larger cultural context of the site.
This paper summarizes ongoing cultural research at the 411-acre Fairfield Osborn Preserve (FOP) located in southeastern Sonoma County. For 40 years the FOP has been the location for various types of scientific studies, including botanical, hydrological, climatic, and zoological. Recently the FOP has been the subject of archaeological and historical investigation in the form of a cultural resources inventory and oral history project. This paper will highlight the environmental setting, prehistoric and historic-era cultural contexts, and research methods and results concerning the FOP. The goal behind this study is to create a cultural resources management plan for the FOP.

Radde, Hugh (California State University, Northridge)

Interpreting the Cultural Landscape at Toyon Bay (CA-SCAI-564) Catalina Island
Symposium 8 (Saturday 3:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Previous scholars have contributed to our understanding of complex maritime hunter-gatherer-fisher practices that sustained people for over 8000 years on Catalina Island. While this body of work speaks volumes to the prehistory of Catalina, it is here argued that Landscape theory can lend an alternative perspective that compliments previous research and builds on our understanding of indigenous islander lifestyles. Utilizing the prehistoric village at Toyon Bay (CA-SCAI-564) as a case study, this paper aims to recreate a cultural landscape by applying landscapes of movement as defined by Snead et al and taskscapes as defined by Ingold.

Ralston, Candice (California State Parks and Recreation/University of California, Davis)

Post-Martial Residence Patterns as Determined by Stable Isotope Analysis at a Central California, Early Period Site
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Post-martial residence patterns of prehistoric Native Californians interned at Bear Creek (CA-SJO-112), an Early Period site, will be determined through stable isotope analysis of human teeth and bone. In particular, strontium (87Sr/86Sr), oxygen (δ18O), and sulfur (δ34S) ratios will be considered. This project will contribute to ongoing studies of prehistoric migration patterns by comparing natal to post-marital residence signatures. Results will be paired with environmental and archaeological data from similar contexts in order to further our understanding of the Early Period in California.

Reddy, Seetha (Statistical Research, Inc.)

see Ciolek-Torello, Richard

Reeves, Daniel

see Brandoff, Joan E.

Rehor, Jay (URS Corporation, Oakland)
Kubal, Kathleen (URS Corporation, Oakland)

Below the Freeway: Managing Cultural Resources in High Speed Settings
General Session 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:45 AM, Sequoia A&B)

Managing cultural resource investigations in urban environments requires an innovative approach. Over the past two years, URS conducted cultural resource studies for two large express lane freeway projects in Santa Clara Valley. The valley is highly sensitive for archaeology. The APEs for these projects contain numerous prehistoric archaeological sites, many of which are buried beneath several meters of alluvium. Both project APEs are almost entirely paved, with up to eight lanes of heavy traffic. Identifying previously unrecorded sites in such high-speed settings, and addressing potential impacts to previously recorded resources, posed a logistical challenge. URS archaeologists overcame this challenge using GIS predictive modeling coupled with geoarchaeological fieldwork and analysis.

Reynosa B.A., Paula (Independent Rock Art Recorder)
Since at least 1875, collectors and archaeologists have recovered numerous artifacts of European manufacture from the Native American (Tongva) village of Nájquqar (archaeological site CA-SCaI-39) at Two Harbors on Pimu Santa Catalina Island. Information from several protohistoric and historic ship landings at Two Harbors can be used in conjunction with archaeological evidence from the site to create a clearer picture of the possible origins of these materials and the nature of the interactions that took place between Europeans and the Native American villagers there. Ongoing research on these early cultural exchanges will increase our understanding of a dramatic and important period of California history.

A petroglyph site near Laguna Seca Chapala in central Lower California has been known to rock art researchers for over 40 years. This site shows a distinct separation in motif expressions on opposing canyon sides at a major tinaja. The spatial variation is represented by deeply engraved circular patterns on one side as opposed to largely pecked geometric/abstract symbols on the other side. A smaller site is nearby along a probable travel route. Interpretive explanations for the rock art variation and distribution are explored.

For six years, the Enculturating Environments Project has focussed upon excavating deposits associated with six pictograph sites found on the Wind Wolves Preserve, Kern County. Located at the furthest inland extant of the Chumash linguistic area, this region is renowned for some of the most complex polychrome pictographs anywhere in North America. This paper focusses on the chronology of occupation which contextualizes activities associated with the paintings throughout the Late Holocene. We present a suite of AMS dates, time markers, and other temporal indicators in the first ever multiple-site program which dates deposits found in association with Chumash pictographs.

Beginning in 2010 the Cleveland National Forest partnered with the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program to train volunteers to monitor historic resources throughout the forest. Since that time volunteers have donated approximately 360 hours of stewardship during which 100 sites were protected through monitoring. The monetary value of their efforts is roughly $7900. The Cleveland National Forest consists of approximately 460,000 acres of land which stretches from within five miles of the border
with Mexico to western Riverside and Orange counties. The forest is divided into three administrative units; currently there are active CASSP volunteers on each district.

Roeder, Mim (North State Resources, Inc.)
see Crawford, Kristina

Rogers, Alexander K. (Maturango Museum)
Yohe II, Robert M. (California State University, Bakersfield)

*A Pinto Point Assemblage from CA-INY-134 ("Ayer's Rock"), Inyo County, California*
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

The "Ayer's Rock" site (CA-INY-134) is located in southern Inyo County, California, on the northwestern edge of the Coso Volcanic Field. Excavated in the 1960s, the site yielded 130 projectile points, of which 31 are Pinto. In this paper we report an obsidian hydration age computation on the Pinto points and their metric data, and compare the metrics with previously-reported Pinto points from this region. The Pinto points from this site exhibit an age of $5684 \pm 1445$ cal BP ($N = 16$), based on obsidian hydration dating. Metrically they are most similar to the Pinto points from the Stahl site (INY-182) which is nearby.

Rogers, Brenda Lee (CASSP)
Delaney, Colleen M. (California State University, Channel Islands)

*Lurking around La Jolla Valley: Five Years of Site Stewarding in Point Mugu State Park*
Poster Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

In January 2009 we joined the CASSP program to watch over 4 sites within the confines of Point Mugu State Park (PMSP) in Ventura County. Our charge includes three sites within La Jolla valley, and one located along Pacific Coast Highway. In our poster we note the changes associated with these archaeological sites, as well as the challenges associated with stewarding sites in somewhat easily accessible locations. In particular, we note the damage associated with the May 2013 Springs Fire.

Roman, Deborah (California State University, Northridge)

*The VEN 632-641 Project: correlating the grey literature with an expanded artifact database to create a more refined picture of interior southwest Ventura trade linkages.*
Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

For over 38 years, much of the information on southwestern interior Ventura county trade routes and lifeways was confined to grey literature and remote storage facilities. Today this project seeks to correlate the data indices from multiple University-based excavations in order to create a more coherent view of the vital role played by this area, a geographic link between the Coast and the deep California interior.

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

*Clovis Component Discovered through Re-analysis of the Skyrocket Site Collection.*
Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

Eighty-one (81) artifacts from the Skyrocket Site (CA-Cal-629/230) have been re-examined, resulting in the identification of a Clovis component. A second fluted point was discovered, along with thirty-three (33) unfinished bifaces that evidenced percussion end thinning, overshot and/or both. Complementing these bifaces were forty-four (44) overshot flakes, a fluting flake, and limace, enhancing the importance of the Skyrocket site for the study of Paleo-Indian Assemblages in California.

Root-Garey, Emily D. (The University of Texas at Austin)

*Chores and choices: Seeking identities through daily household labor at the California missions*
General Session 5 (Saturday 1:00 PM-2:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Franciscan missionaries segregated the living quarters of pluralistic Alta California mission communities by
factors such as ethnicity, marital status, and gender. Within this institutional structure, did non-­
ecclesiastical mission occupants attempt to socially distinguish themselves from one another? I compare
three segregated housing quarters at Mission San Antonio de Padua, looking specifically at materials and
spaces associated with household labor, to delineate lines of social identity among mission inhabitants. This
work can contribute to more nuanced, agent-centered interpretations of mission life, and elucidate how
power operated at mission sites simultaneously from a top-down and bottom-up perspective.

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

see Hildebrandt, William

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

see Stevens, Nathan

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

see Whitaker, Adrian

**Rossi, Michella (ENTRIX)**

**Peabody, Joshua (Cardno ENTRIX, Inc.)**

*A Systematic Approach to Recording and Evaluating the National Register Eligible Big Creek
Hydroelectric System Historic District*

Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-­11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

The Big Creek Hydroelectric System, located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is one of the largest
hydroelectric systems in the country, and is owned and operated by the Southern California Edison
Company (SCE). The original construction phase of 1911-­1929, saw the construction of four powerhouses
and associated facilities, which have been determined eligible as the Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic
District (BCHSHD). Previous recording efforts have followed traditional approaches that emphasize proximity
rather than function when drawing site boundaries. The current approach emphasizes function over
proximity and considers SCE’s relicensing commitments and long term operation and maintenance needs.

**Rovanpera, Jennifer (Bureau of Land Management, Surprise Field Office)**

*Revisiting an Intaglio in Northwestern Nevada*

Symposium 7, Part 1 (Saturday 8:00 AM-­12:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

An unusual and unique stone alignment is located in a large basin in northwestern Nevada. Previous
research on the intaglio has focused on a possible astronomical orientation with the summer solstice.
Current research examines the relative age of the intaglio through geology and occupation of the basin
throughout time. Additionally, a possible astronomical orientation with the winter solstice is explored.

**Rovanpera, Jennifer (Bureau of Land Management, Surprise Field Office)**

see Scott, David

**Sahagun, Jeffrey D. (Bureau of Land Management)**

*Introduction to Desert-­Mountain Cultural and Archaeological Landscapes of San Diego and
Imperial Counties Symposium: The Feature is Now*

Symposium 9 (Sunday 9:00 AM-­10:00 AM, Charter Oak E)

The BLM El Centro Field Office has received several applications for large-scale renewable energy projects
over the past few years in eastern San Diego and western Imperial counties. Of these, one is complete, one
is under construction, and one is slated for construction in late 2014. The cultural investigations for these
projects have produced a wealth of archaeological data and significant tribal viewpoints. This information is
affecting the evolution of archaeology and cultural resource management in southern California. This
symposium will explore data mined primarily from one of these projects, the East County Substation,
utilizing a broader landscape perspective.
Saldana, Melanie P. (California State University, Los Angeles)

Pot Hunter Spring: Analysis of a Rock Shelter Complex in the West-Central Mojave Desert.
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

This report provides an overview of research being conducted at Pot Hunter Spring Archaeological District. Located on the South Range of Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, this four site district will provide a baseline for Late Prehistoric activities in this poorly understood region of west-central Mojave Desert.

Saldana, Richard (California State University, Fullerton)
Grundy, Julia (California State University, Fullerton)
Knell, Edward J. (California State University, Fullerton)

The Search for Fluted Points in Coastal Orange County
Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))

Most of the recorded fluted points in California come from interior regions, with relatively few recovered from coastal sites. To better understand the distribution of fluted points along the southern California coast, we developed and preliminarily tested a model that predicts likely locations for Clovis points along the Orange County coastline. The model-based on literature review, coastal bathymetry, and GIS-predicts that Clovis sites more likely occur on ridges, near springs, and where the continental shelf is near shore. Areas like Crystal Cove State Park, where one fluted point was previously identified, are likely locations for fluted point sites.

Salinas, Cyrena (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Jacobsen, Hannah

Saltzman M.A., Teresa Miller (Independent Reseacher)

see Gillette Ph.D., Donna L.

Santy, Jenna K. (University of California, Santa Barbara)

The Promise of Ancient Starch Research in California: A Case Study on the Santa Barbara Coast
General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

Acorns were an essential foodstuff across California, but the shift to reliance on acorns differed temporally by region. This project looks at the timing of the transition to acorns use in the Santa Barbara Channel region, and focuses on one Middle Holocene site, SBA-53. The mortars and pestles from this site are some of the oldest known in California, and a technology commonly associated with acorn processing. By analyzing ancient starch grains extracted from groundstone tools, we can study subsistence shifts and associated shifts in technology. Preliminary results suggest this technology could be useful in useful in reconstructing ancient foodways in prehistoric California.

Savala, Mike (CASSP)

see Jespersen, Mary

Schaefer, Jerry (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Prehistoric Archaeological Landscapes of the McCain Valley-Jacumba-Ocotillo Region
Symposium 9 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, Charter Oak E)

Large-scale CRM studies provide an invaluable opportunity to approach the prehistoric archaeological record from a broad, landscape perspective. Recently, we have been using an assembled GIS site database to look at the McCain Valley-Jacumba-Ocotillo area as a cultural or archaeological landscape. We have attempted to tease out the aspects of the natural and human environments that underlay prehistoric decisions concerning the locations for sites, trails, and other features, the functions that would be performed at those locations, and the patterns of regional resource exploitation.

Scher, Naomi (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)
Schmidt, Phil (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

Schwaderer, Rae (California Department of Parks & Recreation)

Preservation of Rural Historic Landscapes: A Case Study at Henry Coe State Park Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

Since the introduction of the concept of "cultural landscapes" by Robert Melnick in the early 1980s, much has been written about the identification and evaluation of cultural landscapes. Preserving these landscapes, particularly rural historic landscapes with significant acreage, is more problematic. This paper presents an overview of the historic ranching landscape at Henry Coe State Park and discusses some of the management challenges encountered in trying to balance natural resource concerns with cultural landscape preservation.

Schwartz, Steven J. (Naval Air Warfare Center, Point Mugu (retired))

More Than a Few Years on San Nic: Pat Martz and the Cal State LA Field School Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Shortly after making the move to a full-time teaching career at Cal State Los Angeles, Pat initiated the field school program on San Nicolas Island. Fred Reinman, before her, had worked with students on the island, but Pat made the first foray into a formal field school. From its initial timid start, the field school developed into a long-term vibrant research program which has guided academic and resource management efforts on the island for decades. The field school program expanded to include other institutions and hundreds of students have participated over the years. This presentation reviews the history and impact of the field school program.

Schwitalla, Al W. (Schwitalla Consulting)

A Charmstone Manufacturing Economy at MRN-67 Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

This paper reports on artifacts classified as charmstones recovered during excavations at CA-MRN-67. Investigations yielded a total of 968 charmstone related artifacts recovered from burials, control units, features, and specimens collected from various disturbed midden contexts. While much thought has taken place over the years on the function of these artifacts, we focus here on their manufacture, lithic material types and sources, and the role that charmstones may have played in the prehistoric economy of the people that lived at this site during the Early period.

Schwitalla, Al W. (Schwitalla Consulting)

Scott, David (Bureau of Land Management, Alturas Field Office)
Rovanpera, Jennifer (Bureau of Land Management, Surprise Field Office)
Oyarzun, Megan (Bureau of Land Management, Alturas Field Office)

The Antelope Charmer: an Anthropomorphic Figure from the Table Lands Modoc County, California Poster Session 6 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))

During post wildfire inventories in 2012, numerous rock art sites were relocated and monitored. While viewing discovered rock art panels, it was noted that one anthropomorphic figure was represented with some frequency in different locations. This poster explores the possibilities that this figure is a representation of the ethnographic pronghorn charmers of the Pit River Indians.

Shew, Dana (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

see Praetzellis, Mary
Shew, Dana (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University)

see Walker, Mark

Shier, Melonie (University of Central Lancashire)

A Sensuous Archaeology of the San Emigdio Hills
Symposium 16 (Saturday 3:15 PM-5:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

By looking at the sensuous landscape of the San Emigdio Hills in Kern County (now part of the Wind Wolves Preserve) an understanding of the physical interaction of the laborers of the Kern County Land Company with their landscape is approached. The San Emigdio Hills were full of audio, tactile, visual, and olfactory stimuli, particularly between 1880 and 1930. Such a study falls within my larger scope of uncovering the laborer sense of Belonging to the San Emigdio Hills. The different sensuous aspects were part the emotional and instrumental ties to the landscape, as well as the performativity of the laborer.

Sholts, Sabrina B. (Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Stockholm University, Sweden)

see Warmlander, Sebastian

Siefkin, Nelson (National Park Service, Pacific West Region)

The Past, Present and Future of Cultural Resources and Wildland Fire in the Sierra Nevada
Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

Wildland fire has long exerted a significant influence on the ecological evolution of the Sierra Nevada. While the growing body of regional environmental history data hones knowledge of fire in time and space, our understanding of the roles and responses of the ancestral human inhabitants to this phenomenon remains murky. We explore connections between paleoenvironmental, archaeological and historical data from the Sierra, bolstered by recent research from non-industrial societies that still utilize fire as a landscape management tool. Finally, as underscored by the 2013 Rim Fire, future fire regimes in the Sierra Nevada may be very different, with strong implications for the management of cultural resources.

Silva Bucio, Alondra (CASSP)

see McIntosh, Douglas S.

Simon, Chris (URS)

see Jaramillo, Colin D.

Simons, Dwight D. (Consulting Archaeologist)

The Stege Birds and Mammals
Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Analysis of bird and mammal remains from CA-CCO-297 allows issues regarding past settlement strategies, economic arrangements, and social dynamics to be addressed. Consideration of past habitats preferred by birds and mammals elucidates ways in which the site’s resource catchment was utilized. Seasonality studies illuminate possible functions the site may have played in settlement patterning. Procurement techniques relate both to catchment use and economic foci. Preparation of birds and mammals relates in part to their function as commodities as opposed to the subsistence of inhabitants of a site. All these topics have particular significance at a site occupied just prior to Euroamerican Contact.

Simons, Dwight D. (Consulting Archaeologist)

see Foin, Jeremy

Smeck, Woody (Park Superintendent, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks)

Opening Welcome
Plenary Session 1 (Friday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak Ball Room)

Smith, Kevin (Department of Anthropology, University of California Davis)
see Warmlander, Sebastian

Snead, James E. (California State University, Northridge)

*Landscapes of the Water Wars: Pipelines, Dams, and Disasters in Southern California*
Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Euro-American experience in the western states has been profoundly shaped by the fight for resources, among which water ranks extremely high. Traditional histories of such struggles focus on policy, macroeconomics, and large-scale social transformation. Historical archaeology, in contrast, offers the opportunity to emphasize the quotidian manifestations of these conflicts, particularly as they shaped the lives (and deaths) of local residents. Current CSUN research on landscapes associated with the Los Angeles Aqueduct and the St. Francis Dam disaster of 1928 offers a new look at the "water wars" from the perspective of those most directly engaged.

Sosa, David G. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Mortiz, Ryan P. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Evans, Michael T. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Curran, Joseph B. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)
Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)

*Points of Interest at Big Sycamore Canyon: Flake Stone Tool Analysis*
Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 AM, Mineral King A&B)

Little is known about the archaeology of Big Sycamore Canyon, a coastal drainage located in the Santa Monica Mountains. The purpose of this paper is to present data on the projectile points found during two CSULA archaeological field schools at CA-VEN-395. Excavations revealed numerous arrow and dart points made of a variety of material types. We compare the points to local chronologies and styles and infer their uses based on the faunal remains found at the site. Results suggest the points were used to hunt deer, sharks, skates, and rays in the surrounding ecosystem.

Sosa, David G. (California State University, Los Angeles)
see Evans, Michael T.

Sosa, David G. (California State University, Los Angeles)
see Moritz, Ryan P.

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

*Unraveling the Mysteries of Mustang Spring X, A Unique Game Drive Site at Teels Marsh, Nevada*
Poster Session 6 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))

Teels Marsh, located just east of the California stateline in Mineral County, Nevada, contains a complex prehistoric game drive site known as Mustang Spring X (26MN125). With a V-wing trap, 43 stacked rock features, and an artifact assemblage indicating occupation as far back as the terminal Pleistocene, this site raises many questions about patterns of prehistoric communal hunting in a sector of eastern California/western Nevada with an abundance of prehistoric and ethnohistoric game drive sites. This poster explores possible explanations for the function and composition of the site in an effort to improve our understanding of prehistoric communal hunting strategies.

Stansell, Ann (California State University, Northridge)

*Memorialization and Memory of Southern California’s St. Francis Dam Disaster of 1928*
In studying the interrelated themes of memory, materiality, and heritage, scholars have recently focused on how landscapes, monuments, and other mnemonic devices influence the formation and maintenance of public memory. Utilizing this approach, archaeologists can examine how memory is grounded in a local community and transmitted through society, revealing the role that landscapes and objects play in the construction of memory. The St. Francis Dam Disaster of 1928 provides excellent circumstances for studying catastrophe and memory, and for looking at how political, economic, and social forces impact memorialization and memory. This paper will explore how the disaster and the dead have been commemorated throughout the 54-mile flood zone.

Stanton, Patrick (Statistical Research, Inc.)

see Ciolek-Torello, Richard

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

Geology, Historical Contingency, and Ecological Inheritance in the Southern Sierra Nevada
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

The Late prehistoric archaeological record of the Southern Sierra Nevada can be distilled down to two very visible elements: bedrock mortars and obsidian. Both were imported from outside the area, with obsidian coming from the east and the idea of the bedrock mortar likely coming from the west. We argue that the presence of transported obsidian, much of it deposited during the Late Archaic period, and the later establishment of bedrock mortars encouraged persistent use of this landscape during the Late period. We see this as an example of a specific type of niche construction known as "ecological inheritance."

Strother, Eric (Garcia and Associates)

Evidence of Violence at CA-MRN-67
Symposium 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-10:30 AM, Charter Oak A/B)

Several burials from CA-MRN-67 showed unequivocal evidence of violence. The majority of these victims were dated to the Early Period. Forms of violence at CA-MRN-67 included scalping, limb dismemberment, and embedded and non-embedded projectile point injuries. These patterns are consistent with those seen in contemporaneous funerary sites around the San Francisco Bay Area. Analysis shows that sporadic displays of violence did occur in the prehistoric record, affecting males, females and subadults relatively equally.

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

California Archaeology and the Legacy of Dr. Patricia Carol Martz
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Following an academic and professional career spanning more than four decades during which she studied and helped preserve cultural resources, and taught others to do the same, Dr. Patricia Martz' focus is now the California Cultural Resource Preservation Alliance (CCRPA), a non-profit organization she founded in 1998. In response to construction and modern development resulting in the loss of many significant resources, CCRPA's mission is to bring the scientific community, Native Americans, and preservation advocates together for purposes of protecting these fragile, non-renewable resources. This presentation reviews highlights of her contributions as an archaeologist, teacher, and mentor.

Sturt, Fraser (Southampton University)

see Robinson, David W.

Talcott, Susan D. (University of California, Davis)
Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)

Using Compound-Specific Stable Isotope Analysis to Better Differentiate Between Dietary Resource Contributions in California
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

California stable isotope studies primarily focus on bulk collagen and apatite analysis to address the importance of plant versus animal protein and marine versus terrestrial resource use. New studies have begun to look at compound-specific isotopic analysis (CSIA) of amino acids to get better resolution on what resources contributed to human diet. Using two sites along the Sacramento River and one site in the East Bay Area, we attempt to identify resource specific dietary signatures using CSIA. Initial results suggest that CSIA may distinguish more effectively between freshwater and terrestrial resources and may identify specific marine resource contributions with more resolution than bulk isotopic study.

Talcott, Susan D. (University of California, Davis)
Burns, Gregory R. (University of California, Davis)
Eerkens, Jelmer W. (University of California, Davis)

Trade and Resource Procurement in Central Colusa County: Results from the UC Davis 2013 Fieldschool

General Session 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

UC Davis excavated four sites southwest of Williams, California during the summer 2013 fieldschool. Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest sites with occupation in the Middle and Late Periods. Excavations were targeted toward understanding the exchange of obsidian, shell, and aquatic resources to better understand sociopolitical and economic interactions among prehistoric groups. Lithic analysis and sourcing show little variety in lithic source material. The lack of obsidian diversity at the sites has identified the emergence of a pattern of prehistoric conflict evidenced in Late Period sites. Faunal analysis indicates that groups had established riverine subsistence strategies in addition to intensified plant and small animal use.

Teeter, Wendy G. (Fowler Museum at UCLA)
Martinez, Desiree (Harvard University/Cogstone Resource Management)
Kennedy Richardson, Karimah (Southwest Museum of the Autry National Center)

Current Research from the Pimu/Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Symposium 8 (Saturday 3:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak E)

Since 2007 the Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project has undertaken the ambitious goal of synthesizing over 100 years of exploration into Catalina’s cultural past. This paper will provide an overview on accomplished work and future goals. Additionally we will present some of our findings from an ongoing island wide pedestrian survey, research with previously excavated collections, and completed limited test excavations near Ben Weston Beach.

Teeter, Wendy G. (Fowler Museum at UCLA)

Roundtable Participant
Roundtable 2 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Kaweah A&B)

Teeter, Wendy G. (Fowler Museum at UCLA)

see Kennedy Richardson, Karimah

Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)

Rediscovering the Archaeology of La Jolla Valley, Point Mugu State Park

Symposium 11 (Sunday 9:00 AM-11:30 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Several large shell midden sites, including CA-VEN-98, CA-VEN-100, and CA-VEN-102, have been known within the La Jolla Valley area of Point Mugu State Park since they were first recorded in 1967. These major habitation sites have largely been obscured by thick stands of brush in recent years. Following the 2013 Springs Fire, the entire La Jolla Valley was burned over, revealing the true scope and scale of these sites, as well as interesting patterns of vegetation growth around the middens. This paper will explore aspects of shell midden soil chemistry and the implications for resource management activities in the park.
Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)

see Brown, Gary M.

Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)

see Mirasol, Lauren M.

Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)

see Moritz, Ryan P.

Tejada, Barbara S. (California State Parks)

see Sosa, David G.

Thakar, Heather (University of California, Santa Barbara)

*Panarchy on the Northern Channel Islands: Understanding the Development of Complexity as a Series of Nested Adaptive Responses*

**Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)**

In this paper I propose that interlinking cultural transformations (i.e. demographic increase, economic intensification, craft specialization, and technological innovation) take place in nested scales across time and space as a part of a complex human and ecological system... a Panarchy. I present research from Santa Cruz Island evaluating the individual contributions and timing of these cultural changes varying in response to the predictability of external inputs, such as climate. I propose that the accumulated potential of these changes, coupled with increased uncertainty, prompts a period of reorganization and innovation resulting in the emergence of new levels of social and political complexity on the Northern Channel Islands.

Thompson, Janel (California State University, Sacramento)

see Brown, Gloria H.

Thornber, Carol S. (Department of Biological Sciences, University of Rhode Island State)

see Ainis, Amira F.

Tibbetts, Deborah (Plumas National Forest)

see Moore, Jamie

Trowbridge, Abby (California State University, Sacramento)

see Zickler-Martin, Laurel K.

Ugan, Andrew S. (Far Western ARG; U of Utah; CONICET)
Cooke, Richard (Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute)

*Stable Isotopes and Diet in Estuarine Environments, a View from the San Francisco Bay and the Bay of Panamá*

**Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))**

Complex confluences of marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments, estuaries are some of the most productive areas in the world and heavily exploited by prehistoric peoples in California and elsewhere. Efforts to tease apart relative resource contributions in these environments using stable isotopes have shown great promise, but confront serious hurdles owing to overlap in isotopic signals. This is particularly true of elevated 13C levels in marine fish and terrestrial C-4 photosynthesizers. Here we explore the potential utility of isotopic mixing models to tease these contributions apart using previously published data from Suisun Marsh and unpublished data from the Bay of Panamá as points of comparison.
Valentin, Sylvere (California State University, Los Angeles)

*Prehistoric Population Replacement on California's Channel Islands*
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the main results gathered from the craniometric, mitochondrial DNA and carbon 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. Overall results indicate that we have at least two distinctive populations based on the craniometric and mtDNA data.

Valentin, Sylvere (California State University, Los Angeles)

*see James, Dr. Steven R.*

Van Bueren, Thad

Symposium Discussant
Symposium 1 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

van Rensselaer, Maximilian A. (Alta Archaeological Consulting/University of California, Santa Cruz)
Ojeda, Olimpia V. (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Baker, Kimberly (University of California, Santa Cruz)

*GIS analysis of Big Sur archaeology and climate change*
General Session 2 (Sunday 11:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Archaeological sites on the coast of Big Sur in southern Monterey County will be assessed by threat of climatic variables including precipitation, landslides, and sea level-rise. These factors contribute to erosion and the loss of archaeological resources detailing an aspect of California prehistory. Using Global Information Systems, these climatic variables will be ranked in terms of threat by area, and sites will be overlaid upon these rankings to determine which sites are most in danger. State, local, and private efforts should be directed towards conserving these archaeological remains on the coast of Big Sur.

VanHavermaat, Aimee (California State University, Chico)

*Archaeological Investigations at an Ethnographic Village Site in Benbow Lake State Recreation Area, Humboldt County, California*
Symposium 4 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Charter Oak C/D)

The Benbow Lake State Recreation Area in Northwest California is a prized locality in the California State Parks system. It was established in 1958 and contains a major ethnographically documented site. California State University, Chico conducted a formal evaluation of the locality to establish its remnant integrity and significance. Our investigation revealed a substantial contact period component at the site, including the remains of a cabin reported to have existed at the site in the 1920’s. Here we report the results of a series of intensive investigations, and argue for the significance both archaeologically and to the descendants of the Bear River Band at Rohnerville Rancheria.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

*Time Well Spent: Dr. Patricia Martz at California State University, Los Angeles*
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

I met Dr. Martz in 1991 when I first began graduate studies at Cal State L.A. She started my career in archaeology and inspired numerous other students to continue their education and work in the field. In the following presentation I examine her impact at Cal State L.A. I highlight some of the accomplishments of her students and connect Dr. Martz to a web of influence that is truly remarkable and far-reaching. Professor Martz's students went on to PhD programs, academic positions, government jobs, CRM
companies, and other forms of meaningful archaeological discourse and practice.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Ainis, Amira F.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Curran, Joseph B.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Evans, Michael T.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Jacobsen, Hannah

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Martinez, Daisy

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Mirasol, Lauren M.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Morales, Jessica

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Moritz, Ryan P.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Sosa, David G.

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Warmlander, Sebastian

Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Whistler, Emily L.

Villalobos, Ruth S. (California State University, Los Angeles)

Bead Drills and Saucer Beads from CA-SNI-25: A Replication Experiment in Lithic and Bead Technology
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Replication experiments of chert and metavolcanic bead drills were used to produce Olivella biplicata G saucer and K callus beads using the archaeological record and the shell bead typology developed by Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987. Investigations of the archaeological record from CA-SNI-25 discovered that the Chumash triangular cross-section microblade bead drills were present on San Nicolas Island and used as a prototype for the production of a new bead drill technology, the San Nicolas triangular cross-section flake bead drill. Experiments indicate that this new bead drill can produce correct perforation sizes of either G saucer or K callus beads.

Von der Porten, Peter (Alta Archaeological Consulting)

see Dixon, Katherine
Voss, Barbara (Stanford University)
Roundtable Participant
Roundtable 3 (Saturday 11:30 AM-12:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Vyheister, Joy (California State University, Fullerton)

Fish Exploitation at CA-SNI-44, a Late Holocene Site on San Nicolas Island, California
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

Site CA-SNI-44 is a Late Holocene shell midden site representing a pattern of marine subsistence. Five test units were excavated by students from California State University, Fullerton, and the excavated materials have been analyzed by students. This paper concerns the fish remains from test units 1, 2, 3, and 5. Despite the location of the site, at least 2 km from the coast, fish were brought back whole for consumption and discard on site. Analytical results of the study are presented, with emphasis on the species present and what they indicate about fishing strategy at Site 44 through time.

Wake, Tom A. (University of California, Los Angeles)

Late Period Fishing in the Northern San Francisco Bay
Symposium 10 (Saturday 1:00 PM-4:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Recent archaeological investigations at CA-CCO-297 in Richmond have produced copious quantities of fish bone. Recovered using relatively fine meshes, the fish fauna from this site provides insight into all types of fishing practices conducted at the site not just the targeting of highly ranked large species such as sturgeon, bat ray and salmon. The findings presented here are compared to other contemporaneous collections to provide a broader picture of Late Period fishing practices in the northern San Francisco Bay.

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

Process and Labor at the Empire Mine Cyanide Plant
Symposium 14 (Saturday 1:00 PM-3:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

The Cyanide Plant of the Empire Mine in Nevada County, California, operated from 1910 to 1956, and was the final stage of ore processing at the Empire Mine mill. The Empire Mine is now part of the Empire Mine State Historic Park. Remediation work at the Plant exposed an impressive and complex set of physical remains. In this paper we highlight the interpretive potential of the site by linking the newly exposed remains to the industrial processes at the Plant, and discussing the workers who operated the Plant.

Wall, Bridget R. (California State University, Sacramento)
Hutcheson, Charles (California State University, Sacramento)

Evidence of Early Historic Native American Occupation at Kathy’s Rockshelter
Poster Session 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))

Historic artifacts from Kathy's Rockshelter (CA-BUT-301) include objects of Native American, Euro-American, and Chinese manufacture, reflecting the often multicultural nature of many early historic sites in the Sierran Foothills and the broader Northern California region. As with many culture contact situations, analysis shows that indigenous populations incorporated new materials into their existing economies, replacing shell beads with glass trade beads and stone artifacts with those fashioned of easily acquired bottle glass. The homogeneity of the collection suggests that the site was occupied by Native American inhabitants during the earliest part of the historic period.

Warmlander, Sebastian (Stockholm University)
Smith, Kevin (Department of Anthropology, University of California Davis)
Sholts, Sabrina B. (Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Stockholm University, Sweden)
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

Shell residue identification show archaeological rhizoconcretions were used as tools for working
shells into fishhooks

General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

At the Tule Creek site (CA-SNI-25) on San Nicholas Island, California, artifacts include small stone cylinders with a hollow core, dated at A.D. 1200-1500. These objects are rhizoconcretions, but their naturally irregular surfaces are worn smooth. To investigate the origin of this wear, traces of possible surface residues were analyzed. Chemical elements analysis of the objects identified pure calcium carbonate (CaCO3), and thus no surface residue of differing composition could be detected. Electron microscopy imaging, however, identified calcium carbonate particles of biogenic origin, i.e. aragonite plates and calcite with layering, which indicate wear from working marine shells, presumably into fishhooks.

Weaver, Robert (Mendocino National Forest)

Wells, Helen (California State University, Los Angeles)

Passage to Seep Spring, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

The Seep Spring Complex is arguably the most striking landscape feature on the South Range of the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake. Aspects of its cultural features, which include rock shelters, bedrock mortars, cupules, and diverse styles of both painted and pecked rock art, have been documented by others and have been discussed in previous papers. Researchers have offered a range of tentative, sometimes conflicting, interpretations of the site's functions and its role in the prehistory of the region. This paper expands on one of these interpretations, focusing on a locus of features related to women's activities.

West, Crystal (Southern California Edison)

All Aboard! The Historical Life of the Agnew Tram
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

The Agnew incline tram, located near June Lake, CA was built in 1915 to build and maintain a series of high elevation dams that still operate as the Rush Creek Hydroelectric Historic District. To capture the tram as a working, living system, Southern California Edison produced a short film documenting the history of the tram for local museums and the Inyo National Forest in lieu of a Historic American Engineering Record housed at national archives. The film has won a California Preservation Foundation Award and a Telly Award. Come take a ride!

Whelan, Carly S. (University of California, Davis)

Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in the Central Sierra Nevada: A View from the Don Pedro Reservoir
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry has been used to source 454 obsidian artifacts from several prehistoric sites in the Don Pedro Reservoir area. The results reveal a diverse assemblage containing 10 obsidian sources from the eastern Sierra Nevada, North Coast Ranges, and Warner Mountains. Diachronic analysis of the obsidian profiles from Don Pedro and nearby sites in the lower Merced River drainage indicates diversity increased over time to include more distant sources, but evenness decreased as the closest sources became more dominant in profiles. This suggests that exchange networks expanded over time while access to obsidian sources became more restricted.

Whelan, Carly S. (University of California, Davis)

Long-Distance Acorn Transport in Eastern California
Symposium 15 (Saturday 3:00 PM-3:50 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

The ethnographic Mono Lake Paiute of Eastern California regularly crossed the Sierra Nevada crest to
procure acorns from Yosemite Valley; a total journey of fourteen days. These trips seem economically inefficient and are usually explained as social excursions to visit and trade with the Yosemite Me-Wuk, or as journeys of necessity in years with poor piñon pine nut harvests. An optimal foraging analysis of subsistence options in the Mono Basin reveals that acorn excursions to Yosemite produce more calories than local seed harvesting. This indicates that the long-distance transport of plant foods can be a viable subsistence strategy for hunter-gatherers.

Whistler, Emily L. (California State University, Los Angeles)  
Allen, Jennie A. (California State University, Los Angeles)  
Vellanoweth, Rene L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

**A Brief Chronology of Albatrosses from San Nicolas Island, CA**  
General Session 3 (Friday 1:00 PM-3:45 PM, Charter Oak E)

Albatross have been noted as important creatures to the people of the North Pacific but little has been discussed about their presence around Southern California. Porcasi (1999) discussed several occurrences of albatrosses from major archaeological sites across the Channel Islands. The recent discovery of an intact bird processing feature on San Nicolas Island (SNI) yielded a high number of skeletal elements of short-tailed albatross (n=322). This site also included Black-footed albatross and the rare Laysan albatross. This find, along with the discovery of other closely located sites containing albatross fueled a need to understand the chronology of albatross on SNI.

Whistler, Emily L. (California State University, Los Angeles)

see Martinez, Daisy

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

**The Ideal Free Distribution and the Differential Timing of Economic Intensification in Neighboring Regions of Central California**  
Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Using a modified version of the ideal free distribution model drawn from Human Behavioral Ecology we examine why adjacent regions in Central California-the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada foothills-had such different trajectories of economic intensification. While large villages with intensified economies were established in the Central Valley around 5000 cal BP, archaic adaptations in the adjacent Sierra Foothills persisted until approximately 1100 cal BP. We argue that it was a combination of new technology and climatic instability that finally caused the shift toward economic intensification in the Sierra Nevada.

Wiberg, Randy S. (Holman and Associates)

see Jones, Terry L.

Wienhold, Michelle L. (University of Central Lancashire)

**Emigdian Rock Art and Its Role within the Regional Distribution of Chumash Rock Art: Geographic Information Systems (GIS), spatial analysis and Actor-Network Theory (ANT)**  
Symposium 16 (Saturday 3:15 PM-5:00 PM, Sequoia A&B)

The aim of this paper is to understand the Emigdiaño Chumash rock art located on the Wind Wolves Preserve within the wider context of the regional distribution of Chumash rock art and its associated archaeological material. Spatial analyses were performed at multiple scales using GIS as a heuristic to conceptualise anisotropic movement, site clustering and the environmental settings of rock art and its associated archaeology under the tenets of ANT. Finally, this paper describes how the rock art of the Emigdiaño was interwoven within the wider, dynamic network distribution of rock art found throughout the Chumash region.

Wiewall, Darcy L. (Antelope Valley College)  
Earle, David (Antelope Valley College)  
Esquer, Michael (Antelope Valley College)
Guzman Contreras, Victor (UC Riverside)

Unfinished Business at the Butte: Renewed Interpretation of the Fairmont Butte (CA-LAN-298)
Archaeological Collection
General Session 4 (Friday 3:15 PM-4:30 PM, Sequoia A&B)

Fairmont Butte (CA-LAN-298) has become familiar to many who work in the Western Mojave Desert because of its complexity and substantial rhyolite quarry, however the collection is largely unanalyzed and most of the work remains unpublished. Renewed interest in the site has resulted in the development of student research projects and professional training focused on the collection. In this paper we present the initial results of the lithic, ground stone and bead analyses. This new data in conjunction with the previous site interpretations will be evaluated in light of current research in the Western Mojave Desert.

Wiley, Nancy (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)

see Colocho, Connie “Destiny”

Wiley, Nancy (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)

see Garrison, Andrew J.

Williams, Audry (Southern California Edison)
DeCarlo, Matt (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Construction of a Large Transmission Line through the Prehistoric Landscape of the Colorado Desert
Symposium 13 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:15 AM, Sequoia A&B)

Southern California Edison (SCE) recently constructed the Devers–Palo Verde No. 2 Project (DPV2), located in the Colorado Desert. The project included the construction of 153 miles of 500kV Transmission Line and two substations. Over 300 archaeological sites are located within the project area. A Historic Properties Management Plan was developed to avoid and protect resources where feasible and to conduct research on the NRHP-listed North Chuckwalla Mountains Petroglyph District (P33-001383) and Quarry District (P33-001814), and evaluate two potential Traditional Cultural Properties. This presentation will address management of resources during construction and address methods employed to protect those resources.

Williams, Brian (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

Archaeological Investigation of Earth Oven Features at CA-SDI-7074
Symposium 9 (Sunday 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, Charter Oak E)

During archaeological evaluation, data recovery, and cultural resources monitoring efforts for the East County Substation Project (ECSP), numerous thermal features, predominantly earth ovens and hearths, were excavated and analyzed. Dating results indicate a similar land-use strategy through nearly 10,000 years. Whether this represents continuous occupation or multiple episodes of use has yet to be determined. This study of feature construction, distribution, associated artifacts, and soils will look for similarities in structure and use to determine if there is commonality throughout the temporal range of the site.

Williams, Samuel J. (University of California, Davis)

Quantitative Approaches for identifying archaeological site occupation types: a case study from Late Holocene Mendocino County, CA
General Session 2 (Sunday 11:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Classifying putative uses of archaeological sites is a daunting task due to differential taphonomy and individual approaches to the interpretation of a given assemblage. Occasionally, we encounter a series of associated sites that presents an opportunity to compare taphonomic processes both at the individual as well as the group level. Here, we examine two shellfish assemblages from a late-Holocene series of occupations along the Mendocino County coast of northern California. We use a quantitative analysis to determine if the assemblages differ in the relative abundance of species present in order to establish the feasibility of developing a methodology for quick identification of site function when molluscan remains are present.
Wills, Wesley G. (Yosemite National Park, National Park Service)

A Home in the Yosemite Wilderness: Prehistory at Laurel Lake
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

Few subsurface archaeological investigations have been conducted in the remote wilderness of Yosemite National Park. Additionally, study of prehistory in Yosemite has been hindered by an unclear definition of visual characteristics and geochemical properties of obsidians from the Bodie Hills quarry. This paper investigates prehistory at Laurel Lake, located approximately seven miles north of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, via flaked-stone tools and debitage collected from CA-TUO-4818. This includes a study of visual characteristics and potential geochemical subsources at the Bodie Hills obsidian quarry, and how these data informed obsidian hydration analysis of flaked-stone at Laurel Lake.

Wills, Wesley G. (Yosemite National Park, National Park Service)

see Montague, Sonny

Wilson-Bradford, Christa (California State University, Channel Islands)

see Fazzone, Charles

Wilson-Thuler, Megan (California State University, Fullerton)

Digging Up Gray Literature: Putting CRM Back to Work
Symposium 3 (Saturday 8:00 AM-12:00 PM, Mineral King A&B)

This study will utilize GISs to analyze the spatial patterning of 195 archaeological sites along the Aliso Creek Watershed in Orange County, California. The goal of this project is to identify regional settlement systems in prehistoric coastal southern California during three cultural periods; Millingstone (6000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.), Intermediate (1000 B.C. - 500 A.D.), and Late Prehistoric (500 A.D. - 1804 A.D.) in relation to paleoenvironmental change, specifically drought during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (A.D. 800 - A.D. 1400). The data collected for this study comes from Cultural Resource Management archaeology, utilizing unpublished "gray literature" to make contributions to the prehistory of southern California.

Wilson-Thuler, Megan (California State University, Fullerton)

see Pedersen, Jeannine

Winner, John (California-Nevada Chapter of the Oregon-California Trails Association)

Saving a Legacy
Symposium 5 (Friday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Charter Oak A/B)

The California- Nevada Chapter of the Oregon- California Trails Association's primary mission is to preserve the emigrant trails of overland travel during the mid-19th century. In Northern Nevada and Northern California there are 25 major emigrant trails. The Chapter works with the land owners, land managers, archaeologists and other professionals to map, mark and preserve the remnants of these overland trails. Through these efforts several of the emigrant trails have been identified and mapped to MET standards (Mapping Emigrant Trails), the official mapping protocol developed by the Oregon -California Trails Association.

Winterhalder, Bruce P. (University of California, Davis)

Opening Comments
Symposium 6 (Sunday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM, Charter Oak C/D)

Invited Participant Membership waiver requested for Bruce Winterhalder (UC Davis).

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

Variability in Late Period Plant Use Around the San Francisco Bay
Two decades of study of charred plant remains from the San Francisco Bay has revealed great diversity in use of plant foods in the region. Most, but not all, variability appears to be explained by the comparable diversity in plant distributions in the region. Productive marine resources also appear to have affected the use of plant foods.

**Woods, Brittney (California State University, Sacramento)**

see Brown, Gloria H.

**Woolfenden, Wallace (USDA Forest Service (ret))**

*Hint of an Expanded Summer Monsoon during the Mid-Holocene Climatic Optimum in the Southern Owens Valley Region and Implications for Prehistoric Land Use*

**Poster Session 3 (Saturday 1:00 PM-5:00 PM, Executive Lobby (East))**

A mid- to late Holocene pollen sequence from a core on the northwest side of Owens Lake showing high pine and fir pollen percentages from ~6000 to 4500 BP correlates with curves from marine cores of species of Foraminifera that track the northern progression of the ITCZ and expansion of the southwest monsoon. At that time Owens Lake had almost desiccated. Apparently an expanded monsoon provided sufficient water availability in the summer and fall for montane conifer recruitment and growth during higher temperatures and lower winter precipitation of the Mid-Holocene Climatic Optimum while valleys were arid. Evidence for prehistoric land use response in the Inyo Mountains is given.

**Yohe II, Robert M. (California State University, Bakersfield)**

see Rogers, Alexander K.

**Zickler-Martin, Laurel K. (California State University, Sacramento)**

**Trowbridge, Abby (California State University, Sacramento)**

**Delgadillo, Marisol (California State University, Sacramento)**

*The Kathy's Rockshelter Faunal Assemblage: Insights into Butte County Prehistory*

**Poster Session 2 (Saturday 8:00 AM-11:30 AM, Executive Lobby (East))**

Results from preliminary analysis of mammalian remains from Kathy's Rockshelter (CA-BUT-301) are presented. Primary goals of analysis include identifying changing utilization of faunal resources in light of resource intensification, climatic shifts, and sociocultural practices from as early as 4000 years ago to the 19th century. Prior to assessing these influences, several nonhuman taphonomic variables must be controlled for, principally deposition and scavenging by carnivores, raptors, and rodents. Respective roles of these anthropogenic and ecological dynamics are anticipated to shift diachronically in tandem with fluctuations in the intensity and nature of occupation at the site.