



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

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March 1999

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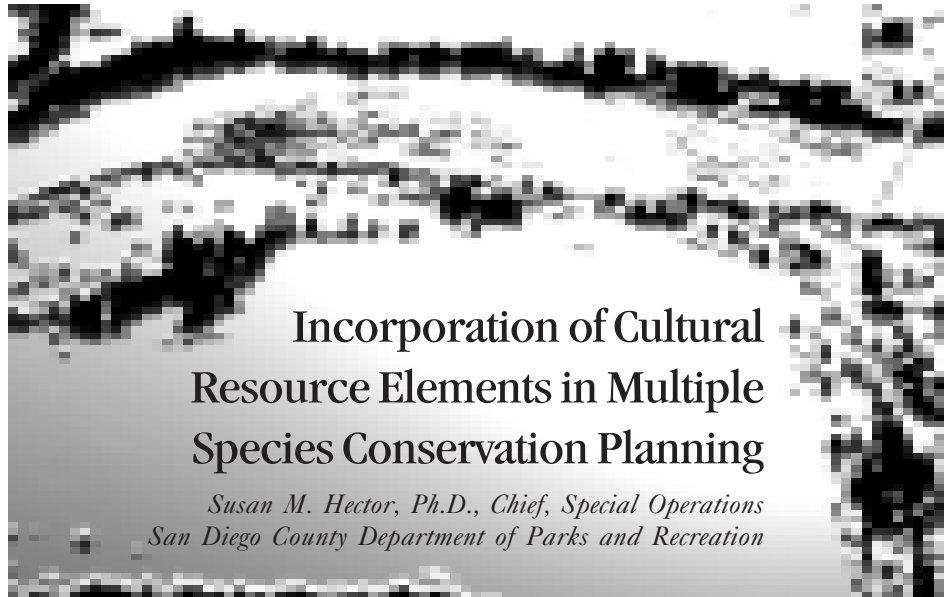
Substrate

Newsletter 16(4):16 (August 1982):

From the President

"we have largely failed to spread to others the fact that archaeology is something that takes place in California, not just in Egypt and Peru and other far away places. And that it is just as important in California as elsewhere ... We have largely failed to convey to others the mystery, the excitement, and the wonder of archaeology."

- Gary S. Breschini



Incorporation of Cultural Resource Elements in Multiple Species Conservation Planning

*Susan M. Hector, Ph.D., Chief, Special Operations
San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation*

Archaeologists throughout the state are becoming increasingly aware of habitat conservation planning, which will preserve and manage large tracts of land and key linkages for wildlife. These programs, referred to as Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs), were designed to comply with federal and state laws to preserve endangered and threatened plant and animal species. Specifically, HCPs eliminate the need for individual permits to take species under the California and federal Endangered Species Acts (ESA). As a result, potentially large preserves are created and managed to improve and maintain high habitat values.

At the same time, these preserves do not necessarily protect cultural resources. The agencies creating and managing the preserves have their own regulations regarding cultural resources. The California Department of Fish and Game must inventory their preserves for sites eligible for inclusion in the California Register. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must comply with Section 106, and Executive Order 11593. However, most local agencies and special districts have no similar mandates, and the state and federal agencies see inventories and cultural resource planning as secondary to their primary goals of species conservation.

Archaeologists have an opportunity to become involved in preserve planning and management, and cultural resources can become a key element. This article describes how San Diego County is incorporating cultural resource preservation into HCPs.

The San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for acquiring and managing the portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) within the unincorporated part of the county. The Board of Supervisors approved the western portion of the plan in October, 1997, and committed to purchase and preserve over 9,400 acres in western San

(continued page 18)



A quarterly newsletter of articles and information essential to California archaeology. Contributions are welcome. Lead articles should be 1,500-2,000 words. Longer articles may appear in installments. Send submissions as hard copy or on diskette to: SCA Newsletter, Department of Anthropology, CSU Chico, Chico CA 95929-0400 or as e-mail or attachments to:

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

The SCA Executive Board encourages publication of a wide range of opinions on issues pertinent to California archaeology. Opinions, commentary, and editorials appearing in the Newsletter represent the views of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Board or Editor. Lead article authors should be aware that their articles may appear on the SCA web site, unless they request otherwise.

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| <i>For Issue</i> | <i>Deadline</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| March | February 1 |
| June | May 1 |
| September | August 1 |
| December | November 1 |

Calendar Submissions

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From the President

The SCA Strategic Plan was first written in 1993 with input from numerous Society members. This document provides the Society with an outline of “principal goals” and activities by which to implement those societal goals. The Strategic Plan serves to focus the work of the Society and gives the Executive Board, Committee members and members at large a tool to effectively use the limited resources of the SCA. Annually, the SCA Executive Board carefully evaluates the Strategic Plan and updates it to reflect new needs of the society or to remove goals that have been completed. During the recent Strategic Plan Workshop, some of the key activities identified by the Board for implementation included, SCA representation at important statewide meetings (e.g., the SHRC), development of a brochure to outline the work of the SCA to the public-at-large, continuation of a Teachers’ Workshop, encourage membership in the SCA, periodic review of agency compliance with historic preservation laws, recruit corporate members to the Society, revise the duties of the various Executive Board offices, establish a new committee devoted to professional standards and guidelines, and many other tasks. SCA members are welcome to request a copy of the Strategic Plan from the SCA Business Office and/or discuss it with the Executive Board.

The SCA Executive Board conducted our quarterly Board Meeting a day after the Strategic Plan Workshop. The 1999 Society Budget, a major topic of discussion in the meeting, shows adequate funds to finance the critical functions of the SCA and put away money in our “reserve.” During the budget discussion, all of us agreed that SCA finances were a complete unknown prior to our election to the Board. We hope to introduce SCA finances to all members by providing articles in future *Newsletters*. A summary of the February 1999 Board Meeting minutes is published in this *Newsletter*. The next meeting of the SCA Executive Board

is scheduled for Thursday, April 22, a day before the Annual Meeting.

The SCA has the tools and a plan of action, as embodied in the Strategic Plan and a motivated SCA membership, to serve the needs of its membership and all archaeological practitioners, be a voice for Archaeology to governmental agencies and regulators, and educate the general public about California’s diverse cultural heritage. I encourage our membership to seek out these benefits of belonging to the SCA, and consider getting involved in the functions of the Society, too. As an example, SCA members should view the change in State administration as an important opportunity to effect some positive actions for historic preservation. Lobbying positively to state government administrators and legislators can and should be attempted individually, as well as through the SCA in a more united front. The Executive Board seeks input from members about any issues of concern.

I am quite excited about the reintroduced *Newsletter* column entitled “Opinion and Comment.” I hope members of the SCA will feel encouraged to express their own opinions about issues facing the Archaeology profession, or to rebut commentary previously published in the *Newsletter*. It is healthy to debate topics important to Archaeology and historic preservation in an open forum.

I look forward to seeing all of you in April at the SCA Annual Meeting in Sacramento. The Annual Meeting represents the major event for the Society and an important forum for all members to share their work results and keep up-to-date with California Archaeology. The social events of the conference, in particular, the Reception & Silent Auction and the Awards Dinner, will be a great way to renew old acquaintances, make new friends, support the work of the SCA, and honor those who have contributed to the profession. Kathleen Hull and the Local Arrangements Committee,

headed up by Bill Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire, have put together an impressive program and schedule of events. The SCA membership owe them a big thanks for their considerable efforts.

On a very personal level, my time as SCA President has been a great honor for me. Service to one’s community, whether it be at home, neighborhood, profession, or other level, represents both a duty and a privilege for anyone. I have been blessed with a memorable opportunity to serve all of you. Thank you!

– Michael Sampson

SCA Executive Board 1998-99

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SCA Business and Activities

Committee Reports

Education Committee

Anne Duffield Stoll

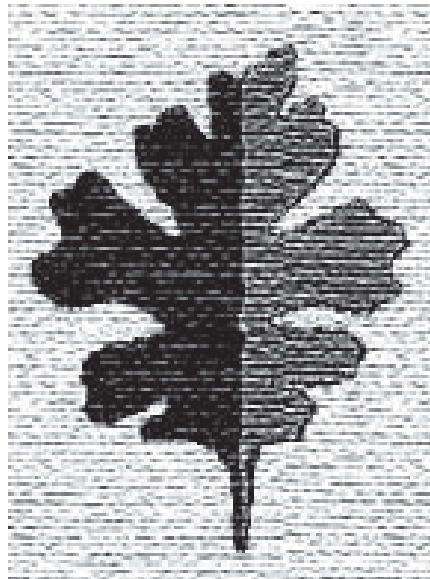
Elsewhere in this *Newsletter* you may have read that some proceeds from the Silent Auction at the upcoming Annual Meeting in Sacramento will be donated to the Education Committee. This is a very generous step the SCA board has taken. Is anyone out there wondering about this decision?

Let's say you're an SCA member who has privately grumbled about the emphasis on education at the last few SCA meetings. Public outreach and education aren't burning issues with you. In fact, they're right down there at the bottom of the list, way below other more pressing matters, like decent pay and professional standards, to name a few. After all, you're an archaeologist. Education isn't part of your job description. You weren't trained for it and you aren't paid to do it. There are plenty of other professionals — the academics and the agency folks, for example — who are supposed to worry about outreach, so why not let them handle it? And who has the time, anyway?

Excuse me, but we have to rattle a few cages here. Public education in archaeology is NOT irrelevant to you — it's a matter of job security, of your professional survival. And if you think that those of us who have struggled in this area on behalf of the SCA over the years are handling it for you, guess again. We are woefully outnumbered and under-funded. In fact we are actually LOSING ground, as a recent experience has painfully demonstrated to me.

Thanks to the generosity of BLM and the Crow Canyon folks, I had the chance to share a table and distribute SCA education materials at the National Council for the Social Studies

conference at the Anaheim Convention Center this past November. The NCSS conference is the big annual event for K-12 social studies teachers from across the country and their Exhibitor's Hall is legendary. Anticipating a crowd of over 5,000 teachers, there were some 225 booths set up, each crammed with books, CD-ROMs, cassette tapes, videos, printed lesson plans, posters, teaching kits, flyers, freebies, etc. Each booth was staffed by professional teachers-turned-salespeople and all the big textbook publishing houses were represented, including Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Harcourt



Brace, Prentice Hall and Houghton Mifflin (publisher of California's 4-5-6 grade textbooks). There were lots of other heavy-hitters there too, such as Disney Education Productions, the Discovery Channel, Newsweek, the Library of Congress and the National Geographic Society. There were four separate booths with teacher information on the Islamic religion and two that offered info on the Vietnam War. In all, the hall was filled with mostly very polished, big-buck operations competing for significant education dollars.

And where was archaeology in all this? Nowhere, folks, except on our little table. Leafing through the textbooks, talking to the sales reps, I

was stunned to discover that there is *NO American prehistory being taught in the public schools in this country*, except by individual teachers determined and creative enough to add it on their own. American prehistory is simply not covered in any K-12 textbook. For school kids in this country, American history begins with the arrival of Whites in 1492. The title of one textbook was "The Peopling of America" as if people weren't here before Columbus. Yes, there are supplementary books on "Indian Tribes" marketed in the "multicultural readings" section, but none has any time depth and I could find none that mentioned Native Californians. When the subject of prehistory is introduced to kids (in sixth grade in this state), it's under the heading of "Ancient Civilizations" which means Mesopotamia, Egypt and Rome and if you're real lucky, the Aztecs and Mayas. There is virtually NO discussion anywhere of HOW we know anything about these ancient people, of the science that discovered them. The only company marketing supplementary books on archaeology that I could find was Oxford University Press, which has just hired Brian Fagan to write a children's book, due out this fall. Is anyone missing the irony here?

The message for California archaeology is clear, folks—the product you've worked to create, the information you've unearthed in your career as an archaeologist, is being lost. It's on a shelf somewhere, inaccessible, unavailable to the next generation of voters and taxpayers in this state. The kids aren't learning about real archaeology because the textbooks don't cover it and the teachers don't know about it. They still think you're digging up gold or dinosaurs! And who's to tell them differently, if not you? Indiana Jones?

The SCA Education committee needs help, folks. We need a thousand Silent Auctions. We need corporate sponsors, institutional support, people to teach workshops, textbook writers, overview writers, grant writers, guest lecturers, team players, networkers,

“Big Picture” people. We need an army of archaeologists who like to talk and write about what they do, but we’ll settle for a few good men and women. Come talk to us in Sacramento – we hope to be set up somewhere near the book room. And at the very least, help play-test the new SCA Exchange Game. You might even have fun at it!

California Archaeology Week

Nancy Fox

I would like to invite all SCA members to join in celebrating California Archaeology Week 1999! This year Archaeology Week will take place May 9-15th, and the theme is Preserving California’s Golden Heritage. Archaeology Week is a terrific time to educate the public about our state’s cultural heritage, and promote our work as archaeologists to the public. If you have any questions, or would like to be added to the mailing list for Archaeology Week, please feel free to contact me: at (909) 860-6278 or foxkoon@gte.net.

This annual event coincides with Preservation Week, sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation; their theme for this year is Protecting the Irreplaceable. Program ideas for Archaeology Week activities can include the following:

A talk at a local school to discuss archaeology.

Exhibits on local archaeology programs at public library or museum.

Lectures or field trips to local historic or prehistoric sites in the community.

I would like to thank everyone who has given me their input regarding Archaeology Week events and activities and everyone working to make 1999 a success. Please put the year 2000 Archaeology Week planning

session on your calendar. It will take place at the annual conference in Sacramento on Saturday, April 24th at 12 noon. Everyone interested is welcome. I look forward to seeing you there.

Professional Standards and Guidelines Committee

Lynn Gamble, Committee Chair

At the February 6, 1999 SCA Strategic Plan meeting, the Executive Board decided that a new SCA Committee on professional standards would be established. At last year’s annual meeting, Cheryl Widell announced that the SHPO would support the development of a system of peer review for the State of California. The need for a peer-review system was established over the last couple of years as a result of meetings with the Office of Historic Preservation, Russ Kaldenberg of the BLM, and the Information Center Coordinators. As currently envisioned, peer review would be available when requested, especially within jurisdictions where staff trained in cultural resources are not available.

Careful implementation of a peer review system must address issues such as liability, compensation, and conflict of interest. This new SCA committee will implement a program of peer review in collaboration with the Office of Historic Preservation. This represents only a beginning. Many other issues in California archaeology need to be addressed, such as guidelines, professional qualifications, and minimum standards of CRM reports. California should lead the country in resolving some of the problems inherent in contract archaeology. The first meeting of the new committee will be held at the SCA Annual Meetings this spring, tentatively at lunch. Please contact me at lgamble@mail.sdsu.edu, or at 619-594-4575 with comments or suggestions.

Avocational Society Roundtable at the Annual Meeting

Myra Herrmann

Avocational Society Roundtable has been scheduled for Friday, April 23, 12:00 p.m at the Annual Meeting. The purpose of the avocational society roundtable is to address operational issues that affect societies and what assistance the SCA can provide to resolve these issues. We will continue our discussions from last year regarding liability insurance; interaction with local, state and federal agencies, other preservation groups and CRM consultants for joint projects; public outreach/education, and Archaeology Week programs. Publicity and fund raising are two additional topics that we hope to address in this year’s meeting. Larry Weigel and I hope that societies statewide will participate annually in these roundtable discussions and we encourage you to provide input, generate new ideas, and show the SCA board that their support can result in our continued attendance and involvement at the SCA meetings. In addition, the Sacramento Archaeological Society (SAS) has agreed to sponsor this year’s roundtable by providing a bag lunch to each avocational society member in attendance who is also a member of the SCA (non-members must provide their own lunches). **Please RSVP if attending.** We also need updated address, phone, e-mail, and contact person information. If you have questions, feel free to call me at work at 619.236.6827, or e-mail me at mjh@sdcity.sannet.gov. We look forward to seeing you there!!

*Check out our web site:
<http://www.scanet.org>*

SCA Business and Activities



Countdown to the SCA Annual Meeting

Kathleen L. Hull

The program and events for the 33rd Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting are in place, and the meetings promise to be both valuable and stimulating. Scheduled for Friday, April 23 to Sunday, April 25, the meetings this year will consider a diverse array of theoretical, methodological, and regional research issues important to California archaeologists. A full list of the participants and topics is presented in the preliminary program contained in this issue of the *Newsletter*. Sessions encompass Native American collaboration; the Gold Rush; education; recovery and analytic methods; State Park archaeology; Sierra Nevada, Santa Barbara coastal, southern, central, and northern California archaeology; cultural landscapes; and historical archaeology on land and under water. In addition, the State Historic Resources Commission will be holding their meetings in conjunction with the SCA, and conference attendees are welcome to drop in at the conference site on the Commission Meeting on Friday April, 23.

Of particular note is this year's Plenary Session entitled "Treasure or 'Tyranny?' The Use of Ethnography in California Archaeology." We are fortunate to have a distinguished group of speakers and discussants who will

bring diverse views to the topic, including John Johnson, Craig Bates, Sandra Hollimon, L. Mark Raab, and Robert L. Kelly. Most of these scholars are well-known to California archaeologists through numerous publications on ethnography and archaeology of the state, while Dr. Kelly will add his perspective as a Great Basin archaeologist and author of *The Foraging Spectrum* (Smithsonian Institution Press), which deals more generally with insights on hunter-gatherer lifeways that can be gleaned from ethnographic data. Discussants for the Plenary Session are Catherine Fowler of the University of Nevada, Reno, and Robert Bettinger of the University of California, Davis.

Initial inspiration for this session came, in part, from Raab's 1996 article in the *Journal of California and Great Basin Archaeology* entitled "Debating Prehistory in Coastal Southern California: Resource Intensification Versus Political Economy." The title of the session also acknowledges H. Martin Wobst's 1978 *American Antiquity* article entitled "The Archaeo-ethnology of Hunter-gatherers or the Tyranny of the Ethnographic Record in Archaeology." The session promises to go well beyond the issues considered by Raab and Wobst, however, and it is hoped that the Plenary Session will promote discussion and debate throughout the meetings. As a step in this direction, individual participants in other sessions are encouraged to consider if, and how, they have used or might use ethnographic information in their specific research.

The theme of alternate viewpoints will also likely surface again during the keynote speech at the Awards Banquet on Saturday night. This year's speaker is Dr. Ian Hodder of Cambridge University, who is in California this Spring to teach a seminar at the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Hodder's early work in archaeology addressed such methodological topics as spatial analysis and the use of mathematics in archaeology. He is perhaps best known, however,

for his subsequent critique of processual archaeology beginning in the 1980s and the series of published exchanges with Lewis Binford on future directions for anthropological archaeology. He remains the preeminent spokesperson for "post-processual" archaeologies, and has incorporated his views on multiple perspectives on prehistory into the conduct of his on-going research at the well-known Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük in Turkey.

Another special social event at the meetings will be the "SCA Night at the Harness Races" barbeque and silent auction on Friday night. Some proceeds from the silent auction this year will go specifically to public education. Come contribute to this worthwhile cause, and join the fun at the track!

Meeting registration packets were mailed to SCA members in early February, and are due back by March 15, 1999 to avoid late registration charges. If you have not received your registration packet or if you have any questions about meeting registration, contact Local Arrangements Chairs Bill Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire at Far Western Anthropological Research Group, (530)756-3941. See you in Sacramento!

Hodder Speaks!

A. Craig Hauer

As mentioned above, Dr. Ian Hodder, a dominant voice in the postprocessual movement, is scheduled to be the keynote speaker this year at the SCA meetings in Sacramento. In addition, Hodder has graciously agreed to hold an informal question and answer session with students attending the meeting. Currently, Hodder is a visiting professor at Berkeley and is the director of the Çatalhöyük Research Trust, Cambridge University, in cooperation with the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Middle Eastern University, and Ankara University. This ongoing excavation

of Neolithic Çatalhöyük will ultimately result in a heritage center. This 25 year project is a manifestation of Hodder's vision of an interpretive archaeology, in which the archaeologist and local residents are equally empowered in the archaeological investigatory process, and sites are understood in terms of cultural and symbolic context.

To get a better idea of what Dr. Hodder will be addressing I queried him via e-mail. In response, Hodder indicated that his address is tentatively titled "Reflexive Archaeology in the Contract Context." In response to a question about the implementation of an interpretive approach in a CRM environment, Hodder replied:

it seems to me that it is very difficult to suggest universal methods—the whole idea of a reflexive method is to be sensitive to context, and there will be different ways of following through the reflexive ideas in different situations in the US. For example, I am aware that some archaeologists in the US have called for a closer link to the interpretations from native American oral traditions. It seems to me that the native American context raises reflexivity far more starkly than in Turkey or the UK.

Hodder then went on to specifically address some of the constraints and shortcomings in CRM today:

On the other hand, it is clear that the funding constraints and time constraints of contract work limit what can be done...It CAN be done if there is a will. Indeed, I would argue that there is a need to interface more closely with the public in contract archaeology, more of a need to open up and engage. I believe we can still be professionals while providing more accessible and interactive information.

1999 Annual Meeting Libation Update

Kelly McGuire

For those SCA members afraid that their \$20.00 ticket to the Friday Night Reception, Silent Auction, and Harness Races at Cal Expo would result in only one measly drink token, please be advised of the following: several pillars of the CRM community have stepped up to the paddock. Pacific Legacy, KEA Environmental, Foothill Research, Ltd., PAR Environmental Services, and Far Western Anthropological Research Group will sponsor a complimentary Beer Tent at this event. Do not let the lack of a suitable supply of suds (now proven to be without merit) prevent you from attending this fabulous event. To any other individuals or companies that wish to join this august group of sponsors, please contact Kelly McGuire at 530 756-3941 or kellymc@farwestern.com.

Cooperation Committee

Jeanne Arnold

Recent excavations in Mission-era deposits on Santa Cruz Island have produced two copper Franciscan crucifixes. Any colleagues having information about how to determine age and place of origin of Spanish/Mexican crucifixes is urged to contact Anthony Graesch (agraesch@ucla.edu) or Jeanne Arnold (email below). Any suggestions regarding who has expertise with this artifact type and/or references to written sources will be helpful. Colleagues who want a listing here: please contact Jeanne Arnold (jeanrnold@ucla.edu) at any time with a 40-80 word text.



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SCA Business and Activities

Secretary's Report

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting February 7, 1999

President Michael Sampson called the February 1999 Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Executive Board Meeting to order. Present were Tom Origer (President-Elect), Lynn Gamble (Past President), Mark Basgall (Northern Vice President), Steve Horne (Southern Vice President), Kathy Dowdall (Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business Office Manager), and Rebecca Apple (Secretary). The meeting was held at the California State Parks offices in San Diego.

First order of business was the approval of the October 1998 Board Meeting Minutes. Gamble moved that the minutes be approved, and this was seconded by Basgall. The motion passed unanimously.

Dowdall passed out the Quarterly Treasurer's Report and reported on the current financial status. There is \$3,009.67 in the account, with a budgetary shortfall this year. There was a brief discussion of ways to increase funding and to save money. It was decided that a separate account should be established for \$7,500 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) had provided as seed money for the Archaeological Site Stewardship Program, which is to be operated under the SCA Education Committee.

Roper provided the Business Office Report. The new SCA Directory is about ready to be distributed. The letter requesting contributions from Cultural Resources Management firms will go out in March. There have been some mailing problems. These have been tied to postal service and database problems at the printing service.

The next item addressed changes to the Treasurer's duties. Additions to the duties include a description of an account surcharge for handling and the need for a biannual audit. There was a discussion of the payment schedule for the Business Office. The consensus was to keep the current quarterly payment schedule. Approved changes to the Procedures Manual are to be sent to Roper.

Sampson updated the Board on the progress for the 1999 Annual Meeting. A preliminary schedule is on the SCA web site. Basgall will also be in touch with the Local Arrangement Chairs. A discussion regarding registration rates, travel arrangements, and accommodations followed.



The 2001 Annual Meeting report was provided by Origer. The Meeting will be in Modesto, which is approximately 1½ hour from Fresno. There are flights from San Francisco and Los Angeles. A draft contract with the hotel is under review, and almost ready to be signed.

Sampson passed out a report from Greg White, *Newsletter* Editor. White has requested that he be responsible for the advertising. After a discussion of policy regarding advertising, the Board agreed to try this for a year. Gamble made a motion that White as *Newsletter* Editor would receive \$1,600 per issue for printing costs, etc. instead of \$1,800, and be allowed to

retain any advertising income for *Newsletter* operations and expenses. This would be on a one year trial basis with a report to the Board. Origer seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

Phil De Barros arrived and gave a committee report for the Native American Programs Committee. The Mini Source Book has been revised to include the California State Historic Register and Revised California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The new Source Book offers a special Native American membership rate of \$20 a year. The Native American Programs Committee hopes to print 100 copies of the Source Book. De Barros is preparing an article for the *Newsletter* as a follow-up to a previous article. The next planned program is more a forum than a symposium and the committee wants to make sure there is good attendance by archaeologists. De Barros brought for signature, a letter prepared by Janet Eidsness to 160 Native American groups and individuals inviting them to the Forum and the Annual Meeting. De Barros or Eidsness will contact the Local Arrangements Chairs and let them know how many people they can expect. No additional workshops are currently planned, but initial contacts have been made with at least one individual in the Santa Ynez area. A longer-term goal of the committee is to provide a scholarship to Native Americans. Sampson noted that SCA had done this many years ago. De Barros discussed next year's funding needs. Dowdall suggested that SCA may want to consider acknowledging a Native American with a certificate of commendation at the Annual Meeting.

Nancy Fox, Chair of Archaeology Week Committee, reported in-person that planning was progressing well and to date she had no expenses, but she would check with other committee members. She recommended that the SCA produce only a limited number of schedule booklets for distribution to agencies, and prepare a two-sided a

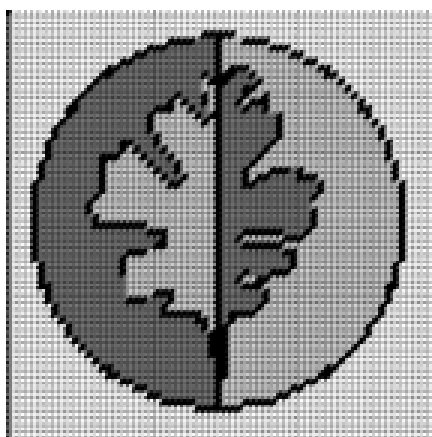
SCA Business and Activities

poster schedule for other people. The booklets are expensive and do not seem to be the most effective means for informing people about the scheduled events. She asked Board members to help with distribution since the Annual Meeting dates are very close to Archaeology Week this year, leaving little time for getting the materials out to schools and libraries. There was a discussion of changing the date for Archaeology Week. The Board decided to keep the date concurrent with Historic Preservation Week to maintain a broader base of support. Bookmarks and the essay contest were also discussed.

Sampson gave a brief report on behalf of the Avocational Committee. The committee responsibilities have been divided north-south between Larry Weigel and Myra Herrmann. Weigel is moving ahead with the Helen C. Smith Award. Herrmann sent an e-mail report asking professional archaeologists to attend the Avocational Round Table on Friday at noon at the Annual Meeting.

Sampson reported that John Foster was now the Chair of the Legislation Committee. Lynn Dunbar, the long-time Chair, will remain on the committee.

Sampson handed out Education Committee reports from Co-Chairs Mary Gorden and Anne Stoll. Two facilitator workshops have been completed, one at Lemoore Air Force Base and a second at the Marine Base at Twenty-Nine Palms. The student supplement for Central California and the Southern Desert were completed and sent to Megg Heath in Colorado (BLM). The prototype of the Exchange Game has been completed and released to selected teachers. Project Archaeology teacher workshops are being offered one Saturday a month at the University of La Verne. Attempts to obtain grants to expand the teacher education program have been unsuccessful so far.



Origer suggested the first article be an overview.

Basgall provided a committee report on Easements. He and Trudy Vaughn, Chair of the Easement Committee, will contact the pertinent counties and talk to them about the easements. It was decided that there was not currently a need to continue any ground-truthing of the easements. The committee will provide the Board with a report by the April Annual Meeting. There was a consensus that the SCA should retain the easements.

Sampson gave a Membership Committee report from committee Chair Tom Wheeler. Wheeler has drafted a survey he wants to have the Board comment on and then send out to the membership. Mailing costs should run around \$120. The Board thought the questionnaire was a good idea and that comments should be sent directly to Wheeler.

Dowdall provided a budget report. Projected income for 1999 year is approximately \$40,000. A discussion of the budget included ways to increase funds. Myra Herrmann arrived and provided information regarding the status of the 1998 Annual Meeting finances. There are still a few outstanding issues, including some silent auction items and a couple of registrations that need to be paid. Based on the current financial situation, SCA Board members are paying their own travel costs to the Board meetings. A discussion of other cost saving measures included the audiovisual equipment used at the Annual Meeting. Gamble and Origer volunteered to review the audiovisual bill from the past meeting.

The last item on the agenda was New Business. Gamble is interested in being a committee liaison to the Ad Hoc Site Stewardship Committee, but she cannot attend their next meeting. Sampson said he would go to the committee meeting planned for March 6 in Claremont. Before the meeting adjourned, other New Business included the planned update of the

1997 SCA Budget

| | 1996 | 1997 Projection | 1997 Actual |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| Advertising | 40.00 | 50.00 | 230.00 |
| Annual Meeting | 14,733.78 | 10,000.00 | 13,277.59 |
| Archaeology Week 1996 | 1,896.60 | 2,000.00 | 150.00 |
| Archaeology Week 1997 | 3,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 6,644.00 |
| Other Donations | 165.00 | 200.00 | 250.00 |
| Membership Dues | 18,660.00 | 20,500.00 | 25,888.00 |
| Publications | 414.00 | 300.00 | 150.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 298.00 | 200.00 | 18.66 |
| Bank Activity | | | 38.93 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 40,784.26 | 42,250.00 | 46,647.68 |
| EXPENSES | | | |
| Annual Meetings | 2,167.03 | 1,200.00 | 1,835.30 |
| Archaeology Week 1997 | - | 9,000.00 | 8,013.15 |
| Archaeology Week 1996 | 10,678.32 | - | - |
| Archaeology Week 1994 | 41.24 | - | - |
| Executive Board Expenses | 2,201.49 | 2,500.00 | 2,546.61 |
| Business Office | 7,846.28 | 10,000.00 | 9,996.23 |
| Data Sharing Meetings | 285.65 | 500.00 | 353.18 |
| So. Cal. Data Sharing 1996 | - | - | 110.33 |
| Newsletter | 8,447.98 | 8,500.00 | 7,205.77 |
| Proceedings | 6,321.81 | 5,500.00 | 3,623.79 |
| Committee Expenses | 1,061.75 | 2,170.00 | 1,681.48 |
| Brother Jonathon | - | - | 55.00 |
| Cooperating Organizations | 1,250.00 | 1,250.00 | 1,250.00 |
| Donation-Arch. Conservancy | 200.00 | 200.00 | *200.00 |
| American Century | 3,080.00 | 3,000.00 | *3,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,400.00 | 100.00 | 80.90 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | 47,602.07 | 43,990.00 | 39,851.74 |
| NET INCOME | -6,817.81 | -1,700.00 | 6,895.94 |
| CASH BALANCE | 16,218.61 | | 18,135.71 |

For 1999, the Education Committee requested \$3,000 seed money for the Exchange Game. Completion of the BLM Project Archaeology Grant is planned. There is still a need to develop curriculum supplements for portions of California. This has currently stalled. The committee hopes to print and distribute the Exchange Game. The committee will work on the Site Stewardship Program funded by BLM. Two site stewardship workshops are scheduled: one in Ridgecrest in May, with a second one in Imperial Valley in October.

There were a general discussion of funding and how SCA funds projects. Dowdall offered to write a column for the *Newsletter* to share with the membership how funding is handled.

Reports and Announcements

Procedures Manual and a brief progress report on the Yurok Information Center proposal.

Meetings

Society for Historical Archaeology 1999 Annual Meeting Salt Lake City, Utah

Rebecca Allen

Salt Lake City was the venue for the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) from January 6-10, 1999. It has become tradition that California archaeology is well-represented at these annual meetings, and this year was no exception. The theme of the meeting, "Crossroads of the West: 19th Century Transportation Mining and Commercial Development in the Intermountain West," seemed especially pertinent. Several symposia were solely dedicated to recent investigations in California archaeology, along with many contributed papers.

A session on maritime archaeology of Northern California included overviews of historical resources found in the water and recent developments in how to record, excavate, and manage these finds. From Sonoma State University, presenters were Glenn Simpson, Kimberly Esser, Celia McCarthy, and Michael Newland, along with John Muir and Richard Stradford. In a separate session, Jeremy Bates, Jeff Ota, and Russ Skowronek from Santa Clara University gave a paper on applying virtual reality to underwater archaeology.

Thad Van Bueren of Caltrans and Mary Manieri of PAR Environmental, Inc. co-chaired an all-day session on "Communities Defined by Work: Life in Western Work Camps and Towns." The sixteen papers that were given covered such western sites as construction, Chinese worker, railroad, mining,

and oil camps in California, Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada. Many of these papers will also be presented at the upcoming SCA meetings, giving those who couldn't fit into the overcrowded room (it was a popular symposium) another chance to hear about recent research.

Adrian Praetzellis of Sonoma State University chaired a session on the Cypress Freeway Project regarding recent innovations in urban archaeology. This symposium featured Sonoma State University students and staff, who as usual, gave a good set of interesting papers on Oakland's working-class immigrant families in a session that was well attended. Members should look for many of



these papers to be presented at the upcoming SCA meetings.

Glenn Farris of California Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) chaired a symposium on studies dealing with standing structures, and how archaeological techniques can be used to better understand their history. This is the application of criterion d to standing structures, for those of us familiar with Section 106 jargon. Participants also included Pete Schulz, Andrea Morrison, David L. (Larry) Felton, Rebecca Allen, and Richa Wilson.

DPR, along with UC Berkeley, also sponsored papers on Fort Ross, in a symposium entitled "The Early

Immigration Experience in Global Perspective." Giving papers were Daniel Murley, James Allen, and Antoinette Martinez. Many other California participants gave papers in contributed sessions, including a paper on mining in Weaverville by Anmarie Medin and Christy Dolan, an historic Native American site in Yosemite by Shelly Davis-King, the investigation of the Mormon-Carson emigrant trail by Leslie Fryman, Hispanic acculturation studies by Robert Hoover and Steve Silliman, and the importance of public interpretation by Dana McGowan. There were also papers on beer making, consumption, and distribution by David Palmer, Laurie Wilkie, and Steve Shackley (now that's the way to get the attention of archaeologists).

Next year's meetings will be held in Quebec, Canada, in January 2000 (dress warmly!). For more information on membership write to SHA, P.O. Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85751 or visit the website at <http://www.sha.org>.

Call For Papers

Marty Rosen

The San Diego County Archaeological Society (SDCAS) published in 1988 a volume surrounding the chronology and controversy of the San Dieguito and the La Jolla archaeological assemblages as they manifest themselves within San Diego County. Last year at the SCA Annual Meetings we presented a symposium to up-date and further the discussion and see what we have learned in the last ten years. Obviously, the interface between these early hunting traditions and the subsequent Archaic Period cultures is a topic of much broader relevancy to the entire American West. SDCAS wants to publish a second volume on this topic, but include this broader perspective in the new volume. Some of the papers presented at the SCAs last year will be included in the new volume, which the Society is planning to release to coincide with the year 2000

Reports and Announcements

SCA Annual Meetings. SDCAS is, therefore, soliciting papers from the general archaeological community that bear on the relevancy of this interface, and its interpretation both functionally and chronologically.

If you have a paper you believe is relevant to this discussion and would like to submit it for consideration, please contact the volume editor, Marty Rosen at (619) 688-6751 (days). Submissions can be made directly to Marty via snail-mail at: 7226 Viar Avenue, San Diego, CA 92120-1926; or via e-mail at: Martin.Rosen@dot.ca.gov. We are looking at an initial deadline of Sept. 1st for draft submittals. The text must be submitted in electronic format, either in Word or WordPerfect for Windows. Graphics can be submitted in electronic format or on hard copy.

National Scene

Archaeologist Recognized by Al Gore

Breck Parkman, an archaeologist with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, was recently recognized for his work with a multi-agency team which helped create a badly needed fish-ladder on Adobe Creek, within Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park. He was part of a 7-person team consisting of federal, state, and county employees which helped facilitate the efforts of students at Petaluma's Casa Grande High School in constructing the fish-ladder as part of their ongoing, steelhead-fisheries restoration project. Parkman helped coordinate the project's environmental review, while safeguarding the park's archaeological resources.

In February, 1998, Parkman and the other team members were honored at a ceremony at Casa Grande H.S. At that time, William Hogarth, Regional Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(NOAA), presented the team the NOAA Fisheries Service Environmental Stewardship Award. Additionally, Congresswoman Lynne Woolsey announced that the team had been chosen to receive the prestigious "Hammer Award" by Vice President Al Gore and the National Performance Review.

The Hammer Award is the Vice President's answer to yesterday's government and it's \$400 hammer. Fittingly, the award consists of a \$6 hammer, a ribbon, and a note from Vice President Gore, all in an aluminum frame. The award recognizes new standards of excellence achieved by teams helping to reinvent government. To date, about 1,000 Hammer Awards have been presented to teams composed of federal, state, and local employees, and citizens who are working to build a better government.

The actual Hammer Award for the fish-ladder project is hanging in NOAA's Long Beach office. However, Parkman and the other team members received certificates of appreciation signed by the Vice President.

Publications

Castroville Testing Results Available

Thad Van Bueren and Terry Jones

In 1991 and 1992 Caltrans conducted archaeological testing at five sites located in the impact area for planned improvements of State Highway 1 in northern Monterey County between Castroville and the Pajaro River. The testing focused on sites CA-MNT-228, -731, -1382/H, -1515, and -1570. One other site in the project area, CA-MNT-229, was previously determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The sites investigated and reported here consist of four prehistoric activity loci and one site (CA-MNT-1382/H) with both prehistoric and historic

components. Initial fieldwork was accomplished in the fall of 1991 with a crew of Caltrans and Sonoma State University staff. Additional excavations were later carried out at CA-MNT-1570 in January 1992. Following the completion of laboratory work and analyses, a report entitled *Archaeological Test Excavations for the State Highway 1 Widening Project near Castroville, Monterey County, California* was completed in 1996 by Terry L. Jones, Thad M. Van Bueren, Steven Grantham, Julia Huddleson, and Teresa W. Fung.

The report includes a review of the research context for the investigations, data reports for each of the five tested sites, and a concluding chapter that evaluates the results of the work relative to research questions that were posed. Appendices consisting of numerous tables and specialized analyses provide support for the interpretations offered in the body of the report. The findings from CA-MNT-228 and CA-MNT-1570, in conjunction with data from other sites in the Elkhorn Slough locality, illuminate an 8,000 year sequence of shifting hydrographic regimes which influenced human settlement and dietary practices. Fine-grained recovery techniques indicate that summer fisheries were always the dominant resource in this locality, and became increasingly important through time. Shellfish, on the other hand, became proportionately less significant in the diet. Intervals of habitat deterioration caused by closure of the slough's outlet to the sea were associated with temporary abandonment by human populations. Abandonment of many sites at Elkhorn Slough during the Middle/Late Transition was coeval with abandonment of sites in the southern Santa Clara Valley east of the Slough, and seems to reflect broad-scale habitat deterioration related to drought during the Medieval Warm Period.

The historic component at CA-MNT-1382/H provided insights regarding the ethnicity, economic strategies, class affiliation, and social

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values of an Irish immigrant family. Occupied by the family of Michael and Mary Haggarty from 1867 and 1908, archaeological work at this site revealed two privies, a buried cellar, and a sheet refuse scatter located near the family's four acre homestead near the outskirts of the town of Castroville. Analysis of materials recovered from the two privies show they were used and abandoned sequentially, suggesting additional pits can be expected from the earliest and latest portions of the Haggarty occupation. Faunal, macrofloral, pollen, and parasitological studies revealed clues about the health and diet of the family, while recovered artifacts suggest they remained poor, but strove to elevate their social standing through an emphasis on education and other values associated with the Victorian period.

Sites CA-MNT-228 and -1570, as well as the historic component at CA-MNT-1382/H, were deemed likely to yield significant information about prehistory and history and hence appeared eligible for the National Register pursuant to Criterion (d). The other sites (CA-MNT-731, -1515, and the prehistoric component at CA-MNT-1382/H) were judged to lack integrity and data potential. The California State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the Federal Highway Administration's findings as documented in the report. For copies of the report please contact the Environmental Branch, District 5, California Department of Transportation, 50 Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-5415.

Book on Native American Tobacco Use Planned

Joseph C. Winter

We are trying to find out how many people and groups might be interested in a particular book, so that an appropriate number of copies can be printed. The book is titled "Tobacco Use By

Native North Americans: Sacred Smoke and Silent Killer," and it will be published late in 1999, by the University of Oklahoma Press, in its Civilization of the American Indian Series. The book will cover all aspects of Native American tobacco use, including the positive religious values associated with the appropriate use of small amounts of traditional tobacco; the traditional ways that Native Americans use tobacco; the negative health effects of tobacco misuse; the skyrocketing increase in the rates of commercial tobacco use by Native American youth; the botanical description of the 10 species of *Nicotiana* used by Native North Americans; the prehistoric origins of tobacco use, the archaeological/palynological/archaeobotanical/botanical identification of tobacco, the range of uses by Native Americans, the adverse health effects associated with tobacco harvesting by native migrant workers, the use of tobacco in the Native American religious rights prison movement, and many other topics that relate to a variety of disciplines and interests. There are 19 authors, both native and non-native, mainly from the U.S. but also from Mexico and Canada. The author's fields of specialization include medicine, medical research, anthropology, Native American Studies, archaeology, ethnobotany, archaeobotany, and a number of other fields. In short, the book should be of interest to a wide range of readers from many disciplines.

Joseph C. Winter, Phone: 505-277-5853 Director, Traditional Native American Tobacco Seed Bank and Education Program, FAX: 505-277-6726, email: jwinter@unm.edu, University of New Mexico, 1717 Lomas Blvd NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131 USA. <<http://www.unm.edu/~jwinter/tnat.htm>>



Opinion and Comment

Toward Better Sampling and Reporting of Obsidian Hydration

Dear Editor,

Obsidian hydration is now well-established as a standard chronometric method for prehistoric archaeology in most parts of California (despite some major unresolved issues concerning its use). But are hydration samples being selected and reported in optimal ways? The use of hydration needs to fit the specific research objectives, and problems with sample bias or questionable relevance need to be minimized, but also clearly reported. It doesn't appear that existing practices are always doing this.

(1) Hydration samples may be selected in a clustered manner, from one or a few excavation units or levels; or they may be dispersed throughout the site, or statistically randomized. Closely clustered samples can be effectively used to address the vertical integrity of a deposit, or to maximize the accuracy and precision in dating a single depositional event. On the other hand, for estimating the overall chronological range of occupations at a site, or the relative importance of different age components, or for evaluating the accuracy and precision attainable through hydration in dating a single-component site, clustered samples are markedly inferior to dispersed or randomized ones.

(2) Hydration work often focuses on finished tools, such as projectile points, rather than on waste flakes. There are sometimes good reasons for doing this. The chronological ranges of tool types may be refinable through hydration chronology (although so far there has rarely been enough confidence in hydration chronology for that). An anomalous hydration reading may identify a mistyped specimen. Local anomalies in hydration rates may be identified through readings on typed specimens with well-established time ranges. Anomalous bands may

help to identify scavenging practices. However, if the objective is to date activity at the site, finished tools are markedly inferior to waste flakes as hydration specimens. The surfaces on a finished tool may have been exposed hundreds of miles away from the site and hundreds of years before its occupation.

(3) There's often a strong bias in favor of large over small flakes in hydration samples, particularly when chemical characterization of the specimens is also needed. But there were important technological changes during prehistory (such as the shift from darts to arrows) which affected the proportions of flakes produced in different size classes. If the relative frequency of hydration readings is used as an index of the amount of activity at a site through time, a bias in favor of larger specimens may produce a significant distortion. Given the practicalities of hydration measurement, some size bias may be unavoidable, but at least it should be clearly reported, so that an attempt can be made to compensate for it.

(4) A final problem concerns the selection and reporting (or more properly, non-reporting) of the technological contexts of particular hydration readings. When anomalous hydration values are found, it's common to explain them away as the result of scavenging (for too-high readings) or postdepositional breakage (for some too-low ones). For the reader to evaluate the plausibility of such explanations (as well as to evaluate the non-anomalous readings), he/she needs to know more about the measured surface than is customarily being reported. On a flake, was it (hopefully) the ventral surface, or perhaps both ventral and dorsal surfaces (to check for scavenging)? On a point, was it a manufacturing or use break, a finishing scar, or a scar perhaps produced during an earlier incarnation of the tool? Careful choices of the surfaces to be measured and clear reporting of them ought to become standard practice.

- Don Laylander

Comment on Neri and Waechter and Ekness

Dear Editor,

After reading the recent articles by Neri (September 1998) and particularly by Waechter and Ekness (December 1998) on the global positioning system (GPS), I am compelled to add a few points to the discussion.

I agree with most of the points presented by Waechter and Ekness in their cautionary tale. I worry, however, that we run the risk of "throwing the baby out with the bath water." The use of the GPS and other geospatial technologies hold great potential for our discipline. As with any other tools, though, the technologies must be correctly used and applied. The

The risk is that the abundance of cautionary tales will promote many archaeologists to abandon these incredibly valuable tools.

rapidly decreasing cost of GPS and geographic information system (GIS) hardware and software coupled with their much more easy to use interfaces, has created a situation where virtually any archaeologists can now use these tools even without the training necessary to use them correctly. The cases of archaeologists running around the California landscape collecting "bad" data are astonishing. The risk is that the abundance of cautionary tales will promote many archaeologists to abandon these incredibly valuable tools. I am worried that the GPS and GIS's will acquire a reputation as a technology that doesn't work, much as what happened to subsurface remote sensing techniques in the 1980's. Subsurface remote sensing (a.k.a. geophysical) techniques are only now

beginning to be reevaluated as a cost saving, viable, and valuable part of the modern archaeologist's tool kit.

Inherent in these articles, and the use of the GPS in general, is the notion of accuracy. Much has been written on this topic by myself and others that does not need to be repeated here. One point that I will make, though, that was missed in these articles is that archaeologists have a basic scientific responsibility to know and report the accuracy of measurements taken with any measuring tool, from pedestrian pacing to hand calipers to GPS receivers. It is only when the accuracy (and precision) of measurements are known that scientific claims about significant differences can be evaluated and separated from the differences that arise from measurement "error." There is only one way to determine the accuracy and precision of GPS equipment: empirically test it in the field against the published coordinates (and their accuracy ratings) of known points (e.g. US Geodetic Survey monuments). Manufacturer claims on the box of a GPS receiver that the receiver is capable of, for example, sub-meter accuracy does not mean that the accuracy of the measurements that are taken are accurate to the sub-meter level. This is not apparent to a surprisingly large number of archaeological users in California.

Geospatial technologies are tools that are truly changing the way we investigate the past. While they are tools that are becoming easier and easier to use, their value to archaeology is dependent upon the user having the correct knowledge about use.

- Christopher D. Dore, Ph.D.,
R.P.A., Principal
Archaeological Mapping Specialists

*Editor's new e-mail:
gwhite@csuchico.edu*

New Publications

Historic Archaeology

Dan Elliott and A. Craig Hauer

This series offers an annotated bibliography of recent published and some unpublished literature pertinent to current debates and methods in Californian archaeology. Prehistoric and historic archaeology will appear in alternate issues. If you have any news or ideas about how this section can better fit the needs of its audience feel free to email the authors: delliot@psln.com or chauer@ecst.csuchico.edu. Please limit contributions to those that can be easily accessed by all members of the SCA and have appeared within the last five years.

Hardesty, Donald L.
1997 *The Archaeology of the Donner Party*. Reno: University of Nevada Press.

The results of the archaeological and historical examination of two camp sites associated with the tragic 1846-1847 Donner Party saga are presented. These two sites are the Murphy Cabin site, located within the Donner Party Memorial State Park, and the Alder Creek campsite, located north of Truckee, within the Tahoe National Forest. The location of each site, more or less in dispute over the years, are confirmed through archaeological examinations. Historic accounts from survivors and other sources are compared and contrasted with the material remains encountered at each site. Contributions include a chapter on the Donner Party and overland emigration by Michael Brodhead while the chapter on the archaeology of the Murphy Cabin is co-authored by Hardesty and Susan Lindstrom. Appendices on the zooarchaeology of the Murphy Cabin and on the timing of the Donner Party deaths are provided by Donald Grayson as well as a report on the ceramics recovered from the Alder Creek Camp site by George Miller.

Lightfoot, Kent G., Antoinette Martinez, and Ann M. Schiff
1998 *Daily Practice and Material Culture in Pluralistic Social Settings: and Archaeological Study of Culture Change and Persistence from Fort Ross, California*. *American Antiquity* 63(2):199-222.

Authors combine practice and theory with a multiscalar methodology to address the retention and adaption of Native lifeways during contact at Fort Ross. In particular, the authors found that principles of the dominant colonial power were manifest in spatial relationships between the different ethnic groups. The authors also grapple with the issue of fine-grained visibility in the archaeological record.

Samford, Patricia M.
1997 *Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares*. *Historic Archaeology* 31(2): 1-30.

Historic ceramics can provide researchers with a wealth of data on consumer behavior and economics from world market systems right down to local distribution networks. Of course, ceramics frequently provide excellent chronological information as well. Historic archaeologists have often relied on sherds marked by the manufacturer or importer for such information. Samford presents a dating scheme for English Staffordshire transfer-wares based on the development of stylized motifs through time. The designs reviewed were popular on ceramics being exported to North America between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries. However, many of the designs examined were commonly in use, or at least persisted, into the late nineteenth century. Periods of peak production of various designs and their relative popularity are defined. In addition, the manufacturing and marketing of English transfer-ware ceramics is discussed.

Skowronek, Russell K.
1998 *Sifting the Evidence: Perceptions of Life at the Ohlone (Costanoan) Missions of Alta California*. *Ethnohistory* 45(4):675-708.

The author combines archaeological, ethnographic, and historical evidence to create a balanced representation of mission life. Through this method Skowronek demonstrates that Native American and Spanish interactions were much more complex than traditionally thought. Furthermore, aspects of Native American traditions persisted throughout the establishment and occupation of missions in the area.

Wells, Tom
1998 *Nail Chronology: The Use of Technologically Derived Features*. *Historic Archaeology* 32(2):78-99

Wells provides information on nails based on technological developments through time. An overview of the development of the nail industry and manufacturing processes used is provided. Twelve diagnostic nail types are identified and described. These types are recognized based upon unique "features" associated with their manufacture. Standardized nomenclature for these features is also presented. The sample for this study was acquired from standing structures in Louisiana with known construction dates ranging from the mid eighteenth century up to the late nineteenth century. Although the chronology presented may not be immediately applicable to California, the background data on manufacturing developments and descriptive terminology on various nail features should be of considerable use to historic archaeologists throughout North America.



Optimal Concentrations of Baking Soda for Dissolving Clay Soils

Paul Peterson

The article “A Method for Effectively Screening Some Clay Matrices” (Van Horn and Murray 1982) prompted me to try this method at a clay-rich site some years ago. We used 2 lb. boxes of Baking Soda (Sodium Bicarbonate, USP) purchased at a retail store. The baking soda was first dissolved in a 5-gallon bucket and then the clay soil was added. The mix was allowed to sit in the sun for a couple of hours. Periodically, someone would reach in the bucket and knead the clay to permit better penetration of the chemical solution. In order to economize on the baking soda, we decanted the liquid portion and recycled it to other buckets holding soil from the same level. Although we used the method unsystematically, it worked very well—the baking soda completely broke up the clay—and definitely increased the speed and efficiency of the excavation.

In anticipation of a major project planned for the same area—one potentially involving several hundred m³ excavated and thousands of buckets of soil—I decided to conduct two experiments. The first tested the usefulness of baking soda versus other kinds of solutions, and the second determined the optimal baking soda solution strength. These experiments were done with samples of clay from my backyard in Petaluma, a very dense, sticky, adobe clay. Both experiments were conducted by forming the moist clay into bricks measuring 100 cm by 70 cm by 25 cm, each weighing 300 g. Based on an oven dried sample, it was determined that each brick contained 26% water by weight. To begin the experiment, each brick was placed in a plastic basket measuring 150 cm by 110 cm by 50 cm, with about 50% of the sides open through vertical slots. Each basket was then placed in a plastic tray measuring 220 cm by 150 cm by 50 cm, containing one liter of test solution (Figure 1). The baskets holding the clay bricks were wired to a broom handle so that I could lift a series of bricks in and out of their test solutions in unison (Figure 2). By rotating the broom handle, I was able to pour off any loosened clay particles which slipped into the collecting tray through the openings in the basket.

The first experiment compared the results after six hours of soaking in three kinds of solution: (1) plain tap water, (2) three strengths of Arm & Hammer Pure Baking Soda® (1.0, 3.0, and 6.0 gm per liter), and (3) three strengths of Domtar Gypsum Soil Conditioner® (3.0, 6.0, and 12.0 gm per liter). The latter product is sold as a garden product for loosening hard soils. Figure 3 shows that plain water had almost no effect on the clay, whereas the clay dissolved when gypsum and baking soda were introduced, with maximum effect from increasing the concentration of baking soda. I couldn't get the gypsum powder to dissolve and it performed very poorly compared to baking soda.

The results using sodium bicarbonate were consistent with Van Horn's and Murray's findings. However, I did note that there was a point—around 70.0 grams per liter of water for sodium bicarbonate—at which increased solution densities produced diminishing returns. On this point, Van Horn and Murray reported that a saturated solution of approximately 80 g of NaHCO₃ per liter of water was used in the field, stating:

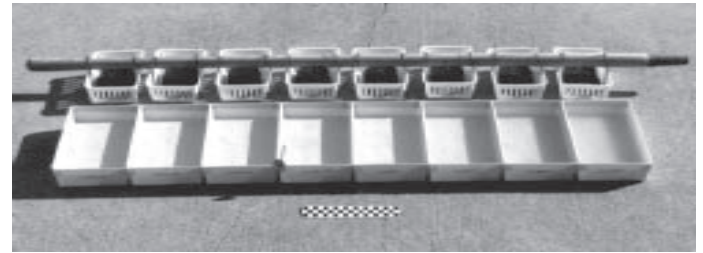


Figure 1: Basket trays loaded with clay bricks.

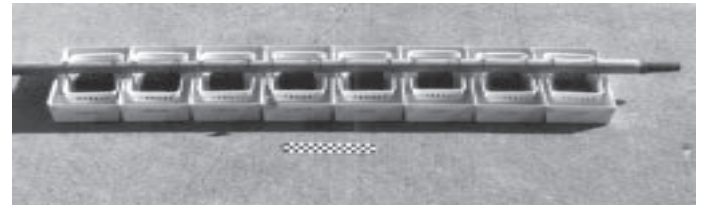


Figure 2: Trays immersed in graded solutions concurrently using the broom handle.

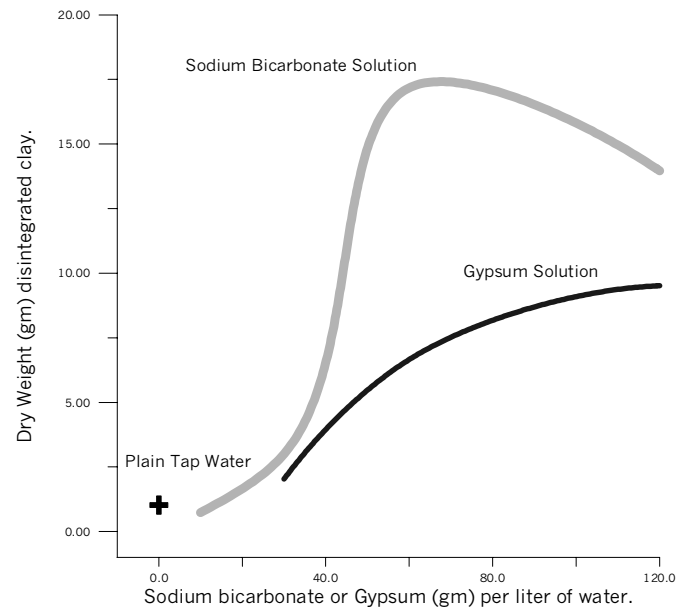


Figure 3: Results after six hours soaking in tap water versus graded solutions of sodium bicarbonate and gypsum.

New Methods and Technologies

Additional experiments showed that the rate of clay distintegration seemed to be directly proportional to the density of the sodium bicarbonate solution (Van Horn and Murray 1982:25).

However, they do not furnish numbers. My second experiment was designed to assess this relationship. I used the same test apparatus described above. This time I thoroughly mixed a large quantity of clay so as to assure uniformity, and then divided this into 300 g samples, which were then formed into bricks. Again I used plain water as a control. The test solutions contained 10.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0, 80.0, and 90.0 gm per liter of water. The water temperature was 62°F. I was not able to get all 90 gm of baking soda dissolved, and this was also true for the 80 gm of baking soda, but less of a problem than with the highest amount. I allowed the experiment to run for 4.5 hours, using only gentle lifting and tilting to pour off clay particles once per hour. While the control brick was virtually unchanged by this process, the baking soda again caused the bricks to soften and fall apart. I collected, dried, and weighed the clay particles in the trays and whatever portions of the bricks remained behind in the baskets. The findings are depicted in Figure 4. The point of diminishing returns is evident at around 70 gm.

These findings suggest at least two, alternative processing methods. Assuming an interest in recycling the baking soda solution, I would suggest starting with 30.0 or 40.0 gm per liter and periodically adding fresh solution as needed. Alternatively, with no recycling, a maximum concentration would be about 70.0 gm per liter.

Van Horn, David A. and John R. Murray
1982 A Method for Effectively Screening Some Clay
Matrices. *In* Practical Archaeology: Field and Laboratory

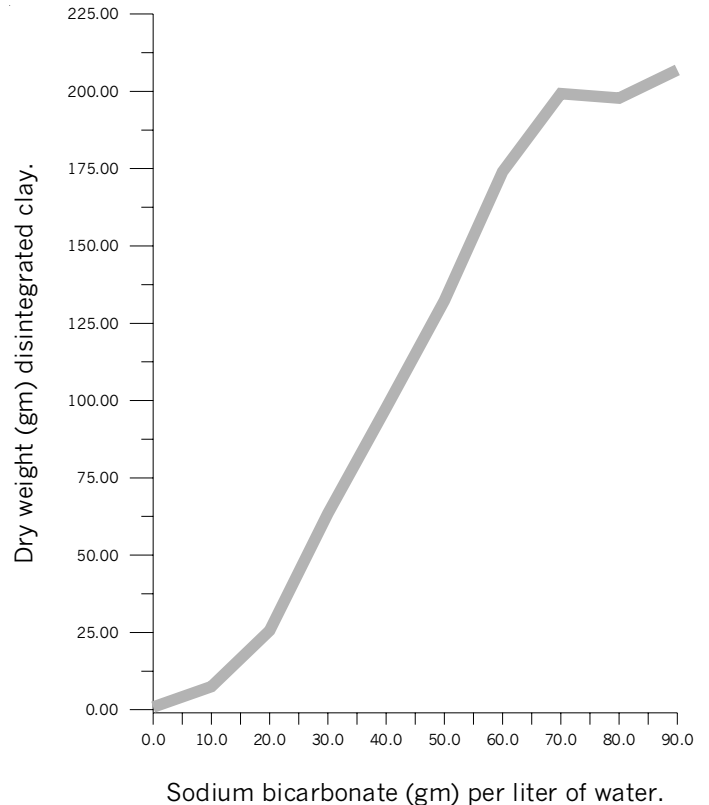


Figure 4: Results after 4.5 hours soaking in graded solutions of sodium bicarbonate.

Techniques and Archaeological Logistics, Brian Dillon, ed. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Research Tools, Volume 2: 23-31.

Proposed Schedule for Newsletter Regional Reports

Regional reports will follow the “News from the Field” format found in *Newsletters* past. Contributing regional editors will offer one report every two years on a set schedule. The reports will be a digest of the most significant archaeological/cultural heritage activities in each region in the last two years, following a project-by-project or thematic (e.g., “Early Holocene archaeology”) organizing principle. The masthead illustration on the facing page will highlight the pertinent region in turn.

The regional editors are intimately familiar with their regions, and can be counted on to call folks and twist some arms. Help them out by supplying them with information about your activities! Two regional editor positions are still open. If you are interested, please contact the Editor, gwhite@csuchico.edu.

by issue

| Vol. | # | Contributions | Region |
|------|---|---------------|-----------------|
| 33 | 1 | Underwater | |
| 33 | 2 | Northwest | W Mojave/SJo |
| 33 | 3 | Northcentral | Mojave/Colorado |
| 33 | 4 | Northeast | E Sierra |
| 34 | 1 | C/N Sierra | San Diego Co. |
| 34 | 2 | S Sierra | Orange/LA Cos. |
| 34 | 3 | Bay Area | ?? |
| 34 | 4 | Central Coast | ?? |

by region

| Region | Vol. | # | Submit When? | Editor |
|-----------------|------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| Northwest | 33 | 2 | 14 May, 1999 | Tom Keeter |
| Northcentral | 33 | 3 | 13 August, 1999 | Eric Ritter |
| Northeast | 33 | 4 | 12 November, 1999 | Gerry Gates |
| C/N Sierra | 34 | 1 | 11 February, 2000 | Susan Lindstrom |
| S Sierra | 34 | 2 | 12 May, 2000 | Kristina Roper |
| Bay Area | 34 | 3 | 11 August, 2000 | Mark Hylkema |
| Central Coast | 34 | 4 | 11 August, 2000 | open |
| E Sierra | 33 | 4 | 12 November, 1999 | Don Laylander |
| Mojave/Colorado | 33 | 3 | 13 August, 1999 | Mark Basgall |
| W Mojave/SJo | 33 | 2 | 14 May, 1999 | Mark Campbell |
| Orange/LA Cos. | 34 | 2 | 12 May, 2000 | open |
| San Diego Co. | 34 | 1 | 11 February, 2000 | Bryan Byrd |
| Underwater | 33 | 1 | 12 February, 1999 | Jack Hunter |

Underwater Archaeological News

Jack Hunter

Jim Allan of William Self Associates, Orinda, California, is investigating the potential for submerged cultural resources in the San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge (SFOBB) East Span Replacement Project for Caltrans. Jim is currently conducting the background literature review and analyzing geophysical remote sensing data for indications of shipwrecks, historic wharves and other cultural features. The next stage of effort will comprise an additional remote sensing survey, followed by the possible employment of divers and/or ROVs to examine selected locations. The bridge's east span is being replaced due to damage from the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake. Caltrans archaeologists Mara Melandry and Janet Pape are providing contract oversight.

.....

Roy Pettus in San Diego is performing a literature search of San Clemente Island's potential for submerged cultural resources. Roy is under contract with KEA Environmental, who is performing various studies of the island for the U.S. Navy.

.....

California Department of Parks and Recreation will conduct a second field season this summer on the 1908 wreck of the steamship POMONA at Fort Ross cove in Sonoma County. John W. Foster has arranged for a field school from Indiana University to continue their research after a successful past summer of mapping the vessel's remains. The steel-hulled ship is broken over a wash rock and extends from 20 to 60 ft of water. Marianne Simoulin of CalState University San Jose is researching the historic vessel for her master's thesis.

.....

The Australian-built replica of Captain Cook's Brig HMS ENDEAVOUR has arrived in San Diego to begin several months touring Pacific Coast ports. She's considered one of the largest and most accurate reconstruction of such watercraft to date. Visit her at a port near you in the months ahead. Additional details are available on her web site: www.barkendeavour.com.au

.....

Good information and research leads often come from unexpected directions. If you're working on an underwater or maritime archaeological project in California, e-mail me a paragraph or two about it. We'll put it into the next report: jack.hunter@dot.ca.gov.



*Next Issue: Northwestern California
and the Western Mojave/Southern
San Joaquin Valley*

Map Adapted from E. Raisz "Landform Map of the United States."

Articles

Incorporation of Cultural Resource Elements in Multiple Species Conservation Planning

(cont'd from Page 1)

Diego County. A critical part of the project is to prepare framework management plans and area specific management directives to make sure that the preserves work in perpetuity.

At the same time that the County must acquire preserve land, the state and federal agencies have similar commitments. The Department of Fish and Game has acquired 4,800 acres near Jamul as part of their preserve. Water districts and cities also have commitments to reach and preserves to create. Eventually, the preserves will link up, so it is critical that management practices are as similar as possible (given the different missions of the various agencies).

The County has taken a leadership role in making sure that cultural resources are part of the preserve management plan. Cultural resource inventories and conservation have been incorporated into the County's framework management plan, and specific preserves will have cultural resource components included. This was possible because of several important factors:

1. Leadership commitment from a major player in habitat conservation. The Parks and Recreation Department had to take leadership of including cultural resources in the planning process, and had to continually include this element at every step: in meetings, in subcommittees, and during field trips.
2. Trust building among team members. Strident insistence on including cultural resources in HCPs will not work. There is no ESA for cultural resources. Understand that the biological species are driving the project and do not try to mislead or be dishonest about the role of cultural resources.
3. Incorporation of an interpretive element. Agencies need to see a benefit to including this element in the planning process. Everyone likes archaeology, but many people are suspicious about habitat conservation planning because some see it as a taking of private property rights. Archaeology can be used to bridge the gap. Displays, signs, walks, tours, and brochures are used to show the relationship of the cultural resources to the preserved landscape.
4. Creation of a stewardship group of volunteers. Cultural resource conservation within preserves will never be funded at the same level as biological resource conservation. Archaeologists should face that immediately and stop complaining about it. As long as there is sensitive

habitat to be purchased and preserved, no agency will pay for archaeology because it is not mandated by law (remember, there is no Endangered Species Act for archaeology). However, volunteer groups can be created to inventory preserves and act as stewards to monitor resource condition. These groups can be composed of local citizens and special interest groups, which also create local ownership of the preserves and educate the public about archaeology.

The County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department has created such a group of volunteers. This group, the Volcan Mountain Preserve Archaeological Survey, has inventoried over 3,000 acres of land. An integral part of the creation of this group was a strong training program. Technical and ethical training, provided under the sponsorship of the County of San Diego, has been given by local professionals and is mandatory for participation in the project. With over 100 volunteers signed up and trained, the team is moving into the stewardship role at Volcan Mountain Preserve. In the coming year, the group will begin surveying other preserve lands, and will incorporate an outreach and interpretive element.

Over time, cultural resources can become an integral part of HCPs. However, commitment from a lead agency and lots of volunteer hours will be needed. The beginning signs of success in San Diego County should be heeded by other archaeologists in the state, particularly by avocational and institutional groups.

Excavations at La Purisima

Dr. Robert L. Hoover

Dr. Robert L. Hoover is currently conducting research under permit with the California Department of Parks and Recreation on the nature and purpose of a "mystery column" located in La Purisima State Historic Park, Santa Barbara County. He is assisted by the Prelado de los Tesoros, the park's docent group. Brush cleared from around the masonry and cement column revealed a structure 4.3 meters in height and over a meter square. Evidence of the base of a second similar column was discovered nearby. These features are believed to be part of the foundations for a wooden post-style windmill intended for fulling wool. Construction was begun in the early 1820s, but the feature was probably never completed.

Joseph Chapman, a New England crewmember of the Bouchard raid on the California coast, had been captured by local Spanish troops. In exchange for release from jail, he had constructed a water-operated fulling mill at nearby Mission Santa Ines and may have been scheduled to build the wind-powered structures at La Purisima. Alternately, three Russians from Fort Ross may have been enlisted for this purpose.



A view of Lake Baikal from a hill near camp.

E. Breck Parkman

In either case, the death of the resident priest, Mexican independence, and the Chumash Revolt of 1824 caused the plan to be dropped.

The post-mill, a wooden structure designed to rotate 360 degrees, was a north European concept. However, the foundations built by Sr. Ruiz, were constructed in the best Spanish style of cemented stones and tiles. Thus, the mill represents a structure planned by a Spaniard (Fr. Payeras), built largely with native Chumash labor, and designed by either an Anglo-American or a Russian. It was a failed attempt to bring La Purisima's enormous wool production into the orbit of the Industrial Revolution by mechanically washing and pounding (fulling) the woolen textiles.

An associated ceramic pipeline brought water to the mill down a steep gradient in a siphon and directed it into the base of a block of stone and lime cement. The water passed upward under pressure to the mill and then passed back down into the block to be carried away through another pipeline at a higher elevation than the intake line. Several holes punched later into the tops of some horizontal pipes might have been utilized for the cleaning of the pipeline, to release air pressure, or served as safety valves for water pressure. Such features have been recognized since Hellenistic times in the Mediterranean region. The Spanish simply brought a preserved and simplified technology, inherited through the ancient Romans, to California in the early modern period. Research on this complex will continue until June, 1999. For additional information contact Bob Hoover at 805/544-0176.

Report of an Expedition to Siberia II

*E. Breck Parkman, Director
Fort Ross ~ Global Village*

From Irkutsk, the Expedition traveled to Lake Baikal along with our Russian hosts for a unique camping experience in Pribaikal National Park, located near the center of the lake's western shore. We departed Irkutsk by boat, traveling up the Angara River to the lake, then along its western shore to the village of Sakhyurta, where we disembarked. From there, it was an hour by bus to our destination.

The camp was located in a rocky meadow full of wild flowers, and only a 10-minute walk from the lake. The park was located within the ethnographic territory of the Buryat people, an indigenous population practicing Tibetan Buddhism and shamanism. The hill above our camp contained an obos or sacred place for the Buryat, and the trees on its summit were marked with pieces of cloth and money. We saw other obos on many of the peaks and passes while in this country.

An archaeological excavation was underway only a few miles walk from our camp. The international project involved students from both Irkutsk National University and the University of Alberta, under the direction of Dr. Olga Gorunova. The site consisted of a 4000 year old cemetery

Articles

belonging to the Evenk, an indigenous group who had occupied the area prior to the appearance of the Buryat. The archaeologists had exposed numerous burials, many with rich grave offerings such as beads and pendants made of nephrite, stone arrowheads, and bone needles. There were also petroglyph sites in the area, and with Olga as our guide, we visited a few of them.

Our hosts provided us with an interpreter, Svetlana Matveeva, so as to facilitate the American students' participation in the camp activities. Activities such as morning calisthenics, classes in archaeology and ecology, nature hikes, sports and talent contests, and swimming excursions filled our days. The members of the Expedition ate their fill of fresh fish, hiked innumerable miles, and turned brown in the Siberian sun. All agreed that our two weeks in camp passed far too quickly.

Returning from Baikal, our final day in Irkutsk was a busy one. There were last minute shopping excursions, as most Expedition members had been too busy to shop for gifts and souvenirs. We also attended the reception at the History Museum for the Fort Ross photographic exhibition, entitled "Fort Ross: Far and Near." The exhibition, which I had assembled and carried to Irkutsk, consisted of a collection of 75 photographs by more than a dozen photographers documenting and celebrating contemporary life in and around Fort Ross. Finally, there was the farewell dinner, with the American and Russians assembling in a cavernous room in the museum's basement for a virtual feast of Russian foods and good cheer.

Early the next morning, the Expedition crawled back upon the TSR for the long journey eastward. The train departed Irkutsk shortly after 5 a.m., and again dozens of our Russian friends crowded the platform to say goodbye. The train did not leave the station on time. For what seemed like eternity, we sat there motionless. The Russians stood silently on the platform below, their tears and saddened expressions telling us the sadness they felt for our departure. The Expedition members were now entombed behind the train's glass windows, and could only watch in silence. Finally, with an unexpected lurch, the train pulled out of the station, and the city slowly disappeared behind us. As Irkutsk and our new friends faded from our view, we knew that they would never fade from our hearts. Ours was a global village now, filled with unimaginable potentialities.

The three days of travel back to Khabarovsk allowed us ample time to reflect on our journey. There was lots of time to write in our journals. For the most part, we were quieter than we had been on the westbound trip. Of course, we were retracing our steps, so there was not as much enthusiasm and excitement for the sights outside our windows. The weather was not as cooperative, either. It rained the first two days of our travel, and then the suffocating smoke of a large wildfire one day from Khabarovsk replaced the rain. The smoke stayed with us all the way to the city. We departed the airport

the next day in a blanket of brown smoke. From the sanctuary of the sky we could see the fires burning far beyond the city.

The 6-hour flight to Anchorage crossed the Sea of Okhotsk, the Kamchatka Peninsula, and the Bering Sea, providing wonderful views of the wild lands and frigid waters below. Following a 3-hour layover in Anchorage, we again boarded our Aleutian 62 for the 5-hour flight to San Francisco, arriving there at 8 a.m. Somewhere over southeastern Alaska, we watched the sun rise a second time that same day. It had first risen in Khabarovsk, before we crossed the International Date Line. It seemed as if we were returning to yesterday, and to our distant past.

The Expedition's arrival back in San Francisco was as emotionally overwhelming as our arrival in Irkutsk had been. Spouses, siblings, and significant others were all there to meet us, some waving American flags, others bearing flowers. The Expedition's month-long absence had been as hard on those who remained at home as it was for those who had made the journey. There were immense looks of love and relief etched on innumerable faces. However, with the happiness of the homecoming, there was an unspoken sadness that often accompanies the completion of such journeys. In our own state of liminality, the members of the Expedition were not here nor there, but somewhere between. For us, the world had become much smaller, and our families much larger. It was terribly exciting, yet confusing, too.

I departed the airport comfortable in the knowledge that the Fort Ross ~ Global Village project had moved out of cyberspace and into real space and real time. We had gone to Russia, and we had met the people there, including teachers, students, scientists, artists, poets, dancers, bus drivers, maids, soldiers, veterans, tour guides, cooks, doctors, business men, politicians, ex-cons, fishermen, and farmers. What we found was the people's moving generosity and a courageous spirit which has remained strong in spite of adversity. The visit moved us, and I suspect that some of us will return to Siberia again. We know that there remains an open road ahead just begging for exploration, but for now, everyone is happy to be home again. If the journey be a prayer, then home is a song we sing.



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Society for California Archaeology

1999 Annual Meeting

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23

Welcome to the 1999 Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting.

9:00 **William Hildebrandt** and **Kelly McGuire** SCA Annual Meeting Local Arrangements Chairs

Michael Sampson Society for California Archaeology President

Plenary Session. Treasure or "Tyranny"? The Use of Ethnography in California Archaeology. Kathleen L. Hull, Organizer and Chair.

- 9:20 **Kathleen L. Hull**, SCA Annual Meeting Program Chair
- The Uniqueness of California's Ethnohistoric Record. **John Johnson**
- What This Bead Means: A Black Glass Bead Lost and Found in the High Sierra. **Craig Bates**
- "They Usually Kill Some Woman": Warfare, Gender, and the Ethnographic Record in Studies of California Prehistory. **Sandra Hollimon**
- Remodeling California Prehistory: Notes on the Changing Roles of Ethnohistory in Archaeology. **L. Mark Raab**
- Is Ethnography Really of Any Use to Archaeology? **Robert L. Kelly**
- 11:10 Discussant. **Catherine S. Fowler**
- 11:30 Discussant: **Robert L. Bettinger**

FRIDAY NOON, APRIL 23

12:00 **Roundtable 1**. Avocational Society Roundtable. Myra Hermann and Larry Weigel, Organizers.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23

Symposium 1. Communities Defined by Work: Life in California Work Camps. Thad M. Van Bueren, Organizer and Chair.

- 1:20 Introduction. **Thad Van Bueren**
- 1:30 Did Whiskey Build the Los Angeles Aqueduct? A View from the Alabama Gates Construction Camp. **Thad M. Van Bueren**
- 1:50 Can't Bust 'Em: Worker's Clothing and Footwear from Alabama Gates Work Camp. **Sunshine Psota**
- 2:10 Soups and Stews to Fowl and Fish: The Faunal Analysis of the Alabama Gates Work Camp near Lone Pine, California. **Michael Stoyka III**
- 2:30 The Ins and Outs of Railroad Logging. **Pamela A. Connors**
- 2:50 Dam the Mess Halls Gridley: Where to Eat in a Dam Construction Camp. **Melissa K. Farncomb**

 3:10 Break

- 3:30 Is There a Doctor in the House? Health and Sanitation in a Twentieth-Century Dam Construction Camp. **Mary L. Maniery**
- 3:50 Industry and Domesticity: Landscape Use in a California Oil Field. **R. Scott Baxter**
- 4:10 Briceburg Camp: Building Highways with Convict Labor. **Judith Marvin**
- 4:30 Discussant: **Julia Costello**

Symposium 2 (Part 1). The Effects of Fire/Heat on Obsidian. Tom Origer and Dave Fredrickson, Organizers and Chairs.

- 1:20 Introduction. **Tom Origer**
- 1:30 A Synthesis of Previous Studies that Explored the Effects of Fire on Obsidian: Where We've Been and Where We're Going. **Sue Ann Schroder**
- 1:50 Re-Hydrated Obsidian Projectile Points on the Warner Mountains, California. **Dee Green**
- 2:10 The Dome Fire Study: Extreme Forest Fire Effects on Jemez Obsidian. **Anastasia Steffen**
- 2:30 The Trench Canyon Prescribed Burn: An Analysis of Fire Effects on Archaeological Resources within the Sagebrush Steppe Community. **F. Kirk Halford and Anne S. Halford**

 2:50 Break

- 3:10 Fire and Glass: Experimental Approaches to Understanding the Effects of Prescribed Burning on Obsidian Hydration Bands. **Madeline Soloman**
- 3:30 Effects of Fire on Obsidian Hydration Rind Thickness. **Arlene Benson**
- 4:10 Manual Fuel Load Reduction as a Means of Reducing the Effects of Fire on Obsidian Hydration: An Example from Lassen Volcanic National Park. **Nelson Siefkin**
- 4:30 Fire Regimes and Fire History: Implications for Obsidian Hydration Dating. **Carl N. Skinner and C. Phillip Weatherspoon**


Symposium 3. Coaster Lost: Underwater Archaeological Investigations at the Site of the *SS Pomona*, Ft. Ross Cove. John W. Foster and Charles D. Beeker, Organizers and Chairs.

- 1:30 Devil-fish to Archaeology: An Overview of Diving and Research at the Site of the S. S. Pomona. **John W. Foster**
- 1:50 The S.S. *Pomona*, a Pacific Coast Innovation. **Brent Rudman**
- 2:10 The Archaeology of the S. S. *Pomona*: The 1998 Underwater Survey. **Marianne Simoulin**
- 2:30 *SS Pomona* Underwater Shipwreck Park: Pros and Cons. **Charles Beeker**
- 2:50 Discussant Summary. **Sheli Smith**

General Session 1. Holocene Coastal Adaptations in the Santa Barbara Region and Greater Pacific.

- 1:30 Initial Results from the Red Abalone Project on Santa Cruz Island. **Michael Glassow**
- 1:50 Shellfish Analysis from a Santa Cruz Red Abalone Midden: Re-evaluating the Marine Cooling Hypothesis. **John T. Sharp**

Red Lion's Sacramento Inn, 1401 Arden Way, Sacramento

- 2:10 Fishing Practices of Early Holocene Coastal California. **Torben C. Rick and Jon M. Erlandson**
- 2:30 Middle and Late Period Fishing at Abalone Point (SRI-15), Santa Rosa Island. **Peter Paige**
-  2:50 Break
- 3:10 Subsistence Patterns in Middle and Late Period Deposits at SBA-225, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. **Jennifer Perry**
- 3:30 Faunal Analysis of a Regional Level: Issues of Method and Theory. **Jean Hudson**
- 3:50 Coastal Lifeways During the Pleistocene-Holocene Interface: A New Perspective from Central California. **Richard Fitzgerald and Terry Jones**
- 4:10 An Examination of Ecological and Climatic Parameters Conditioning the Development of Prehistoric Maritime Cultural Adaptations in the Russian Far East. **Jim Cassidy and Nina Kononenko**
- 4:30 Technological Organization of Lithic Materials from Point Sal (CA-SBA-125). **Jennifer Farquhar**

General Session 2. Recent Research in Northern California.

- 1:30 Looking for Shasta Villages on the Upper Klamath River. **Joanne Mack**
- 1:50 Archaeological Evidence for *Wokas*-Processing in Butte Valley, California. **Jeffrey B. Fentress**
- 2:10 Archaeological Complexity of the Modoc Plateau: The Long-Damon Fire Inventory. **Gerald R. Gates**
- 2:30 Abstract Petroglyphs of the Northern Sierra Nevada. **D. Foster, John Betts, and Linda C. Sandelin**
-  2:50 Break
- 3:10 Relocating the "Battle of Scorpion Point." **Gerald R. Gates**
- 3:30 Bruff's Rock: Where Past and Present Meet the Future. **Don W. Manuel**
- 3:50 The Mythic V & T. **Dwight D. Simons**
- 4:10 Primitive Brickmaking of the Excelsior Mining District: Meadow Lake, California. **Dan Hart and Larry Buhr**
- 4:30 Video: "Eyes in Stone: Rock Art in Modoc." **Gerald R. Gates, Christopher Dooks, and Sarah Thompson**

Forum 1. Interactive Archaeology Learning Forum. Anne Duffield Stoll and Mary Gorden, Organizers.

Participants: Anne Stoll, Micah Hale, Jillian Fritch, Mike Bouland, Joyce Johns, Kathy Foster

General Session 3. Spanish Colonial Archaeology.

- 3:30 Cultural Resource Management — The San Diego Royal Presidio Case Study. **Myra Herrmann**
- 3:50 San Diego Royal Presidio Excavation Reburial and North Wing Stabilization. **Dominic Calarco**
- 4:10 Acculturation in Spanish Colonial California: A Two-Way Street? **Robert L. Hoover**
- 4:30 Beyond the Walls of the Presidio de San Francisco. **Barb Voss**


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ATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24

Workshop. Magic of the Past, Present, and Future: A Project Archaeology Workshop for Educators. **Faith L. Duncan**, Organizer.

Symposium 2 (Part 2). The Effects of Fire/Heat on Obsidian. Tom Origer and Dave Fredrickson, Organizers and Chairs.

- 8:30 Introduction. **David A. Fredrickson**
- 8:40 An Overview of Obsidian Studies within NPS Park Projects. **Roger Kelly**

- 9:00 Thermal and Environmental Effects on Obsidian Geochemistry: Experimental and Archaeological Evidence. **M. Steven Shackley and Carolyn Dillian**
- 9:20 Effects of Prescribed Burning on Obsidian and Implications for Reconstructing Past Landscape Conditions. **Krista Deal and Denise McLemore**
-  9:40 Break
- 10:00 Rehydration of Burned Obsidian. **Janine Loyd**
- 10:20 Protecting Archeological Sites with Prescribed Fire. **Jim Smith**
- 11:00 Discussion

Symposium 4 (Part 1). The Gold Rush and Beyond, a Symposium on the California Gold Rush. William Olsen and Rick Windmiller, Organizers and Chairs.

- 8:10 Introduction to the Symposium. **Rick Windmiller and Bill Olsen**
- 8:20 (No title available). **Ken Owen**
- 8:40 Interactions Among the Native Americans and California Miners in the Northern Sierra Nevada. **Dan Elliott**
- 9:00 "Bury My Bones in California." History and Archaeology of Yee Ah Tye. **Lani Ah Tye Farkas and Adrian Praetzelis**
- 9:20 Climbing the Golden Mountain: A View from Folsom. **Mary L. Maniery**
- 9:40 Gold Miners Living on the Fringes: A Historical Ethnographic Study, Butte County, California. **Jarith Kraft**
-  10:00 Break
- 10:20 Victorian Culture and Women at CA-BUT-1298-H, Forbestown, California. **Penni Carmosino**
- 10:40 Virginiatown, California: Reclaiming a Lost Past. **Melissa K. Farncomb**
- 11:00 Back to the Old Grind: The Enduring Legacy of the Arrastra in California. **Judith Marvin and Thad Van Bueren**
- 11:20 Keep Adit: Mining Under the Table. **Shelly Davis-King**
- 11:40 Robinson's Ferry as a Historic Landscape. **Roberta S. Greenwood**

Forum 2. California's Indian Heritage into the 21st Century: Walking the Road to Collaboration. Janet P. Eidsness and Reba Fuller, Organizers.

Participants: Jennifer Bates, Floyd Buckskin, Clarence Brown, Philip deBarros, Dwight Duetsche, Thomas Gates, Donna Haro, Russell L. Kaldenberg, Thomas F. King, Ann King Smith, Patricia L. Parker, Michael J. Moratto, Larry Myers, Joni Rosales, Rudy Rosales, Sonia Tamez.


General Session 4. Recent Research in Southern California.

- 8:20 Late Holocene Archaeofaunas and Habitat Change Along the Lower Santa Margarita River, MCB Camp Pendleton, California. **Andrew L. York**
- 8:40 The Recent Discovery of *Anadonta californiensis* in San Diego County, or a Freshwater Mussel Takes a Holiday! **Delman L. James**
- 9:00 Hunting and the Inland Archaic in San Diego County. **Shelly Raven-Jennings**
- 9:20 Early Holocene Buried Sites in the Tustin Plain. **Douglas M. Davy**
- 9:40 Sensitive and Threatened Resource Monitoring on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, California. **Kelly R. Minas**
- 10:00 Section 110 Excavations on Vandenberg Air Force Base. **Clayton G. Lebow**

General Session 5. Recent Research in Central California.

- 8:20 A Review of Obsidian Studies in the Southern San Joaquin Valley, California. **Mark Q. Sutton and Matthew R. Des Lauriers**
- 8:40 Report on Preliminary Investigations at CA-KER-5408, Coles Levee Ecological Preserve, Kern County California. **Gale Grasse, Matthew Des Lauriers, Victoria Harvey, Chris Scheffler, Mark Q. Sutton, and Audry Williams**

1999 Annual Meeting Schedule of Events

- 9:00 Prehistoric Archaeological Investigations at Elk Hills, Kern County. **Lisa A. Shapiro, Jerome H. King, and Thomas L. Jackson**
- 9:20 Cultural Chronology and Settlement History of the Elk Hills. **Jerome H. King**
- 9:40 New Chronological Data from Green Valley: Implications for Solano County Culture History and Subsistence Models. **Eric Wohlgemuth and Jeff Rosenthal**
-  10:00 Break
- 10:20 Concentric Circles in California Rock Art. **Donna L. Gillette**
- 10:40 Protohistoric Archaeology at the Travertine Hot Springs Area of Environmental Concern (ACEC), Near Bridgeport, Mono County, California: An Initial Investigation. **Tom Mills**
- 11:00 Caretakers of the Bits and Pieces: Neglected and Silent Partners in California Historic Preservation Planning. **Karen G. Miller**
- 11:20 High Sierra Surveys in Kings Canyon National Park — 1997 and 1998. **Thomas L. Burge and William Mc. Matthews**
- 11:40 Preliminary Study of the Anthony Mill Ruins, CA-INY-1460H, Inyo County, CA. **Roger W. Robinson and K. Ross Way**

General Session 6. Methodological Issues in Field, Laboratory, and Archival Research.

- 10:40 The Playa Vista Archaeological Project: Methods for Finding, Testing, and Recovering Deeply Buried Sites. **Donn R. Grenda**
- 11:00 Digging in Desert Dune Fields: Methodological Considerations. **James Brock and Brenda D. Smith**
- 11:20 The Fragmentation Index: A Method for Recognizing Intrusive Specimens in Archaeological Sites. **David Maxwell**
- 11:40 Use of Ethnohistorical Materials Translated from German and Italian in Baja California Research. **Nicoline Noll Lopez**

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 24

Symposium 4 (Part 2). The Gold Rush and Beyond, a Symposium on the California Gold Rush. William Olsen and Rick Windmiller, Organizers and Chairs.

- 1:30 Small-Scale Hard Rock Mining in the California Deserts. **Karen Swope and Philip J. Wilke**
- 1:50 An Overview of Placer County Ditches. **Nolan Smith and Jena Rogers**
- 2:10 Historic Mining Ditches of El Dorado County, California. **Jean Starns**
- 2:30 Placer Technology and Chasing Your Tailings. **Susan Lindström, John Wells, and Norman Wilson**
-  2:50 Break
- 3:10 Dredging California's Placer Mining Landscape. **Judy D. Tordoff**
- 3:30 Technological Change on the Comstock: The Archaeology of Two Mill Sites in Dayton, Nevada. **Ronald L. Reno**
- 3:50 A Survey of Abandoned and Inactive Mines in the Tahoe National Forest. **Hank Meals**
- 4:10 Mining Archaeology in the New Millennium: Retrospect and Prospect. **Donald L. Hardesty**
- 4:30 Questions and discussion.

Roundtable 2. Obsidian Hydration Chronology in the Inyo-Mono Region. Kirk Halford and Don Layländer, Organizers and Chairs.

Panelists: Mark E. Basgall, Mark Giambasiani, Amy Gilreath, M. C. Hall, Richard E. Hughes, Robert J. Jackson, Tom Origer, and Linda Reynolds

Symposium 5 (Part 1). California State Park Archaeology. E. Breck Parkman, Organizer and Chair.

- 1:30 Underwater Survey Strategies Applied to Inland Prehistoric Sites: A Predictive Model for Site Management on Cache Creek. **Adam Siro**
- 1:50 Coastal Resource Intensification During the Late Holocene: Inter-tidal Marine Fauna Evidence from the Southern North Coast Ranges. **Michael Kennedy**
- 2:10 An Introduction to the Kashaya Petroglyph Project. **Heather Price**
- 2:30 The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Metini Village in the Fort Ross State Historic Park. **Otis Parrish, Daniel Murley, Roberta Jewett, and Kent Lightfoot**
-  2:50 Break
- 3:10 The Alutiq Presence at Colony Ross. **Daniel F. Murley**
- 3:30 The Farallones Archaeological Project: Results of the 1998 Season. **Thomas A. Wake**
- 3:50 Linking Pasts and Parks: Archaeology of the Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park. **Stephen W. Silliman**
- 4:10 Discussant. **Francis A. Riddell**

Symposium 6. Stone Beads in Southern California. Carol R. Demcak and Adella Schroth, Organizers and Chairs.


- 1:30 Red Beads in Southern California. **Carol R. Demcak**
- 1:50 Replication of Red Beads and Other Artifacts from Sites in Southern California. **Adella B. Schroth**
- 2:10 The Identity of Orange County Red Bead Material. **Steven Williams**
- 2:30 In Search of Soapstone. **John Romani and Don Larson**
- 2:50 Stone Beads from the Chumash Region in the Collections of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. **John Johnson**
- 3:10 Discussant. **Michael Glassow**
- 3:30 Discussant. **Chester King**

General Session 7. Prehistoric Demography and Culture Change.

- 11:40 The Pre-Mission Demography of Native California: A Reappraisal. **William Preston**
- 11:00 Osteological Evidence for Population Replacement on San Nicolas Island. **Georganna Hawley and Susan Kerr Siefkin**
- 11:20 An Integrative Approach to Mortuary Analysis from the Chumash Settlement of Malibu. **Lynn H. Gamble, Phillip L. Walker, and Glenn S. Russell**

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 25

Symposium 5 (Part 2). California State Park Archaeology. E. Breck Parkman, Organizer and Chair.

- 8:00 An Introduction to the Vasilii Khlebnikov Ranch. **Mark Selverston**
- 8:20 Forge and Falseworks: Preliminary Investigation of the Ross Colony's Industrial Complex. **James Allan**
- 8:40 Archeological Approaches to Historic Adobe Building Studies in the California Department of Parks and Recreation. **David L. Felton**
- 9:00 Archaeology from Mine Tailings: The Gold Discovery Site and the Legacy of the Gold Rush. **Wendy L. Rouse**
- 9:20 Terrible Conflagration: Disaster or Opportunity. **Gary L. Reinoehl**
-  9:40 Break
- 10:00 Architecture as Material Culture: A Survey of Residential and Commercial Structures in a Western Ghost Town. **Peter D. Schulz**

1999 Annual Meeting Schedule of Events

- 10:20 Fuel for the Fire: Charcoal-Making in Sonoma County - An Overview of the Archaeology and History of a Local Industry. **J. Charles Whatford**
- 10:40 Reconciling Recreation and Heritage in the Cultural Landscapes of Annadel State Park. **Annita Waghorn**
- 11:00 The Chinese Bunkhouse in Miller Gulch: Preliminary Results from the Excavation of an Overseas Chinese Site at a Sonoma Coast Sawmill. **Robert Douglass**
- 11:20 From 19th Century Victorian to the Chosen Family Commune: A Study of the Burdell Two Story Frame House at Rancho Olompali. **Glenn Farris**
- 11:40 Discussant. **John W. Foster**

Symposium 7. Re-viewing Sierra Nevada Prehistory: Environments, Chronologies, and Inter-regional Dynamics. Randy Milliken and Michael Moratto, Organizers and Chairs.

- 8:30 Introduction. **Randy Milliken and Michael J. Moratto**
- 8:40 Understanding the Prehistoric Environment of Yosemite Valley. **W. Geoffrey Spaulding**
- 9:00 Missing Millennia: Discovering the Prehistory of Yosemite. **Michael J. Moratto**
- 9:20 Cultural Effects of Late Holocene Volcanism in the Eastern and Central Sierra Nevada. **Tom Jackson**
- 9:40 A View of the Central Sierra from the Skyrocket Site. **Roger Lajeunesse and John Pryor**
- 10:00 Cross-dating Across the Sierra: the Value of Interpolation and the Danger of Extrapolation for Chronology Building. **Randy Milliken**

10:20 Break

- 10:40 Cultural Change During the Middle/Late Transition: A View from the Central Valley of California. **Jerald Jay Johnson**
- 11:00 Stuck Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Culture Change in the Mid-elevation American River Watershed. **Robert J. Jackson**
- 11:20 The Penutian Entry and Implications for Sierra Nevada Prehistory. **Richard Levy**
- 11:40 Panel Discussion.

Symposium 8. Patterns on the Land: Cultural Landscape Approaches in Archaeology. Bright Eastman and Christian Gerike, Organizers and Chairs.

- 9:00 Where Have We Been and Where Are We Going? **Kaylene P. Fleming**
- 9:20 General Patten's Desert Training Center: Evaluating a Historic Military Landscape. **Matt Bishoff**
- 9:40 Preparing for War: The Historic Landscape(s) of the World War II Era Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area. **Rolla Queen**
- 10:00 A Continuum of Maritime Use in the California Delta. **Kimberly Esser**
- 10:20 Money is the Best Manure -- A Look at an Elite Western Woman's Victorian Garden. **Leigh Martin**
- 10:40 Discussant. **Roger Kelly**
- 11:00 Discussant. **Margaret Purser**

Symposium 9. California Funerary Archaeology: Interpreting an Indigenous Protohistoric Burial Complex in Southern California. Wayne H. Bonner and Frank McDowell, Organizers and Chairs.

- 8:10 The Arco Burial Site: Opening Remarks. **Frank McDowell**
- 8:20 Geoarchaeology at the Arco Burial Site, Carson, California. **Diane F. Bonner**
- 8:40 A Protohistoric Burial Site at the Arco Refinery, Carson, California. **Wayne H. Bonner**
- 9:00 Analysis of Anomalous Elements Encountered at the Arco Burial Site, Carson, California. **Frank McDowell**

- 9:20 Exotic Materials from the Arco Site: Implications for Protohistoric Trade and Procurement Practices on the Southern California Coast. **Glenn Gene Luhnnow**
- 9:40 Protohistoric Burial Practices of the Gabrieleno as Evidenced by the Comparison of Funerary Objects from Three Southern California Sites. **Sara Frazier**
- 10:00 Analysis of Early Mission Period Beads from the Arco Site, Carson California. **Juliet Christy**
- 10:20 A Discussion of Vertebrate Fauna Recovered from the Arco Site, Carson, California. **Wayne H. Bonner**

General Session 8. Historical Archaeology.

- 8:20 A Block of Downtown Los Angeles 1855-1920: The Archaeology of Neighbors, Wine, Red Lights and Chinatown. **Michael D. Meyer and Erica S. Gibson**
- 8:40 Tumblers, Perfumes, and Prophylactics: The Archaeology of an 1890s, L.A. Parlor House. **Julia G. Costello**
- 9:00 Red Light Voices: Dialogues on Prostitution, ca. 1900. **Julia G. Costello and Judy Tordoff**
- 9:20 The Boys in the Barracks: A Study of the San Diego Army Barracks (1850-1920), San Diego, CA. **Christy C. V. Dolan**
- 9:40 Prohibition and Patron Client Relations: Old World Strategies in a New World Environment. **Michael D. Newland**
-  10:00 Break
- 10:20 The North Star Mine. **Trish Fernandez**
- 10:40 First Miners, Then Ranchers: Pioneer Settlers in Clarksville. **Leslie Fryman**
- 11:00 "What We Didn't Understand...": Chinese American Burial Ritual in Nineteenth Century California. **Wendy L. Rouse**
- 11:20 The Chinese Fauna from Folsom. **Sherri M. Gust**
- 11:40 It Really IS Rocket Science. **Shahira A. Ashkar**

General Session 9. Artifact Representation, Function, and Chronology.

- 8:20 Great Basin Rabbit Clubs and Boomerangs Dated by AMS. **Donald R. Tuohy**
- 8:40 Astragalus Bones: Artifacts or Ecofacts? **Henry C. Koerper and Nancy Whitney-Desautels**
- 9:00 Perishable and Recyclable Remains and the Archaeological Record. **Stephen J. Bouscaren**
- 9:20 Charnstones: A Summary of the Ethnographic Record. **John T. Sharp**
- 9:40 New Evidence for Middle Holocene Ceramic Technology on the Southern California Coast. **Judith E. Porcasi**
- 10:00 Modified Lithic Specimens from Lower Member B of the Manix Type Section, Central Mojave Desert, California. **Fred E. Budinger**

General Session 10. Public and Professional Education.

- 10:40 Sourgrass Campground on the Stanislaus National Forest: Interplay Between Land Management, Recreation and Planning, and Cultural Resources Management. **James Gary Maniery, Barbara Balen, and Debra Grimes**
- 11:00 Public Archaeology at Elizabethtown: Rediscovering Central Plumas County's Gold Rush Era Heritage. **Dan Elliott, Rebecca Lasell, and Scott Lawson**
- 11:20 Archaeological Training Using a Vocational Model: Cabrillo College's Archaeological Technology Program. **Rob Edwards and Charr Simpson-Smith**
- 11:40 Built and Buried for Discovery: SRLC-Mock-1. **René Péron**

Have a Safe Trip Home!

Field Work Opportunities

March 29-April 2, 1999. The Center for American Archeology (Kampsville, IL) announces two new courses for professional archeologists and students to be held the week following the SAA Meeting in Chicago. Introduction to Archeological Illustration, Instructor: Liz Hansen, Professional Scientific Illustrator. Cost: \$500 (includes tuition, room and board) and Archival Research for Archeologists, Instructor: Cynthia Sutton, MA in History. Cost: \$350 (includes tuition, room and board). Transportation to Kampsville is available. For registration or information, contact: Center for American Archeology, Education Program, P.O. Box 366, Kampsville, IL 62053, (618) 653-4316, Fax (618) 653-4232, <http://www.caa-archeology.org>, e-mail: informationdesk@caa-archeology.org

30 May to 26 June, 1999 and 4 July to 31 July, 1999. The Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Project will be conducting archaeological research within various caves in Belize, Central America. The project will focus upon interpreting the role of caves in the culture of the ancient Maya. Dr. Jaime Awe of the University of New Hampshire will be directing the archaeological investigations. Due to the strenuous and dangerous nature of cave reconnaissance it is imperative that volunteers be in excellent physical condition and at least 18 years of age. Prior spelunking experience is preferred. Registration fees for the project are \$950 U.S. per two week session or \$1600 for the 1 month field school, which includes lodging, weekday meals, and transportation to and from the cave sites. Travel to and from Belize and incidental expenses are the responsibility of the participant. Academic credit may be obtained. Further details are provided in the application package. For applications and more information contact via e-mail to Cameron Griffith, Co-Director, at: <http://php.indiana.edu/~casgriff/Belize/CAVE.html>

Jul 7-Aug 10, 1999. The University of Wisconsin-Stout is sponsoring a field school to Low Birkerin Cumberland, England from Jul 7 to Aug 10, 1999. Low Birker is a medieval iron smelting site. For more info go to: <http://www.uwstout.edu/intlpro/birker.htm>

July-August 1999. The Beiram kurgan, located in north-western Mongolia: probably Saka period, ca 400 BC. Project description, information, and a photograph of site is available on the CSEN Website: <http://www.csen.org/Beiram.kurgan/Beiram.excavation.html>

July 3-Aug 7, 1999. The 6th season of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii will be devoted to the comprehensive study of the development of a complete insula of the ancient city. The program also includes expert guided visits to other sites on the Bay of Naples, such as Herculaneum, Oplontis, and the National Museum of Archaeology in Naples. Course credits are offered through the University of Bradford. The cost of tuition for the

Field School is US\$2700, and includes all food and lodging, insurance, local commutes, and field visits. The Project is directed by Rick Jones (University of Bradford), Jarrett A. Lobell (Universities of Minnesota and Bradford), and Damian Robinson (University of York). The closing date for applications is March 15, 1999. The web site gives details on how to apply, and news of our recent research <http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/archsci/pompeii>

June 14- July 23, 1999 and June 28- August 6, 1999. Colorado Coal Field War Archaeological Field School, Sponsored jointly by University of Denver, Fort Lewis College, SUNY-Binghamton. The field school will be held at the Ludlow Tent Colony, a National Historic Register site associated with the Ludlow Massacre Memorial. The field school will be directed by Mr. Mark Walker of the University of Denver, Director of the Colorado Coal Field War Archaeological Project. Contributing to the teaching of the field school will be Dr. Dean Saitta of the University of Denver, Dr. Philip Duke of Fort Lewis College, and Dr. Randall McGuire of SUNY-Binghamton. University credit is available, tuition and fee information can be obtained from project directors. Volunteers are invited to attend. Room and board is courtesy of a Colorado Historical Society grant to the University of Denver. Students will be housed and fed in dormitories at Trinidad State Junior College in Trinidad and transportation between Trinidad and the field sites will be provided. For more information contact Mark Walker, Department of Anthropology, 2130 South Race Street, University of Denver, Denver CO 80208. Phone 303-871-2406; email markwalk@du.edu or contact Dr. Dean Saitta at the same address, email dsaitta@du.edu.

June 7-July 2, 1999. CSU Chico Archaeological Field School, SCARCE: Superior California Archaeological Research Cooperative Expeditions. Session I will feature Paleoindian and Lower Archaic Archaeology, the first year of a planned multiyear investigation of the Paleoindian and Lower Archaic archaeology of the Central North Coast Ranges, Northwestern California. Intensive surface sampling and subsurface testing at the Borax Lake site and another, newly discovered Paleo/Archaic locality on Cache Creek nearby. Training in field fundamentals as well as a variety of modern methods and techniques, featuring field CAD applications, magnetometer survey, field obsidian hydration, geoarchaeological recording and analysis, and lithic analysis and interpretation. Evening lectures will cover issues in hunter-gatherer theory and archaeology, and the current status of Paleo/Archaic research in western North America. The work will be done in partnership with the Archaeological Conservancy and the Bureau of Land Management, Ukiah Field Office. Staff will include a mix of academicians, professionals from academic, government agency, and private consulting spheres, and advanced graduate students. Contact gwhite@csuchico.edu, (530) 898-4360.

Calendar of Events

March 24-28, 1999. SAA Annual Meeting Sheraton Chicago, Chicago, IL. For more information go to <http://www.saa.org/meetings/>

March 29 - April 1, 1999. Fifth Annual California Islands Symposium will be hosted by the Minerals Management Service and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. For more information, visit the website at <http://www.mms.gov/omm/pacific/public/public.html> or at <http://www.sbnature.org/symposium99.htm>. Inquiries may be sent to MBC Applied Environmental Sciences, 3000 Redhill Avenue, Costa Mesa, CA 92626. (714) 850-4830.

April 14-18, 1999. Computer Applications in Archaeology International Conference will be held at Dublin Castle, Dublin City, Ireland. Visit the website <http://www.iol.ie/~caa991>

April 23-25, 1999. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting. Red Lion's Sacramento Inn 1401 Arden Way. For more information contact the meeting organizers. Program Co-chairs are Bill Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire (530) 756-3941. Program Chair is Kathleen Hull (510) 465-4962, FAX (510) 465-1138 or email hull@qal.berkeley.edu

May 5-9, 1999. Vernacular Architecture Forum 1999 Annual Meeting, Columbus, Georgia. For more information about the annual meeting, contact Julie Turner, 3039 Star Point Road, Franklin, GA 30217; (770) 854-8813; e-mail: jturner648@aol.com To participate, contact Julie Nicoletta, Assistant Professor, Liberal Studies Program, University of Washington Tacoma, Box 358436, 1900 Commerce Street, Tacoma, WA 98402-3100; (253) 692-4468.

May 9-15, 1999. California Archaeology Week: California's Golden Heritage. For information contact Nancy Fox at (909) 860-6278 or foxkoons@gte.net or visit the SCA website at <http://www.scanet.org/>

June 7-13, 1999. The 27th Annual Meeting for The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) will be held at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. The annual meeting general session will focus on: "The Costs of Conserving Our Cultural Heritage: Can We Afford It?" and "Used or Misused: The Responsible Preservation of Functional Cultural Objects Still In Use. AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006, Phone: (202) 452-9545, Fax: (202) 452-9328, E-mail: infoaic@aol.com

June 8 1999. "From Here to Eternity: Collaborative Case Studies in American Archaeology and Conservation" a one day session by the Research and Technical Studies Specialty Group of the AIC will be held at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. The session costs \$90 for members and \$150 for nonmembers.

December 11-12, 1999. New Approaches to the Archaeology of Art, religion and Folklore 'A Permeability of Boundaries?' Will be held at the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton. The conference welcomes papers from academics, non-academic researchers and undergraduates. Four themes will be explored in four sessions: rock art; archaeology and art theory; images through time; art, religion and magic. Keynote address will be delivered by Professor Richard Bradley. In the interests of international delegates and related interests, the conference is planned close to TAG 1999. Titles, and abstracts of 500 words must be received by the end of March. Send to: Robert Wallis, Ken Lymer or Simon Crook at the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ. E-mail: rjw2@soton.ac.uk or kjl31@soton.ac.uk or see our webpage at <http://www.soton.ac.uk/~kjl31/confer.htm>

January 4-9, 2000. The Society for Historical Archaeology and the 33rd Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, under the theme Waterways and Landscapes. The deadline for all submissions is June 1, 1999. Application forms must be accompanied by a pre-registration fee as well as an abstract. To organize a session, please contact: Reginald Auger Program Coordinator, CELAT, Universite Laval, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4. Email: reginald.auger@celat.ulaval.ca For more information or application forms write to SHA Quebec 2000, 225 Grande-AllEst, Quebec City (Quebec), Canada, G1R 5G5, or visit the website at <http://www.sha.org>

January 14-15, 2000. The Southwest Symposium 2000, a biennial archaeological conference, will be held at the James A. Little Theater in Santa Fe, New Mexico January 14 and 15, 2000. Four half-day sessions and poster presentations will explore the theme of "At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest." For further information, contact Sarah Schlanger, New Mexico Bureau of Land Management, PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115, (505) 438-7454, email sschlanger@nm.blm.gov.

The **Federal Preservation Forum** is online at <http://www.ca.blm.gov/cdd/fpforum.html> The FPPFORUM listserv promotes and facilitates communication and information exchange among cultural resources professionals working with federal preservation programs.

Interested in cataloguing and preserving archaeological data visit the Archaeology Data Service at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

Calendar listings include notices for meetings, lectures, museum openings, educational opportunities, etc. All submissions are welcome. For frequent updates and more background information visit the SCA web site <http://www.scanet.org>. Please send calendar listings to Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, 631 Coyote St., Nevada City, CA 95959-6003 or email day@jps.net

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