1. **Faunal Exploitation Strategies in the Alpine Zone of the White Mountains, California.**  
   Jacob L. Fisher (California State University, Sacramento)  
   Abstract Previous researchers identified a shift towards more intensified, residential use of the alpine zone of the White Mountains circa 1350 BP, represented in part by an increased abundance small game relative to bighorn sheep. Recent re-evaluation of the faunal data found that this upsurge in small game is largely driven by increased capture of juvenile marmots as well as jackrabbits and cottontail rabbits of all ages. This suggests a shift towards passive hunting techniques (e.g., traps and snares) that would indiscriminately capture any small-bodied animal occupying marmot burrows, corresponding with arguments for use of the alpine zone by family groups.

2. **Land Use and Settlement Patterns in the Sierra Nevada: Preliminary Findings.**  
   Emily M. Rubinstein (University of Nevada, Reno)  
   Abstract The goal of my research is to examine and compare the pre-contact settlement patterns of the Miwok and Mono ethnolinguistic groups in the central Sierra Nevada. Over the past year, I have developed a database of more than 900 previously recorded sites with more than 12,000 food processing features. Using this data, I hope to tease out the mobility and land use patterns of these two groups by analyzing the frequency and distribution of milling features in relation to elevation and environmental variables. I will present findings from preliminary exploratory data analysis.

3. **Differential Fragmentation as an Indicator for Resource Intensification and Culinary Processing.**  
   Will Norton (California State University, Sacramento)  
   Abstract The archaeological implication of the prey choice model is that the diet should expand when large game resources become depressed, human populations increase, or a combination of the two processes (Charnov 1976). This is supported by numerous studies in California and elsewhere that show the relative abundance of large game resources decline over time, compensated by an expansion of the diet breadth. Broughton (Broughton et al. 2015) and others have demonstrated that foragers were traveling further from central bases in order to increase their success rates. What is less frequently evaluated is the possible shift in culinary processing associated with intensification. As the search costs of acquiring high ranked resources increase, it is expected that foragers should spend more time processing resources as long as marginal net returns are perceived as increasing. This discussion is not just about intensification in the form of an expanding diet breadth, but also intensification in the ways that prey are processed into consumable goods.
4. **An Introduction to the Archaeology of Saddleback Ranch, Yuba County.**
Mark Selverston (Sonoma State University)

Abstract: The Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University (ASC) has been investigating the history and archaeology of Saddleback Ranch, Yuba County. The approximately 5,040-acre ranch is located on the eastern rim of the Sacramento Valley, with the Sutter Buttes in commanding view. Most of the ranch is a protected wildlife preserve under conservation easement. Between 2013 and 2018 survey crews surveyed over 3,000 acres on Browns Valley Ridge, the first line of hills separating the valley and Sierra Nevada. The area has a high site density, with a grand total 142 Native American sites. Pre-colonial Native American occupation is reflected by cave shelters, artifact deposits, rock art, and a staggering abundance of bedrock milling features. A total of 24 sites reflecting prehistoric settlement are present at SBR, reflecting at least 2,000 years of occupation, based on obsidian hydration studies. A total of 468 boulders that were modified for milling purposes were found, which is roughly 1 for every 6 or 7 acres we surveyed. There is a grand total of 1,396 ground surfaces. This presentation will review our findings and explore the diversity and functions of the observed bedrock milling.

5. **Canton Export-Import Market Domination: The Absence of Sub-Ethnic Archaeological Markers at Cantonese-American Railroad Work Camps.**
Paul G. Chace (Paul G. Chace & Associates)

Abstract: Cantonese sub-ethnic dialect groups long have persisted in the American West, but no distinctive archaeologic markers for these fundamental Chinese-American social groups have been recognized. At their railroad work camps and urban settlements throughout the American West, the archaeology all has been similar. It is posed that this archaeology represented an economic market system dominated by Cantonese (Sam Yup) export-import business houses that overwhelmed their market and provided little choice. The artifact assemblage really does not reflect the agency of sub-ethnic Cantonese-American groups. Rather, the material encountered has been the manifestation of an economy of domineering Cantonese business houses.

6. **The Unusually High Survivorship of the Nisenan Descendants of the Signatories of the 1851 Camp Union Treaty.**
Michelle Tiley (California State University, Sacramento)

Abstract: During interviews of Nisenan people, several named their progenitors as leaders who signed the Camp Union Treaty at Johnson’s Ranch in 1851. Why might these descendants fare better in the Gold Rush era which brought catastrophe to foothills groups? The answer lies in the pre-Gold Rush cast of local characters on the lower Bear River, including a colony of retired French trappers, two traders, Mexican land grantees, and Native leaders who perceived an opportunity for mutual benefit.
7. **Finding Hidden Voices of the Chinese Railroad Worker: An Archaeological and Historical Sleuthing.**

Mary Maniery (PAR Environmental, Inc.), Sarah Heffner (Archaeological Consultant), and Rebecca Allen (United Auburn Indian Community)

Abstract: In April 2016, the Society for Historical Archaeology published *Finding Hidden Voices of the Chinese Railroad Workers: An Archaeological and Historical Journey*, a collaborative effort with the Chinese Historical Society of America, the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project (CRRWNAP) at Stanford University, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., and Environmental Science Associates. The idea for this book stemmed from the first meeting of the Archaeology Workshop of the CRRWNA at Stanford University in October 2013. The Project’s goal is to gather information on the lives of Chinese laborers who worked on the Transcontinental Railroad between 1865 and 1869, bringing together scholars from a variety of disciplines (history, literature, archaeology, visual and performing arts) and members of the public, in an attempt to document the massive efforts of these workers. As a product of this effort, *Finding Hidden Voices* uses artifacts, drawings, and historical photographs to explore the material lives of often-unnamed workers and present findings for a general public. It celebrates the remarkable achievements of the often unnamed Chinese railroad workers and the sacrifices they made while helping to connect America by rail.

8. **Best Practices for Integrating Starch Grain Analysis into California Archaeological Research: Strengths, Limitations, and Implications to Eligibility.**

Justin Wisely (Cardno Consulting)

Abstract: Starch grain analysis is a growing field in California archaeology with many new avenues for viable research. This growth has led to a need for a better understanding of how to integrate this innovative and non-destructive method into current and established research designs. I will highlight both the strengths and limitations of the method to better guide researchers on if, and when, this type of analysis would be beneficial to achieving the goals of their research design. I will also discuss interpreting the results within a larger archaeological context and the implications to eligibility evaluations.

9. **Everything but the Kitchen Sink: CA-BUT-958/H Post Camp Fire Update.**

Lisa Bright (California Department of Transportation), Daniel Elliot, (Plumas National Forest), and Jamie Moore (Plumas National Forest)

Abstract: The Camp Fire started on November 8th, 2018 and burned a total of 153,335 acres (roughly 240 square miles). Caltrans conducted emergency work in and around the Camp Fire area. Part of this work included updating the records for known sites including CA-BUT-958/H, a multi-component site in the Feather River canyon. The good visibility post-fire resulted in the recordation of 14 new features, doubling the previously recorded site size, and identifying a hazardous waste issue. This talk focuses on the benefits of site surveys immediately after fire impact and the benefits of interagency cooperation.
10. **Cremains Recovery within California’s Wildfire Disaster Areas.**
Alex DeGeorgey (Alta Archaeological Consulting) and Michael Newland (Environmental Science Associates)
Abstract  In recent years, California has experienced a series of catastrophic wildfires that have devastated whole communities. A volunteer team of archaeologists and canine human detection dogs organized to help wildfire victims recover the cremains of family members whose ashes were kept in urns within their homes. Here we provide a progress report regarding this important and on-going work.

11. **Earth Oven Construction, Use, and Reuse: Implications for Excavation, Analysis, and Interpretation.**
Erin Hess (US Army Corps of Engineers)
Abstract  In 2018 and 2019, I constructed, used, and reused several earth ovens to cook a variety of modern and traditional foods. While relatively simple to construct, the thought processes and considerations given to the construction of the features is quite complex. This paper discusses the construction techniques for the ovens, the considerations given to materials and their arrangement in the feature, and use and reuse of the ovens for meal preparation. Following this discussion, I present a field recordation form and a supplemental form for documenting thermal features and associated materials identified during archaeological excavation and discuss the necessity for more complete and holistic documentation and analysis of the features. The experience of constructing and utilizing the earth ovens, a sort of experimental archaeology, has provided a better understanding of the features and insight into thought processes of the people constructing, using, and reusing the features in the past.