1. 8:30 – 9:00 am

**Registration**

For registered students who are not yet members of the SCA, a raffle will be held at the close of the program to award five annual student memberships. These memberships are being provided by Tom Origer & Associates. Don’t forget to fill out a raffle ticket!

2. 9:00 – 9:20 am

**New Dates at Simo’mo:**
*The Middle Period and More at CA-VEN-24*

Andrew Kinkella

Since 2010, Moorpark College has undertaken survey and excavations at Simo’mo (CA-VEN-24), a coastal Chumash village site. As part of a Saturday class in field archaeology, Moorpark students have excavated several 1x1 meter testpits, excavated a set of augers, and implemented a mapping project using total station and GPS data. During the excavations, we collected large marine shells specifically for dating purposes, and have produced 20 new C14 dates since 2010. The implications of these new data on the historic record of Simo’mo will be discussed.

3. 9:20 – 9:40 am

**True Stories from Women in Archaeology- Women’s Archaeology Oral History Project**

Annamarie Leon-Guerrero

In partnership with the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), Dana Shew (Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University) and I conducted an oral history project at the 2019 SCA conference titled, *True Stories from Women in Archaeology*. Over the span of two days, we (Dana and I, as well as many amazing volunteers) interviewed 39 women who are experienced practitioners of
archaeology in California. This presentation discusses why we did this project, the methods used, and highlights some of the results.

4. 9:40 – 10:00 am

TRANSLATING FOR REAL MEANING, FRESH READINGS: DOCUMENTS ON THE FOUNDING OF SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO

Alijandra Mogilner

Presidio Heritage Trust of San Diego

The Presidio Heritage Trust has received copies of three original 1769 letters, two by Miguel Costanso and another by Pedro Fages. These are being translated afresh, along with copies of other original documents. Even previously translations warrant prudent looks. Some current renderings use machine translation, and some translators have certain presumptive expectations. A fresh look for real meaning can bring insight to the materials. Trust efforts have acquired copies of several early Spanish documents previous unknown to us and the larger community.

5. 10:00 - 10:20 am

HONEST BURIALS: RECOGNITION NOW FOR THE SOULS, SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO’S CEMETERY

Paul G. Chace

Presidio Heritage Trust of San Diego

Following 18-years of political resistance, now the names of those buried in San Diego Presidio’s Cemetery within Presidio Park have been prominently posted. Pioneers from several nations, as well as Natives peoples, are represented in the honest burial records from 1775 through 1831. Nearly 300 names are formally entered in the Spanish Mission’s Burial Register. These are people who dedicated their lives to creating this community. The graves have remained unmarked for two centuries, actually preserved by benign neglect. City Parks administrators recently acceded to publicly posting the entire burial list near the cemetery.

6. 10:20 – 10:40

Native American Pictographic Rock Art in the Santa Monica Mountains - A Post-2018 Fire Condition Report

Albert Knight
The Santa Monica Mountains are host to numerous Native American rock art sites. Beginning early in the afternoon of November 8, 2018, all of these sites were threatened with destruction when the Woolsey Fire began on the north side of Burro Flats, south of Simi Valley, in eastern Ventura County. Santa Ana winds were gusting at 70 miles an hour where the fire began, and the flames quickly spread through-out the steep terrain, and overwhelmed the arriving firefighters. The fire engulfed the well-known Burro Flats Painted Cave complex shortly after it began. By the afternoon of November 9, only one day later, the fire had reached the Pacific Ocean at Malibu. Over the next few days large parts of the mountains, from Malibu Canyon on the east, to beyond the Ventura County line to the west, burned. The Woolsey Fire was one of the worse in the history of the State. Three people were killed, some 1,600 homes were destroyed, almost 300,000 people were evacuated, and some 97,000 acres burnt. At the same time, a smaller fire- the Hill Fire- was burning near the west end of the mountains. What then, of the regions rock art? In order to determine post-fire(s) site conditions, the author helped coordinate field examinations of all the Santa Monica Mountains pictograph sites. Needless to say, because of the fires, it was possible to easily access sites that had been difficult to get to for many years. Fortunately, it was confirmed that most of the regions pictographs had survived, but, unfortunately, at least two pictographs were destroyed, and there was smoke damage to at least one other site.

7. 10:40 – 11:00 am

**Recent Archaeological Investigations at Mission La Purisima State Historic Park**

Kaitlin M. Brown and Gina Mosqueda-Lucas

Summer 2019 excavations at Mission La Purisima State Historic Park focused on the area of the Native Family Apartments. The project’s aim was to collect data on Chumash everyday life under successive waves of colonialism, teach UCSB students archaeological field methods and techniques, collaborate with the local Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and engage with the public by calling attention to the Native space in the mission landscape. This talk highlights the goals of the research project and places them into a broader perspective on how we can use archaeology to not only collect data about the past but as a tool to engage with issues in the present.

8. 11:00 - 11:20 am

**Testing Scapular Tools for Silica-Based Plant Residues with pXRF**

Gloria Howat Brown, California State University, Sacramento
Julienne Bernard, East Los Angeles College
The modified bone assemblage from Cache Cave includes eight scapular tools. These are frequently interpreted as scapular saws used for cutting tules and other plant material. Other functions have also been suggested for these tools such as skin dressers and scrapers. We previously reported on experimental data that supported such a conclusion, but it was not conclusive. Initial usewear analysis of these tools indicated that at least some of these tools were used for multiple functions by their owners. pXRF was used to test for the presence of plant residues based on silica content. We present our data here and seek input in interpreting these results.

9. 11:20 - 11:50

A Newly-Discovered Millingstone Horizon Site in San Dimas, CA:
Backyard Archaeology at the Larsen Site

Steven R. James, Ph.D.
Professor of Anthropology
Division of Anthropology
California State University at Fullerton

Sandra Larsen
Graduate Student
Division of Anthropology
California State University at Fullerton

During the fall semester of 2018, the CSUF ANTH 403 Field Archaeology class conducted brief test excavations at a recently discovered Millingstone site in Los Angeles County on the southern edge of the San Gabriel Mountains. The testing was under the direction of Dr. Steven James and Graduate Assistant Sandra Larsen. The site is located in the foothills of San Dimas in the backyard of Ms. Larsen, who first observed a few manos after her next-door neighbors found a cogged stone and a mano directly adjacent to her property. Results of two, one by one meter test units excavated at the Larsen site to a depth of 50 cm produced a small amount of lithics manufactured from local materials. More recently, additional manos, a possible weathered metate fragment, and a large obsidian nodule were found by Ms. Larsen's son during gardening, and we plan to conduct further test excavations at the site with the fall 2019 field class. Thus far, the Larsen site shows similarities with other nearby Millingstone Horizon sites in the foothills of the San Gabriels, that of Mud Springs (CA-LAN-75), Sassone (CA-LAN-339), Wilson (CA-LAN-518), and Mesarica, which have been excavated during the past 50 years.

10. 11:50 – Noon
Discussion

11. Noon – 1 pm

Lunch

12. 1:00 – 1:30 pm

Sunset Valley

John R. Johnson and Brian Holguin
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

In 1935, members of the Civilian Conservation Corps inadvertently discovered a small Native American cemetery at their camp in Sunset Valley in the San Rafael Mountains. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History sent an archaeological team headed by Milton Snow to investigate the site. A brief report by David Banks Rogers appeared in American Antiquity, but a full description of the collection was never published. Prior to repatriation and reinterment in 2016, the NAGPRA representative of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians permitted a series of scientific studies to be performed, yielding important new insights into the lives of the Native people who inhabited this location prior to and during the early colonial period.

13. 1:30 – 2:00 pm

ORA-64, Everything You Might Have Wanted to Know, but Nobody Asked

Michael E. Macko
Cultural Resources Group Manager
Aspen Environmental Group

The data recovery excavations at ORA-64, which took place from 1994 through 1996, have never been fully reported. Only an Executive Summary of the program exists as a formal report for the excavations, but several papers detailing specialized study results on some of the collections have been published, and other studies are in progress. This brief presentation focuses on the design, execution, general results of excavation, the management of the collections, the format being followed for final reporting, and the desired ultimate goal of an interactive GIS driven data base. A few artifact replicas will be exhibited.

14. 2:00 – 2:30 pm

Preliminary Findings from the Cal Poly San Luis Obispo 2019 Field Class Investigations at CA-SLO-585, Pecho Coast, San Luis Obispo County
In spring 2019 the Cal Poly San Luis Obispo field class undertook modest test excavations at CA-SLO-585, a 2.5-m deep midden site originally investigated by Roberta Greenwood in 1968. Her work showed that the base of deposit dates ca. 9000 cal BP, and that the site contains multiple temporal components spanning most of the Holocene. A key feature identified by Greenwood was a layer of large whole abalone shells encountered at a depth of ca. 1-meter. This layer was re-located by the field class in May. This is one of only three such abalone layers/features known from the Pecho Coast. Whether these features represent the same phenomenon as the well-known “red abalone middens” of the Channel Islands is an interesting question that we hope to explore further with the currently available sample and with an enhanced exposure/sample that will be taken when excavations are completed in 2020.

15. 2:30 – 3:00 pm

ISSUES IN IDENTIFYING CHANGES IN SHELLFISH COLLECTING INTENSITY AT CA-SCRI-240, SANTA CRUZ ISLAND

Michael A. Glassow
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

I used two proxy measurements of California mussel beaks to estimate mussel valve length, which should indicate change in intensity of mussel collecting during the course of the 2000-year occupation at the Prisoners Harbor site on Santa Cruz Island. Analysis of a portion of the data was presented in a paper at the SCA Annual Meeting last spring, but data for the earliest period of occupation at the site were equivocal. To be discussed at the data-sharing meeting will be the analysis of additional data from the basal deposits, which provide a clearer picture of mussel collecting intensity during the earliest period, as well as challenges faced in using proxy measurements to estimate mussel valve length.

16. 3:00 - 3:30 pm

An Early Period Center on Santa Cruz Island, Southern California

Lynn Gamble
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

After 10 years of recent archaeological investigations at El Montón on Santa Cruz Island, new patterns about the distant past in the Santa Barbara Channel region are emerging. Multiple lines of evidence, including the examination of existing collections, ground penetrating radar, extensive AMS dating, and detailed stratigraphic analyses indicate that a massive mound with over three meters of cultural deposits was constructed between about 6,000 and 2,500 years ago; during this period, social inequality emerged, as documented in the
mortuary and other analyses. With over 50 house depressions on the 11 acre mound, as well as additional buried “floors,” it is the most massive extant mound on the southern Channel Islands, and perhaps in all of southern California. For thousands of years, this was a central place in the region.

17. 3:30 – 4:15 pm

A Railroad Runs Through It – Historical Ethnic Enclaves in Downtown Redlands, California

Donn R. Grenda, Robbie D. Grenda, Scott D. Sunell, Karen K. Swope

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), conducted site recording and evaluation on three parcels within the Redlands Chinatown archaeological site (CA-SBR-5314H), located in downtown Redlands, California. Fieldwork was undertaken under contract with Property One, LLC. CA-SBR-5314H was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) as a result of previous work that identified intact archaeological deposits, including wells, privy pits, foundations, and assorted refuse deposits dating to the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The site’s current borders are located approximately between Stuart Avenue on the north, State Street on the south, Kendall Avenue on the west, and Orange Street on the east.

Archaeological work from the 1980s onward focused on the historical Chinese occupation, both residential and commercial, located near the corner of Eureka and Oriental (and further south). Parts of CA-SBR-5314H not investigated during previous projects are less well understood. SRI’s work on the northern portion of CA-SBR-5314H identified intact deposits documenting the lives and domestic activities of both the historical Mexican and Chinese communities of Redlands during the city’s early history.

Analysis of the recovered material is ongoing. Our initial results suggest differences in refuse disposal through time, reflecting the composition of each community. The most characteristic type of dumping associated with the early Chinatown deposits are single-use liquor deposits. These are mainly concentrated behind the brick “barracks” on the corner of Eureka. Redlands was a dry town during the period when these pits were dug, and historical records suggest that the Chinese living there were mainly adult men who suffered discrimination from the surrounding community. On the north side of the tracks, trash pits and privies contain a wider range of domestic goods. Historical records identify families and households in this area in the first two decades of the 20th century.

18. 4:15 – 4:45 pm

Discussion and Closing Remarks
Glenn Russell

19. 6:00 pm

Dinner is Served