From the SCA Archive:

IDENTIFY THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS!!
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The *Society for California Archaeology Newsletter* is a quarterly publication with information that is essential to California archaeology. Opinions, commentary, and editorials appearing in the *SCA Newsletter* represent the views of the authors, not necessarily those of the SCA Executive Board or the *SCA Newsletter* editors.

The submission deadline for the March 2023 issue of the *SCA Newsletter* is February 10, 2023. All contributions will appear on the SCA website ([https://scahome.org](https://scahome.org)) unless otherwise specified. Please email all submissions to newsletter@scahome.org or mail them to the SCA Business Office, P.O. Box 2582, Granite Bay, CA, 95746.

Jill K. Gardner, Managing Editor; Shelly Davis-King, Pat Mikkelsen, and Karen K. Swope, Co-Editors.

*On the cover:* While moving SCA archive materials this summer, a box of mounted photographs was discovered that someone put together for a display. Unfortunately, very few folks in these photographs were identified. At the 2023 Annual Meeting, we plan to post these images and ask members to identify the participants. Yet another reason to attend the Annual Meeting!
Letter from the President

Highlights of the Upcoming 2023 SCA Annual Meeting
Anmarie Medin, President

As I am writing this, northern California has just experienced this season’s first winter storm. What are the odds that the rare day I schedule fieldwork is when the weather shifts? Nevertheless, a day in the field beats any day in the office. A day with colleagues also beats a day at the office, so I hope to see you all at the Annual Meeting in Oakland in 2023 (March 16-19), despite whatever COVID may throw at us.

The 2023 meeting is shaping up to be yet another great event, thanks to the hard work of our volunteer organizers. Costs are a bit higher this year, but as explained in the last SCA Newsletter, we have limited venue options because our organization has grown so...
LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

large. Volunteers are always needed so please consider giving the SCA the gift of your time at the meeting while saving the registration fees.

To reduce our carbon footprint, we are trying something new this year and asking registrants to “opt in” for receiving a hard copy program. We hope that most will rely upon the electronic cell phone app that has been used for several years now which makes it easy to navigate conference sessions, committee meetings, and activities. We will also use the Silent Auction app we used last year, and are already soliciting donations.

Meeting highlights:

- Annual Banquet: Instead of the usual lecture, Elem Xemfo (Elem Dance Group) from Elem Pomo Nation will provide a demonstration to open the banquet. We ask that everyone refrain from consuming alcohol while the dancers do their demonstration, but the bar will be opened after the dancers leave the stage. All conference attendees are welcome to observe this cultural sharing, along with award presentations that will close the banquet. We hope you participate in the banquet itself.

- Silent Auction: On Friday, March 17, the Silent Auction will be held at Peony Restaurant where a Chinese cuisine dinner will be served. Peony is only two blocks from the venue so access will be easy. We are limited to 400 people so get your tickets early because this event always sells out.

- Plenary Session: Our meeting theme this year is “Connecting People with the Past.” Our panel of archaeologists who have expertise working with a wide variety of audiences will share their knowledge to inspire us to be more creative in how we present our data.

While much of our energy revolves around planning the Annual Meeting, the SCA Board’s most important jobs are to keep the Society solvent and to meet our members’ needs. Solvency is crucial and the SCA took a big hit when we were forced to cancel the 2020 meeting, went virtual in 2021, and had lower than usual attendance in Visalia in 2022. I have reached out to many of you regarding donations, but I ask each and every member to consider donating even a small amount when you renew your membership. You can earmark your donation to a specific committee, which also helps the Board understand the priorities of our membership.

In meeting our members’ needs, we try to be flexible and timely. We must, however, follow the SCA’s Bylaws at all times. The Bylaws have been updated over the years, such as using electronic communications rather than hard copy, but I have noticed that there is still some administrative housekeeping required, as you will see elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter. The point here is that the Board does sweat the details because as elected officers we have an ethical responsibility to you. The Board works together as a team to sustain this amazing organization, but it is all of you who make it so.
# COMMITTEE CHAIRS AND LIAISONS

## 2022-2023 COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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<th>Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Annual Meeting Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting Local Arrangements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archaeology Month</td>
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<td>Legislation</td>
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<td>Proceedings</td>
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<td>Student Membership</td>
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## 2022-2023 LIAISONS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Cultural Resources Association</td>
<td>Shelly Davis-King</td>
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<td>California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program</td>
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<td>Society for Historical Archaeology</td>
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American Cultural Resources Association Liaison Report

Shelly Davis-King, ACRA Liaison

The American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), a national business association, supports the needs of the diverse cultural resource management (CRM) industry. ACRA’s member firms employ thousands of CRM professionals nationwide, working in historic preservation, archaeology, anthropology, architectural history, landscape architecture, and history. The SCA has been associated with ACRA since the latter’s inception.

Annual Meeting

ACRA’s September 2022 Annual Meeting in San Antonio, Texas, was the largest the organization has ever had. It was well represented by California folks. Next year’s meeting will be in Indianapolis, in the historic Severin Hotel, across the street from the Indianapolis Colts’ stadium. The conference dates are September 7-10, 2023. More information, including the call for papers, will be in a subsequent SCA Newsletter.

Hot Topics

ACRA has a new forum, ACRA Hot Topics, where online discussion occurs around central issues. The series is only open to ACRA members at this time. Two past topics were about the labor market, with the first on general labor market issues and the second on how the Secretary of Interior standards affect the current labor market. A third Hot Topic, "Addressing Diversity and Inclusion in Hiring Practices & Current Labor Market," was held on Tuesday, November 15. More information about ACRA Hot Topics is available at https://info.acra-crm.org/widget/event-5021489.

Revisions to NAGPRA

The Department of the Interior published its long-awaited proposed revisions to the regulations implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). In 2021, a draft of proposed changes was posted on the NAGPRA Program website. Comments were accepted, and the proposed rule revisions have a new comment period open through January 17, 2023. Please contact Shelly Davis-King at shellydk@frontiernet.net if you have any suggestions or comments on the revisions.

DOT Revisions to What Constitutes a WBE/DBE

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has proposed changes to their Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE). ACRA submitted comments and supports most of the proposed changes:

- Increase the personal net worth (PNW) cap for DBE owners from $1.3 million to $1.6 million.
SCA Activites and Announcements

- Create a process to increase the PNW cap every five years without the need for new rulemaking. This is intended to keep up with inflation in national household net worth.

- Improve procedures for ensuring state-by-state reciprocity for DBE certifications by “proposing procedures that would facilitate information sharing amongst [Unified Certification Programs] and would establish efficient processes to remove ineligible firms from the program.”

ACRA expressed concern about proposed changes that could make it more difficult for DBE firms to attract new, younger owners and engage in succession planning. The proposal would require that a Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Owner who has financed their investment through a loan must have paid at least 15% of the total value of the investment by the time the firm applies for certification. In addition, the company cannot be a party to the loan, and its property cannot serve as collateral. Thus, a new owner who has financed their ownership through a loan would have to have paid at least 15% of the value of the investment to qualify as an owner, and must put up their own collateral.

ACRA noted that “this change may be onerous for younger owners, for whom it may take years to pay off 15% of the initial investment, and are less likely to have collateral, like property, to access. For CRM and other DBE firms that are well into succession planning, this proposed change could force them to choose between delaying succession or losing DBE status until the new owners meet the criteria. ACRA feels this would run counter to the intent of the DBE program, which is to reduce barriers for socially and economically disadvantaged people to become business owners and build capital” (https://acra-crm.org/dot-proposed-rulemaking-potential-changes-to-dbe-program). If your business is woman-owned, minority-owned, or other DBE, it is recommended that you review the proposed DOT new rules at https://www.regulations.gov/document/DOT-OST-2022-0051-0001 and comment on them.

Legislative Day at the Capitol

Samantha Schell, Legislation Committee Chair

In October, as part of Legislative Day at the Capitol in Sacramento, SCA President-Elect Brendon Greenaway and Legislation Committee Chair Samantha Schell celebrated Archaeology Month by meeting with staff members from the Senate Transportation Committee and both the Senate and Assembly Natural Resources Committees to describe the SCA’s mission as a non-profit professional organization. We presented our members as subject-matter experts to be considered as sources of information and expertise when archaeological (both historical and indigenous) and architectural resources are subjects of consideration or legislation. It was a great first meeting. The committee staff members really appreciated making the personal connection and having the Society be available to them as a consulting party. Next on our agenda is to meet with elected members of the California Senate and Assembly, but not until after the 2022 election cycle has concluded. Stay tuned!
Senate Bill 1162

Governor Gavin Newsom signed into law Senate Bill 1162 which amends California Government Code section 12999 and California Labor Code section 432.3. SB 1162 expanding pay data reporting and increasing pay scale transparency. The law goes into effect January 1, 2023. This law requires covered employers with 15 or more employees to include a pay scale in job postings. Companies with 100 or more employees must report to the state the pay rate of their employees and contractors by race, ethnicity, and gender.

Both private and public employers must follow the new wage disclosure requirements for job postings in an effort to address wage disparities at the beginning of employment. Covered employers are required to include a pay scale for the job opening being advertised. This includes third-party postings used by employers. The law does not address whether a nationally posted job must comply if the opening has the potential to be filled by someone in California. Pay scale is defined as the salary or hourly wage range that the employer reasonably expects to pay for the position. This may or may not include bonuses, paid time off, and other benefits. All covered employers must now provide current employees with a pay scale for their position upon request. Furthermore, employers must maintain a record of each employee's job title and wage history during their employment period and for three years afterward. These records must be made available to the Labor Commissioner. There are potential civil penalties up to $10,000 per violation of this statute.

New California Laws Regarding Native Americans

Shelly Davis-King

On September 23, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom changed the name of the University of California (UC) Hastings College of the Law to UC College of the Law, San Francisco (Assembly Bill [AB] 1936). It will become official on January 1, 2023. The school was founded by former Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court Serranus Clinton Hastings, who sponsored massacres of thousands of Native people, including relatives of today’s Round Valley and Yuki tribes. AB 1936 also establishes dozens of restorative justice programs for the tribes and requires a formal apology from the school to the tribes, academic support for Native students who want to study law, and help with grant money for them.
The law school board approved the new name in July. Although the name UC College of the Law, San Francisco earned broad support, not all tribal descendants were happy with it. Steve Brown, President of the Round Valley Yuki Committee, told *The San Francisco Chronicle*: “On one hand, removing a murderer's name from the school is a good thing, but 'San Francisco' isn't appropriate either, since it doesn't give the Yukis any justice.” Brown argued for the name *Powe’ N’om*, which means “one people.”

Also on September 23, Governor Newsom officially declared that date as Native American Day, one that has been celebrated at the Capitol annually for 55 years. Two other bills signed on September 23 included AB 1314 which establishes an emergency alert system for missing Native people, and AB 2022 which removes the word "squaw" from buildings and places in the state. AB 2022 follows the September 8 announcement by the Department of the Interior that the Board on Geographic Names voted on replacement names for nearly 650 geographic features featuring that same word.

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**Update to the SCA Bylaws**

**Anmarie Medin, SCA President**

In 2014, the SCA bylaws were amended to become current with modern electronic communications and mailings that were already in use. This involved updating the language to remove requirements to mail hard-copy election ballots and hard copy newsletters and proceedings. The membership approved these changes, but there is still some administrative clean-up necessary to complete this process. The bylaws on the SCA web page need to be updated for transparency to our members. To make this process as clean as possible, rather than piecemealing what was done in 2014, the current Board is proposing to amend the following articles:

- Article VI, Officers and Their Duties
- Article VIII, Section 1 and 2: Nominating, Voting, and Elections
- Article XI, Section 1 and 2: Referendum
- Article XIII: Amendments
- Article XIV, Section 1: Newsletter

Article VI was not amended in 2014 but the Board is proposing amending it now to revise the Treasurer's role to have a first year of training as Treasurer-Elect given the complexity of SCA finances. Article XIII specifies that any changes to the bylaws require a vote by all members, or a vote of those members attending the Annual Business Meeting, provided that the proposed amendments are submitted to members in good standing at least 30 days prior to the Business Meeting. The Annual Business Meeting will be held Saturday, March 18, 2023, during our Annual Meeting in Oakland. This notice serves that purpose.
Proposed SCA Bylaws Amendments
(Strike through text to be deleted, red text to be inserted)

Article VI: Officers and Their Duties
Section 14. The Treasurer serves a three-year term of office, the first year serving as Treasurer-Elect to learn. The includes a third one year term in and becomes the Immediate Past Treasurer to assist in the duties of the Treasurer and record keeping. Therefore, the Immediate Past Treasurer-Elect will overlap one year with the Treasurer. Only the Treasurer will maintain the right to vote at Executive Board meetings.

Article VIII: Nominations, Voting, and Elections
Section 1. At least six months before each Annual Meeting of the Society, the President shall appoint at least three Members to form a Nomination Committee Chair. The duties of this Committee shall include the securing of nominations of Members as candidates for the elected positions of Officers of the Society, the preparation of the election ballot master, and the submission of the ballot master to the Business Office at least six weeks prior to the Annual Meeting for duplication and distribution to the Membership. A member may petition to be nominated to any office by delivering to any Officer within 11 months preceding an election a petition signed by at least two percent of the Membership. All nominees’ names shall appear on the ballot master. All nominees shall have a fair and reasonable opportunity to communicate their qualifications and reasons for candidacy by statements sent with election ballots.

Section 2. At least one month before the Annual Meeting of the Society, the Business Office shall notify all Members of the upcoming election and explain the process for electronic or hard copy voting. Members wishing a hard copy ballot shall contact the Business Office within the allotted timeframe. The official return date shall be fixed as no less than seven days and shall be plainly marked on the official ballots. Members shall return their ballot before that date in order for their votes to be counted. The Business Office Manager shall tabulate all official votes, including those for write-in candidates, and shall submit the election results to the current President, who shall have them published in the Society’s Newsletter. The candidate receiving a plurality of votes shall be declared elected to each office.

Article XI: Referendum
Section 1. A Referendum vote may be held by mail ballot or through the Newsletter at any time upon the initiation of the Executive Board. A Referendum petition must request that the Society take an action that is within the scope of its purposes as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and is not contrary to law. If a petition is signed by at least five percent of the Members, then the Executive Board shall, at its next meeting, either take the action requested or immediately put the matter to a vote of the Membership as a referendum. Ballots shall be sent, through the Society’s Newsletter, email, or by regular mail, to all Members in good standing as soon as practicable.

Section 2. In order that mail ballots may be counted as votes, ballots must be placed in the mail by Members and addressed to the Secretary, received by the Business Office not more than 30 days after the date they were mailed, distributed to the Members. A majority of votes received shall constitute the deciding vote. The Secretary shall certify the vote to the Executive Board and shall have the vote published in the Society’s Newsletter.
Article XIII: Amendments
Amendments to these Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws of the Society may be proposed to the President in a written petition signed by not less than 25 Members. The President, as soon as practicable, by regular mail or through the Society’s Newsletter, email, or other standard Society communication methods, shall inform all the Members of the Society in good standing of such amendments. Amendments shall become effective by a two-thirds majority of all mail ballots placed in the mail and addressed to the Secretary received by the Business Office not more than 30 days after the date they were mailed distributed to the Members, or by a two-thirds vote of all Members present and voting at any Annual Business Meeting, provided the proposed amendment shall have been submitted to the Members in good standing at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

Article XIV: Newsletter
The Society shall publish a Newsletter. It shall be published at least quarterly. Special editions may be published when the need arises. The Newsletter shall carry the reports of the business of the Society including the Treasurer’s annual report and appropriate excerpts of minutes of Executive Board and Annual Business Meetings, and other information of interest to the Membership. The Newsletter shall be mailed distributed to all Members of the Society in good standing and to subscribers.

SCA 2022 Student Presentation Series
Brendon Greenaway, SCA President-Elect

The SCA Executive Board was pleased to continue with the third consecutive Virtual Student Presentation. This year’s event was held on November 3 with first-year Ph.D. student Alexandria Firenzi. Alexandria is conducting research on the Channel Islands with her advisor Chris Jazwa from the University of Nevada, Reno. Her presentation was titled Resource Conservation and Human Impacts on Shellfish Populations throughout Southern California during the Holocene: A Guide for Fishery Management Strategies.

Following her presentation, Alexandria received terrific feedback from the audience and from panelists Jon Erlandson from the University of Oregon, Jennifer Perry from California State University Channel Islands, and Adrian Whitaker from Far Western Anthropological Research Group. The event was a success, and in addition to an SCA grant to assist in her ongoing research, Alexandria found the event to be very useful, noting that:

The SCA student presentation program is a great resource not only for funding, but more importantly for the opportunity to synthesize my research. It provided me a platform to interact with professionals and narrow my project. I recommend this to others.

Students should start thinking about their proposals for next year and look for a call for submissions in the summer of 2023. To view this year’s and past events in the series, go to the “SCA Video Events” section on our website, scahome.org. Congratulations Alexandria, and good luck on your research project!
2022 Northern Data Sharing Meeting Summary

Jay King, Northern Vice President

The Northern Data Sharing meeting was held on Saturday, September 24, at the California State Parks McClellan training center and curation facility. Nine presentations were given on a wide range of archaeological topics, spanning the earliest known occupations of northern California through 1920s-era historical roads and homesteads. About 90 people attended the event, including academics, cultural resource management professionals, and students. Darren Andolina and other State Parks staff gave guided tours of the statewide museum collections facility as part of the event. Relatively few archaeologists have had the opportunity to tour this unique research facility which houses a huge variety of collections from across the state.

Thanks to generous donations from former and current SCA officers, all students in attendance were given 2023 SCA student memberships. The SCA also hosted an after party and dinner at Track 7 Brewing in Natomas.

IN MEMORIAM: CHRIS W. WHITE

February 1, 1946 — October 9, 2022

Archaeologist Chris W. White passed away on October 9, 2022, at the age of 76, from surgical complications to correct a recently identified congenital heart abnormality. He was born in San Francisco and grew up in San Diego. His primary research interest was in patterns of prehistoric warfare in the U.S. Southwest and other parts of the world. Chris taught anthropology courses at San Diego State University as a Department Lecturer in the mid-1970s, and maintained an affiliation with the Anthropology Department as an adjunct faculty member until 2015. For more information about Chris White, go to https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/sandiegouniontribune/name/chris-white-obituary?id=36814272.
CASSP Workshops Update

The California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) is pleased to report that more than 40 people attended the online webinar on site stewardship on April 30, 2022. The second day of training consisted of a field trip to archaeological sites at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) offices where the volunteer site stewards will work. On September 17, 2022, Brian Walsh, archaeologist for Northern Buttes District of California State Parks (Parks), held his field training day in Oroville (Figure 1). Eleven site stewards joined Brian and CASSP archaeologists Karen Lacy and Michael DeGiovine for this field training. This group also included Jan and Pat Bales and Michael Hubbartt, site steward alumni, who enhanced this training by sharing their experiences. The group started at the Lake Oroville State Recreation Area office by reviewing safety procedures and their confidentiality agreements. Then they packed water and snacks, and left to visit two archaeological sites along the Craig Access Road. Here the site stewards viewed damage from the Bear Fire and from a looter who dug around bedrock mortars. With site records in hand, the stewards compared previous observations with current conditions and described changes at these sites. This is one of the primary activities of site stewardship.

Zackary Moskowitz, archaeologist for Parks, Diablo Range District, will host the next CASSP field training. Karen Lacy and Michael DeGiovine will join him. The date has yet to be determined. People who attended the CASSP webinar (on October 23, 2021 or April 30, 2022) are welcome to participate in this field trip. There is a $25 per person fee, unless you paid to attend a previous CASSP workshop. Each participant...
receives a CASSP notebook, hat, and lunch. If you are interested in attending, please reserve a spot by contacting Karen (klacy@cassp.org) or Michael (mdegiovine@cassp.org). Also contact them if you are interested in the next CASSP webinar, which is free.

Archaeology Month Activities

On October 2, Beth and Chris Padon went to the town of Joshua Tree to talk about CASSP with people who came to the Desert Institute’s Archaeopalooza (Figure 2). More than a dozen organizations and agencies participated in this event. At one table, BLM archaeologist Chris Dalu talked about public outreach efforts by the Blythe Field Office, including the work by site stewards. Archaeologist David Nichols hosted a table for the Mojave National Preserve (Figure 3), where he serves as the Cultural Resource Program Manager. Two site stewards, Mary and Martin Jespersen, volunteer for both Chris and David, and like almost all stewards, they submit their site visit reports by email. David has not yet met them in person, but looks forward to the opportunity to thank them for their good work. CASSP is fortunate to be associated with such dedicated archaeologists and volunteers.

On October 15, Karen and Michael hosted a CASSP table at the San Diego Arch in the Park event, sponsored by the San Diego County Archaeological Society (SDCAS) at the Historic Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe. They encouraged people who are interested in California archaeology and site stewardship to attend the CASSP webinars and field trainings. Everyone enjoyed the traditional Tribal Bird Songs, participated in craft demonstrations, and played archaeological games. The SDCAS has hosted Arch in the Park for many years, and CASSP is always glad to participate.
CASSP at the SCA Annual Meeting

We encourage all site stewards to attend the next SCA Annual Meeting. It will be held in Oakland at the Marriott Oakland City Center, March 16-19, 2023. The theme of this meeting is “Connecting People with the Past,” which provides a great opportunity to showcase site stewardship. At the Plenary Session on Friday morning, you can hear Beth Armstrong speak about her experiences as a volunteer site steward. Beth is a talented and hard-working steward who has volunteered since 2003 to work with sites for the BLM, California State Parks, and The Archaeological Conservancy.

During the Annual Meeting, you can also visit the CASSP table in the bookroom. Karen and Michael will be there to talk with site stewards, archaeologists, and everyone else. We thank you all for supporting site stewardship, and we look forward to seeing you next March in Oakland.
Adding to the History of the 10,000-Year-Old Scotts Valley Site (CA-SCR-177)

Rob Edwards and Mary Gerbic, Santa Cruz Archaeological Society

In the late 1970s, the City of Scotts Valley in Santa Cruz County, California, began work on a new city hall and parking lot. The location of the planned City Hall was found to include an archaeological site at what was determined to be the edge of one of two Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene freshwater lakes that once covered much of Scotts Valley. The site (CA-SCR-177; Figure 1) was discovered in 1978, tested in 1979, and a report was prepared by Robert Cartier of Archaeological Resources Management (ARM) in 1980. In his report, Cartier wrote that the site was of great significance and, based on radiocarbon sampling, was possibly 7,000+ years old.

The city leadership of Scotts Valley ignored the report, as its age was beyond the decision-makers’ belief about the age of the earth. Purportedly, the mayor borrowed a road grader to destroy the site, possibly thinking that if it was damaged by construction equipment, it would no longer be a problem.

After months of unproductive meetings with the city leaders and staff, the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society (SCAS) sued the City of Scotts Valley under the California Environmental Quality Act in early 1981. The SCAS was joined in the lawsuit by the Society for California Archaeology and the Scotts Valley Historical Society. In the settlement, the City of Scotts Valley agreed to change a number of planning procedures and were required to fund mitigation work, all administered by the SCAS.

This mitigation effort was coordinated by members of the SCAS and occurred over Memorial Day weekend in 1983. Over three days, professional and avocational archaeologists, students, and public citizens from all over northern California volunteered more than 450 person-days to excavate and screen the sandy matrix of CA-SCR-177 (Figure 2).

Artifacts recovered from this project included many Monterey chert flakes and tools, including utilized flakes, leaf-shaped bifaces, and burins. On the second day, the discovery of an eccentric crescent (Figure 3)
by a young volunteer validated the 7,000-year-old date, making the Scotts Valley site one of the oldest on the central California coast. The information generated by this 1983 “salvage” mitigation to evaluate the importance of the site led to the City of Scotts Valley being required to provide funds for an extensive excavation in 1987 when the Scotts Valley City Hall parking lot plans were redesigned. While better funded, the 1987 excavation by Cartier also involved volunteer archaeologists from many societies and educational institutions in California. Cartier concluded that the 37 radiocarbon dates, 72 obsidian hydration readings, well-dated stratigraphic profile, and diagnostic style of the artifacts all supported the 7,000 to 12,000 BP age of CA-SCR-177.

In 1990, as part of the 1982 legal settlement, a display case containing artifacts and the ancient and modern history of the site was created and placed in Scotts Valley City Hall. In early 2022, some local members of the SCAS became aware that the artifacts on display were originals, not copies. In addition, the display was seriously outdated; there was little to no information about the people who lived there and what the site’s lakeside environment might have been like at the time.

An SCAS committee consisting of archaeologists, local historians, regional tribal representatives, and local educators has been formed to make plans to redesign the display. The committee is also consulting with the City of Scotts Valley manager and individuals who were involved in the original archaeological work. They have also contacted muralists, artifact reproduction artists, electricians, cabinetmakers, and exhibit
preparators to create a plan for a new, beautiful, easily understood display aimed at local citizens and school children to tell the story of some of the earliest residents of Scotts Valley. It is a story that previously had not been well known.

The new display will include an up-to-date interpretation of the site. It will include replicated artifacts, an enlarged display case, professional museum exhibit preparation, better lighting, and a mural representing the lakeside adaptation of the people who lived there, similar to the mural created by Rumsen Ohlone artist Linda Yamane and artist Amy Hosa (Figure 4). This mural depicts an area in San Mateo County that encompasses the historic Sanchez Adobe, but was once home to the Ohlone Aramai village of Pruristac.

The new mural’s design will rely on the information from Cartier (1993) as well as modern research. The ancestors who used this site will be the focus. Replications of the original artifacts will be used in the exhibit and teaching kits. Once the replications are complete, the original artifacts will join the rest of the CA-SCR-177 collection curated at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

The SCAS is in the process of raising funds to pay for the planned work. Once the display is complete, it will be used as a teaching guide for local schools and there will be some digital add-ons to deepen the understanding of exhibited materials.

If you would like to help fund our effort, visit the website for the SCAS (santacruzarchsociety.org). The Society is a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization, which is now set up to receive donations specifically for the Scotts Valley display project. You may also make out your check to SCAS, indicating that it is for the Scotts Valley project, and mail your donation to SCAS, P.O. Box 86, Soquel, California, 95073.
Introduction to

“Glimpses Into Our Past: Reflections on the History of California Archaeology,” by David A. Fredrickson

Richard E. Hughes

Many years ago, ca. 1987-1988, David Fredrickson was asked to write a synthetic overview of several then-recent publications on California archaeology (his original list of these writings is at the beginning of his essay below) to appear in the Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology. The final manuscript was never completed, but what follows on page 20 is a remarkably complete section which I believe California archaeologists will find both contemplative and informative. Things change rapidly in our field, and it is easy to lose sight of just how much the practice of archaeology in California has been transformed in a relatively short amount of time. Appreciating, contextualizing, and reflecting on those changes are important elements of the historical perspective we embrace as social scientists.

Unfortunately, Dave never completed one of the sections he had originally planned: the building of cultural sequences. We have his later published writings on that topic (Fredrickson 1992, 1994a, 1994b, 2004) for reference:


Glimpses Into Our Past: Reflections on the History of California Archaeology

David A. Fredrickson, Sonoma State University


For many years now, I have had an interest in the history of archaeology in California. I mean this not so much in the academic sense as expressed in concerns about who published what first or who expressed what ideas in which papers (although these are certainly meaningful concerns), but more out of my observations that contemporary values in California archaeology are constantly being rewritten. Sometimes the rewriting seems tinged with retrospective falsification; that is, we tend to forget that we didn’t know yesterday something we discovered this morning. Because we write so little about the lessons that we learn, we often lack a baseline for comparing what we know today with what we knew yesterday. In my view, this tends to foster something of an inferiority complex. Because we feel that we have always known what we know now, we develop a sense of never having learned anything, despite our years of experience and the sometimes-painful efforts we have made to keep up with what is happening in the discipline.
The excitement and importance of the development of a cultural sequence in central California during the 1920s and 30s are now lost to us who are more aware of the shortcomings of the field work upon which the sequence was based and the apparent conceptual inadequacies underlying the taxonomic framework that organized the sequence. We also forget the excitement and importance of work carried out during the 1940s and 50s, when during a relatively short period of time surveys were done and sites excavated in geographic areas never before examined by archaeologists. When we look back at that period, if we ever do, we tend to see not substantial achievements but things such as the inadequacies of survey design and the fragmentation of information.

I wonder at times if there is anyone other than myself who is still excited by the intellectual developments of the 1960s and early 1970s, when archaeology joined the rest of the “cultural revolution” of that period by questioning the status quo, by posing new alternatives whose proponents were deeply committed to effecting change. Again, the advent of CRM archaeology during the 1970s brought another kind of revolution by the demand it placed upon existing archaeological institutions. But to survive the pressures of these demands, archaeologists had to adapt. Some adapted by retiring from the fray or isolating themselves from dominant concerns, aware that the concerns that dominate one's consciousness one year may not be the concerns that dominate the next. Many engaged themselves deeply in field work or management, usually because of pressures to make a living. Some fell back into their teaching and academic roles. Few, however, adapted by taking leadership roles, except those who point the way to new contracts one after the other, insuring income and employment for those in their charge.

It is my conviction that California archaeology is currently going through another set of changes, one that may finally lead its practitioners out of the provincialism that seems to have been one of their main characteristics throughout at least a half century, and integrate them into the main stream of world archaeology. In my more sober moments, I realize this is more dream than reality, but I also recall that there are some places where dreams are the precursors of reality.

This essay is not so much a review of the works cited above as it is a set of reflections upon my own experience as an archaeologist in California, one whose first digging experience occurred as an undergraduate more than 40 years ago. I must admit that I am somewhat awed by the notion that my tenure as an archaeologist (if we eliminate my student days) encompasses almost half of the total time span that we can attribute to California Archaeology as an academic pursuit, using the 1901 founding of the Anthropology Department at the University of California, Berkeley, as a starting point. There are many of my colleagues who have equally long—and even longer—tenure, and I would not be too surprised if their experiences prompted observations that differ in substance from my own, because of differences in both our actual experiences and our perspectives.

Be that as it may, in this essay I focus primarily on northern (as contrasted with southern) California not only because that is where I have carried out the bulk of my work, but because I sense that the two parts of the state have different histories although underlying processes may have been similar. The works cited above serve mainly as stimuli for my reflections; all are concerned with the history of California archaeology. Cumulatively, I think they demonstrate not only the briefness of our history but also the importance of a relatively small number of key figures whose activities and influence still affect us today.
My point of view is that the conduct of archaeology in California has always been practiced in a sociocultural context that has presented certain opportunities and imposed certain constraints. Further, the sociocultural context at any given time was marked by one or more dominant concerns. As the sociocultural context changed from time to time, the dominant concerns also changed as did the opportunities for the practice of the discipline.

At any given time, the dominant concern may have been, for example, theoretical, methodological, or procedural, usually in combination with one another. From my perspective, the heralded “paradigm shift” of the 1960s and early 70s was a theoretical concern with profound methodological implications. The development of the three-horizon cultural sequence in central California during the late 1920s and 30s was predominantly a methodological concern, with significant but implicit theoretical implications. The dominant concern of CRM archaeology of the 1970s and 80s has been procedural—how to practice archaeology within a regulatory context—with questions of theory and method generally subordinate to the need to fit archaeology within the bureaucratic structure. This perspective is a convenience for me in assessing for my own purposes (as teacher and CRM practitioner) how we got where we are today and in evaluating the appropriateness of solutions formulated under different conditions for the imperatives of the present day. Others could rightfully argue, without prompting me to differ with them, that other perspectives are more satisfactory for their purposes.

Although interest in the archaeology of California goes back to the mid-18th century, and, as Towne points out, academic-sponsored archaeological activities in central California began as early as 1893 at Stanford University, it wasn’t until early in the first decade of the 20th century, marked by the founding of the Anthropology Department at the University of California, that what I consider consistent problem-oriented archaeology emerged. The Chartkoff and Chartkoff discussion, without doing disservice to the broad pattern of events, identified the goal of the entire first half of the century as being the discovery of regional chronologies, making no important distinction between the first and second quarters of the century. I prefer to keep those two eras separate: first, because the cast of major characters active during the two periods differed; second, because conceptions of what constituted significant change in the archaeological record differed; and, third, because the sociocultural contexts of the two periods were dramatically different. Perhaps some of these differences are attributable to the direct and indirect influences of World War I.

For those interested in the process of achieving the goal of realizing regional chronologies in California, as well as in 19th century archaeological activities throughout the state, the paragraphs on early Archaeology contained in each of the regional chapters in Moratto’s encyclopedic textbook provide good starting points. The ten papers in the *New Look at Old Sites* volume show that regional chronologies are not only of historical interest but still motivate a great deal of scholarly effort. I believe that it is a mark of the youth of discipline that only three of the ten revisited sites—Malaga Cove in the southland (reviewed by William Wallace), Emeryville in the San Francisco Bay region (discussed by James Bennyhoff), and Gunther Island in northwestern California (reviewed by Albert Elsasser)—have initial investigations that date back prior to World War I. Investigations beginning for the other sites reviewed in the volume date to either the late 20s or early 30s, or to the 40s and early 50s. Neither period is fortuitous, since each represents a significant period in the development of archaeology in the state.
I think that it is difficult for many of us to fathom what California was like at the turn of the century. I sometimes doubt the reality of my recollection of horse-drawn wagons on the streets of San Francisco during the 1930s. We are so different from what we were in the 30s that it is only with effort—or with a proper stimulus—that I can recall such details; in actuality they’re more like recollections of an old movie, at times vivid but hardly real. If the 30s seem unreal, what kind of unreality existed in 1901?

To my mind, the sociocultural context for California archaeology prior to the first World War was marked by transition. The impact of important technological changes, including the introduction of the horseless carriage, was yet to be felt; the population of the state still had a rural orientation though urbanization was occurring; many of the native California Indians recalled—or had themselves experienced—their precontact traditional lifeways. We should also take into account the intellectual climate of the times regarding the importance—or lack of same—of carrying out archaeological investigations in certain areas. For example, Kirch (1982:51ff) in his review of Polynesian prehistory, points out that for some three decades prior to 1950 the dominant paradigm of Oceanic prehistory was that “there was little or nothing to be gained through subsurface excavation in the Pacific Islands.” Although specific reasons for this view differed for California, conclusions were surprisingly similar.

A young Alfred Kroeber, as the head of the Anthropology Department at the University of California Berkeley, had to make difficult choices regarding allocation of resources. It is clear from his writing that he had a deep and enduring interest in the history of the California Indians. Towne (p. 4ff) appears puzzled by Kroeber’s choice to focus the resources at his disposal on ethnology rather than archaeology, remarking that it was a difficult task to analyze his position. She offers an interesting discussion and describes the situation of this early period well, but finds “inexplicable” his guidance of students away from archaeology. Similarly, Bennyhoff (New Look, p. 65) found it unfortunate that Kroeber, finding that “no major shift in technology or subsistence was evident” discounted Uhle’s early proposals for culture change at Emeryville.

Indeed, Bennyhoff has since identified 11 temporal components at Emeryville (his analysis depending to a large extent—but not exclusively—upon stylistic detail); the basic technology and subsistence base changed little during 2,500 years of prehistoric use. A basic issue, then, may have been the kind of change required before it would have been considered significant. It may provide some insight that when I was an undergraduate at Berkeley, California, cultures were classified as Neolithic; although an agricultural base was lacking, the presence of a well-developed ground stone industry was considered diagnostic.

Fenenga’s recollections (Roundtable Discussion, p. 22) as Kroeber’s occasional chauffeur are enlightening regarding Kroeber’s decision to focus on ethnology, perhaps more compelling than that of whether or not the cultural changes at Emeryville were meaningful. Fenenga states:

“... he told me repeatedly in the course of these drives, that he had, early in the century, assessed the threat of the loss of information about the Native Californians. It seemed to him that the prehistoric remains would last for hundreds of years before they would have to have any attention directed to them; that the neglect of archaeology came not from any disinterest. Obviously, he made substantial contributions to archaeology in Peru and Mexico and the Southwest. It came not out of any disinterest, but out of the imperative, we now speak of, salvage operation of recovering the information from
people who remember what the native cultures had been like prior to the intimate and total confrontation with western culture."

Although Kroeber may have put archaeology on the back burner, it did continue to simmer during the first two decades of the century, coming to a boil during the latter half of the 20s when culture sequences were worked out for several regions of the state. Kroeber may have actively discouraged students from archaeological activities, but not so for the museum staff. We need only examine the publications list of the University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology to see that a considerable amount of archaeological survey and excavation was carried out during this period.

Reference

The New James A. Bennyhoff Research Award
Patricia Mikkelsen, Bennyhoff Memorial Award Committee Chair

A new, second, yearly Bennyhoff Award will go to studies proposed by any SCA member who is listed in the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) or qualifies as a Principal Investigator under the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines. A team of SCA members may also apply if led by an RPA member and qualified Principal Investigator. Proposed research must fall outside the purview of conventional cultural resource management investigations and must not supplement active commercial investigations. Proposals will be considered that result in: (a) publication of important, unpublished existing manuscripts; (b) production of new original reports and data compilations for key underreported collections, especially those under consideration for repatriation; and (c) synthesis and analysis of cultural and temporal marker artifact types. The maximum award is $2,500.00, plus 100 obsidian hydration analyses courtesy of Tom Origer’s Obsidian Laboratory, and up to 50 obsidian source analyses courtesy of Richard Hughes’ Geochemical Research Laboratory. The Research Award deadline will be August 31 of each year (the original Student Award deadline is December 15 of each year; see page 25).

Richard Hughes won the 2021 award for his study of Obsidian Projectile Point Conveyance Patterns in Lower Humboldt Valley, Nevada. It has been accepted for publication and will appear in the American Museum of Natural History’s Anthropological Papers series. Editing is currently in progress. Hughes investigated time/space variability in the sources of obsidian used to manufacture over 750 temporally sensitive projectile points from more than 20 archaeological sites in the lower Humboldt Valley of western Nevada.

The 2022 award went to G. Timothy Gross for the Sabre Springs (CA-SDI-6669) Update and Publication Project, San Diego County, California. Sabre Springs is a major occupation site dating between 2,950 BP and
the end of the Late Prehistoric Period. A large excavation was conducted there in 1984 but the report was not written until 1992 and was never widely circulated. Gross is updating that report and preparing it for publication. The proposed new research is refining site chronology using accelerator mass spectrometry dating combined with obsidian hydration analysis and artifact typology.

JAMES A. BENNYHOFF MEMORIAL FUND AWARD FOR STUDENT RESEARCH

What is the Award?

- Direct monetary amount of $1,500.
- 100 obsidian hydration - courtesy Origer’s Obsidian Laboratory
- 50 x-ray fluorescence - courtesy Geochemical Research Laboratory
- 4 AMS dates

Who Qualifies?

- SCA student members, individual or team

Supported Projects Must Include:

- Development, significant refinement, or modification of time-sensitive typologies or seriation studies
- Relating primary data to revision of existing culture historical taxonomic frameworks

DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL DECEMBER 15, 2022

Submit proposals and questions to <pat@farwestern.com>. For details, visit: scahome.org/sca-meeting-awards/james-a-bennyhoff-award-2/038:2/
NATIONAL REGISTER TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PLACE BULLETIN 38 UPDATE

The National Register of Historic Places is seeking comments on its revised "National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties." This publication provides guidance for identifying, evaluating, and documenting traditional cultural places that are significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, and culture, at local, state, and national levels of significance. For additional information and submission instructions, go to https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?parkID=442&projectId=107663. The deadline for submitting comments is April 30, 2023.

BOOKS!!

The SCA no longer accepts book donations for the Annual Meeting Silent Auction.

We do accept donated books to be sold in the bookroom. Books should be about anthropology, archaeology, and relevant scientific topics. Books will be offered for sale, and all proceeds become a donation to the SCA. If you have books to donate, please contact Shelly Davis-King at shellydk@frontiernet.net or Tracey Booth at office@scahome.org.
SCA ANNUAL MEETING

IMPORTANT DEADLINES

DEC 16 - EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION

JAN 16 - REGULAR REGISTRATION

NOW - SILENT AUCTION (NOW! LIMITED TICKETS)

FEB 1 - VOLUNTEER SAVE ON REGISTRATION

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT WWW.SCAHOME.ORG
Charles E. Rozaire Award for Student Research in California Archaeology

Dr. Charles E. Rozaire (photo courtesy of the LA Museum of Natural History)

https://scahome.org/sca-meeting-awards/charles-e-rozaire-award-for-student-research-in-california-archaeology/

This award (up to $2000) supports undergraduate or graduate student research in California archaeology that includes a significant fieldwork or collections component. This can include:
- Travel to and from the field or museum
- Lodging, camping, and/or food for a field crew
- Data Collection
- Purchase or maintenance of minor field equipment (up to $300)
- Initial stages of laboratory analysis

Applications are due by **DECEMBER 15, 2022**

Submit by email to cer_student_award@scahome.org with “Rozaire Award Proposal” in the subject line

Complete proposals must include:
- Research proposal of up to 3 pages (see the website for details)
- Detailed budget and justification
- Schedule for conducting and finalizing research and presentation
- CV
- Letter of support from faculty advisor

Send any questions about the award to cer_student_award@scahome.org