



SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

Founded 1966

Volume 44, Number 3

September 2010

What's Inside:

SCA Call for Awards Nominations



Archaeological White Papers

adopted by the California State Historical Resources Commission

October is Archaeology Month

See the Calendar for events near you!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FROM THE PRESIDENT	3
SCA BUSINESS AND ACTIVITIES	5
Committee Reports	5
This is it! 2011 Annual Meeting Call For Papers	5
CASSP at SCA Meetings in Riverside.....	6
CASSP (continued).....	7
Students Wanted for the Bennyhoff Award	8
Calling All Artists!.....	8
SCA Standards Guidance Plan in Action.....	9
CAAMP Changes	9
SCA Call for Awards Nominations.....	10
Liaison Reports.....	11
Historical Archaeology News in California	11
The Information Centers.....	12
The Society for American Archaeology News Report.....	12
Report from the Society for Historical Archaeology	13
Meeting Reports and Minutes	14
Executive Board Meeting Minutes, July 15, 2010.....	14
SCA NEWS AND NOTES	16
Commentary on the Review by Mark Raab	16
In Memory of Christopher Michael Lee	17
Archaeological “White Papers” Summary Report	17
Archaeological White Paper: Conservation	21
Archaeological White Paper: Interpretation	23
Archaeological White Paper: Protection	24
Archaeological White Paper: Standards and Guidelines	26
SCA CALENDAR OF EVENTS	28

The Society for California Archaeology Newsletter is a quarterly newsletter of information essential to California archaeology. Opinions, commentary, and editorials appearing in the *Newsletter* represent the view of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Board or Editors. Authors should be aware that their contributions may appear on the SCA website, unless otherwise specified.

Email submissions to newsletter@scahome.org or mail them to the SCA Business Office: 1692 Mangrove Avenue, Suite #153, Chico, CA 95926

Newsletter co-editors:

Stella D’Oro, Michelle Treviño, Pat Mikklesen, and Shelly Davis-King

On the cover: The People's Provisional Revolutionary Archaeological Survey, at an excavation at Devereaux Point for Mike Glassow and UC Santa Barbara. The photo was taken by Joe Tainter at SBA-51, June 1969. Left to right: Paddy Clarke, Nancy Webb, Bob Hitchcock, Shelly Davis (Davis-King), Kathy Brown, and Dave Kirkpatrick.



Hello Again!

Submitted by Glenn J. Gmoser

Here we are, harvest time when we look to gather the fruits of our summer labors and journeys. I was lucky enough recently to both explore some new territory (northern Nevada which is now a part of the “greater California” purview of our mission which also includes our neighbors in Oregon and Baja) and reconnect with landscapes from my past (Pilot Ridge in northwest California). This was a reminder that our work has lasting value. It is cumulative experience and knowledge that allows for reinterpretation and extension of our understanding of the past. Of course it’s all for naught unless it’s shared with your colleagues. The fall data sharing meetings are fast upon us and your friends want to know what you’ve been up to. So be there in San Marcos on October 2 or Chico on October 16.

Sharing knowledge is the key to the ultimate success of our endeavors; and the public also wants to know! Archeology Month is upon us and there are many eager minds waiting to be dazzled. Please see the announcement in this newsletter and information at the SCA website at scahome.org/meetings_events/month.html. We are being generously funded by the BLM, United States Forest Service, and National Parks Service for our outreach efforts, including Archeology Month, and we need to show our “matching” efforts. Please let us know what you’ve done or have planned so we can document it and keep the agreements going. Besides, you will have a blast and feel good sharing your passion.

Other evidence of public interest includes a recent e-mail I received alerting us to a TV concept in development (visit <http://archaeologyshow.wordpress.com>). They are a looking for a few good archaeologists, especially if you think you are at all telegenic; share your stories!

And let’s steer them in the right direction. We are visible.

Speaking of looking good, this year’s Archeology Month posters are still available for distribution. Please contact Denise Wills at the business office for pickup/delivery coordination. This is an important part of archeology month and a lasting reminder after the events. This year the board has decided to kick it up a notch and offer a substantial prize for the poster competition. So be sure to let your artist friends know, or pull out your own easel. See the announcement for details and next year’s theme, “Our Past, Our Future”.



Glenn J. Gmoser, SCA President 2010-2011

If we are public, that also means we are political. Congratulations again to Mike Sampson and Susan Hector as the “Cal-ARPA” or SB-1034, has now passed out of the Assembly and is on the ‘Guvnahs’ desk for signature. Special kudos go out to those hardworking members of the SCA who put in so much time and effort on the State Historic Resource Commission Archaeological Resource Committee to prepare the Archaeological White Papers. They were adopted at the last commission meeting. Now is the time to prepare for the work of implementing the vision.

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY Executive Board 2010-2011

President

Glenn J. Gmoser
Caltrans
(559) 561-3816
glenn_gmoser@dot.ca.gov

Immediate Past President

C. Kristina Roper
Sierra Valley Cultural Planning
(559) 561-3816
kristina_roperscahome.org

President-Elect

Jennifer M. Farquhar
Albion Environmental, Inc.
(831) 588-1724
jfarquhar@albionenvironmental.com

Southern Vice President

Colleen Delaney-Rivera
CSU Channel Islands
colleen.delaney-rivera@csuci.edu

Northern Vice President

Adrian R. Whitaker
Far Western Anthropological Research Group
(530) 756-3941 ext. 119
adrie@farwestern.com

Secretary

Michelle Jerman
ICF International
(510) 433-8962
mjerman@icfi.com

Treasurer

John Burge
17 Williamsburg Lane
Chico, CA 95926
(530) 342-3680
johnburgecpa@sbcglobal.net

SCA Business Office Manager

Denise Wills
1692 Mangrove Ave. #153,
Chico, CA 95926
(530) 342-3537
scaoffice@scahome.org



Hello Again! (continued)

Expect a special session at this year's annual meeting.

Plan ahead. Our Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park will be a little earlier than usual this year (March 10-13). This is partly to make room for the SAA which will be decamping in Sacramento in April. SCA will be visible there with an exhibit table and sponsoring some high-end symposia. We encourage a good home crowd showing, but of course you will not want to miss our gathering as a result. An extraordinary event is expected. It's also a great opportunity to preview your national delivery to the hometown folks, or simply deliver your best right here in Rohnert Park to a receptive crowd. Besides, we will have more fun (and at very reasonable prices!).

Speaking of meetings, please see the announcement in this newsletter regarding the reincarnation of the Committee on Advanced Annual Meeting Planning (CAAMP). Working with our new venue planning partner, Conference Direct, we

hope to be able to announce our destinations for 2013 and 2014 shortly.

An integral part of the meetings is recognizing the accomplishments of our members. I'd like to make a special point of drawing your attention to the awards portion of the SCA website, scahome.org/meetings_events/awards.html, which provides a description of the awards, a wall of honor for past awardees, and very importantly a means for you to nominate those you deem worthy. This is recognition by the society as a whole, so please let us know about the deserving deeds of your mentors and peers.

And don't forget to run for office or join a committee. It's your chance to really contribute and just have fun helping drive the bus where you think it should go. "Further...intrepid travelers". Whether you think we are old and in the way or young and way too smarmy... take a shot. Kick us out and have it your way!

In parting, I hope to see you all soon in Chico and San Marcos, and please, please be safe out there.

BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE SCA BOARD

Please do your part for the SCA and run for the following:

- **President**
- **Southern Vice-President**
- **Treasurer**

WE CANNOT RUN THE SCA WITHOUT YOU

Details and candidate forms can be found on the web at:

http://scahome.org/about_sca/index.html#run_for_office
or contact Pat Mikkelsen at pat@farwestern.com.

Article VI of the SCA Bylaws describes officer positions and duties and may be found online at:

http://scahome.org/about_sca/bylaws.html

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY Committees 2010-2011

Advanced Annual Meeting Planning
Donna Gillette
rockart@ix.netcom.com

Archaeology Month Representative
Laura Leach-Palm
laura@farwestern.com

Bennyhoff Memorial Award
Tom Origer
origer@origer.com

CA Arch Site Stewardship Program
Beth and Chris Padon
bpadon@discoveryworks.com
cpadon@discoveryworks.com

Curation Representative
Cindy Stankowski
cstankowski@sandiegoarchaeology.org

Grants and Fundraising
Richard Victor Olson
richard_olson@dot.ca.gov

Membership
OPEN

Native American Programs
Janet Eidsness
jpeidsness@yahoo.com
and
Cassandra Hensher
hensher@mail.com

Nominations
Patricia Mikkelsen
pat@farwestern.com

Proceedings
Don Laylander
dlaylander@jps.net

Professional Standards and Ethics
Christine McCullom
cmccollum@ene.com

Student Affairs
Kristin Hoppa
kristinhoppa@gmail.com

Website
Stella D'Oro
cowgalcookie@yahoo.com



COMMITTEE REPORTS

This is it! 2011 Annual Meeting Call For Papers (and Other Business)

Submitted by Jennifer Darcangelo

We are sure you are already beginning to plan, and as we write this, your non-procrastinating colleagues are developing several symposia topics. In addition to regional and topical symposia, the "two-minute" session will be back by popular demand, so give some thought to your participation. We also have some great workshop ideas evolving. I will be at the Northern Data Sharing Meeting, so please take some time to chat with me about your ideas.

To expedite program preparation and minimize data-processing errors, all submissions must be made through the *Members Only* section of the SCA website:

<http://scahome.org/index.html>, where you will find all the submission forms. Remember, students and professionals contributing to the program must be SCA members in good standing. For help logging onto the website, contact Denise at the Business Office at office@scahome.org, or by phoning (530) 342-3537. *The deadline for submissions is November 15.*

Great progress is being made concerning local arrangements. You can plan on hearing from us soon regarding silent auction donations, sponsorship of a beer/wine table at the reception, and sponsorship of other aspects of the annual meeting. Students especially are being asked to participate as volunteers for a variety of positions (e.g., presentation room monitor, registration desk, all-purpose gofer).

The reception/silent auction will be held at the Rohnert Park Community Center. Buses will provide transportation. The Center has three rooms we'll be using: the main room will contain the silent auction, and tables and chairs for eating (real food), drinking, chatting, whatever. A smaller room will be devoted to partying (e.g., music, dance). Finally, the building's foyer will provide a relatively quiet place to talk with colleagues you haven't seen since the last meeting.



Dennis Jenkins (Photo by Jim Barlow)

The awards banquet will include good food, drink, and a presentation by Dennis Jenkins, University of Oregon, on the latest findings from several years' worth of research at Paisley Caves in south-central Oregon. Paisley Caves is fast becoming well known as the site from which 14,000+-year-old human coprolites have been discovered, along with the remains of extinct fauna in a well-stratified and well-dated deposit.

American Cultural Resource Association
Liaison
Ronald V. May
Tivella1@aol.com

California Council for the Promotion of
History Liaison
Shelly Davis-King
(209) 928-3443
shellydk@frontiernet.net

Information Center Liaison
Amy Huberland
(530) 898-6256
AHuberland@csuchico.edu

Legislation Liaison
OPEN

Native American Heritage Commission
Liaison
Mark Allen
(909) 869-3577
mwallen@csupomona.edu

Publicity Liaison
Michelle Treviño
michelle.trevino@gmail.com

OHP Liaison
Susan Stratton
(209) 295-3910
ssratton@parks.ca.gov

Historical Archaeology Liaison
Jenny H. Blanchard
(760) 337-4473
Jenny_Blanchard@ca.blm.gov

Society for Historical Archaeology Liaison
Karen Swope
(505) 323-8300
kswope@srircm.com

Society for American Archaeology Liaison
Arleen Garcia-Herbst
aherbst@asmaffiliates.com

State Historical Resources Commission
Liaison
C. K Roper
(559) 561-3816
kristina_roperscahome.org

Calendar
OPEN

COMMITTEE REPORTS

CASSP at SCA Meetings in Riverside

Submitted by Beth and Chris Padon

Site stewardship was the focus of two symposiums, two poster sessions, and one committee meeting at the SCA 2010 Annual Meeting in Riverside. Kathy Lindahl, California State Parks, chaired a symposium about the ways that private consultants and public agencies are working on site preservation and stewardship. Stephen Horne, Basin and Range Heritage Consultants, chaired the other symposium, which examined how members of the public can participate in site stewardship. This symposium was held immediately after the SCA Site Stewardship Committee meeting, and on the same day as posters about site stewards at work were presented by Beth and Chris Padon (Discovery Works, Inc.) and by Gina Griffith and Travis Mason (San Bernardino National Forest).

Speakers in the second symposium, "Site Stewardship Programs: Where Have We Been and Where Will We Go?" included Sali Underwood from the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Julie Bendimez from INHA, Baja California, Ruth Musser-Lopez from the U.S. Department of the Interior–Fish and Wildlife Service, Chris and Beth Padon, and Stephen Horne, Past President of the SCA and co-organizer of the original Partners in Preservation. Ken Wilson (recently retired from the BLM), Susan Stratton (archaeologist with the Office of Historic Preservation), Beth Armstrong (California Site Steward), Barbara Tejada (archaeologist formerly with Angeles District State Parks), and John Stewart (California Site Steward) joined the speakers in a panel discussion about the future of site stewardship programs. Members of the audience also joined the discussion with questions and ideas.

The attention to site stewardship gave us the opportunity to talk with a lot of people about the form and function of CASSP. From their questions, suggestions, and ideas about what a site stewardship program should do, we prepared a follow-up questionnaire and sent it to the 42 people who signed the attendance sheet at the site stewardship committee meeting. The questions examined some of the



The 2010 SCA annual meeting in Riverside featured these speakers at the symposium, "Site Stewardship Programs: Where Have We Been and Where Will We Go?"

characteristics of CASSP as it is now and as it could be in the future. In the responses, we found general agreement to:

1. Send out a welcome letter to volunteers who are new members of the SCA.
2. Use the CASSP Website to post announcements about site stewardship activities at parks, field offices, and ranger districts.
3. Solicit questions about archaeological resources or site visits from site stewards, and then develop the answers into articles for the CASSP newsletter and Website.
4. Increase efforts to communicate with the Office of Historic Preservation about CASSP activities.
5. Develop a better system for recording volunteer hours and efforts. Because CASSP volunteers work for agency archaeologists, ensure that any new system is compatible with their needs.
6. Maintain local supervision of the site stewards and choice of sites by the agency rather than centralize supervision at one statewide office.
7. Explore partnerships with Native American organizations, and with groups not usually involved in archaeology, such as off-highway vehicle clubs (adopt-a-site), Sierra Club chapters, and other social organizations.

We want to continue the conversations about site stewardship for California. If you would like a copy of the questionnaire, or if you would like to send comments and suggestions about CASSP, please contact Beth Padon at bpadon@discoveryworks.com.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

CASSP (continued)



These archaeologists and CASSP volunteers participated in the advanced training workshop held in February 2010, at the Feather River Ranger District, Plumas National Forest.

CASSP Advanced Workshop in Oroville

CASSP held an advanced workshop at the Feather River Ranger District, Plumas National Forest, on February 13–14, 2010. U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Archaeologists Jamie Moore and Mary Kliejunas organized this workshop to start cataloging stone artifacts confiscated during criminal proceedings under ARPA. In addition to Jamie and Mary, USFS Archaeologists Cristina Weinberg, Doug Baughman, Wendy Parker, and Alden Neel also provided their expertise and helped supervise the cataloging. Fifteen site stewards joined the archaeologists in learning how to measure, type, and describe the chipped stone artifacts. With the catalog started and several hundred artifacts listed and tagged, Mary and Jamie made arrangements to complete the work in just a couple more days. Site steward Peter Van de Naillen remarked that he had a great time learning about the artifacts and he enjoyed meeting other archaeologists and site stewards. We thank everyone who participated in this very productive workshop.

CASSP Workshops Resume

At the date of this writing (mid-August), four CASSP volunteer training workshop are scheduled for fall 2010. However, dates and locations may change, and additional workshops may be scheduled. Please check the CASSP website at www.cassp.org for the latest information. Scheduled workshops are as follows:

- *October 2–3, 2010* at the BLM Ukiah Field Office. The field office archaeologist, Christopher Lloyd, will be our host. The workshop will be held at Mendocino College in Ukiah.
- *October 23–24, 2010* for the BLM Hollister Field Office, in partnership with the Monterey District of California State Parks. The field office archaeologist, Erik Zaborsky, will be our host, along with Rae Schwaderer, Associate Archaeologist, California State Parks Monterey District. This workshop will be held in Monterey.
- *November 6–7, 2010* for Joshua Tree National Park. Our host is Dave Henley, Archaeological Technician, Cultural Resources Branch, Joshua Tree National Park.



The drainage leading from Outlaw Mine south into the Pinto Basin, Joshua Tree National Park (Photo by Michael Newland).

There is a fee of \$25 per person to attend a CASSP workshop. Advanced registration is required because space is limited. You can register by sending your name and contact information to Beth Padon at bpadon@discoveryworks.com or 562-431-0300. You can find more information about workshops at the CASSP website: www.cassp.org.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Students Wanted for the Bennyhoff Award

Submitted by Tom Origer

THE 2011 JAMES A. BENNYHOFF MEMORIAL FUND AWARD

is available to provide:

- **Up to \$1,000.00**
- **Up to 50 obsidian source identifications** (donated by Richard Hughes, Geochemical Research Laboratory)
- **Up to 100 obsidian hydration readings** (donated by Origer's Obsidian Laboratory)
- **Up to four AMS dates** (donated by CAMS Facility, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory)

TO APPLY FOR THE AWARD

Submit the following **NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1, 2011:**

- **A concise statement of your research problem** (no more than 3 single-spaced pages)
- **A budget** (1 page)
- **A schedule for your project**
- **One letter of support from a faculty advisor**
- **Your resume** (2 pages maximum)

ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE WINNER:

- **Attend the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology in Rohnert Park.** You will receive two complimentary banquet tickets—one for you and one for your guest.
- **Present your research at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology 2012 in San Diego, California**

For more information or to submit your proposal, contact:

Tom Origer, Chair

Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award Committee

Email: origer@origer.com

or

P.O. Box 884

Cotati, California 94931

Calling All Artists!

Submitted by Jennifer M. Farquhar

The SCA is seeking artists to participate in a competition to design the 2011 California Archaeology Month Poster. The winning design will be awarded a \$1,000 prize.

In an effort to emphasize the importance of educating the public about our archaeology and our past, this year's theme is "Our Past, Our Future."

Posters are typically 18 × 24 inches and are used to promote California Archaeology Month, which is celebrated each October. The poster will be unveiled at the SCA Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park, March 2011, and more than 5,000 copies will be distributed throughout the year at all SCA events.

Selection will be based on an initial sketch and concept description, due October 15, 2010. Presentations can be submitted electronically or by hardcopy to Jennifer Farquhar (see address below). Please provide contact information so that we can confirm receipt of your materials.

Mailing address:

Albion Environmental, Inc.
1414 Soquel, Suite 205
Santa Cruz, California 95062

Email address:

jfarquhar@albionenvironmental.com

Phone:

Office: (831) 469-1875

Cell: (831) 588-1724



Salvador Dali at his easel.
Photo courtesy of
http://www.casamorrell.com/places_to_visit.htm

COMMITTEE REPORTS

SCA Standards Guidance Plan in Action

Submitted by Christine McCollum

In response to the SCA's comments, concerns, and recommendations on what we can do to improve professional standards and encourage ethical practices in California archaeology, the Professional Standards and Ethics Committee is developing the SCA Standards Guidance Plan (the "Plan"), which will be written over the next several months. The Plan, which includes working with the California Office of Historic Preservation to carry out the determinations stated in the now final "White Papers," will allow the SCA to carry on its mission of "helping agencies, planners, landowners, and developers to understand their obligations and opportunities to manage archaeological sites."

To introduce the objectives of the Plan, it is important to recognize that the Professional Standards and Ethics Committee has grown from a single member to a

group of professionals with a wealth of knowledge and interest in the matter. New members include:

- **Jennifer Darcangelo, M.A., RPA**
- **Tim Gross, Ph.D.**
- **Michael Newland, M.A., RPA**
- **Nick Tipon**

The Committee will also seek guidance from archaeologists with known expertise in the matters of professional standards and ethics, including those in the public and private sectors. The Committee also welcomes additional members with a background and/or strong interest in these matters.

To execute the Plan, the Committee will engage in planning sessions and encourage the Society to weigh in on guidance development. A discussion of the Plan is scheduled for the Northern Data Sharing Meeting

in Chico (a discussion at the Southern Data Sharing Meeting in San Marcos is to be determined). A Professional Standards and Ethics forum will be held at the 2011 Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park and will be an opportunity for the SCA to learn more about the draft guidance that will be distributed to the decision makers next year.

Please contact me at christine.mccollum@gmail.com or (415) 730-9327 to learn more about the Committee, the Plan, and opportunities for involvement.

CAAMP Changes

Submitted by Tom Origer

The Committee for Advanced Annual Meeting Planning is undergoing some changes. Established in 2002 by Tom Origer and that year's Executive Board, CAAMP's early years were focused on seeking venues and negotiating contracts for the Society's annual meetings. As our Society has grown in membership, our needs have changed, with the result that the Executive Board has asked CAAMP to adopt new tasks, while retaining many of its previous tasks.

Recently, the Board has entered into an agreement with Conference Direct, a firm that specializes in seeking venues and negotiating contracts for our annual meetings. This is an exciting time with new opportunities available. In response the Board has asked that Tom Origer to reprise his role as chair of CAAMP to guide us into this new era. Donna Gillette, most recent CAAMP chair will continue as a committee member to assist in this transition. CAAMP will take on a more active role in annual meetings in the capacity as advisors to each year's Local Arrangement and Program chairs. As part of these new roles, CAAMP will soon completely revise the annual meeting portion of the Executive Manual, the document that guides all aspects of our society.

We expect that changes taking place will be seamless and not noticed, but while we are in a revamping phase, the Board asks that you communicate to Tom and Donna your thoughts about our annual meetings. Through your input, the annual meetings will become even more exciting and responsive to the needs of our members.



Christine McCollum,
Professional Standards and
Ethics Committee Chair

COMMITTEE REPORTS

SCA Call for Awards Nominations

Submitted by C. Kristina Roper

The Executive Board of the Society for California Archaeology is accepting nominations for the various awards presented each year at the Annual Meeting. Six awards are presented based on meritorious service and/or professional accomplishments by an individual or group. Nomination forms can be downloaded from the SCA website:

http://scahome.org/meetings_events/awards.html.

Please send completed forms to SCA Executive Director Denise Wills via e-mail (office@scahome.org) or mail:
SCA Office
1692 Mangrove Ave. #153,
Chico, CA 95926

All nomination forms must be received by January 1, 2011.

In addition to these awards, outstanding student papers presented at the current Annual Meeting are recognized each year at the Annual Banquet and include a cash prize; *a paper or poster must be submitted by March 1, 2011*, to be eligible for this award. Finally, an award to support original research on the prehistory of California and the Great Basin is offered annually to a successful SCA student member applicant; *completed application packages are due February 1, 2011*.

Following is a brief description of each award:

Lifetime Achievement Award

This is given for cumulative contributions to California archaeology that have spanned a lifetime and are therefore reserved for the elder members of our profession.

Mark Raymond Harrington Award

This award recognizes contributions to site preservation, public archaeology, etc.

Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award

This is given for a distinct, noteworthy effort, or for cumulative efforts on special topics such as specialized analyses or publication.

Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievement

This is decided upon from applications made by members at large by the Avocational Society Representative and a panel of reviewers for achievements made over the preceding year. There is a \$200 cash award from the SCA that goes with this.

Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resources Management

This is given to an individual or group who shows outstanding leadership in the field of cultural resources management.

California Indian Heritage Preservation Award

The Society for California Archaeology is honored to formally recognize contributions made by California Indians to the preservation of their cultural heritage. The desire to preserve the heritage of this state is something that California Indians and archaeologists have in common. A nominee for this award need not be a member of the SCA, but must be a California Indian who has contributed to the preservation of his or her culture in a substantial way either through cumulative contributions or one exceptional contribution.

Outstanding Student Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting

Giving a paper or poster at the SCAs? Don't miss the opportunity to win money, prestige, a banquet ticket, and more! Submit your paper or poster by March 1, 2011, to the SCA Student Paper Competition.

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award



Award to support original research by a student on the prehistory of California and the Great Basin, with special consideration given to projects emphasizing analysis of existing museum collections, those housed in regional repositories, and/or those reported in inventories and reports that focus on: (1) the development, significant refinement, and/or modification of time-sensitive typologies or seriation studies useful in identifying prehistoric spatial or temporal units; or (2) relating primary data to revision of existing culture-historical taxonomic frameworks. Applicant instructions can be found on the SCA website and on page 8 of this newsletter.

LIAISON REPORTS

Historical Archaeology News in California

Submitted by Jenny H. Blanchard

Stay in Historic Columbia State Park

Visitors to Columbia State Park can now make reservations to stay in one of the historic cottages or hotels. Visitors can choose from cottages with antique furniture with one to three bedrooms or a room in the Fallon or City hotels. Reservations can be made at www.ReserveAmerica.com or (800) 444-7275.

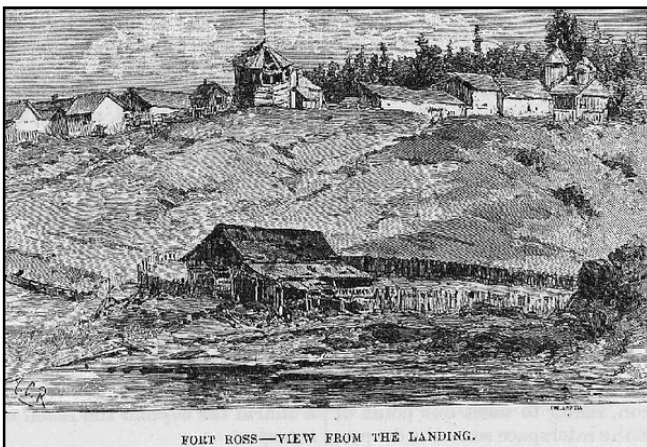
Historic Preservation Grants for Nine California Communities

The California Office of Historic Preservation has announced that \$208,840 in National Park Service federal grants have been awarded to nine cities and counties to assist their preservation of historic and prehistoric resources. The grants were awarded to the cities of Alameda, Calabasas, Los Angeles, Monterey, Napa, Norco, and Riverside, and to Monterey County, and include money for historic and prehistoric resource surveys and reports.

BETTER KNOW A HISTORIC LANDMARK!

Welcome to the third in my 1,041-part series, "Better Know a Historic Landmark!" In each newsletter, I will introduce you to a new historic site listed by the Office of Historic Preservation as a California Historical Landmark, and let you know how you can help support the preservation of California's historic sites.

Landmark Number 5: Fort Ross



Early drawing of Fort Ross Cove (Courtesy California State Parks).

Located on State Highway 1, about 12 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, Fort Ross was founded in 1812 by Russians coming south from Alaska searching for sea otters in Bodega Bay to extend the reach of their fur-trading activities. It formed the base for the southernmost Russian colony in North America, which included a port in Bodega Bay and a station used for hunting seals on the Farallon Islands. Fort Ross was also an important location from which to supply grain and livestock to their outposts in Alaska. This colony was the site of the first windmills, shipbuilding, and vaccinations in the state of California. Residents of the colony came from all over the Russian empire and included Ukrainians and Alaskan Aleuts.

In 1841, the Russians withdrew to Alaska, and the fort and its leftover supplies were taken over by John Sutter. The state of California acquired the fort in 1906 and restored the remaining buildings, including an Eastern Orthodox chapel, a stockade, and the Commandant's quarters. The chapel was destroyed by fire in 1970 but was reconstructed four years later.



Reconstructed chapel at Fort Ross (Courtesy California State Parks).

Fort Ross is now a California State Historic Park and is open seven days a week. The Fort Ross Interpretive Association is a non-profit organization that raises money and provides support to the State Park. They are currently accepting donations to keep the interpretive center open, and particularly to replace supplies lost in a fire at the Salt Point Ranger Station in May. You can also purchase books or memberships at <http://www.fortrossstatepark.org/>.

LIAISON REPORTS

The Information Centers Submitted by Amy Huberland

The 2010 California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Annual Meeting was held in August at the Lake Natoma Inn in Folsom. In attendance were CHRIS Coordinators from 11 regional Information Centers as well as Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) CHRIS Coordinator Eric Allison, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Wayne Donaldson, Deputy SHPO Jenan Saunders, and State Historic Resources Commission (SHRC) member Donn Grenda. The meeting included a range of topics focusing on future directions for the CHRIS. Further development and standardization of digital operations were at the top of the list, and a preliminary outline for a Digital Operations Manual was drafted. Our ongoing goals are to establish standards for digital information management, including, for example, data exchange between OHP and the ICs, standards for distribution and submittal of digital data, and a fee structure that will continue to support the CHRIS. Other important issues include hardware, software, networking, and security. Whereas some centers (Sonoma, San Diego, and Santa Barbara) have been able to move ahead rapidly in their ability to maintain and provide digital (GIS) information, due to funding, staff, and time constraints, most ICs are still working towards conversion of existing hardcopy maps and other data into an electronic and digital format.

A second major focus of discussion during the 2010 CHRIS meeting was review of the new CHRIS electronic fee structure by the SHRC. The electronic fee structure has undergone a two-year study involving those ICs currently conducting electronic records searches (Sonoma, Chico, and San Diego). In July 2010, the SHRC approved the current fee structure, with the intention that electronic fees continue to be assessed over the next year as more ICs are able to conduct digital records searches. Commissioner Grenda and other members of the SHRC are also interested in being more involved with other future improvements concerning the CHRIS.

The preliminary results of the CHRIS Users Questionnaire, compiled in May 2010, were very positive overall. Nearly 600 individuals participated in the survey. The questionnaire focused primarily on the new electronic (GIS) products and fees, but also covered topics including: (1) general satisfaction with

IC products, services, and staff response; (2) security concerns; (3) a ranking of importance of types of information provided in records searches; (4) and Native American Information Center use. Individual comments were very constructive, and along with feedback from the SHRC, should assist in future CHRIS decisions. With several new projects in the works, we hope to provide a future medium for feedback on the OHP website. Thanks to all who participated in the survey!

The Society for American Archaeology News Report Submitted by Arleen Garcia-Herbst

SAA 76th Annual Meeting in Sacramento March 30–April 2, 2011:

The SCA is planning for a strong presence at the next SAAs, which will include a table in the book room and several California-themed symposia. California archaeologists are particularly encouraged to participate!

As you may be aware, the submissions deadline was Thursday, September 9, 2010. One last bit of business—if you are organizing a symposium, Meg Conkey, the SAA President, urges you to consider the electronic symposium format for a different, more stimulating, and interactive experience. Since papers are presented electronically in advance, the meeting time is devoted to open discussion.

Other Items of Note:

- On March 15, 2010, the Department of Interior (DOI) published its final rule for the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains under NAGPRA. You can read the rule here: <http://tinyurl.com/2ev26cv>. The SAA's comments to the DOI are here: <http://tinyurl.com/2dbrsa7>.
- On March 19, 2010, SAA submitted testimony to the House Appropriations Committee regarding funding for the NAGPRA Grants Program in **FY2011**: <http://tinyurl.com/25b89zd>.

LIAISON REPORTS

Report from the Society for Historical Archaeology

Submitted by Karen K. Swope, Ph.D.

Make use of the online resources and opportunities provided by the Society for Historical Archaeology! SHA can help you bring California's historical archaeology to the attention of their membership and web visitors. Consider taking advantage of one or more of the following:

- Submit a juried link to draw attention to a current California project focusing on historical archaeology at <http://www.sha.org/projects/submit.cfm>.
- Add bibliographic references for published California historical archaeology reports to the online Submitted Bibliography of Historical Archaeology at http://www.sha.org/research_resources/bibliographies/sbha_intro.cfm.
- Advertise with SHA: in the journal *Historical Archaeology*, in the SHA newsletter, or on the SHA website. Advertisements are accepted at the discretion of SHA from publishers, academic programs, regional archaeology groups, suppliers, consultants, and vendors. Web advertisements can be linked to the sponsor's website. For more information, visit: <http://www.sha.org/marketplace/advertSHA.cfm>.

Three California historical archaeology projects are featured in the Current Research USA-Pacific Northwest section of the latest SHA newsletter (Vol. 43, No. 2, Summer 2010).

Anmarie Medin reports on the publication of a new Caltrans historical context and research design for use in evaluating California's townsite properties. A web link to the document and details on obtaining hard copies are provided.

Rebecca Allen details the work of Past Forward, Inc. to prepare a National Register nomination for the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony site. Located in El Dorado County, the site was the first permanent settlement of Japanese citizens in the continental United States.



Past Forward, Inc. recently nominated the site of the first Japanese American colony in the United States to the National Register of Historic Places. The site was declared a California Historical Landmark (monument pictured above) in 1969

An item by Linda Hylkema provides information on recent work by the Santa Clara University Archaeology Research Lab, Albion Environmental, Inc., and Past Forward, Inc., to prepare a plan for addressing archaeological resources on the campus. A recent data recovery project there revealed features associated with Mission Santa Clara, including the first neophyte housepit to be discovered at a California mission.

Instructions on how to submit California historical archaeology items for the next SHA newsletter appear on page 18 of the current issue.



Housepit discovered on the campus of Santa Clara University (Photo courtesy of Albion Environmental, Inc.)

MEETING REPORTS AND MINUTES

Executive Board Meeting Minutes, July 15, 2010

Submitted by Michelle C. St.Clair-Jerman

SCA Business Office, Chico, California

Attendees:

Glenn Gmoser (President), Jennifer Farquhar (President-Elect), Adie Whitaker (Northern Vice President), Colleen Delaney-Rivera (Southern Vice President) (*NOTE: Left meeting due to illness*), John Burge (Treasurer), Michelle St. Clair-Jerman (Secretary), Denise Wills (Business Office), Tom Origer (Local Arrangements Chair–2011), Jennifer Darcangelo (Programs Chair–2011), Amanda Martinez (Local Arrangements Chair–2009), Greg Greenway (U.S. Forest Service), Rich Olson (Fundraising/Grants), Pat Mikkelsen (Board Nominations/Newsletter), Christine McCollum (Ethics), Beth Padon (CASSP), Chris Padon (CASSP)

Via Telephone

Kristina Roper (Immediate Past President)
Stella D'Oro (Newsletter and Website Manager)

DAY 1 - MEETING STARTS AT 10:00 AM

Previous Minutes Approval: Recognized that the previous minutes have been approved by the President (Gmoser). Action items from previous minutes reviewed.

Business Office Update: Denise Wills provides the board with a business office update.

Treasurer Report: John Burge brought a handout with balance sheets and profit and loss information. Overall, the SCA is in a good cash position for the year.

Newsletter-Web Report: Stella D'Oro phoned in with updates on the webpage and newsletter. The last newsletter was not reviewed by Shelly Davis-King. This was a mistake reported at the last meeting. Glenn recommended that the board members contact their committees and others for announcements. Denise will also send an e-mail flash to the society in this regard. Deadline for submittals is August 20, 2010.

Fundraising-Grants: It was decided that the Fundraising-Grants Committee will be separated into two committees, one focusing on fundraising and the other focusing on grants. Rich Olson will focus on fundraising. The grants position is open.

2011 Meeting Planning: Jennifer Darcangelo and Tom Origer were present to discuss the meeting planning for 2011 in Rohnert Park. A discussion of the proximity of the SAA meeting for 2011 (Sacramento) to the SCA meeting for 2011 (Rohnert Park), both in time and location, ensued. SCA meeting to be a student-focused meeting in 2011, with presentations by instructors, interactive workshops, and papers presented not just on CRM but on the research-based side of archaeology. There is a contract in place for the silent auction for 2011. It will be held at the Community Center in Rohnert Park. There will be buses from the conference hotel (Doubletree) to the venue. Tom and Jennifer to look into the pre-registration package deal for the meeting.

SAA Coordination: Sannie Osborn is the SAA contact for SCA for the 2011 meeting in Sacramento. SCA will have a table and will sponsor a symposium at the SAA meeting.

Data Sharing–Updates and Planning: The NorCal meeting will be held at Chico State University on October 16, 2010. Adie Whittaker is looking into holding a reception afterwards at the Sierra Nevada Brewery. The SoCal meeting will be held at San Marcos–Palomar College on October 2, 2010.

Awards: There was a discussion of possible award recipients. It was decided that an e-mail flash will be sent to the Society soliciting possible award recipients. Kristina Roper will write the request and forward to Denise to send out.

MEETING REPORTS AND MINUTES (continued)

Board Nominations: Pat Mikkelsen discussed Board nominations. Forms were passed out at the 2010 meeting in Riverside. Positions to be filled this year include President, Southern California Vice President, and Treasurer. Nominations were received for all positions. All people interested in running for the Board are encouraged to contact Pat Mikkelsen.

Journal Report: The most recent version of the SCA journal was sent out in July 2010.

Archaeology Month: Greg Greenway of the U.S. Forest Service was present to talk about Archaeology Month. The Forest Service will continue to participate in an agreement with the SCA to support Public Archaeology Month.

Meeting adjourned for the day at 5:00 pm.

DAY 2 - MEETING RESUMES AT 8:00 AM.

Archaeology Month Poster: This year there is to be a competition for the Archaeology Month Poster. A \$1,000 prize for the winning poster approved. Sketch and concept submissions are due by October 15, 2010.

Ethics Update: Christine McCollum discussed Board manual updates to the ethics section. She will draft a submission for the September 2010 newsletter discussing the plans going forward for the ethics committee. Christine will hold a forum at the 2011 meeting.

CASSP: Chris and Beth Padon reviewed the results of the 2010 questionnaire regarding CASSP. Very positive reviews were received. The next CASSP workshop will be held October 23 and 24, 2010. Chris and Beth will draft a transmittal letter for an MOA developed between CASSP, SCA, and various agencies and organizations that has lapsed. It will be an update and will be reviewed and coordinated with Glenn Gmoser.

Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia en Baja California (INAH) Status: Ken Wilson contacted and has agreed to serve as INAH liaison for the SCA.

Board Manual Update: Board manual is to be reviewed and finalized at next board meeting on October 15, 2010.

Strategic Plan: Jennifer to send a copy of the Strategic Plan to all Board members. Review of Strategic Plan was tabled to another meeting to be determined.

Intervention–Support and Lobbying Policies: Discussion of SCA stance on lobbying policies, etc. Decided it would currently be on an ad-hoc basis, but the SCA needs to be informed early in the process.

John Burge motions to adjourn meeting. Glenn Gmoser seconds.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 pm.

The next meeting will be held October 15, 2010, in Chico. Details to follow.

Meeting minutes recorded by Michelle C. St.Clair-Jerman, SCA Secretary. Contact mjerman@icfi.com or 415.595.2453 with any questions.



Commentary on the Review by Mark Raab of *The Chumash World at European Contact: Power, Trade, and Feasting Among Complex Hunter-Gatherers* by Lynn H. Gamble

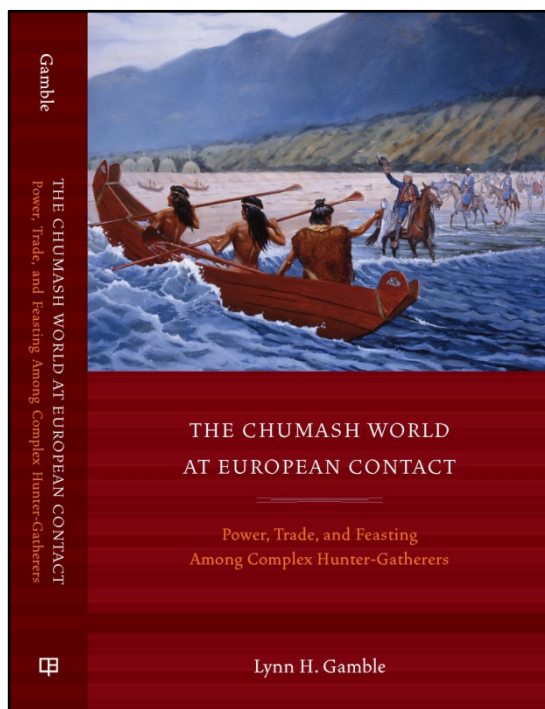
Submitted by Michael Sampson

The review by Mark Raab of Lynn Gamble's new book, *The Chumash World at European Contact: Power, Trade, and Feasting Among Complex Hunter-Gatherers*, that appeared in the recent issue of *California Archaeology* (Vol. 2, No. 1, 2010) deserves some comment. I do wish to agree fully with Mark that Gamble's book should be read by all who have a research interest in California archaeology and ethnology. I am recommending *The Chumash World at European Contact* because it is a book rich with data that represent a thoughtful, well-constructed discussion of the mainland Chumash and their culture at the time of Spanish Contact. Lynn's book, with its focus on the mainland, provides a strong complement to the excellent research that has been conducted within the past few decades on the Channel Islands and the previous noteworthy investigations on the mainland by the Wallaces, Freddie Curtis, Roberta Greenwood, Mike Glassow, Chester King, John Johnson, and many others.

Raab's book review seemed more of a critique of the so-called "Eco-Functional" school of thought. I am not quite certain if such a school of thought exists in California archaeology, but we can all appreciate Raab's point. I must, however, strongly disagree with the implication in Raab's review that ethnographic data for California Indian people should not be relied upon

or must be considered less-than-trustworthy analogs for archaeological data. California archaeologists and anthropologists should employ the rich, diverse, complex ethnographic record to their advantage, and not bury one's head in the sand to ignore its utility. A quote from the Winterhalder and Bettinger article (page 94) in the same *California Archaeology* volume, for example, contradicts Raab's suggestion: "Fortunately, relatively late European settlement meant this diversity was often seen first-hand, or recorded from the memories of those who lived it, by first class observers, providing us with a richly detailed ethno-historic framework for analyzing and interpreting the archaeological record..."

Again, I interpreted Raab's review, perhaps, incorrectly, as implying that the picture of the Southern California environment depicted by Gamble in her new book was somehow anomalous. My reading of the paleoenvironmental data for Alta California indicates climatic conditions, and presumably living conditions for prehistoric humans, were highly variable through time. Therefore, it seems inaccurate to argue that the rich environment and healthy wildlife and plant communities reported by the Spanish at contact times in California were completely out of the ordinary for the *entire* period of human occupation in California. The occurrence of long periods of time when food surpluses could not be sustained in California's human history does not contradict Gamble's portrayal of Chumash culture at contact.



I will, however, agree with anyone who finds that differing schools of thought and perspective in California archaeology make for a stronger, more vibrant, and far more interesting profession. Debate about important cultural issues represents a healthy sign for California archaeology as a viable intellectual endeavor.

In Memory of Christopher Michael Lee

Submitted by Michelle C. St.Clair-Jerman



Christopher Michael Lee conducting fieldwork at Baker Beach at the Presidio of San Francisco, one of his favorite projects with the best possible view.

Christopher Michael Lee was 38 years old when he died on Wednesday, August 18, 2010, after suffering complications from heat stroke incurred while working on an archaeological excavation project in southern Texas.

Chris was a native of Baton Rouge and a graduate of Baton Rouge Magnet High School and Louisiana State University's Baton Rouge campus with a degree in anthropology. His graduate work at LSU took him to the Caribbean, where he worked at Crooked Island in the Bahamas. He also worked for a time at the Louisiana Department of Transportation before moving to California in 2000. He was well known for his work as an archaeologist at the Presidio of San Francisco, and at URS Corporation in Oakland where he worked before returning to Louisiana in 2008. Chris was recognized in the Bay Area cultural resources management community by his infectious smile, southern charm, and his love of good beer. His open heart and arms will be dearly missed. His memory will be cherished by his parents Michael and Carolyn Lee; sister Cindy Lee Hooper, her husband Brad, and their children; his extended family; and countless friends in California, Louisiana, and throughout the country.

Archaeological "White Papers" Summary Report

Submitted by Anmarie Medin

In 2006, the California State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), under the leadership of Commissioners Trish Fernandez (historical archaeology position) and Donn Grenda (prehistoric archaeology position), established the Archaeological Resources Committee (ARC) for the purposes of improving archaeological practices in California.

Drawing from the State Historic Preservation Plan, the ARC focused on five areas in which professional archaeological practices may be improved: Curation; Conservation; Interpretation; Protection; and Standards and Guidelines. These topics were the subject of position or "White" papers that addressed the current situation, the ideal situation, and ways to bridge the gap. Each white paper was drafted by a lead author who reviewed the past decade of work and solicited comments from their ARC peers to produce a public review draft. Between March 2007 and September 2008, these versions were first published in the SCA Newsletter (Vol. 41, No. 1), then posted on the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) website, and distributed by various means to interested parties along with requests for comments and feedback by the October 31, 2008 deadline. Focused outreach efforts were made to archaeologists through the SCA newsletter and at a two-day workshop held at the 2007 SCA Annual Meeting in San Jose; to California Indians across the state through a number of special workshops, SCA meetings, California Indian conferences, a Native American Heritage Commission meeting, special mailings and web postings; to Certified Local Governments and other county governments; and to construction and developer groups.

The ARC received 47 sets of comments on the white papers, totaling 324 individual comments on the subject topics. Among the 47 comment sets, 17 were from professional archaeologists; 28 from California Indian tribes, individuals and organizations; one from a local government; and one from an attorney. Although comments addressed all topics, most addressed the curation white paper, and Native American concerns comprised the majority of these. All comments received by the October 31, 2008 deadline were posted on the OHP website, and were considered by the authors and ARC members in developing the final draft White Papers.

Archaeological “White Papers” Summary Report

(Continued)

A letter from ARC Chairperson Fernandez and SHPO Donaldson acknowledging the ARC’s receipt of comments was mailed to all commenters on July 16, 2009. This letter noted that many comments were very specific in recommending changes in current policies and offering examples of model implementation measures which are to be considered in the next phase.

The SHRC adopted the white papers at its July 30, 2010 meeting in Sacramento. The white papers (posted at http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24556) are now part of the long-term administrative record of the public’s efforts to affect change in the state’s policies on the aspects of archaeology discussed in the papers. Records of the ARC’s activities are posted on the OHP website (<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov>).



The State Capital Building, Sacramento.

Building upon the foundation of formal adoption by the SRHC, the ARC now plans to: (1) establish clear standards and guidelines for the performance of archaeological investigations in California in consultation with interested parties; (2) disburse these standards and guidelines to groups responsible for and affected by these standards and guidelines; and (3) effect enforcement of these standards and guidelines. It is the ARC’s desire that once adopted by the SHRC, the White Papers will establish broadly defined solutions to the major issues that plague the profession. Further, the ARC will move forward with prioritizing the recommendations and developing specific action plans for each priority. These plans may include recommendations for legislative or statutory action to improve enforcement of standards and guidelines. Questions about future ARC actions may be addressed to Anmarie Medin, ARC Secretary, at anmarie.medin@dot.ca.gov or (916) 653-6187.

Archaeological White Paper: Curation

Current Situation

Over the years, millions of artifacts have been recovered from archaeological sites on public and private lands across California. These sites contain important information about how Native Americans lived in prehistory and how Indians and more recent immigrants lived in the historic period, revealing the cultural diversity, adaptations to changing environments and other circumstances that underscore our identity as Americans. Most of these artifacts were discovered during the course of development, when excavations were conducted to evaluate site significance and/or mitigate negative effects on archaeological resources in response to requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1964.

However, very little thought was given to what should be done with this vast array of cultural material after it was excavated.

The result has been boxes and bags of artifacts dispersed among various private cultural resources management firms, educational institutions, developers, and public agencies throughout the state. Lack of centralized or networked collection information thwarts accountability, public access, and monitoring of this invaluable archaeological record. Although the exact number of “orphan” collections is unknown, it is estimated that in San Diego County alone, 90 percent of archaeologists who conducted excavations from 1975 to the present have artifacts in their possession. The question must be asked: is mitigation accomplished by merely excavating artifacts and issuing a report? Does the public receive the benefit mandated by CEQA to “preserve for future generations . . . examples of the major periods of California history?”

The time has come to make conscious decisions about what to do with these artifacts.

One answer is curation. Curation (the care, management, and use) of excavated artifacts returns them to the status of cultural resources and makes them available for continued scientific research, public education, and cultural applications. California’s prehistoric archaeological sites reveal important information about common human heritage and the

Archaeological White Paper: Curation

(Continued)

hunter-gatherer adaptations that were enjoyed by people worldwide for millennia. This evidence establishes the importance of California Indian history in the context of world history. In addition, artifacts from historic-period sites expand our knowledge of how people lived when written records did not tell the whole story.

Archaeological professional ethics mandate curation. However, California state law is almost silent on the issue because when CEQA was passed, the resulting creation and growth of the cultural resources management (CRM) industry had not been anticipated. (Previously, most archaeologists were associated with museums or universities and collections were stored there.) Curation is required by many lead agencies; however, spotty enforcement and lack of dedicated funding or willingness to establish curation repositories have limited the ability to care for excavated artifacts across much of the state.

The State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) adopted the “Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections” in 1993. The purpose of the guidelines is to “ensure those archaeological collections and their associated records are preserved and managed adequately so that future generations might use them to 1. Enhance cultural traditions; 2. Conduct scientific research; and 3. Provide educational and heritage appreciation programs.”

It must be noted that not enough attention has been paid to what Native Americans think about the disposition of excavated artifacts. California Indians have long challenged archaeological curation as being at odds with their core cultural beliefs and values, arguing that it is their fundamental human right to make decisions about the disposition of culturally related archaeological collections considered their cultural patrimony. Many think it is their responsibility as living cultural adherents to protect and care for archaeological materials tied to their ancestors and heritage in their own culturally responsible manner. Although Native American artifacts comprise the majority of existing collections, there are also archaeological collections linked to other cultural and ethnic groups, and their wishes must be considered as well.

The vast majority of these artifacts are still, in some sense, underground. Boxes and bags of archaeological

artifacts are dispersed among various private CRM companies, public institutions, and government agencies throughout the state. Local and state governments and private developers generate substantial collections as a result of Section 106 and CEQA compliance, yet make it the responsibility of the archaeologists to find a curation facility. The practice of leaving collections with CRM firms, universities, and agencies in the past has produced “orphan” collections whose educational, scientific, and cultural value has become largely inaccessible to the public.

Ideal Situation

1. Archaeological collections would be treated as cultural and heritage resources. Active meaningful consultation, collaboration, and partnerships with culturally affiliated groups to reconcile the disparate views between traditional and scientific belief systems would be ongoing. The disposition of collections would be based on cultural, educational, and scientific perspectives, and whether specific items and objects are subject to repatriation or other laws.
2. All archaeological test excavation and data recovery projects would be planned under the framework of pre-excitation research designs that take into account knowledge of existing collections, defined historic contexts and important research questions, consultations with and confidentiality concerns of culturally affiliated peoples, artifact collection plans, legal requirements, funding considerations, and an acceptable disposition plan for the artifacts and documentation after excavation. This requirement is a component of Section 106-mandated archaeology, but irregularly practiced under CEQA.
3. Curation, if appropriate, would be consistently applied and adequately funded for long-term management as part of a project. Such curation involves the following criteria, at a minimum:
4. Collections are maintained in a culturally sensitive manner with respect to the wishes and traditions of the culturally affiliated peoples.
5. Collections are consistently evaluated for items eligible for repatriation in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and California NAGPRA, and identified items are noticed and repatriated according to protocol.

Archaeological White Paper: Curation

(Continued)

6. Collections are managed by professionally trained personnel in an appropriate environment in accordance with professional museum and archival standards.
7. Associated archaeological records (e.g., catalogs, excavation fieldnotes, photographs, technical reports, oral history notes, etc.) are complete, indexed, and housed with the collections.
8. Collections are housed in a facility that contains adequate space to make them accessible and used for continued scientific research, cultural applications, and educational programs available to the general public with respect to the sensitivities of culturally affiliated peoples.
9. Information about existing archaeological site collections from California would be readily accessible for the purposes of:
 - A. Informing and consulting with culturally affiliated peoples under current repatriation laws, establishing culturally sensitive curation protocols that protect confidentiality concerns.
 - B. Identifying and explicating ongoing and future historical, educational, and scientific research needs.
 - C. Assessing their present status (including “orphaned collections”) and planning for future curation needs across the state.

The ideal situation involves making smarter decisions about what is collected from archaeological sites and ensuring significant collections are preserved for long-term applications in suitable facilities. Documentation and preservation are fundamental to archaeology, as excavation ultimately destroys each unique site context.

How to Bridge the Gap

1. *Document the Extent of Uncurated Archaeological Collections in California.* The number of uncurated archaeological collections (and associated records) recovered during documented excavations in

California since the 1970s needs to be quantified. This includes collections held by archaeological consultants, local jurisdictions, museums, and universities, where curation is inadequate for their continued care, treatment, and management. Criteria for consideration need to include: the completeness and condition of the associated contextual archaeological record; the condition and intactness of the collection; potential for further excavation due to new impacts; geographical and temporal representation; potential for continued scientific research, public education, interpretation, and cultural uses; and whether collections contain items or objects that may be subject to repatriation under NAGPRA.

2. *Conduct Statewide Survey and Evaluation of Available Curation Facilities.* Determine how many curatorial repositories currently meet recognized criteria in the State of California’s *Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, 1993*, or *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79).
3. *Devise a Plan to Fund Curation for Existing Collections.* Estimate costs and devise options to bring uncurated collections meeting the criteria established after quantification of existing collections and associated documents into true curation.
4. *Establish a Statewide Collections Inventory Database.* Use the existing California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), or another approach, to share collections information statewide.
5. *Mandate and Enforce Curation Plans.* Mandate and enforce curation plans, including funding for curation, for every future site testing and data recovery project in California conducted in compliance with state or federal laws, or for academic or other research. Such plans need to be developed as part of pre-excavation research designs to meet existing legal requirements (e.g., repatriation and burial protection) as part of issuing a permit. Plans should be made in consultation with culturally affiliated groups and other stakeholders, including legally prescribed lead agencies and property owners or land managing public agencies.

Archaeological White Paper: Curation (Continued)

6. *Consult and Promote Partnerships with Culturally Affiliated Groups.* Consult and promote partnerships with culturally affiliated groups as to the care, interpretation, and disposition of culturally sensitive artifacts, items, and objects now held in curatorial facilities and prior to devising research designs for future archaeological test and data recovery excavations.
7. *Educate the Stakeholders and the Public.* Educate archaeologists, property developers, and responsible local agency officials regarding their ethical and legal responsibilities to determine the disposition of artifacts once excavation has taken place and how to enforce the required mitigation requirements.

Conclusion

Care for excavated artifacts is basically a matter of respect—respect for the cultures represented in the collections, respect for our history, and respect for the laws set forth to preserve our cultural legacy for present and future generations

Archaeological White Paper: Conservation

Current Situation

The cultural resources of California are being lost or damaged at an alarming rate and there is no strategy for their conservation. A statewide effort is needed to recognize this problem and take steps to remedy it. A report published by the SCA in 1973 stated that an estimated 1,400 archaeological sites were being lost to development within California every year. The report also estimated that 50 percent of all sites in California had already been destroyed. If we project up to 2005, at least 44,800 more archaeological sites have been lost since then.

Population data indicate many additional Californians will soon be occupying and recreating within our rapidly disappearing open spaces, where many archaeological sites exist. The open space in California—in particular, public lands dedicated to

recreation and public use—will face ever-increasing pressures to provide greater access and greater flexibility in allowable uses. There are two main issues connected with cultural resources conservation:

- *Population growth and the demand for use of open space.* There is an increasing pressure for converting land to development and recreational use.
- *The general lack of recognition of the importance of conserving cultural resources on a landscape scale.* This results in incremental loss of cultural and traditional areas.

Ideal Situation

Archaeological sites are often interconnected locations that were used systematically by people, and include living areas and processing locations. They may also be tied to places that, although not archaeological sites, are part of the overall “cultural landscape,” such as resource-gathering areas and sacred or religious places. There are many examples of these areas being preserved, but few that have been recognized as districts or cultural landscapes. Instead, individual archaeological sites and features have been recorded with no understanding of the connectivity between the sites and features, nor recognition of the relationship of the sites to the environment. Without the concept of the overall cultural landscape, individual sites and features may appear to lack importance, and are incrementally destroyed by development or inappropriate public uses. The ideal situation would:

- Conserve open space specifically for archaeological districts and the overall cultural landscapes of which they are a part.
- Consider appropriateness of uses for this land and control those uses.

How to Bridge the Gap

Conservation of cultural resources can be accomplished through changes in planning, implementation of collaborative efforts, improved education, and a change in the perspective of professional archaeologists from a focus on individual sites to archaeological districts and cultural landscapes. The following actions are recommended:

- *Acquire land to conserve cultural resources and define the use of the land to specifically protect these resources.* Make sure there is adequate

Archaeological White Paper: Conservation (Continued)

funding in bond acts and other budgets to conserve cultural sites in place and to prepare management plans for long-term conservation.

- *Support and expand the ability of the State Parks system to create Cultural Preserves to conserve archaeological districts and cultural landscapes.* Despite the many archaeological resources in the park system, relatively few Cultural Preserves have been established. Cultural Preserves control recreational uses in highly sensitive areas and provide additional protection for cultural resources. Establish as many Cultural Preserves as needed to conserve cultural landscapes, historical sites, and archaeological sites and districts. Define how Cultural Preserves benefit park users by clarifying appropriate recreation that is allowed in sensitive areas.

- *Support the concept of cultural landscapes for conservation.* Land managers and archaeologists need to adjust their context for identification and interpretation of cultural resources to a larger, landscape scale to see the relationships among site types, features, and the environment.



Fort Ross State Historic Park (Photo courtesy <http://www.parks.ca.gov>)

- *Support the use of language in land conveyance documents to ensure preservation if land is purchased by a public agency for open space and mitigation land.* Currently, unless there are restrictions in the deeds or conveyance documents, the use of land where there are cultural resources is not specifically constrained. There need to be enforceable preservation covenants. A third-party monitor with legal standing could be established in the conveyance documents. The third-party monitor should have sufficient funding for ability to take legal actions; suitable funding could be established as part of conveyance document.
- *Seek collaborative relationships with various conservation organizations, conservancies, and land trusts operating in California.* Look beyond the usual archaeological societies for networking.

- *Ensure that archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and other cultural properties are given priority in land management decisions.* State and cultural resources professionals must get involved in local and statewide planning matters.

- *Consult with California Indians and other stakeholders in local land use.* Then, consider and follow through with commitments based on their recommendations.

- *Support and assist the many public agencies with little to no funds to inventory their lands.* Assist in the survey of public lands affected by wildfires, flooding, ongoing natural erosion, and impacts brought on by active recreational public uses.

- *Discourage excavation of preserved, non-threatened cultural resources.* The mission statements of both the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology place site conservation and steward-ship of cultural resources as a critical goal for all members.

- *Encourage the establishment of conservation programs in colleges and universities.* Colleges and universities need programs that instill a conservation ethos.

- *Use district evaluations instead of looking at individual sites in isolation.*

Cultural resource managers too often look at small pieces of the cultural landscape and evaluate them individually.

- *Refine Categorical Exemptions in CEQA to prevent inadvertent site destruction.* For example, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exempts habitat restoration projects from environmental review, resulting in the potential destruction of sites even on conserved lands. A review of the Categorical Exemptions in CEQA is needed to amend the list of exempt activities, and to add language that requires consideration of whether the activity could result in damage to, or destruction of, cultural resources.

Archaeological White Paper: Interpretation

Current Situation

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is tasked with “promoting a historic preservation ethic through preservation, education, and public awareness, and, most significantly, by demonstrating leadership and stewardship for historic preservation in California” (OHP 2004). Currently, there is a general lack of institutional awareness of other outreach programs statewide. The OHP website does not provide a single link to any educational, research-oriented, interpretive, or outreach website. The central cause of this dearth of outreach and educational programs is lack of funds. OHP has had to put most of its efforts to meeting its regulatory mandates while allocating minimal resources to public outreach and interpretation. The current situation might best be summarized by stating that there is none—no outreach, no education.

The Ideal Situation

Through the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (SHPP), OHP should make high-quality, accessible information available to the general public and academic researchers, demand competent, high-quality archaeological work, and provide clear guidance and support to cultural resources management (CRM) and non-CRM professionals alike.

How to Bridge the Gap

Two basic solution categories are proposed and considered individually below. The following bullets suggest a mechanism to implement the program, in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024.6.

1. OHP should build a robust online library.
 - A. Expand the OHP homepage to include an online library of research, educational, and technical information.
 - B. Ensure that components of the library available for public access do not contain sensitive site location information.
 - C. Make this information available in different languages.
 - D. Contact federal, state, and local agencies; tribal communities; museums; universities; and non-profit and CRM organizations to identify high-quality research designs, outreach and

education programs, interpretive material, regional and thematic overviews, and teaching plans, and provide links and contact information for them.

- E. Prepare technical and thematic bulletins for California based on the National Register bulletins. Although National Register bulletins are a good starting point, there is much more that needs to be done on a state level (e.g., local variations on rock art, local research, consultation on a local level).
 - F. Develop and provide links to existing teaching packets based on important themes in state history geared to different age groups.
2. OHP needs more money for training and continuing education of its staff, as well as interaction with, and education of, the larger community.
 - A. Fund preservation activities of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) centers. As of 2009, each CHRIS center receives on average \$6,000 annually, whereas the annual operational budget for the average CHRIS center is \$200,000. The rest of their budget has to come from private sector CRM projects and grants. Collectively, this revenue permits the CHRIS centers to provide local agency support, guidance to the public, and critical archives for research. Funding CHRIS interpretive programs and preservation activities would bring predictability to budgeting and permit increasing those activities.
 - B. Contact California-based private and public universities and colleges and professional and avocational societies, and identify those with history and archaeology interpretive programs. Identify what can be done to support existing programs and, in cases where none exist, what OHP can do to help start and support interpretive programs.
 - C. Consult directly with the tribal community to take into account tribal perspectives regarding their cultural heritage and continuing practices that include cultural resources.

Archaeological White Paper: Interpretation (Continued)

- D. Study K–12 educational programs to see where archaeological courses are being offered and how to reach underserved sectors of the population.
- E. Reach out to land trust and environmental protection organizations that are actively seeking public interpretation for resources on non-profit and public lands.
- F. Create and publish a map of the state depicting the extent of active outreach programs to see which communities are underserved.
- G. Consult with professional educational organizations to inquire how OHP can assist them in teaching our state’s history in the classrooms.
- H. Help more local governments achieve certified local government status, address cultural resources in General Plan updates, and adopt comprehensive Cultural Resources Ordinances or Codes to establish and clarify professional standards, guidelines, and processes for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance.
- I. Conduct more classes targeting local agencies and designed to support them in their responsibilities under CEQA and other CRM “best practices” laws. Provide technical assistance to meet those responsibilities by establishing professional standards based on the existing standards of leading cultural resource professional and avocational societies, and by creating guidelines similar to those of the Secretary of the Interior for conducting cultural resource studies under CEQA.
- J. Develop more active internship programs that can help OHP staff pursue a broader outreach agenda. Tribal interns can bring a tribal perspective to the OHP and help tribes understand OHP’s functions.

Much of what is proposed is happening now in our state, with or without OHP participation. OHP needs to become more aware of existing efforts and share this

awareness with the people of California by providing links to working programs, by financially supporting its information centers, and by providing clear guidance and support to both the CRM community and the larger population interested in our state’s cultural heritage.

Archaeological White Paper: Protection

Current Situation

The California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan states that protection is a fundamental objective of archaeological resource preservation efforts in California. The reality of the regulatory process, however, is that relatively few archaeological sites are protected. When discovered, most sites have already suffered impacts. Many sites have been damaged from vandalism, pothunting, natural forces (erosion, etc.), and neglect. Still others are destroyed through data recovery, poorly developed research designs, unqualified or unscrupulous archaeologists, or an absence of agency review and oversight.

- Archaeological resources receive a variable degree of protection.
- There is no clear consensus among local governments, public agencies, Native American groups, the general public, and archaeological professionals about what constitutes a reasonable effort to protect archaeological resources.
- Discussing protection of sites is difficult because there are no data regarding how many of the known recorded sites still exist.
- Significant archaeological resources are being severely damaged, usually due to inadequate knowledge within local governments that make development decisions.
- For non-federal projects, it often is left to a single archaeological professional to make recommendations to the lead agency.
- Archaeologists often make decisions regarding site significance based on incomplete information, resulting in site destruction.

Archaeological White Paper: Protection (Continued)

Ideal Situation

CEQA states that avoidance and preservation is the preferred alternative. It does not “mandate” preservation. CEQA only mandates ‘consideration’ of cultural resources as part of the environmental review process that local governments must follow. Because preservation is the preferred alternative, the highest and best goal should be to preserve cultural resources whenever possible. Achieving this goal will require increased Native American consultation and participation in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process and creating a system of permitting, training, and checks and balances, with some state-level oversight and accountability requirements, among other measures. The state should encourage the following:

1. Preparation of cultural resource management plans in every local (city and county) jurisdiction to increase the probability of site protection through implementable policies, programs, and partnerships, including tailored and creative funding mechanisms to support this goal.
2. An emphasis on creative site protection, rather than destruction, through mitigation.
3. Inclusion of public education as integral to site protection.

How to Bridge the Gap

Bridging the gap will take the willingness of many entities to earnestly work toward changing the way we perceive and accomplish site protection, how we prioritize the value of site protection, how we mandate protection, and how we enforce protection compliance. There will have to be positive benefits established such as incentives, awards, and recognition that are meaningful for property owners, developers, local governments, public agencies (utility companies, redevelopment agencies, etc), archaeologists, OHP, and other entities. There will also have to be new mandates to ensure proper planning activities for site protection, as well as funding mechanisms to support oversight and assistance programs, mitigation banking programs, and other needed strategies.

1. Encourage local governments to create archaeology staff positions (and fill them) or contract with qualified professional archaeologist to review

reports, determine the need for studies, develop policies and ordinances, and oversee local cultural resources.

2. Encourage local governments to create meaningful economic incentives for site protection, such as preservation tax credits and/or tax or development credits for protection/conservation conveyance purposes.
3. Help local agencies consider programs that emphasize protection of cultural resources.
4. Local governments need to be encouraged by their citizenry and those concerned to include a cultural resource element in their General Plan. Current state law does not require such elements, but rather considers them optional.
5. Work more closely with universities to provide better training for future CRM professionals.



Students Matt, Angel, and Emily were trained at Cabrillo College's Archaeological Field School this summer.

6. Encourage efforts to ensure that existing regulations and statutes are enforced through training for local level code and law enforcement personnel.
7. Educate local governments and public agencies regarding the recently enacted Senate Bill 18 (Traditional Tribal Places) to create opportunities to better involve the Native American communities in determining site protection planning efforts through mandated consultation training and implementation.

Archaeological White Paper: Protection (Continued)

8. Encourage local governments to provide regular training on cultural resources statutes and responsibilities under CEQA for their staff and decision makers.
9. Encourage local governments to establish awards for site protection successes at their level of government (similar to the Governor's Award program) to promote site protection.
10. Encourage local governments to establish mitigation fees to fund CRM planning, similar to a General Plan Impact Fee that serves to generate funds for a city or county to pay for the preparation and updating of their general plans.
11. Encourage support for amendments to CEQA that mandate cultural resource protection whenever possible.
12. Encourage the increased participation of the descendant communities in all aspects of site protection as full partners, if not leaders, in the preservation of their cultural resources.

Archaeological White Paper: Standards and Guidelines

Current Situation

The practice of cultural resources management (CRM) archaeology in California has evolved into a semi-regulated industry with two parallel tracks: an often-deficient system practiced under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) versus studies that are held to federal standards and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). CEQA-mandated archaeology is practiced within a highly competitive business environment, has few widely accepted and enforced standards, has no professional qualifications criteria, and is subject to little oversight by qualified agency professionals. Furthermore, the project-by-project structure of CRM archaeology had frequently undermined the field's traditional scholarly bases—comparison, regional research, and synthesis—and has retarded the public benefits of archaeology by

not requiring dissemination of research results. Deficiencies include:

- *Under-qualified practitioners.* In the absence of state professional qualifications, under-qualified and unqualified individuals practice CRM archaeology.
- *Unethical business practices.* The use of low-bid contracts in an environment of uneven professional standards fosters unscrupulous business practices, including “low-ball bidding” and “sweetheart deals.”
- *Inadequate documentation.* CEQA-mandated projects are undertaken with deficient Native American consultation, pre-field work plans and research designs, field survey coverage, resource recording, and curation.
- *Inadequate consultation.* Native American tribes and other descendant groups are frequently not consulted during archaeological inventory, evaluation, and treatment.
- *Unnecessarily partite and protracted studies.* Multiple phasing of archaeological inventory, evaluation, and treatment in excess of what is necessary to achieve legal compliance has been used to misrepresent the cost and timing of CRM archaeology.
- *Inconsistent evaluation and treatment.* The lack of consistently applied standards has led to dissimilar treatment of similar resources.
- *Under-realized public benefit.* Publication and public outreach are seen as costly optional extras by many consulting archaeologists and their clients. Consequently, the enormous potential public benefit of CRM research is yet to be realized.

Ideal Situation

Archaeological research mandated by CEQA as a part of project review will achieve its potential when it is practiced by individuals who have the appropriate academic training, experience, and regulatory knowledge to manage the state's resources; overseen by qualified public officials; carried out using consistent approaches; and results in demonstrable public benefit. To achieve this ideal situation, CEQA-mandated archaeology should:

Archaeological White Paper: Standards and Guidelines

(Continued)

- Be consistent in professional archaeological practice, including fieldwork, research, reporting, and curation.
- Be governed by an enforceable system of oversight, review, and sanction.
- Involve comparison, regional research, and dissemination of results.
- Ensure the appropriate involvement of descendant groups and other stakeholders.
- Enhance public appreciation for and stewardship over California's archaeology.



At an advanced training workshop, held at Oroville in February, 2010, USFS archaeologists and CASSP volunteers cataloged artifacts confiscated from a looter (photo courtesy <http://cassp.org/>).

How to Bridge the Gap

Some deficiencies in CEQA-mandated archaeology may be resolved by the development of uniform standards and guidelines (S&Gs) for practice in a cooperative process involving the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), tribes, consulting archaeologists, professional societies, business interests, and other stakeholders. A second approach is to modify existing statutes and/or create new ones. Establishing and applying S&Gs that clarify the CEQA compliance

process for archaeology will benefit project applicants, the archaeological profession, lead agency reviewers, the interested public, affected communities, and California's archaeological heritage.

- *Develop Professional Qualifications Standards for work conducted under the Public Resources Code (CEQA).* Minimum education, training, and experience levels for various tasks and sub-disciplines should be specified based on the Secretary of the Interior's Qualifications Standards. Continuing professional education should be encouraged through classes sponsored by SCA, Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA), American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), and other organizations.
- *Develop Standards and Guidelines for Practice.* California S&Gs should be developed to provide uniform and explicit expectations for archaeological studies. S&Gs should be modeled on "Archaeology and Historic Preservation: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines" and must be periodically revised. S&Gs must emphasize consistent and enforceable standards while not constraining unconventional approaches that are the sources of innovation in archaeology.
- *Develop Permit and/or Licensing System.* Requiring a permit or license to conduct CEQA-mandated archaeological investigations would tend to force out poor and unethical practitioners. A revocable permit or license would be issued only to individuals who meet the Qualifications Standards and whose work is of an appropriate quality.
- *Pursue Legislative Remedies.* The California Public Resources Code and CEQA Guidelines should be amended to require that investigations be conducted in accordance with the S&Gs. For example, a California Historic Preservation Act could be created on the lines of the National Historic Preservation Act to coordinate existing statutes and to establish a comprehensive cultural resources management regulatory system, as mentioned in a previous State Historic Preservation Plan.



SCA EVENTS CALENDAR

Submitted by Stella D'Oro

UPCOMING EVENTS:

October is Archaeology Month!

October 3, 2010

Dig it! Archaeology Fair

Heritage Hill Historical Park, Lake Forest, California

For more information, call:

(949) 923-2226 or (949) 923-2227.

October 6, 2010

A Talk by Matthew Conrad, former Ventura County Archaeological Society President

Ventura County Star Community Meeting Room

<http://vcas.homestead.com/index.html>

October 9, 2010

"The Stone of Fire: Piedra de Lumbre Chert and the History of San Diego County" a talk by Andrew York

Sponsored by the San Diego Archaeological Center

<http://www.sandiegoarchaeologicalsociety.com/>

October 14 - 16, 2010

25th Annual Meeting of the California Indian Conference

The Atrium Hotel, Irvine, California.

<https://eee.uci.edu/clients/tcthorne/welcome.html>

October 16, 2010

Arch in the Park

The San Diego County Archaeological Society

Ranch House in Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve.

<http://www.sandiegoarchaeologicalsociety.com/>

October 20 - 23, 2010

2010 Great Basin Anthropological Conference

Davis Conference Center in Layton, Utah

Register online at <http://www.regonline.com/builder/site/tab3.aspx?EventID=857389>

October 21, 2010

Archaeological Traces of the Earliest Colonial Period in New Mexico: Insights from Paa-ko" a talk by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Ph.D.

Sponsored by the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society

<http://santacruzarchsociety.org/calendar.html>

October 21 - 23, 2010

California Council for the Promotion of History Annual Conference

Sonoma, California

<http://www.csus.edu/org/ccph/Conference/>

October 23, 2010

"Rock Art of Black Canyon" a field trip with Dee Schroth

Sponsored by the San Bernardino County Museum Redlands, California

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/museum/>

October 27, 2010

"New Zealand Archaeology" a talk by Mark Allen,

Sponsored by the San Bernardino County Museum Redlands, California

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/museum/>

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS:

March 10-13, 2011

Society for California Archaeology
Rohnert Park, CA.

March 29-April 2, 2011

Society for Applied Anthropology
Seattle, WA.

March 30-April 3, 2011

Society for American Anthropology,
Sacramento, CA.

April 3-7, 2013

Society for American Archaeology,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

April 23-27, 2014

Society for American Archaeology
Austin, Texas