Society for California Archaeology
Annual Meeting
March 29 - April 1, 2006

forty years
1966 - 2006

Ventura, California
Program

Society for California Archaeology

40th Annual Meeting
March 29 – April 1, 2006
Ventura, California
40th Annual Meeting Hosts and Planning Committee

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40th Annual Meeting Sponsors

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*Your generosity has been instrumental in making our annual meeting a success!*

**Scholarship Fund Donors**

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**Schedule of Events**

**Wednesday Morning and Afternoon, March 29, 2006**

10:00–4:00  **Workshop 1.** Working with CEQA. *Las Brisas.*

12:00–5:00  Exhibitor Set-up. *Puerto Escondido.*

12:00–5:00  Exhibitor Set-up. *Borneo Room.*

1:00–5:00  **Workshop 2.** Geoarchaeology Workshop: Core Concepts and Applications. *La Costa.*

1:00–4:00  SCA Executive Board Meeting. *Baja Boardroom.*

**Wednesday Evening, March 29, 2006**

5:00–8:00  Early Registration. *Atrium Mezzanine.*

6:00–9:00  Exhibits and Book Rooms. *Puerto Escondido.*

6:00–9:00  Exhibits and Book Rooms. *Borneo Room.*

6:00–11:00  Welcome Reception (No-host Bar). *Pacifico Lounge.*

7:00–8:00  Public Presentation by the Institute for Canine Forensics. *Costa de Oro Ballroom.*

**Thursday Morning, March 30, 2006**

7:00–8:30  CAAMP Breakfast Meeting. *Café Pacifico.*

8:00–5:00  Exhibits and Book Room. *Puerto Escondido.*

8:00–5:00  Exhibits and Book Room. *Borneo Room.*

8:30–9:00  Welcome, Introductions, Select Award Presentations. *Costa de Oro Ballroom.*


9:45–11:45  **Plenary Session.** Understanding Culture and Behavior through Mortuary Population Analyses. *Costa de Oro Ballroom.*

**Thursday Afternoon, March 30, 2006**

1:30–2:45  **Symposium 1.** New Perspectives in California Bioarchaeology. *Salon II.*

1:30–4:00  **Symposium 2.** From the Borrow Pit to the Privy: Two Centuries of History at the Presidio of San Francisco. *Salon I.*

1:30–3:15  **Symposium 3.** San Dieguito Complex from a Transborder Perspective. *Salon III.*

1:30–3:00  **General Session 1.** Understanding Artifact Form, Function, and Analytical Techniques. *Las Brisas.*

2:00–4:00  **Poster Session 1.** *Atrium Mezzanine.*

3:00–5:00  **General Session 2.** Archaeology of Southern California. *Salon II.*

5:00–6:00  Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting. *Baja Boardroom.*
Thursday Evening, March 30, 2006

6:30–10:00  Reception and Silent Auction. Ventura County Museum of History & Art/Albinger Archaeological Museum.
Sip fine beers and wines, savor choice delicacies, and enjoy the unique and unusual exhibits of the Ventura County Museum while you reconnect with friends and colleagues during our Annual Reception and Silent Auction. Members may take a unique tour of the Albinger Archaeological Museum, where mission walls, foundations, and other features uncovered by Roberta Greenwood and company 30 years ago are preserved and displayed along with exhibits of materials from the excavation. A slide show of the excavations, using original photographs and other material, will run continuously during the event. Bus transportation between the museum in the heart of historic Ventura and the Ventura Beach Marriott will be provided from 6:15 to 11:00 p.m.
The Silent Auction provides an opportunity to take home unique items of extraordinary value while contributing to the well-being and good works of the society. Some of the items will be on display in the lobby during registration. This is the society’s primary fundraiser, so please participate and bid generously.

Friday Morning, March 31, 2006

7:30–9:30  CASSP Committee Meeting. Las Brisas.
8:00–12:00 exhibits and Book Room. Borneo Room.
8:00–12:00 exhibits and Book Room. Puerto Escondido.
9:00–11:30  Symposium 4. Contributions to California Archaeology Inspired by Michael Glassow. Salon II.
9:00–11:45  General Session 3. Contributions to California Desert and Great Basin Prehistory. Salon III.
9:00–11:30  General Session 4. Contributions to Historical Archaeology. Salon I.
9:00–11:00  Poster Session 2. Atrium Mezzanine.
11:00–12:00 James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Committee Meeting. Baja Boardroom.

Friday Afternoon, March 31, 2006

12:00–5:30  Exhibits and Book Room. Borneo Room.
12:00–5:30  Exhibits and Book Room. Puerto Escondido.
1:30–4:00  Symposium 4 continued. Contributions to California Archaeology Inspired by Michael Glassow. Salon II.
1:30–4:00  General Session 5. Contributions to Central and Northern California Prehistory. Salon I.
2:00–4:00  Poster Session 3. Atrium Mezzanine.
4:00–5:30  General Business Meeting. La Costa.
Friday Evening, March 31, 2006

6:30–10:00 Awards Banquet. Dr. Douglas Owsley on Kennewick Man Taphonomy. *Costa de Oro Ballroom.*

Saturday Morning, April 1, 2006

8:00–12:00 Exhibits and Book Room. *Puerto Escondido.*
8:00–12:00 Exhibits and Book Room. *Borneo Room.*
8:00–11:00 SCA Executive Board Meeting. *Baja Boardroom.*
9:00–11:45 Symposium 5. Archaeology of the Channel Islands. *Salon II.*
9:00–11:30 Symposium 6. Hellman Ranch and the Prehistory of Coastal Southern California. *Salon I.*
9:00–11:30 General Session 6. Contributions to California Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management. *Salon III.*
9:00–11:00 Poster Session 4. *Atrium Mezzanine.*

Saturday Afternoon, April 1, 2006

12:00–5:00 Exhibits and Book Room. *Puerto Escondido.*
12:00–5:00 Exhibits and Book Room. *Borneo Room.*
1:30–3:00 Student Affairs Committee Meeting. *Las Brisas.*
1:30–5:00 Symposium 8. Lake China’s Last Spill: What to Expect Archaeologically and Paleoenvironmentally. *Salon II.*

Sunday, April 2, 2006

8:00–5:30 Santa Cruz Island Excursion. *Meet at Island Packers at 8:00 a.m.*
Join your friends and colleagues for an adventure to Santa Cruz Island, largest of the northern Channel Islands and scene of more than 10,000 years of human occupation. Sunday morning we’ll board an Island Packers ship bound for Santa Cruz Island. Briefings and interpretive expertise will be provided by Channel Island National Park staff, including Ann Huston and Kelly Minas, and island researchers Mike Glassow and Jennifer Perry. In addition to island history and archaeology, this trip offers sightings of migratory and resident sea mammals, incredible scenery, spring wildflowers, and lush landscapes after the winter rains. Choose either of two excursion destinations—Scorpion Ranch on the eastern island or Prisoners Harbor near mid-island. Historic structures and prehistoric sites are accessible at each port. Both destinations offer a range of hikes, from a laid-back, easy stroll to a challenging workout.
Pre-registration is required.
Exhibitors

Borneo Room (1st Floor)

Center for Archaeological Research at Davis (CARD)
Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA
Institute for Canine Forensics
Louis Collins Books
Malki Museum/Ballena Press
Maturango Museum
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Presidio Archaeology Lab
SCA Archaeology Month
SCA California Indian Site Stewardship/Proceedings Style
SCA Native American Programs Committee
Shumup Ko Hup
Society for Historical Archaeology/Mission Studies
SWCA Environmental Consultants
University of Utah Press
Ventura County Archaeological Society

Puerto Escondido (2nd Floor)

California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP)
California Cultural Resources Preservation Alliance, Inc.
Coyote Press
Mesa Technical
Phoenix Obsidian Designs
San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society
Santa Cruz Archaeological Society
SCA Business Office
Annual Meeting Program

Wednesday, March 29, 2006

Workshop 1. Working with CEQA. 10:00–4:00
Chairs: Dana McGowan and Brian Ramos. Las Brisas.

Workshop 1. Geoarchaeology Workshop: Core Concepts and Applications. 1:00–5:00
Chairs: Jack Meyer, Jeff Rosenthal, and D. Craig Young. La Costa.

Public Lecture: Presentation by the Institute for Canine Forensics. 7:00–8:00
Presenters: Adela Morris and Eva Cecil, Institute for Canine Forensics.

Thursday Morning, March 30, 2006

Plenary Session. Understanding Culture and Behavior through Mortuary Population Analyses.
Costa de Oro Ballroom.

9:45  Fort Ross Cemetery: Multiple Lines of Evidence, Multiple Research Questions. Lynne Goldstein.


10:45  Bioarchaeological Approaches to the Study of Gender in California Prehistory. Sandra E. Hollimon.


Thursday Afternoon, March 30, 2006

Symposium 1. New Perspectives in California Bioarchaeology
Organizer: Eric J. Bartelink. Salon II.

1:30  Osteology of the Mendoza Site Burials, Point Reyes National Seashore. Sandra E. Hollimon.


2:00  Demography and Health Status at CA-SMA-125. Mark Griffin.


2:30  Health in a Prehistoric Population of the Bay Area (San Francisco). Irina Nechay.
Symposium 2. From the Borrow Pit to the Privy: Two Centuries of History at the Presidio of San Francisco  
Organizer: Liz Clevenger. Salon I.

1:30  Chiles and Chocolates. Sannie Kenton Osborn.
1:45  The Botanical Ecology of Culture Contact. Eric Brandan Blind.
2:00  Ceramics and Consumer Choice in El Presidio de San Francisco’s Early to Mid-19th Century Briones’ Homestead. Stacey Lynn Camp.
2:45  The Chapel of the Spanish Presidio of San Francisco; What We Know from Previous Excavations and What We Hope to Determine in 2006. Rob Edwards and Charr Simpson-Smith.
3:00  Break.
3:15  Nineteenth Century Coastal Fortification Development: Investigations of the Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 1, 1A, 2, and 2A, San Francisco. Michelle C. St. Clair and Joanne Grant.
3:30  Up to Our Elbows in Night Soil. Heather Blind and Liz Clevenger.
4:00  Archaeology—Public Participation and Interpretation Strategies. Beatrice R. Cox.

Symposium 3. San Dieguito Complex from a Transborder Perspective  
Organizer: William T. Eckhardt. Salon III.

Discussant: Julia Bendimez

1:55  The Ignacio Zaragoza Site: A San Dieguito Site in Baja California. Antonio Porcayo Michelini
2:10  Applicability of the San Dieguito Complex Concept in the Baja California Peninsula. Loren G. Davis
2:25  The San Dieguito Complex in the Archeological Site La Playa, Sonora. Cristina Garcia Moreno.
2:40  Break.
3:10  Continuing Discoveries of the San Dieguito and Other Cultural Patterns in and around the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149). Theodore G. Cooley.
3:25  More Than 9,000 Years: The Age of the San Dieguito Occupation at the C.W. Harris Site. Claude N. Warren.
General Session 1. Understanding Artifact Form, Function, and Analytical Techniques
Chair: Joyce Gerber. Las Brisas.

1:30 **Effective Hydration Temperature of Obsidian: A Rigorous Calculation Based on Diffusion Theory.** Alexander K. Rogers.

1:45 **Induced Hydration of Obsidian: A Simulation Study of Accuracy Requirements.** Alexander K. Rogers.

2:00 **Analysis of Fatty Acids and Other Organic Compounds in Prehistoric Milling Tools from Central California Using GC-MS and UV-VIS Spectroscopy.** Tammy Buonasera.

2:15 Break.


2:45 **Clovis and Crescents: An Early Man Manifestation in the Desert West.** C. William Clewlow, Jr. and Jeannie C. Villanueva.

3:00 **An Aboriginal Bow from Wildhorse Mesa, Coso Range, Inyo County, California.** Robert M. Yohe II and Russell L. Kaldenberg.

General Session 2. Archaeology of Southern California
Chair: Ann Munns. Salon II.

3:00 **The Best of Times, the Worst of Times: Protohistoric Cultural Adjustments in Native California.** Alex N. Kirkish.

3:15 **Between the Wetlands and Prairie: Early Occupation in the Ballona, West Los Angeles.** Richard Ciolek-Torrello, John Douglass, and Sarah Van Galder.

3:30 **Fluted Point Recovered from San Diego County Excavation.** George E. Kline and Victoria L. Kline.

3:45 **Additional Studies on Coprolites from Myoma Dunes at Lake Cahuilla Coachella Valley, California.** Kish D. La Pierre and Kathy Antrobus.

4:00 **Buried Features along the Shoreline of the San Dieguito River (Lake Hodges) Located in Northern San Diego County.** Cheryl Bowden-Renna and Rebecca McCorkle Apple.

4:15 **Cultural Resources Surveys of Fuel Reduction Areas in the Mountains of San Diego County.** Susan Hector and Michael Garnsey.

4:30 **What’s New on the Oxnard Plain: Preliminary Research at CA-VEN-1691.** Andrew Kinkella and Colleen Delaney-Rivera.

4:45 **Archaeology of Ventura, a Company Perspective, Greenwood and Associates.** John M. Foster.

Poster Session 1.
Posters will be exhibited and attended by authors for two hours, starting as indicated. *Atrium Mezzanine.*

2:00 **Historical Human Remains Detection Dogs.** Adela Morris.

2:00 **Research and Innovative Methods in Archaeology: Examples from Southern California.** Mark Becker.

2:00 **Phytoliths as Artifacts: Evidence of Threshing Sledges in the New World.** Linda Scott-Cummings.
Friday Morning, March 31, 2006

Symposium 4. Contributions to California Archaeology Inspired by Michael Glassow
Organizers: Jon M. Erlandson, Terry L. Joslin, and John R. Johnson. Salon II.

10:15 Break.
10:30 Sequence and Contexts of Effigies from Southern California. Chester King.
11:00 Credit Where Credit is Due: The Chumash Ocean-Going Tomol. Jeanne E. Arnold.
11:15 Buried Sites on Western Santa Cruz Island: A Predictive Model for Dating Nearby Sites. Kate Ballantyne.

General Session 3. Contributions to California Desert and Great Basin Prehistory
Chairs: Nathan E. Stevens and Leeann Haslouer. Salon III.

10:00 Modeling the Volcanic Tableland, Owens Valley, California: A GIS Predictive Model for Site Locations II. F. Kirk Halford and Steven L. Nelson.
10:15 Obsidian Source Distribution and Late Prehistoric Settlement Patterns at Mono Lake, Eastern California. Ryan T. Brady.
10:30 Break.
10:45 Coso Obsidian Economies and Possible Links to Village Establishment in Rose Valley, California. Mark R. Faull.
11:00 Analysis of Lithics from Rochester Cave Site (CA-INY-3415). Theresa M. Barket.
General Session 4. Contributions to Historical Archaeology
Chair: M. Colleen Hamilton. Salon I.

9:00  Results of Preliminary Archaeological Research at Mission Santa Catalina, Baja California. Lee M. Panich.
9:15  New Views of the Mexican Era Pueblo of San Diego, as Seen from Excavations in Block 408. Glenn Farris, David L. Felton, and Eloise Richards Barter.

10:00  Break.

10:15  “...so many ghastly piles of marine debris”: Discovery of the Whaling Ship Candace in Downtown San Francisco. James M. Allan.
10:30  Talking Trash: A Look at 20th Century Sites in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County. James Brock, William A. Sawyer, and Brenda D. Smith-Patten.
10:45  The Mystery of the Hansen Dam Barracks on the Hansen Dam Property in Pacoima, Los Angeles County, California. John J. Killeen.
11:00  New Research on Submerged TBF Aircraft in Channel Islands National Park. Patrick Smith.

Poster Session 2.
Posters will be exhibited and attended by authors for two hours, starting as indicated.

Atrium Mezzanine.

10:00  The Role of Bone Implements as a Replacement of Scarce Resources on San Nicolas Island. Tina Fulton.

Friday Afternoon, March 31, 2006

Symposium 4. Contributions to California Archaeology Inspired by Michael Glassow
continued
Organizers: Jon M. Erlandson, Terry L. Joslin, and John R. Johnson. Salon II.

1:45  Middle Holocene Subsistence and Settlement on Santa Rosa Island, California. Torben C. Rick.
2:00  Millingstone Period “Type” Sites: Data Collection Strategies and Their Interpretation. David Stone and Ken Victorino.
2:15  Stratigraphic Integrity and High Resolution Reconstructions from Buried Archaeological Sites of the California Coast. Jon M. Erlandson.
2:45  Break.
3:00  Middle Holocene Red Abalone Middens along the San Simeon Reef. Terry L. Joslin.
3:15  Xeric Communities A Patch Choice? A Review of the Archaeological Record from the Central Coast. Ethan Bertrando.

General Session 3. Contributions to California Desert and Great Basin Prehistory continued
Chairs: Nathan E Stevens and Leeann Haslouer. Salon III.
1:45  Central Place Foraging at the Bierman Cave Site, CA-SBr-8. Andrew Monastero, Robert M. Yohe II, Mark Sutton, and Russell L. Kaldenberg.
2:00  Arrow Points in the Western Mojave Desert. Mark M. Campbell and Evan R. Crabtree.
2:15  Toward a Reconstruction of Western Mojave Desert Prehistory. Mark M. Campbell.
2:30  Break.
2:45  Prehistoric Use of Lake Thompson’s Relict Shorelines over the Last 6,000 Years. Hugo David Buriél.
3:00  Beads, Ornaments, and Lithic Tools in the Southwestern Mojave Desert: A View from the “City Ranch Complex” Site, the Anaverde Valley, the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California. Michael D. Richards and Robin Turner.
3:15  Hearth Features at the Ranch Center Drive Site, Los Angeles County. Beth Padon.

General Session 5. Contributions to Central and Northern California Prehistory
Chair: Barry A. Price. Salon I.
1:30  Cutting through the Fog: A Revised Cultural Chronology for the Monterey Peninsula. Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat.
1:45  Two Upland Sites above the Klamath River. Joanne Mack.
2:00  The Fender Flat Site Complex NRHP Evaluation: Lessons from the Field. Gerry R. Gates.
2:30  The Preliminary Results of the 2005 Archaeological Investigations at Bead Hill (CAL-KER-450), Kern County, California. Esther Louise Draucker, Leanne Keeler, Kimberly Kinder, Darci Heikkinen, Kristen Steele-Watt, and Barbara Tejada.
2:45  Break.
3:15  Examining the Contribution of Birds to the Prehistoric Diet on the North Coast of California. Adrian R. Whitaker.
3:30  Plank Houses in Western North America: The Ethnographic and Archaeological Evidence from Northwestern California. Shannon Tushingham.
Poster Session 3.
Posters will be exhibited and attended by authors for two hours, starting as indicated.
Atrium Mezzanine.

2:00  Faces from Past Cabrillo College Field Schools; Contributions to the Future of California Archaeology. Rob Edwards.

2:00  Acorns, Olives, and Sauerkraut: Archaeology at Santa Clara University. R. Scott Baxter, Rebecca Allen, and Stella D’Oro.

Saturday Morning, April 1, 2006

Symposium 5. Archaeology of the Channel Islands
Organizers: Noel W. Smith and Victoria Stosel. Salon II.

9:00  Early to Middle Holocene Occupation on Santa Cruz Island. Michael A. Glassow.
9:15  Investigation of Interior Sites on Santa Cruz Island. Michael A. Glassow and Elizabeth A. Sutton.
9:45  Stable Isotopes, Human Subsistence, and Environmental Change on California’s Channel Islands. John A. Robbins and Torben C. Rick.
10:00  The Reuse of Early Period Chert Debitage for Microblade Production on Eastern Santa Cruz Island, California. Christopher S. Jazwa and Jennifer E. Perry.
10:15  Break.
10:45  Shell and Stone Artifacts from a Late Holocene Village on San Nicolas Island, California. Amanda C. Cannon and René Vellanoweth.
11:00  Analysis of Fish Remains from Three Prehistoric Sites on San Nicolas Island and Their Potential to Yield Information on Fish Procurement. James R. Wallace.
11:15  An Examination of Three Contemporaneous Sites on San Nicolas Island through Meat and Protein Analysis. Victoria Stosel.
11:30  Archaeological Investigations on the Central Plateau of San Nicolas Island: Preliminary Results of Excavations at Site CA-SNI-44. Steven R. James.

Symposium 6. Hellman Ranch and the Prehistory of Coastal Southern California
Organizer: Andrew L. York. Salon I.

9:00  An Overview of the Hellman Ranch Archaeological Project. Andrew L. York and James Cleland.
9:30  Paleoenological and Paleoethnobotanical Analyses at Hellman Ranch, Seal Beach. Linda Scott-Cummings, R. A. Varney, and Barbara Winsborough.
10:00  Prehistoric Hunting and Fishing Patterns on the Orange County Coast: Results of the Hellman Ranch Project. William R. Hildebrandt and Kimberly Carpenter.
10:15  Break.
10:30  Sampling Considerations at Hellman Ranch. Lorie Willey.
10:45  *Bones, Beads, and Bowls: Variation in Habitation and Ritual Contexts at Landing Hill.* Monica Strauss and Sara Dietler.

11:00  *Native American Perspectives on Hellman Ranch.* Robert F. Dorame.


### General Session 6. Contributions to California Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management

**Chair:** Joseph L. Chartkoff. Salon III.

9:00  *From the Net to the Line: A Middle-Late Transition Occupation at Coon Creek (CA-SLO-9), Montaña de Oro State Park, San Luis Obispo County.* Brian F. Codding, Nathan E. Stevens, Terry L. Jones, and Elise Wheeler.


10:00  *Creating Trails through Traditions: An Update on the Kashaya Pomo Interpretive Trail, Fort Ross State Historic Park.* Sara Gonzalez and Darren Modzelewski.

10:15  Break.

10:30  *A Day in the Life of a California Tribe: A Glimpse into Tribal Protocols in Fulfilling Our Statutory Obligations to Consult.* Michael D. DeSpain and Gabriel J. Gorbet.

10:45  *Report on Substratum Grammar and Lexicon in the Chumashan Languages (with Special Reference to Island Chumash).* Kathryn A. Klar.

11:00  *Wild Canids and Domestic Dogs in Pre-Columbian Central California: The Possibilities and Implications of an Unexplored Resource.* Daniel M. Gilmour.


### Poster Session 4.

Posters will be exhibited and attended by authors for two hours, starting as indicated. Atrium Mezzanine.

10:00  *Sourcing Obsidian Debitage from House Floors at INY-30 in Owens Valley Using Laser Ablation ICP-MS.* Amy-Marie Spurling, Jelmer W. Eerkens, and Michelle A. Gras.

10:00  *A Summary of Archaeological Investigations at CA-TUO-22, Pate Valley, Yosemite National Park.* Peter Gavette.

### Saturday Afternoon, April 1, 2006

**Symposium 7. Inland, Interior, and Interface II: Ongoing Research within South-Central California**

**Organizers:** Julienne Bernard, David Robinson, and Gale Grasse Sprague. Salon I.

**Discussants:** John R. Johnson, Joan Brandoff-Kerr.

1:30  *Of the Common Garden Variety, or Evidence of Ritual in Situ: A Critical Examination of Feature A at “Two Trees With a View” (CA-MNT-801), Los Padres National Forest.* Diana Dyste Anzures.
1:45 *Yokuts around the Edges: Stylistic Variation in Yokuts Material Culture.* Thomas L. Jackson.

2:00 *Archaeology and Ethnohistory in the Santa Ynez Valley.* Matthew D. Armstrong.


2:30 Break.


3:00 *Ethnographic and Archaeological Tensions: Digital Modelling and the Spatial Analysis of Eight Interior Chumash Rock-Art Locales.* David Robinson.

3:15 *Invoking Occam’s Razor.* Dan Reeves, Rick Bury, and David Robinson.

**Symposium 8. Lake China’s Last Spill: What to Expect Archaeologically and Paleoenvironmentally**

Organizers: Russell L. Kaldenberg and Amy Gilreath. Salon II.


1:30 *Along the Owens River: Threading Global Climate into Environmental and Geomorphic Response in the China Lake Basin.* D. Craig Young.

1:45 *Prehistoric Land-Use Patterns along the Owens, China, and Searles Lake Hydrologic Systems.* William R. Hildebrandt and Michael Darcangelo.

2:00 *Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in the China Lake Basin.* Brian Byrd and Jeff Rosenthal.


Organizer: Joan S. Schneider. Salon III.

*Discussant:* Tom King

1:30 *Introduction: Setting the Stage within the Context of the 2003 Cedar Fire.* Sue Wade.

1:45 *Post-Fire Archaeological Site Assessment Report for Portions of the Cedar Fire Burn Area within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.* Marla Mealey.

2:00 *Ceramic Vessel Scatters in the Aftermath of the Cedar Fire in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park: Their Distribution in Relation to Prominent Landforms.* Heather Thomson.


2:30 Break.

2:45 *The Stacked Stone Site (CA-SDI-17,666): A Late-Prehistoric Built Environment and Its Relationship to the Cultural Landscape of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.* Joan S. Schneider, Sam Webb, Astrid Webb, Suzanne Slimak, Raymond McFarlane, and Mel Sweet.

3:00 *Cuyamaca Village (Ah-ha’-Kwe-ah’-mac’) in the Aftermath of the Cedar Fire.* Sue Wade.


3:30 *Putting It All Together and What That Means for Planning and Management in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.* Joan S. Schneider.
2006 SCA Awards

Each year at the Annual Meeting, the Society for California Archaeology makes a number of awards to individuals who have distinguished themselves in various aspects of researching and preserving California’s unique cultural heritage. The awards and their recipients are listed below with the venue at which they will be presented.

Welcome and Introductions, Thursday Morning, 8:30–9:00
Costa de Oro Ballroom

Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Achievement Award
Ventura Archaeological Society

Awards Banquet, Friday Evening, 6:30–10:00
Costa de Oro Ballroom

Lifetime Achievement Award
Michael A. Glassow

Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology
CDF Fire Archaeology Program

Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award
Jack Meyer and Jeffrey Rosenthal

Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management
Stanley R. Berryman

California Indian Heritage Preservation Award
Julia Parker

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award
Elizabeth Sutton

SCA Native American Programs Committee California Indian Scholarships
Gabriel Gorbet and Michael DeSpain, Greenville Rancheria
**Fort Ross Cemetery: Multiple Lines of Evidence, Multiple Research Questions**
Goldstein, Lynne (Michigan State University)

This paper examines work conducted at the Fort Ross cemetery, a Russian American site in Sonoma County dating 1812–1841. The cemetery represents a population of Russians, Alaska natives, and California natives. When we first proposed cemetery excavation, we designed research questions based on colonialism, spatial analysis, and interactions between multi-ethnic groups. Many of our questions assumed reasonable bone preservation; unfortunately, this turned out not to be the case. I will discuss our reframing of the research and how we incorporated the research agendas of the many stakeholders involved with the project, ranging from California State Parks, the Kashaya Pomo, Alaska natives, and two branches of the Russian Orthodox Church, and how we ended with a much richer project.

**Celebrating the Dead: Placing Prehistoric Mortuary Practices in Broader Social Context**
Byrd, Brian, and Jeff Rosenthal (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

During the last decade, archaeologists have increasingly recognized that the study of burials and grave goods must be conducted with consideration of a broader social context. Mortuary practices, including but not limited to the interment of the dead, were public occasions during which shared social meaning and memory were constructed. As such, mortuary events were contexts in which ritual practices facilitated social integration and group solidarity, as well as negotiating social identities with respect to kin and non-kin, as well as peers and non-peers. From this perspective we explore diachronic trends in mortuary practices with examples from two prehistoric settings: (1) the shift from complex hunter-gatherers to early agriculturalists in the Near East, and (2) the emergence of complex hunter-gatherers in the San Francisco Bay area. In both contexts, we discuss the dynamic nature of mortuary practices, and offer interpretations for why the ways in which the dead were placed in social memory changed over time.

**Bioarchaeological Approaches to the Study of Gender in California Prehistory**
Hollimon, Sandra E. (Sonoma State University)

The examination of archaeological skeletal populations provides opportunities to investigate past gender systems. Analyses of sex differences in health and nutrition, studies of mortuary practices, and reconstructions of gender-based division of labor are some of the approaches employed by bioarchaeologists to address these issues. I review examples of bioarchaeological approaches to the study of gender in prehistoric California societies and discuss possible directions for future research.

**Paleodietary Reconstruction in Late Holocene Central California: Applications of Stable Isotope Analysis in San Francisco Bay and the Lower Sacramento Valley**
Bartelink, Eric J. (Texas A&M University)

In this paper, I use stable isotope analysis to examine temporal and spatial variability in prehistoric diets in skeletal remains from late Holocene (4500–200 B.P.) central California. Isotopic values show significant regional differences, with heavier consumption of marine resources in San Francisco Bay, and greater consumption of terrestrial resources in the Sacramento Valley. Temporal comparisons indicate that Bay area groups were heavily dependent on marine resources during the early late Holocene, but shifted toward greater consumption of terrestrial foods through time. In contrast, groups from the lower Sacramento Valley exhibited little variation in dietary signatures through time.
California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program
Symposium and Workshop Abstracts

Symposium 1

New Perspectives in California Bioarchaeology
Organizer: Eric J. Bartelink, Texas A&M University

Much of our understanding of California prehistory is based on reconstructions of subsistence practices through the study of material culture. Human skeletal remains offer another productive avenue of research, and can provide a wealth of information regarding diet and health patterns in the past. Recent studies in California bioarchaeology offer new perspectives aimed at reconstructing prehistoric lifeways during the late Holocene. In this symposium, the results from a number of ongoing osteological projects will be presented that contribute new insight on health, diet, gender, and mobility patterns in California prehistory.

Symposium 2

From the Borrow Pit to the Privy: Two Centuries of History at the Presidio of San Francisco
Organizer: Liz Clevenger, The Presidio Trust

Founded in 1776 at the northernmost edge of New Spain, the Presidio of San Francisco has undergone a long journey from its origins as a Spanish fortification to an American military post to its present status as a national park and national historic landmark district. The papers presented in this symposium, covering topics as diverse as ethnobotany and geoarchaeology, stretch across time from the first European settlement of the Presidio to the early 20th century. Updates on the ongoing investigations at the pivotal site of El Presidio are presented, along with new discoveries from the American-era Army post.

Symposium 3

San Dieguito Complex from a Transborder Perspective
Organizer: William T. Eckhardt, Jones & Stokes

This symposium focuses on recent discoveries of San Dieguito sites on the northern mainland state of Sonora and on the peninsula of Baja California, presenting new opportunities for comparison with research at San Dieguito sites from coastal California and the Mojave Desert. These continuing examinations are stimulating, and what researchers are seeing may be somewhat different than what folks have traditionally thought. A transborder approach offers a fresh turn of the anthropological prism.
Symposium 4

Contributions to California Archaeology Inspired by Michael Glassow
Organizers: Jon M. Erlandson, University of Oregon; Terry L. Joslin, U.C. Santa Barbara; and John R. Johnson, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

For over forty years Michael Glassow has had an enormous impact on California archaeology and the lives of countless students and colleagues. Active in academia and cultural resource management, he has pioneered the application of processual methods to California archaeology, including ecological, demographic, and evolutionary approaches. He has played a key role in advancing archaeological theory, methods, and data in the study of California shell middens, cultural and technological evolution, paleoecology and environmental change, dietary reconstruction and subsistence change, and chronology building. Finally, Mike has been a tireless advocate for the conservation of archaeological sites, quality archaeological research, and professional ethics. In this session, Mike’s former and current students recognize his leadership and influence by discussing a variety of topics related to California archaeology, especially the central and south coast regions that have been the geographic center of Mike’s research and teaching career.

Symposium 5

Archaeology of the Channel Islands
Organizers: Noel W. Smith, Cal State Los Angeles; and Victoria Stosel, Cal State Los Angeles

Located off the coast of Southern California, the Channel Islands contain some of the oldest and best-preserved archaeological sites in North America. Diverse environmental conditions and a unique geographic setting made the islands attractive for human settlement for at least the past 12,000 years. The remote location of the Channel Islands contributed to the preservation of numerous archaeological sites which contain important cultural and environmental information. This symposium presents the latest research from archaeologists working in this region. It covers a broad array of topics including historical ecology, technology, subsistence and settlement, trade, village organization, social complexity, and ethnohistory.

Symposium 6

Hellman Ranch and the Prehistory of Coastal Southern California
Organizer: Andrew L. York, EDAW, Inc.

Large-scale excavations at the six sites within the Hellman Ranch Specific Plan Area on Landing Hill in coastal Orange County have yielded a wide array of utilitarian and ceremonial objects, an extensive faunal collection, and a mortuary complex containing both cremations and some 36 burials. Nearly 100 radiocarbon dates indicate occupation between about 5600 and 700 B.P., and allow comparison of Millingstone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric components. The papers in this symposium explore the results in the context of regional patterning and cultural change, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, sampling strategies, and Native American perspectives on the handling of ancestral remains.
Symposium 7

Inland, Interior, and Interface II: Ongoing Research within South-Central California
Organizers: Julienne Bernard, UCLA; David Robinson, University of Cambridge; and Gale Grasse Sprague, Cal State Bakersfield

Whereas archaeological research in South-Central California has long been predominantly focused on the coast, recent work in the extensive interior region has highlighted the tremendous research potential of inland investigations. Ongoing studies challenge perceptions of this area as “peripheral” and examine the unique and varied social, political, economic and ideological milieus inhabited by Chumash and neighboring groups, such as the Yokuts, Kawaiisu, and Salinan. Building on the dialog created by the earlier installment of this session, this selection of papers will present new approaches to the study of interior populations in California and results of ongoing investigations in this diverse and dynamic region.

Symposium 8

Lake China’s Last Spill: What to Expect Archaeologically and Paleoenvironmentally
Organizers: Russell L. Kaldenberg, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station; and Amy Gilreath, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

An invited panel of environmental scientists and archaeologists come together to discuss the natural and cultural environment of Lake China at the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene (LP/EH) boundary. Three overviews of recent studies will first be presented: one addressing China Lake Basin early sites distribution patterns; another its lake-stand sequence and shoreline reconstructions; and the third the natural and cultural pattern shifts as one moves downstream from Owens, to China, to Searles Lake. The other panelists then present their interpretation of the record, identify missing data sets, and suggest where and how the data sets might be obtained. Objectives of this forum are to enhance dialogue between archaeologists and paleoenvironmentalists regarding early adaptations in the Mojave Desert and to strengthen the direction of future field investigations on this topic.

Symposium 9

The Archaeology of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park: Its Evolution in the Aftermath of the 2003 Cedar Fire
Organizer: Joan S. Schneider, California State Parks

The Cedar Fire revealed sites and features that have greatly expanded our knowledge of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and its prehistoric, contact period, and historical inhabitants. The presenters will show how long-known sites are better understood, how unknown sites have been revealed, and how the park can be viewed as a cultural landscape of cultural and sacred significance.
Workshop 1

**Working with CEQA**  
Presenters: Dana McGowan, Jones & Stokes Associates; and Brian Ramos, Jones & Stokes Associates

There is little practical advice available regarding how to apply the provisions of CEQA in the consideration of historical resources. What guidance is available is largely outdated and does not include recent case law that affects what is considered legally adequate. This lack of practical advice can make providing CEQA-compliant cultural resources management services problematic. Another challenge is the successful integration of CEQA with federal requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This workshop emphasizes the practical applications of CEQA as it applies to historical resources, and covers how impacts should be evaluated and mitigated within the state compliance framework. The workshop will also cover how local ordinances and preservation programs—often overlooked by resource practitioners—can be integrated into the CEQA compliance process. Finally, how to best integrate CEQA compliance with the requirements of NEPA and Section 106 will be discussed.

Workshop 2

**Geoarchaeology Workshop: Core Concepts and Applications**  
Presenters: Jack Meyer, Sonoma State University; Jeff Rosenthal, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.; and D. Craig Young, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Designed for those who need to get the most out of the dirt, this quick-paced four-hour workshop will examine the core concepts of geoarchaeology and its use in California. Relevant aspects of geology, geomorphology, and soil science will be reviewed to provide a basic understanding of the principles that guide the practice of geoarchaeology. The importance of landscape evolution, soil formation, and site formation processes will be emphasized, and the potential uses and applications of a geoarchaeological approach will be illustrated, with examples from different parts of California. The workshop will conclude with a roundtable session that invites participants to discuss specific geoarchaeological problems and/or projects, past or present.
Allan, James M. (William Self Associates, Inc.)


While conducting archaeological investigations for a construction project in downtown San Francisco, William Self Associates, Inc. encountered the remains of an early 19th-century whaling ship buried 15 feet below the modern surface. This paper will present the story of the whaler Candace, a Boston-built barque that ended her days in the mudflats of 19th-century San Francisco. The tale of the Candace provides a unique insight into the industrial, commercial, and social fabric of post gold-rush San Francisco and a tangible link to the history of California that has been captured and preserved for posterity.

Allen, Rebecca (Past Forward, Inc.)

see Baxter, R. Scott

Ambos, Elizabeth L. (Cal State Long Beach)

see Larson, Daniel O.

Antrobus, Kathy (Cal State Bakersfield)

see La Pierre, Kish D.

Anzures, Diana Dyste (Cal State Northridge)

Of the Common Garden Variety, or Evidence of Ritual in Situ: A Critical Examination of Feature A at “Two Trees With a View” (CA-MNT-801), Los Padres National Forest. Symposium 7.

Feature A is a thin lens of ashen soil found 15–19 centimeters below ground surface containing a sandstone incised with a crosshatched pattern, surrounded by a ring of fire-affected cobblestones. A medium-sized black abalone shell, possibly containing organic fibers, was uncovered in the southern extent of the unit less than 1 centimeter below the ash layer. This paper will examine new data from midden and carbon-14 analyses at CA-MNT-801 and review comparative ethnographic records evidencing ritualistic activities in order to determine if Feature A is the result of food processing activities, or is the result of ritual practices.

Apple, Rebecca McCorkle (EDAW, Inc.)

see Bowden-Renna, Cheryl

Armstrong, Matthew D. (U.C. Santa Barbara)

Archaeology and Ethnohistory in the Santa Ynez Valley. Symposium 7.

Past researchers have utilized ethnohistoric records in efforts to reconstruct social and exchange networks among the Chumash of Santa Barbara County. The purpose of the research discussed in this paper is to examine these reconstructions in light of archaeological data from interior and coastal sites. The challenges and benefits of using both ethnohistoric and archaeological data will be discussed, as well a discussion of the classes of archaeological material that seem to be most useful in studying prehistoric exchange relations.
The Presidio Archaeology Center

www.archaeocommons.org/levantar

www.presidio.gov
Armstrong, Matthew D. (U.C. Santa Barbara)

A recent examination of Late Period economic exchange in interior Santa Barbara County revealed unexpected challenges. Due to data limitations, variations in reported information, and taphonomic processes impacting archaeological sites, alternative analytical measures were employed. This paper presents some of the obstacles, the techniques used to circumvent them, and provides new insights to assist with collecting and reporting data that will provide accurate information in both site and regional data comparisons.

Arnold, Jeanne E. (U.C. Los Angeles)

Credit Where Credit Is Due: The Chumash Ocean-Going Tomol. Symposium 4.
Recent publications debate the origins of the Chumash plank canoe (tomol). This paper closely considers: (1) what constitutes reliable empirical evidence for canoe making and maintenance; (2) the most current estimate for the date of origin of this sophisticated watercraft (and the empirical foundations for such an estimate); (3) a scenario for the development of the tomol as a complex technological system (CTS); (4) why credit is appropriately assigned to the coastal Chumash for its development; and (5) the impacts of this technological system on Chumash sociopolitical evolution.

Ashley, Michael (ArchaeoCommons / Presidio Archaeology Lab)

ArchaeoCommons is working to build a network of communities engaged in archaeology and cultural heritage. Through a number of pilot projects based at the Presidio of San Francisco—including internships, the use of digital technologies for recording and preservation, and educational initiatives—we are creating an open commons, both virtual and physical, for the documentation, interpretation, and creative exploration of cultural heritage.

Atwood, Melynda (San Jose State University)
DiGiuseppe, Diane

Conflict between colonial powers and California’s indigenous populations has led to a dearth of information concerning Costanoan lifeways, especially evidence of use of inter-personal aggression. Using gross, microscopic, and radiographic analyses, we identified projectile point injuries in over 17 prehistoric sites’ burials within the Northern Costanoan territory of Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, California. We attempted to determine the following concerning Costanoan aggression: age and sex of those affected, wound locations and their evidence of aggression methods and tactics, prevalence of projectile wound deaths, and the compatibility of our data with the written record (e.g., mission fathers’ diaries).

Ballantyne, Kate (U.C. Santa Barbara)

Buried Sites on Western Santa Cruz Island: A Predictive Model for Dating Nearby Sites. Symposium 4.
Several significant geomorphic processes have shaped western Santa Cruz Island in the last 5,000 years, including seismic activity, climate changes, and erosion due to fire, wind, and historic grazing practices. These processes have contributed to the burial of dozens of cultural sites. This research discusses the systematic dating of buried middens along the main drainage system in Christy Canyon (dates spanning 5,500 years), the soil types associated with specific dates, and development of a model to assist field-dating sites based on their soil context.
Barket, Theresa M. (Cal State Bakersfield)

**Analysis of Lithics from Rochester Cave Site (CA-INY-3415).** General Session 3.

The Rochester Cave site (CA-INY-3415) is located in Inyo County California near the Sugarloaf Mountain obsidian quarries in the Coso Volcanic Field. The site consists of a small rockshelter which contained a partially intact archaeological deposit yielding a large quantity of obsidian debitage. Based on the technological debitage analysis, the primary site activity appears to have been secondary reduction to bifacial cores and early stage manufacture of bifaces. A spike in the frequency of debitage around 60 centimeters may correlate to the intensification of quarry use and secondary reduction locations focusing on biface manufacture in the Late Newberry period.

Barter, Eloise Richards

*see Farris, Glenn*

Baxter, R. Scott (Past Forward, Inc.)

Allen, Rebecca

D'Oro, Stella

**Acorns, Olives, and Sauerkraut: Archaeology at Santa Clara University.** Poster Session 3.

Santa Clara University has embarked on a 10-year plan to expand their physical footprint. The university is located on a prehistoric Native American site, the historic locations of Mission Santa Clara, and some of the oldest portions of the city of Santa Clara. In order to manage and interpret the archaeological deposits encountered at nearly every phase of development, the university has engaged in a long-term mitigation program that is a joint effort of the Santa Clara University Archaeology Lab, Albion Environmental, Inc., and Past Forward, Inc. To date, archaeology has encountered Native American, Mission, and ethnic German-immigrant deposits.

Becker, Mark (ASM Affiliates)

**Research and Innovative Methods in Archaeology: Examples from Southern California.** Poster Session 1.

This poster display illustrates four innovative research projects undertaken in Southern California that have broad applications for archaeology. The first project described is a method that has been developed to identify buried sites through coring and remote sensing. Successfully field tested, this procedure has resulted in the discovery of previously unknown cultural resources. Another project is the spatial representation of artifact density horizontally and vertically through the use of a systematic collection strategy. This methodology is used in the identification of activity areas and site boundaries. The third project shows innovative ceramic analysis techniques that can be used to identify cultural and chronological change. The final presentation describes research conducted with Native Americans to identify traditional gathering areas for basketry, food, and medicinal plants. The goal of the study was to map these areas so that ongoing gathering practices will not be impacted by nontraditional land-use practices.

Bendimez, Julia (Centro INAH BC)

Eckhardt, William T.

**Introduction and Salutation.** Symposium 3.

Bendimez, Julia (Centro INAH BC)

Symposium 3 Discussant.
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www.ioa.ucla.edu/catalog/pubs.php
Benson, Larry  
Symposium 8 Discussant.

Bernard, Julienne (U.C. Los Angeles)


The inland Chumash village Tashlipun was situated in an area that became a “region of refuge” for mission holdouts and runaways and a location of indigenous-Spanish violence on multiple occasions during the Historic period. Recent research in the San Emigdio Canyon has identified the probable location of Tashlipun and produced some of the first archaeological data addressing the prehistory and history of the Emigdiano Chumash. These data provide the opportunity to gauge the role of resistive ideologies and identities in material (and object) selection and use, adaptive decision-making, and regional interaction during an era of significant economic, socio-political, and environmental change.

Bertrando, Ethan (Cuesta College)

**Xeric Communities A Patch Choice? A Review of the Archaeological Record from the Central Coast.** Symposium 4.

California consists of a complex environmental matrix. Along the central coast, hunter-gatherer studies have focused most of their attention on productive environmental settings such as estuaries, oak groves, and rocky shores. In contrast, this study looks at serpentine ridge xeric habitats. These unusual landforms provided an important component to prehistoric subsistence and settlement. Apparent patterns in the archaeological record at these locations are presented as indicators of broader social developments.

Blevins, Kristie R. (L&L Environmental, Inc.)  
see Hoover, Anna M.

Blind, Eric Brandan (The Presidio Trust)

**The Botanical Ecology of Culture Contact.** Symposium 2.

Drawing on historical, ethnographic, and archaeological data to understand culture contact during the colonial period, this paper seeks to examine this interaction through the elemental relationships between people and plants. Each side of the native/colonial equation held specific information regarding the exotic (to some) and rapidly transforming botanical ecology of the San Francisco peninsula. By using multiple lines of evidence to look at long sequences and discreet episodes, we create an intimate understanding of life at El Presidio de San Francisco as it would have been during a period of rapid adaptation.

Blind, Heather (Pacific Legacy, Inc.)  
Clevenger, Liz

**Up to Our Elbows in Night Soil.** Symposium 2.

In the summer of 2005, five privies were discovered on Taylor Street in the Presidio of San Francisco. Our research project examines the people associated with these privies, from the artifacts of their daily lives to the sanitation practices they employed. The privies are thought to be associated with the post’s laundresses, a group of women whose role in the U.S. Army has been difficult to interpret. In addition to the specific inferences about this forgotten population, we hope to contribute to the broader understanding of rapidly changing sanitation practices and the understanding of disease during the 19th century.
Botkin, Steven G. (Ancient Enterprises, Inc.)
see Clelow, C. William, Jr.

Bowden-Renna, Cheryl (EDAW, Inc.)
Apple, Rebecca McCorkle

Buried Features along the Shoreline of the San Dieguito River (Lake Hodges) Located in Northern San Diego County. General Session 2.
Site CA-SDI-10,902, located along the shoreline of the San Dieguito River (Lake Hodges), is a large habitation site. Since the 1920s, when the Lake Hodges Dam was constructed and Lake Hodges created, portions of this site have been periodically inundated by water in years of high rainfall. Due to recent droughts in the area, investigations have been possible at this site. Current investigations have revealed an intact buried hearth feature located in the portion of CA-SDI-10,920 that had been previously inundated by Lake Hodges. This paper will discuss the preliminary results of the work being conducted at CA-SDI-10,920 to date.

Brady, Ryan T. (Cal State Sacramento)

Obsidian Source Distribution and Late Prehistoric Settlement Patterns at Mono Lake, Eastern California. General Session 3.
Hunter-gatherer settlement studies often use variables such as toolstone diversity as a measure of mobility range, whether regular, expansive, or localized. Surface survey investigating variability in prehistoric wetland use at Mono Lake provides a data set of 214 obsidian tools and debitage that arguably demonstrates a pattern counter-intuitive to preconceived notions. Rather than being represented in a linear distance-decay model, source distributions appear to represent differential patch-choice among the lakeside habitats. Obsidian hydration is used in an effort to sort out temporal variability of source distributions. These are used to identify changes in the use of divergent wetland habitats.

Braje, Todd J. (University of Oregon)
Erlandson, Jon M.

Shell middens with abundant red abalone shells, common on the Northern Channel Islands during the Middle Holocene, are often interpreted as relatively specialized foraging camps. To test the degree of specialization of such sites, we compared faunal and artifact data from a Middle Holocene red abalone midden (CA-SMI-557) and a historic “Chinese” abalone midden (CA-SMI-558) located along the same drainage on San Miguel Island. The historic assemblage provides a baseline for evaluating the degree of specialization at red abalone middens. Our site comparison demonstrates that a much wider range of economic and subsistence activities is represented at CA-SMI-557.

Brandoff-Kerr, Joan (Los Padres National Forest)

This paper reviews the development of landscape theory in federal archaeology focusing on the Los Padres National Forest as a case study. Mike Glassow’s propensity to look outside the box provided the means to complete my master’s thesis focusing on plant resource availability and settlement patterns. While on a project by project basis, the study of single sites or groups of sites are investigated, management of large land areas is best addressed by a landscape view of the archaeological record. A review of available data using alternative hypotheses bolsters a more complete understanding of cultural occupations within the California interior regions.
Brandoff-Kerr, Joan (Los Padres National Forest)
Symposium 7 Discussant.

Breschini, Gary S. (Archaeological Consulting)
   Haversat, Trudy
   *Cutting through the Fog: A Revised Cultural Chronology for the Monterey Peninsula.* General
   Session 5.
   Through extensive radiocarbon dating in excavation and monitoring projects, and purging the
   radiocarbon database of potentially erroneous samples, we have now about 400 reliable dates
   from the greater Monterey Peninsula area. These dates do not support the previous cultural
   chronologies established for this part of California.

Brock, James (Archaeological Advisory Group)
   Sawyer, William A.
   Smith-Patten, Brenda D.
   *Talking Trash: A Look at 20th Century Sites in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County.* General
   Session 4.
   Because of the comparatively late Euro-American settlement of the low desert’s Coachella
   Valley, the great majority of its historical archaeological sites date to the 20th century. This paper
   presents research on three 20th century sites and evaluates the potential of historical archaeology
   in the valley. Consideration is given to types of sites present, environmental factors, and the
   ability of the resources to address meaningful research questions.

Bruce, Bonnie (Cal State San Marcos)
   Sweet, Mel
   Though the name *Mataragui* appears in historical accounts and documents, little is known about
   this Kumeyaay village in the Cuyamaca Mountains. After the 2003 Cedar Fire, reestablishment of
   state park trail use necessitated archaeological investigation in this area. Discovered were site
   areas and significant artifacts long hidden and protected by impenetrable vegetation. The
   proximity of these vulnerable areas to the trail illustrates the challenge of balancing recreation
   with cultural sensitivity.

Buonasera, Tammy (Cal State Chico)
   *Analysis of Fatty Acids and Other Organic Compounds in Prehistoric Milling Tools from Central
   California Using GC-MS and UV-VIS Spectroscopy.* General Session 1.
   Absorbed organic residues were extracted from the surfaces of several milling tools and analyzed
   using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and UV-VIS spectroscopy. Milling tools
   came from several sites in the Sacramento Valley, together spanning a time frame from
   approximately 4500 to 300 B.P. and encompassing a shift from millingslabs and handstones to
   mortars and pestles. Results supported the presence of ancient residues of seed and vegetal origin
   in the functional surface of several tools. In addition, a pattern of lipids very similar to those
   recovered from aged acorn samples was detected in the functional surface of a 3,000-year-old
   millingslab.
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Buriél, Hugo David (Cal State Bakersfield)

*Prehistoric Use of Lake Thompson's Relict Shorelines over the Last 6,000 Years.* General Session 3.

In late Pleistocene time, Lake Thompson rose to 710 meters above sea level and covered approximately 950 square kilometers of the far western Mojave Desert, California. During the early Holocene time, the lake desiccated. The relict shorelines from this pluvial lake became areas for permanent or semi-permanent villages with medium-to-large populations along with smaller special purpose sites occupied on a seasonal basis. Of interest here is the preliminary data from archaeological testing along the southernmost shoreline of Lake Thompson.

Bury, Rick (Rock Art Documentation Group)

see Reeves, Dan

Byrd, Brian (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Rosenthal, Jeff

*Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology in the China Lake Basin.* Symposium 8.

Recent archaeological surveys at NAWS China Lake document discrete patterning of Concave Base points, Great Basin Stemmed points, and crescents in the China Lake basin. Associated studies suggest a relationship between their distributions, the Owens River distributary fan at the western margins of the lake, and old shore lines. Refinements in the resolution of Terminal Pleistocene climate perturbations cross-related to geomorphological processes lead to an understanding of Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene land-use patterning and the regional adaptation of the earliest occupants of the Mojave Desert.

Camp, Stacey Lynn (Stanford University)


Ceramic analysis performed during the 2003 and 2004 field seasons of the Tennessee Hollow Watershed Archaeology Project has forced scholars to reevaluate traditional historical and archival-based understandings of life, and especially women’s roles, in Spanish-colonial and Mexican California. This presentation takes a look inside the doors of the all-female Briones’ household occupied from the early to mid-1800s to illustrate how past perceptions of El Presidio de San Francisco are now being reconfigured. A consideration of the occupants’ consumption practices yields new information on trade networks and consumer choice in what has been perceived as a highly regulated Spanish settlement.

Campbell, Mark M. (Campbell Anthropological Research)

Crabtree, Evan R.

*Arrow Points in the Western Mojave Desert.* General Session 3.

This paper reviews late period projectile points (Rose Spring, Desert Side-Notched, and Cottonwood). It discusses their chronological and spatial distribution and utility as ethnic markers in the archaeological record.

Campbell, Mark M. (Campbell Anthropological Research)

*Toward a Reconstruction of Western Mojave Desert Prehistory.* General Session 3.

This paper compares the paleoclimatic data and linguistic data with the archaeological record. It proposes a model of the Western Mojave Desert as a cultural region instead of merely the interface between regions.
Cannon, Amanda C. (Cal State Humboldt)

Vellanoweth, René

Shell and Stone Artifacts from a Late Holocene Village on San Nicholas Island, California. Symposium 5.

Despite its remoteness from the neighboring Channel Islands and mainland, the Native People of San Nicolas Island were steeped in a culturally rich and sophisticated maritime tradition. This tradition is clearly reflected in the archaeological record of a large village (CA-SNI-25), located on the central plateau of the island. In this paper, we focus on shell and exotic stone artifacts recovered from CA-SNI-25 and place them within a context of domestic activities, craft production, and regional trade.

Cannon, Amanda C. (Cal State Humboldt)

see Vellanoweth, René

Carpenter, Kimberly (Far Western Anthropological Research Group)

see Hildebrandt, William R.

Carrico, Richard L. (Jones & Stokes)

San Dieguito as Chowder: Variations of Time, Space, and in the Minds of the Chefs. Symposium 3.

In many ways the construct that we label as San Dieguito is analogous to the construct known in the world of cuisine as chowder. In both instances, the very words are derived from material goods that meant one thing in one place when coined and evolved to describe many widely varying things over time and space. Before there was a Boston there were chowders; before there was a Warren and Ezell there was a San Dieguito—how has the recipe for what makes a good San Dieguito changed over time and why? Can there be a San Dieguito in Baja California and a chowder in Manhattan? Just as chowders came to be defined based on regional variations in ingredients, the “ingredients” or descriptors for San Dieguito have also become regionalized. What is a true chowder? What is the true San Dieguito? Should the chowder or the assemblage have bivalves or bifaces; milling tools or milk; spear points or starch added, and so on. This paper does not have specific answers but it can stir the pot and lead to a tasty discussion.

Cassidy, Jim

Vostretsov, Yuri


In 1988 the authors conducted test excavations in the Zaisanovka-7 site, located at the southern tip of the Russian Far East. This shell midden excavation resulted in a radiocarbon date that set back the origin of the Zaisanovka Neolithic Culture by 400 hundred years. More importantly, this discovery led to a reassessment of the diversity expressed by this archaeological culture that spanned a period of 1,000 years, and covered a wide range of environmental landscapes. The most important result of this reassessment has been a greater appreciation of the explanatory power afforded by theoretical concepts associated with cultural ecology.
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Chartkoff, Joseph L. (Michigan State University)


In Heizer and Baumhoff’s time, California archaeologists already understood that prehistoric assemblages often included artifacts made from raw materials not occurring in local territories. Assumptions were made that such artifacts represented trade. Since then, ideas about the scope and significance of such resource acquisitions have evolved considerably, both from developing understandings and impacts of new data. This paper attempts to add to understandings by increasing the number of dimensions to five categories: location of acquisition, collection procedures, procedures for transfer of ownership, methods of movement over space, and subsequent uses to which resources were put.

Chatters, Jim (AMEC, Inc.)

Symposium 8 Discussant.

Ciolek-Torrello, Richard (Statistical Research, Inc.)

Douglass, John
Van Galder, Sarah

*Between the Wetlands and Prairie: Early Occupation in the Ballona, West Los Angeles.* General Session 2.

Statistical Research, Inc. has been conducting excavations in the Ballona Wetlands area for the past 15 years. Our previous work was based primarily on the assumption that human occupation of the area was focused on the wetlands and their resources. Recent investigations at two Intermediate period (3000–1000 B.C.) sites, however, reveal that the most widespread occupation of the Ballona area occurred during a brief period when climatic conditions made the surrounding coastal prairie and associated vernal pools most productive for human habitation. The evidence gathered from these investigations may account for what previously appeared to be an anomalous settlement pattern during the Intermediate period.

Cleland, James (EDAW, Inc.)


The recent excavations within the Hellman Ranch Specific Plan Area in the city of Seal Beach include an extensive radiocarbon dating program that allowed the identification of discrete Millingstone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric components at the six investigated sites. Combined with chronological data from several other investigations that have recently been conducted on Landing Hill and the surrounding area, there is now a suite of well over 100 radiocarbon dates at more than a dozen sites, documenting roughly 6,000 years of human use of this area. These data suggest important changes in settlement and site positioning during this period and provide a foundation for further analysis of prehistoric land use in coastal southern California.

Cleland, James (EDAW, Inc.)

see York, Andrew L.

Clevenger, Liz (The Presidio Trust)

see Blind, Heather
Clewlow, C. William, Jr. (Ancient Enterprises, Inc.)

Botkin, Steven G.


On the high lava tablelands above the old Owens River channel near Little Lake, an unusual complex of habitation sites occurs. Consisting of lava-blower rock shelters with exterior multi-course rock walls and rock rings, all are associated with intact living debris and distinct food procurement features. Rock art panels appear both inside and exterior to the shelters which form a complex of living areas. This complex is described and discussed with regard to chronology and subsistence adaptation.

Clewlow, C. William, Jr. (Ancient Enterprises, Inc.)

Villanueva, Jeannie C.

**Clovis and Crescents: An Early Man Manifestation in the Desert West.** General Session 1.

Since the 1960s, increasing numbers of enigmatic, finely flaked, crescent-shaped artifacts with Clovis culture technological attributes have been reported, primarily from localities associated with late Pleistocene lake systems of the western Great Basin. Oddly, typologically true fluted points appear in extreme paucity in these localities. Conversely, in southeast North America, where Clovis points and sites number in the thousands, crescents are virtually unknown. This paradox is examined in regional context. It is proposed that crescents be considered a specific Clovis adaptation to late Pleistocene conditions in the Desert West.

Coddington, Brian F. (California Polytechnic State University)

Stevens, Nathan E.

Jones, Terry L.

Wheeler, Elise

**From the Net to the Line: A Middle-Late Transition Occupation at Coon Creek (CA-SLO-9), Montaña de Oro State Park, San Luis Obispo County.** General Session 6.

Salvage excavations by field class students from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo in 2004 and 2005 at the Coon Creek site (CA-SLO-9) in Montaña de Oro State Park revealed a highly discrete Middle-Late Transition component dated between cal A.D. 900 and 1280. A substantial, typologically cohesive artifact assemblage and an equally sizeable faunal collection render the site ideal for assessing coastal subsistence practices during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (A.D. 800–1350). Comparison of the site’s fishing implements with those from other open coast sites shows that Coon Creek and other Middle-Late Transition components are dominated by shell fishhooks and expediently manufactured notched-stone line weights, while earlier components show a relative paucity of hooks and an abundance of grooved stone net weights. In contrast with previous notions of fishing intensification, findings from Coon Creek suggest that fishing strategies switched from group oriented, indiscriminant net fishing to individually focused, single-catch line fishing. This transition suggests changes in technology and the organization of labor that may be consistent with droughts and demographic stresses.

Collins, G. Edward (IVC Desert Museum)

see Collins, Karen McNitt
Collins, Karen McNitt (IVC Desert Museum)
Collins, G. Edward

Desert Trails: A Correlation of Water to Trails in the California Desert. General Session 3.
The desert of southeast California receives less than 8 inches of rain a year on average. The area experienced a major drought in 2003–2004 with no measurable precipitation in most of the county for the year. The rain of 2005 has filled many of the natural tanks whose locations were previously only speculated. We are finding a definite relationship between the location of trails and the accessibility to water. As the presence of water in these locations is seasonal, the use of these trails may be seasonal as well.

Cooley, Theodore G. (Jones & Stokes)

Continuing Discoveries of the San Dieguito and Other Cultural Patterns in and around the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149). Symposium 3.
From 1999 to 2004, archaeological investigations have been conducted at sites CA-SDI-316 and CA-SDI-4935B and 10 other sites located in proximity to the C.W. Harris site (CA-SDI-149), near Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. The results from these investigations reveal that sites CA-SDI-316 and CA-SDI-4935B, both situated on the same river terrace landform as the Harris site, contain similar depth, stratigraphy, absolute dating, and artifact content, and consequently represent largely intact extensions or loci of this well-known archaeological site. Strata containing cultural assemblages of the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and the Late Prehistoric periods are represented in sequence at the two sites. Results from other nearby sites reveal assemblages that reflect affiliation with one or more of the cultural components of the C.W. Harris site, including the San Dieguito and La Jolla patterns.

Costello, Julia G. (Foothill Resources)

Entering graduate school at UCSB in 1976, I worked closely with Mike for over a decade. Open to the full spectrum of archaeological interests, Mike inspired a raft of professionals who now represent diverse aspects of the modern discipline. Mike instilled in his students a sense of integrity and obligation to our profession, and the responsibility of stewardship to the resources. He expected us to serve as officers in societies and on committees, to participate in governmental programs, to advocate for our sites, and to publish our findings. He taught us to volunteer. And he modeled all this instruction through his own career.

Cox, Beatrice R. (Sonoma State University)

Archaeology—Public Participation and Interpretation Strategies. Symposium 2.
At the Presidio of San Francisco, public participation and interpretation were key components of the Tennessee Hollow Watershed Archaeology Project in the summers of 2003, 2004, and 2005. We estimate that over 4,000 people visited our excavation and laboratory site in a combined 12-week period. This presentation will look at the strategies Stanford University researchers implemented to create this successful interpretative program in partnership with the Presidio Trust and the National Park Service.

Crabtree, Evan R. (Campbell Anthropological Research)

see Campbell, Mark M.

Dailey, Brian C. (L&E Environmental, Inc.)

see Hoover, Anna M.
**Applicability of the San Dieguito Complex Concept in the Baja California Peninsula.** Symposium 3.

Research on the early prehistory of the Baja California peninsula remains in its infancy, despite a long tradition of regional archaeological interest. Because detailed local records of Baja California prehistory have been slow to develop, extra-regional culture history models, such as the San Dieguito Complex, have been provisionally applied to characterize the early peninsular prehistory. Within the past 15 years, archaeologists working in the peninsula have begun to understand the nature of its late Pleistocene to early Holocene prehistory. Excavations at La Bocana, Cueva de la Escorpiones, Abrigo Paredon, Cedros Island, the La Ballena locality, and in Covacha Babisuri provide the earliest radiometrically dated contexts for human habitation in Baja California. These sites reveal the presence of a generalized lithic technology employed in the pursuit of a foraging lifeway set in a wide range of ecological settings. Although similar in some regards to southern Alta California patterns, early Baja California sites show aspects of technological organization and resource exploitation not commonly attributed to the San Dieguito Complex. Thus, when compared to accepted definitions, the San Dieguito Complex concept appears to be an imperfect model for explaining early Baja California prehistory. Considering this fact, any models of early Baja California prehistory must first account for the cultural variability observed in regional sites. Only after this occurs will we be able to generate useful intraregional comparisons with archaeological traditions like the San Dieguito Complex.
Dorame, Robert F. (Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California)


The discovery of an extensive mortuary complex and other items of cultural significance during construction grading at within the Hellman Ranch Specific Plan Area required intensive consultation among the landowner, the Most Likely Descendant and his representatives, the City of Seal Beach, the Coastal Commission, and the archaeological consultant. A range of mitigation measures were devised that included the establishment of a preservation area for reinterment and the construction of a Native American education center. This consultation process and the resulting mitigation measures are considered from the perspective of involved Native Americans.

D'Oro, Stella (Albion Environmental, Inc.)

*see Baxter, R. Scott*

Douglass, John (Statistical Research, Inc.)

*see Ciolek-Torrello, Richard*

Draucker, Esther Louise (Cal State Bakersfield)

Keeler, Leanne
Kinder, Kimberly
Heikkinen, Darci
Steele-Watt, Kristen
Tejada, Barbara

*The Preliminary Results of the 2005 Archaeological Investigations at Bead Hill (CA-KER-450), Kern County, California.* General Session 5.

The Bead Hill site (CA-KER-450), which lies on the southeastern edge of Elk Hills and the western portion of the pre-irrigation boundaries of Buena Vista Lake, has long been known as an important prehistoric village site. While heavily looted, the spring 2005 field class of California State University, Bakersfield conducted test excavations in an attempt to identify the northern and western boundaries of the site and to further define the nature of the prehistoric occupation. This presentation represents a preliminary report on the results of laboratory analyses of the material culture and ecofacts from the latest field season undertaken by the CSUB laboratory methods class in the fall of 2005.

Earle, David D. (Antelope Valley College)


The Southern Valley Yokuts, including the Tulamni Yokuts of Buena Vista Lake, were involved in a long-distance exchange system in the early 19th century that funneled shell beads made by coastal Chumash groups through the Interior Chumash region and the southern San Joaquin Valley to the Colorado River. This system of exchange came partly to supplant traditional direct trade by the Mojave of the Colorado River with coastal Chumash communities by the 1820s. This paper describes the characteristics and changing significance of this exchange system routed through the Interior Chumash region. It is placed in the context of the reactions of the Chumash and other native groups to Spanish and Mexican institutions and the development of native resistance to Hispanic rule in southern California. The implications of the persistence of this exchange circuit for our understanding of the Interior Chumash region after 1810 are discussed.
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Eckhardt, William T. (Jones & Stokes)

see Bendimez, Julia

Edwards, Rob (Cabrillo College)
Simpson-Smith, Charr

The Chapel of the Spanish Presidio of San Francisco; What We Know from Previous Excavations and What We Hope to Determine in 2006. Symposium 2.

This paper gives a brief research background and the results of four seasons of Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program summer training excavations on the site. This work documents the foundations of the chapel and the sacristy and their relationship to the original southern defense wall. There is some indication that a variation of the orientation between the chapel and the later officers’ quarters may be due to declination change between the 1790s and the post-1815 rebuild. A return in 2006 will allow us to address some unanswered questions and to prepare the site for long-term exhibition as planned by the Presidio Trust.

Edwards, Rob (Cabrillo College)

Faces from Past Cabrillo College Field Schools; Contributions to the Future of California Archaeology. Poster Session 3.

This poster session presentation will illustrate the number and variety of people who have participated in the Cabrillo College Archaeology Program from 1972 to 1991 (before the formal Archaeological Technology Program began) and then from 1992 to 2005. Come and find yourself or your peers. A get-to-gather is planned at the Ventura meetings.

Eerkens, Jelmer W. (U.C. Davis)

Lipo, Carl P.

Luminescence Dating of Pottery from Owens Valley, California, and Diachronic Changes in Pottery Technology. General Session 3.

Previous analyses of pottery in Owens Valley suggested subtle changes in the technology between 500 B.P. and contact, including a thinning of pots, an increase in mouth diameter, the use of different temper recipes, and increasingly roughened exteriors. These proposed changes were based on associations of pottery assemblages with radiocarbon-dated features. Unfortunately, due to large variations in the radiocarbon calibration curve, there were problems in translating this tentative chronology into calendrical dates. Luminescence dating does not suffer from this problem, and we use this technique on a small sample of brownware sherds to test the previously proposed chronology.

Eerkens, Jelmer W. (U.C. Davis)

see Gard, A. Rowan

see Spurling, Amy-Marie

Erlandson, Jon M. (University of Oregon)

Stratigraphic Integrity and High Resolution Reconstructions from Buried Archaeological Sites of the California Coast. Symposium 4.

The integrity of most archaeological sites along California’s coastal mainland is limited by stratigraphic mixing caused by gophers, ground squirrels, earthworms, and other burrowing animals. Bioturbation is especially problematic in multi-component sites where artifacts and ecofacts from discrete occupations are commingled. An exception is found in sites buried under sediments that protect them from further stratigraphic mixing. Buried sites are found in a variety of geological contexts, but most have been identified in canyon fills. I illustrate the significance
of buried sites by discussing examples from the western Santa Barbara Coast that range in age from the Early Holocene to historic times.

Erlandson, Jon M. (University of Oregon)
see Braje, Todd J.

Farris, Glenn (California State Parks)
Felton, David L.
Barter, Eloise Richards

New Views of the Mexican Era Pueblo of San Diego, as Seen from Excavations in Block 408. General Session 4.

Archaeological excavations and historical research on Block 408 of Old Town San Diego have produced tantalizing evidence of life in Mexican Era San Diego of the period between about 1821 and 1846. This era of the pueblo of San Diego is only weakly portrayed in the historical record. It coincides with the newly established Mexican control over California that witnessed several dramatic changes, including the arrival of foreign merchants with the hide and tallow trade, the temporary shift of the capitol of California from Monterey to San Diego, and the demise of the missions during secularization.

Faull, Mark R. (California State Parks [retired])

Coso Obsidian Economies and Possible Links to Village Establishment in Rose Valley, California. General Session 3.

The archaeological landscape of the Rose Valley through Owens Lake region of California’s southeastern Sierra province displays a curious rise in sedentism during the latter Gypsum/Newberry and early Rose Spring/Haiwee periods. Concurrent with the focused quarrying of primary obsidian outcrops at Coso, these first-generation villages portray similar architecture, display overlapping subsistence resource patterns, and appear aligned along a common access corridor. Similar concurrent settlements appear lacking in the fertile Owens Valley to the north. This village sequence dramatically collapses in the latter Rose Spring/Haiwee era, in tandem with the demise of long-distance Coso economies and the apparent Medieval Climatic Anomaly.

Felton, David L. (California State Parks)
see Farris, Glenn

Foster, John M. (Greenwood and Associates)

Archaeology of Ventura, a Company Perspective, Greenwood and Associates. General Session 2.

This paper reviews 30 years of projects within the City and County of Ventura. It explores the issues and challenges of working in an urban environment, scale of projects, and connecting results to form a coherent understanding of both prehistoric and historical resources.

Fryman, Leslie R. (Albion Environmental, Inc.)


A recent test excavation done by Albion for Santa Clara University recovered part of a large household refuse deposit associated with the 1844–1902 residence of the Pinedos, well-to-do Californios who were among the first families to settle in what would become the town of Santa Clara. The Pinedo’s youngest daughter Encarnación lived in this residence all of her life and was known to entertain lavishly for the Spanish-speaking community. In 1898 she published a collection of recipes titled El Cocinero Español (republished in 2004 as Encarnación’s Kitchen).
the first book of Californio cuisine and the first book to be published in the United States by a Hispanic woman. This paper presents an in-progress look at the material culture of the Pinedos and will address research issues regarding cultural and socioeconomic adaptations of this Californio family to a Euroamerican culture and lifestyle.

Fulton, Tina (Cal State Los Angeles)

**The Role of Bone Implements as a Replacement of Scarce Resources on San Nicolas Island.** Poster Session 2.

During the intermediate and late period occupations on San Nicolas Island (circa 3000 B.C to A.D. 1800), a significant increase is observed in the bone tool and implement assemblage (Lauter 1983). Current theory suggests the Nicolenos firmly established a maritime hunting and fishing subsistence pattern with the use of bone barbs, gorge, fishhooks, harpoons, prys, and circular shell fishhooks. For over a century San Nicolas Island has been explored by investigators around the world. Unfortunately, expeditions were not based on scientific research or conducted according to present archaeological standards. Thankfully, in the last 35 years, research has focused heavily on the past cultural lifeways of the Nicolenos in an academically geared setting. Highly crafted bone technology unearthed from the Pacific Coast mainly originates from San Nicolas Island. Similarities between regional bone implement styles will also be addressed. Bone was not only used for tool and implement making, but as a source of fuel and structural support. Further analysis of Nicolenos bone technology will provide evidence for the use of bone as a replacement for scarce wood and quality stone, not found locally.

Gamble, Lynn (San Diego State University)

**Shell Beads and Agencies of Exchange in Southern California: Before and After Colonization.** Symposium 4.

The types and contexts of *Olivella biplicata* shell disc beads at numerous sites in San Diego County indicate that long distance exchange between the Chumash and the Kumeyaay occurred during the late prehistoric period and continued into the early historic period. These data provide evidence that widespread socioeconomic interactions in southern California persevered despite impacts associated with the establishment of missions, the creation of ranchos, and the seizures of California Indian lands. Agencies of exchange and the symbolic meaning of beads in southern California provide important insights into the maintenance of traditional social, economic, religious, and political structures.

Gard, A. Rowan (U.C. Davis)

Eerkens, Jelmer W.
Rosenthal, Jeff
Spero, Howie

**Olivella Shell Bead Exchange in Prehistoric California.** Poster Session 2.

Previous analyses suggest it is possible to trace *Olivella* shells back to their general point of origin, in particular, whether they grew north or south of Point Conception. We used mass spectrometry and oxygen isotope ratios to source *Olivella* beads found in Bay Area and Delta archaeological sites. We analyzed several bead types, including some such as Saddles (F2) and Sequins (M1) that are only found in northern California, and others such as Saucers (G) that are found in both southern and northern California. Evidence indicates that, though some of these types were made at exactly the same time, they were made from shells growing in different areas of the California coast. Results have interesting implications for prehistoric exchange of shell beads in California.
Garnsey, Michael (ASM Affiliates)  
see Hector, Susan

Gates, Gerry R. (USDA-Modoc National Forest)  
*The Fender Flat Site Complex NRHP Evaluation: Lessons from the Field.* General Session 5.  
The “Upper Ross Quarry” (CA-Mod-0413) is the northernmost exposure of the Buck Mountain Geochemical Group as identified by Hughes. This prehistoric obsidian quarry is connected to a series of other prehistoric sites spanning the Fender Flat area. As a result of our 2005 Passport In Time fieldwork, we now have a group of 12 prehistoric sites collapsed into one mega-site complex that is nearly 3 miles by 1 mile in total extent. The use of a “General Archaeological Test Excavation System” resulted in the discovery of cultural materials within 49 of the 52 test probes excavated—including one unit that yielded the densest concentration of obsidian debitage found on the forest outside of an actual quarry area. The “Fender Flat Archaeological Site Complex” is eligible for the NRHP for the information it contains covering over 8,000 years of Native American use and exploitation of obsidian as a toolstone, as well as the use of the Fender Flat area for resource extraction and habitation.

Gavette, Peter (National Park Service)  
*A Summary of Archaeological Investigations at CA-TUO-22, Pate Valley, Yosemite National Park.* Poster Session 4.  
The Yosemite Archeology Office has conducted several investigations at archaeological site CA-TUO-22, an important Native American site with a lithic debitage and tool scatter, stationary milling features, structural depressions, dense midden deposits, and the largest array of pictographs in Yosemite National Park. Two of the projects were in response to damage sustained at the site due to the flooding of Piute Creek at the western site boundary, one involved the repatriation of human remains, while the others represent surface recordation and collection efforts. This poster summarizes the projects to date.

Gillean, William R. (L&L Environmental, Inc.)  
see Hoover, Anna M.

Gillette, Donna (U.C. Berkeley)  
O’Brien, Kathy  
*Return to a Cultural Landscape: The Excavation at Canyon Trail Park, Part II.* General Session 5.  
A 2004 paper reported on the excavation and recording activities at Canyon Trail Park, El Cerrito. Research focused on a large boulder containing cultural markings consisting of PCNs (Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated) elements, cupules, grooves, and BRMs. Subsequent investigation, under the auspices of the Archaeological Research Facility, UC Berkeley, was directed at determining the extent of subsurface markings. Determining the deposition of the soil which covered many of the cultural markings is crucial to understanding the site formation process and is thus a focus of continuing research. Since the completion of the field work the area surrounding the boulder is being replanted with native flora.
Gilmour, Daniel M. (Albion Environmental, Inc.)


The presence, and sometimes abundance, of canid remains is a documented occurrence in the archaeological record of pre-contact Central California. However, such information is usually limited to brief mention and relegated to inclusion into a data table of minimally identifiable faunal remains at the genus level. In addition, there exists a paucity of information exploring the relationship between Native Peoples and canids. This paper posits that canids, in particular the domestic variant, represent a topic bearing great relevance to current explanatory theories of human behavior in indigenous societies.

Glassow, Michael A. (U.C. Santa Barbara)

Early to Middle Holocene Occupation on Santa Cruz Island. Symposium 5.

Analysis of collections from two prehistoric sites in the western sector of Santa Cruz Island reveals that subsistence activities between 8000 and 6000 B.P. reflect the relative abundance of particular food resources in the immediate vicinity of each site. At CA-SCRI-549, a variety of shellfish available in the nearby rocky intertidal zone were most important to subsistence. At CA-SCRI-277, rocky intertidal shellfish also were dominant foods, but marine birds, particularly cormorants, as well as nearshore fish also were important. The picture emerging from these and other available data is that of mobile foragers whose pattern of mobility took advantage of locations where specific kinds of food resources were especially abundant.

Glassow, Michael A. (U.C. Santa Barbara)  
Sutton, Elizabeth A.

Investigation of Interior Sites on Santa Cruz Island. Symposium 5.

Most archaeological investigation on Santa Cruz Island has focused on coastal sites, even though survey since the 1970s had documented numerous sites in the island’s interior. However, the picture emerging from investigation of interior sites over the last several years is one of substantial middle Holocene occupation of small habitation sites. During summer 2005 small tests were undertaken at two ridge-top sites, CA-SCRI-555 and CA-SCRI-574, in an effort to expand the number of radiocarbon-dated middle Holocene habitation sites in the western sector of the island and characterize the nature of their midden deposits. Analysis of collections revealed that shellfish was an important food resource brought from the coast and that fish and sea mammals were much less important. Although evidence is limited, various plant foods probably also were important food resources.

Gobalet, Kenneth W. (Cal State Bakersfield)  
see Jones, Terry L.

Gonzalez, Sara (U.C. Berkeley)

Modzelewski, Darren


In 2003 the Kashaya Pomo Interpretive Trail Project, a collaborative venture between U.C. Berkeley researchers, the Kashaya Pomo Tribe, and California State Parks, began planning for the creation of a walkable interpretive trail at Fort Ross State Historic Park in Jenner, California. This paper will provide an overview of the trail’s development thus far. We will examine the operation of an ethnographic and archaeological field school, the construction of a companion Web site and
provide potential solutions for issues surrounding on-site interpretation, working with multiple stakeholders, and making undergraduate students vital components of a research program.

Gorbet, Gabriel J. (Greenville Rancheria)
see DeSpain, Michael D.

Grant, Joanne (URS Corporation)
see St. Clair, Michelle C.

Gras, Michelle A. (U.C. Davis)
see Spurling, Amy-Marie

Griffin, Mark (San Francisco State University)

Demography and Health Status at CA-SMA-125. Symposium 1.
The Filoli site (CA-SMA-125) is a Native American village and cemetery site dating to approximately A.D. 1000. Examination of the human skeletal remains recovered from the Filoli Site revealed a number of unexpected results. The population sample was comprised primarily of juvenile individuals under the age of 2 (57% of the entire sample of 82). The adult population sample of 26 individuals was predominantly male (84.6%), mostly aged older than 35 (69.2%), and in general exhibited very good health. However, there were a number of notable pathological conditions that were encountered in relatively high frequencies. Among these were degenerative joint disease, spondyloarthropathy, and tarsal-metatarsal coalition. The latter two have a significant genetic component to their etiology which suggests a close familial relationship among the adult males in the cemetery sample.

Gross, Charlane (EDAW, Inc.)
Thirty-six Native American interments and a large area containing cremated human remains were identified during archaeological monitoring at Hellman Ranch. Field data, such as burial orientation and position, age, sex, and traumatic or pathological conditions, were collected wherever possible from the interments prior to reinterment. Analysis of the cremated remains focused on cremation techniques and determining the number of individuals represented. A total of 27 14C assays of dental samples (20 dates from burials and 7 from cremations) range from 4800 to 700 cal B.P. Possible trends in mortuary practices are considered in light of the radiocarbon dating of the remains.

Gross, G. Timothy (Affinis Environmental Services)
The Air Field Site and the San Dieguito Complex. Symposium 3.
Originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers, the Airfield site (CA-SDI-13,327) is a multicomponent San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Late Prehistoric site in Carlsbad, California. Despite bioturbation and agricultural mixing, test excavations and data recovery at the site between 1991 and 2000 yielded data that allow examination of the San Dieguito Complex and the differences between this complex and those that followed. Questions about the distinctiveness of San Dieguito artifacts as opposed to later artifacts, the distinctions between Rogers’ San Dieguito II and San Dieguito III, and the nature of San Dieguito technology as indicated by debitage will be discussed.
Halford, F. Kirk (Bureau of Land Management)
Nelson, Steven L.

*Modeling the Volcanic Tableland, Owens Valley, California: A GIS Predictive Model for Site Locations II.* General Session 3.

This paper details the final results of a GIS predictive model utilized on the 100,000 acre Volcanic Tableland proper north of Bishop, California. Previous efforts have employed random, block and transect survey of the area. The model focuses on landform, hydrology, paleoecology, and evolutionary theory to predict use areas. The model was previously tested to predict site locations on the southern Tableland and was found to be robust. It is being further tested on a sample of over 300 miles of OHV routes. The data collected show significantly higher site densities and suggest more intensive hunter-gatherer use of the tableland proper than previously understood.

Hamilton, M. Colleen (Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)


Archaeological excavations in the city of Santa Barbara revealed physical evidence of colonization, expansion, urbanization, and industrialization in the Central Coastal region of Alta California. The MGP site, situated on Santa Barbara Historical Society property, yielded evidence of all phases of historical development through which Santa Barbara has progressed. That development resulted in the multifaceted character of the community today. Physical evidence expressed in the archaeological record represents early mission modifications to the environment; changing land-use strategies during the Spanish, Mexican, and American struggle for coastal dominance; site urbanization and residential expansion during the Victorian era; industrialization of the landscape with the construction and operation of a gas manufacturing plant; and modern environmental clean up through site remediation. Spanning 200 plus years from the 1780s to the present, the site’s physical structure reflects the Euro-American remaking of the landscape. As development ensued, settlement strategies, subsistence, site usage, economic values, civic and cultural improvements, and environmental considerations shifted, altering the face of the environment.

Haversat, Trudy (Archaeological Consulting)

see Breschini, Gary S.

Hector, Susan (ASM Affiliates)

Garnsey, Michael

*Cultural Resources Surveys of Fuel Reduction Areas in the Mountains of San Diego County.* General Session 2.

Trees killed during the 2002 and 2003 fires, and by insects, are proposed for removal throughout the mountain regions of San Diego County. Extensive cultural resources surveys are being conducted by ASM for this program, which is funded in part by federal dollars. Hundreds of parcels in the Palomar, Cuyamaca, and Laguna Mountains are included, as well as many major and secondary roads. Site types encountered range from isolated bedrock milling on steep hillsides to previously unrecorded adobe buildings. Along the roads, historic sites document the development of San Diego’s transportation corridors. The results of the surveys provide a broad perspective on the diversity and condition of archaeological and historical sites in San Diego’s backcountry. The project also illustrates the importance of direct interaction among the consultant, the various agencies, and foresters to ensure successful site preservation during fuel reduction activities.
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Heikkinen, Darci (Cal State Bakersfield)

see Draucker, Esther Louise

Hildebrandt, William R. (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Carpenter, Kimberly

Prehistoric Hunting and Fishing Patterns on the Orange County Coast: Results of the Hellman Ranch Project. Symposium 6.

Ethnohistoric and archaeological data from the Santa Barbara Channel indicate that the mainland Chumash developed a full maritime adaptation based largely on the use of the plank canoe. Farther south, researchers have traditionally assumed that the mainland Tongva also foraged in pelagic settings, largely due to the presence of Tongva speakers on the southern Channel Islands and the known use of plank canoes in those settings. Analysis of faunal remains from Hellman Ranch and other nearby sites indicates that the mainland Tongva rarely strayed from inshore habitats, raising several questions regarding the processes by which the southern Channel Islands were initially colonized by the Tongva, as well as the regularity of interactions with their linguistic relatives on the mainland later in time.

Hildebrandt, William R. (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Darcangelo, Michael

Prehistoric Land-Use Patterns along the Owens, China, and Searles Lake Hydrologic Systems. Symposium 8.

Recent surveys within the Searles Lake basin have focused on old shorelines in search of a late Pleistocene and early Holocene archaeological record. Most of the identified sites are chert lag quarries, and temporally diagnostic artifacts are quite rare. Claude Warren has hypothesized that the specialized nature of the local record is due to the poor water quality of Searles Lake, even during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition. We evaluate the “poison water hypothesis” with comparative data from Owens Lake and China Lake, focusing on fish bone from paleontological context and archaeofaunal remains, functional artifact assemblages, and time-sensitive projectile points from multiple prehistoric sites.

Hilton, Michael R. (Inyo National Forest)

Reynolds, Linda A.


Prehistoric land-use patterns and subsistence activities in and around the pinyon-juniper woodland continues to generate significant debate. In this paper we compare site types, features, and time-sensitive artifacts identified in the White-Inyo Mountain Range in Eastern California. Two locations are analyzed: one located in the White Mountains to the north and the other from the central Inyo Mountains to the south. We compare the two data sets and emphasize similarities and disparities between latitudinal gradients. One notable difference is the seemingly contradictory importance of ecotones noted at the two locations. Explanations for the differences are explored and the implications for land-use practices are considered.

Hollimon, Sandra E. (Sonoma State University)

Osteology of the Mendoza Site Burials, Point Reyes National Seashore. Symposium 1.

Archaeologists from the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) conducted remedial excavation and nondestructive site stabilization on a bluff overlooking Drakes Estero in Point Reyes National Seashore. In collaboration with the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) and the National Park Service (NPS), human remains of 11 individuals were recovered and analyzed in
the field. At the request of FIGR, the skeletal remains and accompanying artifacts and faunal material were reburied onsite. The excavation strategy required archaeologists to suspend over the bluff face using climbing harnesses. Despite difficult and potentially dangerous excavation conditions, the analysis of the osteological remains proved to be a successful collaboration among FIGR, ASC, and NPS personnel. I discuss the excavation and analytical results of this unusual archaeological project.

**Hoover, Anna M.** (L&L Environmental, Inc.)
Blevins, Kristie R.
McPherson, James F.
Dailey, Brian C.
Gillean, William R.

*Preliminary Field Report on Excavations at Four Desert Sites within the Sugarloaf Archaeological District, County of Inyo*, General Session 3.

A testing program was conducted on four prehistoric sites located approximately 4.5 kilometers east of Coso Junction, Inyo County, California. Three of the four sites contain special use areas representing different subsistence strategies: CA-INY-2334 was focused on biface production with a habitation component; CA-INY-3669 is a seasonal habitation and resource exploitation site and CA-INY-5952 is a multi-component site that may represent several occupation periods. CA-INY-5949 was excavated but was not analyzed during this program. Data collected during the excavations suggest these sites are related to local obsidian procurement and trade of the Sugarloaf and Cactus Peak obsidian sources.

**Jackson, Thomas L.** (Pacific Legacy Incorporated)

*Yokuts around the Edges: Stylistic Variation in Yokuts Material Culture*. Symposium 7.

Ethnolinguistic perceptions of the Yokutsan-speaking people create two disparate impressions: (1) a single, coherent geographical “ethnic territory” of Yokutsan speakers stretching the length and breadth of the San Joaquin Valley; and (2) language differentiation amongst these people sufficient to arouse debate whether there were as few as two or as many as twelve Yokutsan languages. This paper examines stylistic variation in Yokutsan prehistoric material culture as it relates to identifying ethnic Yokuts in the archaeological record and, more generally, archaeological perceptions of how style in material culture may (or may not) be indicative of ethnicity.

**James, Steven R.** (Cal State Fullerton)

*Archaeological Investigations on the Central Plateau of San Nicolas Island: Preliminary Results of Excavations at Site CA-SNI-44*. Symposium 5.

During fall 2004 and 2005, field classes from the Department of Anthropology, California State University at Fullerton conducted archaeological excavations at CA-SNI-44, which is located on the Central Plateau of San Nicolas Island in the southern Channel Islands. Cultural deposits contain the remains of well-preserved fishes, marine mammals, and mollusk species. Artifacts include shell fishhooks, fishhook blanks, stone and shell beads, detritus from bead manufacturing, and lithics. A settlement-subistence model is proposed that will help explain the prehistoric occupation at Site 44 and other nearby sites during the Late Holocene on the Central Plateau. Further, the reduced size of abalone, other mollusks, and fish remains suggests that these subsistence resources were being over exploited along a portion of the coast on the island.
Jazwa, Christopher S. (University of Rhode Island)
Perry, Jennifer E.

**The Reuse of Early Period Chert Debitage for Microblade Production on Eastern Santa Cruz Island, California.** Symposium 5.

Previous studies pertaining to microblade production have focused on techniques utilized for the mining and extraction of chert from quarries on eastern Santa Cruz Island. In addition to chert being removed from naturally occurring outcappings, spatial data and replication experiments indicate that microblades were also manufactured from Early period debitage. Evident at multiple locales are lithic scatters associated with trapezoidal microblade production overlaying Early period shell middens, where flintknappers appear to have taken advantage of large discarded flakes. This paper discusses observed patterns, including opportunistic reuse, and their implications with respect to temporal changes in chert exploitation and socioeconomic organization.

Johnson, John R. (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History)


Recent documentary research has brought to light new information regarding Léon de Cessac’s pioneering archaeological excavations on the Channel Islands, allowing us to understand his research orientation and reconstruct in greater detail his itinerary during the time he spent in the Santa Barbara Channel region. It is possible now to document precisely certain sites where he excavated and determine the provenience of specific artifacts in the collection he brought back to France. The insights gained from Cessac’s collection are significant, because he worked directly with Chumash consultants to identify many of the artifacts, thus preserving invaluable ethnoarchaeological context for these pieces.

Johnson, John R. (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History)

*see Symposium and Workshop Abstracts.*

Symposium 7 Discussant.

Jones, Terry L. (California Polytechnic State University)
Porcasi, Judy
Gobalet, Kenneth W.

**Diablo Canyon Revisited: Preliminary Analysis of Trans-Holocene Faunal Remains from CA-SLO-2, San Luis Obispo County, California.** General Session 6.

As first reported by Roberta Greenwood in 1972, CA-SLO-2 at Diablo Canyon in San Luis Obispo County is one on the oldest coastal sites on the California mainland and one of the few that also shows trans-Holocene occupation. Artifacts from these important deposits were reported in exhaustive detail, but the majority of the sites’ faunal collections were put into storage unanalyzed. Over the last three years, we have completed washing, sorting, cataloging, and identification of the vertebrate remains from this massive collection (10,605 fish bones [6,973 identified to the family level or better] and 14,264 bird and mammal bones [3,227 identified to genus or better with only 483 intrusive rodent elements]), and have also obtained 30 additional radiocarbon dates. The resulting temporally controlled faunal matrix speaks in a statistically meaningful way to several major issues in California coastal prehistory including the nature of early Holocene adaptations, economic intensification, and effects of marine mammal predation among others.
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Jones, Terry L. (California Polytechnic State University)
see Coddington, Brian F.

Joslin, Terry L. (U.C. Santa Barbara)

*Middle Holocene Red Abalone Middens along the San Simeon Reef.* Symposium 4.
Although red abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*) middens are often considered unique to the Northern Channel Islands, evidence derived from excavations at two sites along the north coast of San Luis Obispo County, provides an important baseline for understanding their occurrence on mainland California. Frequencies of radiocarbon dates imply that over a discrete period of time between 4900 and 3800 B.P., relatively mobile inhabitants collected significant quantities of red abalone. This paper provides a foundation for further research by summarizing the spatial and temporal distribution of middens; explores environmental shifts that may have altered species abundance; and presents evidence of subsistence pursuits during this time interval.

Kaldenberg, Russell L. (China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station)
see Monastero, Andrew
see Yohe, Robert M., II

Keeler, Leanne (Cal State Bakersfield)
see Draucker, Esther Louise

Killeen, John J. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

*The Mystery of the Hansen Dam Barracks on the Hansen Dam Property in Pacoima, Los Angeles County, California.* General Session 4.
This paper will consider evidence for a mysterious, long-ago demolished group of World War II barracks once located on the Hansen Dam property in Pacoima, Los Angeles County, California. The barracks were first detected on a late 1940s U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ aerial photograph. Initially the barracks were thought to be a heretofore unknown Japanese internment camp or a camp for a small World War II military unit. The research into this mystery will be the topic of this paper. The results of the research will reintroduce a long-forgotten San Fernando Valley community to the audience.

Kinder, Kimberly (Cal State Bakersfield)
see Draucker, Esther Louise

King, Chester

*Sequence and Contexts of Effigies from Southern California.* Symposium 4.
Study of museum collections has shed light on the development of effigies. Early period effigies were relatively two-dimensional, and details were apparently painted on them. At the beginning of the Middle period, effigies became more rounded, three-dimensional objects, and their average size increased. Average sizes of effigies decreased after the early Middle period. Their sizes and forms changed little during the late Middle period and Late period. The presence of boat effigies with “ears” in early Middle period contexts does not support their derivation from Polynesian prototypes, because they were made before the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands.

King, Tom (SWCA Environmental Consultants)
Symposium 9 Discussant.
Kinkella, Andrew (Moorpark College)  
Delaney-Rivera, Colleen  

The Western Santa Monica Mountains–Oxnard Plain (WSMOP) project has been initiated to reconstruct the ecological and cultural landscape of the region to determine how resources were used, where and when settlements were located, and what relationship exists, if any, between resource use and the eventual development of social complexity of the late prehistoric indigenous populations. This paper will address the preliminary survey and excavation conducted at the Oxnard Plain site of CA-VEN-1691, and will articulate the findings with those at nearby sites based on the research goals stated above. Future plans and goals of the WSMOP project will also be discussed.

Kirkish, Alex N. (Caltrans)  

**The Best of Times, the Worst of Times: Protohistoric Cultural Adjustments in Native California.** General Session 2.  
Based on my bead studies in San Diego County, I have been able to demonstrate that there was a spike in shell bead use at certain sites beginning in the protohistoric period. While the reason for this dramatic upsurge is basically unknown, there is a growing body of evidence that suggests European disease may have played a significant role. Based on data derived from ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts, it seems likely that introduced diseases severely impacted native society, especially in regard to trade relations and exchange networks. It is probable that due to rapid depopulation, trade networks were greatly altered and eventually reconfigured to overcome shortfalls in vital goods and resources. Exactly how these systems were changed is conjectural, but it seems possible that sociopolitical restructuring led to reconfigured trade networks that capitalized on the coalescence of remnant groups and the formation of “gateway communities.” Gateway communities, which were strategically located along natural corridors of trade and communication, were by their very nature centers of concentrated economic activity where artifacts such as beads were commonly traded for needed goods and services. In effect, such communities served as “mercantile refugee camps” where native groups retreated (and regrouped) to escape the pathogenic onslaught from European pandemic diseases. While these postulated events cannot be directly verified, some substantiation can be obtained from archaeological data, ethnographic analogy, and archival records.

Klar, Kathryn A. (U.C. Berkley)  

**Report on Substratum Grammar and Lexicon in the Chumashan Languages (with special reference to Island Chumash).** General Session 6.  
In regions such as the northern Channel Islands which have had human occupation over a long period of time, linguistic continuity by a population speaking a single language (as it develops) throughout the entire time period is uncommon. When new occupants arrive, their language often replaces the language of the previous inhabitants. However, the original language usually leaves identifiable traces—called substratum features—in the grammar and lexicon of the replacement language. This paper will be a brief report on ongoing work on the substratum grammar and lexicon of the Chumashan languages with particular attention to what we know about the nature of any pre-Chumashan language(s) on the northern Channel Islands. It will be keyed to the particular concerns of archaeologists working in the Chumashan area.
Kline, George E. (San Diego State)

Kline, Victoria L.

**Fluted Point Recovered from San Diego County Excavation.** General Session 2.

A field school sponsored in 2002 by San Diego State University, and conducted by Professor Larry L. Leach (Emeritus), produced a fluted point from a depth of 100 centimeters. Most fluted points in California are found on the surface, thus the significance of this find is the depth suggesting a distant point in time. A thick crusty patination also indicates ancient manufacture. This preliminary report includes a description of the artifact and its context, some insights into its deposition regarding early Holocene human presence in the San Diego County mountains near a Pleistocene lake, and a tentative scheme for continuing research on this unexpected find.

Kline, Victoria L. (San Diego State)

see Kline, George E.

Koerper, Henry C.

**The Aetiology of Certain Crescent-Shaped Vulvar Representations.** General Session 1.

Crescent-shaped ground stone yoni representations employed in Diegueño girls puberty rituals are morphologically if not symbolically similar to artifacts known elsewhere in California. Many objects of the regional portable cosmos carry sex-based symbolism, their imageries and forms directed by a “sexualization-sacralization” process. The starting points for the process are imageries and shapes directly associated with either food procurement or processing technologies. The crescent-shaped yoni phenomenon is a permutation spun from one such profane artifact and/or its sacred alter ego, and thus it offers another fit to the to “sexualization-sacralization” hypothesis.

La Pierre, Kish D. (Cal State Bakersfield)

Antrobus, Kathy

**Additional Studies on Coprolites from Myoma Dunes at Lake Cahuilla Coachella Valley, California.** General Session 2.

The excavations at Lake Cahuilla Coachella Valley, California resulted in the recovery of several exceptionally preserved coprolite samples. Some of these samples were analyzed in 1978 by Wilke and reanalyzed in 1998 by Sutton. This paper reports on additional samples that were not previously analyzed and thus compares these results to the aforementioned studies.

Larson, Daniel O. (Cal State Long Beach)

Ambos, Elizabeth L.


We discuss new developments in geophysical applications in archaeology, focusing on cesium vapor magnetometry (CVM), ground penetrating radar (GPR), and aerial photographic enhancements. These techniques allow us to efficiently generate information about the archaeological record on spatial scales unthinkable with traditional survey and excavation approaches. Scientific archaeology is not about applying sophisticated new methods and techniques; however, it depends on a strong theoretical foundation that provides a framework for asking questions about the past. Archaeological research designs are critical for bridging theory and methods in archaeology. Finally, we discuss the future integration of geophysical theory and engineering principles in scientific archaeology.
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Larson, William E. (Cal State Sacramento)

The Owens River Project: Preliminary Results of a Distributional Survey of the Owens River. General Session 3.

The data presented in this paper are the preliminary results of a distributional survey conducted in the summer of 2005 along different sections of the Owens River as part of a master’s thesis project. Discussed are the methodology, basic data summaries, and how this data may reflect upon the prehistory of the Owens Valley and the western Great Basin while focusing on wetland environments.

Lee, Elizabeth A. (U.C. Berkeley)

Digital Documentation and New Interpretations: The Incorporation of Rectified Digital Photographs into a GIS Database. Symposium 2.

Digital photography has become an integral part of modern archaeology. This paper is a discussion on the integration of digital photographs into a spatially organized database. Photos of a site can be geo-rectified within a GIS system and integrated into a database to form another layer of interpretation of the site. Photos of foundations in historic el Presidio were taken and incorporated into a geo-database built around hand drawings of the same foundations. The final product demonstrates the benefits of photography as a check on hand-drawn plans as well as providing another means of visualizing the site.

Lipo, Carl P. (Cal State Long Beach)

see Eerkens, Jelmer W.

Mack, Joanne (University of Notre Dame)

Two Upland Sites above the Klamath River. General Session 5.

Two sites located on the side of the collapsed caldera of Secret Spring Mountain, California, are situated just above several village sites along the Klamath River, near the California-Oregon border. Both sites are rather shallow, but testing has recovered evidence of their use and occupation from approximately 5000 B.C.E. to A.D. 1850. The artifact assemblage indicates cultural linkage primarily with the Upper Klamath River cultures in northern California, rather than the cultures of the Klamath Basin during the time period.

Mangold, James (Cal State Chico)


For this study, femoral cross-sectional variability is examined in prehistoric male and female skeletons from the Central Valley that date to the Early, Middle and Late periods. An index of anteroposterior/mediolateral diameter is used to discuss femoral cross-sectional variability. As relative group sedentism increased during Middle and Late periods following intensified use of vegetal resources, femora should grow more circular in cross-section as loads associated with frequent long-distance walking are lessened. However, sexual dimorphism should increase as mobility is dichotomized along sexual lines, with males pursuing a logistically mobile strategy to supplement the resources provisioned by sedentary females.

McPherson, James F. (L&L Environmental, Inc.)

see Hoover, Anna M.
McCann, Jennifer (San Francisco State University)


During the base closure process at the Presidio of San Francisco in the late 1980s, a historic cemetery was located in the vicinity of the former Marine Hospital, buried under 10 feet of rubble. Research conducted at the time demonstrated that between 585 and 685 seamen were likely buried in the cemetery. This project is a continuation of that archival research, and seeks to identify the names, origins, and histories of these merchant marines. Using local, state, and federal records, we have traced the stories of these seamen lain to rest in San Francisco from as far afield as Prussia and Hindustan.

McFarland, Patricia (RECON Environmental)


The landscape of what is now Cuyamaca Rancho State Park provided the Kumeyaay people with a variety of foods and raw materials to produce tools, storage containers, clothing, shelters, and items for personal adornment for hundreds of years. Evidence of past occupation is found throughout the park. This paper discusses a specific area of approximately 1,500 acres of mountain terrain known today as Pilcha or West Mesa Cultural Preserve. The cultural preserve was set aside by California State Parks in 1983 because of the high density of archaeological sites. Prior to the October 2003 Cedar Fire, 31 Native American archaeological sites ranging from artifact scatters to bedrock grinding stations and villages were recorded within the preserve. I present before-and-after the fire views of the preserve and how fire affects site formation, identification, and interpretation. I also consider whether archaeological sites can be protected from the impact of wildfire effects by the use of prescribed burns.

McFarlane, Raymond (Colorado Desert Archaeological Society)

see Schneider, Joan S.

McGowan, Dana (Jones & Stokes Associates)

see Symposium and Workshop Abstracts.
Workshop 1 Presenter.

McKenzie, Dusty (U.C. Santa Barbara)


Surfperch (Embiotocidae) elements occur at proportionally high frequencies in ichthyofaunal assemblages throughout coastal southern California. Prehistoric fishing simulations indicate that surfperch were difficult to obtain with hook and line technologies available to indigenous fishers. In this regard, the ubiquity of surfperch in archaeological sites suggests other methods were employed to capture these fish. This paper introduces new data from an ongoing experimental program that indicates surfperch were more efficiently collected with nets than hook and line. The study compares the caloric benefits of mass fish harvesting to those associated with individual procurement strategies.

Mealey, Marla (California State Parks)


A post-fire archaeological site assessment and archaeological survey of portions of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park identified damages from the fire that ranged from slight to severe. It also
resulted in the recordation of more than 106 new sites, 17 new isolates, and over 250 additional features at 57 previously recorded sites.

Mehringer, Peter (Washington State University)  
Symposium 8 Discussant.

Meyer, Jack (Sonoma State University)  
see Symposium and Workshop Abstracts.  
Workshop 2 Presenter.

Michelini, Antonio Porcayo (Institute of National Anthropology & History, Mexico)  
The Ignacio Zaragoza Site: A San Dieguito Site in Baja California. Symposium 3.  
The Ignacio Zaragoza site, located north of the Guadalupe Valley in the Municipality of Ensenada, has been the object of a series of archaeological research projects, conducted by the Centro INAH Baja California, aimed at revealing the origin and age of its people. The San Dieguito culture, which appears to represent the first people who populated the Californias, has been studied and defined almost in its entirety in California, United States. In Mexico, though several sites of this culture are known to exist, and even with the work completed in the Ignacio Zaragoza area, no site of this kind had been thoroughly excavated in Baja California. When did the San Dieguito people arrive to Zaragoza? How did they survive? What were their daily activities in the camps located in the small valley? What are the similarities and differences between the material culture and settlements of those in California? When and why did they disappear from this valley? The presentation will develop around these questions, and it will be supported by the results of the recent excavations in the site, using archeology as a small window to catch a glimpse of such a distant past.

Miller, Karen G. (Sierra National Forest)  
During the past five years, the Sierra National Forest has inventoried more than 200 miles of hiking trails in the John Muir, Ansel Adams, and Dinkey Lakes wildernesses. These trails correspond to documented historic Indian travel and trade routes through the High Sierra. A little known area, Crown Valley adjacent to the Kings Canyon National Park boundary, was inventoried in 2005. Correlations between site type, geographic location, documented trans-Sierran travel routes, and ethnography are discussed.

Modzelewski, Darren (U.C. Berkeley)  
see Gonzalez, Sara

Monastero, Andrew (Cal State Bakersfield)  
Yohe, Robert M. II  
Sutton, Mark  
Kaldenberg, Russell L.  
Central Place Foraging at the Bierman Cave Site, CA-SBr-8. General Session 3.  
The Bierman Cave site (CA-SBr-8) was initially excavated in 1949 resulting in the recovery of a varied artifact assemblage. This paper presents the reanalysis of materials recovered from this early excavation and a recent re-excavation of the site using contemporary archaeological techniques. The fundamental motivation for this recent excavation is the determination of whether or not Bierman Cave served as a central place or resource patch. Preliminary results of
this reanalysis indicate the predominance of debitage of local lithic resources, indicating lithic reduction as a major site activity. The presence of this assemblage seemingly indicates that Bierman Cave functioned as a resource patch.

Moore, Jamie (Lassen National Forest)

This presentation presents recent efforts by Lassen National Forest to chemically identify the Humbug Basalt Quarries located in Butte and Plumas counties. The basalt quarries were found to have a unique trace element signature based on strontium and zirconium levels. A total of 206 basalt artifacts from 52 sites and seven isolates were also submitted for XRF. These sites and isolates are located in northern Butte, southeast Lassen, western Plumas and eastern Tehama counties. This revealed the temporal and spatial spread of Humbug basalt use along with identification of three other known basalt sources and 18 unknown sources.

Moore, Jerry D. (Cal State Dominguez Hills)

Des Lauriers, Matthew

One of Michael Glassow’s central contributions has been the study of spatial and temporal variations in coastal adaptations in western North America. His research in the Santa Barbara Channel region has focused on the causal relationships between paleoenvironmental change, human population densities, resource availability, and variations in coastal and island adaptations. His work continues to influence archaeological investigations in other regions, including Baja California, where recent research points to an intriguing range of adaptations varying from high-intensity, maritime fisher-gatherers to more mobile, desert foraging adaptations to coastal habitats. In this paper, we outline those variations and propose potential hypotheses for future research.

Moreno, Cristina Garcia (Institute of National Anthropology & History, Mexico)

*The San Dieguito Complex in the Archeological Site La Playa, Sonora.* Symposium 3.
Discovery and analysis of more than 1,000 flaked stone artifacts including flakes, unifacial tools, choppers, hammers, and cores bearing varying degrees of patination identified on remnants of an inverted fluvial channel from the terminal Pleistocene has led to a conclusion that this was an occupation by groups affiliated with the second phase (II) of the San Dieguito Complex. This geographic location, in the northeastern portion of the state of Sonora, represents a great territorial extension to the southern limit proposed for this cultural complex by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920s.

Morris, Adela (Institute for Canine Forensics)

*Historical Human Remains Detection Dogs.* Poster Session 1.
Canines trained to alert on specific scents have long been utilized in law enforcement, military, and search and rescue work. No longer is there one type of trained canine that can “do it all.” The historical human remains detection dog is the newest in the evolution of detection dogs. Its specialized training makes it a unique resource for archaeologists in locating graves and human remains. The dog is taught a passive alert that is not destructive to bones or graves. Knowing what to expect from this type of resource and how to use them helps archaeologists make informed decisions.
Nechay, Irina (San Jose State University)

*Health in a Prehistoric Population of the Bay Area (San Francisco).* Symposium 1.

The present study uses enamel hypoplasia and stature as investigating tools in health evaluation of a prehistoric population from the San Francisco Bay region. Both variables are frequently and successfully used in health assessment of past populations because of their high correlation with malnutrition and diseases. Skeletal studies from Santa Barbara and Sacramento Valley areas show, in general, a decline in health of prehistoric populations in these regions through time due mainly to fluctuations of climate, increases in sedentism, and population density. According to ethnographic data, the Bay Area was one of the most heavily populated regions at the time of contact. The goal of the present study is to test the hypothesis of a decline in health in the San Francisco Bay Area during the span of almost 2000 years (300 B.C.–A.D. 1800) using a skeleton population (CA-ALA-329) of approximately 300 individuals from an East Bay mound.

Nelson, Steven L. (Bureau of Land Management)

*see Halford, F. Kirk*

O’Brien, Kathy (Ohlone College)

*see Gillette, Donna*

Osborn, Sannie Kenton (The Presidio Trust)

*Chiles and Chocolates.* Symposium 2.

Chiles and chocolates were featured prominently among goods received from Mexico by the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1799, the Presidio’s requisition list of effects considered necessary for the sustenance of the first Free Company of Volunteers of Cataluña and for conduct of captain for the subsequent year included two loads of earthen dinnerware composed of medium skillets and chocolate pots. Another requisition that year asked for more chocolate pots. At least five different types of chocolate were shipped in varying quantities as well as several types of chiles. What might the archaeological record show of these dietary preferences?

Padon, Beth (Discovery Works, Inc.)

*Hearth Features at Ranch Center Drive Site, Los Angeles County.* General Session 3.

The Ranch Center Drive Site is located along Armagosa Creek in the western Mojave Desert. Recent excavations at this site revealed over 20 hearth features in a 50 by 100 meter area and under 1.5 to 2.5 meters of alluvium soils. Two previously investigated nearby sites yielded mainly late prehistoric radiocarbon dates and artifacts. This paper compares the dates and artifacts from the Ranch Center Drive Site to these nearby sites, and discusses implications for local and regional archaeology.

Padon, Chris (Discovery Works, Inc.)

*Digital Photography Field Methods—Using Gray to Fix Color.* General Session 3.

Photographing features in the field under adverse conditions often yields photos with unwanted color tones that distort the record. Fortunately, digital photographs can be processed to restore colors. The automatic adjustments offered by graphics programs work well for average conditions, but may not produce accurate results. Custom adjustments require a lot of skill and time, and may not be feasible. This paper shows how Adobe Photoshop and a gray card can be used with minimal time and expertise to produce accurate results for documenting features and artifacts.
Panich, Lee M. (U.C. Berkeley)

Results of Preliminary Archaeological Research at Mission Santa Catalina, Baja California. General Session 4.

Mission Santa Catalina was located on the northeastern frontier of the Dominican mission system in Baja California, and was occupied from 1797 until 1840. The neophyte population was drawn from Paipai, Kiliwa, and Kumeyaay groups, and many of their descendants continue to live in the region today. This paper will present findings from the first season of archaeological research at the mission site. Discussion will include results from surface collection, magnetometer survey, and test excavation. Results of preliminary artifact analysis will also be presented, as will plans for future research and collaboration with the descendant community.

Perry, Jennifer E. (Pomona College)


Dispersed throughout Santa Cruz Island are small sites indicative of temporary habitation, resource procurement, and/or tool manufacture. Interpreted as logistical camps or seasonal residential bases, shell scatters and shallow middens have the potential to yield insights into less visible aspects of settlement-subistence systems. This paper discusses the spatial and temporal distribution of small sites on the eastern end of the island, focusing on shell middens associated with chert quarries. Supporting previous interpretations, I argue that significant changes in settlement patterns occur after 2500 B.P., most notably a shift from interior-coastal residential mobility to logistical chert extraction forays from coastal villages.

Perry, Jennifer E. (Pomona College)

see Jazwa, Christopher S.

Porcasi, Judy (Cotsen Institute)

see Jones, Terry L.

Ramos, Brian (Jones & Stokes Associates)

see Symposium and Workshop Abstracts.

Workshop 1 Presenter.

Reeves, Dan (Rock Art Documentation Group)

Bury, Rick
Robinson, David


In 1824 the coastal Chumash revolted against the oppressive mission system and fled to interior mountains. Lee (1979) hypothesized that unusual pigments at the interior rock-art site of KER-77 may have been brought from Mission Santa Barbara during this revolt. Documentation from 1999–2003 included several investigations to learn more about the makeup of these pigments. Experiments with locally available minerals were performed in efforts to reproduce similar exotic colors. Ethnographic sources suggest traditional usages of these colors, while the results presented here imply pigment sources are likely to be nearby and local, rather than farther afield and imported.

Reynolds, Linda A. (Inyo National Forest)

see Hilton, Michael R.
Richards, Michael D. (ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.)
Turner, Robin

_Beads, Ornaments, and Lithic Tools in the Southwestern Mojave Desert: A View from the “City Ranch Complex” Site, the Anaverde Valley, the City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California._
General Session 3.

Data collected from the “City Ranch Complex” in the southwestern Mojave reveal a cultural occupation from the prehistoric to the historic era. Artifacts, which include ground stone, shell beads, lithic ornaments, and stone projectile points retrieved from the surface during archaeological monitoring of a proposed housing development and subsurface test excavations illustrate the prehistoric and historic site function and site chronology. For its inhabitants, the ethnohistoric Serrano people, this area served as a camp or possible village site from the Late Prehistoric to the late 19th century. Later, in the early to late 20th century, the “City Ranch Complex” served as part of an essential ranching enterprise serving the southern California area.

Rick, Torben C. (Southern Methodist University)

_Middle Holocene Subsistence and Settlement on Santa Rosa Island, California._ Symposium 4.

Although the Channel Islands have a lengthy archaeological record, relatively little is known about cultural developments during the Middle Holocene. Recent research on eastern Santa Rosa Island provides insight into human subsistence, settlement, and environmental changes between about 7000 and 3500 years ago. Large coastal shell middens and interior middens on ridge tops suggest that Middle Holocene people used all available island habitats, including an ancient estuary. These data illustrate the variability of Middle Holocene human subsistence and settlement on the Channel Islands and the need for further research on this time period.

Rick, Torben C. (Southern Methodist University)
see Robbins, John A.

Robbins, John A. (Southern Methodist University)
Rick, Torben C.

_Stable Isotopes, Human Subsistence, and Environmental Change on California’s Channel Islands._ Symposium 5.

The analysis of stable isotopes from a variety of materials has revolutionized our understanding of ancient environmental and cultural change. Stable oxygen isotope analysis of marine shells, for example, provides important information on ancient sea surface temperatures, the presence of El Niño events, and seasonality data. Although a few studies have analyzed stable isotopes from shells and bones from California archaeological sites, the technique remains underexplored. Through stable isotope analysis of California mussel, red and black abalone, and Venus clam shells from Channel Island archaeological sites, we demonstrate the significance of these data for documenting cultural and environmental change.

Robinson, David (University of Cambridge)


Within inland and interior California, there is a long history of research addressing rock-art within individual-versus-social contexts. This is linked to concepts of private-versus-public roles. Two methodologies—ethnographic and correlative—have been employed towards this issue. While these two methods are not entirely mutually exclusive, conclusions drawn from them remain somewhat contradictory. To simplify, the results between cognitive versus archaeological approaches have led different researchers to conceptualize rock-art in fundamentally different
ways—tensions remain unresolved between ethnographic and archaeological evidence. Here, I present how spatial methodologies using digital modeling can analyze on-site relationships between people, pictographs, and their social context.

Robinson, David (University of Cambridge)

see Reeves, Dan

Rogers, Alexander K. (Maturango Museum)

*Induced Hydration of Obsidian: A Simulation Study of Accuracy Requirements.* General Session 1.

Determination of the hydration rate constant of obsidian is basic to the use of obsidian for establishing chronologies. The constant can, in principle, be determined in either of two ways: by correlations with archaeological sequences, or by laboratory experiments using induced hydration. Induced hydration holds promise of great accuracy, but results reported to date have been disappointing. This paper is based on the hypothesis that the outcomes are the result of error build-up in the induced hydration protocol, and describes an analysis based on a Monte Carlo simulation of the measurement and analysis process. Data are presented which show that the poor results are due to errors inherent in optical measurement of hydration rim thickness. It is concluded that successful use of induced hydration requires an order of magnitude improvement in accuracy of hydration rim measurement over the accuracies currently claimed for optical microscopy. The results do not affect the validity of hydration dating based on archaeological correlations.

Rogers, Alexander K. (Maturango Museum)

*Effective Hydration Temperature of Obsidian: A Rigorous Calculation Based on Diffusion Theory.* General Session 1.

An estimate of effective hydration temperature is needed for chronological use of obsidian hydration data. Three techniques are in general use: estimates based on mean temperature, numerical integration of models of diurnal and annual temperature variation, and use of temperature cells. The issue has been that the hydration constant is a function of temperature and thus is time-varying, while the classic quadratic law of hydration is not valid for time-varying diffusion coefficients. This paper presents the results of a calculation based on fundamental diffusion theory, with results which account for a time-varying hydration coefficient. Data are presented to explore the resulting range of variation and give practical guidelines.

Rosenthal, Jeff (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

see Symposium and Workshop Abstracts.

Workshop 2 Presenter.

Rosenthal, Jeff (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

see Byrd, Brian

see Gard, A. Rowan

Sawyer, William A. (Archaeological Advisory Group)

see Brock, James
**Schneider, Joan S.** (California State Parks)

*Putting It All Together and What That Means for Planning and Management in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.* Symposium 9.

New information acquired since the Cedar Fire has greatly expanded our understanding of the archaeology of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, but it has also presented challenges and provoked controversy. The several constituencies with interests in the park are involved in negotiating plans for future use and management of park lands.

**Schneider, Joan S.** (California State Parks)
Webb, Sam
Webb, Astrid
Slimak, Suzanne
McFarlane, Raymond
Sweet, Mel

*The Stacked Stone Site (CA-SDI-17,666): A Late-Prehistoric Built Environment and Its Relationship to the Cultural Landscape of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.* Symposium 9.

The Stacked Stone Site, a series of constructed spaces (or “rooms”) within a stone outcrop surrounded by a dense artifact scatter, was discovered in the aftermath of the 2003 Cedar Fire. Structural features associated with the indigenous peoples of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (Kumeyaay) had not been previously reported. The results of intensive recording and in-field analysis of artifacts, comparisons with other similar sites, and hypotheses for site function are presented here. Finally, the site is placed within the context of the cultural landscape of CRSP.

**Scott-Cummings, Linda** (Paleo Research Institute)
Varney, R. A.
Winsborough, Barbara

*Paleoecological and Paleoethnobotanical Analyses at Hellman Ranch, Seal Beach.* Symposium 6.

Pollen, phytolith, and diatom analysis of stratigraphic deposits from the floodplain below the Hellman Ranch provide information concerning vegetation and changes in vegetation in response to inundation and climatic change in coastal Orange County. This record is compared with the archaeoclimatic model created from climate data from the local area. The stratigraphic record can be divided into three portions, beginning with the Late Pleistocene (LGM) when vegetation was very different than present. The middle portion of the record, representing depositions approximately 8,000 radiocarbon years ago, exhibits evidence of a dense stand of grasses, as well as shrubs. The upper portion, anchored by a radiocarbon age of approximately 6800 B.P., exhibits a typical Holocene signature dominated by the sunflower family, indicating disturbance and great antiquity for this vegetation community. Examination of midden samples from the site proper provides a look at changes evident through the nearly 2,000 year interval represented.

**Scott-Cummings, Linda** (Paleo Research Institute)

*Phytoliths as Artifacts: Evidence of Threshing Sledges in the New World.* Poster Session 1.

Sheet element phytoliths (both cut and uncut) of cereal grain stems and chaff have been recovered from a variety of archaeological deposits in the Old World. Anderson (1998) demonstrated that threshing sledges produce cut edges on phytoliths, whereas other tools do not. Cut phytoliths recovered from the Santa Ines Mission in California provide evidence that the Spanish introduced threshing sledges into the New World when they introduced cultivated cereal grains. Recovery of phytoliths cut using threshing sledges provides artifactual evidence of use of threshing sledges.
Simmons, Carrie L. (National Training Center, Fort Irwin)


Fort Irwin in the Mojave Desert has undergone extensive data recovery projects over the past 30 years as well as various site collection activities. Due to curation space issues and budget restraints, the indiscriminate collection of artifacts as was done in the past is no longer possible. A quantitative and comparative analysis of the present collection at Fort Irwin in regards to the number of each type of site that has been collected was undertaken based on similar studies conducted in the United States. The results offer useful insights into the future of curation and collection policies on a regional level and at Fort Irwin.

Simpson-Smith, Charr (Archaeological Technology Program, Cabrillo College)

see Edwards, Rob

Slimak, Suzanne (Colorado Desert Archaeological Society)

see Schneider, Joan S.

Smith, Patrick (Coastal Maritime Archaeological Resources)


Shortly after the establishment of the Channel Islands National Park in 1980, resource managers became aware of an aircraft wreck off Anacapa Island. Awareness of the aircraft, known as “the bomber,” was widespread in the local diving community, but information as to the location of the site was not made available to Park Service staff. Several years later, in a joint project with Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources (CMAR) and with the assistance of local divers, the aircraft was located. Subsequently identified as a Grumman TBF Avenger, the history and circumstances of how it came to its end in 130 feet of water off the Channel Islands was unknown. Initial investigation and research through government and military sources provided no clues to the circumstances of the loss of the aircraft and its crew. This paper will introduce recent research that finally provides the answers that have eluded investigators for so many years.

Smith-Patten, Brenda D. (Archaeological Advisory Group)

see Brock, James

Spero, Howie (U.C. Davis)

see Gard, A. Rowan

Springer, Kathleen (San Bernardino County Museum)

Symposium 8 Discussant.

Spurling, Amy-Marie (U.C. Davis)

Eerkens, Jelmer W.
Gras, Michelle A.


Obsidian debitage from the living floors of 12 Newberry (3500–1500 B.P.) and Marana (650–contact) period structures at CA-INY-30 was sourced using laser ablation inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS). LA-ICP-MS allows for the sourcing of very small flakes (<1 mm sq.) with little to no damage. Throughout the Newberry to Marana transition, there is increasing sedentism, privatization, storage, and intensification of small seeds and small game. By sourcing obsidian from house floors at the Lubkin Creek Site (CA-INY-30), the differential
access to trade and obsidian use at the time of these transitions will be compared and examined within each household.

St. Clair, Michelle C. (URS Corporation)
Grant, Joanne

_Nineteenth Century Coastal Fortification Development: Investigations of the Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 1, 1A, 2, and 2A, San Francisco._ Symposium 2.

The Presidio Trust and the National Park Service are working jointly to plan the removal of landfills known as Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 1, 1A, 2, and 2A. URS was contracted to provide assessment of the potential impacts to the cultural resources located along the bluffs both within and adjacent to the disturbed areas. These areas are comprised of soil and debris deposits (landfills) created by 20th century disposal activities. Of particular interest during the investigation was the evaluation of the line of gun batteries and 19th-century coastal fortifications stretching along these bluffs. Constructed between 1870 and 1900, the gun batteries show the transitional nature of the United States defenses at a time when harbor fortification systems were undergoing a transformation from “storybook castle forts” filled with muzzle-loading cannons, to modern low-profile earth and concrete fortifications mounting long-range rifled steel guns. This paper will focus on test excavations in the impacted areas and the discovery of intact features including a 1870s era mortar platform pit.

Steele-Watt, Kristen (Cal State Bakersfield)

see Draucker, Esther Louise

Stevens, Nathan E. (Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)

see Codding, Brian F.

Stine, Scott (Cal State Hayward)

Symposium 8 Discussant.

Stone, David (SAIC)

Victorino, Ken

_Millingstone Period “Type” Sites: Data Collection Strategies and Their Interpretation._ Symposium 4.

Recent construction grading monitoring at two Early Period sites, CA-SBA-16 and -2254 in coastal Santa Barbara County, recovered extensive ground stone assemblages. Previous systematic testing recovered limited ground stone and trace bone and shell; extraordinary concentrations of manos and metates were not predicted. These Millingstone “type” sites represent special-use locations ancillary to Early Period subsistence strategies emphasizing marine resources. The sites provide the opportunity to explore Early period site distribution patterning relative to marine and vegetation procurement, and may suggest social relationships associated exclusively with milling activity. Effective Millingstone site monitoring data recovery strategies are presented.

Stosel, Victoria (Cal State Los Angeles)

_An Examination of Three Contemporaneous Sites on San Nicolas Island through Meat and Protein Analysis._ Symposium 5.

This paper examines three late Holocene sites on San Nicolas Island, California, to determine environmental exploitation and dietary preferences and explore some health considerations. The three sites selected for this study, CA-SNI-102, CA-SNI-106, and CA-SNI-163, are located on the western portion of San Nicolas Island. Calibrated radiocarbon dates suggest contemporaneous
occupation of the sites, permitting an examination of chronologically linked sites. Raw shell and bone weights provide basic information regarding exploitation but fail to accurately identify the importance of various species. Meat and protein multipliers provide additional information that fosters a better understand of the dietary contributions of various marine resources.

**Strauss, Monica** (EDAW, Inc.)
Dietler, Sara

**Bones, Beads, and Bowls: Variation in Habitation and Ritual Contexts at Landing Hill.** Symposium 6.
Patterns suggesting variation in the distribution of artifacts in habitation and ritual contexts have been identified at Landing Hill in Seal Beach, California. The presence of a variety of bead types and utilitarian ground stone artifacts evidence generalized habitation activities over the majority of the study area. In contrast, a mortuary feature at CA-ORA-263 containing cremated remains reveals a high density of schist beads and stylized ground stone artifacts. A regional assessment indicates that the co-occurrence of such beads and ground stone has been documented in similar features elsewhere in Gabriclino territory. A suite of radiocarbon dates from Landing Hill will contribute to a chronological framework in which similar Late Holocene mortuary features might be better understood.

**Sutton, Elizabeth A.** (U.C. Santa Barbara)

*see* Glassow, Michael A.

**Sutton, Mark** (Cal State Bakersfield)

*see* Monastero, Andrew

**Sweet, Mel** (Colorado Desert Archaeological Society)

*see* Bruce, Bonnie

**Sweet, Mel** (Colorado Desert Archaeological Society)

*see* Schneider, Joan S.

**Swope, Karen K.** (Caltrans)

**The Archaeology of Transportation in Ivanpah Valley, Eastern Mojave Desert, California.** General Session 4.
The history of the eastern Mojave Desert may be related in large part as a trade and transportation corridor. The Ivanpah Valley, particularly, has served as a trade route and supply corridor, and continues to be the main thoroughfare (Interstate 15) for travelers to Las Vegas and points beyond. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has completed cultural resources compliance investigations at the California/Nevada border south of Primm, Nevada. Transportation-related historical archaeological sites were identified, including the Ivanpah-Providence Road, the Barnwell Stage Road, the Arrowhead Trail Highway (later State Route 31), and the Lakeview Service Station. The importance of Ivanpah Valley in transportation history and specifics of these sites are discussed.

**Tejada, Barbara** (Cal State Bakersfield)

*see* Draucker, Esther Louise
Thomson, Heather (California State Parks)

*Ceramic Vessel Scatters in the Aftermath of the Cedar Fire in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park: Their Distribution In Relation to Prominent Landforms.* Symposium 9.

A total of forty-six separate ceramic scatters or “potdrops” were documented during the course of post-fire survey of prominent landforms within CRSP. These features represent the remains of at least 62 separate vessels. The distribution of the ceramics on steep slopes in areas with panoramic views of habitation sites and travel corridors in valleys below suggests other than household utilitarian functions for the vessels. Ethnographic information supports this hypothesis.

Turner, Robin (ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.)

*see Richards, Michael D.*

Tushingham, Shannon (U.C. Davis)

*Plank Houses in Western North America: The Ethnographic and Archaeological Evidence from Northwestern California.* General Session 5.

Plank houses are a defining feature of the Northwest Coast Culture Area, present from southwestern Alaska to northwestern California. Their appearance in the archaeological record has been linked to the emergence of household-based social systems, marking a major regional shift from a generalized foraging to collector-type strategies and village-based organization. This paper will discuss the ethnographic and archaeological distribution of plank houses, regional variability of houses and social systems, and will present new data relating to household archaeology from northwestern California.

Van Galder, Sarah (Statistical Research, Inc.)

*see Ciolek-Torrello, Richard*

Varney, R. A. (Paleo Research Institute)

*see Scott-Cummings, Linda*

Vellanoweth, René (Cal State Humboldt)

Cannon, Amanda C.


San Nicolas Island, located off the coast of Southern California, was a homeland for Native Peoples for over 8,000 years. Unfortunately, little information about them survived European contact and expansion into the Americas. For these reasons we turn to the archaeological record of a large village (CA-SNI-25) to understand the nature of artifact production, craft specialization, social organization, and spirituality at the site. To do this, we focus on the spatial distribution of artifacts and features in the village and place these within the context of traditional native cultural practices for the area. We have found abundant evidence suggesting that the Native Islanders were intricately connected to long-distance and regional trade networks, had a rich tradition of arts and crafts, and were deeply grounded in ritual ceremony and spirituality. Overall, our research is respectfully aimed at understanding the people of Juana Maria, the fabled lone women of San Nicolas Island.

Vellanoweth, René (Cal State Humboldt)

*see Cannon, Amanda C.*
Victorino, Ken (SAIC)

see Stone, David

Villanueva, Jeannie C. (Ancient Enterprises, Inc.)

see Clelow, C. William, Jr.

Vostretsov, Yuri

see Cassidy, Jim

Wade, Sue (California State Parks)

The lands today comprising Cuyamaca Rancho State Park were inhabited by Indian people for thousands of years. Since the 1930s, archaeologists, ethnographers, and historians have uncovered mere glimpses of the material and sacred culture of these people. However, late in 2003, the catastrophic Cedar Fire burned through the park. The fire laid bare the Cuyamaca landscape, providing opportunities for thorough cultural resources survey, consultation with today’s local Kumeyaay and Kwaaymii people, and objective observations of the landscape without the bias of modern development. The resulting comprehensive information about Cuyamaca’s archaeology and sacred landscapes has imposed new and difficult challenges in balancing this information with State Park recreation goals.

The village site of Ah-ha’-Kwe-ah-mac’, or Cuyamaca, recognized since the mid-19th century as an important focus of Kumeyaay life, is within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. First recorded in the 1930s, the true extent and composition of the site has only recently been discernable due to exposure of the terrain in the aftermath of the 2003 Cedar Fire. Combining recently discovered ethnographic and historical documents with archaeological survey and local Native American input has highlighted the centrality of this village site to the Cuyamaca cultural landscape and presented a challenge of balancing site preservation with recreational use of the park.

Wallace, James R. (Cal State Fullerton)

Analysis of Fish Remains from Three Prehistoric Sites on San Nicolas Island and Their Potential to Yield Information on Fish Procurement. Symposium 5.
The research involves the analysis of fish remains from three archaeological sites located on San Nicolas Island, CA-SNI-102, CA-SNI-6, and CA-SNI-147. Only within recent years have the island’s archaeological sites been scientifically investigated. There is much research that needs to be conducted to understand the relationship between the prehistoric inhabitants and their marine resources. The analysis of the fish remains from these three sites may provide information on the relationship between the Nicoleños and the local fish populations. The comparison of these three site assemblages may yield information on spatial and temporal site differences, pertaining to the procurement of fish.

Warren, Claude N. (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

More Than 9,000 Years: The Age of the San Dieguito Occupation at the C.W. Harris Site. Symposium 3.
The initial date for the San Dieguito occupation at the Harris site is generally believed to be 9,030 years B.P. Stratigraphic evidence from Warren’s 1965 and 1967 excavations illustrate that the dated sample is stratigraphically later than most of the San Dieguito occupation. An erosion
surface in Warren’s excavations, and Rogers’ 1938 stratigraphic observations indicate a stratigraphic unit between the La Jolla and San Dieguito occupations is missing at Warren’s excavation but present at Rogers’. This erosion event, dated later than 9000 and earlier than 7600 B.P., washed artifacts from upstream San Dieguito sites and redeposited them at downstream locations during this period. One such depositon at the Harris site is dated at 8450 B.P.

**Warren, Claude N.** (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)  
Symposium 8 Discussant.

**Webb, Astrid** (Colorado Desert Archaeological Society)  
see Schneider, Joan S.

**Webb, Sam** (Colorado Desert Archaeological Society)  
see Schneider, Joan S.

**Wheeler, Elise** (California State Parks)  
see Codding, Brian F.

**Whitaker, Adrian R.** (U.C. Davis)  
*Examining the Contribution of Birds to the Prehistoric Diet on the North Coast of California.*  
General Session 5.  
Archaeologists and ethnographers working in northwestern California have historically focused on anadromous fish, marine mammals, and, to a lesser extent, large terrestrial mammals when studying the diet of northwest coast groups. The faunal collection from Stone Lagoon (Hum-129), however, indicates that avifauna also contributed a great deal to the diet of the site’s inhabitants. Faunal data from Stone Lagoon and other sites from the area will be examined in light of ethnographic accounts of bird hunting and modern bird behavior. Zooarchaeological analysis will be used to examine the overall contribution of birds to the diet of Stone Lagoon’s inhabitants.

**Willey, Lorie** (EDAW, Inc.)  
*Sampling Considerations at Hellman Ranch.*  
Symposium 6.  
Sampling in the context of an archaeological site, or complex of sites, has been a much debated process over the past 40 years. The sampling methods used during the half century of investigations at Hellman Ranch varied greatly. While up to 6 percent of each site was sampled, none yielded sufficient information to fully understand the significance of the sites. Thirty-six interments, a cremation area with an extensive associated ground stone feature, and several other features were not discovered prior to grading. After the initial discoveries, the subsequent mitigation program with numerous exploratory test units revealed only a small percentage of the rich cultural material present. This paper explores various sampling techniques and degree of sampling likely to reveal the full range of site attributes, and offers some suggestions on sampling management.

**Winsborough, Barbara** (Paleo Research Institute)  
see Scott-Cummings, Linda
The Laboratory of Archaeological Sciences at California State University, Bakersfield, provides protein residue analysis on archaeological specimens employing the technique of crossover-immunoelectrophoresis (CIEP). A wide range of animal and plant antisera are available for the identification of protein residues on lithic and ceramic artifacts, coprolites, and soils. CIEP can provide researchers with valuable data regarding exploitation of plant and animal resources that might otherwise go undetected and can be useful in addressing questions related to dietary analysis, tool utilization, processing methods, and site function.

For a brochure or further information contact: Dr. Robert M. Yohe II
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Wood, Benjamin (MIT Visual Arts Program / Presidio Archaeology Lab)

“Deconstructing the Officers’ Club”—Rewinding and Fast Forwarding Excavations in Time.
Symposium 2.

The excavations in the Officers’ Club present an interesting opportunity to remix time and place into an alternative visual narrative in the form of a video projection that while detailing the stages of the project serve to represent a forward and backward lapse in time. This video presents the collaborative nature of the Officers’ Club excavation and shows the various layers of uncovering. Past and present are layered and juxtaposed together allowing the viewer interaction with the projection at the site of excavation to understand how the building has been transformed by the process of deconstruction.

Yohe, Robert M. II (Cal State Bakersfield)

Kaldenberg, Russell L.

An Aboriginal Bow from Wildhorse Mesa, Coso Range, Inyo County, California. General Session 1.

In the 1960s, a complete, sinew-backed aboriginal bow was collected from a rockshelter on Wildhorse Mesa on the Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake. This bow was recently donated to the archaeological curational facility at NAWS and has been the subject of several special studies including radiocarbon dating, wood microanalysis, and protein residue analysis. This paper will report the findings of these studies and provide comparisons with other bows recently found in this same region.

Yohe, Robert M. II (Cal State Bakersfield)

see Monastero, Andrew

York, Andrew L. (EDAW, Inc.)


Recent investigations within the Hellman Ranch Specific Plan Area, located on Landing Hill in Seal Beach, have provided a wealth of information applicable to southern California prehistory. Supported by a robust artifact assemblage, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and nearly 100 radiocarbon dates, the analysis of the six excavated sites reveals important shifts in the settlement of this location within the Millingstone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric periods. The patterns revealed at Landing Hill are compared to those seen at other locations in southern California and are considered in light of regional models that invoke environmental change, demographic trends, and settlement consolidation.

Young, D. Craig (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

Along the Owens River: Threading Global Climate into Environmental and Geomorphic Response in the China Lake Basin. Symposium 8.

Throughout the arid landscapes of California’s deserts, the Pleistocene-Holocene transition was a time of tremendous change. In the China Lake basin, the episodic terminus of the Owens River system, a pluvial lake fluctuated between highstands and desiccation. Alluvial and aeolian systems moved and removed landforms. Models of global climate and local environment augment geomorphological studies in documenting post-pluvial conditions in the China Lake basin. Using the Owens River as a common thread linking global climate change to local landscape response, high-resolution records from across the world provide temporal control for modeling changes in the greater China Lake basin. Specifically, models support a Younger-Dryas cold period lake cycle from desiccation to a final highstand. These cycles left an enduring imprint on the local landscape and had significant effects on the timing and structure of the Terminal Pleistocene-Early Holocene archaeological record at China Lake.
Young, D. Craig (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)
see Symposium and Workshop Abstracts.
Workshop 2 Presenter.
Society for California Archaeology
40th ANNUAL MEETING
March 29 – April 1, 2006 – Ventura

FACILITIES MAPS

1) Ventura Beach Marriott, 2055 Harbor Blvd.; Seaward exit off Highway 101
2) Ventura County Museum of History and Art, (Silent Auction location) 100 E. Main Street