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Neutron Activation Analysis of San Juan Red Ware Pottery

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including his early influence in a Cambridge (UK) dominated archaeology department, his promotion of the discipline and his practical and intellectual contributions to it. In parts irreverent, the paper acknowledges the unique role O'Connell continues to play in Australian archaeology.

Allen, Josh (PAR Environmental Services Inc.)

[392] *Settlement Patterns in Southeastern Sacramento County*

Twenty years of cultural resource management efforts have culminated in over four thousand acres of inventoried land in southeastern Sacramento County. With nearly one hundred recorded lithic scatters, middens, bedrock mortars, rock art, and rock shelter sites, this archaeological evidence offers the chance to better understand prehistoric settlement patterns along the Cosumnes River and Deer Creek drainages. The data, normally contained in fragmented surveys and limited testing, is an initial look at the potential offered by these studies with future hopes to expand research opportunities and knowledge in the area.

Allison, James [6] see Ferguson, Jeffrey

Allison, James (Brigham Young University)

[274] *Neutron Activation Analysis of San Juan Red Ware Pottery*

San Juan Red Ware pottery is most common in southeastern Utah, where most of it appears to have been made, but is widely distributed throughout the Four Corners region from about A.D. 750 to 1100. Neutron Activation Analysis of San Juan Red Ware potsherds shows that there were numerous production locales, and red ware pottery from southeast Utah falls into several distinguishable chemical groups. These chemical groups have distributions that suggest relatively little exchange among the production area sites. Despite differing from red ware producers in styles of material culture (ceramics, architecture, and settlement patterns), and probably social identity, Pueblo I people living to the east of the red ware production zone also obtained San Juan Red Ware. Most of the red ware on southwest Colorado Pueblo I sites appears to come from the eastern part of the production zone, but the distribution of the chemical groups varies from site to site. Red ware exchange thus appears to have linked Pueblo I people across the Mesa Verde region through complex networks of interaction that cross-cut apparent differences among social groups.

[127] *Discussant*

Almansa-Sanchez, Jaime (JAS Arqueología)

[72] *Ghost Tourists in Gondar: Sustainable Tourism and Archaeological Heritage*

Literature in heritage and tourism usually addresses the multiple benefits of visitors, their threats and the controversial concept of 'return'. As heritage managers we usually focus our efforts on these visitors, as the panacea for everything. In the context of postcolonial theory and public archaeology, there are two factors of this equation that we usually forget: local communities and the real recipients of the money. Working in Gondar (Ethiopia) I have come to define the concept of the 'ghost tourist' in the context of a World Heritage Site and a great affluence. The concept of tourism in local education is far from being sustainable and, therefore, the alleged benefits of this tourism are questionable. Trying to change the model is a challenge, but it can address the problems the current situation and help building new capacities and real benefits in the way other projects are already working. This paper will address the phenomenon of the 'ghost tourist' in Gondar and the solutions are being proposed to engage a sustainable model of tourism where archaeological heritage has a lot to say.

al-Nahar, Maysoon [64] see Olszewski, Deborah

Alonso, Christina (William Self Associates)

[62] *Health and Mortuary Analysis of the Transbay Skeleton*

During the 2014 geothermal trenching for the Transbay Transit Center Project, a single burial was