



Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc.

Newsletter

www.sacarcheology.org

September/October - 2013

Mark Your Calendars

October 19, 2013, Saturday - In Celebration of CA Archaeology Month at Maidu Museum and Historical Site – “Rediscovering an Ancient Heritage”

10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Maidu Historical Site Tour and Museum

1:00 to 5:00 p.m. A World of Archeology - Discussions by Distinguished Speakers

6:30 to 8:30 p.m. First Native American Families of East Yolo exhibit panel discussion

December 7, 2013, Saturday – Annual Meeting

Winter Scholar’s forum – January or February 2014

Spring tour 2014 – Flagstaff/Sedona – March or April 2014

UPCOMING EVENTS

Sacramento Archeological Society and Maidu Museum & Historical Site

IN CELEBRATION OF CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH
present

REDISCOVERING AN ANCIENT HERITAGE

Saturday, October 19, 2013

Maidu Museum & Historic Site

1970 Johnson Ranch Drive, Roseville, CA 95661

(916) 774-5934

www.sacarcheology.org or maidumuseum@roseville.ca.us

10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Maidu Historical Site Tour and Museum

1:00 to 5:00 p.m. A World of Archeology - Discussions by Distinguished Speakers

6:30 to 8:30 p.m. First Native American Families of East Yolo exhibit panel discussion

A WORLD OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY

Discussions by Distinguished Speakers

Saturday, October 19, 2013

Maidu Museum & Historic Site

1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Sacramento Archeological Society is featuring distinguished speakers who will address archaeological discovery especially North American discoveries. Eric Bartelink will discuss California prehistoric health and nutrition. Jack Meyer will present prehistoric California landscape evolution. Al Striplen will discuss California's Native American heritage. Moving the venue Georgia Fox will talk about Antigua and Holley Moyes will present underwater research in Belize.

The sequence of talks is

- Eric Bartelink -- CSU Chico -- Bioarchaeological Insights into Health, Nutrition and Warfare in Prehistoric Central California
- Holley Moyes -- UC Merced -- Las Cuevas Archaeological Complex in Belize: Maya Cave and Surface Discoveries in the Shadow of Caracol
- Al Striplen -- Amah Mutsun Ohlone - Rediscovering and Relearning Heritage Traditions
- Jack Meyer -- Far Western -- Landscape Evolution and Chronology Building in Ancient California
- Georgia Fox -- CSU Chico -- The Betty's Hope Plantation Project: Insights into Archaeology and Conservation in Antigua

Come to enjoy any or all presentations.

Light refreshments will be provided.

**Open to the Public - Admission free after 1 p.m.
Donations to scholarship fund kindly accepted**

Eric J. Bartelink, PhD, D-ABFA is an Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology and Director of the Human Identification Laboratory at California State University, Chico. He received his B.S. in Anthropology at Central Michigan University (1995), his M.A. in Anthropology at California State University, Chico (2001), and his Ph.D. in Anthropology at Texas A&M University (2006). He became the 89th Diplomat of the American Board of Forensic Anthropology in 2012. Eric's interests are in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology, and he has conducted research focused on skeletal trauma, taphonomy, paleopathology, and stable isotope analysis. He has conducted an extensive research program focused on central California bioarchaeology, and also conducted work in American Samoa. In 2000, he assisted with the excavation of mass graves in Bosnia-Herzegovina through the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and also assisted in the identification of victims from the World Trade Center 9/11 disaster in 2002 and 2003.

Holley Moyes, PhD is Assistant Professor in the School of Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts at UC Merced. She received her B.A. in 1978 from Florida State University, A.S. in 1994 from Palm Beach Community College, M.A. in 2001 from Florida Atlantic University, Ph.D. in 2006 from State University of New York at Buffalo. Her research interests include Archaeology of religion, Cave archaeology, Mesoamerica, Dynamics of complex society, Geographic information systems, Spatial cognition, and Cognitive science affiliate. Professor Moyes is currently working on two research projects — [Las Cuevas Archaeological Reconnaissance](#) (LCAR) and [Belize Cave Research Project](#) (BCRP).

Al Striplen was born and raised in California and is **Amah Mutsun** on his father's side and Mexican Aztec on his mother's side. His life has included a diversity of experiences including being raised in a Mexican, Roman Catholic environment then for the past 30 years being fully immersed in intertribal California Native culture. Formally trained in education, the sciences, art, and counseling, he has served as a teacher and counselor for grades 7 through university. He worked in teaching and counseling capacities with the California State University system for 42 years and is currently a docent with the State Indian Museum in Sacramento. He frequently consults and presents to various groups on topics related to Native American culture and beliefs. His research focuses on relationships between Native American beliefs and metaphysical teachings as they apply to daily life.

Jack Meyer (M.A. Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University; B.A. Anthropology/Sociology, Emporia State University, Kansas) is originally from the plains of Kansas, Jack began doing California archaeology at the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University in 1992, where he studied the practice of geoarchaeology and its application to cultural resources management. His primary research interests include late Quaternary geology, paleo-environments, landscape evolution, landform chrono-stratigraphy, site formation processes, the structure of the archaeological record, and the problem of locating buried sites. As an advocate for improving the multi-disciplinary relationships between archaeology and the earth sciences, Jack regularly integrates and synthesizes geological and archaeological datasets to identify where buried archaeological sites may or may not be located. He has directed hundreds of archaeological and geoarchaeological studies throughout California, including such large and complex projects as the Los Vaqueros Reservoir/Pipeline (1994-98), the Sonora Bypass (2000-2006), and developed region-wide geoarchaeological overviews and assessments for each Caltrans District that cover central and northern California, with others underway. Jack joined Far Western Anthropological Research Group in 2006 where he is currently a Principal Geoarchaeologist and Project Coordinator.

Georgia Fox, PhD is a Professor in the Department of Anthropology at California State University, Chico, where she serves as Graduate Coordinator and teaches courses in anthropology. She co-directs the Valene L. Smith Museum of Anthropology and Museum Studies Program and is Director of the Heritage Resources Conservation Laboratory. She received her B.A. in History from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in Anthropology from Texas A&M University. Her academic interests and specializations include the archaeology of British colonization of the New World and the African Diaspora, maritime and underwater archaeology, material culture and museum studies, the conservation and preservation of archaeological and ethnographic materials, and the care and protection of cultural heritage. Dr. Fox has conducted archaeological and conservation work in Greece, Turkey, and Israel, Netherlands, California, and the Caribbean. She is currently director and principle investigator of archaeological excavations at Betty's Hope Plantation on Antigua.

Tour of Maidu Historic Site

Saturday, October 19, 2013

Maidu Museum & Historic Site

10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

If you missed the Sacramento Archeological Society group tour last year, join the guided tour at 10:00 a.m. and browse the museum until 1:00 p.m. You will learn about Maidu culture and tour the rock art on this historic site. Petroglyphs recorded many years ago as CA-PLA-37 are executed on sandstone boulders in an oak grove at the crest of a low hill. The main rock art complex can be viewed on a series of low boulders. Most of the designs are deeply incised and readily visible. Horizontal wavy lines, dots with circles, concentric arcs and individual geometric designs can be seen.



Fees for Museum and Tour

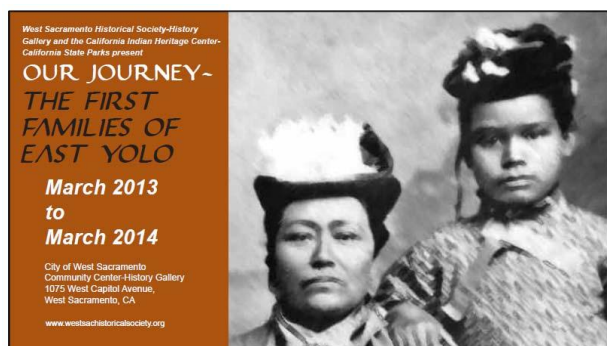
\$4.50/Adult; \$4.00/Child or Senior; \$16/Family of Four

First Native American Families of East Yolo

Maidu Museum & Historic Site

Saturday, October 19, 2013

6:30 – 8:30 p.m.



April Farnham will moderate a panel discussion regarding Native American first families who lived, worked and raised their families in what is now West Sacramento. A new exhibit, “Our Journey – the First Families of East Yolo” is on loan from the West Sacramento Historical Society. It is an on-going display project from March 2013 through March 2014 honoring the first families - Native American. The "Our Journey - the First Families" project is jointly sponsored by the California Indian Heritage Center.

Open to the Public
Free admission

SCHOLARSHIPS

We are sorry that Kyle Steven Rabellino had to decline the scholarship. His thesis study area was found to be an active marijuana growing area; hence, he was asked to suspend his fieldwork indefinitely. Unfortunately this incident occurred before he could take the obsidian samples for XRF analysis. We are saddened by this turn of events.

MEMBER'S NEWS

BACK TO SOUTHERN UTAH

From the President's (Messy) Desk

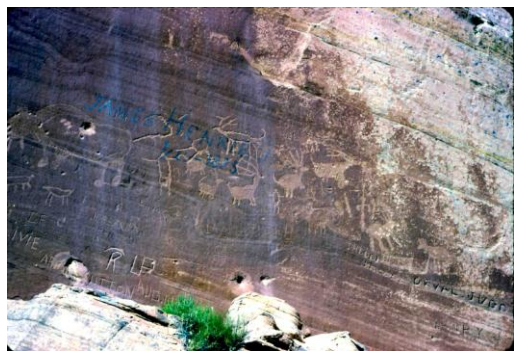
John W. Foster

I took a fabulous trip recently across the Great Basin and southwest that left me in awe over the beauty and ancient monuments on this incredible landscape. As someone who worked for California State Parks for 35 years, I was naturally drawn to parklands as I headed for a family reunion near Colorado Springs. It brought back incredible memories.

As a young graduate student at the University of Arizona many years ago, I got my first taste of the southwest. I landed a paid internship for the summer at the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff. When I reported and met the distinguished staff, I was told I had 2 weeks to learn to identify the twenty most common pottery types in the Four Corners area. I spent hours in the museum type collection and a week later passed the test and was given my assignment. For the next 2 ½ months, I was to survey a proposed coal slurry pipeline alignment across southern Utah. My partner in this effort was an MNA staff archaeologist named Howard (Howie) Davidson. Off we went to Kanab, Utah to begin the survey. We had a Toyota Land Cruiser, some maps and site forms, our packs and his German shepherd.

The alignment was flagged in advance. Our job was to survey a 30-40 foot wide corridor, within which a coal slurry line was to be installed. So we would leapfrog the vehicle. One guy would begin hiking the line. The other would drive ahead several miles, leave the vehicle and continue surveying ahead. Meanwhile, the first guy would hike to the Toyota and drive past his partner a few miles, park and continue to trudge east across the Kaiparowitz Plateau. This was fine, but at least Howie had his dog to keep him company. I walked alone. What an amazing summer.

This section of southern Utah is absolutely spectacular. It has red and white sandstone cliffs, an unending maze of canyons, and awesome views in every direction. The archaeology is equally great. We did brief records and flagged the sites we encountered. I wore out several pairs of boots in



Petroglyphs in Johnson Canyon, southern Utah, 1974. Very impressive panel in spite of the bullet holes and blue paint.

walking across some 15-20% of the width of Utah that summer. Utah's not a skinny state!!

I'd forgotten how beautiful it is. The Kaiparowitz Plateau has now been incorporated into the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument – designated by President Clinton under the 1906 Antiquities Act. It's an incredible place and even more beautiful than I had remembered.

Of all the great places I visited on my recent trip, two stole my heart. One is Newspaper Rock, on the road into The Needles area of Canyonlands. I've seen a lot of rock art, but this is different. The petroglyphs are executed in this dark sandstone with such grace and precision that one can easily identify animals, humans and spirit beings presented on the giant stone face. I was awestruck at the site.

Hovenweep was also someplace I won't soon forget. The ancient Puebloans constructed stone towers and massive structures in the Chacoan style in the edge of a vast canyon complex where springs emanated from the rock. They farmed the mesa tops and built pit houses in the canyons, but their way of life ended in the last quarter of the 13th century as drought and civil unrest swept the landscape. By around 1300 AD the area was abandoned leaving the stone structures as a monument to their efforts. The Hovenweep people are thought to have settled in what are now the pueblos of the Rio Grande valley in New Mexico and Hopi mesas of Arizona.

The ancient sites I visited on this trip are being protected by Federal and State agencies because they are part of a heritage legacy belonging to all Americans. The sites are incredible and so are the messages to be learned from studying their history.



Newspaper Rock, Utah.
Incredible petroglyph site spanning some 5,000 years



Hovenweep National Monument, Utah

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCES

Articles in Science (2013-07-05, Vol. 341 pp. 39 - 40 and 65 – 67) place the cultivation of wild cereals in the EASTERN SIDE of the Fertile Crescent close to dates in the rest of the Fertile Crescent, that is, 11,600 BP. The summary of the first article entitled “**The Roots of Cultivation in Southwestern Asia**” states:

“Evidence of early cultivation [11,300 BP] of crops in the Zagros Mountains of Iran [East side of the Fertile Crescent] helps to elucidate where and when humans first started to cultivate wild cereals.”

The Executive Summary of the main article entitled “**Emergence of Agriculture in the Foothills of the Zagros Mountains of Iran**” states: “The role of Iran as a center of origin for domesticated cereals has long been debated. High stratigraphic resolution and rich archaeological remains at the aceramic Neolithic site of Chogha Golan (Ilam Province, present-day Iran) reveal a sequence ranging over 2200 years of cultivation of wild plants and the first appearance of domesticated-type species. The botanical record from Chogha Golan documents how the inhabitants of the site cultivated wild barley (*Hordeum spontaneum*) and other wild progenitor species of modern crops, such as wild lentil and pea. Wild wheat species (*Triticum* spp.) are initially present at less than 10% of total plant species but increase to more than 20% during the last 300 years of the sequence. Around 9800 calendar years before the present, domesticated-type emmer appears. The archaeobotanical remains from Chogha Golan represent the earliest record of long-term plant management in Iran.”