



Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc. Newsletter

www.sacarcheology.org.

May/June - 2019

UPCOMING EVENTS

- May 7, 2019, Tuesday, 12:00 – 4:00 **Board Meeting w potluck** at Peake's
- July 6, 2019, Saturday, 12:00 – 5:00 p.m. – **SAS Eclectic Symposium**, “Olmec Encounters” by **John and Dan Foster**, “Puebloan Culture and Rock Art of Colorado and Utah” by **Paul K Davis and Knuti VanHoven**, and “Peopling of Americas” by **Jan Johansen**. Contact Carolyn McGregor's at sabrina53@earthlink.net for more information.
- July 15-20, 2019 - **Oregon Archaeological and Rock Art Tour**
- September 11-13, 2019 – **Santa Cruz Tour** highlighting Sand Hill Bluff shell midden, Franklin Point ship wreck, Cowell Lime Kilns on the UCSC campus and Chitactac site near Gilroy.

See calendar in www.sacarcheology.org for complete calendar
Also note calendar for Friends of Sierra Rock Art below

SAS Eclectic Symposium

Saturday, July 6, 2019

12:00 – 5:00 p.m.

at

Gordon & Carolyn McGregor's

We are pleased to feature three varied topics at the symposium: “Olmec Encounters”, “Puebloan Culture and Rock Art of Colorado and Utah”, and “Peopling of Americas”. These will be presented by SAS members who have visited related archaeological sites in Mexico and the U.S.

Program

12:00 Lunch provided by Carolyn McGregor

1:15 - “Olmec Encounters” by **John and Dan Foster**

2:15 - “Puebloan Culture and Rock Art of Colorado and Utah” by **Paul K Davis and Knuti VanHoven**

3:15 – “Peopling of Americas” by **Jan Johansen**

Please make your reservation (lunch) by contacting Carolyn McGregor at sabrina53@earthlink.net.

John and Dan Foster

In January, 2018 John and Dan Foster were fortunate to attend the The Archeological Conservancy's “Veracruz” tour in Mexico. The tour addressed Olmec, Totonac, Huastec, Aztec and Spanish cultures. John and Dan will share their insight into the Olmec culture.

Paul K. Davis and Knuti VanHoven

During the 2018 summer Paul and Knuti explored rock art and pueblos in Colorado and Utah. They were able to visit some of the sites that were highlighted on SAS' Utah tour in 2016 and more. Through pictures and commentary they will share their adventures.

Jan Johansen

Jan Johansen researched current theories on the peopling of the Americas and presented the topic in a Renaissance Society course in March, 2019. In this presentation she will highlight archaeological discoveries in North and South America dated older than 13,000 ybp (years before present) and associate climate fluctuations (ice ages and interglacial periods) affecting multiple migrations from Asia.

Oregon Archaeological Tour

July 15 - 20, 2019

Guided tour of paleo excavation sites in Oregon

From Monday, July 15, 2019 through Saturday, July 20, 2019 Sacramento Archeological Society invites you to participate in an archaeological tour of excavation sites in southeastern Oregon. Archaeologists leading this tour will provide first-hand knowledge of the excavations which have uncovered evidence of very early human inhabitation. The excavation sites are listed below with the approximate ages of the sites before present (bp) in parenthesis. The dates are mostly based on C14 dating done by Thomas Stafford:

Archaeological Sites	Guides	Possible Rock Art	Museums
Rimrock Draw Shelter (18,300 bp)	Dr. Pat O'Grady, UO	Greaser Canyon Petroglyph Lake	Harney County Historical
Sage Hen Gap (17,400 bp) or designate	Dr. Pat O'Grady		
Sheep Mountain 35HA3667 (20,000 bp)	Dr. Pat O'Grady or designate		
Dietz Site 35LK1529 (13,500 bp)	Bill Canon, BLM		
Fort Rock Cave (15,000 bp)	Joe Wanamaker, OP		



Colorful hand tool discovered in Oregon (Photo courtesy University of Oregon Archaeological Field School)

Fort Rock
Cave Sandals
Harney
Museum,
Burns OR



We will see artifacts found in the area at **Harney County Historical Museum**, 18 West D St, Burns OR 97720 in Burns, OR 541.573.5618, <http://www.hchistoricalociety.com/> Its sandals, basket and tray were dated by Dr. Pat O’Grady, University of Oregon. An added attraction will be visits to selected rock art sites.

Tour Details

This is a Members only event and attendance is limited. Reservations are accepted on a first come basis. A non- refundable reservation fee of **\$35 per person** is required with the reservation. To make reservations contact Jan Johansen at janjohansen@sbcglobal.net and send the registration fee of **\$35** per person to Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc. at P.O Box 163287, Sacramento, CA 95816-9287 or **pay on-line** by clicking donate under “tours and events” at <http://sacarcheology.org/society-membership/sas-donations-and-membership-payment/> and entering the \$35 per person amount.

Participants are responsible for making their own lodging reservations, arranging their own transportation to and on the tour, and paying for their food, fees and incidentals. A \$10 per person fee is assessed for the Fort Rock Cave Tour. All participants are required to sign a Hold Harmless Agreement prior to the tour. A block of rooms have been reserved at the Best Westerns at Lakeview and Burns. **Contact these to make your reservations ASAP. Mention Sacramento Archeological Society to receive a reduced rate.** The block of rooms will only be held for a short time.

Lakeview: July 15, 2019 - Best Western Skyline Motor Lodge

414 North G Street, Lakeview, OR 97630 - Phone: **541-947-2194 ~\$110-117+ tax**

This Lakeview motel offers an indoor swimming pool and hot tub. Free Wi-Fi and a daily hot breakfast are provided. A microwave, small fridge and coffee machine are included in each guest room. A cable TV with premium channels is featured.

Burns: July 16 – 20, 2019 - Best Western Rory & Ryan Inns

534 N Highway 20, Hines OR 97738-9403 (West of Burns) - Phone: **541-573-5050 \$110+tax**

https://www.bestwestern.com/en_US/book/hines/hotel-rooms/best-western-rory-ryan-inns/propertyCode.38144.html

Make yourself at home in one of the 62 air-conditioned rooms featuring refrigerators and microwaves. Cable television is provided for your entertainment. Conveniences include coffee/tea makers and irons/ironing boards, and housekeeping is provided daily. A complimentary full breakfast is served daily from 6 AM to 9 AM.

Preliminary Itinerary

The following itinerary is not yet final but lists target sites to visit within a defined window. An updated itinerary will be provided to the attendees as it is finalized.

Date	Day	Lodging	Highlight
7/15/19	M	Lakeview- Best Western Skyline Motor Lodge	Lake County Museum
7/16/19	T	Hines near Burns – Best Western Rory & Ryan Inns	Dietz Rimrock Draw Shelter Sage Hen Gap
7/17/19	W		Sheep Mountain

7/18/19	Th		Harney County Historical Museum
7/19/19	F		Rock art
7/20/19	S	Own arrangements	1:30 pm-3:30 pm private tour Fort Rock Cave

Additional information is available on request from janjohansen@sbcglobal.net.

Santa Cruz archaeological pre-history and historical tour

on

Wednesday, September 11, 2019 to Friday, September 13, 2019

We are pleased to have a guided archaeological pre-history and historical tour of the Santa Cruz area on Wednesday, September 11 through Friday, September 13, 2019

The itinerary is as follows:

Wednesday, Sept 11

1:00 -- Meet in Santa Cruz (SC) for an orientation by Mark Hylkema (Santa Cruz District Archaeologist & Tribal Liaison California State Parks)

2:00-5:00 -- Tour selected sites in the SC area such as mid-Holocene age midden at Sand Hill Bluff and the Cultural Preserve at Wilder Ranch State Park guided by Mark Hylkema. Other possible destinations may include the Mission Santa Cruz State Park and a little further south on highway the newly restored Castro Adobe (Rancho San Andres State Park).

Thursday, Sept 12

8:00 -- Meet at motel for briefing on logistics/carpooling

9:00-5:00 -- Tour selected sites including Franklin Point shipwreck cemetery and the middens at Año Nuevo State Park guided by Mark Hylkema. Bag lunch in the field

5:00 -- Enjoy evening with Santa Cruz Archeological Society

Friday, Sept 13

8:00 -- Meet at motel for briefing on logistics/carpooling

9:00-1:00 -- Tour selected sites including Cowell Lime Works District, located on the lower campus of UCSC by Patricia Paramoure, Santa Cruz Archeological Society (SCAS) and the Chitactac site by Robyn Houts (SCAS)

Patricia Paramoure is very familiar with the Cowell Lime Works Historic District site since this was her thesis site. She has also consulted for the district, and taught 4 field school sessions there.

For more information here are links:

[Sand Hill Bluff: Ancestral Home of the Ohlone](#)

[Año Nuevo SP](#)

Since attendance will be limited, register now for the Santa Cruz archaeological tour. A registration fee of \$20 per person is due with the registration. Applications will be first come first served basis. **Membership in either Sacramento Archeological Society or Santa Cruz Archeological Society is required.** All participants are required to sign a Hold Harmless Agreement prior to the tour.

You may use our web site <http://sacarcheology.org/society-membership/> to pay the registration fee of \$20 per person using a **credit card or Paypal**. Alternatively, please make out your check to “Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc.” and mail it to:

Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc.

P.O. Box 163287

Sacramento, CA 95816-9287

Participants will be responsible for making their own lodging, transportation, food arrangements. We suggested that you make your own lodging reservations as soon as possible. September is a popular time in Santa Cruz. Reservations can be canceled if your plans require.

There is a camping option for this tour. Mark will be able secure a camping reservation at Rancho Del Oso (Big Basin by-the-Sea). If you are interested in camping, contact Jan Johansen at janjohansen@sbcglobal.net. If there is enough interest, Johansons will coordinate camping with Mark.

For the non-campers, the following motels are suggested.

1. **Comfort Inn**, 110 Plymouth St., Santa Cruz (reservation phone 844-544-4168) A double room for 2 nights should be about \$287 plus taxes and misc fees. Included are continental breakfast, wifi and free parking. Also offered is a 24-hour prior cancellation policy. Note-there are 2 Comfort Inns. The one on Plymouth Street is being booked first. [Comfortable & Relaxing Stay in Santa Cruz | Best Hotels in Santa Cruz | Comfort Inn Santa Cruz](#)
2. **Comfort Inn**, 314 Riverside Ave., Santa Cruz, 95060 This Comfort Inn seemed to have better reviews than the Comfort Inn on Plymouth but rates may be higher priced.
3. **Mission Inn**, 2250 Mission Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. The free breakfast at the Santa Cruz Mission Inn includes eggs, waffles, cereal, and oatmeal. Fruit, bagels, toast, and yogurt are also available. Guests can also enjoy various breakfast beverages. \$139/

FRIENDS OF SIERRA ROCK ART

Schedule of Events 2019

LET'S ROCK

May 17 - Presentation by Nolan Smith at Madelyn Helling Library: Sierra Rock Art Style 6 What, Where

June 15 - Site Monitoring Training with Nolan Smith and others (location dependent on snowmelt)

July 22 - Day Outing to Palisades Creek and Sky Castle (Sierras) with Ann Reisenauer and Bill Drake

August 13-14 - Overnight outing and hike to Picayune Valley with Nolan Smith

September 7 - Crane Petroglyph Site with Karen Ostergard

October 18 - Presentation by John Noxon and Deb Marcus at Madelyn Helling Library

November 4-6 - Overnight outing to Rock Hill near Exeter, Central Valley, CA

PLEASE MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR OUR EVENTS. NEWSLETTER AND SIGN UP INFORMATION WILL BE OUT APRIL 15.

PAST EVENTS

SAS Eclectic Symposium

On Saturday, March 16 SAS hosted an Eclectic symposium at North Highlands – Antelope Library, Antelope CA. It featured “The Roman Settlement of Poggio del Molino in Populonia Tuscany” by Kim Frasse, “Plant remains from Oak Flat, CA-SBA-3931, an interior habitation site in Cuyama Valley” by Gloria Howat Brown and “A Journey through Baja: Ancient Rock Art, Gray Whales, Murals and Sculptures” by Bill Drake.

Kim took us to Italy during Roman and Etruscan times by relating the history of Populonia as documented through excavations of Popplio del Molino and nearby Baratti Beach. Kim was fortunate to participate in an excavation at Popplio del Molino during the summer of 2018. In an adjacent room to his excavation plot roof tiles and broken dolia, round-bottomed amphora used for storage, were found. The Popplio del Molino site that was constructed as a fort in 2nd century BC but after 66 BC a fort was not needed. The facility for a time was used to produce garam, fish sauce and in the 4th to 5th century it was used to make lime. It was interesting to note that iron producing foundries were located on the nearby Baratti Beach and several feet of slag from these covered ancient (7th century) tombs.

Gloria, a 2018 scholarship recipient, shared plant analysis from Cuyama Valley. She reported on her analysis with other work from Far West. The main plants used by the Cumash were

- ❖ Nuts: Acorn, Islay, Pine, Bay, and Marah
- ❖ Small seeds: Grasses, Clarkia, Chia, Clover, Goosefoot, Red Maids, Rushes, Tarweeds
- ❖ Roots and other Geophytes: Blue Dicks and other Brodiaeas
- ❖ Berries: Currant/ Gooseberry, Elderberry, Juniper, Manzanita
- ❖ Others: Cattail, Tule, Yucca

Even though she is still reviewing the flotations from CA-SBA-3931 (Tsiwikon) her results show only moderate use of islay, acorns, and small seeds. The thick shelled seeds are probably juniper

but they lacked diagnostic traits needed to positively ID them. She expected but has not found traces of Yucca.

Bill took us to Baja California through picture and stories. He relayed his travel experiences including whale watching and showed rock art photos. We are ready to go to Baja and see the sites.

SAS California Archives Tour

On Friday, April 5 SAS members toured the California Archives housed at 4919 Lang Avenue, McClellan. We were honored to have Rick Fitzgerald, [Senior State Archaeologist, Director of the State Archaeological Collections Research Facility](#) host the tour of his lab. In addition to showing us the facility and describing its function he brought out artifacts from the south central valley Witt site including dart points, crescents, and an atlatl engaging spur and materials excavated from Point Reyes. The Point Reyes assemblage is key to resolving the controversy regarding Sir Francis Drake's voyage along the California coast in 1579. Did Drake dock at Point Reyes or were these materials from Cermeño's ship wreck in 1595?

In addition Ursula Filice, Senior Park Aide and Ann Fry, Museum Curator showed us historic materials from Old Town Sacramento, Old Town San Diego, other important historic state parks and California State Railway. We saw many artifacts including a convertible bath tub to bed, the hearse which carried a cannon to Volcano during the Civil War, Leland Stanford's carriage, Native American canoes, a Donner party piano, Pono fish traps, old textiles and an old state parks mascot costume. It was a fun step back into earlier periods in California.

<https://www.nps.gov/Archeology/sites/npSites/pointReyes.htm>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_Reyes

Archeological Research at Point Reyes: Drake and Cermeño

Archeological excavations in Point Reyes National Seashore that took place from the 1940s-1970s unearthed important evidence of encounters between native Americans and explorers, including European and Asian artifacts from the shipwrecked Spanish galleon found in Coast Miwok village sites. These sites and artifacts illuminate a fascinating chapter in the history of Native American and European interaction. These artifacts consist mostly of fragments of Chinese porcelain plates, bowls, and other ceramic vessels, and iron spikes from the ship.



MEMBER'S CORNER

New Members

We cordially welcome Dan Cross, Marcia Cary, and Anna Goldfield with The Dirt as new members.



The Dirt – A podcast for all ages and backgrounds about archaeology, anthropology, and our shared human story

<http://thedirtpod.com>

For SAS members interested in Neanderthals, SAS Member, Anna Goldfield, PhD started a new column at sapiens.org about the Neanderthal skeleton and what it can tell us about their life and behavior. The first installment is available at <https://www.sapiens.org/column/field-trips/neanderthal-body/>

Hope you enjoy!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCES

"A new species of *Homo* from the Late Pleistocene of the Philippines"

"A hominin third metatarsal discovered in 2007 in Calao Cave (Northern Luzon, the Philippines) and dated to 67 thousand years ago provided the earliest direct evidence of a human presence in the Philippines. Analysis of this foot bone suggests that it belonged to a genus *Homo*, but to which species was unclear. Here they report the discovery of twelve additional hominin elements that represent at least three individuals that were found in the same stratigraphic layer of Callao Cave as the previously discovered metatarsal. These specimens display a combination of primitive and derived morphological features that is different from the combination of features found in other species in the genus *Homo* (including *Homo floresiensis* and *Homo sapiens*) and warrants their attribution to a new species, which they name *Homo luzonensis*. The presence of another and previously unknown hominin species east of the Wallace Line during the Late Pleistocene epoch underscores the importance of island Southeast Asia in the evolution of the genus *Homo*" (Forent Détroit et al., *Nature*, V. 568, 2019-4-11, pp. 181-186) <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-019-1067-9>

"Human sound systems are shaped by post-Neolithic changes in bite configuration"

"Humans speech manifests itself in spectacular diversity, ranging from ubiquitous sounds such as "m" and "a" to the rare click consonants in some languages in southern Africa. This range is generally thought to have been fixed by biological constraints since at least the emergence of *Homo sapiens*. Paleanthropological evidence suggests that the production apparatus has undergone a fundamental change since the Neolithic. Although humans generally start out with vertical and horizontal overlap in their bite configuration (overbite and overjet, respectively, masticatory exertion in the Paleolithic gave rise to an edge-to-edge bite after adolescence. Preservation of overbite and overjet began to persist long into adulthood only with the softer diets that started to become prevalent in the wake of agriculture and intensified food processing. The authors hypothesize that this post-Neolithic decline of edge-to-edge bite enable the

innovation and spread of a new class of speech sounds that is now present in nearly half of the world's languages: labiodentals, produced by positioning the lower lip against the upper teeth, such as in “f” or “v”. Their findings reveal that the transition from prehistoric forages to contemporary societies has had an impact on the human speech apparatus, and therefore on our species' main mode of communication and social differentiation: spoken language”. (D. E. Blasi et al., *Science*, V. 363, 2019-1-31, p. 1192)

“Moderns said to mate with late-surviving Denisovans”

“Genomes from New Guineans suggest mixing perhaps as recently as 15,000”

“A new study of 161 people from 14 groups in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea by population biologist Murray Cox of Massey University in Palmerston North, New Zealand, molecular biologist Herawati Sudoya of Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology in Jakarta and their colleagues uncovered DNA related to Denisovans. The first Denisovan DNA discovered from the cave in Russia comes from a single population (labeled D0). But the “Papuan” carry DNA from at least two other Denisovan populations, named D1 and D2. D1 was from populations so distantly related that they had diverged more than 283,000 years ago. D2 split off roughly 363,000 years ago. The D1 DNA isn't seen in people outside New Guinea and it is found on large chunks of chromosome that haven't been mixed over time. Suggesting it entered the modern human genome recently—about 30,000 years ago and perhaps just 15,000 years ago. Cox's team suggests a group of Denisovans survived in the remote mountains or island of New Guinea and mated with modern humans. In a separate talk, Xinjun Zhang of the University of California, Los Angeles, reported that Tibetans also got their Denisovan DNA from two encounters.” (Ann Gibbons, *Science*, V. 364, 2019-4-5, p. 13)

“The genomic history of Iberian Peninsula over the past 8000 years”

“The study assembled genome-wide data from 271 ancient Iberians, of whom 176 were from the largely unsampled period after 2000 BCE. They documented high genetic substructure between northwestern and southeastern hunter-gatherers before the spread of farming. The study revealed sporadic contacts between Iberia and North Africa by ~2500 BCE and by ~2000 BCE, the replacement of 40% of Iberia's ancestry and nearly 100% of its Y-chromosomes by people with Steppe ancestry. They showed that, in the Iron Age, Steppe ancestry had spread not only into Indo-European-speaking regions but also into non-Indo-European-speaking ones, and they reveal that present-day Basques are best describe as a typical Iron Age population without the admixture events that later affected the rest of Iberia. Additionally, they document how, beginning at least in the Roman period, the ancestry of the peninsula was transformed by gene flow from North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean.” (Iñigo Olaide et al. *Science*, V. 363, 2019-1-31, pp. 1230-1234)

“Stories told in bone”

“Since 2000, when Vera Tiesler became a professor at the Autonomous University of Yucatan, she has established herself as the premier bioarchaeologist in Mexico. Her lab has compiled a data base of 12,000 burials, 6,600 of which she and her colleagues worked on directly. Her university alone houses the remains of more than 2,000 individuals from ancient, colonial and

modern times, most of which she had a hand in uncovering. In 2003, while working Champotón, of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, three of her students, discovered a group of bodies that seem to have been discarded. When Tiesler examined the bones, she found a sternum with deep, clean cut marks in it that showed intentional, almost surgical, placement. The cuts were horizontal, not likely to have come from battle, and were later found in the same place on other bodies. She noted from her medical training that a skilled person might have cut the chest open, pulled the ribs apart and exposed the heart while the victim was still alive. ‘Then the heart would come out by itself and would be jumping,’ she says. This may have been part of an elaborate sacrifice. It is recorded that during the Post-Classic period (950-1539), the Maya people practiced a great deal of human sacrifice and body processing, she says, including creating racks of skulls called tzompantlis and cutting off human skins to wear over the body. This is a gruesome view of the Maya world.” (Erik Vance *Nature*, V. 566, 2019-2-14, pp. 168-171)

“Early dogs helped hunt small game”

“Dogs that lived alongside Middle Eastern villagers roughly 11,500 years ago may have helped to transform how those humans hunted. Fragmentary canine bones unearthed at Shubayqu 6, an ancient site in north-eastern Jordan, date to a time when remains of hares and other small prey at the outpost sharply increased. Many animal bones from Shubayqua 6 also display damage caused by having been swallowed by dogs and then passed through their digestive tracts. The bone fragments challenge a long-standing idea that, in the early stages of domestication, dogs were first used to hunt large animals that yielded lots of meat per kill. People seeking a wider array of plants and animals in their diet then incorporated dogs into small-game hunts. That dietary shift heralded the rise of farming, researchers have suggested. But at Shubayqua 6 no signs of food shortages have been found. People who lived there starting about 11,500 years ago must have enjoyed a consistent supply of gazelles, hares, foxes, and game birds. Dogs may have enabled humans at the site to devise new ways to hunt small game.” (Bruce Bower, *Science News*, 2019-2-16, p. 13)

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