

ANT-309 Monday February 8, 2010

IX Classification

A Artifacts

B Cultures (Descriptive integration or the construction of Culture Histories)

X Reconstructing Past Environments

Evaluation of Papers:

10% Coherence of Topic

30% Thoroughness of Research

20% Organization

20% Writing

20% Adherence to stylistic conventions

Journal Article

Arnold, Jeanne E.

1992a Complex Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers of Prehistoric California: Chiefs, Specialists, and Maritime Adaptations of the Channel Islands. *American Antiquity* 57:60–84.

Article in Edited volume (book chapter)

1992b Cultural Disruption and the Political Economy in Channel Islands Prehistory. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by T. L. Jones, pp. 129–146. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, Publication 10.

Book

Bettinger, Robert L.

Hunter-Gatherers: Archaeological and Evolutionary Theory. Plenum Press, New York.

Masters thesis or dissertation

Farquhar, Jennifer M.

2003 Organization of Flaked Stone Technology and Settlement Mobility on the South Central Coast of California: A Perspective from Diablo Canyon and Point Sal, Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento.

IX Classification

A. Artifacts

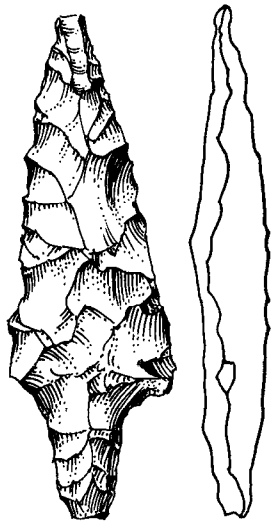


Morphological Types+

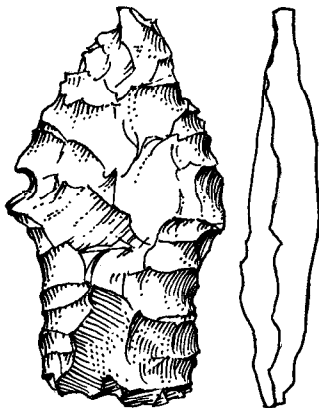
Contextual and Dating (Relative and Absolute) Information=

Temporal Types

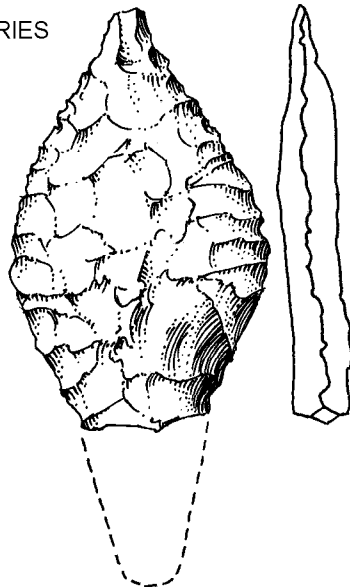
CENTRAL COAST STEMMED SERIES



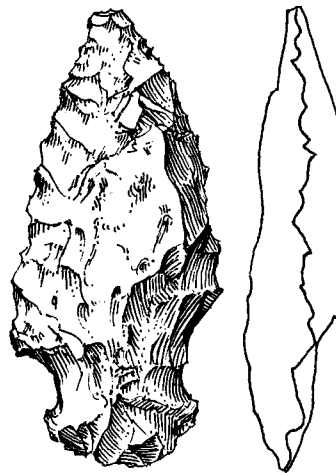
CONTRACTING-STEMMED



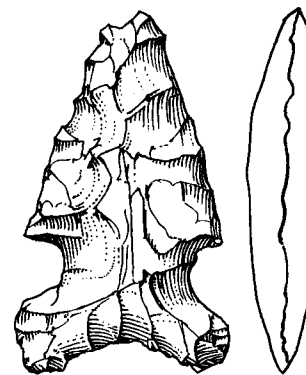
ROSSI SQUARE-STEMMED



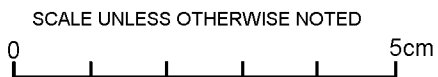
ANO NUEVO LONG-STEMMED



LARGE SIDE-NOTCHED



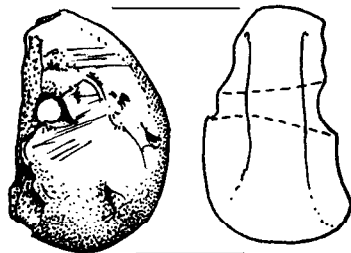
LARGE SIDE-NOTCHED JALAMA VARIANT



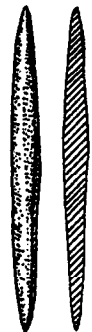
SCALE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED



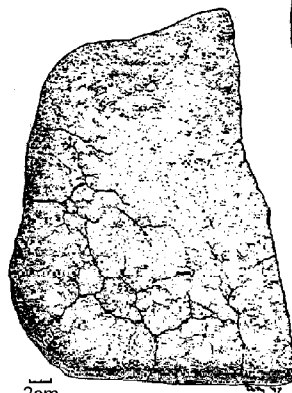
OLIVELLA CLASS L BEADS



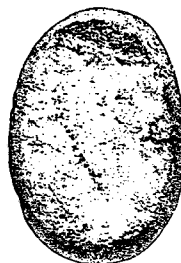
DRILLED STEATITE PEBBLE



BONE GORGE

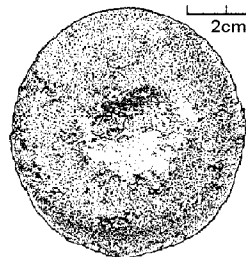


MILLING SLAB



HAND STONE

2cm



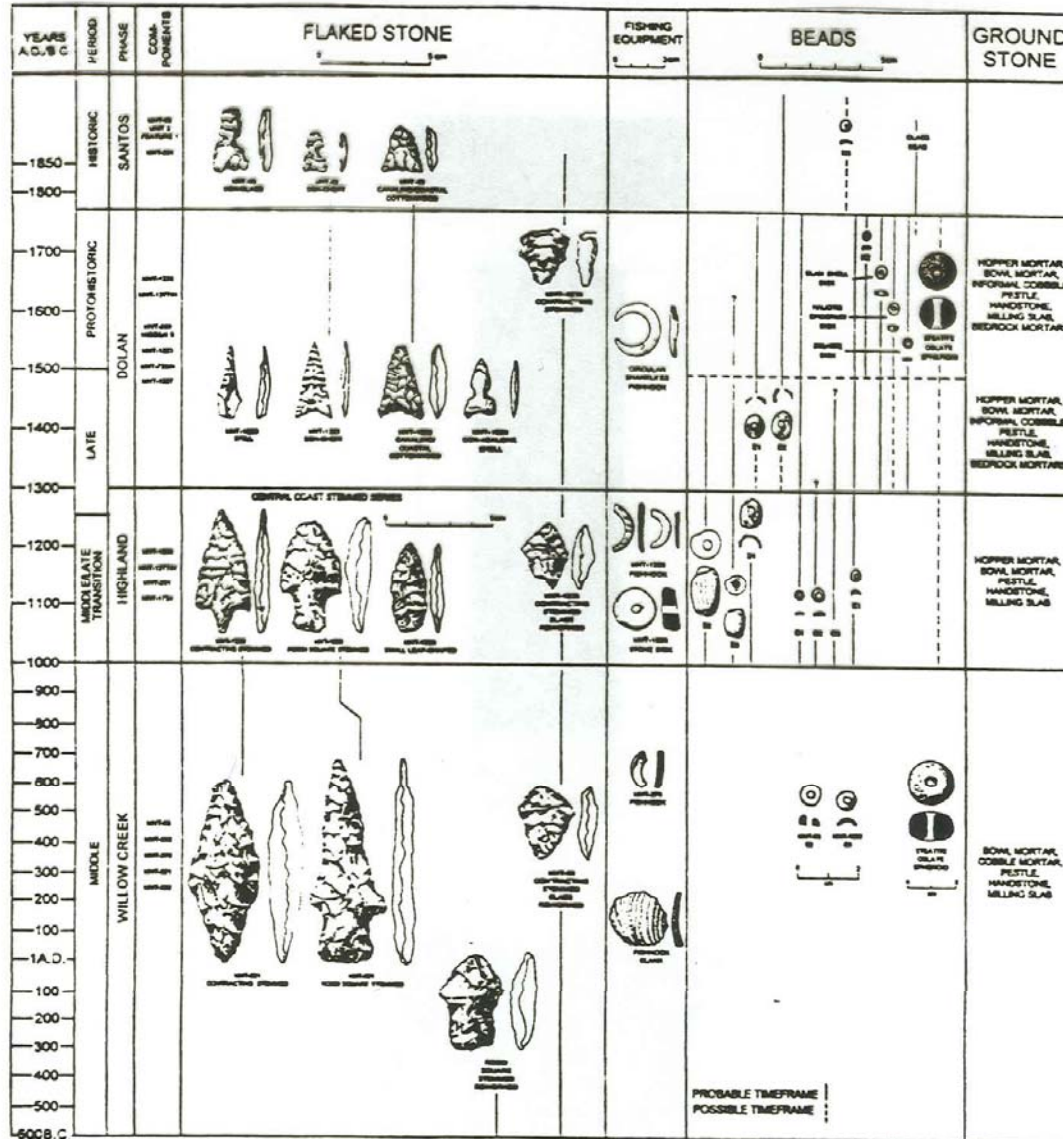
PITTED STONE

2cm

BOWL MORTAR

B. Descriptive Integration or the Classification of Cultures
1. The Concept of an Archaeological Component

CENTRAL COAST CULTURE HISTORY PHASES: BIG SUR DISTRICT



Archaeological culture: “ an assemblage of artifacts that recur repeatedly associated together in dwellings of the same kind and with burials of the same rite. The arbitrary peculiarities of implements, weapons, ornaments, houses, burial rites, and ritual objects are assumed to be concrete expressions of the common social traditions that bind together a people.”

V. Gordon Childe

Geologic Time	Cultural Period	Calendar Years A.D./B.C.	Santa Cruz/Southern Santa Clara Valley	Monterey Peninsula/Elkhorn Slough	Big Sur	San Luis Obispo	Interior Ranges
LATE HOLOCENE	LATE	A.D. 1769	BONNY DOON (SCR-20)	RANCHO SAN CARLOS	DOLAN MNT-1223, MNT-879	SLO-214	PANOCHÉ
	MIDDLE-LATE TRANSITION	A.D. 1250		-----?-----	HIGHLAND MNT-1233	COON CREEK (SLO-9)	GONZAGA
	MIDDLE	A.D. 1000	ANO NUEVO (SCR-9, SMA-218)	VIERRA (MNT-229, MNT-234)	WILLOW CREEK MNT-282	LITTLE PICO II (SLO-175, SLO-267)	PACHECO A MER-94
MIDDLE HOLOCENE	EARLY	600 B.C.	SAND HILL BLUFF (SCR-7)	SAUNDERS (MNT-391, MNT-108)	REDWOOD MNT-238, MNT-73, MNT-1228	LITTLE PICO I SLO-175	PACHECO B MER-94
					-----?-----		POSITAS (MER-94)
EARLY HOLOCENE	MILLINGSTONE/EARLY ARCHAIC	3500 B.C.	METCALF (SCR-178, SCR-177)	MNT-831 (?)	INTERPRETIVE MNT-1232/H	DIABLO (SLO-2, SLO-585, SLO-1797)	
	PALEOINDIAN	8000 B.C.					

A.D. 1500

A.D. 950

650 B.C.

2600 B.C.

3200 B.C.

Complex: A tentatively define culture

Tradition: Culture or phase that persists for a long time

A Selective Culture History for Andean South America

North Coast	Southern Highlands
A.D. 1475 Inca	A.D. 1475 Inca
A.D. 1000 Chimu	A.D. 900 Inca
A.D. 700	A.D. 600 Tiwanaku
200 B.C. Moche	200 B.C.
1500 B.C.	900 B.C. Chavin
2000 B.C. Caral- Supe Civilization	
4000 B.C.	
8000 B.C.	

The Chavin Horizon

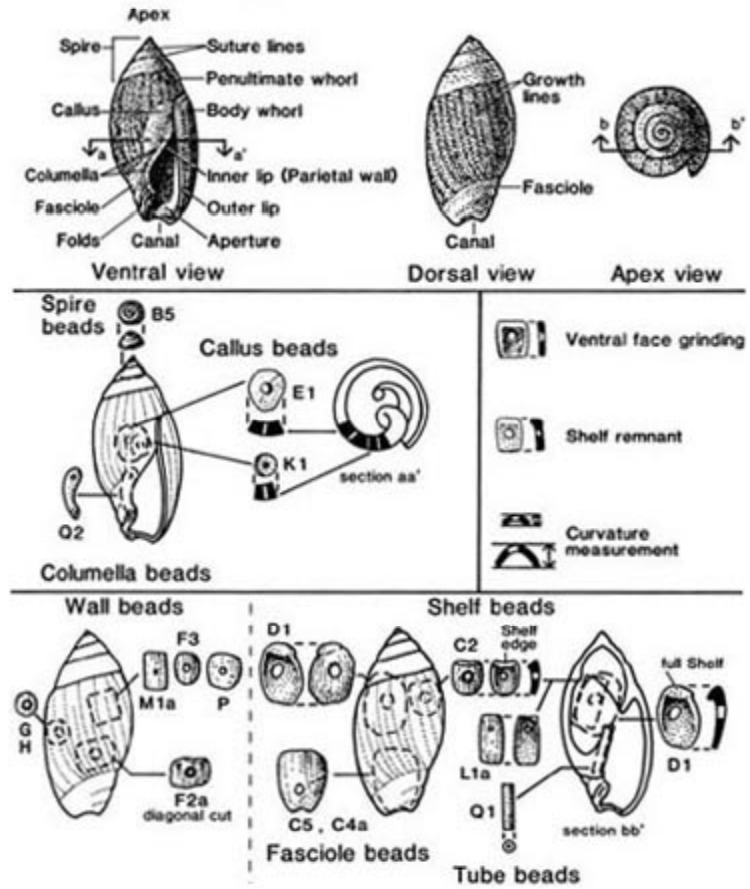


Chavin de Huantar 900-200 B.C.





Olivella Shell Beads: California Indian Currency



X Contexts for Interpreting Culture and Subsistence: Reconstructing Past Environments

A. Non-archaeological Studies

1. Climate

2. Paleoclimate

a. Physical Evidence

ii. Extent of Glaciers (Moraines)

b. Biological Evidence for Climate Change

i. Fauna

ii. Vegetation

B. Reconstructing Past Environments with non-archaeological data (Reconstructing Context)

Climate= the average and variations of weather in a region over long periods of time.

1. Paleoclimate= ancient climate information derived from sediment found in lake beds, ice cores, as well as various fauna and flora including tree rings and coral.

Glacial Moraines



Biological Evidence

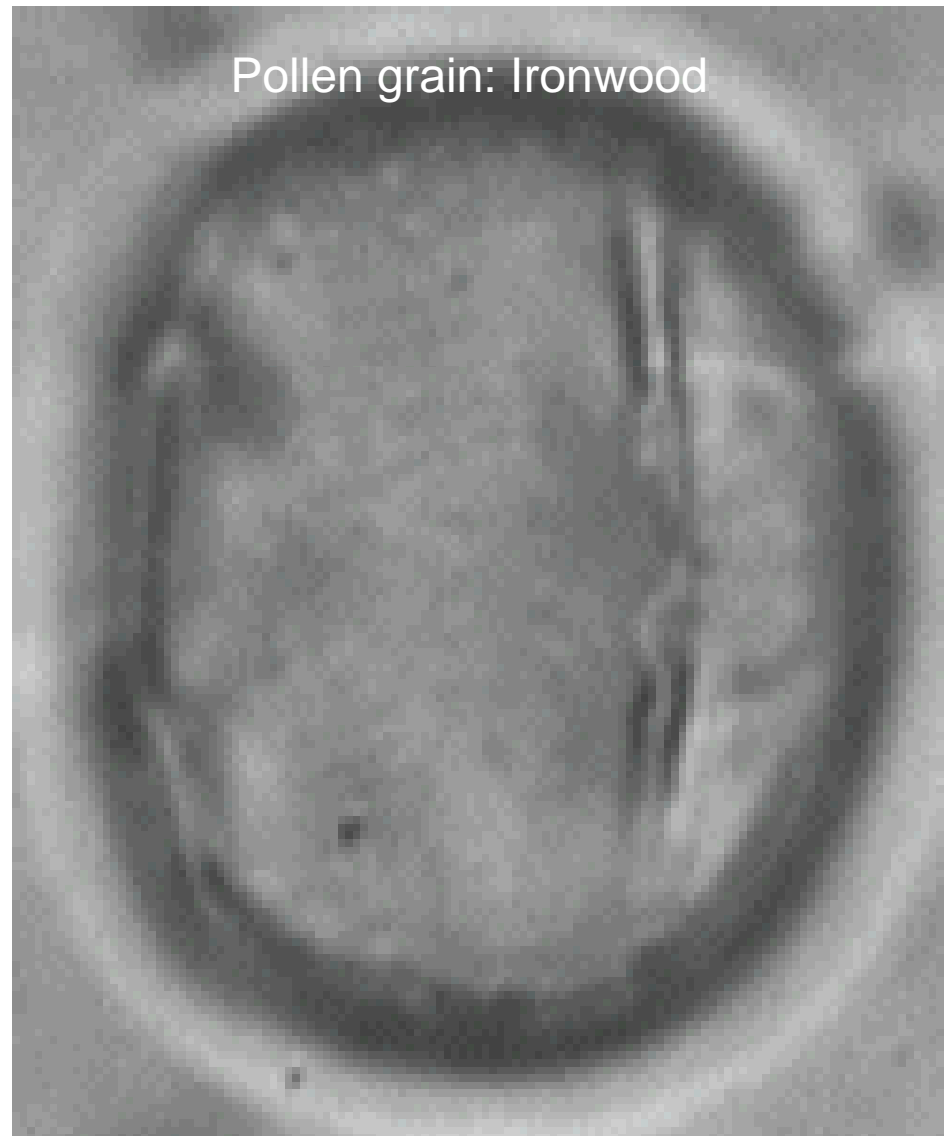
Pollen= Microfossils

**Macrofossils: Wood, nuts, foliage, seeds can
preserve in peat bogs**

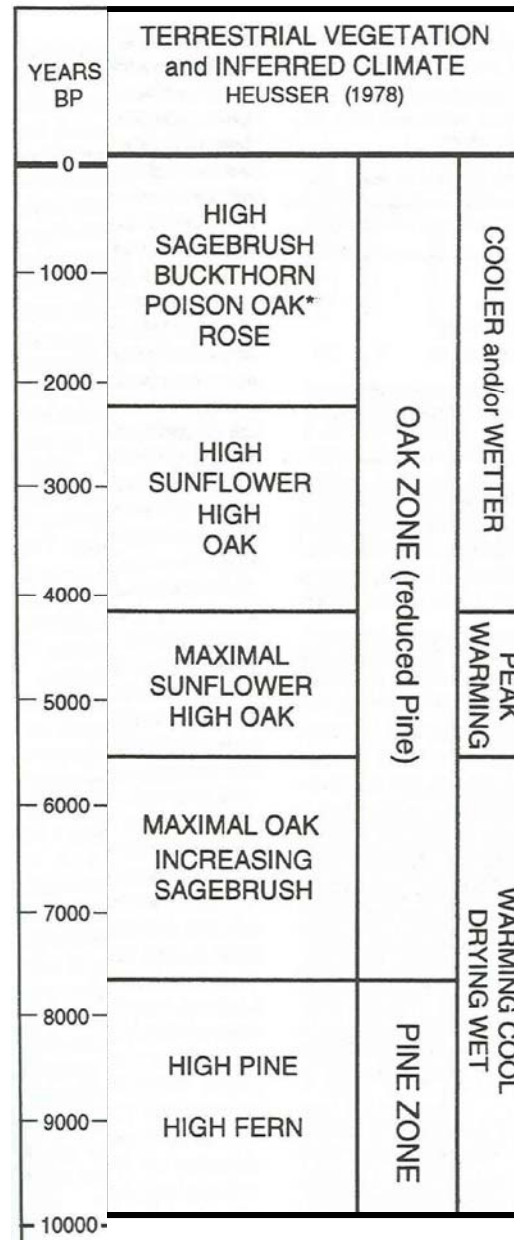
**Peat is an accumulation of partially
decayed vegetation matter.**

Peat forms in wetlands

(a) Pollen and Palynology

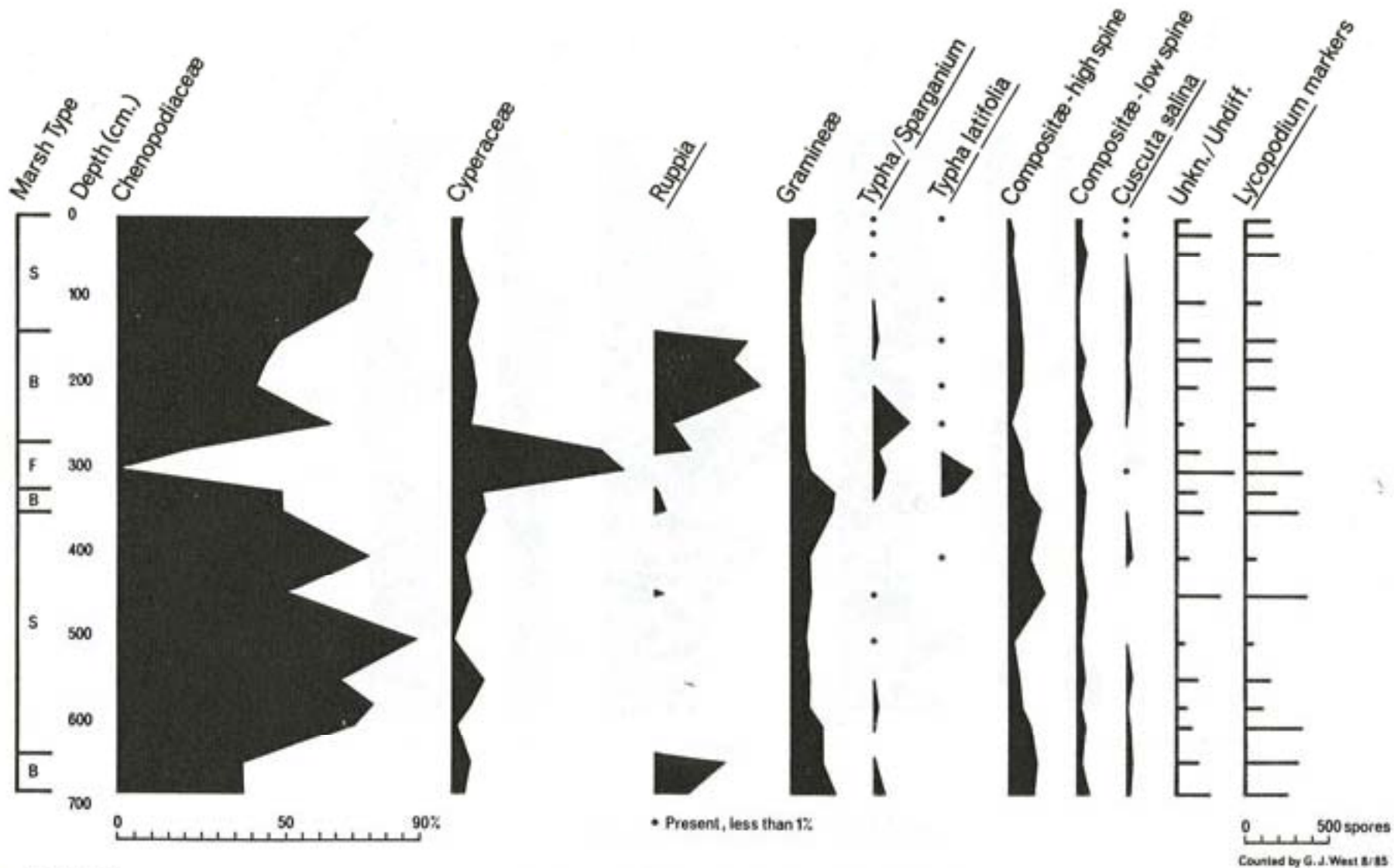


Paleoclimate inferred
 From Pollen findings,
 Santa Barbara Channel



**Elkhorn Slough, Monterey County, California
Web Cam This Morning**

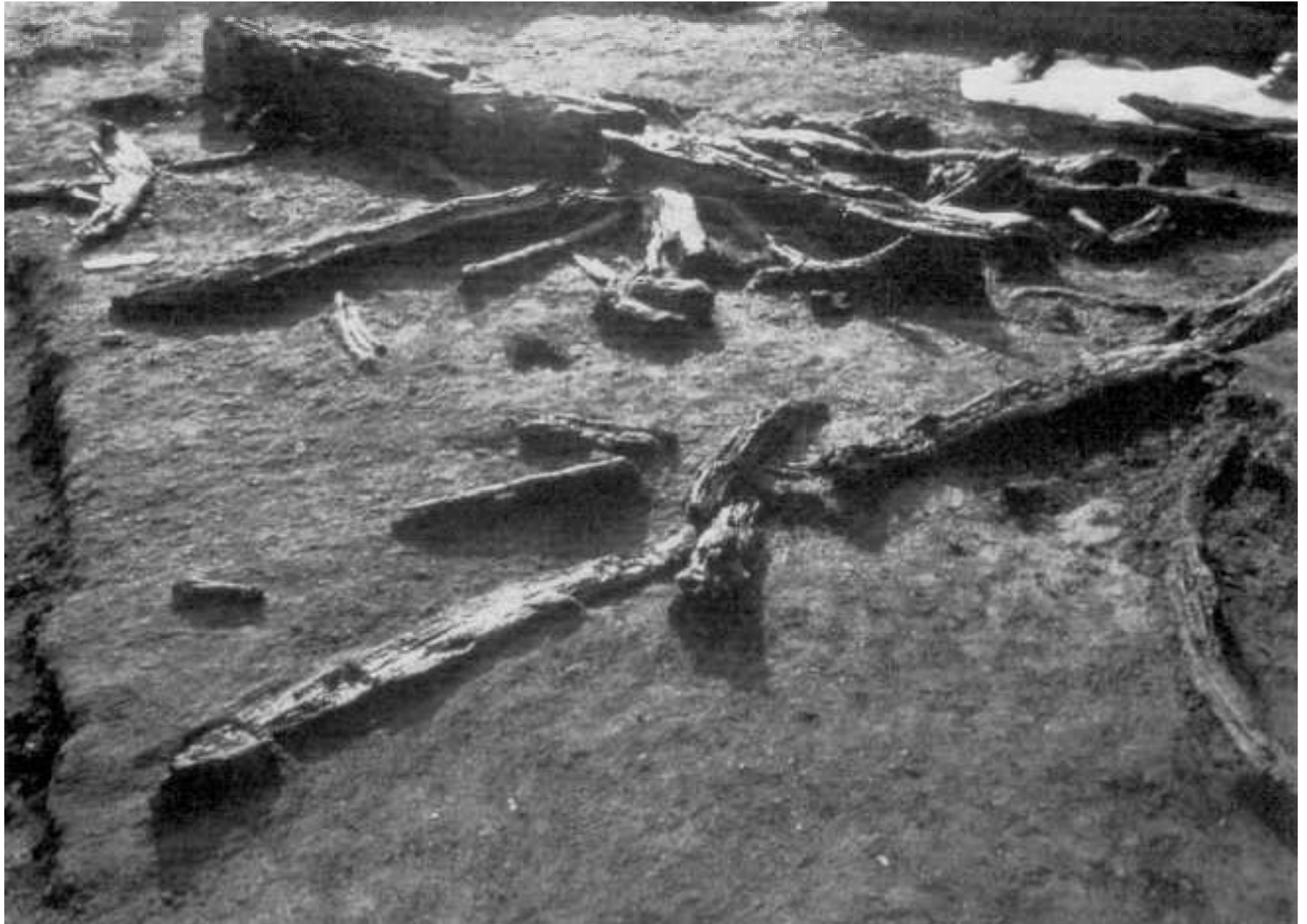




S - Salt marsh
B - Brackish water marsh
F - Fresh water marsh

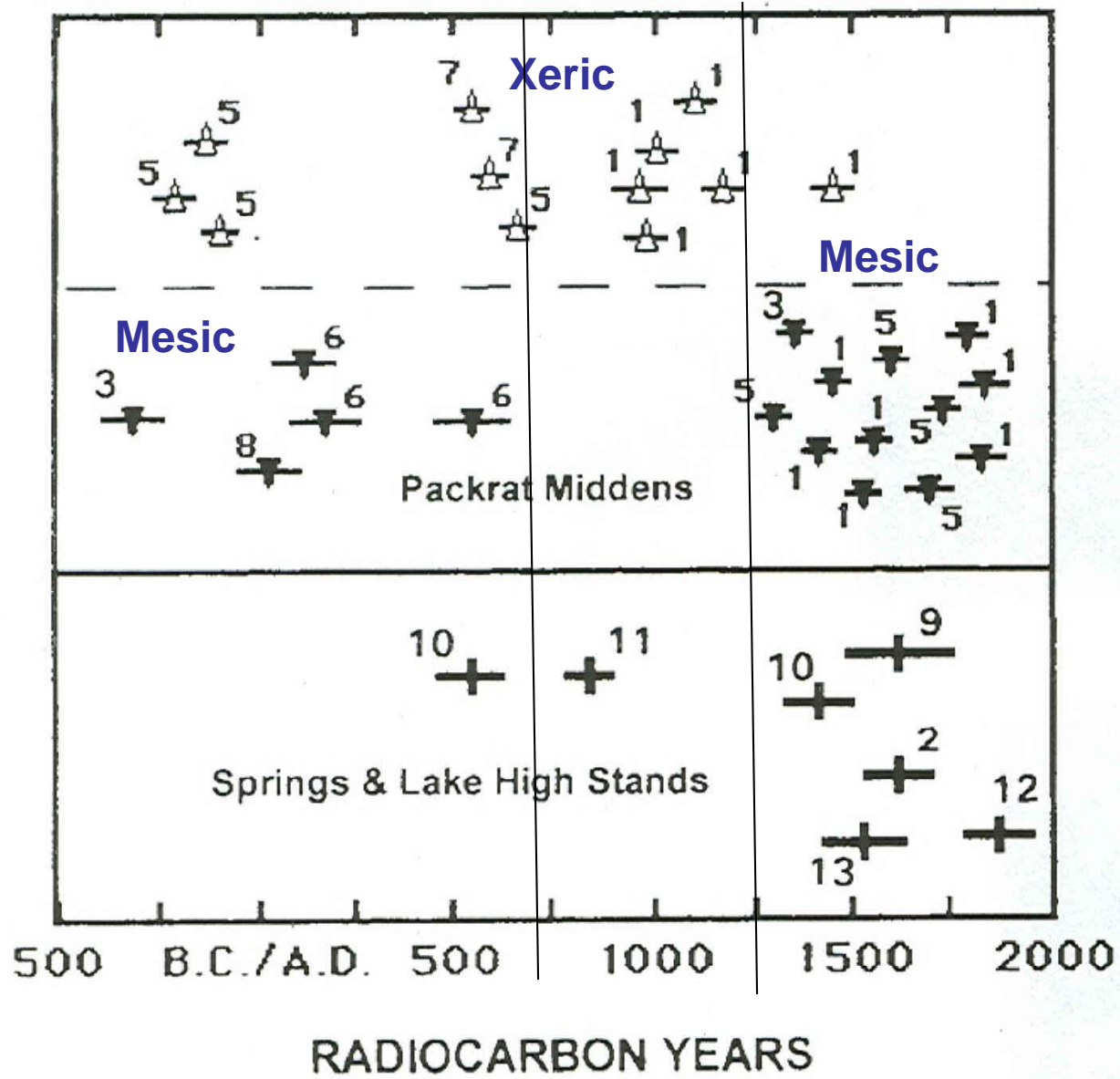
Elkhorn Slough, California Core I, Major Non-Arboreal Pollen Types

Macrofossils: Remains of wooden Structures at Monte Verde, Chile



Pack Rat Middens
in the Mojave Desert

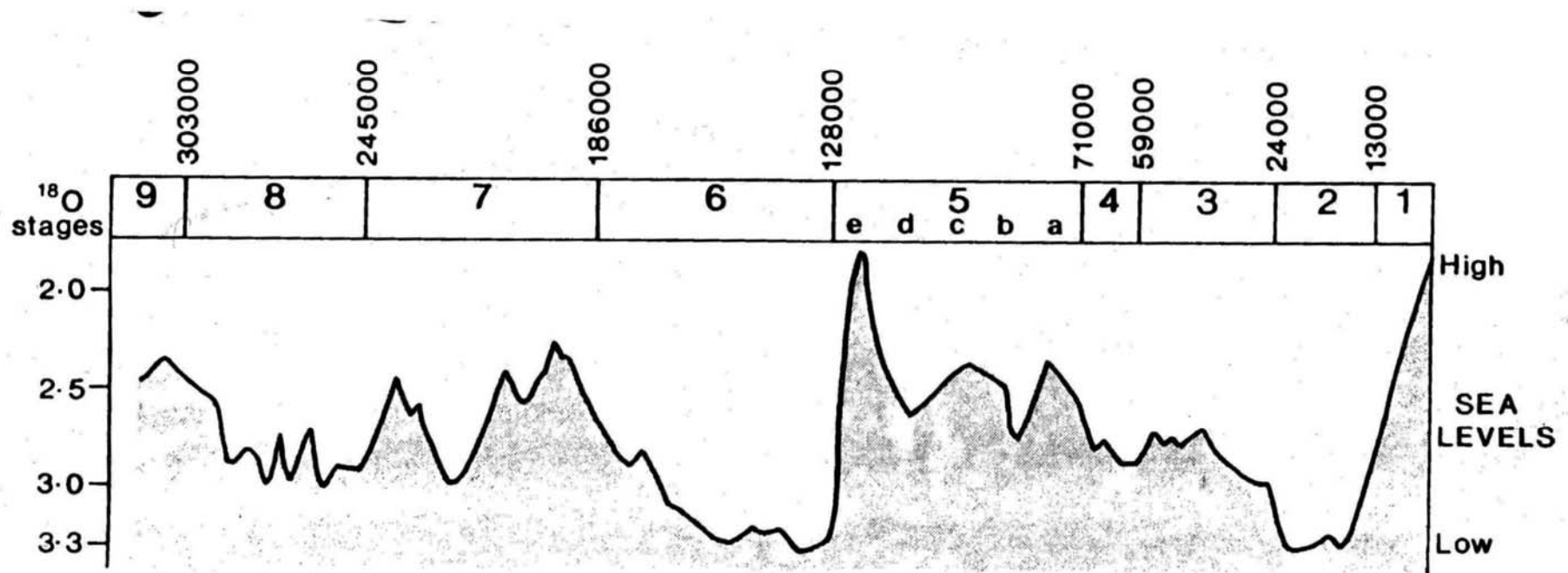
MCA



2. Paleoclimate

c. Chemistry of the Atmosphere and Sea Level

i. Oxygen Isotope Analysis: Stable Isotopes of Oxygen (18O and 16O)



18 Ice and ocean levels, as recorded by the proportion of ^{18}O in this core, have greatly fluctuated over the past 300,000 years. The last interglacial (isotopic stage 5e) stands out as a brief episode of exceptionally large oceans. The maximum ice conditions (i.e. low sea levels) in stages 6 and 2 are more prolonged. During most of the past 300 millennia, however, the climate evidently rested between the two extremes of interglacial and full glacial.