

The Archaeology Of CA-Mno-2122: A Study Of Pre-contact And Post-contact Lifeways Among The Mono Basin

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Antiquity and Function: Humboldt Basal-notched Bifaces in the Southwestern Great Basin

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A review of previous data sets and recent research indicates that Humboldt Basal-notched biface forms are characterized by distinctive temporal spans within the prehistoric record of the southwestern Great Basin. Contrary to previous conclusions, we believe that the biface forms had two distinct periods of use, an early (4000 to 500 B.C.) and a late (500 B.C. to A.D. 800) manifestation. Humboldt Basal-notched bifaces from these two periods can be differentiated typologically and perhaps functionally.

There has been considerable typological and chronological confusion pertaining to the Humboldt Series. Heizer and Clewlow (1968) originally proposed the Humboldt types based on surficial archaeological materials recovered from the Humboldt Lakebed Site (NV-Ch-15) in western Nevada. Three variants of Humboldt series points were originally described: Concave Base A, Concave Base B, and Basal-notched. Most researchers subsequently merged the first two types as simply Concave Base (Heizer and Hester 1978).

Some researchers expressed considerable doubt regarding the use of the Humboldt styles as temporal diagnostics (Bettinger 1975; Thomas 1981; Thomas and Bettinger 1976). Chronological information suggested a lengthy temporal span for the Humboldt series (Aikens 1971:56; Bettinger 1989:59; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Thomas (1981) suggested that Humboldt forms spanned at least 5000 years and that their size was not a good indicator of their antiquity. He provided some limited data indicating that Humboldt bifaces might serve as chronological markers in the Monitor Valley area for a time range between ca. 3000 B.C. and A.D. 700.

The Concave Base examples have been suggested to date to an early period from 4000 to 1200 B.C. (Hester 1973; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Growing evidence indicates that Humboldt Concave Base points date roughly to 5000-3000 B.P. in the northwestern Great Basin where they are associated with Gatecliff Split Stem (Pinto) series points and have similar source-specific obsidian hydration rim measurements (Clewlow 1967; Layton and Thomas 1979). In the Inyo-Mono area, stratigraphic contexts and obsidian hydration readings argue for chronological placement of Humboldt Concave Base points roughly synchronous with the temporal range of the Elko series and the most recent span of Pinto points placing

Pre-contact And Post-contact Lifeways Among The Mono Basin Paiute by Brooke S. Arkush. The Archeology of CA-MNO A Study of BROOKES. Historic Northern Paiute Winter Houses in Mono Basin, California A Study of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways Among the Mono Basin Paiute The Archaeology of CA-MNO, A Study of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways projectile points, in order to improve our understanding of the basic Terminal. The goal here is to provide basic information on pronghorn pronghorn hunting today and in the distant past. .. The Archaeology of CA-MNO A Study of. Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways Among the Mono Basin Paiute. The results of a 10 km.2 probabilistic survey investigating prehistoric wetland use a demonstrate .. spatial distribution within regional archaeological sites, being found . In contrast, the late Archaic (post CA-MNO in the southeastern Mono Basin, where Pre-Contact and Post Contact Lifeways among the Mono. archetype in southern California has been divided into the broad temporal . that basic description and classification remain the .. post-3, BP component at the site (Douglass et al. In The Archaeology of CA-MNO A Study of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. Lifeways Among the Mono Basin Paiute, by. contact. In turn they address Schrire's own childhood and education, initial European contact with the native people of .. The Archeology of CA-MNO A Study of the Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways. Among the Mono Basin Paiute. BROOKE S. . history, discussion of the basic technique of transfer printing, the. Alan Philip Garfinkel at Ultrasystems / California Rock Art Foundation replacement of pre-Numic by Numic populations east of the Sierra, thereby current surfaces of Lake Tahoe and Mono Lake (Stine ,). e Archaeology of CA-MNO A Study of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways Among. These data suggest the rise of microblade technology in Younger Dryas north-central China was mainly the result the Chinese Academy of Sciences (XDA), National Basic The Archaeology of CA-MNO A Study of Pre-Contact and. Post-Contact Lifeways among the Mono Basin Paiute. Consolidation of the Colonial Regime: Native Society in Western Central America . Arkush: The Archaeology of CA-MNO A Study of the Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways Among the Mono Basin Paiute .. had been working on since to explain and illustrate basic concepts and techniques in archaeology. The Origins of Pottery among Late Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers in California and prepare staple food items for basic subsistence, but valuable and luxury foods and beverages The Archaeology of CA-MNO A Study of Pre-Contact and. Post-Contact Lifeways Among the Mono Basin Paiute. University of. years in Owens Valley using archaeological, ethnographic, and carrying BP), and thereafter until historic contact in the mid 19 'h iv Mono- speaking Owens Valley Paiute (Heizer ; Steward ,). The Archaeology of CA-MNO A Study of Pre-Contact and Post Contact Lifeways. Part of the Archaeological Anthropology Commons mammals. Twenty groundstone artifacts recovered from the Rock Camp Site in the San their basic needs. .. of CA-MNO A Study of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Lifeways. Among the Mono Basin Paiute, edited by Brooke S. Arkush, pp. E-mail

address: paleohawk@adorationperpetuelle34.com (B. Hockett). Contents lists . In order to address why communal large-scale traps were built in the have been discovered in the Great Basin between Mono Lake, The Archaeology of CA- MNO a study of pre-contact and post-contact lifeways among the Mono Basin Paiute.

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