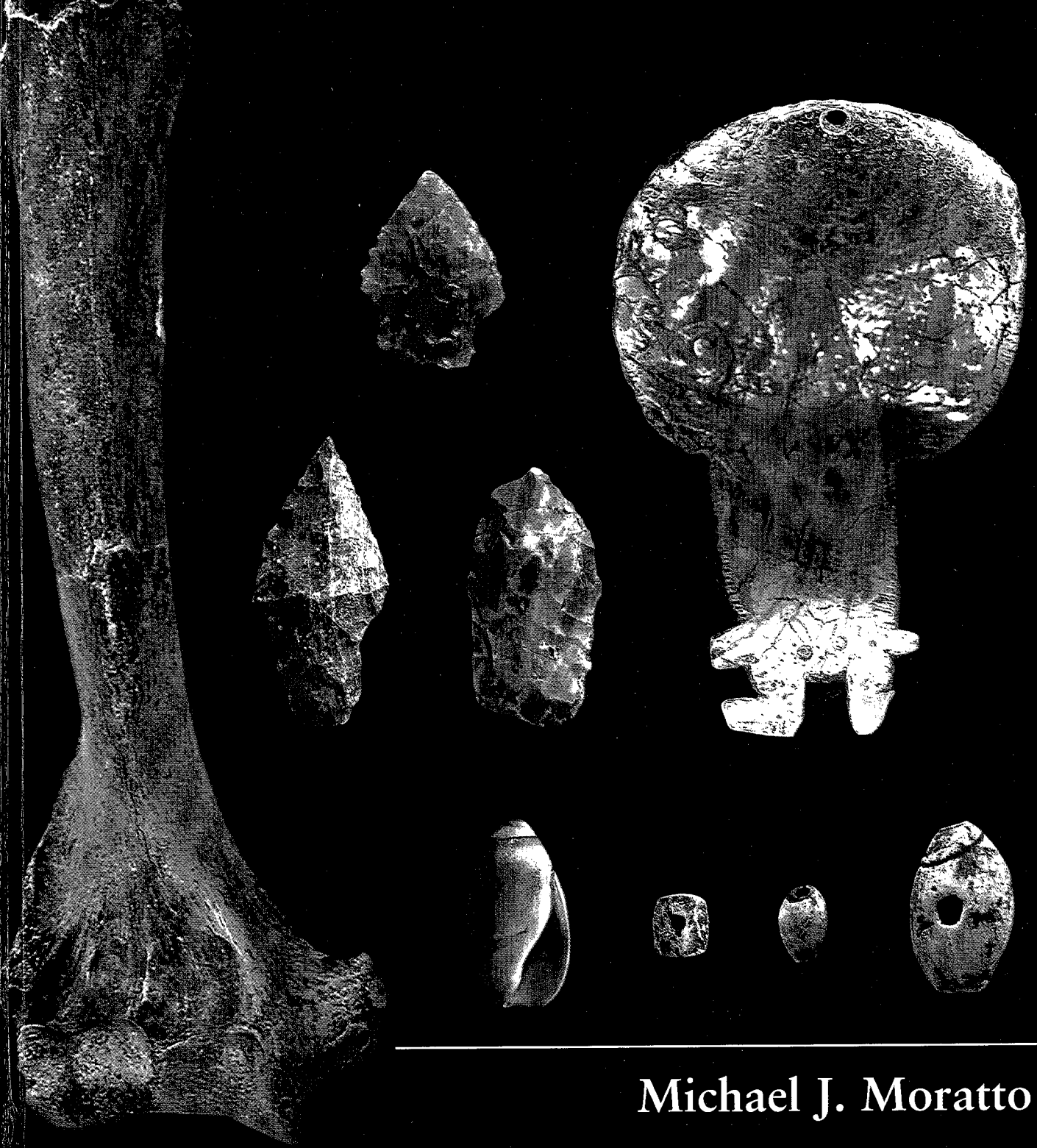


# CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY



Michael J. Moratto

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# 10. The North Coastal Region

David A. Fredrickson

Two young men in particular, a young chief and his brother, from a neighboring village on the Trinity, were taller than the majority of whites, superbly formed, and very noble in feature. The superiority, however, was especially manifested in the women, many of whom were exceedingly pretty; having large almond-shaped eyes, sometimes of a hazel color, and with the red showing through the cheeks.

*Gibb (1851:42)*



Row of three Karok houses at Waxek. (Photograph by A. L. Kroeber, ca. 1901; courtesy of the R. H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.)

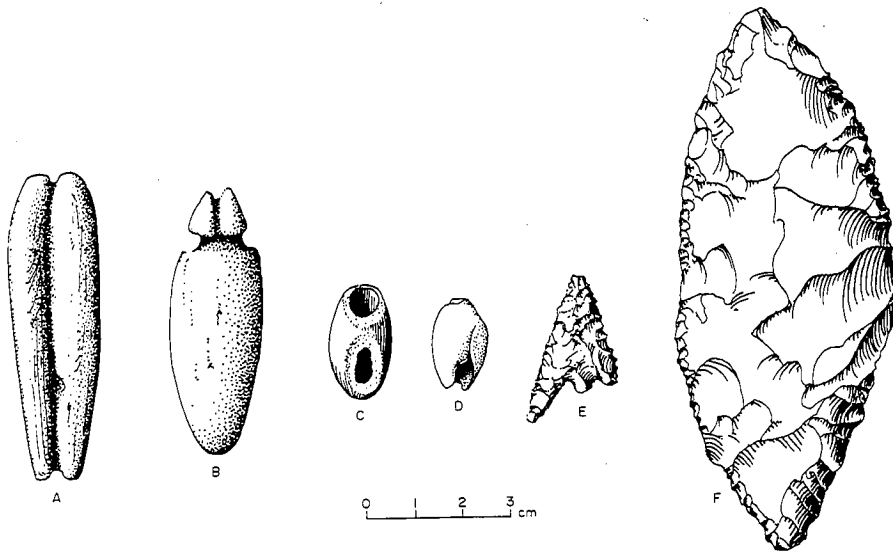


Figure 10.8 Artifacts representative of the Shasta Aspect of the Augustine Pattern. A, stone spindle-shaped charmstone; B, stone phallic-shaped charmstone; C, pine-nut bead; D, spire-lopped *Olivella* bead; E, Gunther barbed projectile point; F, chert biface. (Design by Nelson Thompson; drawing by Rusty Rossman.)

magnesite beads, disk and whole-shell *Olivella* beads, and perforated charmstones of several shapes (Figure 10.9). The Clear Lake Aspect extended northward to meet the Shasta Aspect at about Willits in Mendocino County.

As for the more ancient periods, Fredrickson (1973, 1974a) has placed the earliest occupation of the North Coast Ranges within the Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000–6,000 B.C.) (Figure 10.5). This period is represented by the provisional Post Pattern, which is documented only at the Borax Lake site (Harrington 1948a; Meighan and Haynes 1970) and possibly at the Mostin site (Kaufman 1980), both in Lake County in the Clear Lake basin. As already mentioned, both of these sites have been dated at over 10,000 years B.P. (see Chapter 3). Material remains include fluted points (which would imply the use of dart and atlatl) plus chipped-stone crescents, which may have served as transverse projectile points (Figures 3.4 and 10.10). Milling is postulated to have been absent or poorly developed. The inferred economic basis of the Post Pattern was generalized hunting and collecting around a lakeshore environment.

Moving into the Lower Archaic Period (6000–3000 B.C.), Fredrickson (1973, 1974a) redefined Meighan's (1955a) Mendocino and Borax Lake complexes, both of which employed the millingstone and mano, and included them as late and early manifestations, respectively, of the long-

of soil buried beneath a late period occupation deposit (Meighan 1953b). Basalt core tools also have been recovered from the deepest levels of Nap-15, in the lower Napa Valley, where at a depth of about 2 m they were associated with three  $^{14}\text{C}$  dates of  $3340 \pm 75$  B.P. (UGa-3411),  $3485 \pm 70$  B.P. (UGa-2769), and  $3605 \pm 100$  B.P. (UCR-1138) (Stradford and Schwaderer 1981). Nap-15 also yielded manos but no millingstones.

The Bale Phase, as well as the subsequent Rutherford Phase, is believed to be contemporaneous with the Windmill Pattern of the lower Sacramento Valley, but shows influence by the lower Berkeley Pattern of the larger San Francisco Bay area (presumably a Utian influence) in the form of mortars and pestles, an emphasis on spear and dart points, and flexed burials, all found in the deepest levels of Nap-32. The later Rutherford Phase adds a more elaborate bone tool assemblage, stone cobbles stained with red ochre, and shouldered lanceolate points. Bennyhoff (n.d.) considered that the Bale Phase at Nap-32 represented sporadic use of the site, whereas Rutherford represented seasonal occupation. Although the question is in doubt, it is possible that Rutherford represents early Miwokan use of the Napa area.

The Kolb Phase, well represented at Nap-32, is believed to be an expression of the Houx Aspect of the Berkeley Pattern, indicative of Miwokan occupation. Dated to the transition between Windmill and Berkeley patterns in the lower Sacramento Valley, the Kolb assemblage contains shouldered lanceolate points, an array of bone artifacts, and several types of *Olivella* beads, including a beveled form also found in a related assemblage in southern Lake County (Fredrickson 1973; White and Fredrickson 1981). The beveled *Olivella* beads date the transition between the Windmill and Berkeley patterns in the Sacramento Valley and are believed to mark the entry there of ancestral Plains Miwok.

The Goddard Phase, embodied in an incomplete assemblage from the lower levels of Nap-1 and Nap-261, was identified on the basis of saucer and split-drilled *Olivella* beads associated with flexed burials. The beads date the phase to the beginning portion of the Berkeley Pattern in the Sacramento Valley.

Few data are available for the next several phases, which have been identified primarily by means of cross-dating limited assemblages. The River Glen Phase of the middle portion of the Berkeley Pattern was identified at Nap-261 by the occurrence of Saddle *Olivella* beads, distinctive charmstones, and supporting obsidian hydration rim measurements. The Yount Phase, indicative of the terminal Berkeley Pattern, is represented only by four steatite earspools from Nap-1. The Bridge Phase, found at both Nap-1 and Nap-32, marks early Phase 1 of the Augustine Pattern and is believed to be indicative of Wappo entry into the area. Circular *Haliotis* ornaments with scored incisions along the edges and thin rectangular *Olivella* beads identify the phase. Middle Phase 1 and the Oakville Phase

are evidenced at Nap-1, Nap-129, and Nap-348 by serrated arrow points with straight or slightly expanding stems, collared stone pipes, steatite ring beads, rectangular *Olivella* beads, and several bone tool forms, including deer scapula grass cutters. Key markers of the subsequent *Davis* Phase, assigned to late Phase 1 of Augustine, are small serrated arrow points with corner notching or expanding stems. The protohistoric Lyman Phase occurs throughout the Napa area and contains the diagnostic clamshell disk bead complex.

**Figure 10.13** Cultural sequence in the Napa District: significant artifact types. (Based upon data provided by J. Bennyhoff. Relative scale attempted for related groups; position of specimens shown within facies has no chronological significance, approximate length or diameter of artifacts is provided in caption where available.) 1, *Olivella* lipped bead; 2, magnesite disk bead; 3, magnesite cylinder; 4,5, *Haliotis* ornaments, 2.9 cm; 6, steatite pipe, 2.8 cm; 7, decorated stone tablet (hatched area is painted red), 6.2 cm; 8, obsidian corner-notched arrow points, 5.1 cm; 9,10, incised bone-tube fragments; 11,12, clamshell disk beads; 13, *Olivella* thin rectangle bead (pendant); 14, magnesite disk bead with drilled decoration; 15, magnesite disk bead; 16, magnesite cylinder with drilled decoration; 17, slate pendant, 6.4 cm; 18, steatite hourglass bead, 7 mm (average length); 19, steatite tubular bead, 1.1 cm; 20, steatite disk, 1.5 cm; 21, *Haliotis* ornament, 3 cm; 22, *Haliotis* ornament, 2.2 cm; 23, *Haliotis* ornament, 4.7 cm; 24, *Haliotis* ornament, 2.7 cm; 25, *Haliotis* ornament, 3.3 cm; 26, *Haliotis* ornament; 27, steatite pipe, 41.8 cm; 28, ulna flaker, 9 cm (average length); 29, decorated stone tablet (hatched area is painted red), 2.54 cm; 30, obsidian corner-notched projectile point, 3.9 cm; 31, obsidian projectile point, 5.4 cm; 32, obsidian drill, 4.4 cm; 33, incised bone-tube fragment; 34, hopper mortar and pestle; 35, obsidian serrated, corner-notched projectile point, 4.7 cm; 36, obsidian stemmed projectile points with square serrations, 3 cm; 37, obsidian corner-notched projectile point with square serrations, 3.3 cm; 38, obsidian biface, 9 cm; 39, keeled obsidian tool, 6 cm; 40, obsidian knife, 5.7 cm; 41, steatite ring bead; 42, steatite pipe fragment; 43, obsidian expanding-stem projectile point, 2.2 cm; 44, obsidian corner-notched projectile point with square serrations, 5.6 cm; 45, obsidian serrated projectile point, 5.4 cm; 46, metapodial awl (Type AlBI); 47, bird-bone whistle; 48, despined scapula grass cutter; 49, ulna matting tool; 50, metapodial beamer; 51, *Olivella* thin rectangle bead; 52, *Haliotis* pendant with scored decoration, 4.35 cm; 53, steatite ear plug, 2.85 cm (average diameter); 54, *Olivella* square saddle bead; 55, obsidian bangle; 56, obsidian biface; 57, obsidian burin-faceted biface fragment; 58, scapula-saw fragment; 59, bone needle, 8.8 cm; 60, charmstone, 6.7 cm; 61, charmstone, 6.1 cm; 62, *Olivella* split-drilled bead; 63, *Olivella* saucer bead; 64, mica ornament; 65, bear claw; 66, bone bead; 67, obsidian projectile point, 3.1 cm; 68, obsidian drill, 5.2 cm; 69, metapodial awl (Type AlBI); 70, metapodial awl (Type AlBII); 71, bone-knife fragment; 72, deer-bone splint, 5.98 cm; 73, plummet charmstone, 9.9 cm (average length); 74, ulna fiber tool, 12 cm (average length); 75, beveled *Olivella* bead; 76, *Olivella* ring bead; 77, *Olivella* oval saddle bead; 78,79, *Haliotis* ornaments; 80, *Haliotis* ornament with punctate decoration, 9.3 cm; 81, *Haliotis* ornament, 6.7 cm; 82, incised bone; 83, bowl mortar and pestle; 84, decorated sandstone slab (hatched area is painted red), 15.24 cm; 85, obsidian shouldered projectile point, 6.5 cm; 86, cannon-bone awl; 87, ulna awl; 88, perforated deer-bone splint; 89, bipointed bone pin; 90, quartz crystals; 91, obsidian projectile point, 3.1 cm; 92, obsidian drill, 6.7 cm; 93, Ulna flaker, 9 cm (average length); 94, bone-punch fragment; 95, chert chopper; 96, obsidian drill, 5.5 cm; 97, keeled obsidian tool, 6.4 cm; 98, obsidian biface, 10.4 cm; 99, obsidian projectile point, 5.9 cm; 100, obsidian projectile point, 5.7 cm; 101, obsidian projectile point, 5.4 cm; 102, milling slab and handstone.