



Utah Statewide Archaeological Society

Hunting and Gatherings

Find us at:

<http://www.utaharchaeology.org/> -And- <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/USAS-group/>

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USAS

Executive Board Meetings

March 12, 2011

**Museum of Peoples &
Cultures
Provo, Utah**

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UTAH STATEWIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY SPRING MEETING

MUSEUM OF PEOPLES & CULTURES

700 North 100 East in Provo, UT

March 12, 2011

10:00 am

Utah Archaeology Journal

The Utah Archaeology Volume 21, No 1, 2008, 20th anniversary issue is now available from the Utah Division of State History 300 Rio Grande Depot, Salt Lake City, UT .

Convention News

2011 USAS/UPAC Convention: June 10-12, 2010

The 2011 USAS/UPAC Convention is planned for June 10th, 11th, and 12th.
To be held in Vernal, Utah, and hosted by the Uintah Basin Chapter of USAS.

What Was I Thinking ?

Ren Thomas, USAS Newsletter Editor

When I came upon a fascinating article in the most recent issue of Scientific American about *How Language Shapes Thought*, by Lera Boroditsky of Stanford University, it got me thinking about how our inner world might shape the outer world of culture around us. In the article she outlines studies investigating how our native language and our inner thoughts are inescapably intertwined. It is difficult to say which came first, was language developed to reflect the way a certain culture thought and behaved or visa versa. It is difficult to deny however, having been learned at a very young age, our language helps to shape our view of the world around us, and in turn influences how we behave in our culture and interact with the world.

As we often use language without much thought it actually takes a some effort to see how it can affect what and how we think or color the meaning of events we experience and describe. An example from the article takes a look at a simple act of relating having seen *Uncle Vanya* on 42nd street. In one language from Papua New Guinea, the verb used would relate when this happened, now, yesterday or in the distant past. In Indonesian the verb wouldn't even give away whether this had already taken place or was to take place in the future. In Russian the verb would indicate the speakers gender and in Mandarin Chinese a verb specifying the uncles relationship, whether on the mothers or fathers side, by blood or by marriage, would have to be chosen from among many. In Piraha from the Amazon jungle 42nd could not be related as they only have words for few or many.

In the instance of gender, Hebrew, English, and Finnish contrast markedly. Most Hebrew language is marked by gender, none of the Finnish language is and English falls somewhere in between. Likewise, children speaking Hebrew will come to recognize themselves by gender about a year earlier than Finnish children and again English speakers fall somewhere in between.

Experiments have been conducted to expose our involuntary or automatic biases as well as disconnecting or dislocating our language skills while performing tasks, highlighting the connection of our mental use of language in doing everyday activities.

In memory tests subjects were asked questions relating to video of people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks both purposely and by accident. English speakers most often describe events in terms of people doing things and were able to identify the actors in most all instances. Those who spoke Spanish or Japanese were less likely to mention the agent in describing accidents and were less likely to be able to identify the actors in those instances. Not due to poor memory but because of the structure of their language used in describing accidents. However, in purposeful acts they fared just as well as the English speakers in identifying the agent or actor. After my political rant last month I will spare you the analysis of different statements from the actors in the shooting of Dr. Harry Whittington by his friend Dick Cheney and its reporting by his boss George Bush and the press. But it is interesting, at times quite comical, and informative as to how people speaking the same language can construe or interpret the same event.

The structure of language affecting the connection between language and memory is also evident in our ability to learn math. Most languages reflect an underlying base ten structure enabling youngsters to learn that multiplying concept early in life. English with its 11, 12 and 13, and the number of syllables in number words of some languages can be troublesome in doing mental calculations or just keeping a number in memory.

Space and time are closely linked in our minds, it's hard to imagine the passage of time outside the experience of changes in our surroundings. Boroditsky spends much of her time working in a small northern Australian Aboriginal community. At any time she can ask anyone there, of any age, to point north and without hesitation they can do so with precision. She often tests many of her distinguished audiences around the world with comparatively sad results. It turns out that in their Aboriginal language they do not use relative terms of position, such as left or right, but rather absolute terms of the cardinal directions, north, south, east, west etc. at all scales of distance. While it may sound a bit funny to hear someone say that the cup is southeast of the plate, or the boy standing to the south of Mary is my brother, these people are remarkably adept at staying oriented. They are exceptionally good at keeping track of where they are even in strange landscapes and inside unfamiliar buildings, even better than people familiar with those environments that speak different languages. Of course, just in order to speak properly they must, and in turn this trains the brain to be cognizant of its place in the world at all times.

In related instances when subjects are asked to arrange images in order of progression through time, English speakers usually do so from left to right and Arabic or Hebrew speakers from right to left,

which corresponds with their respective written languages. For those whose language by convention uses cardinal directions, time progressions are more likely to be expressed from east to west as is the sun's movement through the sky, regardless of their own position. English speakers will often times unconsciously lean forward and think ahead when speaking of the future and back when referencing the past. While speakers of the Andean Aymara tongue view the past in front of them and the future behind with gestures to match. You have to wonder if we might be better off, at times, learning from a past *before* us and not casting it off *behind*.

It is fascinating for me to learn how I do little in the world around me without reference to my inner world of language. It is further intriguing to learn that my language makes it hard to learn math, easy to place blame, prone to leaving the past behind, not learning from my mistakes and not knowing what's up, down, north or south. What might we learn of the inner world of peoples from the past by deciphering how they interacted with the world around them? I have plans to work at field school with Dr. James Allison this spring, perhaps it can be tested then.

The Wolf Village site (1200 AD) in the south of Goshen Valley raises a number of questions in my mind about the mind of its builders and planners. What first catches everyone's eye are the beautiful figurines that demonstrate a sophisticated aesthetic quality regardless of the reason for which they may have been made. Do they represent religious icons, teaching aids, or fancy totem or utilitarian objects? These questions as well as others detailing their styling and manufacture will need to be explored.

Second, is the architecture which indicates an equally sophisticated spatial, geometric and mathematical state of mind. The building I am most familiar with is a superstructure of freestanding above ground adobe walls laid out in a near perfect square about five meters to a side and oriented equally perfect to true north. Alignments are often thought of in celestial or calendrical terms, but from the discussion above it may indicate a more fundamental and intimate aspect of the builders world view. The proportions of an adjoining storage room I am not sure of but along with supports buttressed against the outside wall certainly entailed some methodical and thoughtful planning. Alone this might not sound exceptional until you realize the vast majority of Fremont sites consist of typical pithouses. Were these steps from the round semi-subterranean daub and wattle type structure to above ground adobe a local development? Were the ideas transmitted from afar, or brought by people transplanted from afar? The answers to any of these questions would have many important implications for the inner world of the individuals and the Wolf Village community at large. Oh! More questions to answer, what was I thinking?

How Language Shapes Thought, From *Scientific American* February 2011. By Lera Boroditsky, Assistant professor of cognitive psychology at Stanford University, editor in chief of *Frontiers in Cultural Psychology*. Her research focuses on mental representation and the effects of language on cognition. Find more at ScientificAmerican.com/feb2011/language

Dr. James Allison, Assistant professor of Anthropology, Brigham Young University. For a description of the Wolf Village site provided by Dr. Allison see the September 2010 USAS Statewide newsletter.

Or on Facebook at:

<http://www.facebook.com/album.php?aid=17977&id=100000416637044&l=56f48bb86e>

State History News

Utah Archaeology Week 2011

Assistant State Archaeologist Ron Rood has announced that Utah Archaeology Week will take place May 1st-7th, 2011. Importantly, the name of the event has returned to its roots, "Utah Archaeology Week." A number of great entries have been received for this year's poster. Be thinking about how you want to participate and support Utah Archaeology Week 2011!

Poster and event sponsors are being welcomed. If you would like to be a sponsor for this year's poster, send whatever amount you want to UTAH DIVISION OF STATE HISTORY with ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK POSTER in the memo line. Your contributions cover the printing of the poster and you'll be listed as a sponsor.

Thanks for your support,

Ron Rood

USAS Chapter News

Castle Valley Chapter

The Price field office of the Bureau of Land Management hosted two meetings to discuss granting a right-of-way to Carbon County in support of a project to make improvements to a 36-mile section of the road going through Nine Mile Canyon. It would include improvements such as laying of chip and seal to control dust kicked up from a nearby drilling operation. The meetings were held Feb. 15 at the Carbon County Fairgrounds & Event Center, 310 S. Fairgrounds Road, Price, and Feb. 17 at the Duchesne County Administration Building, 734 N. Center St., Duchesne.

Meetings held: The 3rd Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. at the CEU Museum

President- Craig Royce **Past President-** Alan Green
Vice President- Sarah Botkin **Secretary-** Cliff Green
Treasurer- Robyn Hedegaard **Historian-** Diane G. Jenkins
Newsletter Editor- Margene Hackney

CVAS Advisors

Blaine and Pam Miller, John Senulis, Renee Barlow

Honorary Members

Don and Sherril Burge, Blaine and Pam Miller Maurine Dorman, Ray and Deanne Matheny

Central Utah Chapter

Kari Carlisle reported at the Spring meeting of UPAC on the work that she and the staff at Fremont State Park have been doing Digitizing the Clear Creek Project . She was questioned on the impact that budget concerns with the State might have on the museum. She indicated that they have no plans nor know of any plans that would reduce staff or cause closings affecting them in Clear Creek.

President: Jeff Roberts
75 North 300 East
Annabella, Utah 84711
jeffroberts@cut.net

Iron County Chapter

Meetings held: The 3rd Thursday of each month
7 p.m., USFS Conference Room 81, 100 East Cedar

Contact: Marian Jacklin **Newsletter Editor:** Ron Archibald
Dixie National Forest PO Box 420160
1789 N. Wedgewood Lane Kanarrville, Utah 84742
Cedar City, UT 84720 ronarc@accesswest.com
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Promontory Tubaduka chapter

Meeting held: The second Thursday of each month
7 p.m. at the Anthropology Lab in the lower level of the Social Sciences Building
Weber State University, about 37th and Harrison Blvd. in Ogden.

President: Mark Stuart **Secretary:** Vi Meyer
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Ogden, Utah 84405 Brigham City, Utah 84302
2054stuart@comcast.net vhmeyer@comcast.net

Salt Lake / Davis Chapter

Meeting held:
The 2nd Wednesday of each month
7:00 p.m., REI, 3285 E 3300 S, SLC

President: Jennifer Elsken
1425 East 5850 South #2C
South Ogden, Utah 84405
jelsken@yahoo.com

Trail of the Ancients Chapter

The Utah legislature has been considering budget cuts and news reports indicate that they are considering reducing funding and possibly closing a number of State Parks including Edge of the Cedars State Park in Blanding. Winston Hurst and Allen Dart, RPA, Executive Director of the Old Pueblo Archaeology Center in Tucson AZ have made impassioned comments to Utah State Senator Hinkins and Representative Watkins highlighting the significance and importance Edge of the Cedars State Park.

You can find their letters on the UPAC E-group post at
<http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/UPAC/message/1830> through 1832

You can also find an article on the subject at the Salt Lake Tribune.
<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/outdoors/51073957-117/parks-state-park-utah.html.csp?page=1>

Meetings held:

Field trips on weekends by interested members.

President: Lawrence Guymon
190 E. 300 S. 86-2
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Secretary: Marty Warner
redrockmoon@frontiernet.net

Uintah Basin Chapter

The 2011 USAS/UPAC Convention is planned for June 10th, 11th, and 12th. To be held in Vernal, Utah, and hosted by the Uintah Basin Chapter of USAS.

Meetings held: 2nd Tuesday of each month
7 p.m. at the Golden Age Center

President: Roland Heath
100 E. 1500 S.
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Utah County Chapter

Wolf Village: An A.D. 1100-1200 Fremont Farming Village

Utah County Chapter members hope to participate in Brigham Young University's 2011 archaeological field school at Wolf Village under the direction of Dr. James Allison, Assistant Professor of Anthropology. Wolf Village is a large Fremont farming village near the south end of Utah Valley. It appears to have been occupied mostly in the A.D. 1100s and 1200s, although one radiocarbon date suggests some use of the site several hundred years earlier than that.

The site was discovered in the 1960s, but it was not excavated until 2009. The 2009 BYU field school, directed by Dr. Joel Janetski, began work there, partially excavating two structures. The 2010 field school expanded the work begun in 2009. They have now excavated four structures, and have test excavations into four others. The total number of structures still buried at the site is unknown.

The setting of Wolf Village is on and below the hill at the center of the modern day Wolf Family Ranch, where Currant Creek meanders through the cultivated fields. The town of Goshen and the southern end of Utah Lake are visible to the north of the site.

We have enjoyed and are looking forward to reports from the students and archaeologists that have taken part in the project.

Meetings held: Every third Thursday of the month
Provo City Library, Room # 309

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Professional Advisors:

Dr. Joel Janetski, BYU Dr. James Allison, BYU Charmaine Thompson USFS
and Paul Stavast with the Museum of Peoples and Cultures

Opportunities In Archaeology

The 69th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference

I recently received the following notice from Andrew Richard of the organizing committee for the 69th Plains Anthropological Society Conference being held in Tucson Arizona, Oct 26-29, 2011.

The 69th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in Tucson, Arizona at the Marriott University Hotel on October 26-29. For more information contact: María Nieves Zedeño (University of Arizona) by e-mail at mzedeno@email.arizona.edu or visit the conference website at www.u.arizona.edu/~mzedeno/plains/

Andrew Richard, Organizing Committee
Plains Anthropological Conference
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology
School of Anthropology, University of Arizona 520-621-6282 arichar2@email.arizona.edu

Recent Books of interest

Here are a few re-released classics from early Utah Archaeology as well as a couple New releases from prominent Archaeologists of Utah, the Great Basin and the greater Southwest. I found these @ Amazon.com

The Ancient Culture of the Fremont River in Utah: Report on the Explorations under the Claflin-Emerson Fund, 1928-1929 Noel Morss (Author), Duncan Metcalfe (Foreword)

The Fremont Culture: A Study in Culture Dynamics on the Northern Anasazi Frontier, including the Report of the Claflin-Emerson Expedition of the Peabody Museum
James H Gunnerson (Author), Steven R Simms (Foreword)

Ancient Caves of the Great Salt Lake Region
Julian H Steward (Author), Joel C Janetski (Foreword)

The Great Basin: People and Place in Ancient Times (Popular Southwest Archaeology)
Catherine S. Fowler (Author, Editor), Don D. Fowler (Author, Editor)

Editorial Reviews

The story of how the prehistoric people of the region lived in this dynamic landscape is indeed fascinating. The book is in a well-illustrated format designed for the educated lay person. Authored by senior and well-respected researchers, the chapters are nonetheless almost jargon-free and intended to be read by non-specialists. Articles include an overview and introduction, two backgrounds to the unique environment of the region, a brief history of cave archaeology in the Great Basin, several overviews to the archaeology of various time periods and places, and focused chapters on particular types of

prehistoric occupations (high altitude, marsh sites, Range Creek Canyon, the Tosawih toolstone quarries in Nevada). The book is not intended to provide a comprehensive overview, and it *doesn't*. --
Matthew T. Seddon, Utah Historical Quarterly, vol. 77, no. 4, Fall 2009

Product Description

This book is about a place, the Great Basin of western North America, and about the lifeways of Native American people who lived there during the past 13,000 years. The authors highlight the ingenious solutions people devised to sustain themselves in a difficult environment. The Great Basin is a semiarid and often harsh land, but one with life-giving oases. As the weather fluctuated from year to year, and the climate from decade to decade or even from one millennium to the next, the availability of water, plants, and animals also fluctuated. Only people who learned the land intimately and could read the many signs of its changing moods were successful. The evidence of their success is often subtle and difficult to interpret from the few and fragile remains left behind for archaeologists to discover. These ancient fragments of food and baskets, hats and hunting decoys, traps and rock art and the lifeways they reflect are the subject of this well-illustrated book.

The Great Basin: A Natural Prehistory, Revised and Expanded Edition [Hardcover]

Donald K. Grayson (Author) Available for Pre-order. This item will be released on April 1, 2011

Product Description

Covering a large swath of the American West, the Great Basin, centered in Nevada and including parts of California, Utah, and Oregon, is named for the unusual fact that none of its rivers or streams flow into the sea. This fascinating illustrated journey through deep time is the definitive environmental and human history of this beautiful and little traveled region, home to Death Valley, the Great Salt Lake, Lake Tahoe, and the Bonneville Salt Flats. Donald K. Grayson synthesizes what we now know about the past 25,000 years in the Great Basin--its climate, lakes, glaciers, plants, animals, and peoples--based on information gleaned from the region's exquisite natural archives in such repositories as lake cores, packrat middens, tree rings, and archaeological sites. A perfect guide for students, scholars, travelers, and general readers alike, the book weaves together history, archaeology, botany, geology, biogeography, and other disciplines into one compelling panorama across a truly unique American landscape.

From the Inside Flap

"All paleoscientists working in the region will want this book because it brings in so much new material and includes so many new interpretations. This is a grand synthesis and it represents a major revision written in an engaging style that teaches on every level."--Steven R. Simms, author of *Ancient Peoples of the Great Basin and the Colorado Plateau*.

Praise for the previous edition, *The Desert's Past*:

"Grayson clearly has a great love for and deep understanding of his subject, and throughout the book he manages to convey a sense of excitement. The informality and readability of the main text will satisfy the needs of a general audience."--*Science*

"This is a complete guide to the environmental and archaeological history of the Great Basin. . . . It addresses virtually every major research issue that has engaged Great Basin prehistorians over the past several decades."--*American Anthropologist*

"Sure to become a standard regional reference in the geological, biological, and anthropological sciences. [Grayson's] enthusiasm for the subject matter is obvious and contagious. There are many reasons to recommend this volume."--*American Antiquity*

"A classic volume on the environmental human history of the Great Basin."--*Quaternary Research*

"As complete and vivid a rendering of the changing past across a major American geographic province as any book I know."--Stephen Trimble, *Western Historical Quarterly*

"No other book brings together such a deep insight into the history of the inter-mountain West."--*Choice*

Traces of Fremont: Society and Rock Art in Ancient Utah

Steven R. Simms (Author) Francois Gohier (Photographer)

Product Description

Fremont is a culture (ca. 300-1300 A.D.) first defined by archaeologist Noel Morss in 1928 based on characteristics unique to the area. Initially thought to be a simple socio-political system, recent reassessments of the Fremont assume a more complex society. This volume places Fremont rock art studies in this contemporary context. Author Steven Simms offers an innovative model of Fremont society, politics, and world-view using the principles of analogy and current archaeological evidence.

Simms takes readers on a trip back in time by describing what a typical Fremont "hamlet" or residential area might have looked like a thousand years ago, including the inhabitants' daily activities. Francois Gohier's captivating photographs of Fremont art and artifacts offer an engaging complement to Simms's text, aiding us in our understanding of the lives of these ancient people.

Simms's book is excellent! I really like his take on Fremont, I like the narrative descriptions of various Fremont settlements, and I like his treatment of rock art--balanced and scholarly without losing the interest and excitement of that astonishing Fremont medium.

--*Stephen H. Lekson*, professor of anthropology and curator, University of Colorado Museum of Natural History

About the Author

Steven R. Simms is Professor of Anthropology at Utah State University, where he has taught since 1988. Raised in California, he found archaeology in 1972. Many of his earliest archaeological experiences were at Anasazi and Fremont sites, and he attended the University of Utah Archaeology Field School in 1973 at the large Fremont site, the Evans Mound, under the direction of Jesse D. Jennings. He attended graduate school at the University of Nevada, Reno (M.A. 1976), the University of Pittsburgh (1978) and received his Ph.D. from the University of Utah in 1984. He directed over 50 archaeological research projects in most western states and in the southeast. He studied the ethnoarchaeology of the Bedul Bedouin in Jordan between 1986 and 1997. Publications include two books, 8 monographs, over 50 published articles and over 80 research reports on a variety of archaeological topics. He served as President of the Great Basin Anthropological Association and as editor of the journal *Utah Archaeology*. His long term interests are archaeological method and theory, human behavioral ecology, ethnoarchaeology, the ancient human ecology of the American Desert West, and the history and theory of anthropology. His book, *Ancient Peoples of the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau* was published in 2008 by Left Coast Press. His forthcoming book *Traces of Fremont*, features spectacular photography by Francois Gohier and will be published in April 2010 by the University of Utah Press.

Francois Gohier grew up in the Basque country in southwest France. He is a professional photographer and lives in San Diego, California.

Comb Ridge and Its People: The Ethnohistory of a Rock

Robert McPherson (Author)

Product Description

West of the Four Corners and east of the Colorado River, in southeastern Utah, a unique one-hundred-mile-long, two-hundred-foot-high, serrated cliff cuts the sky. Whether viewed as barrier wall or sheltering sanctuary, Comb Ridge has helped define life and culture in this region for thousands of years. Today, the area it crosses is still relatively remote, though an important part of a scenic complex of popular tourist destinations that includes Natural Bridges National Monument and Grand Gulch just to the west, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Powell a bit farther west, Canyonlands National Park to the north, Hovenweep National Monument to the east, and the San Juan River and Monument Valley to the south. Prehistorically Comb Ridge split an intensively used Ancient Puebloan homeland. It later had similar cultural both spiritual and practical significance to Utes, Paiutes, and Navajos and played a crucial role in the history of European American settlement. To tell the story of this rock that is unlike any other rock in the world and the diverse people whose lives it has affected, Robert S. McPherson, author of multiple books on Navajos and on the Four Corners region, draws on the findings of a major, federally funded project to research the cultural history of Comb Ridge. He carries the story forward to contention over present and future uses of Comb Ridge and the spectacular country surrounding it.

A History of the Ancient Southwest

Stephen H. Lekson (Author)

Editorial Reviews

Stephen Lekson has written among the most provocative and forward-looking books in archaeology today.... If you've never read a Lekson book, start here. You'll find an archaeology that doesn't take itself too seriously, written with literary flair, wit, and a dash of sarcasm as only Lekson can. --*Timothy Pauketat*, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana

In Southwestern archaeology, a mind like Steve Lekson's comes along once in a generation. This is his magnum opus -- a highwire act that strings hundreds of bold ideas into a dazzling new synthesis. --*David Roberts*

Product Description

According to archaeologist Stephen H. Lekson, much of what we think we know about the Southwest has been compressed into conventions and classifications and orthodoxies. This book challenges and reconfigures these accepted notions by telling two parallel stories, one about the development, personalities, and institutions of Southwestern archaeology and the other about interpretations of what actually happened in the ancient past. While many works would have us believe that nothing much ever happened in the ancient Southwest, this book argues that the region experienced rises and falls, kings and commoners, war and peace, triumphs and failures. In this view, Chaco Canyon was a geopolitical reaction to the Colonial Period Hohokam expansion and the Hohokam Classic Period was the product of refugee Chacoan nobles, chased off the Colorado Plateau by angry farmers. Far to the south, Casas Grandes was a failed attempt to create a Mesoamerican state, and modern Pueblo people -- with societies so different from those at Chaco and Casas Grandes -- deliberately rejected these monumental, hierarchical episodes of their past.

His many books include: *The Chaco Meridian: Centers of Political Power in the Ancient Southwest*; *The Architecture of Chaco Canyon* (University of Utah Press, 2007); *The Archaeology of Chaco Canyon* (SAR Press, 2006); and *Archaeology of the Mimbres Region* (British Archaeological Reports, 2006).

About the Author

Stephen H. Lekson is Curator and Professor of Anthropology at the Museum of Natural History, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. He received his PhD from the University of New Mexico. Lekson directed more than 40 archaeological projects throughout the U.S. Southwest, mainly in the Mimbres and Four Corners areas. Recent projects include Pinnacle Ruin in southern New Mexico (2000-2008), Chimney Rock great house in southern Colorado (2009) and on-going analysis of the Yellow Jacket site in the Mesa Verde area. He is editor of "*Kiva*" (the professional journal of southwestern archaeology), and he is a contributing editor for "*Archaeology*" magazine. Lekson's publications include a dozen books, many chapters in edited volumes, and articles in professional journals and popular magazines. His wife, Prof. Catherine Cameron, is also an archaeologist at the University of Colorado.

Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of California and the Great Basin

Noel D. Justice (Author)

Editorial Reviews

"This title has been reviewed jointly with Stone Age spear and arrow points of the Southwestern United States, by Noel D. Justice. Justice's two volumes continue the format of his 1988 survey and compilation of projectile points recovered from the midcontinental and eastern US. Together, they provide detailed information about 52 point types known from excavation and surface collection in the Southwest, the Great Basin, and California. Each distinctive form is first defined by shape and unique aspects of flaking and base shape, then by its first known occurrence in the archaeological record. Age and cultural affiliation and geographical distribution are presented, with frequent citations to the detailed bibliography at the end of each volume. The volumes begin with a series of high-quality color plates illustrating type specimens of each cluster, followed by an identification key. Introductory essays set forth each book's organization, present issues relating to the illustration, photography, and metrical classification of projectile points, discuss raw materials and technologies used in manufacture, and evaluate evidence for a possible pre-Clovis occupation horizon in North America. Written for both general readers and practicing archaeologists, these works belong in all college, university, field laboratory, and museum libraries supporting courses and research in North American archaeology." -- R. B. M. Ridinger, Northern Illinois University, *Choice*, December 2002

"... more than a point guide... [it] provides a tremendous amount of introductory information on many aspects of archaeology....Justice had made a most worthwhile contribution to the archaeological community." -- *Newsletter of the South Dakota Archaeology Society*

Product Description

Noel Justice adds another regional guide to his series of important reference works that survey, describe, and categorize the projectile point and cutting tools used in prehistory by Native American peoples. There are hundreds of drawings, organized by type cluster and other identifying characteristics. The book also includes distribution maps and color plates which will further aid the researcher or collector in identifying specific periods, cultures, and projectile types

First Peoples in a New World: Colonizing Ice Age America

David J. Meltzer (Author)

From Publishers Weekly

It was long axiomatic among archeologists that the prehistoric Clovis people of the Southwest were the first people in the Americas, arriving 12,000 years ago. Meltzer synthesizes controversial recent evidence that humans arrived in the Americas earlier than that and may not all have come across the Bering Strait from Asia. Meltzer also conveys well the heated debates among archeologists on this crucial subject (an argument among experts after examining evidence in South American turns rather ugly). Drawing on archeology, linguistics, geology, genetics and other disciplines, anthropologist Meltzer (*Search for the First Americans*) explores that evidence, as well as what we know about the Clovis people, such as evidence regarding Ice Age terrain indicating prehistoric peoples' ability to adapt to an uninhabitable and unfamiliar continent, and the speed with which they might have moved across the new world. Sometimes dense and academic, often lively and occasionally bemused, Meltzer's study part detective story and part archeological research is stimulating and sometimes tantalizingly controversial. 16 color and 64 b&w illus. (Apr.)

Review

"A must read for anyone interested in what is undeniable the greatest debate in American archaeology. . . . Essential."--*Choice*

"A masterful exploration and encapsulation of the last two centuries of American archaeology and the first five millennia of the earliest Americans."--*American Scientist*

The Complete Ice Age: How Climate Change Shaped the World

Brian M. Fagan (Editor)

Product Description

A detailed look at this critical period in Earth's history, from two million years ago to c. 10,000 BC, beautifully illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and reconstruction scenes. Written by three distinguished experts and overseen by a leading historian of climate change, Brian Fagan, *The Complete Ice Age* reveals how climate fluctuated wildly between severe glacial periods and warmer intervals, how long-extinct creatures once roamed the harsh landscapes, and how archaic and then modern humans adapted as they spread from tropical Africa and colonized the world.

This book covers a critical period in Earth's and humanity's history, from two million years ago to the present day. We travel with Neanderthal and more recent Ice Age hunters and encounter saber-toothed tigers and the giant woolly mammoth. We learn how new scientific enquiries, from DNA evidence to the study of human bones, are revealing the adaptability and evolution of the human species. And what of the future? We tend to forget that we are currently enjoying a warmer interglacial respite that began just 12,000 years ago. If past climatic change is any guide, the Ice Age should return within, geologically, a relatively short time. But will it, or will human profligacy cause catastrophic global warming?

With contributions by John F. Hoffecker (University of Colorado), Mark Maslin (University College London), and Hannah O'Regan (Liverpool John Moores University). 225 color, 25 b&w illustrations

About the Author

Brian M. Fagan, Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is a leading authority on world prehistory. His many books include *Floods, Famines, and Emperors: El Niño and the Fate of Civilizations*; *The Long Summer: How Climate Changed Civilization*; *The Little Ice Age: How Climate Made History*; *Cro-Magnon: How the Ice Age Gave Birth to the First Modern Humans*.