The mission of the San Diego County Archaeological Society is to promote public understanding and appreciation of archaeology in general and to encourage the preservation of the cultural resources of San Diego County.

Editor’s Message

By Marla Mealey

Everyone is so busy this summer, but I hope you all take the time to come to one of our Saturday Evening Lectures outside in the courtyard at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House. The first of our Saturday Evening Lectures was in June, and those of you who did not make it to that one missed a really good lecture and an excellent presentation by Glenna Dean.

There are two more Saturday Evening Lectures scheduled this year. This month we have Dominique Rissolo speaking on Mayan Cave archaeology, and next month our speaker is Christy Dolan who will be giving a presentation on Downtown San Diego. I urge you to try and come to one or both of them.

If you have not yet cast your vote for the proposed Bylaws revisions, please do so. If you did not get a ballot and you are a voting member of the society, please contact Carol Serr (contact information on page 2). Votes are due in by the July 29 Saturday Evening Lecture. You can mail it in or save yourself a stamp and bring the ballot with you to the lecture that evening.

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DISCLAIMER: Articles printed in this newsletter are for the
information of the members of the Society and do not
necessarily represent the views or beliefs of the board
members or the Society in general.

The SDCAS Office is located at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House. During
the Fall, Winter, and Spring General Meetings are held on the Fourth
Tuesday of each month except December. During the Summer months
(June, July, August) General Meetings are held on Saturday evenings, in
the courtyard at the Ranch House (see pg. 5 for details of upcoming
meetings).

Directions: From I-15 take Mercy Rd. west, turn right (north) onto Black
Mountain Rd. and then take the first left into Los Peñasquitos Canyon
Preserve. Follow the road all the way to the back (past Canyonside
Community Park ball fields), and park either in the small parking area by
the barn or along the edge of the dirt road.

Board Meetings take place on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m.
They are held at California State Parks, Southern Service Center offices
located in Mission Valley at 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 201.

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92138.

Of course, it’s still a complete mystery as to how the
ancients even managed to MOVE these massive stones...
Editor’s Message

(Continued from page 1)

Keep sending me your stories, travelogues, news items, photos, poems, etc. for inclusion in the Newsletter. Also, if you have longer articles or papers that you would like to get published, please remember that SDCAS is trying to put together a Journal of San Diego Archaeology (see article “Last Call” in the May/June 2006 Newsletter). The deadline for submissions to the Journal is October 1, 2006. Please contact Herb Dallas (hdallas@parks.ca.gov or 619-220-5319) for more information.

CORRECTIONS: My apologies to Glenn Russell for misidentifying him as Glenn Farris in the photo from the CRM Get Together (Members’ News Corner) in the last issue. For those of you who do not know who Glenn Farris is, he is an archaeologist with California State Parks, up in our Sacramento office.

SUBMISSIONS: Please send articles or other archaeology-, anthropology-, or history-related items to me at the address below (email works best). Digital documents in MS Word are preferred, but others will be considered for inclusion. Hard copy photos of your archaeological experiences (fieldwork, vacations, etc.), a cartoon from the newspaper, etc. should be sent as-is (slides, prints, or clippings); or if you have been scanning capability or a digital camera, please email them in TIF, JPG, or GIF format if possible. Any hard-copy item you wish returned (such as photos or slides) should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The submission deadline for the next issue is August 25. Please send all items to:
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San Diego, CA 92108
Phone: 619-220-5329 / FAX: 619-220-5400
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SDCAS Website:
www.sandiegoarchaeologicalsociety.com

Members’ News Corner

SDCAS Fieldtrip – Camp Pendleton
Saturday September 23, 2006

This is a reschedule of the cancelled trip from last year. Watch for more information in the next Newsletter or contact Sue Wade (see pg. 2 for contact info.) for details.

San Diego Archaeological Center’s Second Saturday Archaeology Days – Intern Orientation
Saturday, August 12, 2006, 10 a.m.-Noon

The San Diego Archaeological Center offers internships to college and graduate-level students who are interested in developing knowledge and skills related to archaeology and museum services. The Center is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the care, management, and use of archaeological materials and serves as the main repository for archaeological collections from San Diego County and surrounding areas. The Center has active public education and exhibit programs and facilitates collections-based research. Interns may select an emphasis in Archaeological Collections Research, Archaeological Collections Management, or Exhibit and Education Programming.

All interns gain valuable experience in artifact identification, laboratory techniques, and archaeological and curation methodology. Depending on their chosen focus, interns work with Center staff to design and conduct original research projects; inventory, organize and document collections; or design and produce exhibits or educational curricula. The Center has hosted interns from Grossmont College, Independent Language School, Mesa College, Palomar College, UCSD, SDSU, UCR, UC, and USD.

The orientation includes a tour of the Center and an introduction to the different kinds of internships available. Center staff including Dr. Margie Burton, Research Director, Chris Mirsky, Collections Manager, and Annemarie Cox, Program Coordinator, will be present to discuss possible projects, required skills, and scheduling.

Space is limited; please reserve your space by contacting Annemarie Cox at 760-291-0370 or axox@sandiegoarchaeology.org

Community Exhibit- Del Mar Mesa: The Stone Age
Through July 31, 2006
Rancho Peñasquitos Branch Library
13330 Salmon River Road, San Diego
(858) 755-8869

Artifacts from dozens of Del Mar Mesa archaeological sites will be on exhibit at the Rancho Peñasquitos Branch Library from June through July 31, 2006. Through a generous grant from Union Bank of California and the Pardee Corporation’s Environmental Conservation Foundation, the San Diego Archaeological Center brought together collections stored all over the county for continued research and public exhibition.

Radiocarbon dates indicate that people lived in the Del Mar Mesa area 8,600 years ago up until the Spanish arrived. Stone tools, pottery, shell, animal bone, soil samples and charcoal provide evidence of past settlement and survival strategies related to coastal wetlands environments in the County. This exhibit provides examples of long-term patterns of human/environment interaction prior to European contact and 20th century urbanization.

As development increasingly overtakes the evidence of the earliest inhabitants of the region, the Del Mar Mesa collection takes on great significance in our understanding of the past. Future study of the Del Mar Mesa Grant archaeological collections may help to clarify several regional research issues including:
1. The timing and nature of the transitions between the people and culture during the long habitation of the area
2. Environmental and climatic change during the last 9,000 years
3. Changes in stone tool manufacturing and use over a long period of time
4. The appearance and use of pottery within the region

For more information on this exhibit and other Center events Contact: acox@sandiegoarchaeology.org Phone: (760) 291-0370

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San Diego Archaeology in Action

[NEEDED: Articles about archaeological work (field or lab; professional, student, or volunteer) happening in San Diego County. See submission info on page 3.]

SDSU Publication of Fort Guijarros Archaeology Field Report and Architectural Analysis Available Online

By Ronald V. May

The long awaited publication of the archaeology field report and architectural analysis of the 18th century Spanish cannon battery at the entrance to San Diego Bay is now available as the new online publication series by San Diego State University at http://SOAP.sdsu.edu/Volume1/volume1index.htm and a limited run of hard copies will be released for institutional libraries through the Department of Anthropology.

Seth Mallios edited the new online publication series, which he believes will have a far wider national and international audience than a simply hard copy publication. He and his staff are in the process of scanning all back issues of the earlier San Diego State Occasional Papers as additional links. They also scanned all back issues of the 1987-1990 Fort Guijarros Quarterly and plan in the near future to scan the 1995 Fort Guijarros Journal. In essence, Mallios picked up the unpublished second issue of the Fort Guijarros Journal and inserted it as Part 3 of the current online “SOAP,” as he likes to call the new online publication.

Test excavated between 1981 and 1995, this large architectural fortification may be the last surviving Spanish cannon battery in California. Previous work at Monterey appears to be a Mexican era reconstruction of the 18th century Spanish cannon battery at the entrance to San Diego Bay. The battery at San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge. All searches for a legendary fort at Santa Barbara have failed to find ruins. Previous papers and publications concerning the investigations by the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation have focused on a later 19th century whaling company midden or the forensic mechanics of on-going excavations. This publication is actually a set of three papers by Milford Wayne Donaldson, Ronald V. May, and C. Fred Buchanan.

Analysis revealed the Fort Guijarros investigations uncovered ruined portions of a cannon port that faced the center of San Diego Bay. The walls proved to be absolutely massive and at least forty feet wide at the base. The gun deck rested on top of twenty feet of earth, cobble, and adobe architecture. This massive deck spanned at least 100-feet north south and faced the lower beach to the east. A massive cobblestone ramp buttress formed the outer wall. Inside layers of cobbles, sand, and mud-mortared cobblestone retaining walls firmly held the deck in place. Between the edge of the cobblestone ramp and center of the deck, some twenty feet or more back, sat another huge architectural construction called a merlone that protected the cannons and soldiers from in-coming artillery fire.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of this publication, the forensic methodology of excavation of the collapsed merlone and detailed analysis of the Spanish tiles, adobes, and cobblestones has resulted in a remarkable series of architectural renderings showing how some of the key pieces fit together. C. Fred Buchanan, a retired civil engineer, devoted 1986 through 1995 in the careful drawing of each tile fragment, mortared cobble and tile articulation, and compared these pieces with a 1772 publication on how Spanish batteries should appear to interpret in a series of sketches the appearance of the gun port and merlone architecture. Mallios intends for all Buchanan’s meticulous drawings to be attached to the publication for scholarly reference.

After years of architectural study, May and Buchanan selected key tiles and cobble/mortar articulations for long-term storage at the humidity and temperature-controlled Ballast Point Repository at Naval Base Point Loma. The smaller less informative pieces were reburied at the ruins of the 1796-1835 fort battery and the location marked with U.S. cent pennies. Those curated artifacts are wrapped in acid-free tissue and padding and set in heavy wooden boxes coated with 2-ply Epoxy paint set on heavy earthquake shelves in the Ballast Point Repository, along with nearly 400 other artifact boxes from the investigation.

Armed with Buchanan’s drawings, historical maps, the 1772 fortification publication and other information, Donaldson created a hypothetical shape for the battery and applied his skills as a master architect to interpret the orientation of the fort. He also studied the layout of the bay as it probably appeared in the 18th century; based on shallow water, sand shoals, and the routes of ship’s passage. This analysis resulted in a hypothetical orientation of the walls for the ten bronze and iron cannons that defended the harbor during the March 22, 1803 “Battle of San Diego Bay” between the American merchant brig Lelia Byrd and soldiers of the fort.

Following a series of meetings between May, Buchanan and other members of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation team, fine artist Jay Wegter painted a series of water color illustrations of how Fort Guijarros appeared at various times in its history. The Spanish government, United States Navy, and foundation financed four lithograph prints for public sale and museum interpretation. These depict a bird’s eye view from above, an angle from the beach viewing the fort above, an angle down the gun deck, and a close up of the gun deck. Copies of some of these prints are hanging in the City of San Diego, School District, Fourth Grade History Program School in Old Town in a permanent exhibit.

Dale May used Wegter’s paintings to richly illustrate the San Diego State University online publication. In one instance, she cloned-out the upper merlones to provide a comparison with how the walls looked before and after collapse. Photos of the field crew, archaeological features, and entire investigation were used in the archaeology field report. Although hundreds of people volunteered their time over twenty-five years to excavate, analyze, photograph, catalog, and curate the collection, the field report only memorialized the crew of the 1981 investigation. Today, the collection is monitored and used by scholars in on-going research projects.
Membership News
By Carol Serr
No new members at this time. We have 158 memberships; 35 life members and 123 annual memberships totaling 187 individuals and 1 organization. We would like to welcome more new members, so why not encourage your friends or relatives to join so they can participate on outings along with you and enjoy our monthly meetings.

Thanks to those who come early to help with setting up chairs, etc. for our monthly programs. We can always use more active members. Be thinking about helping with this year’s Arch in the Park on Oct. 7th.

Also thanks to those members who have sent me their change of address or e-mail; we don’t want to lose track of you. Please send me your e-mail address (e-dress) if you haven’t been getting notices via e-mail. Sometimes this is the only way we can notify members of last minute changes. Your e-dress is not shared with the membership or other groups.

Carol Serr, Membership Chair
ArkyLabGds@aol.com (please use “SDCAS“ in the subject line)

Upcoming Speakers
July 29 (Saturday), 7:00 p.m.
Los Peñasquitos

Presenter: Dominique Rissolo, Ph.D.
Subject: “Of Cave Water and Rain Gods: Cenote Archaeology in the Northern Maya Lowlands”

Archaeologist Dominique Rissolo will speak about the Maya who have long regarded caves and cenotes as sacred places, which have remained an indelible part of historical and cultural consciousness across the Yucatán Peninsula. Though essential for survival on this dry karstic plain, the ritual appropriation these watery chasms is evident in the art, architecture, and offerings found within their chambers and beneath their crystalline depths. Comparative regional studies hope to articulate the relationship between caves, cenotes, and surface settlement in an attempt to better understand how the ancient Maya conceptualized, transformed, and interacted with this subterranean world.

Dominique Rissolo is an adjunct faculty member in the Anthropology Department at San Diego State University. He earned his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Riverside in 2001. The subject and title of his dissertation was Ancient Maya Cave Use in the Yalahau Region, Northern Quintana Roo, Mexico. He has presented papers and published articles on Maya cave archaeology for many years now, and some of his publications are listed below.

Rissolo, Dominique A.
2001 Ancient Maya Cave Use in the Yalahau Region, Northern Quintana Roo, Mexico. University of California, Riverside, Department of Anthropology, Doctoral dissertation.
Hovey, Kevin & Rissolo, Dominique

Rissolo, Dominique; & Esteban Amador, Fabio

Rissolo, Dominique; Ochoa Rodriguez, José M.; Ball, Joseph W.
2005 A reassessment of the Middle Preclassic in northern Quintana Roo. In Quintana Roo Archaeology. Justine M. Shaw and Jennifer P. Mathews, eds. pp. 66-76, University of Arizona

August 26 (Saturday), 7:00 p.m.
Los Peñasquitos

Presenter: Christy Dolan

Subject: San Diego: Growth of a City

Downtown San Diego began as a loose collection of residences and commercial ventures in the late 19th century, but it quickly grew into a group of distinct neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial activities. Each of these contributed the transformation of San Diego from a frontier town to its current status as one of the ten largest cities in the United States. Excavations of several city blocks in the downtown area have given us insight into these activities and the ways in which they both singly and collectively influenced San Diego’s development.

The August meeting will be the third program of the Saturday Night Summer Lecture Series. The Saturday Night lecture will replace the usual 4th Tuesday General Meetings during the summer months only (There will be no 4th Tuesday meetings in June, July, or August). The public is invited to arrive at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House around 7:00 p.m. and bring a picnic dinner, chairs, and drinks. There will be a docent-led tour of the ranch house starting at 7:00 p.m. as well. It can get cool so long-sleeves and/or blankets are recommended. SDCAS will provide desert. The meeting begins at 8:00 p.m. with the lecture following some short announcements.

Monthly Meeting Synopses
By Trish Mitchell

April 2006 SDCAS Meeting

Trish Mitchell: “Paying the Price of Royalty: The Pathological Conditions of a Royal Lineage from the Classic Period Maya in Belize”

The area encompassing southern Mexico (including the Yucatán and Chiapas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador is considered to be a culture area inhabited (Continued on page 6)
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for approximately four thousand years by the Mayan speakers. The Maya people in this cultural area share a language family, a history that continues to be studied and interpreted, and some basic cultural traits. These cultural traits include similar physical characteristics, clothing with patterns and colors identifying and representing particular villages, milpa agriculture and food preferences, rituals and ceremonies, art, music, and a common history (Henderson 1997:25). Academia and the general public has had a fascination with the Maya and since those early excavations there have been hundreds of books written, over 5,000 journal articles published, and numerous television documentaries on the ancient Maya in the English language alone. This presentation focuses on fourteen burial deposits from the Protoclassic through the Terminal Classic periods (A.D. 200-950) at Buenavista del Cayo (Buenavista) and Cahal Pech.

The Buenavista and Cahal Pech palaces are located in the Cayo district of western Belize, Central America, northwest of the Maya Mountains. Buenavista is a regal-residential complex surrounded by village farmers, and is located on the upper terrace of the Mopan River floodplain to the west of Cahal Pech. Cahal Pech is a royal residential citadel-center located atop a hill approximately 0.5 km west of the Macal River and approximately 6 km east of Buenavista.

The earliest royal burial (CP-4) was from the Protoclassic (A.D. 150), a male approximately 35 years old, and 5'2.5" tall. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that he was from Cahal Pech. He suffered from gout in his feet; osteoarthritis (58.5% of the pathologies on his bones) in the form of bone spurs, lipping and pitting in the hands, feet, ribs, and vertebrae. He had periodontal disease; possibly a genetic disorder (Modelung’s deformity); and herniated vertebrae. He had evidence of linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH) on his teeth, which suggested that he had several bouts of childhood illness or disease at 1-2 years and again at 5-5 ½ years. Porotic hyperostosis was also present in the cranial vault.

The next royal burial (CP-2) was from the Late Protoclassic (A.D. 200-450), a female approximately 17-19 years old. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that she was from Cahal Pech. She may have possibly suffered from a childhood illness or disease, as she had evidence of porotic hyperostosis in the cranial vault. She had slight to moderate calculus on 18 of her teeth, as well as four caries. She had pyrite dental inlays on upper anterior teeth.

Burial CP-1 was an early Late Classic (A.D. 400-450) deposit. It contained the remains of an 18-20 year-old male, Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that he was from Cahal Pech. He had great muscle development in his legs despite the fact that he had lesions (periostosis) on all four major leg bones. The periostosis was localized on all four bones (anterior midsection of the shaft). He also had a healed fracture on his left distal ulna. He had slight to moderate calculus on six teeth, and also had pyrite dental inlays like burial CP-1.

The first of the Late Classic burials at Cahal Pech was CP-5 (early Late Classic A.D. 500-550) was probably female, and approximately 16-24 years. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that she was from Cahal Pech. She had slight to moderate calculus on 12 teeth. She had evidence of LEH on her teeth, which suggested that she had a bout of childhood illness or disease at approximately 5 years. Porotic hyperostosis was also present in the cranial vault.

The second Late Classic burial from Cahal Pech was CP-3 (A.D. 550-650) was a female, approximately 16-20 years. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that she was from Cahal Pech. She had a slight deposit of calculus on seven teeth, as well as five caries. She had pyrite dental inlays on three of her upper anterior teeth.

The last burial excavated from Cahal Pech was CP-6 from the Late Classic. This burial deposit contained a male, approximately 20-34 years old. He had dental notching on several teeth. He had evidence of LEH on his teeth, which suggested that he had a bout of childhood illness or disease at approximately 2.4 years. Porotic hyperostosis was also present in the cranial vault.

The earliest burial excavated at Buenavista was BV-13 from the Late Classic. It contained the remains of a 13-year old of undetermined sex. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that this individual was from La Rejolla (a suburb of Caracol) and associated with Ruler 6, who had fled his capital to an unknown place for a period of two months. The only noticeable pathologies were under-developed phalanges on the left hand.

The next royal person buried at Buenavista was BV-12 (Late Classic), a 13-year old of undetermined sex. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that this individual was from Cahal Pech. He or she had slight calculus on one tooth, as well as one carie. There was evidence of LEH on the teeth, which suggested several bouts of childhood illness or disease between the ages of 18 months and 3 ½ years.

Burial BV-10 was deposited next during the Late Classic. The deposit contained the remains of an 11-year old and a 7-year old. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that the 11-year old was from Buenavista. The 11-year old had slight calculus on seven teeth, and there was evidence of LEH on the teeth, which suggested four bouts of childhood illness or disease between the ages of 18 months and 5 years.

The last Late Classic burial was BV-11. It was probably male, approximately 19 years old. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that this individual was from Buenavista. There was evidence of the beginning stages of RA in his feet; ridging on Ph-2s; and dental decay on all 22 teeth that were recovered w/ 61 incidences of calculus and/or caries.

The earliest of the Terminal Classic deposits was BV-4. It contained the remains of three people: #3=neonate; #2=probably male and at least 45 years old; and the primary burial #1=male and approximately 14 years old. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that this Individual 2 was from the Calakmul area, and Individual 1 was from Buenavista. Individual 2 had tendinous ossification on both arms, but more pronounced on the left arm. He also had osteoarthritis in the hand, and dental disease with slight calculus on three teeth, one large abscess, and two caries. Individual 1 also had tendinous ossification (on the left arm), a fracture on the left mid-radius that was healing at the time he died, and slight to moderate deposits of calculus on 11 teeth.

The next Terminal Classic burial was BV-3, a female and approximately 17-20 years old. Strontium stable isotope analysis showed that she was from Buenavista. She had slight to moderate calculus deposits on nine teeth, and a (Continued on page 7)
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slight occurrence of auditory exostosis (<1/3 occluded) in her left ear.

The final burial at Buenavista was BV-1, a male and approximately 45 years old. He had a great deal of osteoarthritus (82.6% of the pathologies on his bones), with bone spurs, but primarily lipping that was more pronounced on the left side. He had a pronounced left costoclavicular ligament, a sternum that had a shortened clavicular notch on the left side, a non-specific lesion on left side of his second thoracic vertebra, ridging on his Ph-2s. The shoulder and finger pathologies suggest "paddler re-enactments". His dental health was not good since he had evidence of 16 caries, 7 abscesses, and tooth loss and alveolar resorption. There was evidence of LEH on his teeth, which suggested several bouts of childhood illness or disease between the ages of 4-6 years.

An observation that was made about this collection of royal remains was the short life span of the Maya elite. One must take into consideration that the royal skeletal sample size from Buenavista and Cahal Pech is not large even though it covers an 800-year time span of continuous occupation at the palaces, and may account for the unusual age distribution. Of the 21 individuals, only three were over the age of 35 at the time of death. Nine were between the ages of 16 and 34, and the remaining nine were under 16 years at the time of their death. Tony Waldron, who is a paleodemographer, (1994:23) states that for paleopathological populations the expected age distribution should be U-shaped with juvenile (up to 30 percent) and older adult peaks. The percentage of juvenile burials (<16 years) at Buenavista and Cahal Pech was approximately 43 percent, young adults and adults (16-34 years) were also 43 percent, and older adults (35+ years) were 14 percent. Preliminary analysis of a portion (n=6) of the sub-royal population from the John Patio and Franklin deposits at Buenavista showed a young age distribution with 83 percent within the 16-30 years age range. It appears that life for the Maya elite was not as comfortable as one might believe.

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**Members’ News Corner**

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Nativa 2006
Festival of Traditional Arts of Baja California
ENSENADA BC MEXICO, JULY 29—30, 2006, 11:00 a.m. -- 7:00 p.m. Ventana al Mar, Ensenada, Baja California (at the base of the giant flag by the bay)

The Festival brings together native artists from the Paipai, Kumiai, Cucapá and Kiliwa communities in a unique, interactive cultural gathering and market featuring the traditional arts of the state of Baja California. Throughout the event, the Kuri Kuri (a traditional gathering of gourd singers) reunites members of related tribal groups from California, Arizona and Baja California to share in vibrant traditions of music and dance.

Over 40 booths of traditional artists from the indigenous communities of Baja California offer a rich array of traditional pottery, basketry (willow, juncus, pine and palm), beaded jewelry, bows and arrows, sage incense, leather articles, sculptures and many other unique handmade items. The market also features traditional and regional food booths, demonstrations of traditional food preparation (including samples), interactive classes in which the public can sit with an artisan and learn to make a craft, indigenous information booths and an arts contest. This is a wonderful opportunity to interact directly with the artists and learn about the unique cultural traditions that have been passed on from countless generations of native peoples of the peninsula. And admission is free!

The event is organized by the Alliance for Sustainable Development (ADESU; visit our website at www.adesu.org), a project that unites indigenous communities, organizations of Mexico and the US, and individuals to work for cultural and natural heritage conservation through sustainable development in Baja California’s native lands. Current participants include, Terra Peninsular, dedicated to land conservation in Baja California http://www.terrapeninsular.org/, The Native Cultures Institute of Baja California (CUNA), Interamerican Foundation, and volunteers from Mexico and the US in collaboration with the indigenous communities of Baja California.

For more information, or to help sponsor this important event, please call (from USA): 1-818-264-4519; from Mexico: 646-174-8780 (Spanish only); or e-mail info@adesu.org in either language.

**12 O’Clock Scholar Programs**

Museum of Man 12 O’Clock Scholar programs are held at the museum and are included with regular admission of $6 for adults; $5 for seniors over 65; $3 for children 6-17. Free for Museum of Man members, children under 6, and active military. Please call 619-239-2001 for further information.

• Monday, July 24 — Hands-on Henna. 12 O’Clock Scholar Family Program. Learn about India’s celebratory body art with a family program directed by Educator Jennifer Shinall. Learn about the significance of the designs, and about the plants used to make henna. Pick a design to transfer to your hand. Gill Auditorium.

• Thursday, August 3 — The Art of Making Molas. 12 O’Clock Scholar Family Program. Join Educator Geralyn Hoffman to learn about the artists of Panama who make exquisite molas, reverse appliqué textiles with intricate designs. Then, make your own souvenir paper mola to learn the techniques in this extended program, noon to 1:30 p.m. Gill Auditorium.

• Monday, August 14 — Scarification: Modern Artistic Cutting. Today in many parts of the world, people are having designs cut into their flesh for art’s sake. What is the history of this unusual art form? In today’s culture, what are the practices, the reasons, and the tools? And who are the artists? Join guest body ornamentation artist Cynthia Wright as we explore the modern art of scarification. Gill Auditorium.


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Dragonfly Gala to celebrate the music of Southern California’s First Cultures

For centuries, music has been the heartbeat of the diverse American Indian nations of Southern California. For everything, there is a song. Music teaches, unifies, and strengthens the community. At Dorothy Ramon Learning Center’s third annual Dragonfly Gala on Saturday, August 5, a community of people from around Southern California will continue this tradition and celebrate the music of the First Cultures.

California has more Indian cultures and reservations than any other state. Yet even people living near these reservations often know little about the people who live there, their history, traditions, languages, art, and music.

The third Dragonfly Gala will feature the music of several Southern California cultures including Cahuilla, Chumash, Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Serrano and honor those working to save this music and to share it with younger generations and the public. California Indian music is very different from the music of the Plains Indians. The most obvious difference is that songs are accompanied by rattles, not drums. The melodies and rhythms are often complex. The Bird Songs, to be featured at the Gala, tell of how the people came to their lands and what they found there. There are now several groups singing and sharing these songs, believed to be among the first ever sung in Southern California. The Learning Center’s cherished Dragonfly Award will be presented for “high-soaring achievement in saving and sharing Indian music.”

A dinner will be served featuring some Native American foods. Last year’s gala, which featured Native American plants, drew a crowd of nearly 300 people from around Southern California. This year’s event will feature demonstrations, exhibits, and booths that spotlight Southern California’s own music.

The public is invited to share in this event, with proceeds going to support the work of Dorothy Ramon Learning Center, Inc., and Ushkana Press, a (501)(c)(3) nonprofit public-benefit corporation. The nonprofit Learning Center and its publishing arm, Ushkana Press, save, document, and share the Indian cultures of Southern California.

The Gala is scheduled for Saturday, Aug. 5, from 4 to 8:30 p.m. at Morongo Community Center, 13000 Fields Road, Morongo Reservation, near Banning, CA.

Individual tickets may be purchased for $40. Table (of 8) sponsorships with preferred seating are also available at the following levels:

- Clapper Stick: $500
- Flute: $800
- Rattle: $1,000

There will be a silent auction featuring Indian art. If you wish to donate an item, please contact us. All contributions are tax deductible.

For reservations and further information, contact Ernest Siva, 951-849-4676 or siva4@earthlink.net.

Concept of God in Ancient Egypt

Saturday, July 22, 1:30 p.m. Join Egyptologist Fadel Gad as he discusses the true meaning of Egyptian mythology and its effect on our own beliefs. He will also deliver a brief preview to the exciting journey to Egypt he has planned in October for Bowers Museum members. Admission: Members: $5; General $7. At the Bowers Museum, 2002 North Main Street, Santa Ana.

Persian Art and Cultural Family Festival

Sunday, July 30, 10:00 AM - 3:00 p.m. Fun for the entire family! Come stroll through the Courtyard and view richly intricate paintings by noted Persian artists and listen to beautiful Persian instrumentals. Children’s activities that will dazzle you! Co-sponsored by the Persian Cultural Arts Council. Admission: Free to Cultural Festival in Courtyard. At the Bowers Museum, 2002 North Main Street, Santa Ana.

Lecture: Interred with the Sky

Saturday, August 5, 1:30 p.m. Join us as Dr. Ed C. Krupp, Director of Griffith Observatory, takes us on a journey that connects the skies of Ancient Egypt to the pyramids and tombs in the Valley of the Kings, where ancient Egypt’s dead were buried with the sky. The sun’s nightly campaign in the underworld, the stellar incarnations of Osiris and Isis, and even the Big Dipper appear in paintings and texts that spotlight the pharaoh’s celestial immortality. Ancient Egyptian astronomy brought not only the heavens down to the Nile, it propelled the pharaoh to the sky. Admission: Members $5; General $7. At the Bowers Museum, 2002 North Main Street, Santa Ana.

Lecture: The Ceremonial Mask

Sunday, August 12, 1:30 p.m. The so-called ‘half-human, half-animal’ gods and goddesses of ancient Egypt were actually the priests and priestesses wearing animal masks as they performed rituals and ceremonies. In an illustrated lecture, Dr. Arelene Wolinski will explain her method of discovery and the implications for art and religion of Egypt. Admission: Members $5; General $7. At the Bowers Museum, 2002 North Main Street, Santa Ana.

Lecture: Sacred use of Fragrance in Ancient Egypt

Sunday, August 20, 1:30 p.m. The so-called ‘half-human, half-animal’ gods and goddesses of ancient Egypt were actually the priests and priestesses wearing animal masks as they performed rituals and ceremonies. In an illustrated lecture, Dr. Arelene Wolinski will explain her method of discovery and the implications for art and religion of Egypt. Admission: Members $5; General $7. At the Bowers Museum, 2002 North Main Street, Santa Ana.

Trowel Tales

[Please send in your strange and funny personal stories that relate to your archaeological experiences. Submission information is located on Page 3.]
Finding the Art in Archaeology
[Featuring archaeologically-inspired art including poetry, pictures, drawings, short stories, etc.]

Ode to San Nicolas Island

Upon the isle the Native Americans roamed
First the Canaliño then the Nicoleño born
Seven thousand years lived upon these shores
They brought dogs and foxes but little more
No trees there to provide building supplies
So whale bone architecture was their in-kind
Few plants to provide mats and thatching
Sea grass harvested for just such practices
Most foods and tools being maritime
Thousands of sea mammals but to find
Seals, sea lions, and sea otter colonies
Stray whales filled out the varieties
Taking shellfish in voluminous quantities
Abalone, mussels, urchins, and crabs
Bountiful fish species both near-shore and far
Their sturdy watercraft running fast and sure
Many did ply the turbulent green-blue waters
Capturing swordfish, Bonita, much deep-sea fare
And tools of shell, bone, and stone found everywhere
Ornaments of the same found along side the dead
Things being peaceful until the dreaded invaded
Then Russians did bring the Aleuts to hunt fur
Killing many Nicoleños along with the sea mammals
Spanish remove the Nicoleños for their own “survival”
Taken to missions to alter their spiritual lifestyles
Death from diseases soon became their course
All the while one woman left along on the isle
Her baby dies but she lived on alone for 18 years
Until sea otter hunter George Nidever finds her
He takes her to live in beautiful Santa Barbara
Her language unique no one can understand her
Then she dies of dysentery soon after her arrival
The island endures the numerous fur trappers
Soon come the museum paid pothunters
Burials and objects looted to fill museum coffers
Uncaring men trashing prehistory like Indiana Joneses
Upon the battered shores next came the shepherders
Their flocks destroying the natural vegetation
Leaving large dune sites exposed to the weather
Many soon erode into the seas are lost forever
By the 1930s the U.S. Navy controls the land
Testing God knows what behind secret compounds
Sheep eventually removed but can the land recover
Biologists trying to bring back sea mammal populations
Archaeologists come to search for prehistory
Using scientific methods in controlled circumstances
No burrowing rodents to mess up the contexts
Today science and military live hand in hand
While federal laws offer some protections
Prevent the Navy from wrecking wholesale destruction.

---Martin Rosen
Join Today!
San Diego County Archaeological Society Membership Application

Name ______________________ Phone ______________________
Address ______________________
City ______________________ State ____ Zip ______
E-mail Address: ______________________
Occupation / School ______________________
Special Skills / Interests ______________________
How did you hear about us? ______________________

The SDCAS membership year begins October 1. Please check the membership desired and enclose payment for the amount shown in the table below. Membership is subject to approval of the Board of Directors. Please note that the Dues increase will go into effect in October 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Level</th>
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<tr>
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* Half-year rates (at ½ the full-year price) are available after April 1 for New Members Only.
☐ Check here for ½-year rates. ☐ Check here for Renewal

Code of Ethics

1. The collecting in any manner of archaeological material or data shall be done using contemporary scientific techniques, and shall have as its express purpose the finding and dissemination of information relative to the history and prehistory of California.

2. Provisions shall be made for the housing of archaeological materials and data in accordance with accepted professional practices, and such materials and data shall be made available to qualified individuals through accumulated field notes and records or to the general profession through the publication of findings.

3. The gathering of archaeological specimens or the destruction of archaeological sites for purposes of selling artifacts or personal acquisition shall in all cases be forbidden and shall subject member to expulsion proceedings.

All members will adhere to this Society’s Code of Ethics, and to State, Federal, and International Antiquities Laws.

I have read and agree to abide by the above Code of Ethics.

Signature ______________________ Date ______

Sponsor* ______________________ Date ______
* Persons under 18 years of age must be sponsored by an adult SDCAS member

Please send completed form and payment to San Diego County Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 81106, San Diego, CA 92138.