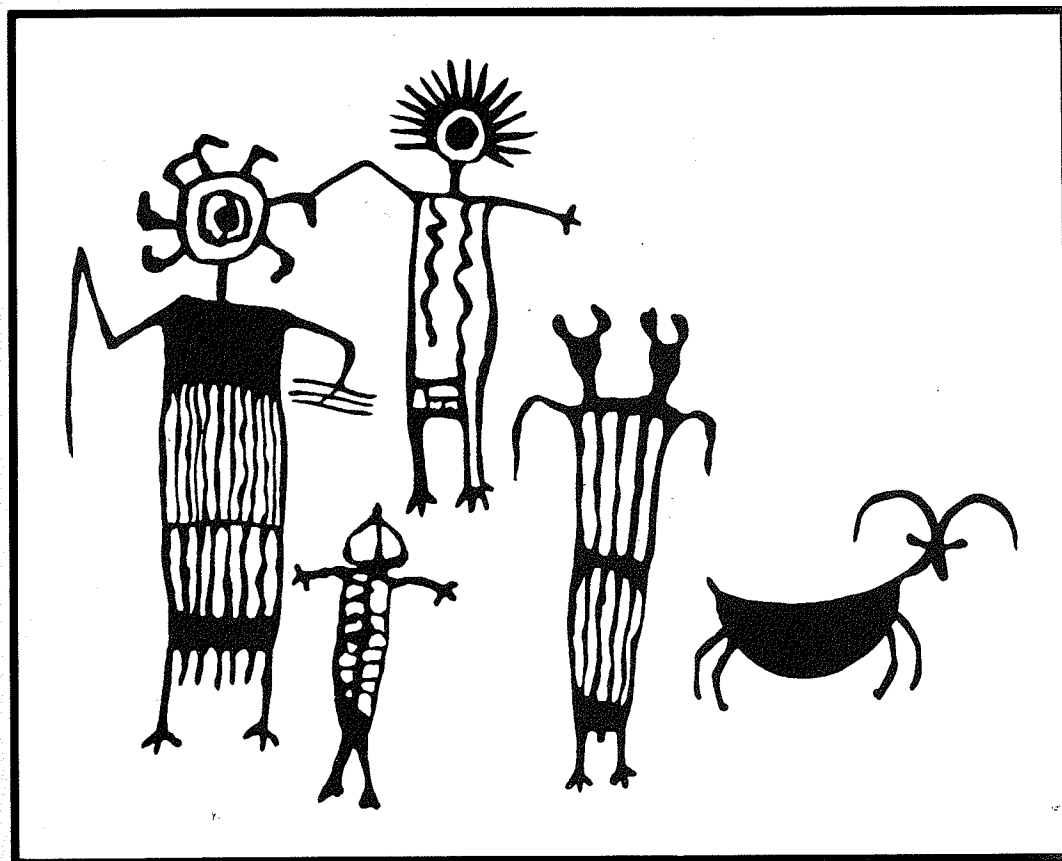
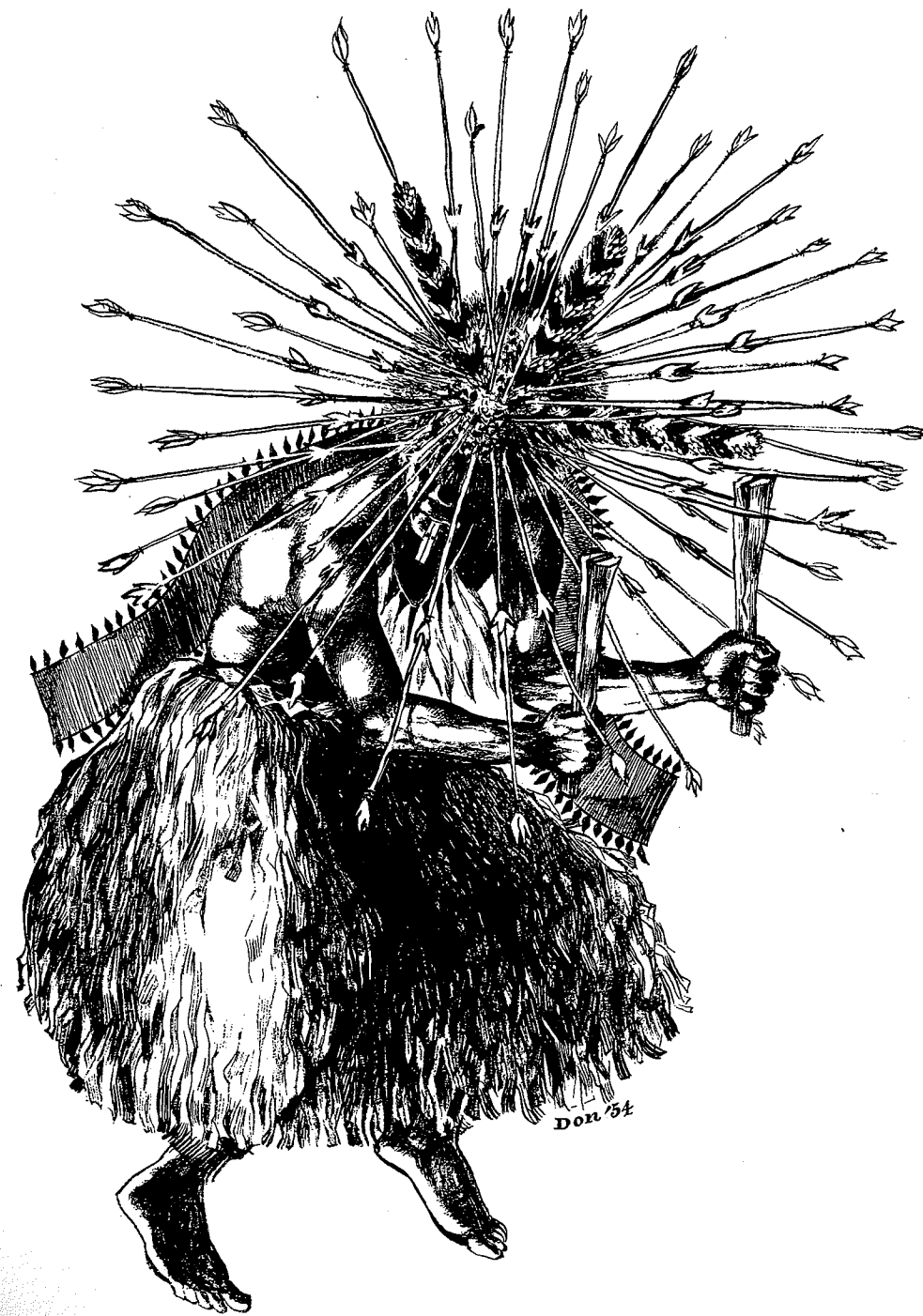


CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

MICHAEL J. MORATTO



NEW WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD



Pomo dancer in Bighead costume. (After Meighan and Riddell 1972: Figure 7, drawing by Don Meighan, courtesy of the Southwest Museum.)

CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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1974a) includes these developments in his Berkeley Pattern, the more southerly expressions of which apparently correspond to the Monterey Pattern (Breschini and Haversat 1980), discussed earlier. The Berkeley Pattern, including those components previously assigned to the "Middle Horizon," is characterized as follows:

a. Technological skills and devices. The minimally-shaped cobble mortar and cobble pestle are employed as the virtually exclusive milling implements. Manos and metates [millstones] . . . are rare. The dart and atlatl are present. . . . Chipped stone projectile points are less frequent than in the Windmill Pattern, and nonstemmed forms predominate. There is a growing emphasis (through time) upon the bone industry. . . . The polished stone industry does not appear to be as highly developed as it is with the Windmill Pattern.

b. Economic modes. As indicated by a high proportion of grinding implements in relation to projectile points and by the regional accumulation of large shell heaps, the Berkeley Pattern has a collecting emphasis. The acorn is probably the dominant staple. The larger number of sites and great depths of deposit suggest a larger population than that supported by the Windmill Pattern. . . . The use of local material predominates. Trade goods, when they appear, are finished specimens, rather than raw material.

c. Burial and ceremonial practices. The mortuary complex is rarely elaborated. Flexed burials with variable orientation occur in village sites. Burial goods are restricted to a few utilitarian items or ornamental objects. . . . Ceremonialism is indicated predominantly by shamanism, that is, by the presence of single graves with objects compatible with known ethnographic "shaman's kits," e.g., quartz crystals, charmstones, bone whistles. Graves are sometimes accompanied by bird and animal bones, occasionally by articulated portions of skeletons. Birds and animals sometime[s] are found as ceremonial burials. (Fredrickson 1973:125a-126)

Fredrickson adds that the Berkeley Pattern is marked by considerable inter- and intraregional variation, but that its essential characteristics serve to distinguish it from more or less coeval manifestations, such as the Windmill Pattern to the east and the late Borax Lake Pattern (see Chapter 10) to the north (1973:116-133). As evidenced by the lower Stone Valley (CCo-308) and West Berkeley (Ala-307) components, the Berkeley Pattern was emerging in the east Bay area by circa 2000 B.C. Stone Valley may have been near the boundary between the Berkeley and Windmill patterns; similarly, University Village (SMA-77) possibly reflects a boundary zone between the Berkeley and Sur patterns.

Gerow (1968) included SMA-77, along with lower West Berkeley (Ala-307B), in his Early Bay Culture. However, several other bayshore components (e.g., at Ellis Landing, De Silva Island, Pacheco Valle, Newark, and Castro) evidently are as old as, or older than, the Early Bay type site. Excepting SMA-77, these are true shell middens reflecting intensive use of bayshore resources. Moreover, the distinctive foliate and lozenge shaped projectile points of Monterey chert and large crescentic stone found at SMA-77 do not typify the other assemblages. As judged by its artifacts as well as human skeletal traits, the University Village material