



Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc.

Newsletter

www.sacarcheology.org

January/February - 2014

***HAPPY NEW YEAR
LOOK FORWARD TO A FABULOUS 2014***

UPCOMING EVENTS

Mark Your 2014 Calendars

January 19, 2014– Sunday, 1:00-5:00 P.M. -Annual Scholars' Symposium, Yolo County Library, Arthur F. Turner Branch
April 10-16, 2014 – Arizona Archaeological Field Trip
May 1, 2014 Scholarship Applications due
June, 2014 - Eclectic Archeological Exchange

SCHOLARS' SYMPOSIUM

2013 Scholarship Recipients

**Heather Benham
Cassandra Brainard**

**Kyle Lee-Crossett
Antonietta Catanzariti**

Allison Wolfe

Sunday, January 19, 2014

1:00 – 5:00 p.m.

at

**Yolo County Library, Arthur F. Turner Branch
1212 Merkley Avenue,
West Sacramento, CA 95691**

In 2013 Sacramento Archeological Society awarded six scholarships to support archeological/anthropological education. Five of them will be speaking on the experiences made possible by the scholarships.

- Heather Benham, California State University - **76 Draw Site Field School** near Deming, New Mexico. The excavation included a dense artifact scatter dating to Casas Grandes Medio period, 1130 – 1450 BP.
- Cassandra Brainard, California State University, Sacramento - **Paleo-indian bison kill site** in Oklahoma.
- Antonietta Catanzariti, University of California, Berkeley – **Middle Bronze Age Ceramic Vessels** and new excavation project in Iraq. With a special permission from the Director of the

National Museum of Beirut Antonietta was able to performed XRF analysis on the ceramic vessels of Kamid el-Loz from the Middle Bronze Age. This study is part of her doctoral dissertation project. In addition she will report on a short survey in the western area of Sulemaniya in the Khormal region in Iraq where she is developing her own excavation project.

- Kyle Lee-Crossett, Stanford University - **Catalhoyuk Research Project** in Turkey.
- Allison Wolfe, University of California, Berkeley - **Zooarchaeology and Field Ecology Field School** at Eagle Lake, CA.

Don't miss these presentations from budding archaeologists. The public is invited. Contributions to the scholarship fund are welcome. In addition light refreshments will be served. Bring your friends.

ARIZONA ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD TRIP

April 10 - 16, 2014

at

Flagstaff and Sedona, Arizona

This tour for Sacramento Archeological Society Members only will explore notable archeological sites in the Flagstaff and Sedona area. Archaeologists and guides who have investigated this area will lead us. Since April is a popular time to visit the Flagstaff and Sedona area, immediate lodging reservations are highly recommended. Register **now** for the field trip and make your motel reservations. To register and be on the distribution for detailed tour plans, please contact **Roger Peake** at 916-371-6391 or rapeake@att.net. Roger will provide a list of motels in Flagstaff and Sedona area.

ITINERARY

Day 0 Thursday, April 10 - Travel Day and Overnight in Flagstaff

Day 1 Friday, April 11 - Flagstaff area

A.M. Museum of Northern Arizona

The Anthropology Collection is subdivided into Ethnographic (historic Native American) and Prehistoric Collections. The Ethnographic Collections contain significant holdings of baskets, katsina dolls, jewelry, and Hopi and Navajo textiles. Smaller collections represent the material culture of the Apache, Zuni, and Pai. The Anthropology Collection is subdivided into Ethnographic (historic Native American) and Prehistoric Collections. The Ethnographic Collections contain significant holdings of baskets, katsina dolls, jewelry, and Hopi and Navajo textiles. Smaller collections represent the material culture of the Apache, Zuni, and Pai. The Prehistoric Collections focus on the ancient Puebloan cultures and include sandals, arrow points, ceramic vessels, and many other types of artifacts of the Colorado Plateau. www.musnaz.org

Lunch in Flagstaff

P.M. Walnut Canyon National Monument. Archaic peoples probably occupied the canyon seasonally for thousands of years followed by the Sinagua starting about 1400years ago. Cliff dwelling development continued from about A.D. 1125 to 1250.

Overnight in Flagstaff

Day 2 Saturday, April 12 - Flagstaff area (Bring your own lunch)

A.M. Wupatki National Monument and Wukoki Pueblo. Before about A.D. 1150, this area remained a frontier between established groups of Sinagua, Cohonia, and Kayenta peoples. In a warm and dry period, dense populations flourished in the Wupatki area. A ball court, which is rare in northern Arizona, is located at the site.

P.M. Sunset Crater. Sometime between A.D. 1040 and 1100, the crater resulted from a massive eruption. It is the most recent eruption in a volcanic landscape formed over six million years. The eruption altered lifestyles that had existed for hundreds of years.

Overnight in Sedona

Day 3 Sunday, April 13 - Sedona area

(Bring your lunch or dine in Sedona)

A.M. **Palatki Heritage Site**. Cliff dwellings of the Sinagua were built between A.D. 1100 and 1400. The exceptional rock art (pictographs and petroglyphs) includes art created over 6000 years. A sister site, **Honaki** is nearby.

P.M. **Sedona area**. Enjoy a well-deserved afternoon of relaxation which could include the Tlaquepaque shopping area or the many wonders in Sedona.

Overnight in Sedona

Day 4 Monday, April 14 - Sedona area

(Bring your own lunch)

A.M. **V-Bar-V Heritage Site**. This well-preserved site includes more than a thousand individual petroglyphs (Beaver Creek style) on 13 panels. Unlike many rock art sites, petroglyphs here comprise only one style and do not include early Archaic Period or later Yavapai and Apache art.

P.M. **Montezuma Castle**. The Sinagua are credited with above-ground masonry dwellings when they moved south into the Verde Valley around A.D. 1100. The Castle was constructed and occupied from about A.D. 1200 to 1450 and has been fully reconstructed. Starting around A.D. 1100, the Sinagua built the large, multi-room complexes in the Verde Valley, including Montezuma Castle, Montezuma Well, Tuzigoot, the cliff dwellings around Sedona, and Walnut Canyon (near Flagstaff). After about 300 years of habitation, the sites were abandoned between A.D. 1400 and 1450, a period that marks the collapse of major civilizations in the American southwest.

If time allows, we could visit the **Montezuma Well** (part of the national monument). The “well” is a cenote (sinkhole) that is replenished with natural water flow of 1.5 million gallons per day. On the rim of the “well” are cliff dwellings; the “well” is habitat for five unique species found nowhere else on earth. The “well” area includes a pit house.

Overnight in Sedona

Day 5 Tuesday, April 15 - Sedona area. We can consider this an extended-day or optional day.

Suggestions include:

- **Tuzigoot National Monument** (this Apache name means “crooked water”). It consists of 90-100 rooms (reconstructed in the 1930s) on top of a small hill in an oxbow of the Verde River. It is outside the old mining town of Clarkdale - another possible visit.
- **Sacred Mountain**. There are habitation sites (60 rooms) on top of the 300-foot mesa with evidence of farming below; and include remains of an early Hohokam ball court at the base of the mesa. The ruins are highly eroded.
- **Jerome State Historic Park** and the **Douglas Mansion**. Includes a rich mining (copper) history starting in 1876. By the early 20th century, United Verde was the largest producing copper mine in the Arizona Territory. Production peaked in 1929 and ended in 1953.

Day 6 Wednesday, April 16 - Travel Day or ?

For additional information: Lydia or Roger Peake (916 371-6391) or rapeake@att.net

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCES

”King Solomon’s Silver”

“Lead isotope analysis of 48 precoinages silver artifacts from what was southern Phoenicia (the region between the Yarkon River and Akko (Acre) in present-day Israel) and dated from 1200 to 800 BCE

shows that they have isotopes ratios similar to those of galena (the mineral form of lead sulfide) and other lead ores from southern and southwestern Sardinia, and the Iberian Peninsula...Thompson and Skaggs further support suggestions that the legendary Tarshish region, a possible source of King Solomon’s silver, may have been a refinery town, possibly Nora, on Sardinia.” (“King Solomon’s Silver”, Science, 2013-12-6 pages 1147 and 1149)

PAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

SACRAMENTO ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.’S ANNUAL MEETING

Featured

"Prehistoric Mounds in the Sacramento Delta"

by

Christopher Corey, CA Archaeologist

Saturday, December 7, 2013

Our speaker for the Society’s Annual Meeting was Christopher Corey, Associate California State Archaeologist. In his presentation, “Prehistoric Mounds in the Sacramento Delta” Christopher spoke on the archaeology of the Sacramento Delta area, especially addressing the Windmill period. Christopher’s in depth archaeological experience provided us insights into this prehistory period of California. It is hard to believe that the valley was studded with hundreds of mounds located two to three miles apart. Time has taken the toll on this landscape and very few remain. Since Christopher was very familiar with pottery from his experience with National Park Service in Arizona he highlighted pottery of the period. It was primitive baked clay.

Thanks to Roger and Lydia Peake for hosting the event. The event was well attended and was enjoyed by all.

2014 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the Society’s Annual Meeting the 2014 Board of Directors were elected. Please support the board.

Officer	Office	Officer	Office
John Foster	President	Dennis T. Fenwick	Member at Large
Lydia Peake	Vice-President	Tom Johansen	Member at Large
Carolyn McGregor	Secretary	Jeremy Johansen	Member at Large
Jan Johansen	Treasurer	Ruth McElhinney	Member at Large
		Diane Rosales	Member at Large
		Roger Peake	Member at Large

MEMBER'S CORNER

Many of our members enjoy their own archaeological adventures. Please share them with us. Document your experiences and send them to Jan Johansen at janjohansen@sbcglobal.net for publishing. In addition, we plan another **Eclectic Archeological Exchange** in June, 2014. If you want to be on the agenda, please contact Jan.

THE ROMAN-GERMANIC MUSEUM COLOGNE, GERMANY by Carolyn and Gordon McGregor

On our recent river cruise from Amsterdam to Budapest we visited several archaeological sites and museums. One of the most interesting was the Roman-Germanic Museum in Cologne, Germany. The museum contains local artifacts from the Paleolithic and Neolithic Periods, Bronze and Iron Ages, Germanic and Frankish cultures. The main focus of the museum is the Roman period in Cologne, c. BC 38 – AD 476. The museum contains a vast collection of Roman glassware, jewelry, stone monuments, utilitarian objects, murals and mosaic floors.



The most spectacular mosaic floor is the Dionysos Mosaic named after the Greek God whom the Romans generally called Bacchus. The mosaic was discovered in 1941 during excavation for an air-raid shelter. The mosaic was in view for only a short time and then had to be covered up again and the shelter completed. In 1946 the mosaic was completely excavated. The mosaic was created in the second quarter of the third century as the floor of a banquet hall in a lavish Roman house that occupied the site. It is believed the house was burned during a raid by the Franks and not rebuilt. The mosaic is 7 x 10.60 m. and is made of more than 1 million tesserae in shades of black limestone, terra-sigillata fragments, blue and green glass. In 1959 a new restoration was necessary as a gray-white layer had developed on the floor. A cloth of jute and linen was glued onto the surface and the small tesserae were carefully separated from their bed of mortar. With the tesserae sticking to the cloth they were then wrapped onto a large wooden roll. The ceiling of the air-raid shelter was partially removed so that the rolled-up mosaic could be moved outside with a large crane. Once outside the mosaic was laid flat on a steel frame and onto polymer concrete. Workers excavated the floor area deeper and built short stone pillars into the pit on which the mosaic was to be placed. The mosaic was then lowered back into its original place. The opening in the shelter's roof was closed with a glass roof. In 1970 the present day museum was built over the air-raid shelter.

During the Roman period the area around the museum was densely populated and now contains the ruins of sophisticated water and sewer systems. In 1970 archaeologists uncovered an inscribed stone in the floor of a sewer. The inscription referred to the Emperor Nero. When Nero died in dishonor, by

suicide in 68 AD, the stone was removed from a public building and reused as a building block in the sewer. During the Middle Ages there were very few buildings in the area of the museum. The peoples of the Middle Ages had the abilities to maintain and use the water and sewer systems but did not, the Church and the afterlife being the focus of their endeavors rather than clean water and good sanitation.

MEMBERSHIP

Renewal of Annual Memberships

If you haven't renewed your membership, now is the time. All memberships are renewable on January 1 annually except for those who join recently (after September of the previous year). Please support the society by paying your 2014 dues. **Remember your dues make scholarships possible.** We keep overhead low so that the funds can be used to support students.

The annual dues are:

Student/Limited Member	\$15
Individual Membership	\$30
Family Membership	\$40
Sponsor	\$100 - 499 (individual) \$500 - 999 (business)
Patron	\$1000

Please make out your check to “**Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc.**” and mail it to:
Sacramento Archeological Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 163287
Sacramento, CA 95816-9287

Thank you in advance for your prompt payment. We really appreciate your support.

Annual Dues for 2014

Name(s): _____ Email: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Email: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Student/Limited Member	\$15	_____	\$ _____
Individual Membership	\$30	_____	\$ _____
Family Membership	\$40	_____	\$ _____
Sponsor	\$100	_____	\$ _____
Scholarship Donation			\$ _____

Total enclosed \$ _____