

40th Symposium

September 25 & 26 2020
12:00 – 3:00 PM PT

*Bedava sirke baldan tatlidir.
A cup of coffee commits one to forty years of friendship.*

- 12:00 PM WELCOME**
WILLEKE WENDRICH, DIRECTOR, COTSEN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
- 12:10 PM STILL CAUGHT IN DIGGING DEATH PITS: THE EVIDENCE OF THE LATE NEOLITHIC SITE OF UĞURLU-IMBROS IN COMPARISON TO DOMUZTEPE**
ÇİĞDEM ATAKUMAN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (METU), ANKARA
The Late Neolithic Site of Domuztepe In South-East Turkey, where I had the honor of working with Elizabeth Carter in the 1990's, is best known for "the Death Pit "and its surrounding ritual area of various pit digging activities involving human, animal and object burials. After nearly 20 years, did I really discover yet another Death Pit and similarly surrounding ritual area of human, animal and object burial activity at the Late Neolithic site of Uğurlu-İmbros, nearly 1500 km to the West of Domuztepe? This presentation will summarize the results of Uğurlu excavations and will offer some interpretations of the widespread presence of pit rituals during the Late Neolithic of Southwest Asia.
- 12:30 PM Q&A**
- 12:40 PM WEALTH (IN)EQUALITY AT THE LATE THIRD MILLENNIUM CITY OF TITRİŞ HÖYÜK: HOUSES, SMALL ARTIFACTS, AND SHERDS FROM TWO RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS**
YOKO NISHIMURA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AT GETTYSBURG COLLEGE
In evaluating wealth differences between two non-elite residential quarters, I compare domestic artifacts unearthed from primary floor contexts within five excavated houses in two neighborhoods at the third millennium settlement of Titrış in modern-day southeastern Turkey. The examination of these artifacts, including tools for daily household chores and body ornaments, is combined with the analysis of architectural space from the same houses to determine material wealth and economic inequality between the buildings' residents from about 2300 to 2100 B.C. Gini values were calculated for seven economic variables to measure these factors. It was found that the occupants of these residential structures in the two separate neighborhoods shared a homogeneous economic status in terms of their household material culture. However, a slight disparity in material wealth began, especially with the possession of pottery items, among this population during the course of the two-hundred year occupation.
- 1:00 PM Q&A**
- 1:10 PM RACISM, EGYPTOLOGICAL STEREOTYPES, AND THE INTERSECTION OF LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL AT KUSHITE TOMBOS**
STUART TYSON SMITH, PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
Herodotus' description of "barbaric" Kushite warriors in the Persian army has, over the years, reinforced Egyptological and more popular perceptions of Nubia and Nubians as a periphery to civilized Egypt, interlopers in the broader Mediterranean world. For Egyptologists, it would reinforce the perception of Nubia as an uncivilized periphery, a trope repeated in recent National Geographic illustrations and other popular media portraying the Kushite Dynasty. But to what extent was Nubia a "backwater" to "effete and sophisticated" Egypt as John Wilson once asserted? Objects with Egyptianizing motifs in the international style at sites like Tombos asserted a cosmopolitan social status that connected their owners to an international elite culture that spanned Nubia, Egypt and extended to Mesopotamia and across the Mediterranean during the Iron Age. Consumption of this material culture was mediated by cultural preference and balanced by monuments and objects like pyramids and black topped pottery that reflected ties to an Egyptian colonial and deeper Nubian past, but had by this time become thoroughly incorporated into local practices and belief systems.
- 1:30 PM Q&A**
- 1:40 PM BREAK**

1:50 PM BODY AND SPECTACLE IN ANCIENT EGYPT: EGYPTIAN COURTIER IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE
MICHAEL MOORE

Although kingship has been discussed extensively in Egyptological literature, the nature and structure of the royal court has received markedly less attention. Beginning with a survey of courtiers in comparative perspective, this talk focuses on the conspicuous absence of eunuchs in Pharaonic Egypt, arguing that "othered" individuals such as foreigners and dwarfs served a similar function in the Egyptian court. Such groups often lacked powerful kinship ties, leaving them more reliant on the king's favor than royal relatives or nobles. Moreover, along with elaborate ceremonies and theatrical displays, etiquette and courtly behavior, and rich food and dress, they served as symbolic markers of the uniqueness of the king's household.

2:10 PM Q&A**2:20 PM AJAR IN SAR-O-TAR: PARTHIAN STORAGE FACILITIES IN ANCIENT SISTAN**
MITCHELL ALLEN, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FACILITY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

In the now abandoned, dune-covered Sar-o-Tar basin of southwest Afghanistan, there was a flourishing canal-irrigated agriculture zone in the Parthian era (2nd c BCE-2nd C CE). An unusual group of sites found in the basin consist only of groups of large storage jars embedded in the landscapes. What were these jars for? How did they fit into the Sistan agriculture system of the time? Following Dr. Carter's innovative ideas concerning ancient storage, this presentation will attempt to address these questions.

2:40 PM Q&A**2:50 PM END OF SESSION 1**

12:00 PM

WELCOME

WILLEKE WENDRICH, DIRECTOR, COTSEN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

12:05 PM

OPEN CONTEXT PROJECT #3: LESSONS IN BUILDING OPEN DATA FROM A MULTI-YEAR EXCAVATION PROJECT

SARAH WHITCHER KANSA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ALEXANDRIA ARCHIVE INSTITUTE

ERIC KANSA, PROGRAM DIRECTOR, OPEN CONTEXT

The archaeological data publishing platform, Open Context, contains nearly 1.7 million records of artifacts, ecofacts, maps, and field notes from 150 different research projects worldwide. When Open Context launched in 2006, one of its inaugural projects was Domuztepe Excavations (Project #3)—with 24,557 records of context information, bones, seeds, photographs, day plans, journals, and drawings generated over the course of more than ten years of field work. Publishing data from Domuztepe, a Turkish Neolithic site, helped inform Open Context's understanding of digital archaeological documentation and dissemination needs, especially regarding complex, multi-year excavations with dozens of participants and ongoing analyses. In this talk, we highlight various subsets of data in the Domuztepe Excavations project in Open Context and discuss how these datasets articulate with other related content from across the web. We discuss the dynamic nature of online data by showing the development and uses of the faunal dataset from Domuztepe over time. What began as a single-authored dataset expanded to include data from multiple analysts and to be used in several meta-analyses. The ongoing impacts of shared data show the importance of good field data management, data cleaning, and editorial workflows. The publication of the Domuztepe Excavations dataset highlighted key challenges in the online publication and exhibition of archaeological data, particularly having to do with balancing the dynamic nature of digital data with the need for permanent, citable scholarly outputs, as well as challenges in making complex information easier to discover, navigate, and understand.

12:25 PM

Q&A

12:35 PM

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN 6TH MILLENNIUM SOUTHERN ANATOLIA: EVIDENCE FROM TELL KURDU AND DOMUZTEPE

HANNAH LAU, LECTURER, UNIVERSITY STUDIES, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

SARAH WHITCHER KANSA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ALEXANDRIA ARCHIVE INSTITUTE

The 6th millennium BCE in southern Anatolia was a dynamic social landscape, with communities in the region experimenting with different forms of organization and engaging at different degrees with the Halaf cultural sphere to the south and east, and with contemporaneous traditions to the north and west. This paper evaluates the animal management practices evident among inhabitants at the sites of Tell Kurdu and Domuztepe during this period. Together these data offer an opportunity to examine social, political, and economic processes within communities at the nexus of intersecting cultural interaction spheres and demonstrate the great variability in subsistence and commensal practices during a period often characterized by homogeneity across a wide swath of prehistoric Southwest Asia.

12:55 PM

Q&A

1:05 PM

TOWARDS RECONSTRUCTING AN ACHAEMENID AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN CENTRAL ANATOLIA

JOHN "MAC" MARSTON, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

DIRECTOR, PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY; BOSTON UNIVERSITY

The transition from the Iron Age Phrygian polity in Central Anatolia to Achaemenid Persian rule represents an abrupt set of transitions in site location, political structure, and many aspects of material culture. Little attention, however, has been given to agricultural systems in Central Anatolia across this divide. Ongoing synthesis of published data with new evidence suggests that Achaemenid agricultural strategies differed fundamentally from those of the Phrygian state. Notably, while Phrygian agricultural strategies emphasized production, Achaemenid strategies were designed to reduce agricultural risk. This paper presents this evidence and explores the implications of these differences for understanding agricultural resilience across periods of political and economic upheaval.

1:25 PM

Q&A

1:35 PM

BREAK

1:45 PM

RESILIENCY OR FRAGILITY: HOW INDUSTRY DROVE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN ANCIENT ARABIA

JOSEPH 'SEPPI' LEHNER, AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL DISCOVERY EARLY CAREER FELLOW, DEPT. OF ARCHAEOLOGY, THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Current trends in archaeological research have demonstrated a remarkable capacity among human groups to build resilience against threats like changes in climate, ecosystems, and demography. But what are the limits of resiliency? Within this theoretical framework, we examine over 5,000 years of strategic resource use in Arabia, in particular copper production, and how this early industry had a profound and lasting effect on the social and natural environment. We observe a defining pattern of periodic production, where bursts of production are followed by periods of several hundred to thousands of years – a pattern that is increasingly explained by anthropogenic environmental degradation and large shifts in political economy. We tested this explanation using key results of the 2019-2020 survey and excavations in Wadi al-Raki in the Al-Dhahirah Governate of Oman conducted by the Archaeological Water Histories of Oman Project. The ancient industrial landscape of Wadi al-Raki is one of the largest copper production sites in the southwestern Asia. New interdisciplinary research in materials science, anthracology, geochronology, pottery analysis, and satellite detection of ancient copper working sites and wood biomass suggest that industry likely drove social and environmental change.

2:05 PM

Q&A

2:15 PM

AN ANATOLIAN AT LATE BRONZE AGE ELEON IN CENTRAL GREECE?

BRENDAN BURKE, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. VICTORIA, BC CANADA

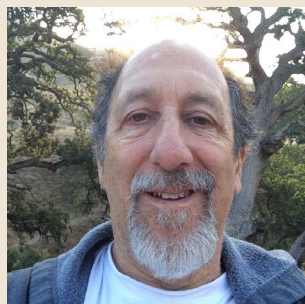
Ancient Eleon is located on a low acropolis, immediately west of the village of Arma, in central Greece approximately 12 km from the city of Thebes. Work at the site began in 2007 as part of a regional survey and has developed into a large-scale excavation as a collaboration between the Canadian Institute in Greece and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia. Currently we are focused on an early Mycenaean cemetery from which we find our earliest evidence for extra-regional contacts. The site holds an advantageous position above the plain midway between Thebes and the Euboean gulf which was an important entry point for eastern contact with the Greek world. Eleon was a secondary center within the Theban orbit during the Late Bronze Age and archaeological remains demonstrates that this was an international age of trade and exchange. This paper will highlight eastern material from our site of Eleon and the wider region of Boeotia. I will focus particular attention on one sculpted bone head whose best parallels are found in Anatolia.

2:35 PM

Q&A

2:45 PM

CLOSING REMARKSLYNN SWARTZ DODD, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF RELIGION AND SPATIAL SCIENCES
USC DORNSLIFE COLLEGE OF LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES

**MITCHELL ALLEN****RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FACILITY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY**

Mitchell Allen is a Research Associate at Archaeological Research Facility at UC Berkeley and at the Smithsonian Institution. He has a Ph.D. from the Archaeology Program at UCLA (1997), supervised by Elizabeth Carter. Currently, he is writing up the results of the Helmand Sistan Project, Afghanistan, on which he was a junior archaeologist in the 1970s. Allen is the founder of two archaeology-specialty publishers, AltaMira Press and Left Coast Press, and now is a publishing consultant.

**ÇİĞDEM ATAKUMAN****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (METU), ANKARA**

Since graduating from UCLA's Archaeology Program in 2004, Atakuman continued to conduct research on the prehistory of Turkey. Particularly interested in the Neolithic Process, she has also written extensively on the politics of heritage and archaeology in Turkey. After Domuztepe, she has run field projects at Uğurlu Höyük-İmbros, and Bozburun-Marmaris as well as conducting research on the Early Bronze Age material previously excavated at the site of Koçumbeli in Ankara, all with students and colleagues. More recently, she has become one of the principal investigators of the ERC/EU-funded projects "NEOGENE" and "NEOMATRIX", both investigating the Neolithic transition through ancient DNA analyses by a METU team of Biologists and Archaeologists. After holding positions as Head of the Science and Society Department and advisor to the President at TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey), and Head of the Center for Research and Assessment of Historical Environment (TACDAM) at METU (Middle East Technical University), she continues to teach and research at METU's Institute of Social Sciences-Archaeology Program.

**BRENDAN BURKE****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA, VICTORIA, BC CANADA**

Since graduating from UCLA in 1998 with a PhD in Archaeology, Burke has been teaching Greek archaeology and language in Classical studies programs. In 2003, he began his current position at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. From Liz Carter, he developed a great interest in the archaeology of Turkey which he brings to his teaching and research. After co-directing a regional survey in eastern Boeotia, Greece, he developed from that work an excavation project at the site of ancient Eleon with his colleague Bryan Burns at Wellesley College, and with colleagues at the Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia.

**ERIC KANSA****PROGRAM DIRECTOR, OPEN CONTEXT**

Eric Kansa runs research and development for Open Context and manages the technical aspects of data publishing and archiving, including systems interoperability, data integration, and indexing. His research interests explore research data informatics, research data policy, ethics, and professional context of the digital humanities.

**SARAH WHITCHER KANSA****EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ALEXANDRIA ARCHIVE INSTITUTE**

Sarah Whitcher Kansa is Executive Director of The Alexandria Archive Institute, the non-profit that develops Open Context. Although her zooarchaeological research has focused on Etruscan fauna for the past decade, she conducted zooarchaeological investigations at Domuztepe from 1997 – 2009 and participates in ongoing studies involving the Domuztepe faunal data. She is President of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) and serves on the Digital Technology Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA).



HANNAH LAU
LECTURER, UNIVERSITY STUDIES, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

Hannah Lau is an anthropological archaeologist whose research uses zooarchaeological and isotopic data to examine the relationship between ancient peoples' animal management practices, the environment, and sociopolitical complexity in Southwest Asia and the South Caucasus. She received her PhD in Archaeology from UCLA (2016) where her work documented social and economic cooperation and coordination in agropastoral production among inhabitants at the Halaf period site of Domuztepe (ca. 6000–5450 BCE) in southeastern Turkey. She also works in Azerbaijan, as a co-director of the Lerik Azerbaijan-America Project, which focuses on late Iron Age communities in southeastern Azerbaijan, and as a zooarchaeologist for the Naxçıvan Archaeological Project. She recently completed a two-year post-doctoral fellowship in Environmental Archaeology at Koç University's Research Center for Anatolia Civilizations (ANAMED) and is currently a lecturer in University Studies at Colgate University.



JOSEPH 'SEPPi' LEHNER
AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL DISCOVERY EARLY CAREER FELLOW, DEPT. OF ARCHAEOLOGY,
THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Lehner graduated from the Interdepartmental Program in Archaeology at UCLA in 2015 under the supervision of Liz Carter. His research focus is in the development of complex societies in southwestern Asia with specific interest in strategic resources, archaeometallurgy, and landscape approaches to ancient industries. Seppi currently co-directs the Archaeological Water Histories of Oman Project, and The Kerkenes Project and Cape Gelidonya Shipwreck Project, both in Turkey.



JOHN 'MAC' MARSTON
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY; DIRECTOR, PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY;
BOSTON UNIVERSITY

An environmental archaeologist, John M. Marston studies the long-term sustainability of agriculture and land use, with a focus on ancient societies of the Mediterranean and western and central Asia. His research focuses on how people make decisions about land use within changing economic, social, and environmental settings, and how those decisions affect the environment at local and regional scales. A specialist in paleoethnobotany, the study of archaeological plant remains, Marston's contributions to the field include novel ways of linking ecological theory with archaeological methods to reconstruct agricultural and land-use strategies from plant and animal remains.



MICHAEL MOORE

Michael Moore received his PhD in ancient Near Eastern studies from UCLA, writing his dissertation on queenship in the Hittite empire. His research focuses on identity, power, and agency in the royal courts of the Late Bronze Age. He has worked as a field archaeologist in Turkey and Cyprus.

**YOKO NISHIMURA**

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AT GETTYSBURG COLLEGE

Nishimura's primary research skills and teaching experience are in the archaeology, history, religions, and languages of ancient East Asia and the Near East, particularly those of ancient Japan and Turkey, with a focus on the material cultures of the peoples that have been in these regions since prehistoric time periods. Her research interest centers around domestic artifacts and everyday activities of, as well as economic inequality between, non-elite inhabitants in their dwelling and mortuary contexts within houses or residential neighborhoods. She advocates the use of "diaspora" artifact collections that are stored in museums that are located far away from the original excavation sites where these artifacts were unearthed.

**STUART TYSON SMITH**

PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA

Smith's research focuses on the dynamics of colonialism and cultural interactions between ancient Egypt and Nubia, exploring aspects of ethnicity and other axes of identity, ceramics and foodways, legitimization and ideology, society and economy, sealings and administration, and funerary practice. He explores these issues through excavation at the ancient Egyptian colony of Tombos in Sudanese Nubia with bioarchaeologist Michele Buzon (Purdue University). In a new line of research, Smith applies a postcolonial approach to modern scholarly and popular views of ancient Egypt and Nubia, confronting the intersection between longstanding Egyptological bias and racism. In 1993, he recreated spoken ancient Egyptian for the hit MGM movie 'Stargate,' reprising that role in 1998 and 2000 for the Universal remake of 'The Mummy' and its sequel, 'The Mummy Returns,' and most recently for 2018's web series 'Stargate Origins.'

4Liz Symposium Organizers

**LYNN SWARTZ DODD**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF RELIGION AND SPATIAL SCIENCES
USC DORNSIFE COLLEGE OF LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES

Dodd studied with Elizabeth Carter as a Ph.D. student at UCLA in Near Eastern Languages and Cultures and participated in field research in southern Turkey. She is particularly interested in contested places, ancient and modern, in both the Near East and California. As Director of USC's Archaeology Research Center, she is engaged in technical material studies, publication of legacy excavation projects, and the integration of extended reality in research, conservation, and public communication.

**WILLEKE WENDRICH**

DIRECTOR, COTSEN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Wendrich (PhD Leiden University, 1999) holds the Joan Silsbee Chair in African Cultural Archaeology and is professor of Egyptian Archaeology and Digital Humanities in the NELC Department at UCLA. She has worked for 30 years in Egypt and currently directs a project in Ethiopia, with a strong focus on ethnoarchaeology and community archaeology. She is director of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA.

JOIN THE FRIENDS OF THE COTSEN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA is a premier research organization that promotes the comprehensive and interdisciplinary study of the human past. It is home to both the Interdepartmental Archaeology Program and the UCLA/Getty Program in the Conservation of Archaeological and Ethnographic Materials. The Institute stimulates interaction among scholars and students of nine academic departments who are engaged in pioneering research that can shed light on our society today.

Established in 1973 as the UCLA Institute of Archaeology, it is a unique resource that provides an opportunity for scholars, graduate students, and the general public to explore ancient human societies. Lloyd E. Cotsen, former President and CEO of Neutrogena Corporation, had been associated with UCLA for more than three decades as a volunteer and donor. In 1999, Cotsen's steadfast support for archaeology was acknowledged and honored when the UCLA Institute of Archaeology was named the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA. Today, the Institute is at the forefront of discovery, research, education, conservation and publication.

Support our vision to advance global archaeology through interdisciplinary research, archaeological training and global collaboration.

Your contributions will help to:

- Support talented graduate students, the future leaders in archaeology
- Provide students with travel support for fieldwork and professional conferences
- Host visiting scholars
- Present a wide range of lectures, conferences, and cultural events

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT MICHELLE JACOBSON AT
(310) 825-4004 OR MJACOBSON@IOA.UCLA.EDU, OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.IOA.UCLA.EDU.**

