

ANTH 1500 Great Discoveries in Archaeology

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UConn Stamford

Spring 2020



TEAM PRESENTATION TOPICS

RED TEAM – Man's First Best Friend Might Have Been A Fox

YELLOW TEAM – Sarah Parcak: How Can Crowdsourcing Be A Tool For Modern Archaeological Discovery?

GREEN TEAM – Drones Lead Archaeologists To New Discovery In Petra, Jordan

BLUE TEAM – Hundreds Of Roman Gold Coins Found In Theater Basement

PURPLE TEAM – Archaeologists Discover 'Huge' Ancient Building In Egypt

AQUA TEAM – Archaeologists Discover Evidence Of Connecticut's Earliest English Colony

BROWN TEAM – Mexican Archaeologists Discover Pre-Hispanic Temple of 'The Flayed Lord'

GREY TEAM – Archaeologists Find Trove Of Maya Artifacts Dating Back 1,000 Years

PINK TEAM – Archaeologists Discover Ancient Greek Royal Tombs Dating Back 3,500 Years

TEAM PRESENTATION FORMAT

Part I – SUMMARY

- What are the main points about the archaeological discovery presented in the NPR story?

Part II – ONLINE RESEARCH

- What additional relevant information can you find about this archaeological discovery through online research which is not covered in the NPR story?

Part III – eHRAF ARCHAEOLOGY

- What additional data have you found in eHRAF Archaeology that relates to this tradition and/or subject? Comparative and cross-cultural analysis is strongly encouraged.

Part IV – TEXTBOOK SYNTHESIS

- How does this archaeological discovery connect to information, terminology, and concepts in your textbook?

Part V – QUESTIONS

- What additional questions do you think could be explored through further research?
- What questions do you have for your classmates which can lead to class discussion?

"Fox and Friends"



ANTH 1500 Great Discoveries
in Archaeology 02/07/2020

Anaïs Kermoal, Ayane Reis da Conceicao,
Sunny Sinnorai, Karla Chum,
Victoria Biafore, & Andre Salazar

eHRAF ARCHAEOLOGY

Ayane Reis da Conceicao

Pathways into Domestication

1. The Commensal Pathway



2. The Prey Pathway



3. The Directed Pathway



Earliest Evidence of Dog Domestication



Fig. 1 Tomb H. 104 at Mallaha, showing the human skeleton and puppy.

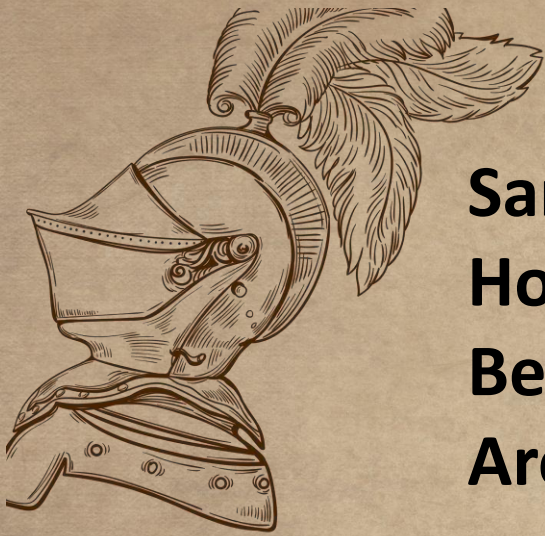
Ain Mallaha contains the earliest known archaeological evidence of dog domestication: the burial of a human being with a domestic dog.

Ain Mallaha, Natufian Settlement





Woman with her hand resting on a **puppy**, dated to around 12,000 years ago.



Sarah Parcak: How Can Crowdsourcing Be A Tool For Modern Archaeological Discovery?

Zohaa Chaudhary, Zanab Chaudhary,
Marah Aljleilati, Will Lee, Ceyda Erol



eHRAF Archaeology

- Destruction of archaeological sites can be compared to grave robbing.
- Today, many terrorist organizations such as ISIL are prone to recover ancient relics from ruins and sell them for profit to pursue their radical ideologies.
- This blatant destruction of ancient Egyptian sites are a way of these organizations to disconnect natives from their culture, while implementing militaristic fear by showing their destructive capabilities.

eHRAF Archaeology

- By allowing terrorists to destroy and profit from these relics rather than recover them for study and analysis makes archaeologists and excavationists' jobs harder. Slowing the overall progress in which we can begin to understand these ancient cultures.
- In Egypt from 2002-2013, there is evidence of looting and site destruction from 267 sites, and mapped over 200,000 looting pits according to *Sarah Parcak's* research. These numbers are astonishing, and show how abundant looting has become in areas which hold archaeological structures.
- Parcak argues that if we do nothing to stop the looting of these sites, all Egyptian sites will be looted or destroyed by 2040.



New Discoveries in Petra, Jordan by Drones

Jonathan Iturriaga-Dasilva, Diana Mitova,
Cesar Rivera, Cristina Quiroz-Rivera, Rodrigo Ulloa

eHRAF ARCHAEOLOGY



- Historic air photos
- Architectural remains such as mounds, platforms, walls, and looted areas
- Follow up-ground visits
- Radiocarbon testing



FIG. 3. Photographic overview of Porvenir taken from the hills east of the site.

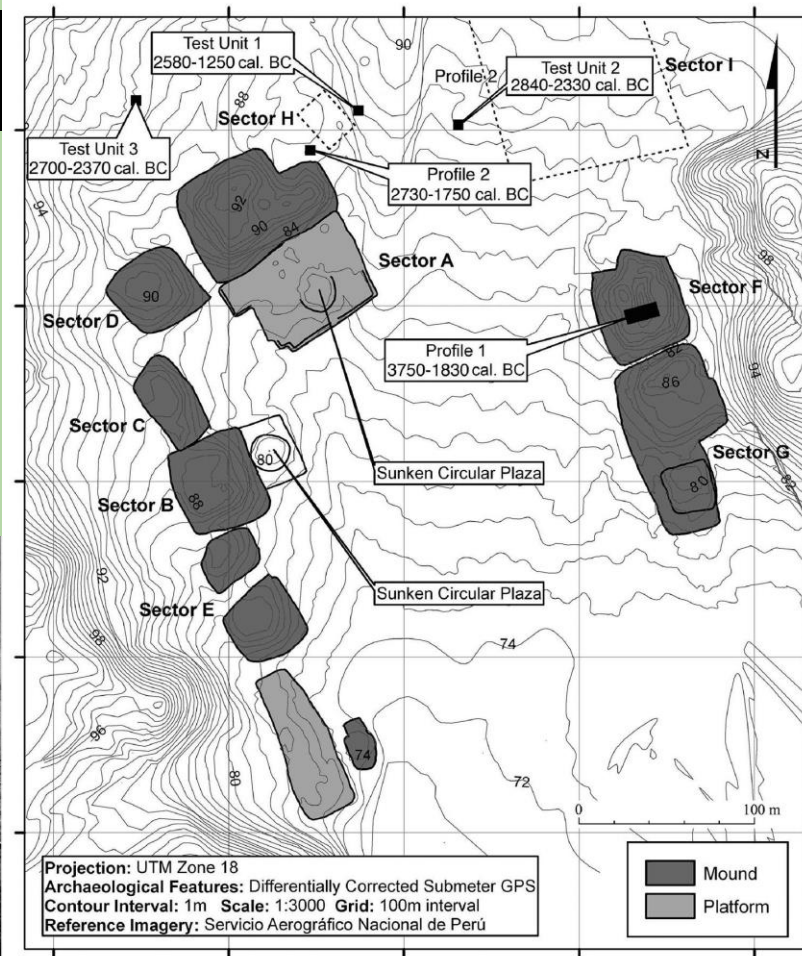
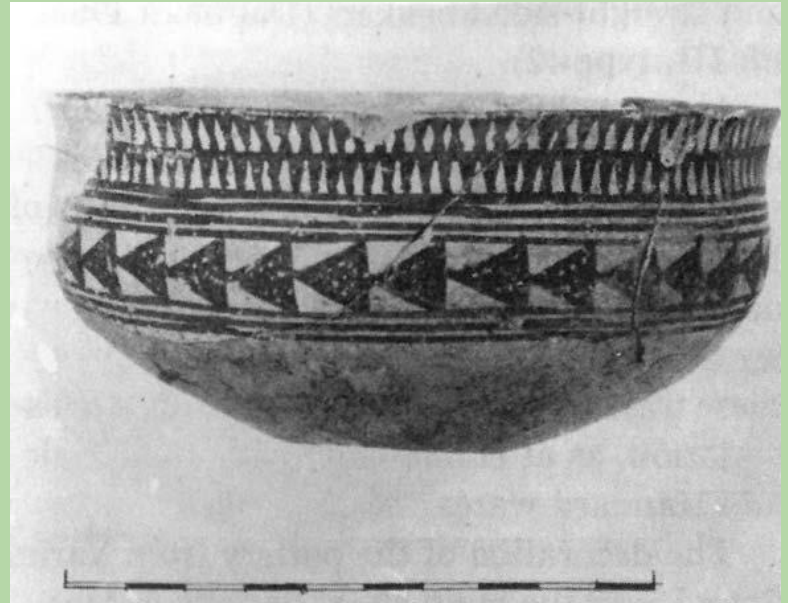


FIG. 2. Ground plan of Porvenir showing sectors and location of excavation units and profiles.

- Even if archaeologists don't know what purpose the structure served, the design of it can inform them of the ideas that the civilization expressed. It can also change or confirm the interpretations of other recovered artifacts.
- For example, this Samarran pottery discovered during the 1930s has a distinctive style that suggests that it was made by the older Hassuna culture or was directly imported from somewhere else in Mesopotamia.



- The Torreón at Machu Picchu is a hotly debated subject among archaeologists. Is it evidence of the precise astronomical observations of the Inca? Or was the structure used for something else? Unfortunately, the walls are not high enough to indicate if they had windows or not.



Hundreds of Roman gold coins found in basement of old theater



Blue Team
ANTH 1500
Professor Longcore

Odai Dayoub
Tyler Blizzard
Lexi Schibli
Kasey Kralik
Matthieu Streiff
Meilene Fung



eHRAF Archaeology Research



Matthieu Streiff



Preliminary Analysis

What should I research?

The Article States:

- “They were stacked in rolls similar to those seen in the bank today”
- “The coins don’t go beyond 474 AD”
- “Archaeologists uncovered the jackpot in Como, on the border with Switzerland”

Pre-Existing Knowledge:

- Romans were ahead of their times in many ways, including banking
- 5th Century AD marks the fall of the Western Roman Empire
- Geographical context on location of find



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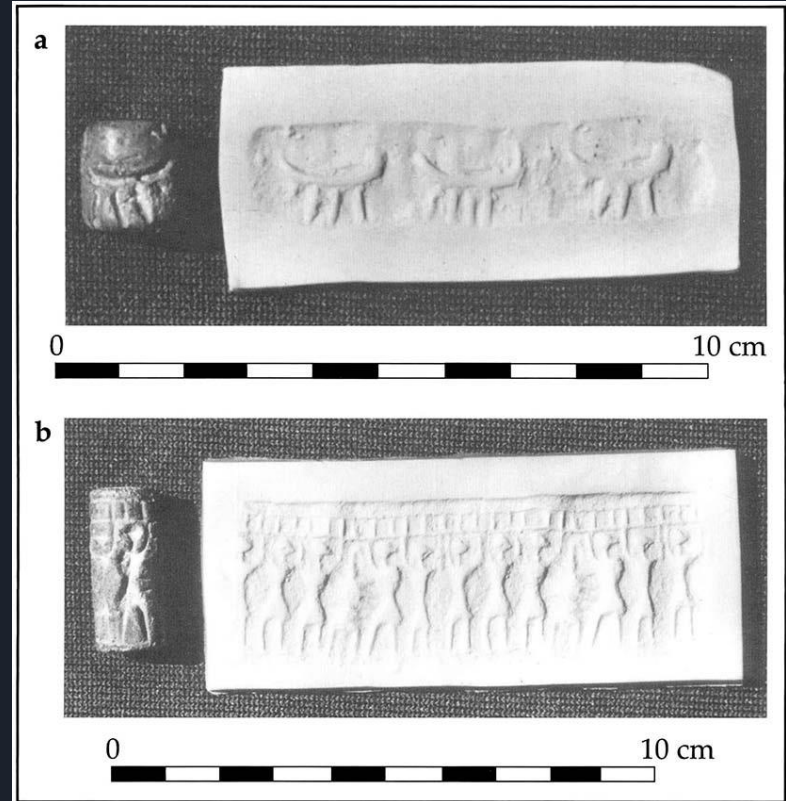
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Akkadian Seals

Seals found in Mesopotamia dated to post-Sumerian, early-Akkadian period

Sumerian and Akkadian Empires known as the first examples of complex administrative capabilities

Excavations at Tell Brak-- v. 2, Nagar in the third millennium BC, by David Oates, Joan Oates, and Helen McDonald London ; Cambridge: British School of Archaeology in Iraq ; McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. 2001. 121-140 p. ill.





Early Western African Mines

eHRAF Category: Metallurgy

“Tessalit, in northern Mali, anciently exploited, produces copper and zinc”

“The copper and orichalcum mines in the Southern Sahara (where copper occurs in a natural “alloy” with zinc and lead)”

“Orichalcum was intentionally produced for the making of large numbers of Roman coins during the first two centuries of the Empire”

Shaw, Thurstan, and Nigeria. University. Institute Of African Studies Ibadan. 1970. “Igbo-Ukwu: An Account Of Archaeological Discoveries In Eastern Nigeria.” Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press.
<https://ehrafarchaeology.yale.edu/document?id=fa75-009>.

Archaeologists Discover 'Huge' Ancient Building In Egypt

**ANTH 1500 Great Discoveries in Archaeology
Professor Longcore**

Purple Team

Irene Bal

Thomas Em

Zizi Haidar

Christina Hardacre

Thomas Mihok

Ridwan Rashid

Paper by Barbara Adams

- silver and silver ore is not naturally occurring
- then why is it found in this general region?
- relates back to trade
- they were trading with West Asia
- they did not have means to extract it from other metals

*What
other
empires?*

*Always
worked
with
others*

Citation 1

Palestinian pottery

- could have contained rare valuable items inside

Economic and Political policy

- traded closely with other empires
- learned different methods of construction and architecture
- pottery was shared
- assisted with economics and diplomacy with other empires

Adams, Barbara, and Renée Friedman.
“Imports And Influences In The Predynastic
And Protodynastic Settlement And
Funerary Assemblages At Hierakonpolis.”
Nile In Transition, 4Th. - 3Rd
Milleniumb.C, The Israel Exploration
Society, 1992, pp. 317–38, [https://
ehrafarchaeology.yale.edu/document?
id=mr55-002](https://ehrafarchaeology.yale.edu/document?id=mr55-002).

Praying to Demons

- Bes is a half demon/half god of childbirth, fertility, sexuality, humor, and war
- His image appears on gates, birth houses, and various house hold items
- People paid homage to Bes at home or at birth houses



Title

Who Worshiped Him?

- Women who were pregnant, trying to become pregnant
- Warriors had his image inscribed on the insides of shields and would drink from cups with his image before battle



*Berry, Sarah H.
(Archaeologist).
2006. "Tradition
Summary:
Protohistoric Egypt."
New Haven, Conn.:
HRAF. [https://
ehrafarchaeology.yal
e.edu/document?
id=mr80-000](https://ehrafarchaeology.yale.edu/document?id=mr80-000).*

The background of the slide is a prehistoric cave painting. It features several large, stylized red figures. In the upper half, there are three human-like figures with outstretched arms, possibly in a dance or ritual. Below them, there are several large animals, including a prominent bull or bison on the right and several deer or stags on the left. The painting is on a textured, yellowish-brown surface, and the red pigment is somewhat faded and uneven. The title text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

Archaeologists Discover Evidence Of Connecticut's Earliest English Colony

By: Team Aqua

Michael Lopez, Lourdes Rodriguez, Qixiang Chen, Giosue Da Ponte, Hanna Pankrat and Katelyn Lasko



eHRAF Archaeology



By Giosue Da Ponte

eHRAF Research

...Among the artifacts found at the Wethersfield site were wampum beads made of shell

Shell beads were a common form of currency all throughout North America and parts of South America, used by Native Americans and occasionally adopted by later settlers.



eHRAF Research

For example, the Chumash, a Native American people inhabiting parts of North America's west coast used beads as currency

- “Spanish noted that the Chumash produced and used shell beads as currency.”
- “Archaeological data indicates that beads made by the Chumash were traded over a large area of the western United States.”

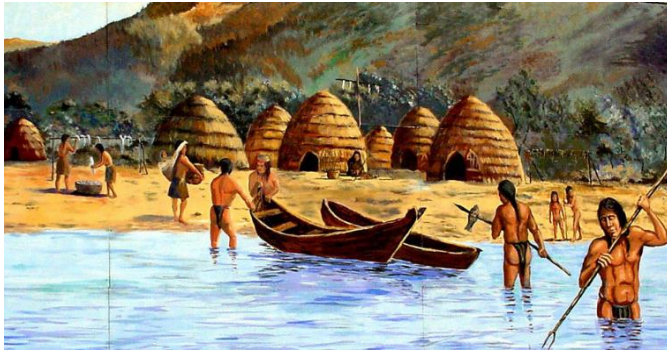


Photo from sites.google.com



Photo from newsroom.ucla.edu



eHRAF Research

Besides being an interesting discovery in themselves, the beads can tell us a lot about a site and its origins...

In the case of the Chumash:

- “Changes in the morphology and average sizes of beads resulted from the imposition of the Spanish colonial system on native societies”
- “The changes in bead size were apparently directional with the most commonly recovered types becoming larger over time”
- “One of the changes in bead manufacturing techniques which resulted in an abrupt change in hole morphology involved a shift from use of stone drills to use of iron needles to perforate shell beads. The determination of the date of this shift is important for refining the dating of the sequence of historic shell beads.”

eHRAF Research

Therefore...changes in bead diameters and other characteristics can be used to establish a refined chronology!!

The beads found at the Wethersfield site may have been used by the Dutch and English as currency, but studying them further can give us more insight into the events that occurred at the time. Their size, hole, and material can all help put the archeological findings into context.

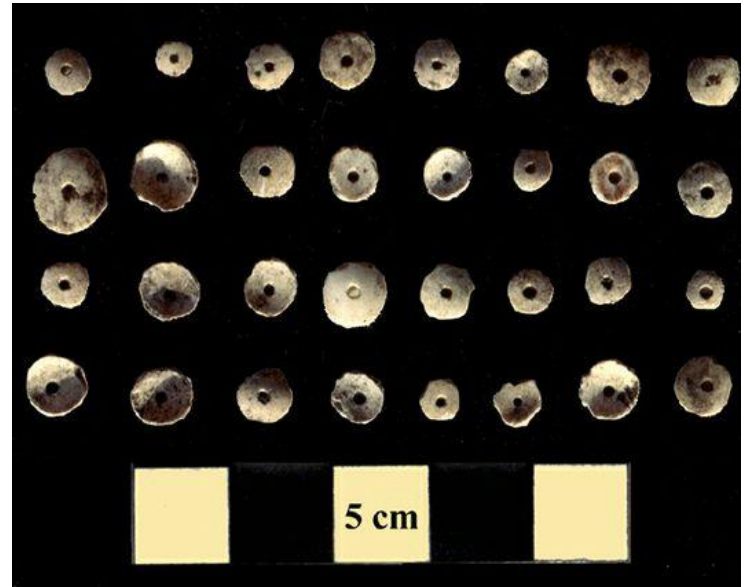


Photo from newsroom.ucla.edu

Great Discoveries in Archaeology: Pre-Hispanic Temple of 'The Flayed Lord'

Andre Lyons, Nadia Brown, Lauren Carr, Joshua Cruz,
Zhangyi Gu, Xinzhi Mao

eHRAF Archaeology

There is a good chance that prior to the assumption of formal control over the Sierra Indians by the Spanish in 1722, Huichol society and the settlement pattern may have been clan-based, a possibility that has also been discussed by Weigand (1972, 1976) and Negrín (1985). In any event, the Huichol kinship system and social structure have hardly remained static from pre-Hispanic, or even colonial, times but have undergone various modifications at different points in time, as they do even today.

Missionary influence, disruptions, and temporary depopulation of entire communities caused by the Mexican Revolution and its bloody aftermath, the Cristero rebellion, invasion and alienation of traditional lands by mestizo settlers and cattlemen, and out-migration and resettlement outside the Huichol homeland have all contributed to the fragmentation of family lines. Nevertheless, as I was able to observe in San Andrés, in some of the indigenous communities the temple districts still maintain a strong orientation to lineages and at least a semblance of former clans.

eHRAF Archaeology

Section: The Temple Where Sun and Moon Meet

Page: 341

Search Result:

The newly appointed shaman in charge, called Saulízika, gathered his congregation together, as he does for all the major ceremonies. 9 9. I have noticed over the years that Huichols do not necessarily begin their temple ceremonies at the time appointed by Saulízika. In fact, quite often they don't. Usually, this is due to the widely-dispersed settlement pattern, which makes it difficult to gather the major temple members together on time. Weather conditions may also impinge on the scheduling of the ceremonies. For example, if there has been no rain, the planting ceremony cannot commence.

Also, there are always exceptions to the usual way of conducting ceremonies. In fact, each religious performance, regardless of how many times it may have been done before, is different and unique. Much, though clearly not all, of this variation has to do with the leading shaman, Saulízika, and the messages he receives from the deities as to how to proceed.

Go to end note page .In his chant he called upon his spirit helper, Kauyumári, to help oversee the construction and the proper placement of the new temple in the center of the three worlds of the Huichol universe, divide the temple into two halves to establish the rainy and dry seasons, and unite the four other temple groups within the cardinal directions in the interior of the sacred circle of the temple. To me, the division of the temple interior into dry and rainy season halves strongly suggests a former moiety system in Huichol social organization.

Archaeologists Find Trove Of Maya Artifacts Dating Back 1,000 Years

Andy Cordova, Jose Santiago, Jake Raiani,
Nobalie Kloster, Viviana Castillo, Haohua

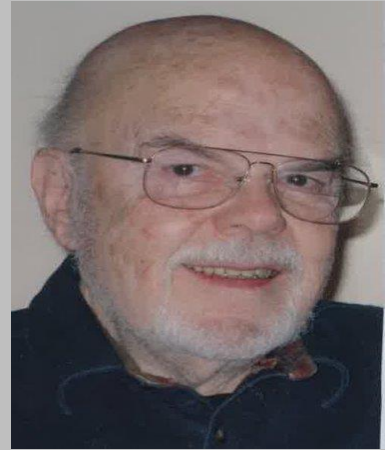


eHRAF Archaeology

Dwight T. Wallace

The founder of the holy treasure house, observed interestingly that many of these vessels were broken and restored in ancient times under the bench of a family house in the utarankavik palace complex. This just shows their role as sacred symbols related to corporate group identity for centuries.

There are a large number of ethnographic analogies used for preservation, usually secret, from a long forgotten past as a sacred relic of a group charter. In the national history, divination stones and other sacred tools of ancestors, known as Pizom K'ak'al (Popol Vuh 1971) were wrapped in bundles and preserved as a common property by elders of Quebec origin.





Additional information

Even today, documents of the 16th century, such as a version of titulo totonicapan and a newly found document, titulo yakes, are still passed from generation to generation in pine storage boxes to the landlords' clans, whose elders have long lost the ability to read these documents. It is determined that these early post classical ceramic pieces were actually transported at the Gulf border and to the highlands. These revered sacrificial objects must be tangible evidence, because people often record the historical traditions that ancestors migrated from the lowland near Tulan zuyua.

Important discovery

The first container in the mixteca Puebla style shows a red breasted male (minus the head) wearing only a fringed hip cloth. This margin in particular denotes the Gulf . Its companion portrait container may also have come from the original home, depicting a bearded tralock in tohir plumb pat. Trafigura is also a common Gulf theme on the horizon of "mixteca". These respected relics can also be used as a symbol of the clan, according to the clan distance from the ancestors of the original immigrants to divide the patriarchal hierarchy.



Archaeologists Discover Ancient Greek Royal Tombs Dating Back 3,500 Years

By: Tyler Barrett, Bing Brigantic, Catherine Lainas,
Priya Chelladurai, Platon Vlamis

eHRAF Archaeology – Mycenaean Excavation

The Mycenaean excavation started around 1874 and it continued for years by different archaeologists such as Heinrich Schliemann, who started the first excavation of Mycenaean and by Kyriakos Pittakis. The Tholos graves and shaft graves date back to 17th - 15th centuries B.C.

Archaeologists found amber beads, swords, spearheads, and phalera were found in the Tholos tombs. The amber beads were analysed and it was from the Baltic, around East Prussian (Sandars 1958-59) In the late 19th century the archaeologist discovered the transcontinental amber trade.

A Mycenaean bronze cup was found in 1955 near Celle north of Hannover. It showed an European origin and that the Greeks trade with nearby territories.

eHRAF Continued



The Tholos or Tholoi (singular) was a large ceremonial tomb that was built for Kings and Queens. It was made up of stone blocks and covered with dirt. Archaeologists found multiple tombs. In Moulianá two tombs were discovered. Tomb B had swords, spearheads, and phalerae found. Similar weapons were also found in Tomb A. The weapons were traced to Europeans and to the Aegean. Minoan pottery was also found in tombs and it was classed Late Minoan IIIB2b by Furumark.



