

# IEMA

Institute for European and  
Mediterranean Archaeology

In this Issue: The Archaeology of Mountain Landscapes



University at Buffalo

Institute for European and  
Mediterranean Archaeology  
College of Arts and Sciences



## IEMA's Activities 2006-2016

The Institute for European and Mediterranean Archaeology (IEMA) is a Signature Center of Excellence within the College of Arts and Sciences, University at Buffalo (UB), State University of New York. It was created in 2006 by an interdisciplinary faculty coalition from Departments of Anthropology, Classics, and Visual Studies. Today IEMA consists of ca. 60 UB faculty and graduate student members and more than 150 affiliated members from the United States and abroad.

## IEMA Publications

In the fall of 2010, IEMA launched the IEMA Distinguished Monographs Series with SUNY Press and so far has published seven monographs with four additional monographs forthcoming, and several others currently under peer review. IEMA plans to publish at least two monographs per year. In 2011, the IEMA graduate students launched the annual interdisciplinary and international peer-reviewed graduate student journal, *CHRONIKA*.

## IEMA Conferences, Lectures and Workshops

In addition to the yearly postdoctoral conference, IEMA organized over 40 IEMA Lectures of national and international scholars, over 30 IEMA Graduate Student Brown Bag Lunch Talks, and 10 IEMA Workshops.

## IEMA Graduate Programs

PhD in Anthropology  
PhD in Classics  
MA in European and Mediterranean Archaeology (EMA)  
MA in Cultural Heritage Studies (CHS)  
MA in Critical Museum Studies (CMS)

## IEMA Funding

In 2010, IEMA established with the generous support of Milton Ezrati the IEMA Travel and Research Grant for graduate students to undertake research in Europe and the Mediterranean.

## IEMA Fieldwork

IEMA-affiliated faculty and graduate students have over 20 active field research projects in 10 countries in Europe and the Mediterranean.

## IEMA Partnerships

Institutional partnerships have been established with the Universities of Cambridge/UK, Catania/Italy, Dumlupınar/Turkey, Kiel/Germany, Sorbonne University Paris/France, and Tarragona/Spain.

In addition, a network for European Archaeology has been established with more than 100 scholars in Western New York, New York State, and Southern Ontario.

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## The Archaeology of Mountain Landscapes

Agro-pastoral landscapes characterize not only upland plains or irrigated areas around water courses, but they also define most mountain landscapes, sometimes considered as “marginal lands” when the territories of urban centers are concerned. However, at least a fifth of the terrestrial surface could be defined as mountain areas, hosting a fifth of the human population and providing sustenance for a much larger percentage. Bearing this in mind it is not a surprise to know that mountain areas have been transited, inhabited, exploited and conceptualized by humans since the very beginning of the species.

Due to the multiple factors and relationships involved, landscape-shaping - not only in mountain areas - is an extremely complex subject. Landscape studies are part of a wide

range of disciplines such as History, Archaeology, Anthropology, Geography, Geology, Ecology, Economics, and Paleo-environmental Studies. In this research context, interdisciplinary and diachronic approaches have a great potential and they are a practical reality in nowadays research projects about mountain landscapes.

Fieldwork developed during the last decades has changed our knowledge about the history of mountain environments. The 10th International Visiting Scholar Conference at the Institute for European and Mediterranean Archaeology (IEMA) at the University at Buffalo will gather researchers who in different geographical areas (in both Eurasia and the Americas) have made significant contributions about land-use in mountain areas and human activities in the shaping of mountain cultural landscapes.

## The Tenth IEMA Visiting Scholar Conference

April 8-9, 2017  
Greiner Hall, Ground Level  
North Campus, University at Buffalo  
Buffalo, NY 14261

[iema.buffalo.edu/conference](http://iema.buffalo.edu/conference)

### Conference Organizer:

Dr. Arnau Garcia  
[arnaugar@buffalo.edu](mailto:arnaugar@buffalo.edu)



## UB Interdisciplinary Research on Climate Change in the Past: The Çatalhöyük West Mound Project, Turkey

**Peter F. Biehl** » UB Interdisciplinary Çatalhöyük West Mound Project in Central Anatolia, Turkey researches climate change that occurred 8,200 years ago in Central Anatolia and the impact it had on the people of the time.

Our team's research illustrates how important micro-regional research is to better understand a large-scale climatic

change in the past. For instance, we can correlate our data from Çatalhöyük with that of the Greenland ice cores. A comparison suggests that the change involved 200 years of extreme winters that included flooding followed by extreme summers with periods of draught. This significantly changed the Konya plain, and Çatalhöyük—which, for 1,500 years was the central and only site on the plain—suddenly lost its importance. People moved out of this ancestral site and set up a new village on the West Mound some 300 meters away.

They also moved farther, first to Western Anatolia and Southeast Europe, and eventually across the whole European continent. Çatalhöyük offers a microcosm that can help us unlock some of the key questions surrounding this time period. Our international team of specialists in archaeozoology, palaeobotany, phytoliths, strontium-isotopes,

human remains, heavy residue and geoarchaeology, as well as material culture, have begun to make significant contributions to scientific discussions about climate change. Despite some recent collaboration with social scientists, the field is still dominated by climatologists and environmental scientists.

It is only through long-term archaeological and historical analysis, and—most importantly—detailed examination of the social dynamics on local and regional scales within an interregional framework, that we can begin to detect the differential impact of the so-called '8.2k cal BP climatic event' that occurred worldwide, but left unmistakable traces in Çatalhöyük. Our preliminary research at Çatalhöyük shows that this climatic shift fundamentally changed the environment and the architecture, material culture, social organization, and economy of the people in the Near East and Europe. ‡

**Project website:** [www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com)



## Ancient Greek Cities in Context: Halieis

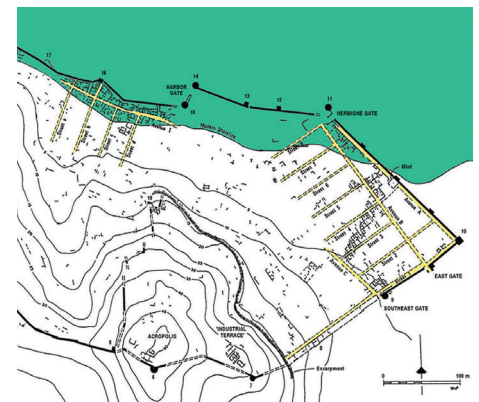
**Bradley A. Ault** » Professor Ault has been involved with research and publication of Halieis for some time, and his work there is ongoing. The ancient city of Halieis lies at the southwestern tip of the Argolid, Greece, on the opposite side of the bay from the modern town of Porto Cheli. Excavations took place

there over the course of the 1960s and 1970s by the University of Pennsylvania and Indiana University, under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Although less historically notable than Olynthos, Halieis stands as a similarly rare, well-preserved Late Classical city (abandoned ca. 300 B.C.). Its urban plan and domestic architecture continue to offer a subject for study, particularly as a city roughly

contemporary with, but quite different from, Olynthos. Among the other notable features present at Halieis are its fortification circuit descending from an acropolis—an extramural sanctuary dedicated to Apollo—and the fact that both the Apollo Sanctuary and the city's northern limits are today submerged by changing sea levels in what remains a remarkable natural harbor for the area. ‡



Aerial view of the Bay of Porto Cheli. Halieis lies in the foreground, the line of its city walls shown in red. The star marks the location of the submerged Sanctuary of Apollo.



Halieis, plan.



## Ancient Greek Cities in Context: The Olynthos Project

**Bradley A. Ault** » Professor Ault is a key member of the ceramics team of the Olynthos Project, where he is studying plain and coarse pottery. The project is an international undertaking sponsored by the British School of Archaeology at Athens, and directed by Dr. Bettina Tsigarida (Hellenic Ministry of Culture), Dr. Zosia Archibald (University of Liverpool), and Professor Lisa Nevett (University of Michigan).

The ancient city of Olynthos is located in the Chalcidice of Northern Greece. Historically, the city was notable as the seat of the Chalcidic League and for its opposition to Philip II of Macedon (making it the subject of the Athenian orator Demosthenes' *Olynthiacs*), whose army besieged and razed it in 348 B.C. Archaeologically, this destruction accounts for remarkable preservation at the site, which stands as a near singular example of a Late Classical Greek city frozen in time. The earliest excavations here were undertaken between 1928 and 1939 by Professor David Moore Robinson (Johns Hopkins University), under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Since the publication of Robinson's work, Olynthos has served as a type-site for our understanding of Greek urban growth and planning, domestic architecture, and household organization.

The Olynthos Project has returned to the site in order to construct a more



Housing blocks, Olynthos



Olynthos, current excavations of House Bix6

detailed picture of Olynthian households and to understand the relationships those households had with their neighborhoods, districts, and with the city as a whole. The project is utilizing current archaeological methodologies, including remote sensing, geophysical prospection, intensive surface survey, and the scrupulous excavation and recovery of a limited number of houses.



Olynthos, ceramics processing

This new fine-grained analysis will supplement and considerably enhance not only what we know about Olynthos, but about ancient Greek urban and domestic organization more generally, and it will also provide an example which contributes to the comparative study of urbanism. Project website: <https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/olynthos-project/> #



Simadalsfjorden, Norway

## The International Circumpolar Archaeological Expedition

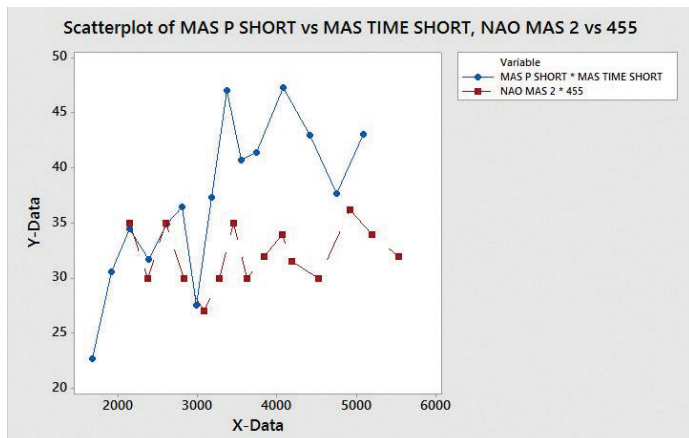
**Ezra B. Zubrow** » This project continues to explore the Arctic and Sub-Arctic archaeological issues that began with the celebration of the Polar Year. Field work includes work in Yli-ii, Oulanka, and Kuusamo Finland; Factory Lake Region of Northern Quebec; Northern and Central Regions of Kamchatka; and Geilo and Osteroy, Norway. This work has

been funded by a variety of NSF grants from Arctic Social Sciences Program and Anthropology for which Ezra Zubrow was the PI. Recent articles have been published in *Quaternary International*, *Sibirica*, and *Current Anthropology*.

Research on the impact of Arctic climate warming on temperate and tropical cultural adaptations have demonstrated the importance of the time lag factors in changing water distributions in Central America and Southern North America

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Correspondence between Pinus pollen at the Masehjabi site and the North Atlantic Oscillation



Potential Viking Grave Site in Osteroy, Norway

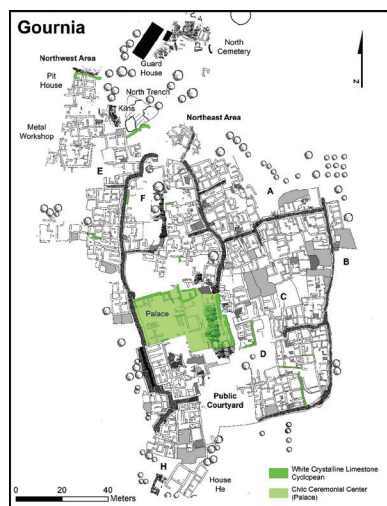
in work by Zubrow and Michael Smythe, and as well as monsoon adaptations in India and Sri Lanka by Hans Harmsen and Priyantha Karunaratne. Florin Pendea has the longest continuous core from Holocene Kamchatka and is micro analyzing it for climate change proxies. Erika Ruhl continues her work on the construction of children and childhood

in northern Finland between the 15th and 19th centuries, and the ways family members mourned for children during a period when child mortality was high. Her results inform many Arctic prehistoric periods as well. New projects include the archaeoacoustics of Viking graves with Professor Torill Christine Lindstrom of Bergen and other analyses

in Geilo, Norway published in *Current Anthropology*, as well as projected field surveys in the Osteroy area of Norway and the Kuusamo area of Finland. Other new projects are being undertaken in Greenland by Hans Harmsen and Lithuania by Christopher Troskosky. ‡

## Gournia Project, Crete

**Livingstone V. Watrous** » The archaeological site of Gournia lies on the north coast in the Mirabello Bay of East Crete. In 1901-1904, the American archaeologist Harriet Boyd excavated at Gournia (Hawes et al. 1908). She uncovered a large portion of a Late Minoan (1,600 - 1,450 B.C.) town, including 47 houses, cobbled streets, the town square, a Minoan palace, and cemetery. Still visible today, Gournia, of all archaeological sites in Greece, gives the visitor the best idea of what a town looked like in the Bronze Age. Estimated to be ca. three hectares (7.4 acres) in size, the town had a (literate) population of 400 – 600 inhabitants. In the Late Minoan I era, the palace at Gournia signals that the site was the political and religious hub of the Mirabello region (Soles 2002). Gournia was also a production center for pottery, textiles, a wide variety of metal and stone objects, grain, oil, and wine, with trade connections all over the Eastern Mediterranean world (Watrous and Heimroth, in press).



Plan of Gournia, showing Protopalatial Walls in dark green

In 1992 - 1994, Watrous directed a regional survey (24 square kms) around the site, with the aim of providing a context for understanding the site of Gournia. Our project addressed four basic questions: 1. How did the people of Gournia exploit the surrounding environment? 2. What was the population of Gournia and the settlements around it? 3. What kind of

economic relations did Gournia have with its region? 4. What was Gournia's role in the political organization of the region? These questions have been discussed in our publications (Watrous, and Blitzer 2000; Watrous 2000; Watrous et al. 2001; Watrous, and Heimroth 2011; Watrous 2008; Watrous et al. 2015). During June and July of 2015, some 30 members of the Gournia Project worked at the INSTAP East Crete Center preparing their various areas of the site and archaeological materials for publication. ‡

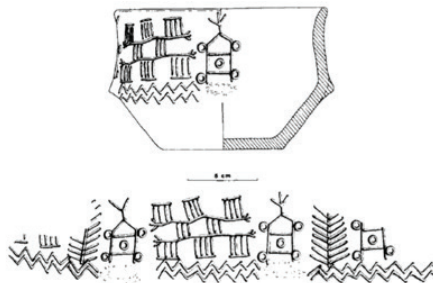


Aerial View of Room A under the Palace



## Bronocice, a Major Neolithic Settlement in Southeastern Poland

**Sarunas Milisauskas** » The State University of New York at Buffalo and the Polish Academy of Sciences conducted a cooperative archaeological project at the Bronocice site in southeastern Poland in the 1970s. The Principal American Investigator was Sarunas Milisauskas, and Janusz Kruk was the Polish field director of this project. The financial support for this project was provided by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Science Foundation. The objectives of this archaeological project were twofold: 1. to investigate the prehistoric environment, chronology, economy, settlement system, and social organization of the Middle Neolithic (TRB or Funnel Beaker culture) and Late Neolithic (Funnel Beaker-Baden) communities and 2. to explore the origin of complex societies in the Nidzica River basin, southeastern Poland. The site of Bronocice is located on the



A vessel incised with wagon motifs from Bronocice

highest local elevation above the Nidzica River floodplain in southeastern Poland. The length of the entire site is roughly 1600 m and the width from 300 to 500 m, thus it is over 50 ha in area. A total of 25 excavation units, encompassing approximately 7300 m<sup>3</sup>, were dug.

The site of Bronocice is exceptional for several reasons, including its long occupational sequence by Funnel Beaker, Lublin-Volhynian, and Funnel Beaker-Baden cultures spanning the Middle to Late Neolithic (3,800 B.C. to 2,700 B.C.), its expansive settlement, and the excellent preservation of cultural

and biological remains. During its long occupational history Bronocice developed into a central place, and became socially and economically more complex than any other settlement within the region. Excavations at Bronocice revealed an extensive area of settlement and recovered a large volume of diverse cultural materials—approximately 500,000 artifacts, including pottery, lithics, burials, fiber and textile production artifacts, and oral and faunal remains. Furthermore, ditches of two fortifications and one enclosure were found.

Several unique or rare finds from Bronocice have received attention from archaeologists and are widely known. A ceramic vessel with a wagon motif from a late Funnel Beaker (3,400 B.C.) pit is indirect evidence for the earliest utilization of wagons in Europe. A rope impression on a horncore of an ox from a Funnel Beaker-Baden pit indicates that cattle were used to pull wagons and probably carts. An interesting burial dating to the Funnel Beaker-Baden period occurred in a rectangular pit where a total of seventeen skeletons were uncovered. Five were adults and the rest were children. The oldest skeleton belonged to a male about 25 years old. The children's ages ranged from six months to 10 years. There are signs that they may have been put to death. At least three individuals appear to have suffered crushing blows to the head. Based on personal items, it is likely that they belonged to another culture.

Presently, molecular studies including ancient DNA analyses are being conducted on sheep remains and textile production artifacts by Sarunas Milisauskas (IEMA and Dept. of Anthropology, SUNY at Buffalo), Marie-Lorraine Pipes (PhD Candidate, Dept. of Anthropology, SUNY at Buffalo) and Janusz Kruk (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Kraków, Polish Academy of Sciences) to investigate the earliest appearance of wool production for clothing in Europe during the Neolithic. Other DNA studies are being planned on human skeletons, for example, to determine if the people in the multiple burial were outsiders.



Textile artifacts in pit 12-B5 at Bronocice

Numerous Funnel Beaker and Funnel Beaker-Baden spindle whorls and loom weights from the site of Bronocice (3900-2900 B.C.) in southeastern Poland provided an opportunity to investigate the value of cloth production within households. Bronocice underwent social and economic changes that are seen on the landscape and in material culture. Increased production of cloth was dependent on the availability of thread and yarn, a need that was met by rising numbers of households engaged in spinning. Cloth production involved specialization within fewer households, implying that they had greater technical ability and knowledge which may have gained them greater influence or prestige in the community. Rising production was evident in the counts of artifacts and numbers of households involved in making thread and cloth. Attributing production to a specific gender proved challenging. Indirect evidence tying women to weaving and spinning may be potentially found in the physical appearance of spindle whorls and loom weights, both undecorated and decorated and their depositional contexts. The consistent variability observed in the shape, form, size, and decorative treatment of spindle whorls and loom weights found in household pits may reflect unrelated women living in the same house. ‡



## Early Modern Eras in Ulster and Småland

**Timothy Chevral** » Timothy Chevral (T L Thurston) studies the late prehistoric, proto-historic and historic periods in Northern Europe, roughly 800 BCE to 1650 CE, focusing on the relationships between ordinary people and their governments, on a continuum from peaceful civic engagement to uprisings against the state. To study



these issues, research is centered on regions where perceived abuses of farming and commodity-producing communities at some point erupted into violent conflict with their rulers. Fieldwork examines the parallel development of small rural settlements where uprisings originated, and the symbolic and practical nodes of government power. This ongoing research currently uses two contexts as case studies: the late Iron Age through the Early Modern eras in Ulster (modern Northern Ireland) and Småland in south-central Sweden. ‡



## The Dereköy Archaeological Survey Project, Turkey

**Ralf Vandam, Patrick T. Willett, and Peter F. Biehl** » From 2016 onwards, IEMA has collaborated within the framework of the Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project of the University of Leuven, Belgium on a diachronic regional survey project in the Dereköy area of the Burdur Province, SW Turkey. The Burdur Region is well known for its archaeological sites such as ancient Sagalassos, located only a few kilometers away from the research area, and several Late Prehistoric key sites such as Hacilar, the first site in Anatolia where Neolithic deposits were unearthed outside the Fertile Crescent.

The survey project aims to explore the archaeological remains of small remote intermountain valleys and highlands in the Western Taurus Mountains. Previous archaeological research mainly focused on the larger fertile lowland areas like the Burdur Plain, which revealed numerous farming settlements from the Neolithic onwards. By investigating different and more remote areas of the landscape, we hope to investigate how different or similar these communities were in relation to lowland communities. Ultimately, we aim to evaluate diachronic socio-environmental developments of the area by incorporating the ecological data of the area in our project. To understand the dialogue between the Dereköy landscape and its ancient communities, an interdisciplinary methodology has been developed by different collaborating institutions, consisting of a multi-component archaeological and geophysical survey. ‡



## The UB Laboratory for Evolutionary Anthropology

**Stephen Lycett** » Social learning, cultural evolution, and the study of artifactual change across time and space - the UB Laboratory for Evolutionary Anthropology has recently been established within the Dept. of Anthropology. This research team is led by newly appointed Associate Professor of Anthropology, Stephen Lycett, PhD. The multidisciplinary research team involved in the laboratory's work specializes in investigating how different social dynamics influence the formation of the archaeological record within a cultural evolutionary framework. This involves investigations not only of artifact manufacture and skill learning,

but also how different dynamics of social interaction, rates of cultural change, and ancient peoples' biases may all have influenced the patterns that we see in the archaeological record.

The team and their international collaborative network of colleagues is currently focused on several different projects ranging from the Palaeolithic to the historical period. The lab's work focuses on developing and using new digital and morphometric techniques for capturing variation in artifactual form. The lab is equipped with the latest equipment for laser scanning and digital morphometry used in artifact studies. Such equipment is currently being used to study everything from 1 million-year-

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old stone handaxes to examples of beaded art just over 100 years old. Detailed digital studies of these artifacts are helping to capture finer-scaled aspects of variation than has previously been possible, essential for the type of work in which the lab is involved.

A key part of the laboratory's activities also involves experimental work. This has involved form–function experiments to understand the kinds of decisions that may have motivated ancient communities to make specific choices about artifactual form. Such experiments are shedding new light on patterns of artifactual variation and its change across different

geographies and across time.

The laboratory draws on theoretical and methodological perspectives from a broad range of fields. Lab members have training in archaeology, physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and psychology. The laboratory would be interested to hear from prospective students that would like to undertake research into artifactual variation, especially using experimental, morphometric, and/or evolutionary frameworks of analysis. ‡

LEFT: A digital scan of a stone handaxe from one of the replication experiments undertaken by UB's newly established Laboratory for Evolutionary Anthropology.

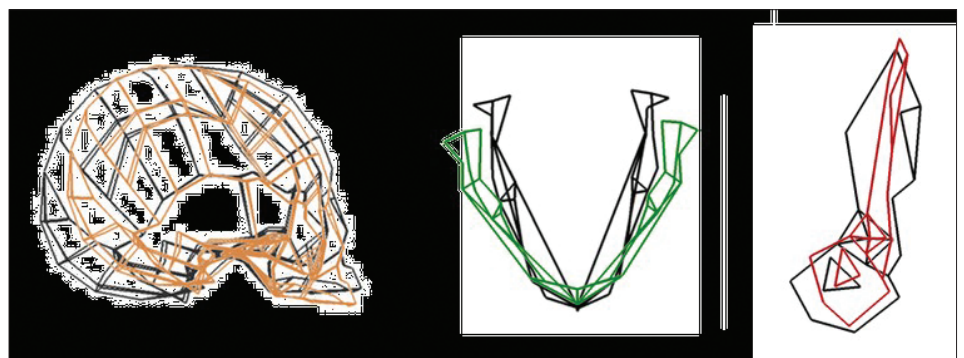
### Buffalo Human Evolutionary Morphology Lab

#### Noreen von Cramon-Taubadel »

Noreen von Cramon-Taubadel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, joined the UB anthropology and IEMA faculty in fall 2014. Her research interests are in the evolutionary analysis of modern human and non-human primate morphology. In particular, much of her research has focused on modern human cranial shape and how this reflects past historical processes in human populations, such as migration, dispersal, gene flow, and genetic drift. For example, she has used cranial shape data from prehistoric European populations from the Epipaleolithic, Mesolithic, and early Neolithic periods to show that the biological differences among these populations are consistent with demic diffusion from the Near East. She recently showed that modern human lower jaw shape has a different average shape in hunter-gatherer-forager populations compared with groups who rely on agriculture or pastoralism. This suggests that the lower jaw is relatively prone to remodeling under different biomechanical stresses, such as those involved in chewing relatively softer

food compared with tougher plant and animal products. She is currently working on new projects investigating the effects of neutral processes such as genetic drift and natural selection in driving differentiation of modern human morphology. Part of this research involves using 3D virtual anthropology methods such as geometric morphometrics applied to 3D surface scans to capture shape variation in different parts of the skeleton. Her lab group—the Buffalo Human Evolutionary Morphology Lab – is dedicated to combining 3D morphometric methods to quantifying bone morphology with evolutionary analyses. Her students and postdoc conduct research on a variety of evolutionary morphology topics such as the effects of developmental stress on the

skeleton, the actions of biomechanical remodeling in generating novel skeletal variation, and the role of evolutionary processes in generating differences and similarities between populations and species. Further information about Noreen and her lab group can be found here: [www.bheml.weebly.com](http://www.bheml.weebly.com) ‡



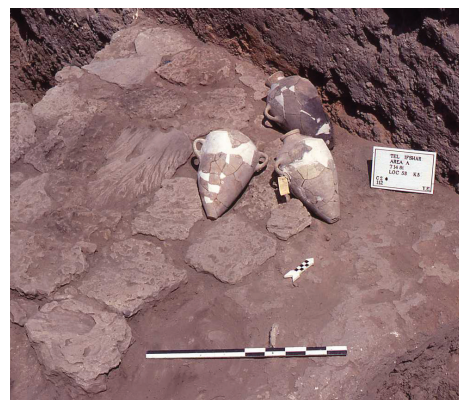


## Tel Ifshar

**Ezra Marcus, Daniel Griswold, and Peter F. Biehl** » Tel Ifshar is a 4.4 ha (11 acre) mound in the Central Sharon Coastal Plain of Israel only five km from the modern coastline, at the narrowest place between the Mediterranean sea and Central Highlands. The site's location on the perennial and potentially navigable Alexander River in the lower reaches of a verdant alluvial plain offered a potential agricultural hinterland, ample grazing areas, and a position on both a longitudinal and a latitudinal route.

From 1979 through 1992, within the context of what was known as the Emek Hefer Archaeological Research Project (EHARP), the late Professor Samuel Paley of SUNY Buffalo, together with Dr. Yosef Porath of the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA), carried out 10 seasons of excavation at the site that produced evidence of human activity from late prehistory through the Byzantine period. Intermittent settlement at Tel Ifshar has been documented beginning in the Early Bronze Age, but the most significant remains belong to the Middle Bronze Age IIA (1925-1750 BCE), of which eight principal architectural horizons were found, four of which ended in conflagrations that left extensive well-preserved complete or restorable ceramics, stone tools, and botanical and faunal remains sealed in their original locations.

A renewed project has enjoyed the support of SUNY Buffalo and IEMA, where much of the project's documentation is still stored in the Paley archives. In addition to completion of the research described above, it is hoped that the results will be made accessible through a virtual Internet-based museum. The renewal of collaboration with archaeologists in Israel (E. Marcus and Y. Porath) is also being strengthened by the newly begun research of Dan Griswold, a University of Buffalo PhD student, who studies Tel Ifshar's important Late Bronze Age remains as part of his doctoral dissertation. Thus, the vision that led Samuel Paley and Y. Porath to this extraordinary site, which was excavated using a sampling strategy with a foresight unparalleled at the time, continues to generate research results with broad implications for the immediate region and the greater Near Eastern world. ‡



## Gokcumen Lab

**Omer Gokcumen** » Omer Gokcumen is Assistant Professor in Evolutionary and Anthropological Genomics in the Department of Biological Sciences.

We are interested in investigating a diverse set of questions in anthropology and evolutionary biology using genomic



tools. Our current focus is studying the impact of genomic structural variation to human evolution. Genomic structural variants (SVs) involve differences in copy number (i.e., deletions and duplications), orientation (i.e., inversions) or genomic location (i.e., translocations) of large segments of DNA between individuals. Recent studies have demonstrated that SVs constitute a greater portion of the human genomic variation as compared to single nucleotide variants, and play an important role in human disease and evolution. We believe that SVs represent a huge and unexplored area of evolutionary genomics that is ripe for studies focusing on their impact to human disease and biology. Within

this framework, we are currently working on several specific questions:

1. Investigating the mechanisms of SV formation among primates and their impact on primate genome stability.
2. Identifying and scrutinizing gene duplications that contribute to species-specific phenotypes.
3. Explaining the evolutionary processes that maintain ancient variation (particularly deletion polymorphisms) in contemporary and ancient genomes.
4. Local adaptation and impact of culture to genetic variation. The results of some of our previous studies emphasized the value of ethnohistorically contextualized sampling with genome-wide analysis to obtain a more complex understanding of the study populations. ‡



# SAMUEL M. PALEY LEGACY PROJECTS

## Seyitömer Höyük

**A.Nejat Bilgen, Laura Harrison, and Peter F. Biehl** » Seyitömer Höyük is an archaeological site that sits 350 km south of Istanbul, at an important juncture between the Mesopotamian and Mediterranean worlds. Seyitömer Höyük's economy centered on pottery and textile production, and supported a vibrant village that was inhabited for over two millennia. The site's strategic location on a bustling overland trade route that traversed the heartland of Anatolia ensured its economic prosperity through many successive phases of occupation. Rich assemblages of artifacts and well-preserved architecture span the Early Bronze Age through the Roman period, together representing the longest, continuous sequence of occupation in western Turkey. The late Professor Samuel M. Paley made important contributions to our understanding of this incredible site.

Beginning in 2007, he led a team of students from the University at Buffalo/IEMA in a field school, where he supervised the excavation of the Middle Bronze Age settlement. He trained students in methods of archaeological excavation and laboratory analysis, including GIS, lithic analysis, and ceramic analysis. Their experience was enriched with staff lectures on the specific material culture from Seyitömer Höyük, and reports from specialists about the collective achievements of the project. He continued his involvement with the excavation by leading additional field schools in 2008 and 2009, eventually reaching Early Bronze Age levels with his team.

Samuel Paley's work at Seyitömer Höyük is significant not only because he led a top notch field school program there, but also because his work helped surmount a unique archaeological challenge—that

of running a rescue excavation with the best possible archaeological methods, in a limited timeframe. Seyitömer Höyük sits on top of a 12 million ton exploitable coal reserve, and a private company signed a protocol granting archaeologists eight years to fully excavate the 150mx150m site in 2006. Samuel

Paley's work during this period made a lasting contribution to this rescue effort, because he and his team recovered and documented information that would otherwise have been lost forever, a casualty of modern industrial growth.

SUNY Buffalo/IEMA is committed to supporting the legacy of Samuel Paley with the Samuel M. Paley Legacy Project, directed by Peter F. Biehl, PhD. This project supports future research at Seyitömer Höyük, and acknowledges Samuel Paley's contributions in forthcoming publications. Laura Harrison, a PhD. candidate in the Department of Anthropology at SUNY Buffalo, has led field schools at Seyitömer Höyük in 2014 and 2015, the final two excavation campaigns at the site. Harrison's field school is modelled directly on Samuel Paley's project, and aims to educate students in methods of archaeological excavation and analysis, while providing a rich, multicultural experience. In addition, field school participants learned about Samuel Paley's contributions to the rescue excavation, and his role as an ambassador of cross-cultural understanding between Turkish and American teams. Paley's legacy will be supported in print, as well, through acknowledgement of his contributions to research at Seyitömer Höyük in forthcoming publications. ‡



## The IEMA Samuel M. Paley Library

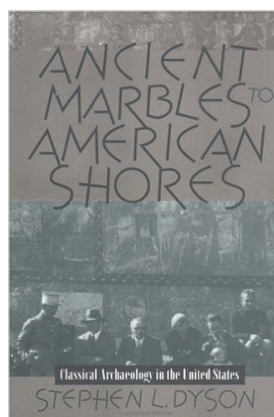
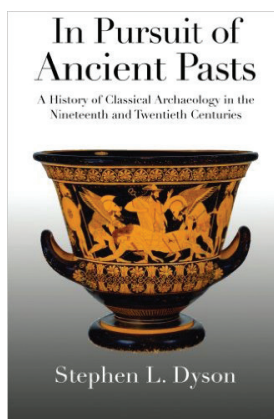
The library, donated by Barbara Koz Paley, is located in the IEMA space in the Ellicott Complex of the UB North Campus, and consists of a library with reading room and media room. It functions as an independent branch library of the UB Libraries and is open to faculty, students, and the public. It holds the Samuel M. Paley specialized library consisting of ca. 5,000 books on the archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East. ‡



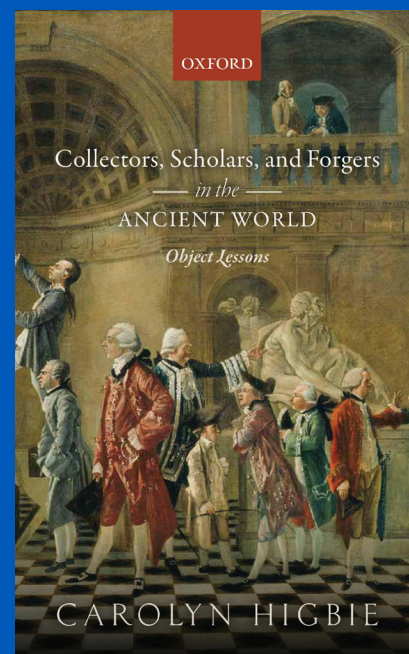
**Roger D. Woodard** is the Andrew V. Raymond Professor of the Classics and the chair of the Department of Classics. His research ranges across various areas of the discipline of classical studies and tends to encompass an anthropological approach to the study of antiquity. Much of his work is also concerned with the matter of the loss and preservation of knowledge over time. In addition to the language, literatures, and cultures of Greece and Rome, he works with those same phenomena as they find expression among other early Indo-European peoples, especially those of Vedic India, Bronze-Age Anatolia, and Medieval Ireland and Scandinavia. Other projects on which he is presently at work are: 1. a monograph on the origin of the Aeolic dialect of Greek and the spread of knowledge from Anatolia to Hellas in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age; 2. a volume on Greek language for a new series of descriptive linguistic volumes from Cambridge University Press; and 3. a multi-volume reference work on Greek myth, also from Cambridge University Press.



**Stephen L. Dyson** is Park Professor of Classics, SUNY Distinguished Professor, and associate director of IEMA. One of the most important areas of archaeological research that is becoming part of the IEMA agenda is Cultural Heritage. That is a natural fit with Dyson's research into the History of Classical Archaeology. Archaeological cultural heritage policy is naturally a reflection of a nation's or a region's archaeological resources. However, it also reflects regional history, national ideology, and power politics among those who do archaeology. Contemporary history of archaeology is about much more than big sites and famous archaeologists, and one of its most important tasks is to place cultural heritage in historical context. Stephen Dyson's research has centered on various aspects of these and related questions. His book, *Ancient Marbles to American Shores* (1998), investigated within the history of American classical archaeology the reasons why a country with no classical archaeological remains rose to become one of the major archaeological powers in the Mediterranean. It centered on various aspects of American cultural ideology, academic social history, and academic power politics. Dyson raised similar questions in expanded horizons with *In Pursuit of Ancient Pasts* (2006), which looked at the European, as well as the American context. His current book research project, *Archaeology, Ideology and Urbanism in Rome from the Grand Tour to Berlusconi*, focuses on modern Rome and the various agenda that have shaped archaeological policy in that city in the modern era.



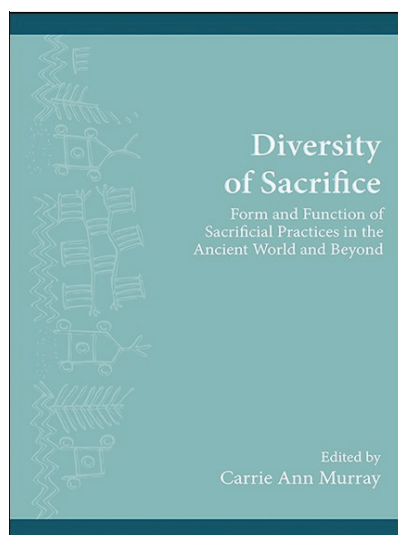
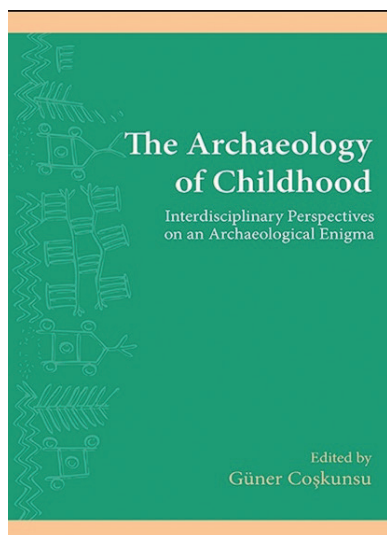
**Carolyn Higbie** is Park Professor of Classics at the University at Buffalo, where she has taught since 1999. She has previously held teaching positions at Harvard University and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale as well as being named a Fellow of the Humanities Institute of the University at Buffalo in 2011-12 and Fellow at the National Center for the Humanities in 2003-04. Her forthcoming book, *Object*



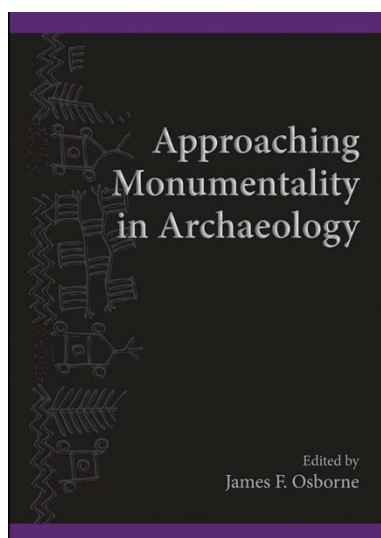
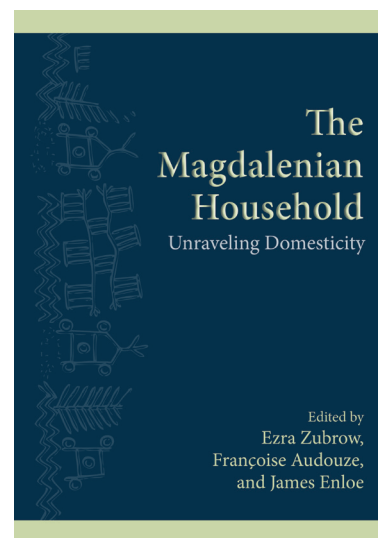
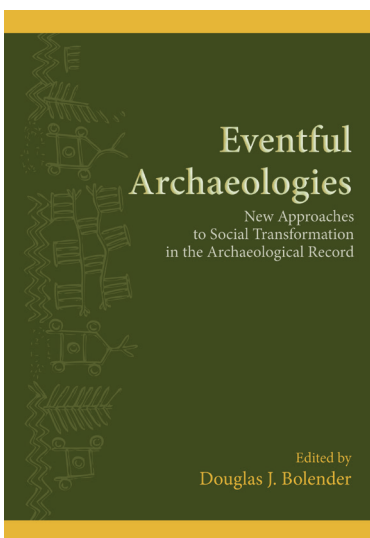
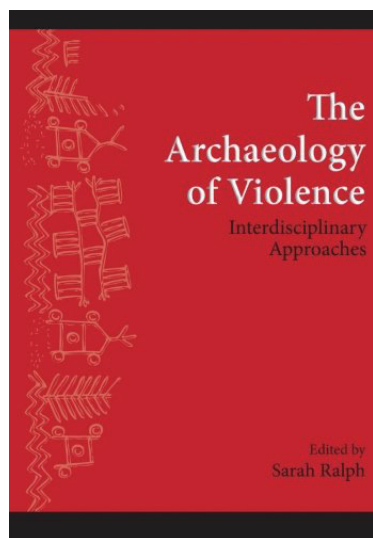
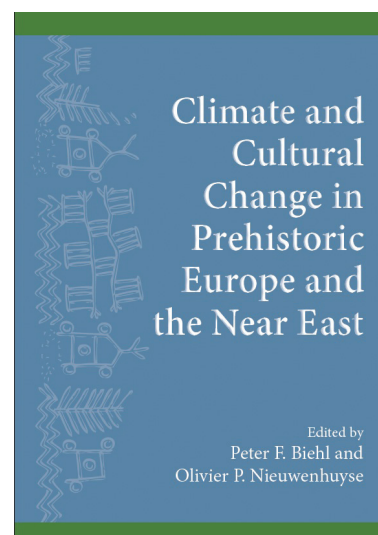
*Lessons: Collectors, Scholars, and Forgers in Antiquity* (OUP), focuses on how ancient Greeks' and Romans' fascination with works of art, texts, and antiquarian objects gave rise to the production of copies and forgeries. Her previous publications include *The Lindian Chronicle and the Greek Recreation of their Past* (OUP, 2003), *Heroes' Names, Homeric Identities* (Garland, 1995), and *Measure and Music: Enjambement and Sentence Structure in the Iliad* (OUP, 1990).



## Proceedings of the IEMA Postdoctoral Visiting Scholar Conference on Theories and Methods in Archaeology Series



## IEMA Monograph Series





*Chronika* is an interdisciplinary journal of European and Mediterranean archaeology for graduate students in departments of Anthropology, Classics, Visual Studies, and Art History. *Chronika* is entirely produced and edited by University at Buffalo, State University at New York graduate students. The 2017 edition of *Chronika* is its seventh volume. Our goals for this year's volume focused primarily on the quality of the content, and on our influence as a scholarly publication. This year, the call for submissions was distributed to an international list serve, and we received submissions from graduate students all over Europe and North America. We are taking additional steps to make *Chronika* more accessible, by having it indexed on more open access databases, and making the full content available on our website: [www.chronikajournal.com](http://www.chronikajournal.com). Our traditional introduction of the finished volume will again be at the IEMA conference, to be held April 8-9, 2017 in Greiner Hall at UB. We aim to be a leading, internationally-recognized journal for European and Mediterranean archaeology at the graduate level.

## EDITORS

### Britta Spaulding

Britta Spaulding is a seventh-year PhD student in Anthropology at the University at Buffalo. She holds a BA in Archaeology and the Culture of the Ancient Near East and Art History, as well as a minor in Biblical Languages from Lycoming College (2010) and an MA in Anthropology from the University at Buffalo (2014). She has done archaeological work in Sweden, Pennsylvania, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, and Wales. Britta also has museum experience from the Memorial Art Gallery in Rochester, NY. She works in Sweden and northern Europe in the late medieval to recent historical periods. Her research interests involve developments in



agricultural technology; rural settlement and identity at small farms, homesteads, and villages; and the intersections in the modern era of rural and urban cultural and economic developments.

### Ashlee Hart

Ashlee Hart is a third-year PhD student in Anthropology at the University at Buffalo, studying archaeology. She

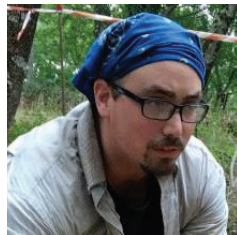


earned her BA in History and BS in Anthropology at the University of Idaho in 2013. Her archaeological fieldwork includes work across the

United States and Bulgaria. Ashlee's main research interests include the Thracians in Bulgaria, especially during the early and late Iron Age. Her interests include ceramic technology and cross-cultural interaction. Ashlee's dissertation will focus on changing ceramic technological and stylistic choices within indigenous populations as Greek colonizers arrive, bringing new ideas and material culture. Through archaeometric analysis she will examine handmade indigenous ceramic artifacts from exchange sites in inland Bulgaria. The interdisciplinary study will show to what extent Thracian identity was impacted during the age of Greek colonialism.

### Alexander Mazurek

Alexander "Teddy" Mazurek is a fifth-year PhD student in Mediterranean Archaeology in the Department of Classics at the University at Buffalo. He



earned his BA in Archaeology and Classics from Boston University in 2012 and his MA from the University at Buffalo in 2014.

He has conducted field work at Tell es-Sweyhat in Syria, and at the Etruscan sites of Veii and Roccalco in Italy. He is currently a staff member with the Roccalco excavation project. Teddy's research interests include Etruscan and Early Roman Archaeology, Etruscan Warfare

and Etruscan Politics and Society. His dissertation investigates the reciprocal effects between warfare and the physical structures of southern Etruscan city-states, along with their economic and socio-political organization, from the 5th-3rd centuries BC.

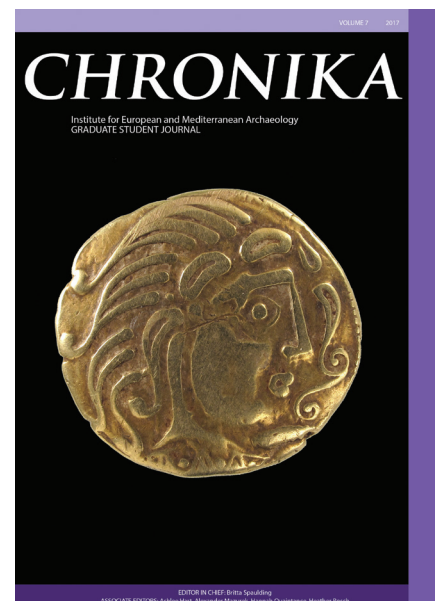
### Hannah Quaintance

Hannah Quaintance is a third-year PhD student in the Department of Anthropology at the University at Buffalo. She earned her BA from the

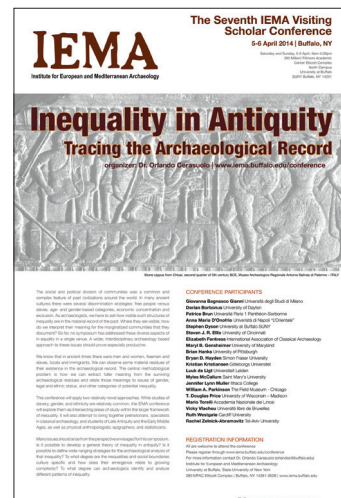
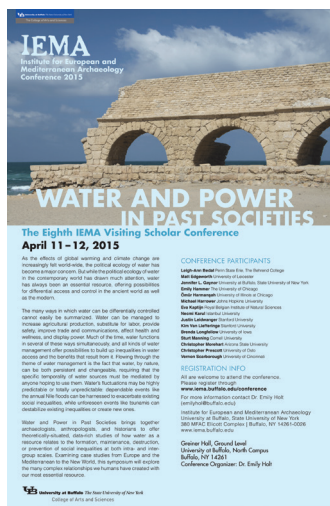
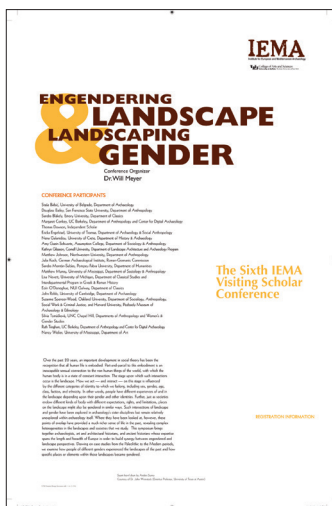


Evergreen State College in Olympia, Wash. in 2012 with a concentration in fiber arts and cultural studies and her MA in

Archaeology from the University at Buffalo in 2015. Her current research focuses on the use of collaborative, community-based methodologies in museums, particularly in identifying ways to address underused collections. She is also interested in how museums and their collections can be recontextualized in the present, and become spaces for conversation and community development. She has been involved in various museum-related projects at the University at Buffalo's Anderson Gallery, The Field Museum in Chicago, and the Aktopraklık Arkeoloji Okulu—a site museum in Bursa, Turkey.











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