

**Name:** Abstract concepts of heritage

<Internals\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶189: A modest experiment explores what is seen and what is not seen

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶153: Who creates the past in Germany?

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶189: where the present is again being re-made by the pictures of the past.

<Internals\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶120: The study of gender in ancient societies seems inseparable from the place of gender in our own society—and therefore inseparable from the particular attitudes and expectations those contemporary manners create

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶158: to a fantasy past

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶159: This new area of dominance for the past is worth an archaeological attention.

¶160:

Reference 4 - 0.67% Coverage

¶171: In that central European zone of moving national boundaries, it has been crucial in another sense; frontiers, ideologies and attitudes have moved across the place, each time re-making the frame of ideas through which it is seen. Those changes continue.

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶124: Subjective vision

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶145: natural and human agencies there, and how the research community can choose between several interpretations becoming available.

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶126: Archaeological attention in Palestine, as the Holy Land, has focused on research related to the biblical story.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶128: The Great Powers — starting with ancient Imperial Rome and running up to the present — have valued Classical Greek culture as embodying the founding spirit of their own, our own western world. So where does the modern state of Greece stand?

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: Ancient Celts and modern ethnicity

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶150: Ljubljana, Slovenia, a sovereign nation formerly part of Yugoslavia. As was to be expected in such a place and at such a time, questions of ethnicity and

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶150: it was first developed in the Ljubljana session on 'Contemporary myth of the past'.

¶151:

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶129: And the prehistory is embedded in the modern village of Avebury.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶122: Modern belief in the veneration of a single Great Goddess in the European Neolithic

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶139: 'Leaving more than footprints': modern votive offerings

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶140: A 'heritage manager' who wishes a quiet and an orderly life may hope their heritage place is culturally dead; whatever meaning it once had, now it is an archaeological site, an ancient monument, a tourist attraction. But many sites are not dead.

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶150: Vincent & Ruth Megaw found a useful parallel between the multiple definitions of the ancient Celts, as it can be seen from varied sources, and the several ways an individual's ethnic identity is seen and defined in the contemporary world.

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶117: A plurality of pasts

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶17: Reconstruction drawings intended to illustrate the realities of prehistoric life can be famously revealing of preconceptions in the minds of the modern illustrator and of the researcher who briefs the illustrator.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶17: Nineteenth-century technical illustrations of the Neanderthal skull are unintentionally revealing of attitude.

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶37: Chinese scholarship well illustrates how research attitudes direct the spirit of research, and the tenor of the archaeological story which results.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶105: literary and social climate was such that a pre-Hispanic past was eagerly sought.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: in the past and the present

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: the British Empire in T.J. Dunbabin's The western Greeks

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶149: T.J. Dunbabin's book The western Greeks was published 50 years ago. In it he modelled the development of the Greek cities of Italy on the British Empire of the 1930s. Here Franco De Angelis explores the problem of faulty and distorting analogies.

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶155: which have important lessons for how our personal biases influence our interpretation of lithic assemblages.

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1210: Making alternative histories: the practice of archaeology and history in non-Western settings.

Reference 10 - 0.62% Coverage

¶1269: the changes that reading Morgan (1877) had on the discussions of the Formen (1857–58) and the Anti-Dühring (1878) can only suggest that the accumulation of positive evidence in the course of a century and a half of archaeological research would have caused Marx and Engels to revise substantially every one of their specific claims.

¶1270:

<Internals\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶137: It does not lie in the events of the last 20 years, which have profoundly changed the structure, practices and means of French archaeology. The problem is more fundamental, and derives from the differences of mentality and culture.

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶143: One of the favourite themes of the media consisted in trying to demonstrate that Alsatians were descendants of 'Germanic' populations who settled a long time ago in this country,

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: Letting the past serve the present — some contemporary uses of archaeology in Viet Nam

¶144:

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶146: Ancestors can be created and modified, so the nature of the ancestral cult has changed through time.

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶146: investigates the process in modern history by which a legendary sage, the Yellow Emperor, was first transformed into the progenitor of the Han Chinese,

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1242: The Atlantic Celts: ancient people or modern invention?

<Internals\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶130: many fundamental questions of interest about the site's stratigraphic, environmental and archaeological context were left unanswered (and often not asked).

¶131:

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶175: cannot be viewed in isolation from the broader realms of antiquity, archaeology and the past in modern Greek society and the context of Greek higher education. A

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: Both education and archaeology deal thus with the manipulation of present and past t

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶180: The profession and the people who practice it, in all its diverse applications, are and have been influenced by shifting paradigms and changing levels of understanding.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶186: This constructed past serves a variety of different purposes for a rapidly changing present

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶186: rom utilization as a symbol of the long tradition of Ireland's high technological expertise — nowadays being best expressed in the computing industry,

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: to the context for a call of a revitalization of Celtic spirituality

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1246: Such claims often involve adopting new or different patterns of behaviour commonly associated with the new social, religious, indigenous or occupational position claimed.

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1253: archaeological 'fact' ¶1254:

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶255: based on the same 'archaeological proof' that no such temple had ever existed

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶260: especially as derived from a historical chronicle, the Mahavamsa, which was 'rediscovered' by colonial officials in AD 1826

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶117: Sample sets and artefacts made for collectors reflect how some gunflint knappers, drawing on romantic conceptions of their craft as 'heritage', assigned new meanings to the flint industry as part of a survival strategy for an obsolescent trade.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶33: incorporating the sensitive management of multi-vocal landscapes

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶61: Although research in these areas is not new, the steadily increasing body of archaeological literature is shaped both by recent theoretical trends within the discipline itself and by widespread concerns over contemporary redefinitions of boundaries

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶62: Making the past for South Africa's future:

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶68: the nature of these monuments as they were perceived over 300 years.

¶69:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶92: ritual, memory and the public sphere in Malta,

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶173: Whose perspective on Wales' prehistory?

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶437: Since the Union the writing of the history of Britain

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶437: (Ash 1980: 34), the viewpoint of the historian depending on the individual's position on the meaning and consequences of the Union and on the process of securing the creation of 'North Britain' and 'South Britain' — 'the wider experiment to construct a new genuine British identity which would be formed from the two nations of Scotland and England'

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: how do we really know the past?

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶176: deconstruct the fictional image of Neanderthals, showing why we see them in the way we do.

¶177:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶204: Ancient uses of the past

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: her re-invention by myth-makers – including archaeologists.

¶17:

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶29: as a purveyor of culture, it is in the business of creating or reinforcing

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶238: Engineering the past

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶239: compared to a celebrated time capsule of the period; it being argued that 'deep time' consciousness itself engendered notions of futuristic projection.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1270: The secret life of objects

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1361: Ruins Reused: changing attitudes to ruins since the late eighteenth century

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: Producing and Consuming the 'Minoans'

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶203: Imag(in)ing the Celts

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶251: Performance, Memory and Landscape.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶398:

The Archaeology of Plural a

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶586:

Distorting the Past

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

¶112: In two recent books, *From Stonehenge to Las Vegas – Archaeology as popular culture* (AltaMira 2005) and *Archaeology is a brand! The meaning of archaeology in popular culture* (Archaeopress 2007), Cornelius Holtorf wants us to readdress the focus of archaeology from being predominantly a study of the past to becoming a study of its use in popular culture in the present.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶114: conceived and developed by the will of admiring immigrants to the Roman world from the east and north.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶115: multivocality in action?

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1248: recognition and potential

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶128: The author shows how the assumptions of great authorities, themselves rooted in a colonial world, led to a highly resistant model of core and periphery for pottery production that may have no basis in fact

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶136: Only the admirer can make 'treasure' of a find in isolation

References 3-4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶145: , social memory, and oral traditions.

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶103: This penetrating critique tracks the history of the hybrid cosmos from its first appearance through its resilient repetition until today.

¶104:

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶121: Pictures desired by theory may not be supported by facts

¶122:

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1208: The interpretation of archaeology is inevitably affected by the social, cultural and intellectual background of researchers.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

¶124: draws a contrast between the official and the clandestine at the time of occupation, and points out the even more illuminating contrast between first hand domestic memories gradually fading

with the generations and the public recognition of the events in museums, monuments and memorials – which on some islands took more than half a century to come to pass.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶104: Buildings as persons:

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶105: houses in the northern Baltic were constructed using two realities: the reality of timber

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶163: reveals the conjuncture of its origins and its subsequent parallel lives in science, war, politics and the imagination.

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶163: The modern example allows us to get behind the scenes and under the covers – into the mentality of monumentality, as it has probably always been, proxy for the zeitgeist

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶173: an origin rooted in the intellectual movements of the later nineteenth century, and in particular in the personage and thought of Salomon Reinach

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶175: The discussions revealed much that was entangled in the modern psyche: 'don't let's tame strangeness' was one leitmotiv of this stimulating colloquium. A romantic attachment to the irrational is a feature of our time, especially among academics

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶219: Understanding heritage and memory

Reference 9 - 0.38% Coverage

¶237: In the mid twentieth century this was naturally seen as prompted by the contemporary Roman Empire, while the later post-colonial discourse has emphasised the independence and long life of Indian initiatives

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1257: focus on objects as objects, or should it also explain something of where they come from and processes of interpreting them?

<Internals\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶116: The emerging capital was from the outset conceived as a heterotopia of Hellenism, a Foucauldian 'other space' devoted to Western Classicism in view of the Classical ruins it preserved.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶116: The Acropolis was duly cleansed from any non-Classical antiquities

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶116: As Artemis Leontis has argued in her discussion of Greece as a heterotopic 'culture of ruins', the Acropolis of Athens, now repossessed by architectural renovation and scholarly interest, functions 'as a symbol not of Greece's ancient glory but of its modern predicament'

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶118: the sacralisation of the Classical past, and the recasting of the Western Hellenism into an indigenous Hellenism have been extensively studied in the last 15 years or so

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶118: an endlessly reproduced and modified global icon (in both senses of the word).

¶119:

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: Grounding knowledge/walking land:

Reference 7 - 0.42% Coverage

¶200: Soviet intellectual aims in the 1950s had a profound and lasting influence on the development of Chinese archaeology, including the design of its institutions, its theoretical basis, its research agenda and its field methods. The new emphasis on ancient life beyond the elite and the study of social and economic process

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶202: The present exercise aims to investigate and question the social and intellectual context

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1202: has been interpreted as belonging to a 'theocracy'

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1275: Archaeology in current society

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1276: Among the resultant trends to be noted in the Czech Republic are a decreasing interest in a single general theoretical paradigm,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶166: above all, by the entrenched assumption that this part of the world had no history to save

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶174: by which history is composed

References 3-4 - 0.47% Coverage

¶134: as our authors urge, we should demand more intellectual depth from our monuments today. Not simply a cultural asset anchored in the Roman empire, Hadrian's Wall had a busy afterlife, a material history reflecting the uses, attitudes and emotions of later centuries

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶198: Acoustics of historic spaces as a form of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: the storage of acoustics as audio heritage.

¶100:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: Intangible Cultural Heritage Conventions.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶190: This interpretation of the Tarquinia burial is emblematic of a far wider phenomenon, both within and beyond Italy, which has serious implications for future archaeological practice

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶181: National research traditions have, at times, obscured our understanding of contacts and connections between areas in the Mesolithic.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶302: The work of North American archaeologists in Jordan has, for more than a century, been directed by the quest for a particular desired past, namely that of the history of Israel and its neighbours, such as the Ammonites, Moabites and Edomites.

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶304: This fundamentally shaped the scholarship of this class of pottery. Vases were valued for their completeness, their iconography—scenes depicting Greek myth and literature being particularly prized—and their aesthetic qualities

<Internals\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶136: encouraging discussions about the relationship—if any—between modern Celtic identities and the ancient Celts. A major milestone was reached with the publication of John Collis's monograph *The Celts. Origins, myths and inventions* (2003), which is probably the best historiographical review about the construction of the concept and the different sources involved from Antiquity to modern times. One of his main points is that classical sources never referred to the presence of Celts on the British Isles and that the use of the term for the populations of ancient Britain was mainly an invention of the modern era (see also Morse 2005, *How the Celts came to Britain*)

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: contribute towards greater multi-vocality.

¶185:

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶328: if the materials that archaeologists confront are material memories (cf. Olivier 2011) from which a past is to be recalled in the future

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1330: Should archaeology therefore allow that it is not a discipline concerned with excavating the indications of the various past human labours that once acted upon things, and should it eschew the demand to “look beyond the pot, the awl or a stone enclosure for explanations concerning the reasons for their existence” (Witmore 2014: 204)?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶166: the influence of today on a face from the past

¶167: Creating a facial appearance for individuals from the distant past is often highly problematic, even when verified methods are used. This is especially so in the case of non-European individuals, as the reference populations used to estimate the face tend to be heavily biased towards the average facial variation of recent people of European descent.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶228: The Dancing Kudu:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶103: Bernbeck and Pollock point out that in our work, only the people of the present matter, rather than those in the past. Although our discussion centres on living people, we also believe that the past is unfinished and that working with it allows us to build a different future

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶103: our plea for a new objectivity means that we are interested in the past qua past, not just in representations of the past in the present.

¶104:

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶292: Homeless heritage:

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 3 references coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶113: the centrality versus the peripherality of objects in museums

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶136: there is also sometimes a lack of clear mission for collections within organizations themselves.

Reference 3 - 0.75% Coverage

¶62: It is a narrative rather than a collection-based museum in that its displays are based on facts rather than things.

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 1 reference coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

¶22: The paper attributes this difference to the concerns of the two audiences at that time.

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 3 references coded [4.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶3: SHARED HISTORY

Reference 2 - 0.66% Coverage

¶39: questions the idea of a single historical narrative that can do justice

Reference 3 - 3.47% Coverage

¶55: A work judged to be genuine in one era might be considered a fake, or a partial fake, in another. In some contexts, modified works or copies might be acceptable or even preferred to the original or to its unretouched version. Different criteria—for example, aesthetic effect versus value on the art market—may lead to different judgments. Fakery is not a black-and-white issue.

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 1 reference coded [0.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.84% Coverage

¶12: Strangers: This attitude arises when the museum maintains that its primary responsibility is to the collection and not to the public.

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 2 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶49: shifts attention from museums whose business is objects to organizations whose business is information.

Reference 2 - 0.71% Coverage

¶159: Numerous deeply-ingrained habits of practice and of thought have prevented object-based exhibits from responding effectively to visitor interests.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 2 references coded [2.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.48% Coverage

¶144: We are seeing the emergence of more holistic, integrated and culturally relative approaches to curatorial work that acknowledge the relationships among objects, people, and society, and explore these relationships in social and cultural contexts. Through cross-cultural comparison, curating can be seen as a form of social practice linked to specific kinds of relationships between people and objects as well as to wider social structures and contexts.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶145: the Cultural Construction of Knowledge

¶146:

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 2 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶122: in a society undergoing rapid modernization, but also one noted for an aversion to social science research.

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶152: object-based or audience-based forms the crux of many heated arguments

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 4 references coded [3.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.80% Coverage

¶110: In this cultural model, past, present and future are directly intertwined, and the invisible door between the world of museums and the “outside” world has vanished.

Reference 2 - 0.77% Coverage

¶169: In aviation museums throughout the United States, World War II aircraft have become crucial objects in shaping a narrative of memorial for millions of people.

Reference 3 - 0.69% Coverage

¶173: This article explores the act of collecting from a postmodern perspective by examining the influences of changing times, places, and persons.

Reference 4 - 1.22% Coverage

¶173: The focus of the museum's collection has changed over the years with the changing views of academics and society. The museum today still strives to hold knowledge of all things, yet tempers this goal under the pressures of modern theorists and politics

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 4 references coded [2.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶15: The Authority of objects: From regime Change to Paradigm Shift

Reference 2 - 1.72% Coverage

¶16: Objects have never been quite as bluntly material as is conventionally claimed. Nothing is just a thing. We carve objects out of a blurry reality as we need them, creating narratives that adhere to them in greater or lesser degree. Traditional museums were held to be “about objects”—which were esteemed as material bearers of accrued significance. Why then the current disputes among museum professionals and observers who question the role of objects?

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶124: has involved a reinvestigation of notions of greatness,

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶124: We have made decisions that might curl a Victorian's toes.

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶125: meanings that, he argues, have the potential to evolve over time.

¶126:

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶121: that are “object-centered”

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶110: We might say the inability to articulate reflects a larger dimension—an aspect of the infinite—residing in the object.

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶127: as cultural fields of practice, as opposed to fixed collections of facts and artifacts;

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: Ideas, Objects, or People?

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶124: the obviously popular topics which challenge no one

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶126: Such changes mirror developments occurring in society

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶137: Even in creationist thinking, where views seem eternally and stubbornly intransigent, there are new fads and museological fashions.

¶138:

References 4-5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶181: questioned past versus present, fact versus fiction

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶185: developing alternative narratives

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.70% Coverage

¶113: Recent global political events have pushed Islam to the center stage in European and American museums. Since 9/11 there has been a substantial increase in exhibitions featuring Islamic art, the Muslim world, and the Middle East

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶121: Remembering and Disremembering in Africa

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: to forget other stories

Reference 4 - 0.65% Coverage

¶12: by forgetting certain aspects of the colonial past. By implication the dual act of remembering and forgetting sets the pattern for how the postcolonial African nation narrates itself in the postcolonial moment.

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶22: how they forge or fail to forge a coherent collective memory.

¶23:

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶46: Sites of Memory: Argentina

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶81: Disagreement Makes Us Strong?

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶82: encouraging a plurality of voices to speak?

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶36: How does what we remember about history relate to true historical understanding

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [6.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶11: Since the advent of the field of material culture studies, scholars have begun to look at museum objects, whether as art or not, from the perspective of different lives—that of their makers and users

Reference 2 - 1.03% Coverage

¶47: The drum's use, its royal significance and sacredness, is barely documented in its museum record, which can result in its misinterpretation. The recommendations are that the drum's documentation, preservation, handling, and storage in the museum should incorporate its intangible cultural attributes

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶147: through the living culture of bojale.

¶148:

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶159: a philosophy that quickly expanded to encompass the world of what is now called intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶160: Smithsonian Folkways Recordings: The Role of Music in Breaching the Barriers of the Box

Reference 6 - 1.11% Coverage

¶161: Smithsonian Folkways Recordings is the nonprofit record label of the Smithsonian Institution, the United States national museum. Folkways pairs with the Smithsonian's annual Folklife Festival in honoring and bringing to public attention the keepers of intangible cultural heritage traditions from many parts of the world

Reference 7 - 0.37% Coverage

¶161: In 2011, Folkways recordings of regional music from Colombia sparked an entire Folklife Festival program

¶162:

Reference 8 - 0.88% Coverage

¶163: As Colombia began to develop its Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) policy, it signed an agreement with the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage to collaborate on a Smithsonian Folklife Festival of Colombia's national living traditions,

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

¶163: for the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 10 - 0.85% Coverage

¶163: We examine the relationship between the Festival and Colombia's intangible cultural heritage communities, policies, and practices, through intercultural dialogues that contribute to shaping Intangible Cultural Heritage policy from the bottom up.

¶164:

Reference 11 - 0.52% Coverage

¶167: Today there is a growing global awareness of the need to address issues related to the safeguarding and use of both tangible and intangible heritage.

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶167: their traditional intangible cultural heritage

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

¶138: Since the 1970s, the de-differentiation of high and low culture has legitimized the curation of craft and popular culture. The curation of some crafts, such as quilting, has assisted in reducing art-craft distinctions, and the exhibition of fashion and popular music has highlighted links between folk culture (e.g., stories, songs, and crafts) and mass culture.

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: Objects tied to

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶13: ; b) Objects used or consumed as part of visitors' life-scripts; c) Objects associated with individuals dear to the visitor; d) Objects associated with childhood; and e) Objects that invoke vicarious nostalgia.

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶132: First, a revolution in focus from collection-oriented to visitor-oriented practices,

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶121: to emphasize that historical scientific instruments embody social and cultural meanings that go beyond the pursuits more commonly associated with scientific activity,

<Internals\\IJCP 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.34% Coverage

¶110: involving complicated and controversial exercises of judgment and, in particular, is not simply a technical matter.

<Internals\\IJCP 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶43: Heritages for Europe

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶40: and two different schools (object-centrism versus functionalism) are to be distinguished.

Reference 2 - 0.97% Coverage

¶40: functionalism argues that the cultural heritage cannot even be identified as such without reference to society and its meaning for societal processes of acculturation and socialization.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶40: endorses functionalism and develops a perspective

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [6.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶6: The term “cultural heritage” contains an inherent tension. On the one hand, “culture” suggests something dynamic: it represents

References 2-3 - 1.17% Coverage

¶6: and practices of different social groups, which continually evolve as they interact with others and their membership changes. On the other hand, “heritage” (and likewise “property”) implies something more clearly defined and static: it refers to a specific object or tradition passed on from generation to generation with little to no significant change

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶9: Heritage Trouble: Recent Work on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Property

Reference 5 - 0.43% Coverage

¶10: A major factor driving contemporary concerns about the fate of intangible cultural property is the rise of the Information Society,

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: which has proven adept at stripping information from the cultural contexts that give it meaning

Reference 7 - 0.43% Coverage

¶10: Efforts to preserve intangible heritage have tended to follow Information Society models by proposing that heritage be inventoried

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: related to intangible cultural property, with an eye toward identifying their merits and flaws

Reference 9 - 1.02% Coverage

¶10: It argues for a more ecological perspective, one that takes account of the unpredictable quality of information flows as well as the costs of attempting to manage them. Also explored are some of the difficult, unanswered questions about whether all intangible cultural heritage is equally worthy of protection.

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶25: yet progress should not come at the cost of memory

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶26: How can Beirut, destroyed, be a site of both recovery and erasure

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶26: there are few tools for capturing its functions

Reference 13 - 0.34% Coverage

¶26: would do well to consider how best to approach public places resonant with emotionally charged memories.

Reference 14 - 0.20% Coverage

¶35: It is about competing conceptions of history and spirituality.

Reference 15 - 0.58% Coverage

¶37: Along the way, the court reinforced the idea that scientifically generated evidence has greater validity than oral tradition in court, outright denying oral tradition's validity

Reference 16 - 0.23% Coverage

¶52: Cultural heritage matters above all for the information it can yield.

Reference 17 - 0.31% Coverage

¶168: A Future for Our Past: International Symposium for Redefining the Concept of Cultural Heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [4.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: of Heritage Recognition in Puebla, Mexico

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶14: This article problematizes the process of heritage declaration

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: certain aspects of this local tradition

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶14: as expressing what is unique about their experience and understanding of Queensland, Australia

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶19: over traditional medical knowledge (TMK) through various forms of cultural documentation such as archives, databases, texts, and inventories.

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶19: and the discovery of an Ayurvedic drug as part of a bioprospecting benefit-sharing scheme.

Reference 7 - 0.58% Coverage

¶19: Examined together, they demonstrate that neither TMK, nor Ayurveda, nor even the process of cultural documentation can be treated as monoliths in heritage practice.

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶20: The Commodification and Exchange of Knowledge in the Case of Transnational Commercial Yoga

Reference 9 - 0.43% Coverage

¶21: Furthermore, this article analyzes how yoga, due to its unique characteristics as an embodied practice and intangible form

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶12: Revising the Concept for Cultural Heritage: The Argument for a Functional Approach

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶23: from objects to functions

Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶23: The reappearing and alive functional heritage is discussed

Reference 13 - 0.44% Coverage

¶23: Conclusions are drawn in favor of an adequate reexamination and readaptation of the conceptual framework of cultural heritage

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶41: "What Heritage to Preserve?"

Reference 15 - 0.29% Coverage

¶58: since these works possess multiple purposes as works of art and sacred objects.

¶59:

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [10.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶5: What Does Not Move Any Hearts— Why Should It Be Saved?

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶6: The overriding criterion for scheduling should be a site's ability to move people aesthetically and emotionally

Reference 3 - 1.02% Coverage

¶33: this paper takes strategic thinking in cultural heritage management one step further and addresses the management of artifactual material created by our closest relatives, the great apes. Given the increasing understanding that chimpanzees have cultures and traditions in tool use,

Reference 4 - 0.59% Coverage

¶34: By extension, which artifacts will be kept along the way? The contemplation of the role of nonhuman heritage will ultimately foster a reappraisal of human heritage

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶40: Hunting as Heritage

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶41: Hunting as Heritage: "Save a Whale, Harpoon a Makah"

Reference 7 - 0.65% Coverage

¶42: This set of articles is not intended to deal comprehensively with the totality of the relationship between heritage and hunting. Rather, it is designed to emphasize the connection

Reference 8 - 1.20% Coverage

¶42: The role of hunting as a way of life is emphasized. This creates heritage even if its practitioners do not recognize it as such. The heritage so created can take many forms; but in particular hunting has produced an important intangible heritage expressed through art, music, poetry, and literature to name but a few of its aspects.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶43: Prayers for the Whales

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶43: Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 11 - 0.46% Coverage

¶44: this article's intention is elsewhere: to acknowledge the importance of ethics and spirituality as intangible cultural heritage

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶47: Argungu Fishing Festival in Northwestern Nigeria

Reference 13 - 2.02% Coverage

¶48: There is a saying that Africa is the festival continent. Throughout the year in towns and villages across the continent, colorful and vibrant religious, harvest, fertility, and cultural festivals are held. Bare-hand fishing competition among thousands of fishermen, equipped with a hand net and large gourd, is the main event of the cultural extravaganza at Argungu in Kebbi State in northwestern Nigeria. The competitors splash into the stream, scouring the water for huge freshwater fish. The Argungu fishing festival (Fashin Ruwa) is a celebration of life

Reference 14 - 0.61% Coverage

¶148: The festival takes place usually in February after all agricultural work is finished. It marks the end of the growing season, and it opens the fishing season with a bang.

Reference 15 - 0.73% Coverage

¶150: thus brought to an end a practice that had been present in the countryside for some 200 years. In this article I explore the complexities of foxhunting as a social and cultural practice prior to the ban

Reference 16 - 0.81% Coverage

¶152: This article explores the relationship between hunting and landscape in the “shires” of the East Midlands, where modern hunting developed as part of the radical landscape changes experienced from the late eighteenth century

Reference 17 - 0.25% Coverage

¶152: to facilitate the creation of a common European landscape heritage.

Reference 18 - 0.23% Coverage

¶153: Hunting as Intangible Heritage: Some Notes on Its Manifestations

Reference 19 - 0.39% Coverage

¶154: The extraordinary ubiquity of hunting behavior, ritual, and representation creates an enormous field of study

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: has changed over the last few years

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶126: as well as how doing so raises issues about what cultural property is, and perhaps can be.

Reference 3 - 0.72% Coverage

¶128: This article explores the notion of object efficacy through discussing further relational values such as place, oral and written histories, visionary leadership, and political and culturally defined imperatives, particularly as they contribute to reviving an object's embedded knowledge

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶129: Relational Objects: Connecting People and Things Through Pasifika Styles

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶141: on traditional textile design protection in Ghana, establishing the importance

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶141: of these designs in Ghana's history and culture

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶155: the new concept of Cultural Routes shows the evolution of ideas with respect to the vision of cultural properties

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: and intangible heritage

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶184: Ename International Colloquium: Between Objects and Ideas: Rethinking the Role of Intangible Heritage

Reference 10 - 0.40% Coverage

¶185: The Fourth Annual Ename International Colloquium, entitled "Between Objects and Ideas: Rethinking the Role of Intangible Heritage," was held in Ghent, Belgium

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶185: Focusing on the intellectual and practical relationship between tangible and intangible heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶141: It will consider the geopolitical context that has informed discussions about protecting the intangible wealth

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: Intangible Cultural Property

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: digitization of intangible heritage

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶43: , and shared memories

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶43: an island iconic in Fiji for its firewalking practice (vilavilairevo)

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶45: This discussion reviews the differences between traditional Micronesian principles regarding traditional knowledge, or 'esoteric' knowledge

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶47: (Piper methysticum), a plant exchanged and consumed for many Pacific social and

Reference 8 - 0.45% Coverage

¶55: These include fears that traditional knowledge and skills are not being passed on to young people (Nason and Peter; Pigliasco)

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶55: will take aspects of culture with them when they leave (Nason and Peter);

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [5.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.78% Coverage

¶7: Digital Technologies and Traditional Cultural Expressions: A Positive Look at a Difficult Relationship

¶8: Digital technologies have often been perceived as imperilling traditional cultural expressions (TCE). This angst has interlinked technical and sociocultural dimensions.

Reference 2 - 1.54% Coverage

¶8: In a sociocultural context, digital technologies have been regarded as the epitome of globalization forces—not only driving and deepening the process of globalization itself but also spreading its effects. The present article examines the validity of these claims and sketches a number of ways in

which digital technologies may act as benevolent factors. It illustrates in particular that some digital technologies can be instrumentalized to protect TCE forms, reflecting more appropriately the specificities of TCE as a complex process of

#### Reference 3 - 1.13% Coverage

¶18: and culture. The article also seeks to reveal that digital technologies—and more specifically the Internet and the World Wide Web—have had a profound impact on the ways cultural content is created, disseminated, accessed and consumed. It is argued that this environment may have generated various opportunities for better accommodating TCE, especially in their dynamic sense of human creativity.

#### Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶127: the Manipulation of Historical Memory

¶128:

#### Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶152: Intellectual Property for Mystics? Considerations on Protecting Traditional Wisdom Systems

#### Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶153: Efforts to protect, if not revitalize, intangible cultural heritage

#### Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶153: Traditional Knowledge, Customary Law and Traditional Cultural Expressions are inseparable “property,”

#### Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶155: The death of a wise old one is the loss of a whole library

#### Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶179: faith;

#### Reference 10 - 0.72% Coverage

¶181: As heritage is no longer just a memory or a cultural reference, or even a place or an object, some deeper conceptualization is needed in order to place heritage in its present context. The concept of heritage is moving toward broader and wider scenarios

#### Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶181: Heritage is currently seen, or referred to, only through its cultural definition

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [4.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: Intangible Heritage and Erasure

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: builds on recent discussions on intangible heritage

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶16: The emergence of intangible heritage in the international heritage scene is tied up with fears of cultural homogenization

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶16: the creative interplay of heritage destruction and renewal.

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶10: one of which was based on the recording of traditional Lhirian songs

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: the Traditional Knowledge Debate

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: An ongoing debate on the protection of traditional knowledge

Reference 8 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: Intangible Cultural Heritage in a Modernizing Bhutan: The Question of Remaining Viable and Dynamic

Reference 9 - 1.01% Coverage

¶19: considers the measures being taken in Bhutan to support the cultural practices and traditions of weaving as Bhutan rapidly moves to modernize. Woven cloth is one of a number of artisan practices in Bhutan that contribute to a unique body of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 10 - 0.79% Coverage

¶19: However with modernization and an increasingly global outlook, many socioeconomic transformations are taking place, challenging traditional cultural practices to remain relevant and viable to younger generations

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: cultural practices

Reference 12 - 0.46% Coverage

¶27: Changing Climate, Changing Culture: Adding the Climate Change Dimension to the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 13 - 0.47% Coverage

¶28: explores the interplay between climate change and cultural heritage, in particular the intangible aspects of cultural heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [4.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶4: traditional knowledge and intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶4: traditional knowledge and expressions of culture

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶24: Heritage, Memory

Reference 4 - 0.51% Coverage

¶26: Intangible Property at the Periphery: Expanding Enclosure in the 21st Century

¶27: This issue aims to assess the state of claims over intangible forms of property

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶32: Intangible

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶32: the Regional Arts of Indonesia

¶133:

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶133: analyzes how intangible cultural expressions

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶133: Producers' limited claims on authority over cultural expressions such as music, drama, puppetry, mythology, dance, and textiles

Reference 9 - 0.54% Coverage

¶135: documents the practices of pharmaceutical creativity in Ayurveda, focusing in particular on how practitioners appropriate multiple sources to innovate medical knowledge.

Reference 10 - 1.64% Coverage

¶135: While it is clear that these categories do not comprehend the complex nature of creativity in Ayurveda, I also use the concept of entextualization to describe how recent historical shifts in the circulation of discourse have caused a partial entailment of this opposition between the individual and the collectivity. Ultimately, I argue that the method exemplified in this article of tracking the social circulation of medical discourse highlights both the empirical complexity of so-called traditional creativity

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: in efforts to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 12 - 0.28% Coverage

¶137: of multimedia aimed at documenting, transmitting, and revitalizing intangible heritage

Reference 13 - 0.27% Coverage

¶141: Protecting Traditional Knowledge Holders' Interests and Preventing Misappropriation

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: The Intangible Property Cordon

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: the commemoration of tradition

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [7.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶14: Moreover, it raised a foundational question as to whether these relics might be considered cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.73% Coverage

¶18: The philosophical and art-historical opinions regarding the value of copies and reproductions of works of art have oscillated from promulgation in the 1860s to outright rejection by the 1920s

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶18: Survival, Revival and Continuance: The Menglian Weaving Revival Project

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶19: have led to efforts to preserve, revitalize, and continue craft traditions

Reference 5 - 1.29% Coverage

¶19: This article records an effort to support the distinctive Dai culture in the province of Yunnan, China, by first establishing an archive of documents, photographs, and oral records of the traditions of a Dai community in the county of Menglian and following that by reviving and expanding the traditional weaving carried out by Dai women.

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶19: Group crafts and traditions have often developed and varied over centuries; further adaptations may be needed to restore viability.

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶23: The Coherence of the Concept of Cultural Property: A Critical Examination

Reference 8 - 1.18% Coverage

¶24: asks a simple question: Is cultural property a coherent concept? It answers this question through a critical examination of the concepts of cultural and property that builds on the work of Alan Audi. The article examines concepts of property and culture as they have developed separately in political theory.

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶40: Safeguarding the Alevi Semah Ritual as Intangible Heritage

¶41:

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶41: intangible heritage program

Reference 11 - 0.57% Coverage

¶41: explores the complexities of state-led intangible heritage management, using the Semah ritual of Turkey's Alevi religious groups as a case in point.

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶41: during Semah's intangible heritage nomination process

Reference 13 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: between intangible and tangible

Reference 14 - 0.98% Coverage

¶45: while denigrating or even destroying later significant built environments. Structures that are the emanation of subsequent cultures, but similarly tied to the place, are often undervalued, underinterpreted, and even purposely obliterated from the landscape.

Reference 15 - 0.15% Coverage

¶45: to the complete detriment of the other.

Reference 16 - 0.18% Coverage

¶45: the conflicting identities of historic sites.

¶46:

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: an Uncommon Ground

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶36: 2003 Intangible Heritage Convention

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶37: Intangible Heritage Convention

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶137: intangible cultural heritage and of its safeguarding.

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶137: intangible cultural heritage (ICH)

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶42: Monumentalizing the Ruins of Korean Antiquity:

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶18: Reflecting Absence, or How Ground Zero Was Purged of Its Material History (2001–2010)

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶19: the symbolic complexity of the site,

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶13: draw up one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in their respective territories

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶13: no specific law on intangible cultural heritage has been enacted

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶52: intangible cultural heritage (ICH), due to its nature as an evolving, living heritage

Reference 6 - 0.39% Coverage

¶52: While past ICH protection efforts have focused primarily on developing countries, the example of tartan

Reference 7 - 0.67% Coverage

¶52: some alternatives are considered within the IP regime, such as sui generis protection, while highlighting the challenges of reconciling the domestic regulation of diverse ICH.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [5.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding:

Reference 2 - 1.73% Coverage

¶18: Since “intangible cultural heritage” (ICH) became the new focal point in the global heritage discourse, governments and scholars in many countries have begun to promote this new form of “immaterial” culture. The People’s Republic of China has been one of the most active state parties implementing the new scheme and adapting it to domestic discourses and practices

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶18: focusing on the incentives of scholars and officials to participate in ICH policy networks

Reference 4 - 0.53% Coverage

¶10: the TMSs of Ethiopia have focused on the ideals and thoughts of the agencies that produce the cultural heritage

Reference 5 - 0.62% Coverage

¶16: However, this article suggests that this same government’s twenty-first century policies regarding intangible heritage and “culture”

Reference 6 - 0.85% Coverage

¶16: For example, indignant internationally touring folklore workers imagine a hyperreal scarcity of specific expressions that have become framed as “cultural resources” for the nation

Reference 7 - 1.46% Coverage

¶20: by situating the reception of the cultural heritage concept in a socio-cultural construct dimension, it reveals the unique dialogism between the two divergent epistemological paradigms of wenwu (cultural relics) and wenhua yichan (cultural heritage) that underline heritage appropriation and practice in China

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 9 references coded [4.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: the Treatment of Their Intangible Cultural Heritage Value

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶18: embodies a group's intangible cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: intangible

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: in order to examine how the modern urban intangible merits of city spaces

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: for the safeguarding and recognition of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶15: Local Perspectives on Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶25: This case opens a discussion as to how Western courts should consider religious interests

Reference 8 - 1.67% Coverage

¶154: I therefore suggest "pastness" as a useful term for denoting the perception that a given object is "of the past." Pastness is not immanent in an object but, rather, results from its appearance (for example, patina), its context (for example, in a museum), or its correspondence with preconceived expectations among the audience.

Reference 9 - 0.63% Coverage

¶154: emerges as being less universal than Riegl thought and was linked to a very particular intellectual and cultural context.

¶155:

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: for forms of heritage not solely rooted in the material world

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶17: involving intangible cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶17: Developing these observations, we critique current UK approaches to intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶19: to be intangible cultural heritage of humanity in 2005.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: Afro-Cuban Folkloric Dance

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶20: how these gaps impact the use of folkloric dance in cultural institutions.

Reference 7 - 0.87% Coverage

¶20: for it is in the dancing bodies that gaps between policies of authorship and the reality of unstable streams of transmission and reception materialize.

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶18: The essay reflects on the nature of time as a cultural function,

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶18: changes in relationships between pasts and present in the 1990s,

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶18: the author suggests the concept of 'post-heritage', defines it,

Reference 4 - 1.00% Coverage

¶29: modern landscape studies emphasise the subjectivity of landscape assessment, and this is subverting the former tendency to aspire to objectivity in evaluation.

Reference 5 - 2.19% Coverage

¶48: and the close relationship between biological and historical landscape values is emphasised. Examples of changing evaluations over time and among different groups of people are given. In

conclusion the paper stresses the need for a holistic approach to preserve the natural and cultural heritage and secure a long-term utilisation of the landscape.

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶179: a reappraisal of the concepts of heritage

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [8.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.41% Coverage

¶15: The present discussion is framed within the context of the argument that relics of the past are a resource to be selectively exploited in accordance with contemporary political and cultural demands

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶18: there have been shifts in emphasis in the national meta-narratives over time

Reference 3 - 0.81% Coverage

¶11: A social construction approach reveals the problematic nature of these symbolic reconstructions, their partiality

Reference 4 - 1.05% Coverage

¶11: The richly layered urban landscape and historically constructed narratives – the local heritage – have been cynically appropriated and transformed

Reference 5 - 0.53% Coverage

¶14: the multiplicity of images in a postmodern space of spectacle and pastiche

Reference 6 - 0.65% Coverage

¶17: A lively debate has ensued, most notably in the capital. Hanoi, about what is worth keeping

Reference 7 - 0.84% Coverage

¶17: Western planning advisers who argue for the protection of the French and Russian layers in Hanoi's cultural landscape

Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶14: which transcends a narrow, purely property-based interpretation

Reference 9 - 0.70% Coverage

¶44: Recent acquisitions challenge conventional perceptions of 'natural beauty' and 'historic interest'

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶44: changes in public perceptions of heritage

Reference 11 - 0.61% Coverage

¶63: These names associated with the defeat and dishonour of France in 1940 have no place

Reference 12 - 0.45% Coverage

¶63: Hence the Fall of France, hence the line's heritage oblivion.

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [5.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶7: the management of cultural heritage material into the categories of artefacts and places.

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶7: one which misunderstands the essential concept of cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.79% Coverage

¶9: alteration of the traditional masked dances for visitor preference is contributing to cultural change within Dogon communities.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: in tying this to function

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶29: Heritage remains too securely tied to the historic artefact.

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶29: Much broader, vital concepts are needed.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶42: the remaking of memory

Reference 8 - 0.78% Coverage

¶51: Heritage has many intrinsically post-modern aspects such as its eclecticism, its non-linearity in time and its fragmentation.

Reference 9 - 0.50% Coverage

¶53: sometimes being criticised for their static representation of a dynamic reality.

Reference 10 - 0.49% Coverage

¶53: restorations, like the groups they represent, themselves have complex histories.

Reference 11 - 0.42% Coverage

¶53: Founded in the early 1960s, both saw demands for change by the 1990s.

Reference 12 - 0.33% Coverage

¶63: Venice and Antiquity: the Venetian Sense of the Past,

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 18 references coded [11.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶8: the recognition of the town's heritage status

Reference 2 - 3.41% Coverage

¶12: Cornwall and its people are imagined and represented in bewilderingly diverse ways, from within and without, by native commentators and participants, outside journalists and visitors, artists, writers, film-makers, holiday promoters and diverse others. Nineteenth-century narratives of industry, technical achievement and diaspora clash with romantic images of antiquity, Celtic myth and superstition, backwardness, rustication, changelessness and insularity. Images of golden beaches, semi-tropical gardens and picturesque fishing ports take precedence over those of industrial decline and economic despair.

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶18: a local landscape heritage, in its own right

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶18: this element is treated as landscape heritage today

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶21: The construction of heritage

Reference 6 - 1.06% Coverage

¶22: A fundamental question in heritage studies is how heritage is constructed, how selection processes operate to transform some places, objects and practices into heritage and not some others.

Reference 7 - 0.57% Coverage

¶22: A significant site for heritage construction is the family and its relation to its material culture.

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶22: analyses how individuals within families relate to favoured objects

Reference 9 - 0.37% Coverage

¶22: a gender difference emerges; for men the passage of time produces

Reference 10 - 0.27% Coverage

¶22: , but for women, objects are the passage of time.

References 11-12 - 0.73% Coverage

¶22: This has a significant impact on what eventually emerges as family heritage, and consequently upon how public heritage is created.

Reference 13 - 1.96% Coverage

¶37: There is a geography of McCourt's Limerick, much of which is still extant, composed of row housing, docks, gas works, public houses, Victorian churches and the like that is a different Limerick to the medieval conserved monuments of English Town or the stately residences of the Georgian Newtown (as portrayed in the earlier novels of Kate O'Brien).

Reference 14 - 0.45% Coverage

¶38: the shaping, revision and essential instability of heritage messages through time

Reference 15 - 0.28% Coverage

¶138: a polysemic and essentially multilayered heritage.

Reference 16 - 0.50% Coverage

¶142: Heritage sites in Wales also relate their history and present archaeology to a Celtic past

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: the construction of the idea

Reference 18 - 0.63% Coverage

¶150: The ethic becomes one of preservation at the expense of creation, of the passive smothering the active

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶116: to the variety of social and ethnic identities

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶123: Making heritage in an Australian coastal tourist resort:

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶138: popular-culture spaces often engage with the visitor in diverse, provocative

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [9.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.75% Coverage

¶19: At the site level, heritage management does not always use the full range of available tools; largely because of the emphasis on preservation.

Reference 2 - 1.46% Coverage

¶113: one explanation of this success was that Titanic is a heritage film which held a powerful attraction to audiences steeped in a contemporary heritage culture. Sections of the public are attracted to heritage and crave its illusory evocation of a retrievable and meaningful past.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: presentism;

#### Reference 4 - 1.05% Coverage

¶120: although researchers have acknowledged the role of furniture in the study of material culture, scant attention has been paid to the specific meanings given to furniture made by a known family member.

#### References 5-7 - 2.10% Coverage

¶120: such crafted furniture and photographs of such objects have a particular role in the development of material culture and public history. Furniture made by cabinet makers and wood carvers in London's East End has been conventionally defined as unskilled work. However, the way such work is viewed by their current owners gives different insights and suggests alternative ways of approaching this topic.

#### Reference 8 - 0.84% Coverage

¶124: there is no concern to interpret the legacy of communism for tourists; instead there is an attempt to deny or airbrush out this period of the country's history.

#### Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶145: Heritage sites regarded as important

#### Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶157: Discursive Formation

#### Reference 11 - 0.43% Coverage

¶159: The Meaning of Heritage According to Connoisseurs, Rejecters and Take-it-or-leavers

#### Reference 12 - 2.49% Coverage

¶160: With the help of the two concepts 'tied to the city centre' and 'solidarity with the city centre', three city-centre resident types are theoretically constructed who are the 'connoisseurs?', the 'take-it-or-leavers?' and the 'rejecters?'. The empirical data collected in two Dutch cities, Leeuwarden and Alkmaar, made it possible to search for these assumed types to see whether they really exist and to find out if the different types give different meanings to urban heritage.

#### <Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [11.33% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶14: Built colonial heritage exhibits a symbolism which affects how it is presented and interpreted

Reference 2 - 1.96% Coverage

¶10: Not only are they the material product of any community's collective activities over time, they become important reference points in everyday life and mnemonic devices for contextualising the past and future. They serve to imbue localities with symbolic meanings. These 'landmarks' and 'lieux de me'moire' effect a rendezvous in place and time of the lived-in world with the collective memory.

Reference 3 - 0.71% Coverage

¶12: considers these processes through the specific study of the ways in which the collective memory of the Second World War in France has evolved.

Reference 4 - 0.71% Coverage

¶12: This shows how the collective memory has been restructured in recent years as more and more people realise the need for a more 'honest' approach

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: which past in Northern Ireland's museums?

Reference 6 - 0.74% Coverage

¶17: If positive myths of the past are structured into what we tend to call heritage, i.e. shared narratives affirming a positive sense of self and region

Reference 7 - 0.95% Coverage

¶21: Since these lives are tacit, and every user will complete the cultural institution in a different way, the museum should be seen as a situation where no single interpretation erases any other.

Reference 8 - 1.00% Coverage

¶25: questions the future of these representations with the shift in Malaysian cultural representations in the 1990s to those of a modernising, multi-ethnic nation in which a feudal past plays a lesser role.

Reference 9 - 2.32% Coverage

¶36: ranges over the evolution of a medieval sense of heritage and how it is related to transitions in the experience of space and place, and also explores some early modern developments in the heritage concept, relating them to societal changes associated with colonial (and post-colonial)

experience. This deeper understanding of the historically contingent and embedded nature of heritage allows us to go beyond treating heritage simply as a set of problems to be solved

Reference 10 - 0.31% Coverage

¶137: 'Time Out of Mind'-'Mind Out of Time': custom versus tradition

Reference 11 - 1.45% Coverage

¶138: This article proposes that by an examination of the distinction between unchanging tradition and custom, as the source of ever-changing practices, rooted in a vital sense of the past, it is possible to re-conceive heritage interpretation, presentation and preservation in more dynamic terms.

Reference 12 - 0.49% Coverage

¶140: Robben Island functions not only as a museum but also as a sacred site and a shrine to a living man

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [8.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: While the proposals contained some reference to the dock's role as a site

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶16: exposed both the depth of local sentiments over place-memories and fishing heritage,

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: plural heritage landscapes.

¶17:

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

¶110: One important question with regard to this is: do they acknowledge the recent historicity of their residential district built in 1910-1940

Reference 5 - 0.58% Coverage

¶118: on the one hand, as the landmarks of a 'global landscape' mediated through the virtual mobility of cyberspace, essentially freed

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶129: author explores the manipulation

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: and creation of heroic landscapes,

Reference 8 - 0.59% Coverage

¶129: concluding that far from advocating peace and reconciliation, the Peacekeeping Monument captures a defined period in Canadian polity.

Reference 9 - 0.29% Coverage

¶130: Representations of an Imagined Past: fairground heritage villages

Reference 10 - 0.30% Coverage

¶131: This is intended to destabilise the past as a fixed, isolated place

References 11-12 - 1.24% Coverage

¶134: as alternative models for European notions of the built past

¶135: Over the past 150 years, different perceptions concerning the cultural influence that historic buildings should exert on modern life have evolved within the British Isles and Continental (especially Central) Europe.

Reference 13 - 1.25% Coverage

¶135: The question is also raised whether the convergence of similar urban lifestyles across the European Continent will enable historic material remains to become either integrated and moral realities or hermetic and virtual realities within the broader framework of European civic life

Reference 14 - 0.94% Coverage

¶138: The trajectory of Riel's dynamic memory from 1885 to 2001 is marked by his characterization as charismatic national leader, state traitor, cultural hero, symbol of reconciliation, and icon of 'postnationalism'.

Reference 15 - 1.12% Coverage

¶146: It is argued that current heritage management practice has not engaged with the extensive discourse relating to aesthetics, and therefore confines aesthetics to a particular class and culture, and an inert view of only one of our sensory experiences.

Reference 16 - 0.29% Coverage

¶46: show how aesthetic appreciation of the area has changed over time.

Reference 17 - 0.23% Coverage

¶46: are influenced by social and technological factors.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 21 references coded [12.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶4: Remembering through Space:

Reference 2 - 0.76% Coverage

¶5: a better understanding of the way in which remembrance would be affected by the social change and the political environment involved

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

¶5: and gain a closer look at how heritage recalls a collective memory transforming a traditional settlement

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶11: the implications that this project has to an understanding of the nature of heritage

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶11: must overthrow the ways in which heritage is defined and understood.

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶11: Not only must concepts of intangible heritage be developed

Reference 7 - 0.63% Coverage

¶11: also concepts of heritage must usefully incorporate an understanding of the nature of intangible experiences

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶11: that are associated with the physical aspects of heritage

Reference 9 - 0.40% Coverage

¶14: than built heritage are the bonds of kin and associated social events.

Reference 10 - 0.42% Coverage

¶22: considers the ways in which new meanings are being attached to collections

Reference 11 - 0.44% Coverage

¶22: the extent to which narratives are obscuring an understanding of the objects

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶25: the relationship between migrants and space,

Reference 13 - 0.72% Coverage

¶27: This presentation is analysed to illustrate the ways in which an historical narrative is constructed for interpretive purposes

Reference 14 - 0.75% Coverage

¶31: Today, few are able to read the monumental texts of the past; texts that lie clouded in the mists of periods of commemorative zeal

Reference 15 - 1.46% Coverage

¶31: Our ability to read these texts relies on an understanding of not only the historical personages or events being commemorated but the various contexts in which they came to acquire meaning: the circumstances in which the commemorative events took place;

Reference 16 - 0.58% Coverage

¶31: In particular, we may also come to understand them in the geographical settings in which they perform

Reference 17 - 0.33% Coverage

¶35: British maritime heritage: carried along by the currents?

Reference 18 - 1.13% Coverage

¶36: some of the key developments in maritime heritage in Britain in recent years and reflects upon the changes that have taken place, particularly in the ways in which maritime history has been defined

Reference 19 - 0.32% Coverage

¶136: for the expansion and 'reinvention' of maritime heritage

Reference 20 - 0.68% Coverage

¶138: Human activities interact with natural processes to produce landscapes. Cultural and natural phenomena sit side by side

Reference 21 - 1.02% Coverage

¶138: Investigations and interviews with local residents confirmed that the feng shui woods are: (1) regarded as cultural heritage because they bear testimony to a cultural tradition

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 24 references coded [11.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶19: give a physical expression of British Asian culture in streets such as Brick Lane.

Reference 2 - 0.66% Coverage

¶19: Comparisons are drawn between those buildings and areas identified as being of special interest by English Heritage and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: and view of built heritage

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶113: Lugou Bridge as Monument and Memory

Reference 5 - 1.76% Coverage

¶114: in terms of monument and memory. With 800 years of history to its credit, this structure carries with it a select set of textual memories passed down from one dynasty to the next, and finally into the 20th century when its traditional associations of architectural and natural beauty were supplemented by its modern association with the beginning of the Anti-Japanese War of Resistance (Second World War in China).

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶116: At the same time, it is a living sacred site—

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶18: their work reveals their own contemporary readings of the castle's history

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

¶18: This use of history to create local important meanings

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶23: In the process of their reuse the question of heritage meanings arises

Reference 10 - 0.50% Coverage

¶23: with respect to what heritage perspectives exist among redevelopment agencies and other concerned institutional actors

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶28: Cultural Heritage, an Ill-defined Concept?

Reference 12 - 0.35% Coverage

¶30: Intangible Heritage in Conservation Management Planning: The Case of Robben Island1

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶31: its intangible heritage

Reference 14 - 0.61% Coverage

¶31: explores the implications for conservation management planning of interpreting and managing the intangible heritage associated with such sites.

Reference 15 - 0.30% Coverage

¶31: how competing interpretations should be included in the management plan

Reference 16 - 0.28% Coverage

¶31: ways of safeguarding the intangible heritage associated with it.

¶32:

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶135: Heritage: Pride or passion, product or service?

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶136: intangible heritage

Reference 19 - 0.24% Coverage

¶136: Nevertheless, the question remains: 'what is heritage?'

¶137:

Reference 20 - 0.89% Coverage

¶147: examines the hypothesis of vertical integration between heritage and the performed arts. This is often a response to scarcity, and in many cases it implies conversion of heritage back to its original function.

Reference 21 - 0.27% Coverage

¶149: which must try to embrace both the tangible and the intangible.

References 22-23 - 1.66% Coverage

¶151: explores the role of corporations and financial organisations in maintaining a memory of employees who have served during the wars of the 20th century. Focusing initially on memorial schemes devised by finance houses in the commemorative era after the Great War, the paper examines the emergence of a broader approach to organisational memory and the social construction of collective memory

Reference 24 - 1.44% Coverage

¶151: This case study indicates how the social memory of an organisation might be understood through an appraisal of the monumental furniture that lives, often invisibly, within an organisation. The paper concludes with a number of questions concerning the nature of organisational memory when confronted with a history of merger and acquisition,

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 23 references coded [15.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶13: the nature of cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶17: the official landscape heritage in Sweden is formed in an interplay between regional and national discourses,

Reference 3 - 0.92% Coverage

¶17: that partly ignores the conditions under which these landscapes were actually formed. This tends to naturalise the landscape, often cleansing it of human action and thereby generating a notion of an innate and given national landscape

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶17: A conclusion is that Skåne's landscape heritage runs the risk of being alienated

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶19: This article argues for an approach to environmental and heritage studies beyond a conceptual divide between nature and culture

Reference 6 - 0.47% Coverage

¶19: gives insight into the complexity of attitudes towards the area in question, of widely differing perceptions and values.

Reference 7 - 0.68% Coverage

¶19: Instead of recurring to the concepts of pure nature, pure culture and its relating marketing value, I propose to adapt the historically rooted concept of political landscape

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶11: The article focuses on the meaning of heritage, especially on its connection to time, space and people

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶11: and thus is used for critical examination of current heritage creation

Reference 10 - 0.63% Coverage

¶13: The aim is to demonstrate why a dialectics between a 'landscape knowing' and a 'landscape seeing' is relevant in debates about natural and cultural heritage.

¶14:

Reference 11 - 1.00% Coverage

¶15: We receive communal legacies from two sources—the natural environment and the creations of human beings. To be sure, these inheritances everywhere commingle; no aspect of nature is unimpacted by human agency, no artefact devoid of environmental impress.

Reference 12 - 0.99% Coverage

¶18: just as the natural environment is studied separately in specialised disciplines. The paper proposes that in developing resource-management plans the effects of cultural resources on natural resources, and vice versa, must be integrated and addressed.

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: the permanence of monuments

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: their legitimisation by age

Reference 15 - 0.50% Coverage

¶31: the social construction of Ainu culture in post-war Japanese society from the cultural-political perspectives is investigated.

Reference 16 - 2.52% Coverage

¶33: This paper employs Henri Lefebvre's term 'texture' as a means of analysing a series of events that took place in June 2002 to mark the 750th anniversary of Sweden's capital city. The resulting case study demonstrates that heritage is the present-day use of the past and that selection and interpretation shift according to contemporary demands. The latter prompts a continuing series of 'particular actions' (Lefebvre) that require explaining and elucidating to new audiences in fresh contexts. This provides heritage with its impetus whilst also accounting not only for its range and reach but also for its richness as a source of study.

Reference 17 - 0.22% Coverage

¶34: Contrasting Perspectives from Australia and New Zealand

Reference 18 - 1.51% Coverage

¶35: Generally, the literature distinguishes between history (which is seen as objective and fixed) and heritage interpretation (which is characterised as biased, selective and serving parochial interests). It is argued that history is actually far more dynamic and subjective and that this requires an ongoing revision of interpretation for visitors as historical interpretations change.

Reference 19 - 0.31% Coverage

¶40: for debates surrounding the construction and meaning of the British countryside

Reference 20 - 0.34% Coverage

¶152: A Global Site of Heritage? Constructing Spaces of Memory at the World Trade Center Site

Reference 21 - 2.20% Coverage

¶153: The World Trade Center (WTC) site may be considered a heritage site, first created through the daily work of individuals visiting the site. The following paper applies phenomenological theories of space and landscape to understand how visitors' daily movements at the WTC site during the first year after 11 September led to the construction of memorial spaces at the site that began to situate those events as global heritage. This investigation pays particular attention to the role of material boundaries and other spatial restrictions on heritage making

Reference 22 - 0.25% Coverage

¶153: plays a vital role in the creation of global sites of heritage.

Reference 23 - 0.43% Coverage

¶157: heritage is a mediated and constructed concept that expresses particular histories to support specific agendas

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 41 references coded [13.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶15: changing forms of historical consciousness

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: the sacralising and trivialising of space

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶110: Ships of Relations: Navigating through Local Cornish Maritime Art

References 4-5 - 1.07% Coverage

¶111: This paper challenges superficial views of 'recyclia' (or recycled art) so to consider more conceptual, holistic perspectives. In questioning how the 'cultural and visual art world' invests a new imagination and creativity onto abandoned possessions and derelict artefacts, the paper explores the recovery of social memory and the recycling of the past.

Reference 6 - 1.08% Coverage

¶11: My main concern is to map out the journeys that certain tangible markers of prosperity and socio-economic hardship take through official and low-key recycling initiatives. Hence, the aim is to look at how Cornwall's historically significant nautical relics and waste are transformed into works of art and therefore into solid metaphors of cultural distinction

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

¶15: Palimpsests of Progress: Erasing the Past and Rewriting the Future in Developing Societies

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: and their collective memories.

Reference 9 - 0.79% Coverage

¶16: Singapore and Jakarta are presented here as case studies of the ways in which economic, political and cultural forces have interacted to produce cityscapes in which elements of the past are variously eliminated, hidden, privileged, integrated and/or reinvented.

Reference 10 - 0.31% Coverage

¶19: Trafficking in Liquor, Trafficking in Heritage: Beer Branding as Heritage in Post-apartheid South Africa

References 11-12 - 0.49% Coverage

¶20: A burgeoning literature on post-apartheid heritage configuration has largely overlooked the use of branding in the creation of heritage discourses in South Africa

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

¶21: Constructing a Genealogy for the New South Africa

Reference 14 - 0.42% Coverage

¶22: It will first discuss the perceived need for monuments generally, and the identification and public commemoration of 'heroes' in particular

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶22: It will be suggested that by identifying and celebrating new heroes, we,

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶22: , create a genealogy, a chosen ancestry—not in biological but in ideological terms

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: whose meanings are not static but can be rewritten

Reference 18 - 0.60% Coverage

¶129: to explore the cyclical biographies of town walls in their transformation from civic monuments, through phases of neglect, decay and destruction to their current status as cherished cultural resources

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: at a particular moment

Reference 20 - 0.21% Coverage

¶131: highlights the way in which meanings are invested in places and things

Reference 21 - 0.38% Coverage

¶133: replete with extensive intangible values and as outstanding examples of a continuous living/nourishing tradition and history

Reference 22 - 0.52% Coverage

¶133: Underpinning the theme of the paper is the activity of reading the landscape with its sense of continuity and interrelationships between people, events and place through time

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶136: and intangible heritage

Reference 24 - 0.11% Coverage

¶136: for present and future generations

Reference 25 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: The Scope and Definitions of Heritage

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: From Tangible to Intangible

¶138:

Reference 27 - 0.32% Coverage

¶138: and later reinterpreted and defined quite differently in Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and China

Reference 28 - 0.42% Coverage

¶138: Although the scope of heritage, in general, is now agreed internationally to include 'tangible' and 'intangible' as well as 'environments'

Reference 29 - 0.23% Coverage

¶145: But the generation that established Australia's villages has been overtaken.

Reference 30 - 0.62% Coverage

¶155: In contrast to previous attempts to investigate these places, the heritagescape offers the means to focus both on the underlying similarities and also on the relationships of different sites to each other.

Reference 31 - 0.28% Coverage

¶155: will allow us to take our examination of heritage as a cultural phenomenon into the future.

¶156:

Reference 32 - 0.50% Coverage

¶161: It is argued that kangas are still an integral part of ritual and social activities in Zanzibar and that they shed light on the complex history of the Swahili coast.

Reference 33 - 0.54% Coverage

¶161: the author states that kangas contribute to the intangible heritage of Zanzibar in their encapsulation of the island's oral history, art, social commentary and concepts of beauty

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: Intangible

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: Intangible cultural heritage

Reference 36 - 0.55% Coverage

¶163: is 'the practices, representations, expressions as well as the knowledge and skills that communities, groups and in some cases individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage'

Reference 37 - 0.20% Coverage

¶163: was formed through their long-term everyday interactions with nature

Reference 38 - 0.21% Coverage

¶163: it is argued that the recognition of such intangible cultural heritage

Reference 39 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: is vital in conservation

References 40-41 - 1.40% Coverage

¶173: but which aspects of heritage, and whose heritage, are being celebrated? This paper investigates the Orphan School's discursive construction in historical documents and more recent media releases. Using a theoretical approach informed by the work of Michel de Certeau and Michel Foucault, and drawing on the writings of various modern historical geographers, the paper considers the ways in which understandings of the Institution and the building have been created

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 18 references coded [6.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶13: On the Cultural Heritage of Robots

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

¶14: Cultural heritage management is an inherently retrospective discipline. To the detriment of future heritage management, some heritage places were not recognised and managed

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: 'Peace' has not lent itself easily to emblematic or mnemonic forms of representation

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: To this end, the promotion of peace has most often been realised through intervention, occupation, and fluid, temporal forms such as campaigns, marches, songs, dances and other extended programmes.

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶12: This article seeks to engage with rather different perspectives in areas of Southeast Asia

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶12: identifies the ways in which public heritage represents these varied stories.

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: tangible and intangible heritage

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: Memory, and Forgetting in a Small Canadian City

Reference 9 - 0.59% Coverage

¶17: Our interest in Watson's monument is in understanding the role of material culture in the fostering of popular memory. On one hand, the production side of this equation has been well considered

Reference 10 - 1.02% Coverage

¶17: On the other hand, the consumption side of public memory is less well understood. This paper seeks to identify how the people of St. Catharines have engaged the monument commemorating Watson's service and his death. We use archival research and surveys in order to understand the monument's relationship to residents of the city.

¶18:

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶27: The recent growth of interest in heritage events

Reference 12 - 0.81% Coverage

¶41: In the second part, keeping to the common, intuitive understanding, a simple schematic diagram is used to demonstrate that it is impossible to define the natural heritage in Europe decoupled from a simultaneous reference to the cultural heritage that co-created it

Reference 13 - 0.76% Coverage

¶41: A critical gap is pinpointed; despite its primary role, the intangible cultural heritage of the practices of farming and forestry that have forged the European natural heritage for centuries is not systematically recorded, recognised or conserved.

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶144: Human Heritage and Natural Heritage in the Everglades

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶149: Culture and nature have been interwoven through the millennia

Reference 16 - 0.20% Coverage

¶168: The Changing Face of Heritage at Canada's National Historic Sites

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: is changing radically.

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: Monty Python's Iconicity

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [7.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶13: Zoos as Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: Competing Natural and Historical Heritage

References 3-4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶15: Zoos are complex social representations of the natural world. They are not just about animals but equally about cultural attitudes towards animals. This nature–culture duality poses formidable challenges

Reference 5 - 0.65% Coverage

¶15: Taking the recent removal of penguins from Lubetkin's Penguin Pool (1934) in London Zoo as a point of departure, this article highlights the complexities of reconciling natural and cultural heritage in the zoo today.

¶16:

Reference 6 - 1.90% Coverage

¶19: The way in which the 'appropriate' landscape to any species (or site type) is constructed is itself culturally variable. For this reason, these landscapes give us vistas over the cultural assumptions and

aspirations of the societies that create them. Just as any African savannah in a zoo is not Africa as it is but Africa as we think it should be, so any heritage landscape is not a reconstruction of a prehistoric landscape but a construction of what we think it should be. Crucial for understanding landscape construction is therefore an understanding of how they are perceived—and meant to be perceived—by people in the present.

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: safeguarding intangible heritage

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: 'oral heritage of humanity'.

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶37: The Social Production of Heritage through Cross-media Interaction:

Reference 10 - 0.40% Coverage

¶38: The living relationship between intangible and tangible forms of heritage, as well as natural and cultural heritage, is a situated one

Reference 11 - 0.20% Coverage

¶38: cross-media interaction supports the social production of heritage

Reference 12 - 0.25% Coverage

¶43: with their traditional focus upon architecture, archaeological sites, and landscape

Reference 13 - 0.22% Coverage

¶43: often overlook and, at times, even devalue the role of the moving image.

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶46: Comparing the Philippines and South Korea

Reference 15 - 0.26% Coverage

¶48: The Heritage Process and Conceptualising the Purpose and Practice of Local Historians

¶49:

Reference 16 - 1.07% Coverage

¶149: However, little work has approached comprehending local history as being by its very nature also heritage. This paper turns to a series of essays by academic and non-academic practitioners for a county history society's journal over a period of 35 years, in order to shed light on the place of local history in evolving understandings of heritage as process.

Reference 17 - 0.73% Coverage

¶160: Paradoxically, the reclamation of its pre-eminent naval heritage has been slow by the standards of peers elsewhere, notably Bermuda. The paper examines the reasons for this, what naval heritage reclamation has been undertaken, what is proposed,

Reference 18 - 0.38% Coverage

¶162: This article investigates heritage in terms of different intertwined temporalities and polyphonic pasts in the Mediterranean.

Reference 19 - 0.50% Coverage

¶162: explore the ways in which processes of change occur in intermediary spaces of cultural encounters, exchange and circularity that generate novel cultural expressions.

¶163:  
<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 43 references coded [14.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶14: It is an ethos that includes a philosophical and practical approach to this Japanese Continuing Landscape which dramatically diverges from conventional Western practices

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶16: but also through social and economical needs and interests.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: regarding intangible cultural

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶12: the role of material culture in memory practices in rural Southern France.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: in a climate of historical change.

Reference 6 - 0.83% Coverage

¶12: . The article therefore explores how this industry co-habits with and colonises modern memory practices at a micro-level. To this end it adapts analytical tools from the anthropology of time, which enable an integrative analysis of these differing 'temporalisations' of the past.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: The Landscape of the Gaelic Imagination

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶18: This paper is an attempt at constructing a model of the landscape of the Gaelic imagination

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: including the otherworld, as evinced by place-names, poetry, songs and tales.

Reference 10 - 0.50% Coverage

¶18: A major division is noted between those parts where nature is domesticated, and the wilderness where nature is the ascendant force, in constant need of propitiation.

References 11-12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶19: Intangible Heritage

¶20: How we construct our relationships to the past and

Reference 13 - 0.31% Coverage

¶20: explored with reference to the cultural context, environment and intangible heritage of the Western Isles

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: Cultural traditions

References 15-16 - 0.36% Coverage

¶20: cultural aspirations influence how we create and give meaning to our environment. Local populations may assign importance

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶20: and landscapes according to their own cultural criteria

Reference 18 - 0.34% Coverage

¶120: While moves in academic discourse to re-inscribe the concept of collective memory into the field of local history

Reference 19 - 0.30% Coverage

¶122: which has not been properly identified as such. This paper contributes to that task of identification.

Reference 20 - 0.28% Coverage

¶125: Dynamics of Informal Networking: Two Studies of Cattle Draft in the Perspective of Deeper Time

Reference 21 - 0.68% Coverage

¶126: At the present time, two thirds of the world's farmers work with draft animals, most especially cattle. This has become exceptional in Europe, but such practices are today attracting attention as an example of intangible heritage

References 22-23 - 0.34% Coverage

¶126: involving both material and immaterial heritage.

¶127: Homeland Emotion: An Emotional Geography of Heritage and Homeland

Reference 24 - 0.65% Coverage

¶128: This discussion provides an insight into homelands that are deemed 'too strong to ever not be there', recognising 'home' and 'country' as the embodiment and containment of all forms of heritage, tangible and intangible

Reference 25 - 0.35% Coverage

¶128: Emotive narratives informed by cultural habit and experience are what connect people to their ancestors and homelands.

Reference 26 - 0.68% Coverage

¶128: I propose emotional geography, as informed by ethnoarchaeology, as a means to explore the manner in which emotions and sensory experience affect the way that cultural groups sense the substance of their past, present and future.

Reference 27 - 0.68% Coverage

¶130: allude to the importance of socio-cultural and psycho-social aspects in natural resources management. However, approaches to natural resources management are more often addressed in isolation from cultural and heritage resources

Reference 28 - 0.51% Coverage

¶130: to illustrate that the current CBNRM programme originates from a management failure to perceive cultural and heritage resources as components of the broader 'environment'

Reference 29 - 0.15% Coverage

¶137: intense emotional ties to the industrial landscape,

Reference 30 - 0.19% Coverage

¶139: can be displaced from 'real' to 'un-real' (or substitute) sites

Reference 31 - 0.56% Coverage

¶139: In this, Changi is, finally, a testimony to the way in which the construction of memory is a dynamic interactive process between individuals, organisational stakeholders and the state.

¶140:

Reference 32 - 0.58% Coverage

¶141: Through examining local perceptions and reactions to the Ebel es-Saqi project, this paper explores how local conceptions of landscape evolve in response to political, economic, and social change.

Reference 33 - 0.53% Coverage

¶141: The findings of the study, based on in-depth semi-structured interviews, suggest that the village landscape is an enabling medium through which traditional culture is preserved

Reference 34 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: rural heritage acknowledged.

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: History, Memory and Heritage

Reference 36 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: In this process, both history—an evolving academic discipline—and the past—lived experience which has meanings and uses in the present—were transformed into heritage.

Reference 37 - 0.27% Coverage

¶153: the article questions a simplistic notion of heritage being created by bodies of the state

Reference 38 - 0.26% Coverage

¶153: while noting the disjuncture between the represented animal and Balto's actual existence

Reference 39 - 0.36% Coverage

¶155: The article traces significant shifts in the ways its relevance has been and currently is being imagined and expressed.

Reference 40 - 0.69% Coverage

¶155: Importantly, however, such agendas do not simply erase the site's national significance but are analysed, rather, as re-imbuing the site with a new strand of Danishness—now taken to entail cosmopolitan and reconciliatory values.

¶156:

Reference 41 - 0.24% Coverage

¶161: Pioneer Living 1963 Style: Imaginations of Heritage in a Post-war Canadian Suburb

Reference 42 - 1.07% Coverage

¶162: This article argues that museum patrons of the 1960s, the decade in which many living history museums were founded, saw pioneer villages in the context of their own modernising lifestyles. However much Black Creek Pioneer Village might reflect anxiety about the direction of modernity, it also framed the past in ways that legitimated modern, suburban living.

Reference 43 - 0.11% Coverage

¶171: Geographies of Australian Heritages:

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 35 references coded [10.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶16: Our focus is a close examination of the conceptual disjunction that exists between a range of popular, political and academic attempts to define and negotiate memory

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: seeking to assert alternative understandings of heritage

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: more nuanced ways of understanding heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶12: The paper particularly focuses on notions of landscape, sites and artefacts and the ways in which archaeological and indigenous perspectives of these are both different and similar.

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶15: Uninherited heritage: tradition and heritage production in Shetland, Åland and Svalbard

¶16: Heritage implies inheritance

Reference 6 - 0.64% Coverage

¶16: defying easy historical determinism. Utilising Ronström's distinction between tradition and heritage, this paper uses case studies from the islands of Shetland, Åland, and Svalbard to analyse how the uninherited nature of some heritage

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: These receptions vary and influence attempts to develop heritage

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: often interpret heritage objects differently

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: Although heritage can be created

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶21: Meaning-making and cultural heritage in Jordan

Reference 11 - 0.57% Coverage

¶22: In this paper, the meaning of archaeological sites is investigated as a 'structure of understanding and attachments' (Marris 1986, p. 4), through which individuals interpret the time and the place of the past.

Reference 12 - 0.61% Coverage

¶122: derive their importance from being a reflection of people's contexts. Throughout the process in which meanings are created and ascribed to archaeological sites, the remains of the past are transformed into such reflections.

Reference 13 - 0.20% Coverage

¶122: Archaeological sites in this process are transformed into cultural heritage

Reference 14 - 0.58% Coverage

¶122: The credibility of cultural heritage is thus derived from its being a 'reflection' of these contexts. It is through this 'reflection' that people are able to identify themselves with the past and its material.

¶123:

Reference 15 - 0.16% Coverage

¶124: even where no sites of archaeological significance occur.

Reference 16 - 0.19% Coverage

¶132: Global heritage: perspectives from the Northern Territory, Australia

Reference 17 - 0.42% Coverage

¶133: It draws upon a number of interviews with local practitioners and professionals in the field to explore the multiple understandings of cultural heritage

Reference 18 - 0.41% Coverage

¶147: This opens up new conceptions of heritage that accommodate the incalculable complexity that accompanies reckoning with social and cultural inheritances

Reference 19 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: I conclude that scholars may need to abandon 'heritage' as an analytical category if they want to begin to understand fundamentally different or hybridised ways of being in the world.

Reference 20 - 0.23% Coverage

¶150: Revived, remixed, retold, upgraded? The heritage of the York Cycle of Mystery Plays

Reference 21 - 0.48% Coverage

¶151: The original medieval tradition has been interpreted in a variety of forms, each of which has embraced a different element of the character of the original Biblical prototype.

Reference 22 - 0.17% Coverage

¶154: Photosharing on Flickr: intangible heritage and emergent publics

Reference 23 - 0.72% Coverage

¶155: This paper argues that such socio-visual practices themselves constitute an intangible heritage. By drawing on the work of scholars Jose Van Dijck and Nancy Van House, Dawson Munjeri and Michael Warner, the paper proposes that this enactment of intangible heritage

Reference 24 - 0.39% Coverage

¶162: Dealey Plaza in central Dallas serves both as a 'cradle' and a 'grave'; at this historic site Dallas was born and an American president died.

References 25-26 - 0.41% Coverage

¶162: Dealey Plaza became a place of pilgrimage, which caused a change in the monumental landscape and eventually transformed civic guilt into civic pride.

Reference 27 - 0.21% Coverage

¶170: As summarised by one of the local leaders 'the people do not believe in it'.

Reference 28 - 0.19% Coverage

¶171: Our history is not false: perspectives from the revitalisation culture

Reference 29 - 0.21% Coverage

¶172: the deprecation of subjective ways in which the perception of building fabric

Reference 30 - 0.18% Coverage

¶172: Whilst these values go against the grain of conservation doctrine,

Reference 31 - 0.52% Coverage

¶172: in an effort to maintain the ability of the historic environment to engender 'spontaneous fantasies', which serve to emotionally attach the revitalisation culture with its historic downtown

Reference 32 - 0.08% Coverage

¶172: to accept pluralistic concepts

Reference 33 - 0.29% Coverage

¶174: Users attribute a multitude of meanings to the Maiensäss referring to both their present and past functions.

Reference 34 - 0.37% Coverage

¶174: which should be protected, whereas for residents they stand stands for the continuity of their local culture and creative possibilities

Reference 35 - 0.11% Coverage

¶176: heritage and the seduction of history

¶177:

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 55 references coded [17.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: This article aims at understanding the meanings of intangible as well as agricultural/fishery heritage

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶10: the challenges of selecting and preserving structures which embody these concepts

References 3-4 - 1.12% Coverage

¶12: are currently used in museums, heritage sites and popular culture as a symbol of a regional culture in the western Indian Ocean. While scholars have embraced the notion of seas as cultural or historical units, this type of 'basin thinking' is a recent phenomenon in the Indian Ocean. Over the last 150 years the dhow has gone from being a despised symbol of the slave trade and economic underdevelopment to representing a romanticized past

References 5-6 - 0.76% Coverage

¶12: This article traces the parallel development of the idea of the dhow as a symbol of regional identity and changing perceptions of both the vessels and the region it is taken to represent. It argues that recent representations of dhows as cultural heritage represent a new and developing notion of

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: in the late 20th century

¶17:

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶121: serve as starting points for a consideration of memory, narrative and history

#### Reference 9 - 0.70% Coverage

¶121: These are both sites where early nineteenth-century women made history, mapping the political and military history of the American Revolution onto the domestic fabric of their homes by telling the stories of their recent ancestors, naming rooms and preserving furnishings.

#### Reference 10 - 1.06% Coverage

¶121: these women may not have been primarily focused on telling their own stories, but they made an important statement on the role of domestic spaces in national history and for their own power as history makers. Through material and textual instruments of memory, these women transformed their individual memories into shared narratives, illuminating the process by which a 'social memory' of the Revolution was created.

#### Reference 11 - 0.20% Coverage

¶123: How do agendas of remembering and forgetting intersect at historic dwellings?

#### Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶123: As a material and emotional discourse, nostalgia binds memory, place and experience.

#### Reference 13 - 0.28% Coverage

¶125: Historic site museums need to take into account that heritage is not an attribute of places, but is a process

#### Reference 14 - 0.43% Coverage

¶125: and relationships in the present. As such, the practices of museums as well as visitors might be considered 'heritage work' which serves social purposes in the present

#### Reference 15 - 0.31% Coverage

¶125: An analysis of heritage work at this museum illustrates how some museum practices reinforce notions of objectified heritage

#### Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶126: Ideas versus things

#### Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶127: the balancing act required between ideas and things

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶127: they have tended to uncritically focus on domestic objects

Reference 19 - 0.26% Coverage

¶127: I argue that explicit discussion of the meanings given to material culture through their use is the key

Reference 20 - 0.17% Coverage

¶129: are not just inanimate objects. They carry ideas and convey messages

Reference 21 - 0.35% Coverage

¶129: this article provides three examples from the Royall House where the material world has been submitted to textual and linguistic analysis

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶130: Emotional geographies

Reference 23 - 0.68% Coverage

¶135: After Twain's death in 1910 the citizens of Hannibal worked diligently to strengthen the connection between Mark Twain and Hannibal in order to make Mark Twain and their city part of the national public memory despite him living there only a portion of his 75 years.

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: absent heritage fabric

Reference 25 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: over the previous dominance of original fabric

Reference 26 - 0.32% Coverage

¶137: suggests that the delight with which the statue has been greeted illuminates evolving heritage philosophy, monument language

Reference 27 - 0.42% Coverage

¶139: former sufferers of leprosy participate in an international heritage discourse and how they construct the history of leprosy in contemporary Singapore and Malaysia

Reference 28 - 0.25% Coverage

¶139: but also convergences between these different interests. The emergence of such entangled narratives

Reference 29 - 0.32% Coverage

¶139: Meanwhile aspects of that history, which are deemed incompatible, are discarded to fall in between the cracks of the discourse.

Reference 30 - 0.32% Coverage

¶139: By contrast, the oral history accounts of the leprosariums' residents, as a possible source for intangible and radical heritage

Reference 31 - 0.68% Coverage

¶139: others have created a unique culture of heritage that appropriates the international discourse, but also expresses their own needs and perspectives. Cultures of heritage are, however, themselves fluid and liable to change like the memories on which they are based.

¶140:

Reference 32 - 0.13% Coverage

¶144: Intangible heritage embodied and Intangible heritage

Reference 33 - 0.18% Coverage

¶147: The dynamics of heritage: history, memory and the Highland clearances

Reference 34 - 0.06% Coverage

¶151: and intangible heritage

Reference 35 - 0.21% Coverage

¶153: Kin, fictive kin and strategic movement: working class heritage of the Upper Burnett

Reference 36 - 0.27% Coverage

¶154: the intangible forms of labour heritage, such as stories in the landscape and of movement between places

Reference 37 - 0.68% Coverage

¶154: Historical archaeological, sociological and landscape studies, including long-term projects working with descendants of the mining families, have provided detailed insight into the palimpsest of meanings applied to the social landscape of the working class inhabitants

References 38-39 - 0.90% Coverage

¶154: can be seen as a complex heritage of working class pastimes, networks of labour through kin and fictive kin relationships, strategic movement across the region and the interaction between communities. Although the local museums tend to memorialise the physical heritage of the goldmining through collecting and displaying the impressive material culture

Reference 40 - 0.42% Coverage

¶154: it is the stories, meanings, diaries, and the continued attachments to these places today that play the larger role in the remembering of the working class past.

¶155:

Reference 41 - 0.38% Coverage

¶156: and how the social space of practices contribute to the emergence of a common cultural heritage, whether it be a workers' heritage or a civil heritage

Reference 42 - 0.86% Coverage

¶156: Furthermore, the dynamics of industrial sectors contribute to the changing aspect and character of what will be recalled as heritage. This analysis outlines the role that industrial relations in textile and shoe manufacturing sectors has had for the configuration of cultural heritage in two declining industrial cities in Eastern Spain

Reference 43 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: understandings of heritage

Reference 44 - 0.14% Coverage

¶159: the validation and/or rejection of intended messages.

¶160:

Reference 45 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: Heritage and history

References 46-47 - 0.49% Coverage

¶163: in a period when – after it disappeared into museums – it now seems to be disappearing within them.

¶164: In the province of history: the making of the public past in twentieth-century Nova Scotia

Reference 48 - 0.22% Coverage

¶170: to integrate the preservation of intangible heritage (in the form of traditional crafts

Reference 49 - 0.77% Coverage

¶170: The paper starts with a theoretical discussion of skills as a form of tacit knowledge, a mode of knowing that does not easily submit to verbal explanation and transfer. The authors then discuss the methodology, purposes, procedures and precedents of collecting information about artisans and their skills

Reference 50 - 0.10% Coverage

¶170: intergenerational transmission of skills

Reference 51 - 0.31% Coverage

¶174: participates in processes of heritage production, which are here defined as both the social construction of heritage sites

Reference 52 - 0.14% Coverage

¶174: taking the form of a large body of 'heritage knowledges'

Reference 53 - 0.17% Coverage

¶174: has today generated an idealised past and a purified iconic image

Reference 54 - 0.97% Coverage

¶187: With particular reference to opportunities presented in the Asia-Pacific region, where traditionally culture and nature are not regarded as separate, people are part of nature, the paper will further critically review the nature–culture link and its implications for North American-style national parks where cultural associations may not be seen to be necessary or even desirable

Reference 55 - 0.19% Coverage

¶191: their shaping of the heritage discourse to incorporate biocultural diversity

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - \$ 55 references coded [13.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶15: the translation of a painted goddess into a symbol of classical education

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: discusses how ties with society are accumulated and interpreted as the 'culture' of an artefact

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶16: I argue that the rules we have to follow in approaching an artefact create a series of unrelated socio-cultural connotations which shape our perception of the object. The culture of the artefact is therefore largely the culture of the context through which it is presented.

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶16: To discuss this process I draw on the works of Michael Callon and Bruno Latour, describing the presentation as a 'translation' – a process where the artefact is reinterpreted from one state into another

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶16: This vocabulary – developed for this article – helps us identify deeper connections between artefact, context and society by focusing on how interaction has been shaped around the artefact.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: Evaluating presence in cultural heritage projects

Reference 7 - 0.62% Coverage

¶14: surveys current notions of social and cultural presence as they may help the evaluation of cultural heritage projects. We argue that cultural heritage requires specialized evaluation, as key issues both connect and separate the aims of presence researchers and cultural heritage experts

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶18: Assembling heritage

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶18: Bedouin intangible heritage in Jordan

¶19:

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2005

Reference 11 - 0.45% Coverage

¶19: Heritage is approached as a 'process of assembling' that emerges from the interactions of social entities operating on a smaller scale. By focusing on these entities' various discourses about Bedouin heritage

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19: it is argued that through the process of proclaiming intangible heritage

Reference 13 - 0.24% Coverage

¶19: cultural categories are formulated so as to fit into contemporary imaginations, longings and settlement policies

Reference 14 - 0.44% Coverage

¶19: reveals the multiple, and at times contradictory, discourses that undergird the production of particular images of Bedouin culture through heritage institutions that interlock, rather than harmonise, them.

Reference 15 - 0.30% Coverage

¶21: In October 2003, 28 cultural expressions from around the world were proclaimed Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶21: Taking forward debates on the safeguarding of intangible heritage,

Reference 17 - 0.22% Coverage

¶21: The proclamation of the practice of sandroing (sand drawing) as a masterpiece of intangible heritage

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶22: Heritageisation as a material process

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶23: a clearly identifiable object pregnant with traditions

Reference 20 - 0.21% Coverage

¶23: A subject of the heritageisation process, it has become a familiar and discursive part of the past

Reference 21 - 0.56% Coverage

¶123: the results complicate its history, providing a new angle to its heritageisation. Not only does the fragmentary state of heritage objects destabilise the familiarity of the past, but also materiality as such is both a necessity and a risk for heritageisation.

Reference 22 - 0.23% Coverage

¶127: I examine the active role these memorials have played in changing the occupation narrative of the islands.

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶127: and the narrative that the resulting memorialscape produces.

Reference 24 - 0.14% Coverage

¶135: To discuss this development, the concept of 'heritage' is analysed

Reference 25 - 0.65% Coverage

¶137: they remain poorly understood by many heritage practitioners who see their conservation work merely as a technical matter. The article argues that it is essential for practitioners engaged in heritage conservation projects to understand the broader economic, political and social context of their work.

Reference 26 - 0.24% Coverage

¶137: Such a reorientation is an extension of the paradigm shift in which heritage is understood as cultural practice

Reference 27 - 0.18% Coverage

¶141: A process, in this context, is a multi-sited, multi-dimensional coming into being.

Reference 28 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: the continuation of cultural practices

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶152: intangible heritage

Reference 30 - 0.13% Coverage

¶155: By sketching links between tangible and intangible heritage,

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶155: past and present

Reference 32 - 0.27% Coverage

¶155: that has contributed significantly to traditional knowledge being shared between Zanzibar in Tanzania, Lamu in Kenya and Ilha

Reference 33 - 0.24% Coverage

¶157: are being challenged to incorporate intangible heritage into the nomination, inscription and management systems,

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶160: Conceptualising heritage through the maritime lens

Reference 35 - 0.39% Coverage

¶161: presents the key findings of recent maritime heritage research in Bermuda. It recounts the essential ways contemporary Bermudians use their relationships with the sea to formulate

Reference 36 - 0.08% Coverage

¶161: thereby generate maritime heritage.

Reference 37 - 0.24% Coverage

¶163: These material objects once bore material witness to crucial moments in the life of the family and today serve

Reference 38 - 0.35% Coverage

¶165: It is shown that the 'power' of these exhibits derives from the monumentalisation of otherwise complex life stories into bounded and concrete symbols of the past

Reference 39 - 0.21% Coverage

¶165: . The materiality of these relics provides a locus for unique convergence of religious symbolism,

Reference 40 - 0.48% Coverage

¶165: However, this paper attempts to go beyond an examination of such exhibits as symbols and treats them as objects in themselves, arguing that their purported sanctity and their profanity as material objects generate ambivalence

Reference 41 - 0.79% Coverage

¶167: This paper explores the latent messages of two Australian maritime museums to show how the narratives conveyed therein are variations on the theme of 'transience'. It describes how exhibits and displays work to manipulate the geographical and temporal aspects of seafaring so they make all arrivals largely inevitable and relative to one place and nation: Australia

Reference 42 - 0.12% Coverage

¶168: The maritime paradox: does international heritage exist?

Reference 43 - 0.17% Coverage

¶169: whereas it is seemingly impossible to put flesh on that international dimension

Reference 44 - 0.51% Coverage

¶169: Although international heritage is an attractive proposition that is crucial to the emancipation of maritime heritage, the inevitable conclusion is that it does not presently exist. Its theoretical existence is not accepted in practice.

Reference 45 - 0.06% Coverage

¶173: the production of heritage

Reference 46 - 0.23% Coverage

¶174: the immaterial realm there located (the social worlds inhabiting the referred-to place) in a particular city

Reference 47 - 0.71% Coverage

¶174: constitute an important arena where the sense of belongingness to Porto is constructed and negotiated. It is argued that this is done via both the accessing and sharing of specialized knowledge (provided by historians) on the Old City's past and future (urban renewal projects), and the actual act of participating in the tours.

Reference 48 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: emotion and heritagisation in southern France

¶178:

Reference 49 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: and memory

Reference 50 - 0.06% Coverage

¶192: making heritage in Malaysia

Reference 51 - 0.19% Coverage

¶193: Our study illustrates the construction of this social model through the heritage process

Reference 52 - 0.14% Coverage

¶193: which was based on the tangible as well as the intangible heritage

Reference 53 - 0.06% Coverage

¶197: fluid nature of the meanings

Reference 54 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: existent around objects;

Reference 55 - 0.24% Coverage

¶197: Ideas for the future imaginary of these interactions are further explored through the pathway of chaos theory.

¶198:

<Internals\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 36 references coded [12.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶16: Heritage places are characteristically imbued with a multiplicity of meanings contingent on the specificities of the society, time and space in which such places are perceived.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶18: they are re-examining what their heritage means, and in turn are creating new heritage micro-narratives.

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶10: A number of competing incentives are at work in determining how people actively choose to preserve or, alternatively, discard aspects of their 'cultural heritage'

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶10: in determining how people actively and consciously construct 'cultural heritage' in a dynamic and fluid process

Reference 5 - 0.45% Coverage

¶12: Very little is known formally of Chitral history and prehistory beyond the last 200–300 years, and this has led to a relatively set list of heritage and cultural events or traits being iterated by local people and outsiders alike.

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶14: Too often 'heritage'

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶21: The Olympics, amateurism and Britain's coaching heritage

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶22: little is actually known about the ongoing relationships between the Olympic Games and Britain's coaching traditions, social practices which form an important part of the nation's intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 9 - 0.67% Coverage

¶22: As Britain prepares for 2012, coaching is at the forefront of the drive for success but the experiences of previous home Olympics suggest that cultural heritages such as coaching practice can be highly resistant to change and that intangibles such as preferences for voluntarism will continue to impact on attempts to professionalise coaching.

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶28: Non-events and their legacies: Parisian heritage and the Olympics that never were

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶43: that fosters heritage dualities

Reference 12 - 0.18% Coverage

¶49: they are also, more importantly, inscribed with meaning by those for whom they are heritage.

Reference 13 - 0.22% Coverage

¶152: From foodways to intangible heritage: a case study of Chinese culinary resource, retail and recipe in Hong Kong

Reference 14 - 2.04% Coverage

¶153: Chinese foodways is a complex mix of regional elements including a wide range of ingredients and culinary skills, and is considered a system of knowledge not only inherited from the past but also determined by socio-political changes in different eras. Even though great differences can be found between northern and southern ingredients and culinary skills, there are common characteristics shared among cuisines in various regions through internal migration as well as importation of ingredients and cooking skills. Apart from studying Chinese foodways as regional traditions in the historical context, we should look at it as intangible heritage from the socio-political perspectives regarding the current debate on cultural preservation. In this article, I aim to investigate Chinese foodways related to heritage preservation focusing on culinary resource in agricultural and cultivation system, wholesale/retail trade network and family recipe, in order to have a better understanding of food heritage in the fast-changing Hong Kong society

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶155: an attempt to understand how the present invokes the past in the service of many and diverse contemporary needs

Reference 16 - 0.23% Coverage

¶168: The authors make a brief critique of the paper itself as an example of the intangible heritage of the labour movement

Reference 17 - 0.32% Coverage

¶172: The text understands the Volkshäuser not only as architectural witnesses to the needs and activities of this once so significant political and cultural mass movement

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

¶180: oriented by a scientific materialism

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: Forgetting to remember, remembering to forget

Reference 20 - 0.46% Coverage

¶186: considers the implications for cultural heritage of observations regarding individual and collective memory which suggest that the process of forgetting is in fact integral to remembering – that one cannot properly form new memories and

Reference 21 - 1.46% Coverage

¶186: without also selecting some things to forget. Remembering is an active process of cultivating and pruning, and not one of complete archiving and total recall, which would overwhelm and cause us to be unable to make confident decisions about which memories are valuable and which are not. I argue that the same is true of heritage; that as a result of its increasingly broad definition, and the exponential growth of listed objects, places and practices of heritage in the contemporary world, we hazard becoming overwhelmed by memory and in the process rendering heritage ineffective and worthless. I refer to the consequence of this heterogeneous piling up of disparate and conflicting pasts in the present as a 'crisis' of accumulation of the past

Reference 22 - 0.18% Coverage

¶186: but also to active decisions to delist or cease to conserve particular forms of heritage once

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶186: to contemporary and future societies can no longer be demonstrated.

Reference 24 - 0.69% Coverage

¶188: Specifically, I ponder the ways that a young Chinese woman in the film *Days of being wild*, following the breakup of a love affair, becomes locked in a landscape of lost love that is populated with objects sticky with affect, objects which although they transmit painful affects nevertheless bind her by a dynamic that Lauren Berlant terms 'cruel optimism'

Reference 25 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: might, in a similar way, have become impregnated with affects

Reference 26 - 0.43% Coverage

¶188: Archaeology and heritage studies have great potential to foster empathy with the experience of past others, but this calls for a sophisticated understanding of how objects become imbued with affect and how they transmit it.

Reference 27 - 0.36% Coverage

¶192: I argue that the Polish understanding of urbanity is ambiguous, muddling formality with cultural connotations. I address how such convolution both rewrites history and affects modernity

Reference 28 - 0.42% Coverage

¶192: I conclude that considering degraded towns as a special form of cultural heritage is a new construction, where coupling of the disconnected dimensions of the Polish understanding of urbanity becomes even more apparent

Reference 29 - 0.18% Coverage

¶196: In common with other western countries, there is resurgence in war commemoration in Australia

Reference 30 - 0.27% Coverage

¶196: Emerging in archaeology cultural biography considers the way that social interactions between people and objects over time create meaning.

References 31-32 - 0.28% Coverage

¶196: resulting from a focus on relationships than from the traditional focus on the memorial as object.

¶197: Heritage formation and cultural governance

Reference 33 - 0.12% Coverage

¶198: can provide a middle-range theory for heritage production.

¶199:

Reference 34 - 0.34% Coverage

¶100: we examine the pit as a potential cultural tool for heritage processes, and find that it is indeed used by individuals in this respect, but not in collective memorialisation

Reference 35 - 0.19% Coverage

¶106: Such re-uses place the autonomy of buildings in the absence of their original users under question.

Reference 36 - 0.22% Coverage

¶106: it reveals attempts to maintain the 'absent other' reflected by the way churches are adapted with minor alterations

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 86 references coded [21.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: Cultural feelings and the making of meaning

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶16: Cultural feelings are an undertheorised area of the human experience which are recently gaining attention and which need to be understood

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: merits analysis in its own right as a 'heritage process'

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶17: However, the project also offers counterpoints and paradoxes connected to remembering and forgetting, between its orientation to the present and to the past

References 5-6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶17: intangible heritage of Dutch colonialism.

¶18: In defence of oblivion: the case of Dunwich, Suffolk

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: Connecting this sense of identity both to critical investigations into the nature of loss, transience and disappearance

Reference 8 - 0.66% Coverage

¶19: article considers whether a site whose construction of loss-as-identity should be allowed to survive past its natural lifespan – especially one that, given the process of erosion involved, can be measured. If the dominant cultural logic at a site tends towards absence rather than presence, I here ask what justifications exist for forestalling that identity in the name of conservation

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶32: Popular music heritage

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶33: Popular music as cultural heritage: scoping out the field of practice

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶134: sets out to deepen our understanding of the relationship between popular music and cultural heritage and to delineate the practices of popular music as cultural heritage

Reference 12 - 0.29% Coverage

¶134: illustrates how the term has been mobilised by a variety of actors, from the public to the private sector, to highlight the value of particular popular music manifestations

Reference 13 - 0.48% Coverage

¶134: We focus on Austria, England, France and the Netherlands – countries with diverse popular music histories and with varying national and international reach. Popular music heritage is present in national and local public sector heritage institutions and practices in a number of ways

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: delineating a rich landscape of emblematic places,

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: attachment to particular musicians or music scenes

Reference 16 - 0.46% Coverage

¶136: Developed as part of a large-scale European project examining popular music, cultural heritage and cultural memory, our analysis is based on qualitative studies of popular music heritage discourses that reflect a broad cross section of sectors, institutions and industries

Reference 17 - 0.43% Coverage

¶136: Focusing our discussion on the example of music heritage plaques, we identify three categories of heritage discourse: (1) official authorised popular music heritage, (2) self-authorised popular music heritage and (3) unauthorised popular music heritage.

Reference 18 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: Talkin bout my generation: popular music and the culture of heritage

Reference 19 - 1.22% Coverage

¶138: Raymond Williams once remarked that 'Culture is one of the two or three most complicated words in the English language' (1983). He never said what the other ones were but had he been writing today, one of these might well have been 'heritage'. Indeed, the imbrications of 'culture' and 'heritage', and the vexed nature of their relationship, particularly with regard to popular music, are such that each has come to serve as a synonym for the other in the wider sociocultural imaginary.

This paper casts a critical spotlight on discourses of cultural heritage in the UK by questioning what makes popular music culture 'heritage' and considering the extent to which the UK popular music has become increasingly heritagised

References 20-22 - 0.85% Coverage

¶138: Relating the specific example of popular music to wider debates on cultural heritage and heritagisation, the paper calls for greater problematising of discourses of popular music as cultural heritage, and considers, by way of conclusion, how a critical focus on the lived, performative and 'hauntological' dynamics of music heritage practices can illuminate understandings of the way cultures of music and memory are negotiated and transacted in the present.

¶139: Mapping popular music heritage in Slovenia

Reference 23 - 0.19% Coverage

¶140: to map Slovenian popular music heritage (PMH) and to critically assess the prospects of its future development

Reference 24 - 0.37% Coverage

¶140: The article supplements the constructionist perspective on heritage with the Foucauldian concept of regime(s) of truth, which enables a better understanding of the complex processes of the social construction of heritage

Reference 25 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: It then uses this framework to critically examine the current situation of PMH in Slovenia

Reference 26 - 0.18% Coverage

¶140: with the emphasis on the tensions between different PMH practices, discourses and the producers of heritage

Reference 27 - 0.14% Coverage

¶141: When alternative ends up as mainstream: Slovene popular music as cultural heritage

Reference 28 - 0.61% Coverage

¶142: To determine what kind of picture of Slovenian popular music heritage this work portrays, its most important segments (all monographs, expert and scholarly articles, schoolbooks, and film and television documentaries that address aspects of Slovene popular music) are analysed. Results show that the publications cover mainly urban and alternative music genres

Reference 29 - 0.72% Coverage

¶42: While this is interesting, there is at least one problematic side effect in this respect – namely that in this way, the music enjoyed by the majority of Slovenians is almost completely left out of the analytical focus. This means that not only is the picture of Slovenian popular music emerging from these accounts rather biased, but also that many problematic elements of this music are also left out of critical analysis.

Reference 30 - 0.18% Coverage

¶43: Remembering the popular music of the 1990s: dance music and the cultural meanings of decade-based nostalgia

Reference 31 - 0.45% Coverage

¶44: Following the popularisation of dance music in the 1990s, and the consolidation of disc jockeys (DJs) as global stars, this article examines the attachment of music audiences to this decade by examining the popular flashback dance parties held in the Netherlands.

Reference 32 - 0.11% Coverage

¶44: By drawing on theories of cultural heritage, memory and nostalgia

Reference 33 - 0.48% Coverage

¶44: Based on in-depth interviews with audience members, DJs and organisers of dance events, this study examines the meaning of cultural memories and the manner in which nostalgia arises in specific sociocultural settings. The findings indicate two ways in which cultural memories take shape

Reference 34 - 0.13% Coverage

¶45: 'Born in the Republic of Austria' The invention of rock heritage in Austria

Reference 35 - 0.66% Coverage

¶46: This article explores the retrospective cultural consecration of popular music in Austria. Examining two recent documentary projects, one focusing on Austropop, a Viennese popular music phenomenon of the early 1970s, and the other on the punk-inspired music scene of Linz in Upper Austria from late 1970s, the article shows how both projects seek to invent an Austrian popular music heritage

Reference 36 - 0.12% Coverage

¶47: Music in the margins? Popular music heritage and British Bhangra music

Reference 37 - 0.09% Coverage

¶48: As part of the Popular Music Heritage, Cultural Memory

Reference 38 - 0.20% Coverage

¶48: through a focus on British Bhangra. The selection of British Bhangra music as the specific site of focus for this paper

References 39-40 - 0.08% Coverage

¶50: Staging the Beatles: ephemerality, materiality

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

¶52: entangled and transformed

¶53:

Reference 42 - 0.25% Coverage

¶53: discusses two aspects of heritage – entanglement and transformation – that became clear during a recent cultural heritage project in Yucatan, Mexico.

Reference 43 - 0.38% Coverage

¶53: Regarding entanglement, heritage becomes relevant only when coupled with other concerns, ranging from politics to livelihood to personal biographies. An unpredictable array of entanglements came into being during the project

Reference 44 - 0.60% Coverage

¶53: Transformation refers to the claim that heritage is not frozen in the past. Instead, it is in motion and subject to change. The transformations of heritage discussed in this paper are examined from the perspective of a mobilities paradigm and understood, in part, as resulting from the experience of performing heritage for outsiders for the first time

Reference 45 - 0.18% Coverage

¶53: argues that it is a fluid construct that can be both anchored in the past and negotiated in the present

Reference 46 - 0.13% Coverage

¶53: This perspective makes sense of an event in which contemporary people anchored

Reference 47 - 0.19% Coverage

¶153: in a spectacular 1000-year-old ruin, but falls short of explaining the uneven recognition of smaller ruins.

¶154:

Reference 48 - 0.28% Coverage

¶155: that archaeologists can bring their expertise to bear on the investigation of the complex, varied allusions to the past within contemporary landscapes of memory.

¶156:

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: The meanings created were then used

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: How does a house remember?

Reference 51 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: Heritage-ising return migration

Reference 52 - 0.17% Coverage

¶161: through exploring the complex relationship between the materiality of architecture and social memories

Reference 53 - 0.27% Coverage

¶161: It unveils that the ongoing process of memory is intrinsically intertwined with spatial and temporal dimensions of the physical dwelling and built environment

Reference 54 - 0.09% Coverage

¶168: Drawing on concepts of heritage as a cultural process

Reference 55 - 0.09% Coverage

¶170: to include the exploration of intangible entanglements.

Reference 56 - 0.03% Coverage

¶177: Intangible heritage

Reference 57 - 0.10% Coverage

¶180: Since then, appreciation of Coen has changed considerably.

Reference 58 - 0.20% Coverage

¶180: Following Ashworth et al. the selective ways in which Coen's statue has been used as a heritage resource are explored.

Reference 59 - 0.10% Coverage

¶184: examines the impact associated with the making of heritage

Reference 60 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: temporality, historicity

Reference 61 - 0.14% Coverage

¶197: As an archive composed of music-making processes rather than commercial 'products'

Reference 62 - 0.16% Coverage

¶197: argues this is an invitation to consider the time of history as one of action and enlivenment

Reference 63 - 0.29% Coverage

¶197: It explores the implications of the resurfacing of marginal cultural histories within the present moment, and how this can transform conceptions of historicity and time.

Reference 64 - 0.37% Coverage

¶197: Finally, the article asserts the value of digital archives within the context of music histories, thus challenging the notion that effective historical encounters can only occur through engagement with original objects.

¶198:

Reference 65 - 0.05% Coverage

¶199: performed (intangible) culture

Reference 66 - 0.14% Coverage

¶199: focuses on the 'Royal Khmer Ballet' as cultural performance and heritage re-enactment

Reference 67 - 0.15% Coverage

¶102: Between narratives and lists: performing digital intangible heritage through global media

Reference 68 - 0.15% Coverage

¶103: Global media represents and transmits the intangible cultural heritage of nation states

Reference 69 - 0.11% Coverage

¶103: Intangible heritage sanctioned by this international institution

Reference 70 - 0.06% Coverage

¶103: online intangible heritage lists

Reference 71 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: freeze intangible heritage

Reference 72 - 0.28% Coverage

¶103: the proliferation of user-generated YouTube videos of the very practices officially safeguarded potentially re-enacts heritage as it changes and takes on new shapes.

Reference 73 - 0.34% Coverage

¶103: The claim that narratives and lists on YouTube might counter the fossilising of representations of national intangible heritage is explored through the case study of the Mevlevi Sema Ceremony of Turkey

Reference 74 - 0.40% Coverage

¶105: A response to conceptions of heritage as process, this paper puts forward a (re)enactment of heritage (studies) in which the lively materiality, temporality and mobility of an event become entangled with the performance of its research

Reference 75 - 0.21% Coverage

¶105: The event in question is the Lord Mayor's Show in London. First established eight centuries ago, the Show is an annual ritual

Reference 76 - 0.42% Coverage

¶105: One day each year, City life is temporarily suspended by the passing of the new Lord Mayor in his State Coach accompanied by a procession of well over one hundred participating organisations with an audience of tens of thousands lining the route

Reference 77 - 0.35% Coverage

¶105: In drawing on aspects of non-representational theory from human and cultural geography, a more performative sense of doing heritage studies emerges that attends to the lived process and actions of heritage

Reference 78 - 0.11% Coverage

¶108: Drought and Rain: re-creations in Vietnamese, cross-border heritage

References 79-80 - 0.62% Coverage

¶109: The Drought and Rain dance trilogy, by Vietnamese–French choreographer Ea Sola, evokes memory, history and everyday practices through song, stylised gesture and stark, graceful images. The performances aim not to represent ancient and wartime Vietnamese pasts as much as call attention to the ways in which the present and past invigorate and co-create each other.

Reference 81 - 0.85% Coverage

¶109: The performances enact a different form of historical (re)productivity, not predicated on a linear materialism, but based on processes of temporal turn and re-turn. I employ the most recent performance in the series, Drought and Rain 2011, as both subject and lens for exploring the unfinished dynamics of memory–history, and as a site and practice of cultural heritage. Embodying a hybrid mix of multiple re-performance categories, the Drought and Rain performances stretch current notions of heritage

Reference 82 - 0.34% Coverage

¶109: Primary points of focus include: the non-originality of performance, the unfinished nature of the past, and the way in which the Drought and Rain performances propose a counter-memory of the future.

Reference 83 - 0.11% Coverage

¶115: China has developed, over thousands of years, a unique way of

Reference 84 - 0.03% Coverage

¶115: and using the past.

Reference 85 - 0.86% Coverage

¶115: seeks to explore a non-western approach to the meaning-making of Chinese heritage by presenting a case of a grassroots project to record and make meanings of heritage in an ordinary village in China. Specifically, it will demonstrate how the Confucian discourse of narrating the past could be appropriated and deployed in Chinese heritage practice to interweave fragments of the

past and present by means of holistically embracing the narrative of villagers' lives in a subtle, transparent and critical way

Reference 86 - 0.15% Coverage

¶115: in order to transcend the boundaries of the tangible and intangible heritage categories

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 107 references coded [20.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶11: The Chinese harmony discourse

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶12: Text and object: the bus shelter that became cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶13: examines how one of the chosen sites, an unusual bus shelter, was constructed as official heritage,

Reference 4 - 0.41% Coverage

¶13: A central argument is that the Norwegian heritage authorities contributed to construct the bus shelter as ostensibly harmless by creating it as a symbol of a rather vague local past, while the object from the outset represents a potentially dangerous and ambiguous object containing lots of complex history

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: Transformations of cultural heritage in Melanesia: from kastam to kalsa

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19: I look at the reverberations of the global discourse about heritage at the margins of the global system in the Pacific

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶19: I discuss how over the past 50 years two different heritage concepts have developed on the island, which have been used to reflect upon and direct cultural and social change

References 8-9 - 0.31% Coverage

¶19: Further I show how the genesis and transformation of this local discourse about heritage is driven by local concerns and politics, as well as national and international developments.

¶20: Heritage transactions at the Festival of Pacific Arts

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶22: The Festival of Pacific Arts, hosted by a different Pacific Island state once every four years, is a prime site for the reproduction of the global discourse on heritage.

Reference 11 - 0.27% Coverage

¶24: this article offers unique ethnographic insights into digital heritage in ways that challenge widely-held assumptions about the heightened value placed on the original object over its digital counterpart.

¶25:

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶26: supported by sound archives and institutional collections that serve to preserve this intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 13 - 0.35% Coverage

¶35: explores the role of the agency in the social process that constitutes cultural heritage. By introducing the concept of heritage entrepreneurship to explain the conversion of cultural elements into heritage, we discuss the case of the Mediterranean diet (MD) in Spain

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶35: the intangible cultural heritage of Humanity

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶35: namely the construction and

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶35: the promotion of the MD as cultural heritage makes ordinary food different

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶35: culturally (Mediterranean and traditional).

Reference 18 - 0.09% Coverage

¶37: different understandings of heritage that existed outside Europe.

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: this paper explores the dichotomy between European monument-centred heritage approaches

Reference 20 - 0.17% Coverage

¶137: This resulted in continued post-colonial monument-centred heritage conservation and held back the shift of heritage management

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶139: The increasing presentation of popular music culture as heritage

Reference 22 - 0.24% Coverage

¶141: focuses on the case of the Museum of the Revolution to argue that Cuban museums changed in conjunction with the increasing crypto-colonial relations of subordination to the USSR.

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶142: Beyond biomedicine: traditional medicine as cultural heritage

Reference 24 - 0.09% Coverage

¶143: Over the past decade, intangible cultural heritage (hereafter, ICH),

Reference 25 - 0.14% Coverage

¶143: the continuation of its myriad manifestations have reached unprecedented levels of recognition and attention

Reference 26 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: Traditional Medicine (hereafter, TM) has long been included under the vast umbrella of ICH, yet there have been few attempts to explore that relationship

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

¶150: as meaningful social practice

¶151:

Reference 28 - 0.31% Coverage

¶151: Despite engaging directly with the physical effects of collecting and vandalism, little attention is given to the meanings of these actions and the contributions they make to the stories told about sites or the past more broadly.

Reference 29 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: Repositioning collecting as meaningful social practice and heritage action raises the question

Reference 30 - 0.22% Coverage

¶151: We explore alternatives to this position that engage directly with forms of collecting as meaningful social practices that are largely erased in site narratives.

¶152:

Reference 31 - 0.51% Coverage

¶156: Pilgrimages are often messy affairs, not only leaving all sorts of material detritus behind, but also in many cases severely damaging or even destroying the sites that are visited as part of journeys to a sacred place. As such, this immensely popular religious tradition constitutes a social practice that is deeply tied to the landscapes and places that are considered to be holy

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶156: at least by many definitions of heritage

Reference 33 - 0.42% Coverage

¶158: considers the implications of framing subcultural graffiti and street art as heritage. Attention is paid to subcultural graffiti's relationship to street art and the incompatibility of its traditions of illegality, illegibility, anti-commercialism and transience with the formalised structures of heritage frameworks

Reference 34 - 0.15% Coverage

¶158: mean that traditional definitions of heritage, vandalism and the historic environment will all need to be revisited

References 35-36 - 0.30% Coverage

¶158: might only be assured by avoiding the application of official heritage frameworks and tolerating loss in the historic environment.

¶159: Heritage erasure and heritage transformation: how heritage is created by destruction in Bahrain

Reference 37 - 0.39% Coverage

¶160: suggests that heritage erasure is also heritage transformation. The article is an analysis of alternative contemporary heritage processes in the Arab Gulf state Bahrain. I use three cases to illustrate the diversity of what heritage means in Bahrain and how heritage is transformed through erasure

Reference 38 - 0.24% Coverage

¶160: I point to a heritage allegedly neglected by the state, the religious shrines of the Shia community, which to this group signify an alternative heritage and history of the islands

Reference 39 - 0.10% Coverage

¶160: I discuss a potential heritage of the future, based on the recent destruction

Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

¶161: Averting loss aversion in cultural heritage

Reference 41 - 0.83% Coverage

¶162: However, social anthropologist Tim Ingold recently advocated a view that challenges this preference for loss aversion by considering both people and buildings as something persistent, continuously re-born, and constantly growing and going through a process of ever new creative transformations. By appreciating heritage objects as persistent and continuously being transformed in ongoing processes of change, growth and creation, the preference for loss aversion can be averted and a more dynamic view of cultural heritage be adopted that is better able to work through cases and examples like those presented in this paper.

¶163:

Reference 42 - 0.02% Coverage

¶168: Absence/presence

Reference 43 - 0.17% Coverage

¶169: The destruction triggered attention and led to the barn's association with a Nazi Second World War transit camp and with Anne Frank

Reference 44 - 1.47% Coverage

¶169: Its material destruction made this barn/barrack both present and absent in various networks. We use the case of Barrack 57 to study the interplay between presence/absence and non-existence of objects in these networks, an exercise which connects to and contributes to the development of constructivist perspectives on object formation in heritage studies. Our analysis of presence/absence and non-existence therefore is based on different concepts developed in actor network theory and Niklas Luhmann's theory of social systems. Of particular importance is Luhmann's distinction between first- and second-order observation. We argue that heritage objects themselves are the

result of different enactments of (non) human properties in various relational configurations. With this view, a new task for critical heritage scholars emerges. Understanding the dynamics of presence/absence and non-existence of heritage objects in different networks deepens insight into the broader issues of the formation of heritage objects and their delineating technologies and the policies of normalisation and naturalisation

Reference 45 - 0.10% Coverage

¶171: This provided a new opportunity of a playful use of Ancient Greek heritage

Reference 46 - 0.22% Coverage

¶171: The Greek American enclave of Astoria, located in the borough of Queens, will be the focus of this study as the site where this playful use of heritage has taken place

References 47-48 - 0.44% Coverage

¶172: the construction of 'Pagan' heritage

¶173: Viking Metal, Pagan Metal and their relatives represent subgenres of Black and Folk Metal characterised by their historical and mythological references, their incorporation of folk melodies alongside traditional music and instruments, and the use of contemporary material culture and dress.

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: Intangible Cultural Heritage Conventions

¶177:

Reference 50 - 0.07% Coverage

¶180: Remembering and forgetting sites of reform in New York

Reference 51 - 0.18% Coverage

¶181: This article examines how sites of reform in New York are remembered and forgotten over successive generations during the twentieth century

Reference 52 - 0.34% Coverage

¶181: However, these events are not always maintained in the city's commemorative schemes. Indeed, incidents that have caused substantial fatalities, whilst immediately remembered within the city, can appear to be disregarded by society with the passing of time

Reference 53 - 0.18% Coverage

¶181: This process can be examined in the context of the debates within heritage studies, a discipline which has traditionally been concerned

Reference 54 - 0.10% Coverage

¶181: and conservation and which has neglected a study of 'social forgetting'

Reference 55 - 0.23% Coverage

¶181: In this manner, the absence of memory regarding sites of reform in New York can demonstrate the significance of remembering and forgetting for a 'critical heritage studies'.

Reference 56 - 0.19% Coverage

¶181: This assessment of New York's sites of reform highlights how a new area of analysis can be formed through examining how societies forget.

¶182:

Reference 57 - 0.54% Coverage

¶185: While recent years have seen increasing interest in the geographies of heritage, very few scholars have interrogated the difference that scale makes. Indeed, in a world in which the nation state appears to be on the wane, the process of articulating heritage on whatever scale – whether of individuals and communities, towns and cities, regions, nations, continents or globally – becomes ever more important

Reference 58 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: as well as 'upscaling', towards a universal understanding of heritage.

Reference 59 - 0.08% Coverage

¶185: This paper examines how heritage is produced and practised,

Reference 60 - 0.14% Coverage

¶185: exploring how notions of scale, territory and boundedness have a profound effect on the heritage process.

Reference 61 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: pluralism and relationality.

¶186:

Reference 62 - 0.10% Coverage

¶188: Heritage as future-making: aspiration and common destiny in Sierra Leone

Reference 63 - 0.71% Coverage

¶189: engages with an arising interest in heritage as a 'future-making' project, arguing that in a context such as Sierra Leone heritage work may be better understood as a reflection of aspirations for a 'common destiny', than the articulation of common pasts. It questions the centrality with which modern anxiety continues to frame heritage temporalities, drawing on anthropological engagements with contexts of development and social transformation to propose a non-linear model for mapping the relationship between the past and the present

Reference 64 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: music as intangible cultural heritage

Reference 65 - 0.15% Coverage

¶194: explores the performing arts as cultural heritage in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in the western Pacific

Reference 66 - 0.05% Coverage

¶194: then through intangible cultural heritage

Reference 67 - 0.09% Coverage

¶199: European post-monumentalism versus regional national-monumentalism

¶1100:

Reference 68 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1102: 'Popular demands do not fit in ballot boxes': graffiti as intangible heritage at

Reference 69 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1103: Contemporary practices and conflicts of cultural heritage preservation reflect shifting conceptions of what heritage is and what it should conserve. As such, the traditional notion of graffiti upon national monuments is currently being called into question

Reference 70 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1103: within the context of this debate, this study argues that the emerging framework of intangible heritage is a useful model for reconsidering graffiti at heritage sites. Arguments for such graffiti as intangible heritage are particularly strong

Reference 71 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1103: through the lens of the emerging field of intangible heritage.

¶104:

Reference 72 - 0.05% Coverage

¶114: managing the past to serve the present

¶115:

Reference 73 - 0.35% Coverage

¶121: In the eighteenth century, this architecture made the romantic ideals of rural society synonymous with its surroundings, territory and country. In the twentieth century, a select few modernist intellectuals carried out in-depth studies of this architectural type

Reference 74 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: the use of history in contemporary spaces

Reference 75 - 0.13% Coverage

¶123: nuances of the narrative construction process have only more recently begun to receive attention.

Reference 76 - 0.14% Coverage

¶123: the ongoing study of spatio-historical context of heritage sites as revealed in the multifaceted construction

Reference 77 - 0.04% Coverage

¶125: intangible heritage (stories)

Reference 78 - 0.36% Coverage

¶125: the land itself are locked in a symbiotic relationship where each depends on the others to define their existence. Looking after, or protecting this heritage, is therefore about attending to place, and the nature, storytellers, objects and stories contained within it

¶126:

Reference 79 - 0.13% Coverage

¶129: Ireland's 1916 Rising. Explorations of history-making, commemoration & heritage in modern times

Reference 80 - 0.22% Coverage

¶132: multinational intangible heritage

¶133: Borne by people, intangible heritage is not tied to a territory, nor it is necessarily found within the borders of a single country

Reference 81 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: recognises this transnational character of intangible heritage

Reference 82 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: to safeguard the world's intangible heritage

References 83-84 - 0.19% Coverage

¶133: This article examines Karagöz shadow theatre as a case in point.

¶134: Assessing stories before sites: identifying the tangible from the intangible

Reference 85 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: Despite a growing recognition that intangible heritage

Reference 86 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: that intangible values are intertwined with material resources and spaces

Reference 87 - 0.15% Coverage

¶135: many procedures for the identification and management of heritage sites remain unchanged and fail to integrate

Reference 88 - 0.42% Coverage

¶135: The conservation of heritage sites continues to be dominated by a process that first identifies a material site and then identifies the associated values that comprise its significance. This paper suggests that rather than identifying the physical expression of heritage as the initial point of heritage assessment

Reference 89 - 0.18% Coverage

¶135: the stories (or intangible values) of a region or national history can form the primary mechanism for identifying physical heritage sites

Reference 90 - 0.14% Coverage

¶135: we suggest how national stories – or intangible values – might be used to identify representative sites.

¶136:

Reference 91 - 0.14% Coverage

¶140: A vernacular way of “safeguarding” intangible heritage: the fall and rise of rituals in Gouliang Miao village

Reference 92 - 0.11% Coverage

¶141: documents a vernacular method of interpreting and safeguarding intangible heritage

Reference 93 - 0.26% Coverage

¶141: were transformed by imperial Qing officials in the mid-nineteenth century, demonised and denounced as feudal superstition during the Cultural Revolution (1966–1976), exploited as cultural resources

References 94-96 - 0.57% Coverage

¶141: since the early twentieth century and involved in the evaluation system of intangible cultural heritage in the twenty-first century. Based on ethnographic materials collected in 2008 and 2009, this paper argues that it is the inherited vernacular narratives and ritual performances that are negotiating with the state’s constant effort of shaping the ritual through various discourses, constructing the meaning of inheritance

Reference 97 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: safeguarding the intangible heritage within the community.

¶142:

Reference 98 - 0.12% Coverage

¶143: constructed (notably by Indigenous artists and artisans) through the conflation of ‘tradition’

Reference 99 - 0.12% Coverage

¶143: as well as creativity and innovation. In the article, I endeavour to explain this process

Reference 100 - 0.03% Coverage

¶143: knowledge transmission.

Reference 101 - 0.32% Coverage

¶143: Building on the Taiwanese case study, this article furthers scholarly enquiries into the making of heritage by generating an enhanced understanding of the role of artists and artisans in the creation, renewal, authentication and transmission

Reference 102 - 0.35% Coverage

¶146: A railway or any other form of heritage site may be perceived as a subject or an object-orientated experience. While the former invites an emotional reaction based on personal association, the later suggests a detached response grounded in a transfer of knowledge

Reference 103 - 0.10% Coverage

¶147: Marginal or mainstream? Migrant centres as grassroots and official heritage

Reference 104 - 0.22% Coverage

¶148: Migrant heritage, as a grassroots practice seeking to commemorate pre- and post-war migrant communities and their contributions, emerged in Australia from the 1980s

Reference 105 - 0.01% Coverage

¶148: intangible

Reference 106 - 0.47% Coverage

¶148: This article seeks to complicate understandings of migrant heritage as a marginal practice, specifically by interrogating the use-value of particular narratives in the Australian context – that is, how do individuals, communities and other groups (the grassroots) draw on sanctioned and publicly circulating narratives to mark their site as heritage-worthy

Reference 107 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: Ideas of what constitutes official and unofficial heritage can be mutually inclusive – a dialectical process

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 93 references coded [19.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: Building homeland heritage: multiple homes among the Chinese diaspora

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: Investigating how different ‘associated people’ perceive, construct and even manipulate heritage, this study found that participation is not only related to wealth, success or status, but also to residential orientations, self-perceptions of the motherland

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: played an important role in the development of a global understanding of heritage and what it constitutes

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: This article argues that without full recognition of the religious beliefs intimately embedded in the traditional social structures, practices and attitudes related to heritage sites

Reference 5 - 0.57% Coverage

¶18: The Beijing Cultural Heritage Protection Centre (CHP), a citizen volunteer non-governmental organisation, launched a project to help a Qiang village named A'er preserve its intangible and tangible cultural heritage. This paper describes the damage that was done and the needs of the Qiang people in the remote village of A'er, which is generally considered one of the last major repositories of traditional Qiang culture

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: The CHP team, working with them, provided necessary instruments and methods for recording.

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: The case confirms the generally observed manner in which formal depictions of political heritage, encompassing stories of influential individuals, are inextricably tied to contemporary politics

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶18: Intangible cultural heritage

Reference 9 - 0.25% Coverage

¶19: intangible cultural heritage (ICH) and safeguarding have become influential concepts in international, national and local cultural policy. But the thinking employed in the ICH model

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: it is based on fieldwork among the performers at the Jemaa el Fnaa Square in Marrakech,

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶23: as a key factor in residents' understandings of heritage

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶26: The photographs were collected as part of a wider research project on the way

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶126: was differentially constructed by local inhabitants, tourists and the City Council.

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶128: how emotional attachments to cultural properties impact the course of built heritage conflicts

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: than their monumentality.

References 16-17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶130: the 'neglect' which Khami experienced was in tandem with its local social context; being a resting place for ancestors.

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶131: Religious objects in museums: private lives and public duties

Reference 19 - 0.58% Coverage

¶138: The hut forms part of a heritage cluster, an urban assemblage that weaves together the local and national, the past and present, the familiar and remote. In this article, we examine the replica hut in relation to the complex temporal and spatial relations that give it meaning, and to which it gives meaning. Our focus is the hut as a point of convergence between memory, material culture and the histories – and possible futures

Reference 20 - 0.37% Coverage

¶138: However, like other 'gateway city' heritage sites, it has the potential for aligning with a larger trend in international heritage conservation and heritage diplomacy, that of prioritising narratives of the past that weave together transnational connections and associations.

Reference 21 - 0.25% Coverage

¶140: In the process of 'heritageisation', stakeholders that include the state, the local government, the villagers and the principal lineage strive to negotiate different cultural meanings,

Reference 22 - 0.16% Coverage

¶140: and the traditions. Consequently, three different heritage discourses coexist alongside each other in one locality

Reference 23 - 0.33% Coverage

¶42: As heritage research has engaged with a greater plurality of heritage practices, scale has emerged as an important concept in Heritage Studies, albeit relatively narrowly defined as hierarchical levels (household, local, national, etcetera).

Reference 24 - 0.33% Coverage

¶42: This paper argues for a definition of scale in heritage research that incorporates size (geographical scale), level (vertical scale) and relation (an understanding that scale is constituted through dynamic relationships in specific contexts).

Reference 25 - 0.25% Coverage

¶42: Three key findings are: both scale and heritage gain appeal because they are abstractions, and gain definition through the spatial politics of interrelationships within specific situations

Reference 26 - 0.20% Coverage

¶44: Based on critical discourse analysis of interviews with local actors, the paper identifies that collected memory and local place distinctiveness,

Reference 27 - 0.16% Coverage

¶44: , are of central importance in how non-experts construct their understanding of built heritage. In the Irish context,

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶47: Heritage, transnational memory and the re-diasporisation of Scotland

Reference 29 - 0.25% Coverage

¶48: For a long time in Scotland, diasporic – and popular – heritage with its imaginary emphasising kinship, stylised images and ritualised practices was either overlooked or discredited

Reference 30 - 0.33% Coverage

¶48: The term 'diaspora' itself to define Scotland's vast overseas population has been scrutinised for its usefulness. However, since devolution, it has gained currency in public discourse and policies and has led to the 're-diasporisation' of Scotland

Reference 31 - 0.18% Coverage

¶148: This article explores the changing perception and place of diasporic heritage in Scotland since the 1970s through two case studies.

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: and the meanings ascribed to them

Reference 33 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: initiating revisions and re-reading of popular and diasporic culture.

¶149:

Reference 34 - 0.13% Coverage

¶151: Protecting contemporary cultural soundscapes as intangible cultural heritage: sounds of Istanbul

¶152:

Reference 35 - 0.51% Coverage

¶152: aims to evaluate culture and traditions of everyday life from a sonic perspective and to suggest ways for protecting characteristic sounds and soundscapes. This multidisciplinary research, having roots in such fields as soundscape studies, intangible cultural heritage (ICH), museum studies and sensory studies, explores the larger contemporary cultural soundscape of Istanbul.

Reference 36 - 0.64% Coverage

¶152: Sounds constitute an inevitable part of daily life and are therefore very important as ICH. Thus, they deserve to be protected to strengthen cultural memory. However, sonic culture is twice endangered due to the physical characteristics of sound itself and the dynamic structure of intangible culture. Therefore, urgent protection of contemporary cultural soundscapes in the context of ICH is crucial for transferring the present sonic environments to following generations

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

¶153: Fragmentation and forgetting

Reference 38 - 0.32% Coverage

¶154: After the Second World War, the Vijećnica began to embody shared collective memories through its function as the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Nacionalna i Univerzitetska Biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine).

Reference 39 - 0.27% Coverage

¶154: cemented its place within the Bosnian psyche as a collective memory institution, but its reconstruction is transforming the discourses surrounding the building and the collective memories it embodies

Reference 40 - 0.13% Coverage

¶155: Empowerment, transformation and the construction of 'urban heritage' in post-colonial Hong Kong

Reference 41 - 0.22% Coverage

¶156: Based on participant observation and in-depth interviews, this paper analyses how buildings of a small street built in the 1950s were constructed as 'heritage'

Reference 42 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: An analysis of both the protected area and the constructed heritage will enable us to focus on heritage as being produced, identified

Reference 43 - 0.30% Coverage

¶164: These 'performative' explorers avoid deliberate attention that may lead to vandalism or touristification – an alternative way of 'preserving by not preserving' that celebrates decay and assumes the sites' progressive loss

Reference 44 - 0.30% Coverage

¶167: intangible cultural heritage and postnationalism

¶168: Since 2004, Felix Cotellon, the president of the centre for traditional music and dance on the island of Guadeloupe, has spearheaded a grass roots campaign to see gwoka

Reference 45 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: Gwoka, a drum-based music and dance,

Reference 46 - 0.12% Coverage

¶172: We suggest that Alngith people-to-place relationships are underwritten by these ideals

Reference 47 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: dissatisfied with the constraints of 'traditional' cultural heritage assessment frameworks that emphasise archaeological methods

Reference 48 - 0.17% Coverage

¶174: suggests that an examination of heritage sites and the ways in which they engage with, or are received by multiple stakeholders

Reference 49 - 0.24% Coverage

¶176: Drawing on heritage as metaphorical 'contact zones' with transnational affective milieus, this study explores the complex temporalities of signification, experiences and healing

Reference 50 - 0.38% Coverage

¶176: This study proposes new methodological arts of the contact zone to enhance new ways in heritage management that can collectively engage with the multiple and transnational layers of heritage places beyond their geographic boundaries and any relationship with defined static pasts

Reference 51 - 0.29% Coverage

¶178: In order to encourage holistic approaches, the framework is designed to combat the false dichotomies of cultural/natural and tangible/intangible heritage; it is hoped this will make the framework widely applicable

Reference 52 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: The Turnover Club: locality and identity in the North Staffordshire practice of turning over ceramic ware

Reference 53 - 0.64% Coverage

¶180: Being a 'turnover-er' – someone who always turns over pottery to check whether it is Stoke-on-Trent ware – is an oft practised, but little examined part of the living heritage that connects those with affinity to 'the Potteries' (as the region is known) and its ceramic ware. The project set out to explore qualitative accounts of turning over and to gauge its salience and reach as a practice, linking this to broader accounts of material culture, consumption and heritage

Reference 54 - 0.07% Coverage

¶185: All that we are – heritage inside out and upside down

Reference 55 - 0.21% Coverage

¶186: explores how the axis between heritage on the 'inside' and heritage on the 'outside' is imagined and produced, theoretically, politically and institutionally

Reference 56 - 0.13% Coverage

¶188: Conceptualising heritage as a contested process of past-based meaning production in the present,

Reference 57 - 0.14% Coverage

¶188: seeks to bring temporality and spatiality into the focus of those studying heritage-making practices

Reference 58 - 0.09% Coverage

¶190: explores the role of diasporic subjects in China's heritage-making

Reference 59 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: the garden symbolises Tan's last 'spiritual world'

Reference 60 - 0.12% Coverage

¶190: It brings to light the value of heritage-making outside centralised heritage discourses

Reference 61 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: in new ways to engage with the past

Reference 62 - 0.10% Coverage

¶192: This paper stresses heritage-making as a social imaginary used to define

Reference 63 - 0.59% Coverage

¶194: that hosts and embodies heritage in complex ways. Standing on the edge of Brighton, UK in a once-remote part of the Sussex Downs, the Memorial was built in 1921 to honour Indian soldiers who fought on the Western Front during the First World War. As both a sacred place and a space of socio-cultural heritagization processes, the monument is an enduring testament of past values of war heroism, but also more ephemeral practices of ritual.

Reference 64 - 0.14% Coverage

¶194: The article documents the heritage-making at work within memorialisation at the Chattri as a case study,

Reference 65 - 0.13% Coverage

¶194: can be enacted through time, between material form and immaterial practices, and across cultures

Reference 66 - 0.30% Coverage

¶194: The article theorises participants' current affective practices as conscious 'past presentencing' , and analyses how their conscious acts of heritage-making affectively enacted values of morality, community and belonging.

¶195:

Reference 67 - 0.07% Coverage

¶196: Their heritage-making strategies are illustrated

Reference 68 - 0.11% Coverage

¶197: Migrating heritage: experiences of cultural networks and cultural dialogue in Europe

Reference 69 - 0.16% Coverage

¶101: This paper explores dialogic public folklore practice through community self-documentation projects, folklife festivals,

Reference 70 - 0.13% Coverage

¶101: in intangible cultural heritage (ICH) initiatives. Critical heritage scholars involved with ICH

Reference 71 - 0.06% Coverage

¶101: reconceptualisation of the social base of ICH

Reference 72 - 0.18% Coverage

¶102: 'We Can Always Go Back Home': critical lessons in helping to safeguard and promote the Singing and Praying Bands living tradition

¶103:

Reference 73 - 0.08% Coverage

¶103: the centuries-old Singing and Praying Bands living tradition

Reference 74 - 0.37% Coverage

¶103: The article underscores the need for 'bottom-up' approaches in safeguarding living cultural traditions, bringing to light the potential strengths of public folklore work and the benefits its theories and methodologies can bring to the intangible cultural heritage discourse

Reference 75 - 0.10% Coverage

¶104: Intangible cultural heritage and the better angels of folklore's nature

Reference 76 - 0.18% Coverage

¶105: that is relevant to ways that heritage professionals assess folklore as intangible culture heritage.

¶106: Deep commoning: public folklore

Reference 77 - 0.21% Coverage

¶107: explores the concept and practice of the commons as a holistic, multi-sectoral, cross-disciplinary framework for critical heritage work on resource frontiers

Reference 78 - 0.35% Coverage

¶113: Additionally in Belfast, other – unofficial – cultural sites provide further evidence of socio-religious symbolism, most notably the Irish Republican History Museum, Roddy McCorley's Club in West Belfast, and murals in both Loyalist and Republican communities

Reference 79 - 0.12% Coverage

¶116: Heritage-making and the dilemma of multivocality in South Africa: a case of Wildebeest Kuil

Reference 80 - 0.15% Coverage

¶117: in terms of the practice of multivocality; that is, the co-existence of diverse perspectives and narratives.

Reference 81 - 0.14% Coverage

¶121: The Netherlands' most important tradition, the celebration of the feast of Saint Nicholas, (Sinterklaas)

Reference 82 - 0.13% Coverage

¶121: To the majority of the population, however, Zwarte Piet is an essential part of its heritage

Reference 83 - 0.37% Coverage

¶123: The Enning Road redevelopment project has been controversial in Guangzhou as the site possesses many vernacular buildings that are not officially recognised by the authorities as significant but are nevertheless highly regarded by non-state stakeholders as important entities

Reference 84 - 0.02% Coverage

¶128: intangibility

Reference 85 - 0.25% Coverage

¶129: A common strategy in this practice is 'placing heritage' – affixing the idea of a European cultural heritage to certain places in order to turn them into specific European heritage sites

Reference 86 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: The materialisation of a European cultural heritage and the production of physical European heritage sites are

Reference 87 - 0.06% Coverage

¶130: Making heritage at the Cannes Film Festival

Reference 88 - 0.22% Coverage

¶131: a discussion of how and why film should be considered heritage, by analysing the role of the Cannes Film Festival (CFF) in turning films into a form of heritage

References 89-90 - 1.06% Coverage

¶131: In doing so, the present article charts the evolution of the CFF against the background of cultural diplomacy and heritage. Studying the CFF from a heritage perspective will contribute to theoretical debates that situate film festivals as places where memories and identities are contested and negotiated. The paper will show that these heritage-making initiatives are a result of the ability of the CFF to respond to changes taking place in an age of international contact, to accommodate new trends, new films and emerging national film industries. Within this context, this paper also addresses a gap in film festival scholarship by engaging in heritage theory to further expand cultural and heritage insights.

¶132: The politics of intangible heritage and food fights in Western Asia

Reference 91 - 0.10% Coverage

¶133: safeguarding intangible heritage and ensuring mutual appreciation of it.

Reference 92 - 0.25% Coverage

¶135: The article suggests that further research is required to understand how the multiple and diverse layers of heritage meanings can be emplaced and legitimised within planning settings.

Reference 93 - 0.17% Coverage

¶137: It is important to pay attention to multi-vocal elements such as social, political and educational backgrounds of the communities

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 77 references coded [13.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: intangible heritage of the district.

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: Since the 1870s, the Moriones festival has been part of the Lenten celebrations in Marinduque, located at the heart of the Philippines.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: ) as one of the Philippines' intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: especially in light of what needs to be tackled before, during and after the incorporation of traditions and practices as ICH.

¶19:

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶11: intangible heritages as collateral damage

¶12:

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: 'intangible heritage,'

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶12: are able to be accommodated within the framework of intangible heritage. It proposes homelessness as difficult intangible heritage which is produced as 'collateral damage,' an indirect byproduct of other pro-active cultural processes and community values.

¶13:

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: Aesthetic cosmopolitan, national and local popular music heritage in Melbourne's music laneways

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶17: There are currently few examples of popular music being officially celebrated as heritage in Australia. Interest in this area is growing, however

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶17: Using interview and observational data collected at the laneways, we demonstrate that these spaces respectively reflect aesthetic cosmopolitan heritage (AC/DC Lane), national heritage (Amphlett Lane), and sub-national heritage (Rowland S. Howard Lane).

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶17: Within this field, there are specifics relating to the Australian music industry that appear to find clear reflection in the sites chosen and their level of success as memorial spaces.

¶18:

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶22: Furthermore, in tracing the place memories, both within and outside of the high prison walls

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: the transformation of social life and rituals into metacultural discourses of heritage.

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶25: Adopting 'things of the little': intangible cultural heritage

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶26: in relation to intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶26: Findings suggest that intangible cultural heritage

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶26: and associated benefits or detriments

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶26: Some heritage concepts have evolved from their narrowly defined historic context

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶28: as well as how Buddhist communities in England construct heritage through these buildings.

Reference 20 - 0.30% Coverage

¶128: We then turn to theories of memory that have become popular within the study of religion as well as heritage studies. Religion understood as 'a chain of memory' plays an important role in heritage construction via faith buildings,

Reference 21 - 0.10% Coverage

¶128: an analysis of faith buildings, their spatial dimensions and role in 'memorywork'

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶130: Water & heritage: material, conceptual and spiritual connections

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶136: Villagers' agency in the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 24 - 0.17% Coverage

¶137: It delves in detail how villagers practice their ritual of Pamsöm Pugundang kut 𑌒 amidst the complex process of continuity and change

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: faces the complex issues concerning Korea's ICH designation system.

¶138:

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶139: which often comes into conflict with UNESCO understandings of heritage

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: their understanding of heritage

Reference 28 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: which could not be explained

Reference 29 - 0.24% Coverage

¶141: In this paper I pursue a critical analysis of that project in order to problematise the recent emergence of practices aimed at capturing and preserving everyday sounds as 'sonic heritage'.

Reference 30 - 0.16% Coverage

¶141: second, a current trend towards the accumulation and preservation of an ever-broader range and mass of materials as heritage.

Reference 31 - 0.13% Coverage

¶145: may need to shift the spotlight from 'exceptional circumstances' to the contemporaneity of heritage.

Reference 32 - 0.10% Coverage

¶147: contradictory views and discourses surrounding heritage and cultural governance

Reference 33 - 0.08% Coverage

¶149: positioning the material past in the contemporary present

¶150:

Reference 34 - 0.13% Coverage

¶155: The paradox of 'Incompiuto Siciliano Archaeological Park' or how to mock heritage to make heritage

Reference 35 - 0.46% Coverage

¶156: During the last 50 years, and due to the dilapidation of public funds, hundreds of unfinished public works have been erected Italy. In 2007, the group of artists Alterazioni Video declared these ruins a formal architectural style – 'Incompiuto Siciliano' – and, in doing so, their aim is to change the buildings' dark side and turn it into something positive.

References 36-37 - 0.67% Coverage

¶156: This article analyses how such a provocative project contains serious implications in terms of heritage. It is stated that, in order to forge a positivized 'unfinished heritage', Incompiuto Siciliano Archaeological Park builds bridges between aspects that, in principle, seem to be the opposite of each other. This opens the possibility of putting traditional heritage assumptions in question through the production of a critical heritage whose novelty lies in the constructive use of irony, sarcasm and double meaning.

Reference 38 - 0.10% Coverage

¶158: This is primarily due to the shifting focus from the materiality of heritage

Reference 39 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: processes of heritagization of the Pre-Hispanic legacy

Reference 40 - 0.27% Coverage

¶160: More than the distant history of the Incas, it is this kind of more recognisable and meaningful folk history what people remember the most and what largely constitutes the fabric of social memory in Chinchero

Reference 41 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: that, unlike what happens with the Inca remains, express intense affective ties with the physicality of other non-archaeological spaces.

Reference 42 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: The structure encapsulates a specific Mongolian nomadic

Reference 43 - 0.30% Coverage

¶162: by encompassing a way of life based upon pastoral migration, complex familial relationships and hierarchies, and spiritual beliefs. As Mongolia has rapidly urbanised over the past century, the form and function of the ger have changed

Reference 44 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: will explore the ger as a vernacular and globally recognised form, assessing whether

Reference 45 - 0.14% Coverage

¶162: of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity as a craft-skill is either sufficient or indeed appropriate

Reference 46 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: that transform intangible heritage by crystallising people's voices and images into 'tangible' digital objects.

Reference 47 - 0.20% Coverage

¶193: are spatially and socially reproduced but rarely connect with each other to help make sense of the past for the present and critically, for the future.

Reference 48 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: thereby restoring tangible evidence

Reference 49 - 0.17% Coverage

¶199: Our particular contribution is to show how the re:heritage market contribute to our understanding of an alternative of cultural heritage

Reference 50 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: practices that are vital for all heritage-making.

Reference 51 - 0.17% Coverage

¶101: of the internal workings of discourse and the associated disciplinary practices through which we experience Cape Town and its heritage.

Reference 52 - 0.17% Coverage

¶103: To do this I borrow from the work of Laurajane Smith who argues that heritage is a cultural process linked to activities of remembering

Reference 53 - 0.20% Coverage

¶103: This definition requires us to move beyond the idea that heritage is merely tangible and asks us to acknowledge the importance of uses of material culture.

Reference 54 - 0.43% Coverage

¶103: Thus, the paper offers the idea of adaptive re-form or redesign where function is privileged to the extent that material form may be altered to accommodate the resurrection of traditional uses. This is practically important in post-disaster contexts and Southeast Asian cultural contexts, where materiality is viewed as impermanent.

Reference 55 - 0.05% Coverage

¶106: Narrating objects, collecting stories

Reference 56 - 0.11% Coverage

¶113: Simulating fisherfolk and performing heritage through ritual, history, and nostalgia

Reference 57 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: Drawing on its reputation as the first official fishing colony in Brazil,

Reference 58 - 0.66% Coverage

¶114: , such as the annual Catholic procession on St. Peter's day and the anniversary of the colony's foundation with the presence of the Navy band. After a big fire destroyed most of the mangrove surrounding the colony in 1975, people strived to create spaces of order to offset what was perceived as a loss of the familiar. By forging a conception of the mangrove as heritage and enacting selected replays of the past, residents succeed in granting legitimacy to what would otherwise be a simulacrum of a fishing colony

Reference 59 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: 'Heritage' is a term that is ambiguous in the best of circumstances

Reference 60 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: cultural heritage, including the practice of fishing.

Reference 61 - 0.19% Coverage

¶133: examines heritage, and particularly intangible heritage, by concentrating on the experience of smell to explore a heritage site in Istanbul, Turkey

Reference 62 - 0.28% Coverage

¶133: Due to a restoration project, the site became the focus of the 2012 international workshop 'Urban Cultural Heritage and Creative Practice,' which aimed at documenting the existing and threatened scents of the marketplace

Reference 63 - 0.54% Coverage

¶133: covers various methods of scent research, including scent walks, mapping, oral history interviews, and artistic performances, and illustrates how the smellscape of this historic, and now touristic, quarter of Istanbul are changing. By bringing a sensory approach to this important heritage site in Istanbul we demonstrate how an embodied approach, which forefronts scent as intangible heritage and a primary modality

Reference 64 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: and increase awareness of the role scent plays in defining locality.

¶134:

Reference 65 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: This historicisation happens through the contextualisation of the monument

Reference 66 - 0.14% Coverage

¶167: Heritage on the move. Cross-cultural heritage as a response to globalisation, mobilities and multiple migrations

Reference 67 - 0.86% Coverage

¶168: To support my arguments, I will introduce 'Third Culture Kids' or 'global nomads', defined as a particular type of migrant community whose cultural identities are characterised high patterns of global mobility during childhood. My research focus on the uses and meaning of cultural heritage among this onward migrant community, and it reveals that these global nomads both use common forms of heritage as a cultural capital to crisscross cultures, and designate places of mobility, like airports, to recall collective memories as people on the move. These results pose additional questions to the traditional use of heritage, and suggest others visions of heritage today,

Reference 68 - 0.12% Coverage

¶168: to be now more characterised by mobility, cultural flux, and belonging to horizontal networks.

¶169:

Reference 69 - 0.28% Coverage

¶170: argues for the need to see beyond only spatial factors for the 'making of home', and therefore considers temporal factors through the role of the heritage in forming narratives, which combine temporal and spatial relations

Reference 70 - 0.31% Coverage

¶172: I show how the material culture, architecture and built environment evolved in close relationship to the spread of heritage discourses leading to a mutually constituting association that helped shape the elements of the new social realities.

¶173:

Reference 71 - 0.19% Coverage

¶174: preserving Palestinian buildings' tangible aspects (architectural styles), and not on intangible aspects such as the narrative of their builders.

Reference 72 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: Moreover, even when intangible aspects of heritage are pushed aside

Reference 73 - 0.12% Coverage

¶176: We introduce 'emotion networking' as a methodology to approach present-day heritage production

Reference 74 - 0.11% Coverage

¶177: Chinese popular music as a musical heritage and cultural marker of the Malaysian Chinese

Reference 75 - 0.57% Coverage

¶178: Chinese popular music, inspired by pre-war Shanghai music known as 'shidai qu' (时代曲) (songs of the era) and evolving to include Canto pop and Taiwanese Mandarin songs, has always been popular among the Chinese in Malaysia. This music is featured on radio, television, karaoke, and performed by orchestras such as the Dama Chinese Orchestra (大马) to enthusiastic reception. The songs have a broad appeal that transcends time, generation, and place

Reference 76 - 0.17% Coverage

¶180: Guided walking tours therefore epitomise the relational rethinking of memorial landscapes, or quasi-heritage, in everyday urban life.

Reference 77 - 0.17% Coverage

¶180: We explore to what extent the bodily practices, narratives, and reconfiguration of space have produced new memorialised landscapes.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 87 references coded [9.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Empowering marginal lifescapes: the heritage of crofters in between the past and the present

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶17: Historicizing the present: Brussels attacks and heritagization of spontaneous memorials

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶18: traces the process of transition from spontaneous to 'official' memorialisation of the 2016 Brussels terrorist attack by questioning which factors trigger the heritagization process of spontaneous memorials and their contents.

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: heritagization of spontaneous memorials. There is an emphasis on the two facets of heritagization: how meanings attached to a memorial and its objects are created and expressed

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: how the transformation of places, practices, objects into diverse forms of 'heritage' evolves.

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: will settle in the collective memory on the long term, by becoming historicized.

¶19:

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶10: the multifaceted links between people

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶11: Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶12: Since 2003, safeguarding intangible cultural heritage (ICH)

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: Despite this, academic research has paid limited attention to the safeguarding of ICH in a theme park setting. This paper examines the opportunities and challenges of safeguarding ICH in an ethnic theme park in China.

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: The research concludes that essential criteria to contribute to the safeguarding of ICH

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶14: It focuses on the 're-discovery'

Reference 13 - 0.24% Coverage

¶14: describes the global connections and disconnections between the actors involved, claiming that the alternative practices of appropriating the Maisons Tropicales rely on competing and conflicting technologies

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: to the global process of heritage production

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶22: Heteroglossic heritage

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶123: Using Bakhtin's concept of 'heteroglossia,' this article examines the layering and intersections of multiple claims to heritage places that form dialogics about heritage truths.

Reference 17 - 0.11% Coverage

¶123: segments of the global community – who each form a collective-self using Tsodilo as a first-place

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶123: in enabling several languages or dialects of belonging to coexist without dissonance

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: While all heritage discourse is heteroglossic

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: while simultaneously serving as a dynamic, heritage construction mechanism

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: through the mobilisation of heritage, to make claims about the Chubut Province

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: as a symbolic Welsh first-place, as well as broader Argentine heritage.

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶128: contraction, fabrication, dissipation

Reference 24 - 0.40% Coverage

¶129: I will testify to the emergence and fabrication of new Jewish 'first-places', a process attending the aging and departure of the last Jews of Morocco and with the support of the Kingdom, while following current, and disruptive trends of contraction, commutation and dissipation of 'first-places' in different Jewish practices and narratives.

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: to pursue their own interests.

Reference 26 - 0.22% Coverage

¶135: opens up a discussion over the processes of forgetting and remembering that occur in the adaptive reuse of quite commonplace buildings that, nevertheless, have been classified as 'heritage'

Reference 27 - 0.12% Coverage

¶135: At this point decisions are also made about what stories are carried forward from the building's past.

Reference 28 - 0.24% Coverage

¶135: The paper delineates how a process of 'strategic forgetting and selective remembrance' has been undertaken, negotiating the bloody nature of the building's past, in its reuse as an upscale commercial venue.

Reference 29 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: In reflecting upon this negotiation in the heritage making process

Reference 30 - 0.11% Coverage

¶136: Plotting Jane Austen: heritage sites as fictional worlds in the literary tourist's imagination

Reference 31 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: linked both temporally and geographically to her life and works

Reference 32 - 0.48% Coverage

¶137: I argue that the fan's desire for connection is by no means an organic or natural quality of the heritage site itself. Rather, creating connections between the revered object (Austen) and the physical spaces that purport to contain her necessitates imaginative work on the part of the literary tourist. That such performative work is necessary in both the 'real' (Chawton) and 'fictional' (Lyme Park) locations

References 33-34 - 0.30% Coverage

¶137: . The significance of the fan's pilgrimage to Austen-linked heritage sites lies not in the author to be 'found' there but in how the tourist actively constructs 'their' Jane by inscribing her presence – and those of her characters – onto these spaces.

Reference 35 - 0.04% Coverage

¶140: Performing a different narrative

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶149: become less worthy of interpretation if there are no surviving buildings?

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶149: to a greater emphasis on intangible heritage

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

¶154: influencing the production and definition of their urban heritage.

Reference 39 - 0.05% Coverage

¶164: Constructing cultural and natural heritage

Reference 40 - 0.11% Coverage

¶167: Over time these standards became an 'intangible heritage' employed in neoliberal urban policies

Reference 41 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: This challenged the dominant discourse 'demolish' or 'conserve' Gårda,

Reference 42 - 0.08% Coverage

¶168: Heritage as trope: conceptual etymologies and alternative trajectories

Reference 43 - 0.52% Coverage

¶169: The theorization of heritage must necessarily examine the impact of its often concealed status as a metaphor, a figuration framing our use of the term as well as those things described as heritage. Describing elements of the past as heritage is a trope as the past does not leave a testament. This figuration singularizes past, present, and legacy (concealing differences within these terms), as well as ascribing intentionality to the past.

Reference 44 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: Transcendent myths, mundane objects

Reference 45 - 0.23% Coverage

¶171: produce experiences through objects that, while they are deliberately cast as mundane and everyday, work to support widely-shared narratives of the musical traditions of which they are a part.

Reference 46 - 0.05% Coverage

¶72: The entanglement of the heritage paradigm

Reference 47 - 0.09% Coverage

¶73: explores the ways in which heritage as a practice and concept has been used

Reference 48 - 0.05% Coverage

¶73: ascribed to heritage by different claimants,

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶73: that are beyond the national and political level

Reference 50 - 0.02% Coverage

¶73: and, as a consequence

Reference 51 - 0.14% Coverage

¶77: The analysis shows that as a living heritage, Feng Shui still exists in Langzhong in both a physical and social sense.

Reference 52 - 0.04% Coverage

¶77: to interweave the past and present

Reference 53 - 0.11% Coverage

¶77: Through this study, a vernacular way of practicing and conceptualising heritage is established

Reference 54 - 0.05% Coverage

¶80: Humble theory: folklore's grasp on social life

Reference 55 - 0.06% Coverage

¶81: Intangible cultural heritage in contemporary China

Reference 56 - 0.08% Coverage

¶84: and rebalances the field's disproportionate focus on recognition

Reference 57 - 0.13% Coverage

¶186: and places a greater emphasis on embodied experiences of, and emotional attachments to, historic urban spaces.

Reference 58 - 0.16% Coverage

¶190: is the inevitable result of insisting on protecting material culture from harm, despite the continuing accumulation of more 'heritage'

Reference 59 - 0.10% Coverage

¶190: unless they also let go of the perceived need to protect the materiality of the past

Reference 60 - 0.04% Coverage

¶190: as a contemporary social process.

¶191:

Reference 61 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: Curated decay: heritage beyond saving

Reference 62 - 0.04% Coverage

¶198: Curated Decay: heritage beyond saving

Reference 63 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1108: as archaeological sites

Reference 64 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1108: A study of stakeholder-defined heritage

Reference 65 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1108: The study also problematised the term 'cultural heritage' as it is understood and used by the different constituencies

Reference 66 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1112: It discusses what happened when representatives from different groups of former victims and perpetrators met together with facilitators and worked towards a shared understanding of the past

to reach some consensus about how to deal with different and apparently conflicting narratives within a new museum of communism

Reference 67 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: Forgetting communism, remembering World War II?

Reference 68 - 0.05% Coverage

¶118: points to current heritage making processes

Reference 69 - 0.27% Coverage

¶118: Such an analysis offers a case to investigate cultural heritage as participating and reflecting dynamics between history writing and memory in contemporary Poland between local, national and transcultural memory making processes.

¶119:

Reference 70 - 0.11% Coverage

¶120: I analyze the conflicts on the heritagization processes of Butiá palm forests in Uruguay.

Reference 71 - 0.18% Coverage

¶120: The main heritagization processes highlights the palm as a plant through arguments that emphasize the utility, beauty and specificity of palm forests.

Reference 72 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: intangible heritage

Reference 73 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: of heritage-making

Reference 74 - 0.11% Coverage

¶131: Use of personal reflexive modelling in challenging conceptualisations of cultural heritage

Reference 75 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: intangible cultural heritage

¶135:

Reference 76 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: and its relevance to Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) need further consideration

Reference 77 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: so as to relate it to ICH.

Reference 78 - 0.15% Coverage

¶135: The subjectivities of ICH practitioners, as well as their subjective perspectives and experiences are privileged in this research

Reference 79 - 0.19% Coverage

¶135: to convey the dynamic, subjective and developing ICH values in both intrapersonal and interpersonal embodiments. Using case studies of ICH from Lijiang, China

Reference 80 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: the idea of subjective

Reference 81 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: The inherent malleability of heritage:

Reference 82 - 0.10% Coverage

¶137: in the context of the inherent malleability of heritage as both a concept and a process

Reference 83 - 0.24% Coverage

¶141: Miniature objects from non-European contexts have ideological elements which are often overlooked in the museum space because their small size and iconic relations make them difficult to accurately interpret

Reference 84 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: it is only by carefully considering their origins and affordances

Reference 85 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: This reinforces hegemonic ideas about heritage and what constitutes its destruction

Reference 86 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: the subjectivity of destruction

Reference 87 - 0.07% Coverage

¶147: Topographies of memories: a new poetics of commemoration

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶75: The latter one consisted in the increasing importance that coastal cultural heritage has acquired either in the social perception of coastal reality

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: the heritage most at risk is often that which carries most meaning for local people and traditional visitors

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: The four cases studied included a cultural artistic event,

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶13: Ancient resources: knowledge

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶31: On the one hand, the live fruition of a music work in a theatre is an experience very difficult to be recreated in a different context or handed down to posterity; but, on the other hand, opera houses are important centers for cultural preservation and diffusion, and their work cannot get lost immediately after performances.

Reference 2 - 1.27% Coverage

¶31: The processes in such an environment are very heterogeneous and complex, including not only the economic management and the logistic activities which take place in the offices, but also on-stage artistic production and craft-made activities in workshops. Probably, these latter activities are the most interesting from the point of view of cultural heritage. This paper provides a classification of the heterogeneous data to put in relationship in order to obtain a thorough and effective

database. The ultimate purpose is highlighting which information should be captured, structured, and retrieved in order to transform musical performances in cultural heritage for posterity.

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶210: have totally ignored this phenomenon.

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶211: The discovery of its history and its role in Tel Aviv cultural heritage will change the attitudes of Tel Aviv-Jaffa municipality to this building material; instead of a vernacular phenomena, a common brick or a frequent building technology, it will get a better appreciation. Urban landscapes of many cities around the world are based on vernacular phenomena, which are ignored by the urban municipalities

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶40: Landscapes, Heritage and Culture interact in accordance with two directions: the Heritage Landscapes and the Landscape's Cultures. This paper introduces a model of the complex system of such interactions occurring along these two directions and within two co-evolving frameworks

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶41: the “knowledge framework” corresponding to the space-time associated to the requirements, creation and utilisation of the cultural objects under consideration

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶45: A key point of our thesis is that a closed mine is not a ‘dead entity’ but simply in transition to another useful state and that after the closure, another organism arises, with very different appearance and vital signs.

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶45: We propose that the particular mining-related aspects (which are usually viewed as negative, such as subsidence or groundwater modification), be considered as part of the heritage of the mining activity, considered in the widest sense. To facilitate understanding, these are discussed in comparison to those for a prehistoric cave, for which there is a broader experience and solid knowledge

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶181: A definition of cultural heritage: From the tangible to the intangible

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶182: therefore, to a further step in which heritage is no longer defined on the basis of its material aspect

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶182: This development has also made it possible to recognise intangible cultural heritage, which was ignored for a long time, as heritage to be protected and safeguarded.

<Internals\\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: Virtually preserving the intangible heritage of artistic handicraft

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶122: Artistic handicraft is considered to all intents and purposes an important part of Cultural Heritage. The idea of creating a multimedia platform to communicate the tradition of artistic handicraft in Luccesia (Tuscany, Italy) was born in order to preserve the memory of activities which have contributed in defining this region in terms of history, culture, peculiarity and quality of its products. The town of Pietrasanta, in particular, is well renowned for its artisans, who have been handing down ancient practices for ages, especially in the workmanship of marble and bronze

<Internals\\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: or rather have inspired new constructions based on an idealized and mystified concept of rurality.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶174: the materialized expression of holiness

<Internals\\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: intangible characteristics

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: performing arts

¶142: Acorn bread: A traditional food of the past in Sardinia (Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: Especially widespread in Ogliastra, it was made with somewhat unusual ingredients, including ash and clay, and is considered a unique food by many historians

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶143: The laborious process of preparation of acorns for bread-making is said to have been a ceremony with religious connotations, to such an extent that the ingredients came only from plants and areas that were well known by the elders. It was a ritual passed down from generation to generation. Although acorn bread is no longer part of today's diet in Sardinia, it is still remembered by some of the elderly people of our island and is on occasion still made for village festivities.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: the intangible such as traditional life, trade customs, arts and crafts etc. are not taken into consideration

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: for which the scientific community objects to a static or pure historical interpretation

<Internals\\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶172: Audiovisual production, restoration-archiving and content management methods to preserve local tradition and folkloric heritage

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: The current work focuses on the implementation of audiovisual production technologies for preservation and demonstration of local tradition and Cultural Heritage (CH).

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Due to their utilitarian nature, their heritage value is often overlooked.

<Internals\\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶159: Measuring the benefits of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Hall

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶160: This study applied the contingent valuation to determine the benefits of Intangible Cultural Heritage Hall in Jeonju, Korea.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: Intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶162: Since the end of the twentieth century the increasing importance of cultural heritage has been complemented with the recognition and protection of intangible heritage

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: by including a new intangible dimension: sound

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶188: the difficulty in monetary evaluation of intangible heritage

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: for dealing with intangible heritage

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶211: rather than on the multiplicity of their tangible and intangible values

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶173: The main motivations for this study are that the preservation of sound recordings is an urgent matter that belongs to the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage preservation

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: in order to develop a tool for the evaluation of immaterial cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶136: Archaeoacoustics of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: Since this site represents the

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶184: and intangible cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶207: We conclude with a series of recommendations aimed at integrating humanities and science-based approaches to transformation in the historic environment.

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶213: Research on the morphological and structural elements of the local architecture of Greek mountainous settlements is rich. However, surveys examining the non-experts' perceptions and attitudes on built heritage are very scarce. In the discussion of the social aspects of built heritage and the extent or even the necessity of its maintenance, the view of people who actually live in or choose to visit traditional settlements matters

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶217: In its time, what was an inexpensive violin has today reached that of an economically important violin by acquiring what has been named "prosthetic memory", a process where scenes shown to the public by the media are assimilated as personal experience of events they themselves did not live. This article will explore the process on how a common object has gained prestige both as cultural heritage and allure as a treasure

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶201: Through present study, we have shown that intangible and tangible cultural heritage are connected

<Internals\\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶42: folk customs.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶183: which can leave them open to criticism for not protecting the cultural resources most important to various and

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶183: while acknowledging that corresponding attributes, metrics and weights can change over time and should be regularly updated.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: The information gathered in this work is intended to contribute in the rescue of the immaterial heritage

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶283: and that the protection of intangible cultural heritage through women could be achieved learning the lesson from preceding successful experiences.

¶284:

**Name:** Nodes\\Material conservation\\Accessibility - conservation compromises

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1259: to preserve the site and still allow a reasonable number of visitors access each season

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 1 reference coded [1.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.47% Coverage

¶122: Display strategies included the removal of conventional barriers of certain glass-encased vitrines: some objects can be touched, and reactions sought are as visceral as they are intellectual.

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.92% Coverage

¶163: However, for many museums a major roadblock lies in the need to conserve rare objects, a need that prevents visitors from being able to interact with many objects in a meaningful way. This issue can be potentially overcome by the rapidly evolving field of 3D printing

<Internals\\IJCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [2.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.96% Coverage

¶134: The original paintings, in turn, are now largely out of sight, placed in storage spaces within temples and museums. Vanguard projects of this nature were conducted in the mid-1990s. Since the mid-2000s, however, and without adequate review of the merits and demerits of such replacement, the practice has accelerated, and numerous sets of slide door paintings have been replaced by reproductions produced for the most part by two competing corporations. The process and implication of such digital replacement require far greater attention and discussion than has to date taken place

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶144: Objects and interactivity: A conflict or a collaboration?

¶145: The rapid growth in the number of hands-on centres has led to fears of museums being taken over by interactive exhibits.

Reference 2 - 1.37% Coverage

¶146: The authors conclude that, far from conflicting with traditional museum functions, interactive exhibits and new technologies will help to ensure that museums are able to compete in an increasingly complex marketplace.

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶132: Towards Visitor Impact Management,

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶112: Balancing use and preservation in cultural heritage management

Reference 2 - 0.72% Coverage

¶113: In the conservation of cultural resources there is a strong reliance on preservation, and the exclusion of activities

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶113: a tendency to remove heritage sites and items from the experience

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶113: Tools to manage the use

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶149: an exciting opportunity for adaptive reuse

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶134: despite efforts to limit visiting hours and access.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.92% Coverage

¶19: In heritage site management, there is often a strong reliance on preservation, sometimes to the exclusion of contemporary use. The result is a tendency to remove heritage sites

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶19: can be conserved and presented to benefit both the sites and local communities.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶18: sensitivity to conflicting public expectations (e.g. conservation and public access).

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶127: provides a basis for achieving agreement between resource owners/managers and resource users on the nature of permissible activities

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.02% Coverage

¶47: Various issues arise, due to the dilemma given by the potential cost for future generations of a more intensive present exploitation. On the other hand, many benefits are likely to be generated on cultural, economic and financial grounds.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶135: In fact, reuse is currently used as a means of conservation as well as justification for the enormous costs that restoration and conservation entail. However, decision makers and those involved with conservation are generally more conservative and reluctant to encourage reuse.

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶69: heritage conservation and tourism development

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶177: this methodology aims at achieving a balance between the recreational and tourist operation and the conservation of the rich heritage concerned.

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶49: private rights to access

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: driver to development or destruction?

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶156: but which also in many cases ultimately consumes them over time, sometimes in very direct ways that immediately affect their physical state

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: with some of the integral facets of the structure lost with a view to commercialising

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: Historians, architects, engineers, etc., are called to work together because safety and durability have to be balanced with respect for the original conception and the historic value of the building.

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶164: Exhibition of objects such as paintings or historical artefacts often involves a common problem: the objects presented are unique, delicate and, therefore, very valuable. On the other hand, these objects should be made accessible to scholars and educators. We present an application of modern 3D computer graphics in the field of reconstructing ancient scientific instruments.

<Internals\\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶147: On the basis of many experimental measurements and numerical simulations, a plan has been drawn up to gradually close a number of air sources and to define the number of daily visits.

<Internals\\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶195: The Hall has substantially four major problems for conservation: (i) the impact of heating, lighting and people when the room is used;

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.49% Coverage

¶140: It is a question of solving the compromise between protection, conservation and comfort for works of art and/or visitors, with the consequence that preservation and planned maintenance criteria must prevail over use requirements. Refurbishment and conservation of a building, and requirements for visitor presence and works of art need different thermo-physical indoor parameter values

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶119: Conflicting needs of the thermal indoor environment of museums: In search of a practical compromise

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶120: Thermal indoor microclimate conditions in museum buildings refer to two important requirements: the preservation of works of art and the comfort of visitors to these buildings and/or those working inside them

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶120: Moreover, the indoor microclimatic conditions relating to people's comfort have been described, with the aim of singling out possible common ranges for these parameters. With this aim, a useful simultaneousness index has also been introduced.

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶171: for documentation and survey of large surfaces with complex conditions without limiting the public access to the monument.

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶130: The design proposal provides a comfortable lighting environment, rehabilitation and improvement of the historical perception and sight of these works of art, under variable sun and sky conditions throughout the year.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶153: The European project Friendly-Heating (FH): comfortable to people and compatible with conservation of artworks preserved in churches

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶153: As thermal comfort and the preservation of artworks often conflict with each other, a balance between the two needs is necessary.

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶172: The obtained values range from 0.51 to 0.57, suggesting a significant impact on the natural geomorphologic heritage of the cave because of the opening of the cave to tourists

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶172: and therefore, can contribute to cave management in tourist caves.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶121: the opening up of the archive is seen as a real challenge.

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶120: the artefacts preservation requirements may diverge from those of the museums visitors, willing to enjoy the works of art in a situation of psycho-physical wellness.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: its active inclusion in everyday life.

¶174:

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: As a result of the inspections that have been performed, it has been seen that the new function is directly related with the destruction that may occur.

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶181: when the functions not forced the original design, comfort level and construction techniques of the houses. Annexes, renovation and modifications destroy the authentic plan of the houses are

limited in restoration works conducted by the Ministry and governorship; whereas, needs were taken into consideration during works performed by individuals and non-governmental organizations

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶148: They have a higher openness degree in terms of accessibility

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶120: in particular landscapes, impose several land use restrictions and consequently impact the welfare of various stakeholders.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶122: the common motives and interests of the individual owners and prospective investors.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶1257: Current fire safety regulations approaches for similar Architectural Heritage generally suggest massive and irreversible interventions in order to improve the occupants' level of safety: main related solutions concern with interventions on building layout (e.g. introduction of fire-proof elements; increasing dimension and number of evacuation paths and exits). This really implies a conflict in preserving original architectural characteristics. Besides, experiments demonstrate how these adopted solutions can be insufficient in improving the individuals' safety level, especially in case of high occupants' density and people who are unfamiliar with the building itself, because of individuals' behaviours in emergency conditions. An efficient emergency evacuation layout has to be able to help evacuating occupants, especially in smoke or blackout conditions.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1274: human comfort in museum buildings

¶1275: The paper presents a method for assessing the environmental and the energy performance of museum buildings, demonstrating that conservation, human comfort, and energy efficiency are mutually compatible when based on rational planning, interdisciplinary cooperation, and extensive knowledge of museum buildings and collections

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶177: The exhibition in museums of archaeological and historical textiles must keep into consideration the possible photo-degradation of the dyes.

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶219: With the growing number of people interested in instrument-making and in playing historic instruments, we find more and more people wanting to study these instruments. Museums and private collections sometimes allow interested parties to study them but more often than not access is very limited in order to better preserve the artefacts. One strategy for allowing access to the information is to make a detailed study of the instrument and to record the level of detail desired by the most demanding user (usually the instrument restorer or maker).

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶219: which can then be played allowing the original to be preserved in optimum conditions.

¶220:

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶241: Most heritage musical instruments are not played anymore for conservation reasons.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶246: Increasing numbers of visitors can negatively impact on a site/practice

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶85: of reopening the Altamira cave to the public.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶85: analyzing the impact of its access regime

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶214: However, as many museum objects are fragile and potentially irreplaceable, surrogates must be created in order to encourage such interaction within exhibitions. Use of 3D printed replicas is one approach, creating risk-free accurate copies of rare objects for visitors to handle.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶294: which have their origin in the demands of the owners (both from the aesthetic point of view and with the need to conclude the restoration as soon as possible)



**Name:** Nodes\\Accessibility

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶236: Why not distribute the data electronically to overcome the limitations of print technology?

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶246: but not so good at arranging to preserve them in ordered, accessible and public archives,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶467: have been mirrored by parallel developments in making that data accessible once it has been collected.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶239: Recent changes to the availability and accessibility of LiDAR data in Italy

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 2 references coded [1.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶152: The problem for art museums of striking a balance between accessibility and scholarship comes to a head in the special exhibition.

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶62: and enable them to understand it and the events' universal implications.

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 3 references coded [0.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶17: Direct community accessibility

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: part of the museum's founding mission,

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶13: Digitizing Images to Expand Accessibility

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶15: Bridging a Cultural Gap: A Museum Creates Access

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 2 references coded [4.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.46% Coverage

¶16: offering assistance through accessibility programs designed specifically to provide access to the museum, its collections, and/or information in an exhibition or program that would otherwise be unattainable by a person with a disability. Accessibility provisions such as signed tours, TTYs, and subtitled audio information have helped deaf people experience and enjoy museums.

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶132: ACCESSIBILITY AND DISABILITY CULTURE ISSUES IN MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶131: by making museums more universally accessible.

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 2 references coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶128: Physical and intellectual access to the museums and their objects is a key to their future.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶134: providing a new opportunity for museum access.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 1 reference coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

¶158: It was used as a case study on integrating accessibility into exhibition planning and design at an international conference

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 2 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶148: affect the accessibility and relevance of the museum for the general public?

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶152: or populist,

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.00% Coverage

¶112: Perhaps the question might become: How do we expand our services so that we make museums' important physical assets of safe civic space and objects useful for tangible three-dimensional learning into more relevant programs that reach all levels of community,

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶15: Presented in easily accessible public spaces

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: center on the wish for universal access

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶17: This push toward the digital can infringe on the different levels of access (or non-access)

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶182: What hinders museums in facilitating equal access to culture for everyone

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [8.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶125: Although tagging cannot mutualize museum knowledge itself, it can increase access to online collections

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶153: SPECIAL ISSUE ON MUSEUMS AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

¶154:

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶154: A Personal Reflection on Accessibility

¶155:

Reference 4 - 0.65% Coverage

¶157: many museums improved the accessibility of their facilities. Even so, individuals with disabilities still lag behind in participation and engagement in museum experiences.

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶159: one that is more aligned to progressive concepts of disability, providing not only physical access but also access to engagement in learning

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶158: Improving the Museum Experiences of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders and Their Families:

Reference 7 - 1.70% Coverage

¶159: Through a partnership with a local school, the Smithsonian Institution and the Information Policy and Access Center at the University of Maryland conducted an exploratory study to examine the motivations and needs of families visiting museums with children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs). This study represents one of the first undertakings to study visitors with ASDs, especially children, through a primarily qualitative data collection

Reference 8 - 1.26% Coverage

¶161: where play and learning connect for visitors of all abilities. The Play For All team discovered that families with children with disabilities were looking for an opportunity to explore and enjoy the museum without limitations and the fear of being judged. CCM also learned that being ADA compliant was not enough; being accessible

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶162: Introducing Digital Accessibility

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶163: Helps Accessibility for All

¶164:

Reference 11 - 2.68% Coverage

¶164: accessibility issues for museums in the context of growing dependence on technology. The background of these issues is described, along with the evolution from physical access to digital access—for example, via the Web—and, increasingly, mobile technology. The authors are people with different disabilities and they describe personal experiences, giving a sense of the various barriers and benefits that are involved. The aim of this paper is to provide museums with a disabled person's point of view, which could help in inspiring improvements for the future. Often the task is one of understanding as much as financial constraints, since many solutions can be implemented at little additional cost.

Reference 12 - 0.46% Coverage

¶165: Experiments in Accessible Technology at the Whitney Museum of American Art

¶166: American Sign Language and Audio Description

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶135: and contemporary access to museum objects.

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶142: and they actively search for accessibility, affordability and quality when planning young children's excursions.

¶143:

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [7.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶14: of Children with Autism

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶15: Some significant differences in responses were found between parents and museum staff and volunteers. Parents reported being thankful for the sense of community that Autism Awareness Family Celebrations provide

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶19: presents the results of a study evaluating a program to help museum docents improve accessibility for visitors with communication challenges (such as hearing, language and/or speech disorders)

Reference 4 - 1.44% Coverage

¶19: There also was significant improvement in ensuring that view of their faces remained unobstructed—important for people with communication disorders—in order to facilitate the consistent visibility of their facial expressions and visual cues. The training was found to be effective in adjusting the docents' presentations so that the museum experience would be improved for visitors with communication challenges.

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶13: Issues include psychological and physical access

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶28: that make the museum a more accessible place

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶45: Redefining Access: Embracing multimodality, memorability and shared experience in Museums

Reference 8 - 3.47% Coverage

¶46: discuss the principles of “access for all” in museums, both physical and intellectual access. They explore this question of multisensory processing in neurologically typical individuals, and case studies of two Portuguese museums that experimented with implementation of an “access for all” approach to the presentation of their permanent collections. The study was designed with three phases: addressing architectural barriers to access, preparation of accessible information about space and objects, and testing of alternative formats to convey this information to learn how to meet diverse needs in different ways. Set in the context of research on multisensory learning, this article discusses why an access for all principle is a majority issue as well as a moral and legal concept. It discusses two case studies where an “access for all” museological approach has been applied to access to the collections, with differing success. The discussion focuses on how an “access for all” approach

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶43: has long been considered a benchmark for accessible writing, the ‘sweet spot’ we should aim for to ensure our texts are accessible to a broad public audience.

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶43: This paper turns to emerging research in the field of academic literacies to review the concept of a reading age of 12 and consider what accessibility means in terms of language.

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶158: Equity of Access to Cultural Heritage

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶158: in Children with Autism

¶159:

Reference 5 - 0.57% Coverage

¶159: The paper also discusses implications for other museums nationwide working to establish quality access programs with long-term benefits for special needs communities.

Reference 6 - 0.58% Coverage

¶167: We then consider the open access movement and present five recommendations for leveraging open access to enhance discovery and access for the museum studies literature:

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: public accessibility

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶16: explores access to the Honduran past with a focus on northwestern Honduras, particularly the Ulua Valley.

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶131: public access.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶147: offering public access to cultural property

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶147: access to this digitized cultural property data

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶13: scrutinizes the contents of the publicly accessible online inventories

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: This expanded the scope and accessibility

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

¶150: Complex in its multi-disciplinary character, ephemeral in its products and experiences, it needs to be presented as a democratic and popular culture

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.05% Coverage

¶144: and awareness of equal opportunities issues have prompted a reinterpretation of its founders' concerns with access and enjoyment 'for the nation'

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.83% Coverage

¶136: In particular, it seeks to evaluate the significance of perceived shifts towards a more accessible and nostalgic form of cultural representation

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [3.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶147: Checking the List: Can a Model of Down Syndrome Help Us Explore the Intellectual Accessibility of Heritage Sites?

Reference 2 - 1.26% Coverage

¶148: There is currently a lack of provision for, and research into, the intellectual accessibility of heritage sites. This paper explores some possible ways forward. It examines recent research with people described as having Down syndrome and uses the syndrome's identified characteristics to create good practice guidelines

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶148: written for people with learning difficulties.

Reference 4 - 1.42% Coverage

¶148: the paper suggests that drawing upon a generalised model of Down syndrome and these good practice guidelines will allow sites to identify some potential barriers and enablers to intellectual accessibility, but that fully to appreciate the effectiveness of their provision they must still institute site-specific research by people with learning difficulties.

¶149:

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶134: Including people with learning difficulties in cultural and heritage sites

Reference 2 - 1.50% Coverage

¶135: The project involved 25 people with learning difficulties – the Heritage Forum – visiting 13 cultural and heritage sites on more than 50 occasions across a 15-month period. The research provides a much needed resource at a time when there is a lack of provision for, and research into, the intellectual accessibility of cultural and heritage sites in the UK and globally. This paper details the research approach taken by the Heritage Forum, providing a flexible protocol about ways of working with groups and individuals with learning difficulties

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶125: to make themselves accessible

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: due to their role in making accessible cultural artefacts that have limited representation in the collections of more prestigious institutions

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶175: Mazel explains about three projects in which their use has facilitated access and

<Internals\\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶156: Deaccessioning – as practice entailing a physical relocation of an item with the consequence of making the item less accessible to its previous audience

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶158: increasingly accessible to visitors

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶205: In order to increase the accessibility and to connect the diffused heritage,

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶211: access of CH.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶217: A main duty of every museum curator is to make his collection accessible,

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶214: including the perspective of the varied nature of museums audience, blind and partially-sighted visitors and their impact on learning experiences.

¶215:

**Name:** Archaeological sites

<Internals\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - \$ 46 references coded [8.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: in a high snowfield on the Italian-Austrian border.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: Birds of the Grotte Cosquer:

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶10: the Grotte Cosquer, the Palaeolithic painted cave newly discovered in Mediterranean France

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶11: from Dolní Věstonice II,

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶24: the Hatnub travertine quarries and the Wadi el-Hudi amethyst mines

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶27: the Iron Age hillfort at Danebury, England

¶28:

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶34: a Late Bronze Age cemetery near Grozni in the Chechen region of the northwest Caucasus.

¶35:

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶36: the two Elizabethan theatres in London which survive archaeologically.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶36: Shakespeare's workplaces.

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶37: at Laurie Creek (NT), Australia:

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶147: From Carnac to Callanish:

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: The Basse-Yutz find:

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶163: buildings of the Roman Forum

Reference 14 - 0.23% Coverage

¶170: The late medieval mint workshops at the Archbishop's Palace, Trondheim

Reference 15 - 0.33% Coverage

¶171: in the city of Trondheim, Norway, have brought to light mint workshops of the period 1458/1483–1537.

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶180: A Grooved Ware wooden structure at Knowth, Boyne Valley, Ireland

Reference 17 - 0.28% Coverage

¶181: Knowth, the site in eastern Ireland famous for its complex of Neolithic passage-tombs

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: Cuello, Belize

¶183:

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶184: Konispol Cave, Albania

¶185:

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶185: an unusual large cave-site in southern Albania

Reference 21 - 0.12% Coverage

¶190: from the Upper Anzaf Fortress, Turkey

Reference 22 - 0.11% Coverage

¶91: a fortress of the 1st millennium BC

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

¶99: Temples of Bronze Age Margiana

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶101: in Bactria and Margiana

Reference 25 - 0.07% Coverage

¶115: at Ollantaytambo.

¶116:

Reference 26 - 0.20% Coverage

¶127: the royal tomb of Mala'e Lahi and 19th-century Tongan kingship

Reference 27 - 0.49% Coverage

¶132: 'What must it have been like to be here in ancient times?' — where 'here' is inside one of the Great Zimbabwe enclosures or a Mesoamerican ball-court.

Reference 28 - 0.24% Coverage

¶132: the Loughcrew chamber-tombs, classic built spaces of Irish prehistory.

¶133:

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: Barnham, Suffolk

Reference 30 - 0.17% Coverage

¶143: Barland's Farm, Magor, Gwent: a Romano-Celtic boat

¶144:

Reference 31 - 0.26% Coverage

¶145: 35,000-year-old sites in the rainforests of West New Britain, Papua New Guinea

Reference 32 - 0.32% Coverage

¶146: at Yombon, an area containing shifting hamlets, in West New Britain's interior tropical rainforest.

Reference 33 - 0.44% Coverage

¶146: These sites, the oldest in New Britain, may presently stand as the oldest open sites discovered in rainforest anywhere in the world.

¶147:

Reference 34 - 0.12% Coverage

¶165: Cahuachi in the ancient Nasca world.

Reference 35 - 0.19% Coverage

¶174: On a Pleistocene human occupation at Pedra Furada, Brazil

Reference 36 - 0.63% Coverage

¶175: Pedra Furada, in the thorn forest of northeastern Brazil, a large and remarkable rock-shelter, whose Pleistocene deposits have been interpreted as containing clear evidence of human occupation.

Reference 37 - 0.17% Coverage

¶177: This paper offers a considered view of Pedra Furada

Reference 38 - 0.15% Coverage

¶177: the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania,

Reference 39 - 0.38% Coverage

¶177: the Monte Verde site in Chile, a site in which extraordinary preservation has produced a rich archaeological record

Reference 40 - 0.15% Coverage

¶177: see first-hand the evidence from Pedra Furada.

Reference 41 - 0.14% Coverage

¶178: from the Oban cave sites, Argyll, Scotland

¶179:

Reference 42 - 0.31% Coverage

¶179: the caves round Oban, on the west coast of Scotland, are famous for their Mesolithic artefacts

Reference 43 - 0.12% Coverage

¶182: old Sisatchanalai, northern Thailand

Reference 44 - 0.09% Coverage

¶189: at Vergina in north Greece

Reference 45 - 0.24% Coverage

¶197: an Early Bronze Age cist cemetery at West Water Reservoir, Peeblesshire,

Reference 46 - 0.08% Coverage

¶212: Mixed signals from Hoxne

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 39 references coded [7.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶26: Zhukaigou, a late prehistoric site in Inner Mongolia, stands in an important zone, the region where the steppe cultures meet the settled farming civilization of China.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶29: evidence from Üçağizli cave (Turkey)

¶30:

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶57: the major site in Portugal

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶66: Franchthi Cave, Greece

¶67:

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶67: Franchthi Cave, that remarkable, deeply stratified site in southern Greece

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶71: Dolní Věstonice, a classic Palaeolithic site, is a crucial place for our understanding of human settlement in glacial Europe.

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶171: Dolní Věstonice is presently located in the Czech Republic, a state founded in 1993: it remains a site alive in history as well as in prehistory.

#### Reference 8 - 0.87% Coverage

¶172: The Cleaven Dyke: a Neolithic cursus monument/bank barrow in Tayside Region, Scotland

¶173: A linear earthwork in lowland Scotland, known a couple of centuries and often thought to be connected to Roman military operations on this far north frontier, is shown to be a Neolithic feature of a kind more often seen further south in Britain.

#### Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶175: Recent research at the site of Pacbitun, Belize, where a possible slate workshop has come to light

#### Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶177: at Gao, medieval city of the south Saharan edge,

#### Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶182: The Passio Sanctorum Quattuor Coronatorum

#### Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶119: a Manteño-period workshop in Manabí Province

#### Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶121: Piazza San Marco, the heart of the city.

#### Reference 14 - 0.36% Coverage

¶127: In the Kumaun region of Uttar Pradesh, India, on the southern slopes of the Himalaya are cist burials, as well as megalithic monuments.

#### Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶132: Kalnik-Igrišće (Croatia)

#### Reference 16 - 0.20% Coverage

¶133: the Late Bronze Age settlement site of Kalnik-Igrišće, northwestern Croatia,

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶134: from La Hougue Bie (Jersey)

Reference 18 - 0.16% Coverage

¶135: A series of dates for La Hougue Bie, the Jersey passage-grave,

Reference 19 - 0.17% Coverage

¶138: two crannogs on the Isle of Mull, Strathclyde Region, Scotland

¶139:

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶139: news of crannogs on the Isle of Mull

Reference 21 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: from Khok Phanom Di, central Thailand

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: on Pedra Furada

¶145:

Reference 23 - 0.30% Coverage

¶145: the large cave-shelter in northeast Brazil whose deposits may show a precocious human occupation of the New World.

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: Pedra Furada

¶147:

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶203: The Côa petroglyphs

Reference 26 - 0.55% Coverage

¶204: The Côa petroglyphs, seen in the established framework of rock-art studies, belong in the corpus of west European parietal art of late Pleistocene age, as found in scores of caves and some open-air locations.

Reference 27 - 0.08% Coverage

¶205: Grotte XVI (Dordogne, France)

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶207: Pueblo of Zuni, New Mexico, USA

¶208:

Reference 29 - 0.13% Coverage

¶209: The Epi-Palaeolithic of Öküzini cave (SW Anatolia)

Reference 30 - 0.35% Coverage

¶210: At Öküzini cave a detailed sequence of Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene assemblages contributes greatly to our understanding.

Reference 31 - 0.08% Coverage

¶220: the late Roman fort at Pevensey

Reference 32 - 0.22% Coverage

¶223: An 8th-century Mercian bridge over the Trent at Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, England

Reference 33 - 0.36% Coverage

¶224: previously thought Roman, as dating to the first half of the 8th century AD — Mercian, and the earliest known Saxon bridge in Britain.

Reference 34 - 0.08% Coverage

¶225: Ti'innik, a Palestinian village

Reference 35 - 0.07% Coverage

¶227: the bluestones of Stonehenge

Reference 36 - 0.13% Coverage

¶228: The bluestones of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain

Reference 37 - 0.14% Coverage

¶232: the birds painted in the Palaeolithic Grotte Cosquer

Reference 38 - 0.05% Coverage

¶236: A tomb with a view

Reference 39 - 0.17% Coverage

¶241: Industrious and fairly civilized: the Glastonbury lake village.

<Internals\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 68 references coded [9.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶3: Stonehenge saved?

¶4:

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶4: the present surroundings of Stonehenge — premier monument of European prehistory — are unhappy.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶4: for Stonehenge, and what may happen now.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: The brochs, great stone towers of Iron Age Scotland, are famously puzzling.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: Dun Vulcan, on South Uist in the Western Isles

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: East Chisenbury:

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶20: Now, from East Chisenbury on Salisbury Plain

Reference 8 - 0.36% Coverage

¶24: One of its Norse settlements, colonized just before AD 1000, is — astonishingly — not even at the southern tip, but a way up the west coast, the 'Western Settlement'.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶43: from Roman St Albans, Hertfordshire

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶44: in the Roman city of St Albans

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶75: the Lower Pecos, Texas Archaic

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶77: a view from the Grotte Chauvet

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶78: The new Grotte Chauvet has its own original themes

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶83: Sites from the Thames estuary wetlands, England, and their Bronze Age use

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶85: the Mesolithic cemeteries of Téviec and Hoëdic, Brittany

Reference 16 - 0.23% Coverage

¶86: The late Mesolithic sites of Téviec and Hoëdic, located on what are now small islands off the Breton coast,

Reference 17 - 0.26% Coverage

¶86: This paper briefly summarizes what is known of the sites and examines patterning in the distribution of grave inclusions.

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶87: in Déla compounds, northern Cameroon

¶88:

Reference 19 - 0.31% Coverage

¶90: In north Denmark, many Neolithic and Early Bronze Age sites are now reduced to just lithic scatters, but distinctive 'site signatures' persist.

Reference 20 - 0.17% Coverage

¶192: From Lattes, an ancient port on the low Languedoc coast of Mediterranean France

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶193: in Pedra Furada, Brazil:

Reference 22 - 0.11% Coverage

¶194: the Pedra Furada rock-shelter (northeastern Brazil),

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: Pedra Furada in Brazil

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶199: A Late Classic lime-plaster kiln from the Maya centre of Copan, Honduras

Reference 25 - 0.13% Coverage

¶100: A first find of a lime-plaster kiln, from Copan in Honduras,

Reference 26 - 0.15% Coverage

¶102: interpretations of Swanscombe, classic site of the Lower Thames Valley

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶107: Pontnewydd and Cae Gronw caves

Reference 28 - 0.19% Coverage

¶108: Pontnewydd, in north Wales, is known as a rare Middle Pleistocene site in northern Europe

Reference 29 - 0.11% Coverage

¶108: the cave at Pontnewydd and its neighbour Cae Gronw

Reference 30 - 0.18% Coverage

¶110: A newly discovered deposit of camel bones from post-medieval, Turkish Period Hungary

Reference 31 - 0.08% Coverage

¶111: Eternal stones: Stonehenge completed

Reference 32 - 0.16% Coverage

¶129: Stonehenge is a small site (its central stone setting just 30 m across)

Reference 33 - 0.27% Coverage

¶129: , a little distance away on the south English chalk, is Avebury. It is a larger site, the great stone circle 350 m across.

Reference 34 - 0.18% Coverage

¶131: Knowledge of Avebury archaeology grows: also reported in this issue of ANTIQUITY is a

Reference 35 - 0.03% Coverage

¶132: Avebury saved?

Reference 36 - 0.06% Coverage

¶134: Avebury: striking a balance

Reference 37 - 0.02% Coverage

¶135: at Avebury.

Reference 38 - 0.11% Coverage

¶140: from Pavlov I, Czech Republic, c. 26,000 years ago

Reference 39 - 0.17% Coverage

¶146: Fontana Nuova di Ragusa (Sicily, Italy): southernmost Aurignacian site in Europe

Reference 40 - 0.14% Coverage

¶147: Fontana Nuova di Ragusa, a small rock-shelter in southeast Sicily

Reference 41 - 0.17% Coverage

¶148: The Chinese Northern frontier: reassessment of the Bronze Age burials from Baifu

Reference 42 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: Sehonghong in the Lesotho highlands, southern Africa

Reference 43 - 0.18% Coverage

¶156: New features within the henge at Avebury, Wiltshire: aerial and geophysical evidence

Reference 44 - 0.21% Coverage

¶157: A parchmark within the great Neolithic henge at Avebury identifies a new subterranean feature,

Reference 45 - 0.21% Coverage

¶159: The Holocene mud-flats of Formby Point, at the mouth of the Mersey estuary in northwest England,

Reference 46 - 0.14% Coverage

¶160: a Middle Bronze Age site at Isleham, (Cambridgeshire), England

¶161:

Reference 47 - 0.04% Coverage

¶162: Haua Fteah (Libya)

Reference 48 - 0.17% Coverage

¶163: examining an assemblage from Haua Fteah, on the Libyan coast of north Africa.

Reference 49 - 0.14% Coverage

¶165: The Hypogeum, celebrated underground ossuary of Neolithic Malta

Reference 50 - 0.35% Coverage

¶167: The example printed here illustrates the Stonehenge landscape — a little patch of southern England that is among the most photographed archaeologically anywhere.

Reference 51 - 0.08% Coverage

¶168: Between Sutton Hoo and Chernaya Mogila

Reference 52 - 0.06% Coverage

¶170: Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump

Reference 53 - 0.20% Coverage

¶171: the celebrated buffalo-jump at Head-Smashed-In, southern Alberta. The great bone-bed there

Reference 54 - 0.12% Coverage

¶172: evidence from Vale de Rodrigo, Évora, south Portugal

¶173:

Reference 55 - 0.12% Coverage

¶181: Cremna in Pisidia: an ancient city in peace and in war.

Reference 56 - 0.09% Coverage

¶193: Jinmium rock-shelter, Northern Territory

Reference 57 - 0.17% Coverage

¶195: 1st Unnamed Cave: a Mississippian period cave art site in east Tennessee, USA

Reference 58 - 0.43% Coverage

¶196: Since 1979, a special group of caves in the eastern United States has been reported with 'mud-glyphs' or prehistoric drawings etched in wet mud. Here, the seventh of these mud-glyph caves is described

Reference 59 - 0.09% Coverage

¶204: Marcacocha in the central Peruvian Andes

Reference 60 - 0.05% Coverage

¶209: Kohala, Hawai'i island

Reference 61 - 0.15% Coverage

¶210: the great field system at Kohala on the leeward side of Hawai'i Island

Reference 62 - 0.10% Coverage

¶213: a kurgan in the Egin Gol valley (Baikal region)

Reference 63 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1214: The Mongolian chambered grave reported here is of the 9th century AD.

Reference 64 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1220: discovered at Eridu in southern Mesopotamia

Reference 65 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1227: Blombos Cave, South Africa

¶1228:

Reference 66 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1228: Blombos Cave

Reference 67 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1233: The plants and the people from Buiston Crannog, Ayrshire, Scotland

¶1234:

Reference 68 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1234: Buiston, one of the crannogs of southwestern Scotland, whose archaeology was in a remarkable good state despite the draining of its watery site.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 43 references coded [6.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶113: Cultural stratigraphy at Mezhirich, an Upper Palaeolithic site in Ukraine with multiple occupations

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶120: at Runnymede Bridge, Berkshire, England — and at other late prehistoric British sites —

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶124: the age of the animal and other figures engraved on open-air schist surfaces of the Côa valley in northern Portugal.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶126: Panel faces in the Côa valley, Portugal, were available for engraving during the Upper Palaeolithic

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶129: submerged Aboriginal sites at Lake Jasper, Western Australia

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: at Chaco Canyon prehistoric site

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶140: Chaco Canyon, the celebrated complex in the desert of the US Southwest

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶143: Ngarrabullgan Cave, a Pleistocene archaeological site in Australia

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶144: Ngarrabullgan Cave, a rock-shelter in Queensland,

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: at Sembiran, on Bali in the Indonesian archipelago

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶160: The Hoko river archaeological site complex: the wet/dry (45CA213), 3000-1700 BP.

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶178: News from Cosquer Cave: climatic studies, recording, sampling, dates

Reference 13 - 0.43% Coverage

¶179: Further work inside the Grotte Cosquer, the Palaeolithic painted cave near Marseilles only accessible by a deep-water dive, improves our knowledge and makes it clear there can be no artificial entrance made to create a dry-land access.

Reference 14 - 0.46% Coverage

¶183: Since then, the great passage grave at Newgrange, eastern Ireland, has proved to be engineered to address the midwinter sunrise. It is time once more to look at another great chamber tomb, Maeshowe in northernmost Scotland, with these concerns in mind.

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: A history in paint and stone from Rose Cottage Cave, South Africa

Reference 16 - 0.15% Coverage

¶103: the classic area of San hunter-gatherer art, on the South Africa/Lesotho border.

¶104:

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶104: Cueva Tixi, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Reference 18 - 0.09% Coverage

¶105: A rock-shelter near the north Argentinian coast

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶106: The discovery of Abbot Talaricus' (817–3 October 823) tomb

Reference 20 - 0.36% Coverage

¶132: The Lapita ceramics that define the 'Lapita' cultural complex of the southwestern Pacific are named for the type-site of Lapita, on the south Melanesian island of Nouvelle-Calédonie (New Caledonia).

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: Monte Verde, in far southern Chile

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶147: Tomb 1, Sipán (Lambayeque river valley, Peru)

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: The Moche tombs at Sipán, on the north Peruvian coast,

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: San Isidro and Peña Roja, Colombia

Reference 25 - 0.56% Coverage

¶152: Çatalhöyük, on the Konya Plain in south central Anatolia, in the 1960s became the most celebrated Neolithic site of western Asia: huge (21 hectares), with early dates, tightpacked rooms with roof access, exuberant mural paintings, cattle heads fixed to walls, dead buried beneath floors in collective graves.

Reference 26 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: The site of Saar: Dilmun reconsidered

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: the site of Saar, Bahrain

Reference 28 - 0.20% Coverage

¶158: Rock-art image in Fern Cave, Lava Beds National Monument, California: not the AD 1054 (Crab Nebula) supernova

Reference 29 - 0.15% Coverage

¶180: Shanga: the archaeology of a Muslim trading community on the coast of East Africa.

Reference 30 - 0.38% Coverage

¶191: Amongst the most striking and the most handsome of ancient Australian relics are the Bradshaw paintings of the Kimberley, in the remote northwest of the continent, uncertainly dated but seemingly most ancient

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶192: (Quercy)

Reference 32 - 0.14% Coverage

¶195: The English Fenland, a million acres of drained wetlands in eastern England

Reference 33 - 0.07% Coverage

¶196: the Emeryville Shellmound, California

Reference 34 - 0.21% Coverage

¶197: The Emeryville Shellmound is a famous but now destroyed midden once located on the east shore of San Francisco Bay.

Reference 35 - 0.11% Coverage

¶200: Age and gender at the site of Tiszapolgár-Basatanya, Hungary

Reference 36 - 0.13% Coverage

¶201: This examination of the Copper Age site of Tiszapolgár-Basatanya, Hungary,

Reference 37 - 0.08% Coverage

¶207: Boxgrove in Sussex has been in the headlines

Reference 38 - 0.17% Coverage

¶207: more to the research point is its superb in-place deposits of debris from handaxe-knapping.

Reference 39 - 0.17% Coverage

¶209: Site E-75-6 at Nabta Playa, with rich assemblages of charred seeds and fruits, is exceptional.

Reference 40 - 0.07% Coverage

¶210: Jinmium–Granilpi (northern Australia)

Reference 41 - 0.07% Coverage

¶211: At Jinmium are old rock-engravings,

Reference 42 - 0.08% Coverage

¶215: the Minoan site of Mochlos in eastern Crete

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶227: Stonehenge

<Internals\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 51 references coded [5.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: Barranco León-5 and Fuentenueva-3a in 1995

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: the Kulpi Mara Rockshelter in the Palmer River catchment of central Australia

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶123: Petzkes Cave, northern New South Wales

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: The recent study of Kis-Mohos Tó lake in Hungary

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: Unpeeling Pompeii

Reference 6 - 0.48% Coverage

¶140: Pompeii, recovered from under Vesuvius ash, offers a famous 'frozen moment' in archaeological time: a city as it stood at a certain day. Beyond and beneath the dating evidence visible in its standing buildings is to be found a more archaeological chronology.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶142: A high-status Anglo-Saxon settlement at Flixborough, Lincolnshire

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶143: Flixborough, Lincolnshire

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: Knowth before Knowth

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶147: Recent research at the great Irish passage tomb of Knowth

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶149: Human occupation at Jinmium, northern Australia:

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: The rock-shelter of Jinmium in the Northern Territory of Australia

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶153: Oronsay middens

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶155: six late Mesolithic shell middens on the small Hebridean island of Oronsay

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: supporting year-round occupation of Oronsay.

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: Foz Côa, Portugal

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶164: the Foz Côa rock-engravings, Portugal

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: Archaeological sites

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: Stonea, Cambridgeshire

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶183: Bois Laiterie Cave and the Magdalenian of Belgium

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: at Bois Laiterie Cave

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

¶190: archaeological sites in Britain

Reference 23 - 0.11% Coverage

¶191: Stonehenge for the ancestors: the stones pass on the message

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶192: a long tradition of publishing pieces on Stonehenge, represented in our cover design.

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶194: Dun Vulcan

Reference 26 - 0.12% Coverage

¶195: assess the work at Dun Vulan, South Uist, in the Western Isles

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶105: sites such as Copan, Iximche and Utatlan

Reference 28 - 0.13% Coverage

¶106: Incised motifs in the passage-graves at Quoyness and Cuween, Orkney

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶126: La Grotte du Bois Laiterie

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: Taramsa Hill, Egypt

¶140:

Reference 31 - 0.04% Coverage

¶154: Rosses Point revisited

¶155:

Reference 32 - 0.24% Coverage

¶164: they coined the term which describes the main characteristic of the sites — the accumulation of great quantities of mollusc shells

Reference 33 - 0.18% Coverage

¶209: Silbury hill and West Kennet palisade enclosures: a later neolithic complex in north Wiltshire.

¶210:

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶211: the Mola di Monte Gelato.

Reference 35 - 0.14% Coverage

¶225: Paviland is the richest Early Upper Palaeolithic site in the British Isles

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

¶230: Marki, Cyprus

Reference 37 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1232: Unusual food plants from Oakbank Crannog, Loch Tay, Scottish Highlands

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1233: Oakbank is one of 18 crannogs in Loch Tay

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1240: La Milpa, Belize

Reference 40 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1241: the Maya city of La Milpa

Reference 41 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1242: archaeological sites at Shapwick, Somerset

Reference 42 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1244: Stonehenge: is the medium the message?

Reference 43 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1245: the question of the significance of stone at Stonehenge

Reference 44 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1247: develops exciting new ways of looking at Stonehenge and other stone monuments

Reference 45 - 0.57% Coverage

¶1247: applied not only to Stonehenge but also to the Avebury complex. In the latter case, I find their suggestion of a parallelism in layout between Avebury and the West Kennet Avenue on the one hand and West Kennet palisade enclosure 2 and Outer Radial Ditch 1 plus Structure 4 on the other, very convincing.

Reference 46 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1247: of another outer radial ditch leading from Palisade Enclosure 2 to another circular external structure, on more or less the same alignment as the first set.

Reference 47 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1248: Stonehenge for the ancestors

Reference 48 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1258: the Diaotonghuan Cave, Northern Jiangxi

Reference 49 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1264: at Jiahu in Henan province

Reference 50 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1266: Cishan assemblage, Hebei province

Reference 51 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1277: Chalk and cheese at Stonehenge

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 41 references coded [5.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶12: Gorham's, Vanguard and Ibex Caves

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶13: the first place where Neanderthal remains were found.

¶14:

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: from South Cadbury, Somerset, England

¶17:

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: from South Cadbury, Somerset, England is the first shield to be discovered

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: The shield lay in a silt-filled Bronze Age ditch on a spur of land below Cadbury Castle.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: Tell Abraq, United Arab Emirates

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶19: from Tell Abraq in the UAE

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶11: from three prehistoric sites on the Iranian plateau

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶14: within the Calanais stone circle on the Isle of Lewis, Scotland

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶47: dolmen des Marchands in Lockmariaker,

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶57: The Chora of Metaponto: The Necropoleis.

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶66: new information from the Rhineland site of Wiesbaden-Igstadt

¶67:

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶67: the Rhineland site of Wiesbaden-Igstadt

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶69: The tuffaceous sandstones and siltstones of the Ola Bula Formation in central Flores, east Indonesia, contain many fossil sites.

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶69: at Boa Lesa and Dozu Dhalu

Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶77: This possibility was explored at two contrasting sites in Scotland, a recumbent stone circle and a passage-grave,

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶82: Cahal Pech, Belize

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: from the site of Cahal Pech

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶188: Hayonim Cave, Western Galilee, Israel

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶189: Hayonim cave (Western Galilee, Israel)

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶189: Kebara cave (Mount Carmel)

Reference 22 - 0.16% Coverage

¶190: A limestone landscape from the air: le Causse Méjean, Languedoc, France

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶194: Dating Navan Fort

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶195: the problem of dating Northern Ireland's premier archaeological site

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶120: the Abric Romaní (Capellades, Spain)

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶121: Middle Palaeolithic site, the Abric Romaní.

Reference 27 - 0.37% Coverage

¶124: Two sites in the Hatay region of Turkey have yielded initial Upper Palaeolithic assemblages similar to those found in the Levant. One of the sites, Üçağızlı' cave,

Reference 28 - 0.12% Coverage

¶131: Iron Age inhumation burials at Yarnton, Oxfordshire

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: an Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlement at Yarnton, Oxfordshire

Reference 30 - 0.37% Coverage

¶142: the Early to Middle Jomon period Sannai Maruyama site (3500-2000 BC) have uncovered the large size and complexity of this prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement.

¶143:

Reference 31 - 0.08% Coverage

¶187: Riparo Mochi (Balzi Rossi, Italy)

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶188: Riparo Mochi (Italy)

Reference 33 - 0.11% Coverage

¶189: from Ohalo II, Jordan Valley, Israel (19,000 BP)

¶190:

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶190: a brush hut from Ohalo II, Jordan Valley, Israel

Reference 35 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: Neolithic Çatalhöyük, Turkey

Reference 36 - 0.11% Coverage

¶196: the early ceramic Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük

Reference 37 - 0.06% Coverage

¶212: at Mungo, New South Wales

Reference 38 - 0.14% Coverage

¶220: the Neolithic site of Cerro Virtud (Almería, southeast Spain)

Reference 39 - 0.16% Coverage

¶221: Re-assessing the logboat from Lurgan Townland, Co. Galway, Ireland

¶222:

Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

¶238: East Farm, Barnham, Suffolk

Reference 41 - 0.28% Coverage

¶251: The final sack of Nineveh: the discovery, documentation, and destruction of King Sennacherib's throne room at Nineveh, Iraq.

<Internals\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 96 references coded [10.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶3: Red Barns Palaeolithic site

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶4: The Lowed/Middle Palaeolithic site at Red Barns, Portchester, on the outskirts of Portsmouth (SU 608063)

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶5: WF16, a new PPNA site in Southern Jordan

¶6: Wadi Faynan in southern Jordan has a remarkable archaeological landscape with the remains of a vast Romad/Byzantine settlement and field system, many later prehistoric sites and a Pre-Pottery Neolithic B village dating to c. 8700 radiocarbon years BP.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶6: The most important site so far discovered has been called WF16 and is a well preserved Pre-Pottery Neolithic A settlement

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶6: WF16 is particularly well preserved for, unlike other PPNA settlements such as Jericho, it was not buried by a later PPNB settlement, this having been located approximately 100 m away in the lower reaches of Wadi Ghuwayr. Neither does there appear to be significant Natufian deposits at WF16 — it appears to be a pristine PPNA site and for that reason is of considerable significance.

¶7:

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: Tell el-Amarna, the short-lived capital built by the pharaoh Akhenaten around 1350 BC, remains the largest ancient city in Egypt which is still above ground.

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶12: Above Hallein, 14 km south of Salzburg and at 800 m above sea level, the spa village of Heilbad Dürrenberg clusters around what until recently was a centre of commercial salt production. Its prehistoric roots overlapped with the hey-day of the well-known Hallstatt site, 40 km east.

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶13: at Tektaş Burnu, Turkey

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: off Tektaş Burnu, a rocky headland on the west coast of Turkey between the Greek islands of Chios and Samos. The site was discovered in 1996

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: hilltop terrace sites in Oaxaca, Mexico

¶16:

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: three large, hilltop terrace sites in eastern Tlacolula: Guirún (Saville 1900; 1909), El Palmillo and the Mitla Fortress

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: Monte Pallano is best known for its fine megalithic walls (Oakely 1995: 84-7), marking a putative oppidum site.

Reference 13 - 0.53% Coverage

¶20: The main focus of the project over the past five years has been the Anastasian Wall, a 6th-century monumental linear fortification stretching some 56 km from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara and situated c. 65 km from the city itself. In places the Wall survives up to 5 m high, but for the most part it lies obscured deep within the forests of central and northern Thrace, together with its associated forts, an outer ditch and a complement of massive towers.

¶21:

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶25: at Grandford, Cambridgeshire

Reference 15 - 0.39% Coverage

¶26: The Romano-British settlement at Grandford lies northwest of the town of March, in the heart of the Fens of eastern England. It straddles the 'Fen Causeway', a Roman road that ran west—east across the Fens, and which probably originated at the legionary vexillation fortress at Longthorpe, near Peterborough, held between c. AD 48 and 61/62.

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶129: the Folsom Palaeoindian type site

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶130: The Folsom site (New Mexico, USA) is justly famous

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: Folsom became the type site

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶134: the megalithic tomb at Tressé in Brittany, claiming that it had been built during the Roman period

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶138: However, new work on a Scottish Neolithic

Reference 21 - 0.03% Coverage

¶157: Shukbah near Jerusalem

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶157: travelled, in 1938, to explore the important Palaeolithic cave of Bacho Kiro in Bulgaria

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: Lascaux and, more recently, Tautavel and la Grotte Chauvet

Reference 24 - 0.03% Coverage

¶199: the acropolis of Midea

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

¶101: at Dun Vulan, South Uist

Reference 26 - 0.08% Coverage

¶102:

Nørre Sandegård Vest: a cemetery from the 6th–8th centuries on Bornholm

Reference 27 - 0.02% Coverage

¶108: Los Buchillones, Cub

Reference 28 - 0.12% Coverage

¶109: from recently disturbed marine sediments near their village of Punta Alegre, in Ciego de Avila, Cuba

Reference 29 - 0.02% Coverage

¶110: at Cuello, Beliz

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶111:

The Preclassic community of Cuello

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶111: centred on Platform 34, a flat-topped eminence where

Reference 32 - 0.16% Coverage

¶111: Between 1000 and 400 BC the locus was occupied by a courtyard which with successive rebuildings became both larger and more formally organized

Reference 33 - 0.43% Coverage

¶111: Around 400 BC the final Middle Preclassic structures on the north, west and south sides of the court were ceremoniously demolished, their façades hacked off and their superstructures burned. The entire courtyard was filled with rubble prior to the construction of the broad, open Platform 34, which itself underwent successive enlargements over the ensuing seven centuries. ¶112:

Reference 34 - 0.33% Coverage

¶114: the Sungir mid Upper Palaeolithic burials ¶115:

The site of Sungir (alternatively Sounghir) lies east of the town of Vladimir, about 200 km northeast of Moscow. It is a large mid Upper Palaeolithic ('Eastern Gravettian' sensu lato) cultural accumulation on the left bank of the Kliazma river, o

Reference 35 - 0.03% Coverage

¶115: Dolní Větonice, Moravia

Reference 36 - 0.27% Coverage

¶116: Early Bronze Age Upton Lovell G2a burial ¶117:

The Early Bronze Age barrow, Upton Lovell G2a, on Upton Lovell Down near the south western edge of Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, was one of the first to be investigated by William Cunnington

Reference 37 - 0.30% Coverage

¶118: s of Ecuador at Hacienda Zuleta ¶119:

Hacienda Zuleta in the northern sierra province of Imbabura, Ecuador is the location of the largest 'ramp-mound' site of the Caranqui culture dated to the Late Period in the highlands chronological sequence (c. AD 1250-1525)

Reference 38 - 0.07% Coverage

¶123: at the DERA airfield Boscombe Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Reference 39 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: The preliminary results indicate that, far from being a sterile site, Boscombe Down still retains a substantial number of monuments and features. ¶124:

Reference 40 - 0.14% Coverage

¶125: along with England's most notorious prehistoric monument, 'Stonehenge, Avebury, and associated sites' ((373) was created. Th

Reference 41 - 0.57% Coverage

¶125: n comparison with the variety of cultural and temporal variation in nominations, Stonehenge and Avebury are similar. It is true that upon closer inspection there are both comparable and contrasting patterns of monument type, construction, use and disuse, but when comparing these differences to those between here and Durham Castle or Ironbridge Gorge, for example, Stonehenge and Avebury certainly have an affinity ¶126:

An Iron Age ditched enclosure system at Limes Farm, Landbeach, Cambridgeshire ¶127:

Reference 42 - 0.17% Coverage

¶132:

'The Greatest Museum of Prehistoric Art in the whole World'. Such was the description Henri Lhote gave to the rock paintings of the Tassili-n- Ajjer ,

Reference 43 - 0.08% Coverage

¶132: that lies to the northeast of Ahaggar in the Algerian Central Sahara

Reference 44 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133:

Campanaio—an agricultural settlement in Roman Sicily ¶134:

Reference 45 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134: The Campanaio project is uncovering a wealth of information about a small (3 ha) hellenistic and Roman rural settlement and its economy, 25 km west of Agrigento.

Reference 46 - 0.39% Coverage

¶134: Activity started c. 200 BC, and was intensive for two centuries in the central part of the site. A complex of buildings underwent two complete reconstructions between 200 BC and AD 25; in its last phase (c. 50 BC) it comprised an Lshaped building some 17 m long and 8.40 m wide, with dry-stone walls, earth floors and mud-brick superstructure

Reference 47 - 0.06% Coverage

¶141: the early Mesolithic site of Star Carr, North Yorkshire

Reference 48 - 0.04% Coverage

¶142: Mesolithic sites such as Star Carr,

Reference 49 - 0.09% Coverage

¶144: the result of work from Cuiry-lès-Chaudardes in the Aisne valley, France. ¶145:

Reference 50 - 0.03% Coverage

¶149:

Sigwells, Somerset, England

Reference 51 - 0.10% Coverage

¶152:

Research at Mosu I. northern Botswana, has discovered a 10th-century AD ivory cache.

Reference 52 - 0.03% Coverage

¶155:

The Stonehenge we deserve ¶156:

Reference 53 - 0.07% Coverage

¶156: the fate of Stonehenge and its landscape has been decided.

Reference 54 - 0.12% Coverage

¶159: A revised chronological and palaeoenvironmental framework for the Kastritsa rockshelter, northwest Greece ¶160:

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¶165: Dadong Cave, southern China ¶166:

Research in Dadong Cave, southern China

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¶176: ere the remarkable monuments to Sir Henry Savile are explored. ¶177:

Reference 57 - 0.01% Coverage

¶181:

Boxgrove ¶182:

Reference 58 - 0.01% Coverage

¶188: Etton:

Reference 59 - 0.07% Coverage

¶188: a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire

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¶189:

The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Edix Hill (Barrington A), Cambridgeshire

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¶193:

Tomnaverie stone circle, Aberdeenshire ¶1194:

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¶1199:

Tell Hamoukar: early city in northeastern Syria ¶1200:

The largest walled Shang City located in Anyang, China ¶1201:

Reference 63 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1208: the Lower Palaeolithic site of Holon (Israel)

Reference 64 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1209: the late Lower Palaeolithic site of Holon (Israel) suggest

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¶1210: preliminary results from Picareiro Cave, Central Portugal ¶1211:

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¶1211: the site of Picareiro Cave in Portugal

Reference 67 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1214: from Uphill Quarry (Somerset) and

Reference 68 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1220: (Egyin Gol valley, Mongolia) ¶1221:

Reference 69 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1221: located in a Xiongnu burial site in northern Mongolia.

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Uppåkra — a centre in south Sweden in the 1st millennium AD ¶1235:

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¶1275: Le quartier antique des Bénédictins à Nîmes (Gard):

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¶1287:

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Hadrian's Wall ¶1289:

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¶1293: on Castle Hill

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¶1311: the Etowah Site in Georgia

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¶1313: igatoka:

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¶1314: anamiai:

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¶1330: lithi: P

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¶1339: an Acheulian workshop at Isampur, Karnataka (India

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¶1342: Shuqba Cave and in Wadi en-Natuf, Western Judea ¶1343:

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¶1345:

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¶1348: Kufan Kanawa, Nige

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¶1350: A 3rd-millennium BC élite tomb from Tell Umm el-Marra, Syria ¶1351:

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¶1372: Hammat al-Qa

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¶1373: new research at the small, semi-urban site of Hammat al-Qa in the Dhamar region of Yemen

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¶1374: t Pouerua, Northland, New Zealand:

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¶1375: This is demonstrated here in the analysis of two mounds at Pouerua, northern New Zealand, where evidence indicates both functional and temporal differences between the structures

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¶1376:

Ana Manuku: a prehistoric ritualistic site on Mangaia, Cook Islands ¶1377:

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¶1377: Ana Manuku in the Cook Islands, Polynesia

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¶1381:

The undisturbed shaft deposit G7000x in front of the Great Pyramid at Giza has been regarded as the tomb of Queen Hetepheres I

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¶1384: 'The Stonehenge we deserve

Reference 92 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1385: 'The Stonehenge we deserve

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The archaeology of Solvieux, an Upper Paleolithic open air site in France

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¶17: the latest discoveries from Zawiyet Umm el-Rakham (Egypt)

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¶45: from Lepenski Vir and Padina

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¶49: a Late Bronze Age potter's workshop at Lachish, Israel,

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¶81: the Bradshaw rock-art system, Kimberley, northwestern Australia

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¶86: La Milpa, Belize

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¶90: Nyaunggan, Upper Myanmar

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¶101: assessment of a recent seminar on West Heslerton, one of the key sites of Anglo-Saxon northern England

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¶102: Blombos Cave, South Africa

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¶103: from Blombos Cave

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¶103: from Blombos Cave,

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¶109: have been recovered at the archaeological site of Birimi, northern Ghana, associated with the Kintampo cultural complex.

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¶112: A glimpse at Moche Phase III occupation at the Huacas of Moche site, northern Peru

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¶113: at the Huacas of Moche site.

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¶134: Late Iron Age and Roman Silchester

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¶144: Sanaigmhor Warren, Islay

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¶145: Do-Ashkaft: a recently discovered Mousterian cave site in the Kermanshah Plain, Iran

¶146:

Reference 36 - 0.12% Coverage

¶146: the Mousterian site of Hazar Merd on the western slopes of the Zagros Mountains in 1928

#### Reference 37 - 0.71% Coverage

¶146: Some of these sites are located in the Kermanshah Plain, Central Western Zagros Mountains. These sites include the Hunter's Cave and Gha-e Khar in Bisotun (Coon 1951; Young & Smith 1966), Kobeh and Warwasi in Tang-e Kenesht (Braidwood 1960), and two sites near Harsin (Smith 1986). All but the last two are among a large number of Palaeolithic localities on the south face of a series of calcareous mountain ranges (Kuh-e Parau/ Bisotun massif) on the northeastern rim of Qara Su basin in the Kermanshah Plain

#### Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

¶147: Do-Ashkaft

#### Reference 39 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: range in size from 1 to 3 m tall and 22 to 83 m across.

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¶157: the extant carnelian mines of Jhagadia Taluka, Broach District, Gujarat, Western India

#### Reference 41 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: Leang Burung-1 in the Maros district of Sulawesi

#### Reference 42 - 0.19% Coverage

¶165: A particular focus of ARTP's work has been that area of settlement located between tombs KV 56 ('The Gold Tomb') and KV 9 (Ramesses VI)

#### Reference 43 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: The greater part of this restricted site — a good deal of its archaeology still intact, despite earlier sondages

#### Reference 44 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: a nearby Late Bronze Age (LBA) hilltop settlement of Mokarta

#### Reference 45 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: the Early Iron Age (EIA) hilltop settlement of Monte Polizzo

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¶170: Carlisle, Cumbria, England

Reference 47 - 0.05% Coverage

¶171: the Roman fort in Carlisle, Cumbria

Reference 48 - 0.19% Coverage

¶172: On the north side of the via principalis adjacent to the headquarters building (principia), the corner of a timber building was uncovered

Reference 49 - 0.16% Coverage

¶179: including the remains of three 18th- and 19th-century plantations, historic wells, prehistoric shell middens and

Reference 50 - 0.49% Coverage

¶180: Water Island, located off St Thomas, encompasses about one square mile, and is characterized by steep rocky slopes, a pronounced central ridgeline and a highly indented coastline with numerous bays and beaches (FIGURE 1). Fresh water comes from rainfall, and in small brackish ponds. Vegetation ranges from dry tropical thorn scrub to mangrove/salt ponds.

Reference 51 - 0.17% Coverage

¶185: from the basal part of the Holocene loess at Fenpo Gully, west of the village of Donghulin, Mentougou district of Beijing

Reference 52 - 0.40% Coverage

¶186: new evidence from Paso Otero 5 (Argentina)

¶187: The Paso Otero 5 site is located in the middle basin of the Quequén Grande river (Buenos Aires Province, Argentina). This site is the first recorded Pleistocene-Holocene archaeological context in the grasslands of the Interserrana Bonaerense Area

Reference 53 - 0.02% Coverage

¶192: from Qasr Ibrim

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¶199: Tomb Unar 2 may provide possible interpretations of 3rd-millennium BC burial practices.

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¶1216: Danebury's landscape

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¶1222: Lagrotte ornée de Pergouset (Saint Géry, Lot): un sanctuaire secret paléolithique

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¶1224: The Lockington gold hoard: an early Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Lockington, Leicestershire

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¶1227: Hen Domen, Montgomery: a timber castle on the English-Welsh border- a final report

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¶1229: Postclassic Maya archaeology of Laguna de On, Belize.

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¶1237: at Uppåkra, southernmost Sweden

¶1238:

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¶1239: A Preclassic Maya sweatbath at Cuello, Belize

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¶1240: at Holmul, Guatemala

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¶1244: at Cuddie Springs

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¶1245: at Cuddie Springs

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¶1249: Shuidonggou is unique within the Chinese Palaeolithic sequence

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¶1251: at Çatalhöyük

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¶1255: the Tell El Dabaa archaeological site, Nile Delta, Egypt

¶1256:

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¶1256: the Tell El Dabaa, eastern Nile Delta.

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¶1257: from Wollaston in the Nene Valley, England

¶1258:

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¶1258: trenches at Wollaston, Northamptonshire

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¶1260: the 5th–7th-century AD monastery at Kom el-Nana. Middle Egypt

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¶1266: the spectacular stone-walled enclosures and other structures at Great Zimbabwe

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¶1268: Its focus was Mombasa Island on the southern Kenyan coast, a historical settlement and port for nearly 2000 years

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¶1279: Kanjera South, Kenya

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¶1280: particularly c. 1.8 million-year-old sites from Bed I Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania (Potts 1988). Sites from Kanjera South, Homa Peninsula, southwestern Kenya,

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¶1285: palaeo-oasis of Wadi Tanezzuft (Libyan Sahara)

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¶1289: The Dia archaeological project: rescuing cultural heritage in the Inland Niger Delta (Mali)

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¶1294: evidence from Steenbokfontein Cave

¶1295:

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¶1306: The architecture, stratification and pottery of Lerna

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¶1307: The good stones: a new investigation of the Clava cairns

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¶14: the site of Erq-el-Ahmar

¶15:

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¶17: A Neolithic building at Clash Farm, near Callander, Stirling Council, Scotland, UK

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¶19: El Palmillo, Oaxaca, Mexico

¶110: The Villa del Discobolo at Castelporziano on the Tyrrhenian coast of Central Italy

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¶13: a late medieval glasshouse in the Schönbuch Forest

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¶18: at Lene Hara Cave

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¶19: the cave of Lene Hara in East Timor

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¶20: Gardom's Edge:

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¶25: in the light of the site of Fariseu

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¶28: the Mycenaean 'Palace of Nestor', Pylos

¶29:

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¶29: the 'Palace of Nestor' at Mycenaean Pylos.

Reference 14 - 0.54% Coverage

¶168: The megalithic monuments of Carnac, Brittany, in the Département of the Morbihan, are amongst the most famous in France. indeed in the world. This region has not only the densest concentration of such sites in Europe but also retained its importance as a centre of monument-building from the late 5th to the 3rd millennium FK., giving it a unique significance in the study of Neolithic landscapes (Sherratt 1990; 1998). Its menhirs, stone alignments, and megalithic tombs

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: at Dromolaxia-Vyzakia

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¶102: for the Avebury

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¶104: a Romano-British shrine at Orton's Pasture, Rocester, Staffordshire

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¶109: Daylight on Stonehenge

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¶183: The Rows of Chester: the Chester Rows Research Project

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¶186: Archaeology at Aksuin, Ethiopia, 1993-7

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¶193: the Clary Ranch site, Nebraska, USA

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¶195: A 9700-year-old shell midden on San Miguel Island, California

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¶197: Politiko Phorades:

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¶197: a Bronze Age copper smelting site on Cyprus

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¶200: Precolumbian murals at Bonampak, Chiapas, Mexico

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¶201: Cuello, Belize

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¶207: Petra, Jordan

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¶208: Ignatievskaya Cave, Russia

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¶209: Ignatievskaya Cave, in the southern Ural Mountains of Russia

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¶209: in Ignatievskaya Cave

Reference 31 - 0.07% Coverage

¶227: A Late Mesolithic kill site of aurochs at Jardinga, Netherlands

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¶228: A site beside the river Tjonger near Jardinga in the northern Netherlands is shown to be a rare Late Mesolithic kill and primary butchering site.

Reference 33 - 0.07% Coverage

¶229: a newly discovered copper manufactory in southern Jordan

¶230:

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¶230: the largest Early Bronze Age (c. 3600-2000 BC) metal manufactory in the ancient Near East.

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¶236: the site of Mšecké Žehrovice in Bohemia, find-place of the most famous example of Iron Age human representation.

Reference 36 - 0.08% Coverage

¶248: takes a detailed look at the maritime archaeology of Strangford Lough.

Reference 37 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1254: A Neolithic ceremonial timber complex at Ballynahatty, Co. Down

Reference 38 - 0.67% Coverage

¶1255: This was the site in the 4th millennium BC of a small passage tomb, orientated to the northwest (Collins 1954: 48; Lawlor 1918: 16–19). Though now denuded of its covering mound, it provided the subsequent focus for a series of atypical passage tombs utilizing ever smaller settings of stone (Hartwell 1998: 33–6). Shortly after 3000 BC this was followed by a complex of large and elaborate east-facing timber structures (Ballynahatty 5 and 6). These in turn were eventually replaced by the earth and stone hengiform enclosure of the Giant's Ring, built around the original passage tomb.

Reference 39 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1256: speculations on the Navan complex

¶1257:

Reference 40 - 0.79% Coverage

¶1257: the Navan complex, 2.6 km west of Armagh. This complex comprises more than a dozen proximate, in some cases presumably associated, prehistoric monuments (Warner 1994). Excepting a number of outlying monuments, the major portion of the Navan complex is anchored between two large enclosures, each with adjacent sites associated with votive depositions in water. On the east is Navan Fort defined by a hengiform bank-and-ditch enclosure some 230 m across and containing two field monuments: Site A, a ring-work c. 50 m across with a low rise in the centre, and Site B, a 6–7-m high mound (FIGURE 1). At the eastern base of the drumlin on which the enclosure sits is Loughnashade, a small lake

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¶1259: the scope of the work on Skellig Michael

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¶1290: in North Carolina

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¶1297: the monastery of St. Antony at the Red Sea

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¶1305: The synagogue of ancient Ostia

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¶1307: Celti (Peñaflor): the archaeology of a Hispano-Roman town in Baetica

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¶1320: Corseul (Côtes-d'Armor), un quartier de la ville antique

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¶1331: Medieval Cripplegate, London:

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¶1332: London Bridge: 2000 years of a river crossing

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¶1370: Kalambo Falls prehistoric site III

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¶1372: Ferriter's Cove

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¶1375: The treasures at Delphi

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¶1387: Chilga Kernet: an Acheulean landscape on Ethiopia's western plateau

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¶1389: The Early Upper Palaeolithic of Üçağızlı Cave, Turkey

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¶1391: the Tiszapolgár Culture settlement of Vésztő-Bikeri

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¶1392: The Rocca di Manerba: a late Neolithic fortified and terraced site in northern Italy

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¶394: Il Pizzo (Nepi VT, Italy)

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¶397: Los Cerritos: an early fishing–farming community on the Pacific Coast of Mexico

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¶398: at La Milpa, Belize

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¶399: Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia

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¶400: A Xiongnu cemetery found in Mongolia

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¶401: Kerkenes Dağ, Turkey

Reference 62 - 0.03% Coverage

¶402: from Tito Bustillo (Asturias)

Reference 63 - 0.14% Coverage

¶405: The numbers and location of sites indicates that the Gandharan Grave culture was well established in the Chitral valley

Reference 64 - 0.07% Coverage

¶407: from the deserted Mediaeval village of Wharram Percy, England.

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¶413: Palaeolithic landscape of extraction: flint surface quarries and workshops at Mt Pua, Israel

Reference 66 - 0.04% Coverage

¶414: quarrying sites on Mount Pua, Israel

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¶415: The Cioarei-Borosteni Cave (Carpathian Mountains, Romania)

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¶420: The site of Doel lies beside the Schelde, close to Antwerp

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¶430: the Longshan site of Liangchengzhen

Reference 70 - 0.02% Coverage

¶454: as at Howe and Pool

Reference 71 - 0.19% Coverage

¶465: we report the unprecedented discovery of a 'fossil' pyramidal peat stack dating to the 2nd millennium BC, from the Isle of Barra in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland.

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¶468: Scapa Flow

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¶498: The Parthenon

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¶501: Star Carr in context

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¶502: Prehistoric Avebury

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¶519: Canhasan I: stratigraphy and structures

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¶1526: The tomb of Maya & Meryt

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¶1538: and Grebestad

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¶1568: and Grebestad

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¶1572: Wigford and the Brayford Pool

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¶1578: FxJ43: an Early Stone Age locality in northern Kenya

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¶1582: Neolithic Beidha, southern Jordan

¶1583: Kani Mikail: a seasonal cave site of the Middle Neolithic period in Kurdistan, Iran

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¶1586: A First Pompeii: the Early Bronze Age village of Nola–Croce del Papa (Palma Campania phase)

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¶1590: the northern Mesopotamian city of Tell Brak

¶1591:

Reference 86 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1595: from Mladeč

Reference 87 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1596: Neolithic Makriyalos, Greece

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¶14: among them one that has proved truly exceptional.

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¶16: Stonehenge continues to surprise us

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¶16: the authors propose that the site started life in the early third millennium cal BC as a cremation cemetery within a circle of upright bluestones. Britain's most famous monument may therefore have been founded as the burial place of a leading family, possibly from Wales.

¶17: The date of the Greater Stonehenge Cursus

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¶18: The Greater Cursus – 3km long and just north of Stonehenge – had been dated

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¶18: It appears that the colossal cursus had already marked out the landscape before Stonehenge was erected. At that time or soon after, its lines were re-emphasised, perhaps with a row of posts in pits

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¶178: In the Neolithic megasite at Çatalhöyük families lived side by side in conjoined dwellings, like a pueblo

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¶184: Mezmaiskaya:

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¶185: An Early Epipalaeolithic sitting burial from the Azraq Oasis, Jordan

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¶187: New rock art discoveries in the Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, India

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶192: the 'Wessex 1' grave from West Overton in Wessex reported here.

Reference 15 - 0.29% Coverage

¶197: The island site of Biskupin with its densely planned interior bears an uncanny resemblance to a prison camp. Is it typical of the Iron Age in Northern Europe?

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶108: Kumako: a place of convergence for Maroons and Amerindians in Suriname, SA

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¶109: the site of Kumako in Suriname, a destination for Maroons escaping from plantations in coastal Suriname between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. She finds evidence for a structured settlement

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¶116: Social change at the Harappan settlement of Gola Dhoro: a reading from animal bones

¶117:

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¶117: at Gola Dhoro

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¶117: A square fort, imposed on a settlement of livestock herders in the later third millennium BC,

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶124: How urban was fifth-century BC Bourges?

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¶128: Milovice, site of the mammoth people below the Pavlov hills

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¶133: Die Casa del Fauno in Pompeji

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¶137: The ancient Andean village: Marcaya in Prehispanic Nasca

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¶145: is an early assemblage from Sibudu Cave, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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¶146: Lene Hara Cave, East Timor

¶147:

Reference 27 - 0.18% Coverage

¶148: Gravettian painting and associated activity at Le Moulin de Laguenay (Lissac-sur-Couze, Corrèze)

Reference 28 - 0.10% Coverage

¶156: new evidence from Khirbat al-Jariya, Faynan, Jordan

¶157:

Reference 29 - 0.54% Coverage

¶157: explored the workplace and house of copper workers of the early Iron Age (twelfth to tenth century BC) in Jordan's Wadi Faynan copper ore district, showing that it belongs in time between the collapse of the great Bronze Age states and the arrival of Egyptians in the area under Sheshonq I.

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶159: Six wells at Tossal de les Basses in Spain

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: (Usseau, France)

Reference 32 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: the radio telescope at Jodrell Bank

Reference 33 - 0.15% Coverage

¶169: urge such application to forthcoming work at the key Biblical site of Megiddo.

¶170:

Reference 34 - 0.24% Coverage

¶180: A tale of the unknown unknowns: a Mesolithic pit alignment and a Neolithic timber hall at Warren Field, Crathes, Aberdeenshire.

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¶181: on the Holm of Papa Westray, Orkney

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¶182: Sewerby Cottage Farm, Bridlington

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¶195: Europe's lost world: the rediscovery of Doggerland

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¶226: engravings and ceremonial monuments from Messak Settafet (south-west Libya)

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¶228: the construction of the Samar Desert kites, southern Negev, Israel

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¶232: Co Loa

Reference 42 - 0.17% Coverage

¶233: History, legend and memory have long pointed to Co Loa, an earthwork enclosure outside Hanoi

Reference 43 - 0.09% Coverage

¶235: the great sacred centre at Sarmizegetusa Regia.

¶236:

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¶242: Prehistoric Timbuktu and its hinterland

Reference 45 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1243: Timbuktu, an iconic destination for medieval caravans crossing the Sahara, has a prehistoric phase, here before AD 1000, which shows varying urban traits.

Reference 46 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1245: at the Mitla Fortress

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¶1246: Cerro Cerrillos, Peru

¶1247:

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¶1247: at Cerro Cerrillos

Reference 49 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1248: Tel Tsaf, Israel

¶1249: Round and rectangular buildings with grain silos at a Copper Age site in Israel suggested social stratification to the excavators.

Reference 50 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1251: The authors address these problems at the famous site of Lalibela

Reference 51 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1260: East meets West at Medellín in Iron Age Iberia

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¶1261: From Polis to National Park: the archaeology of Butrint and its audiences

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¶1263: Hadrian's Wall: past, present and future

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¶1266: The Acheulian site of Gesher Benot Ya'aqov.

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¶1269: The dolmen in Alvastra

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¶1277: Der Hafen von Haithabu

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Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: Sanzuodian: the structure, function and social significance of the earliest stone fortified sites in China

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶14: at the key site of Sanzuodian

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶15: in the Royal Cemetery of Ur

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: The Royal Tombs at Ur have been long famous for their chilling scenario of young soldiers and courtesans who loyally took poison to die with their mistress.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: at the site of Dąbki 9 in northern Poland

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶115: new data from Nabta Playa

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶116: at Nabta Playa

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶121: Early evidence for chickens at Iron Age Kirikongo (c. AD 100–1450), Burkina Faso

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶123: Tomb 100 at Cabezo Lucero

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

¶125: Tlaxcallan

Reference 11 - 0.31% Coverage

¶126: Arguing from the overall settlement plan and the form of buildings, the authors present a persuasive case that the Late Postclassic city of Tlaxcallan and its near neighbour Tizatlan constitute the central elements of a republican state

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶129: The Staffordshire (Ogley Hay) hoard: the find, the context, the problems

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶130: was found in the parish of Ogley Hay near the south Staffordshire border (England)

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶131: The Staffordshire (Ogley Hay) hoard

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¶132: at a site in south Staffordshire in the English Midlands (Figure 1)

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¶133: The Staffordshire (Ogley Hay) hoard

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶152: parish of Tossene

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¶153: Kalleby, Finntorp, Ryk

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¶167: Tittle Höyük 3.

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¶169: Qasr Ibrim: the earlier medieval period

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¶171: The Rose and the Globe — playhouses of Shakespeare's Bankside, Southwark

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¶173: Dzudzuana: an Upper Palaeolithic cave site in the Caucasus foothills (Georgia)

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶174: at Dzudzuana Cave in the southern Caucasus foothills

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

¶175: An 11 600 year-old communal structure from the Neolithic of southern Jordan

Reference 25 - 0.31% Coverage

¶176: present a new type of communal and monumental structure from the earliest Neolithic in western Asia. A complement to the decorated stone pillars erected at Göbekli Tepe in the north, 'Wadi Faynan 16 Structure O75' in the southern Levant

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶179: evidence from Pınarbaşı in the seventh-millennium cal BC Konya Plain

¶180:

Reference 27 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: Pınarbaşı, 24.5km south-east of Çatalhöyük

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: Vaihingen an der Enz, south-west Germany

¶182:

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶188: Phum Snay in north-west Cambodia

Reference 30 - 0.34% Coverage

¶191: the cemetery at the Viking Age fortress at Trelleborg, Denmark

¶192: The circular fortress of Trelleborg on Zealand in Denmark is well known as a military camp with a key role in the formation of the Danish state under Harald Bluetooth in the tenth century AD.

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶192: at Trelleborg,

Reference 32 - 0.09% Coverage

¶195: the Niah Caves, Sarawak, Borneo

¶196: The Niah Caves in Sarawak, Borneo

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: new data from Tha Kae, central Thailand

Reference 34 - 0.16% Coverage

¶106: evidence for strikingly early plant domestication from Spirit Cave, precocious advances in bronze metallurgy at Non Nok Tah

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶116: The Acropolis became, naturally, the focal point of this effort.

Reference 36 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: at the Great Wall's lonely outposts and along the routes between China and Central Asia known as the Silk Road.

Reference 37 - 0.06% Coverage

¶129: The Stone Age of Chukotka, northeastern Siberia

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¶134: Early medieval (late 5th–early 8th centuries AD) cemeteries at Boss Hall and Buttermarket, Ipswich, Suffolk

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¶135: Mucking

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¶136: The Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, Suffolk

Reference 41 - 0.09% Coverage

¶139: Rockingham Forest: an atlas of the medieval and early-modern landscape

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¶141: des architectures néolithiques à Locmariaquer, Morbihan (Table des Marchands et Grand Menhir)

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¶144: Ban Non Wat: introduction.

Reference 44 - 0.14% Coverage

¶159: The Neolithic burial sequence at Flintbek LA 3, north Germany, and its cart tracks: a precise chronology

Reference 45 - 0.17% Coverage

¶160: her analysis of the global evidence shows that Flintbek remains among the earliest sightings of the wheel in northern Europe.

¶161:

Reference 46 - 0.20% Coverage

¶161: the assemblage from the lake settlement at La Draga

¶162: Marvellous preservation of organic materials at the Neolithic site of La Draga in north-east Iberia

Reference 47 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: a prehistoric ceremonial complex in central Scotland

Reference 48 - 0.88% Coverage

¶166: a major prehistoric ceremonial complex in central Scotland comparable to Stonehenge, although largely built in earth and timber. Beginning, like Stonehenge, as a cremation cemetery, it launched its monumentality by means of an immense circle of tree trunks, and developed it with smaller circles of posts and an earth bank (henge). A change of political mood in the Early Bronze Age is marked by one of Scotland's best preserved dagger-burials in a stone cist with an engraved lid.

The perishable (or reusable) materials meant that this great centre lay for millennia under ploughed fields, until it was adopted, by design or by chance, as a centre of the Pictish kings.

Reference 49 - 0.09% Coverage

¶167: The Beaker salt production centre of Molino Sanchón II, Zamora, Spain

Reference 50 - 0.08% Coverage

¶169: Cornești-Iarcuri — a Bronze Age town in the Romanian Banat?

Reference 51 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: A massive Late Bronze Age fortified settlement in Central Europe

Reference 52 - 0.16% Coverage

¶170: This prehistoric enclosure, nearly 6km across, had a complex development, dense occupation and signs of destruction by fire.

Reference 53 - 0.05% Coverage

¶171: from Tell Fadous-Kfarabida, Lebanon

Reference 54 - 0.04% Coverage

¶173: from Tutankhamun's burial chamber

Reference 55 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: the Tophet of Carthage

¶176:

Reference 56 - 0.11% Coverage

¶176: 'Tophets' (named after the sacrificial site in Jerusalem mentioned in the Bible)

Reference 57 - 0.05% Coverage

¶179: a royal tomb at Nakum, Petén, Guatemala

¶180:

Reference 58 - 0.03% Coverage

¶180: at the Maya site of Nakum.

Reference 59 - 0.27% Coverage

¶188: One such place was Walrus Island on Sirius Water, a veritable processing plant for walrus, where every spring Thule people stocked up meat supplies that would get the rest of the region through the winter

Reference 60 - 0.06% Coverage

¶190: using inscriptions in the Red Bird River Shelter

Reference 61 - 0.03% Coverage

¶191: at Gilund, Rajasthan

Reference 62 - 0.21% Coverage

¶192: By an interesting coincidence the village of Gilund in Rajasthan, north-west India was host to an important Chalcolithic settlement of the early third millennium BC

Reference 63 - 0.09% Coverage

¶195: capturing daily routine in rubbish at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, Turkey

¶196:

Reference 64 - 0.47% Coverage

¶202: Prehistoric archaeology has dated the site to around the ninth century BC at which time it was one of the largest cities in South Asia. A continuous set of chronicles, authenticated by physical remains, document the continuation of the city from at least the fourth/third century BC up to the eleventh century AD, when it was sacked by south Indian invaders

Reference 65 - 0.01% Coverage

¶230: Hofstaðir

Reference 66 - 0.07% Coverage

¶230: a Viking Age feasting hall in north-eastern Iceland

Reference 67 - 0.03% Coverage

¶233: Franchthi Cave revisited

Reference 68 - 0.07% Coverage

¶234: return to the stratified sequence in the Franchthi Cave

Reference 69 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1234: show that Franchthi was occupied either side of the Campagnian Ignimbrite super-eruption around 40000 years ago.

Reference 70 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1235: in El Mirón Cave, Cantabria, Spain

¶1236:

Reference 71 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1236: The burial was well stratified in a sequence at the vestibule rear running from the Mousterian to the Mesolithic, and was adjacent to a large block that had fallen from the cave roof and been subsequently engraved.

Reference 72 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1236: the period of most intensive human occupation of El Mirón Cave during the Upper Palaeolithic.

¶1237:

Reference 73 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1240: at Qurta in the Upper Egyptian Nile Valley

Reference 74 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1240:

¶1241: Hakenasa Cave and its relevance for the peopling of the southern Andean Altiplano

Reference 75 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1242: The initial occupation at c. 11 500 cal BP represents the earliest human occupation known at this altitude. The toolkit suggests a hunting (logistical) camp used to take advantage of the animals gathering in the rich wetland of the neighbourhood.

Reference 76 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1247: Aiterhofen (Bavaria, Germany)

¶1248:

Reference 77 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1248: in a cemetery beside the Danube

Reference 78 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1251: bone-working at Tiesanlu, Anyang

Reference 79 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1252: the Shang capital of Anyang

Reference 80 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1261: Tadmekka, Mali

Reference 81 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1262: Tadmekka, a town at the southern edge of the Sahara desert

Reference 82 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1267: Exploring an early medieval harbour and settlement dynamics at Stavnsager, Denmark

Reference 83 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1307: The Aurelian Wall

Reference 84 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1312: The archaeology of Mendip: 500,000 years of continuity and change

Reference 85 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1313: Winds of change: the living landscapes of Hirta, St Kilda.

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Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: Sanyangzhuang: early farming and a Han settlement preserved beneath Yellow River flood deposits

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: present the discovery of a Han period farming site sealed beneath 5m of flood deposits,

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶16: belonging to the Western Han Dynasty and Wang Mang period (c. 140 BC–AD 23). Preservation is exceptional, both at the village of Sanyangzhuang itself and,

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶17: Huaca Prieta, coastal Peru, from 13 700 to 4000 years ago

¶18:

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶18: The community of Huaca Prieta emerges as innovative, complex and ritualised, as yet with no antecedents.

Reference 6 - 0.52% Coverage

¶10: Tierra del Fuego represents the southernmost limit of human settlement in the Americas. While people may have started to arrive there around 10 500 BP, when it was still connected to the mainland, the main wave of occupation occurred 5000 years later, by which time it had become an island.

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶11: An Early Holocene task camp (~8.5 ka cal BP) on the coast of the semi-arid north of Chile

¶12:

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: Here the authors describe a camp that may denote a transition between the two

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: At Jerf el Ahmar in northern Syria

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶14: Rows of querns installed in square stone and daub buildings leave no doubt that this was a community dedicated to the systematic production of food from wild cereals

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶15: discoveries and new perspectives from the cave complex Areni-1, Armenia

¶16:

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶19: The oldest maritime sanctuary? Dating the sanctuary at Keros and the Cycladic Early Bronze Age

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶20: The sanctuary on the island of Keros takes the form of deposits

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶121: the Coincoin plantation

Reference 15 - 0.45% Coverage

¶122: the authors discovered it to be a type of clay-wall building known from West Africa. The house, together with an adjacent clay boundary wall, was probably built by slaves of Bight of Biafra origin loaned from the neighbouring plantation of her ex-partner

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶125: Entremont, Provence

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶126: The famous Celtic site of Entremont

Reference 18 - 0.23% Coverage

¶156: here shares with us his latest examples, culled from the parietal art in the Chauvet Cave (Ardèche) and La Baume Latrone (Gard).

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶157: Chertovy Vorota Cave, Primorye Province, Russian Far East

¶158:

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: from graves to stone circles at Wanar, Senegal

Reference 21 - 0.36% Coverage

¶168: Wanar in Senegal features 21 stone circles, remarkable not least because they were erected in the twelfth and thirteenth century AD, when Islam ruled the Indian Ocean and Europe was in its Middle Ages

Reference 22 - 0.43% Coverage

¶168: The site began as a burial ground to which monumental stones were added, perhaps echoing the form of original funerary houses. Found in a neighbouring field were scoops left from the cutting out of the cylindrical monoliths from surface rock

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

¶194: Peninj;

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶195: The Acheulian site of Gesher Benot Ya'aqov

Reference 25 - 0.07% Coverage

¶196: Art pariétal: grottes ornées du Quercy

Reference 26 - 0.13% Coverage

¶197: Gebel Ramlah: Final Neolithic cemeteries from the Western Desert of Egypt

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

¶103: the Triconch Palace

Reference 28 - 0.12% Coverage

¶107: things from the town: artefacts and inhabitants in Viking-Age Kaupang

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶117: Yana RHS, Arctic Siberia

¶118:

Reference 30 - 0.16% Coverage

¶118: termed Yana RHS is dated to about 28000 BP and contained a stunning assemblage of ornamented

Reference 31 - 0.12% Coverage

¶121: New evidence from Göbekli Tepe, south-eastern Turkey

¶122: Göbekli Tepe is

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

¶127: the case of Chibuene

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶128: the beach site of Chibuene

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶130: Writing about the 'Tophet', a children's cemetery in Carthage

Reference 35 - 0.05% Coverage

¶131: the case of Campanayüq Rumi

Reference 36 - 0.10% Coverage

¶133: Life of an ancient monument: Hadrian's Wall in history

Reference 37 - 0.16% Coverage

¶134: Hadrian's Wall is among the largest and finest of the relics they left behind on the island.

Reference 38 - 0.10% Coverage

¶139: The plundering of the ship graves from Oseberg and Gokstad

Reference 39 - 0.26% Coverage

¶140: Not the least of the unusual revelations that have come from the wonderfully preserved ninth-century Norwegian ship burials at Oseberg and Gokstad

Reference 40 - 0.05% Coverage

¶144: occurred at Khok Phanom Di

Reference 41 - 0.08% Coverage

¶154: Stonehenge: new contexts ancient and modern

Reference 42 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: Hattuscha: auf der Suche nach dem sagenhaften Großreich der Hethiter

Reference 43 - 0.09% Coverage

¶163: La Grotte d&Ifri n&Ammar: le Paléolithique moyen

Reference 44 - 0.02% Coverage

¶170: Sanchi Hill

Reference 45 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: Dealul Guran

Reference 46 - 0.14% Coverage

¶176: Ohalo II, a 23 000-year-old campsite on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, Israel

¶177:

Reference 47 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: in the hunter-fisher-gatherer site of Ohalo II

Reference 48 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: new research at Star Carr

¶179:

Reference 49 - 0.28% Coverage

¶179: Star Carr in 9000 cal BC extended for nearly 2ha and involved the construction of an estimated 30m of lakeside waterfront and at least one post-built house.

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: Stonehenge remodelled

Reference 51 - 0.15% Coverage

¶181: the latest account of the sequence of burial and construction at the site of Stonehenge

Reference 52 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: the rock drawings of Nag el-Hamdulab (Aswan)

Reference 53 - 0.17% Coverage

¶187: The vivid engravings on vertical rocks at the desert site of Nag el-Hamdulab west of the Nile

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¶191: a kurgan burial mound in the Great Hungarian Plain

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¶193: Using the case study of Xuch

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¶194: Desert labyrinth: lines, landscape and meaning at Nazca, Peru

Reference 57 - 0.12% Coverage

¶195: The shapes drawn out by the famous Nazca lines in the Peruvian desert

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¶198: Mancala at the pyramids of Meroe

Reference 59 - 0.12% Coverage

¶199: finding new mancala boards on the first-millennium pyramids at Meroe

Reference 60 - 0.04% Coverage

¶200: the Benzú rockshelter

Reference 61 - 0.08% Coverage

¶233: at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania

Reference 62 - 0.01% Coverage

¶235: at Helgö

Reference 63 - 0.04% Coverage

¶236: Die Gräber von Haithabu

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¶237: The archaeology of medieval Novgorod in context

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¶239: Custodians of continuity: the Premonstratensian Abbey at Barlings

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Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: The social construction of caves and rockshelters: Chauvet Cave (France) and Nawarla Gabarnmang (Australia)

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶14: is applied to Chauvet Cave in France and Nawarla Gabarnmang rockshelter in Australia. Deep within Chauvet Cave, fallen blocks were moved into position to augment the natural structure known as The Cactus, while at Nawarla Gabarnmang, blocks were removed from the ceiling and supporting pillars removed and discarded down the talus slope

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: The lowest levels at Dikili Tash, northern Greece

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶17: Jiahu 1

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: the South Tombs Cemetery at Amarna

¶10:

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶10: one of the cemeteries of Tell el-Amarna, the celebrated city of the 'monotheistic' revolutionary, Akhenaten

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶12: revisits the celebrated cemetery of the Bronze Age Kerma culture by the third cataract of the Nile and re-examines its monumental tumuli

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶13: plaza architecture at the Early Horizon centre of Caylán

¶14:

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: at the Kleine Feldhofer Grotte in the Neander Valley near DÜsseldorf, Germany

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶156: A Late Iron Age farmstead in the Outer Hebrides

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¶156: Bornais, South Uist.

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: the Roman and Islamic ports at Quseir al-Qadim, Egypt

Reference 13 - 0.18% Coverage

¶172: new results from the Shuidonggou site

¶173: The Shuidonggou site cluster in northern China contains 12 different early prehistoric sequences

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: At the key site of La Fru

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶176: at Kenan Tepe, south-eastern Turkey

¶177:

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶177: The conflagration that consumed Structure 4 at the Ubaid settlement of Kenan Tepe in south-eastern Turkey

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶186: the Heuneburg site and its archaeological environment

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶187: The Heuneburg on the Upper Danube has been one of the best-known archaeological sites of Early Iron Age Europe

Reference 19 - 0.36% Coverage

¶187: however, has radically changed our accepted understanding of what was clearly a central place of supra-regional importance. In addition to the three-hectare hilltop fortification with its famous mudbrick wall, an outer settlement some 100ha in extent has been discovered

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶189: the site of Siruthavoor in north-east Tamilnadu.

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶192: in the Grey Friars church, Leicester, in 1485

Reference 22 - 0.14% Coverage

¶193: the site of the Grey Friars friary in Leicester, demolished at the Reformation and subsequently built over,

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶193: revealed the remains of the friary church with a grave in a high status position beneath the choir

Reference 24 - 0.03% Coverage

¶114: Hadrian's Wall: a life

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶119: the site of St Mary Spital.

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

¶119: Spitalfields Market, London E1

Reference 27 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: a liberated African graveyard in Rupert's Valley, St Helena

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶122: Motul de San José:

Reference 29 - 0.10% Coverage

¶126: the Epipalaeolithic site of Wadi Jilat 22 in the eastern Jordan steppe

¶127:

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶128: Rock art landscapes beside the Jubbah palaeolake, Saudi Arabia

Reference 31 - 0.14% Coverage

¶130: Surfaces and streets: phytoliths, micromorphology and changing use of space at Neolithic Çatalhöyük (Turkey)

Reference 32 - 0.15% Coverage

¶131: The site of Çatalhöyük occupies a key position within the development of larger settlements in south-west Asia

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¶140: Site of Baodun

Reference 34 - 0.03% Coverage

¶141: at the Baodun type site

Reference 35 - 0.13% Coverage

¶150: archaeological appraisal of the status of a Lesser Antilles colonial cemetery (Baillif, Guadeloupe)

¶151:

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: for Great Zimbabwe: re-threading the sequence of a vandalised monument

Reference 37 - 0.16% Coverage

¶155: Great Zimbabwe is one of the most iconic sites in southern Africa and indeed the world, but like so many famous monuments

Reference 38 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: from the northern Spanish site of El Sidrón

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶165: deposits at Jerimalai Shelter on Timor-Leste

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: Ban Non Wat:

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

¶175: Ban Non Wat

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

¶176: Ban Non Wat

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¶184: The Huánuco Pampa

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¶185: the archaeology of Cerro la Cruz.

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¶187: Chan: an ancient Maya farming community

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¶188: Utatlán: the constituted community of the K'iche' Maya of Q'umarkaj

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¶190: Last house on the hill: BACH area reports from Çatalhöyük, Turkey

Reference 48 - 0.05% Coverage

¶194: From chiefdom to state in early Ireland.

Reference 49 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: at Quoygrew, Orkney, AD 900–1600

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¶202: Plant foods in the Upper Palaeolithic at Dolní Věstonice?

Reference 51 - 0.06% Coverage

¶203: such as that reported here at Dolní Věstonice II

Reference 52 - 0.08% Coverage

¶206: the Initial Neolithic at Franchthi Cave (Argolid, Greece)

¶207:

Reference 53 - 0.06% Coverage

¶207: New dates from Franchthi Cave in southern Greece

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¶208: at Zvejnieki (Latvia)

¶209:

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¶211: Pločnik, a Vinča culture site in Serbia,

Reference 56 - 0.10% Coverage

¶215: from Sumburgh on Shetland, at the far-flung margins of the Neolithic world

Reference 57 - 0.04% Coverage

¶220: The earliest Buddhist shrine

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¶220: the birthplace of the Buddha, Lumbini (Nepal)

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¶221: at the major Buddhist centre of Lumbini in Nepal

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¶225: at Rhynie in north-eastern Scotland

Reference 61 - 0.01% Coverage

¶225: at Rhynie

Reference 62 - 0.10% Coverage

¶226: The early Swahili trade village of Tumbe, Pemba Island, Tanzania, AD 600–950

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¶227: at Tumbe

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¶232: the Carthage Tophet

Reference 65 - 0.03% Coverage

¶234: the Carthage Tophet

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¶251: Wadi Hammeh 27: an early Natufian settlement at Pella in Jordan

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¶252: la Terrasse D'Hayonim (Israël)

Reference 68 - 0.05% Coverage

¶256: Vaihingen an der Enz, Baden-Württemberg

Reference 69 - 0.04% Coverage

¶260: at West Stow Anglo-Saxon village

Reference 70 - 0.05% Coverage

¶264: Ban Non Wat: a great site reviewed

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¶3: A new view from La Cotte de St Brelade, Jersey

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¶4: La Cotte de St Brelade

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¶5: from Pod Hradem Cave, Czech Republic

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¶6: Pod Hradem Cave in the Czech Republic

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¶7: the context of stencils in El Castillo and La Garma caves (Cantabria, Spain)

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¶11: from Tell Qarassa North, Syria

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¶12: from the Early Neolithic site of Tell Qarassa in Syria

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¶16: Three prehistoric sites in the Upper Mun River Valley of north-eastern Thailand

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: before comparing the results with two sites of the Sakon Nakhon Basin, located 230km to the north-east,

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶19: La Laguna, Mexico

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶20: Recent work at La Laguna in Central Mexico

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶20: Structure 12M-3 contained a range of evidence indicative of food preparation and consumption

Reference 13 - 0.30% Coverage

¶20: Taken together, the several lines of evidence indicate that Structure 12M-3 was a special building, located directly behind the main temple and devoted to the preparation and production of communal feasts that were held in the adjacent plaza.

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶23: The discovery of the school of gladiators at Carnuntum, Austria

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶24: One location where they have yielded spectacular results is Carnuntum in Austria, on the south bank of the Danube, capital of the key Roman province of Pannonia

Reference 16 - 0.11% Coverage

¶124: this extensive complex, including the legionary fortress and the civilian town or municipium

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: interpreted as a gladiatorial school, complete with individual cells for the gladiators and a circular training arena.

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶125: Illerup Aadal (Denmark)

Reference 19 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134: In the course of research currently being carried out at Santimamine (Bizkaia, Spain) (González S'ainz & Idarraga 2010) and Altxerri (Gipuzkoa, Spain)

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶140: from the site of Akrotiri

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¶141: Akrotiri (Thera) and Palaikastro (Crete):

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¶157: Tell Hamoukar

Reference 23 - 0.02% Coverage

¶157: the Tell Hamoukar

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¶158: Ebla and its landscape

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¶170: the Neandertal and modern human foragers of Saint-Césaire

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¶171: La Quina

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¶172: Das Mesolithikum-Projekt Ullafelsen

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¶173: Gobero: the no-return frontier

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¶174: The city of Akhenaten and Nefertiti: Amarna and its people.

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¶177: Il luogo di culto di Monte Papalucio ad Oria. La fase arcaica

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¶178: Carthage, colline de l'Odéon: maisons de la rotonde et du cryptoportique

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¶179: the Great Wall of Gorgan and the frontier landscapes of Sasanian Iran

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¶182: The Merovingian cemetery of Bergeijk-Fazantlaan

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¶183: Campements du Mésoindien et du Néoindien sur l'île de Saint-Martin

Reference 35 - 0.05% Coverage

¶185: Early Bronze Age Ras an-Numayra, Jordan

Reference 36 - 0.12% Coverage

¶186: At Ras an-Numayra on the Dead Sea Plain, a small farming community of the late fourth millennium BC

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

¶189: The La Bastida fortification

Reference 38 - 0.60% Coverage

¶190: La Bastida in south-eastern Spain have revealed an impressive stone-built fortification system dating to 2200–2100 cal BC that protected one of the main economic and political centres of Argaric Early Bronze Age society. It consists of parallel walls with projecting towers flanking a narrow entrance passage. The defensive character of these structures appears beyond question and their design suggests they were a response to significant changes in warfare and weaponry in this period

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: A potter's workshop from Middle Bronze Age Cyprus

Reference 40 - 0.51% Coverage

¶194: When fire swept through a workshop at Ambelikou Aletri on Cyprus in the nineteenth or twentieth century BC it brought a sudden halt to pottery production, leaving the latest batch of recently fired vessels. The remains of the kiln and its immediate surroundings provide a rare opportunity to gain direct insight into the technology and organisation of a Middle Bronze Age pottery workshop in the eastern Mediterranean

Reference 41 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: Hopo, Vailala River region, Papua New Guinea

¶100:

Reference 42 - 0.14% Coverage

¶100: The key site is Hopo, now 4.5km inland owing to the progradation of coastal sand dunes, but originally on the sea edge

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶101: at Le Chêne, France

Reference 44 - 0.03% Coverage

¶102: a La Tène burial at Le Chêne

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

¶103: Wroxeter

Reference 46 - 0.37% Coverage

¶104: More recent work on Late Roman Britain coupled with new discoveries in Wales and the west challenges the evidence for the post-Roman survival of Wroxeter as an urban centre and suggests

that it may have been largely abandoned, along with other Roman towns, in the late fourth or early fifth century AD.

¶105:

Reference 47 - 0.07% Coverage

¶108: around the Early and Middle Postclassic city of Xaltocan

Reference 48 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: unknown residential complex at Tsaghkahovit. Across the plain at Gegharot

Reference 49 - 0.03% Coverage

¶132: New era for Stonehenge

Reference 50 - 0.29% Coverage

¶133: Christopher Chippindale is a former editor of *Antiquity* and author of *Stonehenge complete*, which recounts the changing fortunes of the monument down the ages. Mike Pitts has excavated at Stonehenge and written about the site in *Hengeworld*.

Reference 51 - 0.02% Coverage

¶138: Perth High Street

Reference 52 - 0.06% Coverage

¶138: 75–95 High Street and 5–10 Mill Street, Perth.

Reference 53 - 0.02% Coverage

¶139: Perth High Street

Reference 54 - 0.02% Coverage

¶140: Perth High Street

Reference 55 - 0.02% Coverage

¶141: Perth High Street

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¶147: Wadi Sura: the Cave of Beasts. A rock art site in the Gilf Kebir (SW-Egypt)

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¶148: Le Capsien de Hergla (Tunisie)

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¶152: Antikythera in long-term perspective

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¶154: Deer Park Farms

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¶155: Late Antique Arabia. Ḥimyar, capital of Ḥimyar

Reference 61 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Mantai: city by the sea

Reference 62 - 0.07% Coverage

¶157: The Augustinian nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell, London

Reference 63 - 0.05% Coverage

¶158: reflections on the murals of Bonampak.

Reference 64 - 0.01% Coverage

¶167: Cipières:

Reference 65 - 0.10% Coverage

¶173: New research at Riņņukalns, a Neolithic freshwater shell midden in northern Latvia

Reference 66 - 0.16% Coverage

¶174: Here the sole recorded shell midden, at Riņņukalns in Latvia, is on an inland lake and is formed of massive dumps of freshwater shells

Reference 67 - 0.04% Coverage

¶175: Parchmarks at Stonehenge, July 2013

Reference 68 - 1.07% Coverage

¶176: Despite being one of the most intensively explored prehistoric monuments in western Europe, Stonehenge continues to hold surprises. The principal elements of the complex are well known: the outer bank and ditch, the sarsen circle capped by lintels, the smaller bluestone settings and the massive central trilithons. They represent the final phase of Stonehenge, the end product of a complicated sequence that is steadily being refined (most recently in Darvill et al. 'Stonehenge remodelled', *Antiquity* 86 (2012): 1021–40). Yet Stonehenge in its present form is incomplete—some of the expected stones are missing—and it has sometimes been suggested that it was never complete; that the sarsen circle, for example, was only ever finished on the north-eastern side, facing the main approach along the Avenue. A chance appearance of parchmarks, however, provides more evidence.

Reference 69 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: Neolithic foundations in the Karama valley, West Sulawesi, Indonesia

Reference 70 - 0.08% Coverage

¶178: The pottery from the basal layers at Minanga Sipakko and Kamassi

Reference 71 - 0.24% Coverage

¶180: On the Şarur Plain long lengths of stone wall link the major fortress Oğlanqala it to its smaller neighbour Qızqala 1, with evidence of a substantial settlement on the lower ground between the two

Reference 72 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: animal economy in the 'Slaves' Hill', Timna, Israel

¶182:

Reference 73 - 0.03% Coverage

¶182: at Timna in southern Israel.

Reference 74 - 0.07% Coverage

¶184: in the remains of the Iron Age citadel of Hasanlu in 1958

Reference 75 - 0.06% Coverage

¶189: the Middle Yayoi cemetery of Tateiwa-Hotta, Japan

¶190:

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¶190: In this study of the Middle Yayoi jar-burial cemetery of Tateiwa-Hotta

Reference 77 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: the Han commandery of Lelang in Korea, and

Reference 78 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: at Cueva del Chileno in the southern Andes

Reference 79 - 0.10% Coverage

¶193: Biała Góra: the forgotten colony in the medieval Pomeranian-Prussian borderlands

Reference 80 - 0.18% Coverage

¶194: Biała Góra 3 is a small settlement founded in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century AD in the disputed Christian borderlands of Northern Europe

Reference 81 - 0.20% Coverage

¶194: Biała Góra 3 is unusual in falling between the two expansionist phases and provides detailed insight into the ethnicity and economy of this borderland community.

Reference 82 - 0.06% Coverage

¶200: The famous footprints from Laetoli in Tanzania

Reference 83 - 0.05% Coverage

¶206: the Vale da Pedra Furada (Piauí, Brazil)

¶207:

Reference 84 - 0.12% Coverage

¶207: Previous claims for very early occupation at Pedra Furada in Brazil were not universally accepted

Reference 85 - 0.14% Coverage

¶207: New work at the rockshelter of Boqueirão da Pedra Furada and at the nearby open-air site of Vale da Pedra Furada

Reference 86 - 0.03% Coverage

¶222: Sheikh-e Abad and Jani

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¶1226: the prehistoric site of the Stumble

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¶1231: Le site magdalénien de Monruz

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¶1236: The settlement at Dhaskalio: the sanctuary on Keros

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¶1238: the archaeology of Wallingford, AD 800–1400

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¶1239: Bosworth 1485: a battlefield rediscovered.

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¶1245: at El Esquilleu Cave, northern Spain

Reference 93 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1246: Analysis of faunal remains from El Esquilleu Cave in northern Spain

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¶1251: the 'Processional' wall painting from Teleilat Ghassul

¶1252: The fragmentary 'Processional' wall painting from Teleilat Ghassul in Jordan

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¶1254: Recent investigations at Stonehenge

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¶1254: traced to a quarry site at Craig Rhosyfelin near the Pembrokeshire coast;

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¶1266: The discovery of a grave of the late second millennium BC containing an extinct South American fox, *Dusicyon avus*, at Loma de los Muertos

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¶1270: The extensive cemetery at Hepu in southern China represents one of the best-preserved tomb complexes of the Han period. It contains many elaborate tombs

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¶1284: the Neolithic and Bronze Age monument complex of Thornborough, North Yorkshire

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¶1285: Silbury Hill: the largest prehistoric mound in Europe

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¶1291: archaeology in the Talensi Tong Hills, northern Ghana

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¶1294: Tybrind Vig: submerged Mesolithic settlements in Denmark

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¶1295: Substantive technologies at Çatalhöyük

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¶1298: Lyon, Saint-Georges

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¶1300: Zeugma

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Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: the middle Holocene hunter-gatherer cemetery at Lokomotiv in southern Siberia some 7000 to 8000 years ago.

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¶19: Scaloria Cave, Italy

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¶10: In the Upper Chamber at Scaloria Cave in southern Italy

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¶13: the Neolithic variscite mines at Gavà (Barcelona, Spain)

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¶14: the variscite mines at Gavà

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¶18: At Khonkho Wankane in the Andes

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶18: Thus, Khonkho Wankane

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¶19: at Xultun, Guatemala

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¶20: sites such as Bonampak

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¶20: Xultun in Guatemala

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¶22: Garden Creek

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¶23: Çatalhöyük East, Turkey

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¶124: The repetitive and highly structured domestic architecture of Çatalhöyük is a distinctive feature of this important Neolithic settlement.

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¶148: rock art sites in Alta, Arctic Norway.

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¶151: The Nabataean temple at Khirbet et-Tannur, Jordan

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¶152: The Nabataean temple at Khirbet et-Tannur, Jordan

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¶165: Lijiagou

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¶166: Jiahu 1 and Peiligang

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¶166: Lijiagou in Henan Province, dating to the ninth millennium BC

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¶174: the rural hinterland of ancient Chersonesos on the Tarkhankut Peninsula in north-west Crimea

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¶176: the site of Kaitshàa, on the edge of the Makgadikgadi salt pans in Botswana

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¶178: at Sembiran and Pacung on the northern coast of Bali

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¶179: case of Nakum, Petén, Guatemala

¶180:

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¶180: the Maya site of Nakum in north-east Guatemala

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¶184: Çatalhöyük

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¶185: Hosn Niha in the Biqa' Valley, Lebanon

¶186:

Reference 27 - 0.15% Coverage

¶186: a case study focusing on the Roman settlement and temples at Hosn Niha in the Biqa' Valley, which were severely damaged in the 1980s during the Lebanese Civil War

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¶188: from El Sidrón in northern Spain

Reference 29 - 0.13% Coverage

¶190: in the Doganaccia necropolis close to the ancient Etruscan city of Tarquinia. A sepulchre was uncovered, mercifully and unusually unlooted.

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¶196: The Neolithic settlement of Knossos in Crete

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¶197: Die eisenzeitlichen Grabhügel von Vergina

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¶103: The archaeology of Fazzān

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

¶103: at Old Jarma (ancient Garama)

Reference 34 - 0.16% Coverage

¶108: Nimrud has been described as “not the largest of the ancient capitals of Assyria, but [. . .] undoubtedly one of the most beautiful archaeological sites in northern Iraq”.

Reference 35 - 0.10% Coverage

¶108: Thus was Nimrud brought back to public gaze, after more than two and a half thousand years of neglect.

¶109:

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶112: It is now 20 years since the discovery of the Grotte Chauvet with its impressive cave art

Reference 37 - 0.02% Coverage

¶115: Tappeh Sang-e Chakhmaq

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¶116: Tappeh Sang-e Chakhmaq

Reference 39 - 0.05% Coverage

¶117: New tin mines and production sites near Kültepe in Turkey

Reference 40 - 0.22% Coverage

¶118: An unexpected new source of tin was recently located at Hisarcık, in the foothills of the Mount Erciyes volcano in the Kayseri Plain, close to the Bronze Age town of Kültepe, ancient Kanesh and home to a colony of Assyrian traders

Reference 41 - 0.07% Coverage

¶119: the Zuo River Valley rock art of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China

Reference 42 - 0.09% Coverage

¶122: The discovery in Llanmaes, South Wales, of a large midden dating from the Early Iron Age

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¶123: The Catacombs of Anubis at North Saqqara

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¶124: present a biography of the Catacombs of Anubis at North Saqqara in Egypt,

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¶126: the pre-Contact plank house communities of Meier and Cathlapotle

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¶127: from Chycina, Poland

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¶131: Shuidonggou localities 1 and 2 in northern China

Reference 48 - 0.03% Coverage

¶132: Shuidonggou localities 1 and 2

Reference 49 - 0.13% Coverage

¶134: contributed valuable comments on our assessment of the chronology and technological characteristics of Shuidonggou localities 1 and 2.

Reference 50 - 0.05% Coverage

¶134: assemblages at the Shuidonggou site complex (SDG)

Reference 51 - 0.09% Coverage

¶136: purportedly discovered in a pre-Columbian context at the site of Tecaxic-Calixtlahuaca in Mexico.

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¶141: Tikal Reports:

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¶145: Sais II: the prehistoric period at Sa el-Hagar

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¶147: Aphrodite's Kephali: an Early Minoan I defensive site in eastern Crete

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¶149: Cill Donnain

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¶149: a Bronze Age settlement and Iron Age wheelhouse in South Uist.

Reference 57 - 0.05% Coverage

¶152: Aggersborg. The Viking-age settlement and fortress.

Reference 58 - 0.01% Coverage

¶159: at El Alloru

Reference 59 - 0.45% Coverage

¶161: On the northern coast of Brittany, the site of Lillemer rises from the surrounding marshes and presents abundant evidence of Middle Neolithic occupation, contemporary with the passage graves of the region. Surprisingly, their evidence includes the remains of collapsed earthen-walled structures, providing the northernmost example of this type of architecture in a Neolithic context and a possible explanation for the invisibility of much Neolithic domestic architecture.

Reference 60 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: in the tomb of Khasekhemwy, the last Second Dynasty ruler, in 'Cemetery B' at Abydos.

Reference 61 - 0.11% Coverage

¶167: applied to archaeological examples from the Deer Stone-Khirigsuur Complex of Bronze Age Mongolia (1300–700 BC)

Reference 62 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: The pictograph discovered at Black Dragon Canyon, Utah, in the late 1920s,

Reference 63 - 0.05% Coverage

¶172: Ottoman Kaman-Kalehöyük, Kırşehir Province, Turkey

¶173:

Reference 64 - 0.06% Coverage

¶173: Kaman-Kalehöyük, a multi-period settlement mound in central Turkey

Reference 65 - 0.05% Coverage

¶175: established at Le Morne in the nineteenth century.

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¶195: The archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak 1

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¶197: L'habitat du néolithique ancien de Colombelles 'Le Lazzaro'

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¶199: Forum Iulium

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¶201: The inner lives of ancient houses: an archaeology of Dura-Europos.

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¶203: at Gilund

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¶209: Building 1 at Koutroulou Magoula (Greece)

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¶213: the top of the Neolithic tell of Vinča-Belo Brdo

¶214:

Reference 73 - 0.12% Coverage

¶214: the Neolithic tell of Vinča-Belo Brdo in order to answer long-standing questions about the timing and circumstances of its demise

Reference 74 - 0.04% Coverage

¶217: the Late Neolithic site of Durrington Walls

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¶218: The discovery of Neolithic houses at Durrington Walls that are contemporary with the main construction phase of Stonehenge raised questions as to their interrelationship. Was Durrington Walls the residence of the builders of Stonehenge?

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¶226: the site of Cladh Hallan in the Western Isles of Scotland

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¶228: The abandoned Roman town of Silchester, UK

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¶233: Debating a great site: Ban Non Wat

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¶234: north-east Thailand at Non Nok Tha

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¶237: Ban Non Wat

Reference 81 - 0.01% Coverage

¶239: Ban Non Wat:

Reference 82 - 0.03% Coverage

¶241: 'Debating a great site: Ban Non Wat

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¶251: Forgotten and ephemeral? The Palace of the Kings of Majorca, Perpignan

Reference 84 - 0.05% Coverage

¶252: the palace of whom? The kings of where? A palace when?

Reference 85 - 0.05% Coverage

¶252: began work on the 'Palais des Rois de Majorque'.

Reference 86 - 0.07% Coverage

¶257: Pyla-Kokkinokremos: a late 13th century BC fortified settlement in Cyprus

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¶1258: Pyla-Koutsopetria I

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¶1260: 10 Gresham Street, City of London,

Reference 89 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1261: Southgate, Bath

Reference 90 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1262: Spong Hill IX

Reference 91 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1263: Woodstown: a Viking-age settlement in Co. Waterford.

Reference 92 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1269: excuse me for opening this editorial with yet another reference to Stonehenge. From the very first issue back in March 1927, a Stonehenge vignette has been the Antiquity logo, and Stonehenge also featured in the original editorial and within the contents of the journal itself.

Reference 93 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1269: Durrington Walls

Reference 94 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1273: investigations at Soro Mik'aya Patjxa, Lake Titicaca Basin, Peru, 8000–6700 BP

¶1274:

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¶1274: Soro Mik'aya Patjxa in the south-central Andes

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¶1275: at Bergheim, France

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¶1276: Bergheim in Alsace

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¶1277: Craig Rhos-y-felin: a Welsh bluestone megalith quarry for Stonehenge

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¶1282: Detailed analysis of sickle burials from a cemetery at Drawsko in Poland

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¶1284: Special Section: new discoveries at Angkor Wat, Angkor

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¶1285: Angkor Wat: an introduction

Reference 102 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1286: The temple of Angkor Wat

Reference 103 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1286: is without question one of the great archaeological sites of mainland Southeast Asia

Reference 104 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1286: of Angkor Wat and its surroundings.

Reference 105 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1287: The landscape of Angkor Wat redefined

Reference 106 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1288: For over a century, the landscape of Angkor Wat and its surrounding area

Reference 107 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1289: The buried 'towers' of Angkor Wat

Reference 108 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1290: of Angkor Wat.

Reference 109 - 0.03% Coverage

¶291: Residential patterning at Angkor Wat

Reference 110 - 0.18% Coverage

¶292: Such enclosures have long been assumed to have been sacred precincts, or perhaps 'temple-cities': work exploring the archaeological patterning for habitation within them has been limited

Reference 111 - 0.03% Coverage

¶293: The fortification of Angkor Wat

Reference 112 - 0.19% Coverage

¶306: Two are site-specific: the major city of El Perú-Waka' in the southern lowland Maya heartland of El Petén, Guatemala, and the idiosyncratic élite centre of Cacaxtla in central highland Mexico where

Reference 113 - 0.03% Coverage

¶312: The Old Kingdom town at Buhen

Reference 114 - 0.05% Coverage

¶316: A Roman-British settlement in the Waveney Valley:

Reference 115 - 0.01% Coverage

¶316: at Scole

Reference 116 - 0.08% Coverage

¶320: Staunch Meadow, Brandon, Suffolk. A high-status Middle Saxon settlement on the fen edge

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Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶6: This region is home to the Palaeolithic Dyuktai complex, the Mesolithic Sumnagin complex and Neolithic traditions

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: The engravings discovered on a slate rock face near the village of Gondershausen in the Hunsrück Mountains in 2010

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: The discovery of a Neolithic quarry and production site for basanite bifacial tools at Giv'at Kipod in Israel

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶10: Results suggest that Giv'at Kipod was an important production centre for over several millennia

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶11: Scalar differences: temporal rhythms and spatial patterns at Monjukli Depe, southern Turkmenistan

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¶12: New investigations at the site of Monjukli Depe in southern Turkmenistan

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¶16: At Hornstaad-Hörnle IA and Sipplingen, on the shore of Lake Constance in south-west Germany

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶18: Kavuşan Höyük (south-eastern Turkey)

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: a possible tavern at Lattara, c. 125–75 BC

¶20:

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶20: The identification of one such possible tavern at the Iron Age and Roman site of Lattara in Mediterranean France

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶21: The Kayuko Mound Group: a festival site in southern Belize

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶22: The cave of Kayuko Naj Tunich

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶122: Little is known, however, about the structures referred to as the Kayuko Mound Group that lie close to the cave.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶124: Tell Masaikh in the Middle Euphrates Valley

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶129: Athienou-Malloura, Cyprus

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: at Athienou-Malloura, Cyprus.

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶142: Knossos: a Middle Minoan III building in Bougadha Metochi

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¶143: Vravron: the Mycenaean cemetery

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¶145: Mochlos III: the Late Hellenistic settlement: the beam-press complex

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: Diana Umbronensis a Scoglietto: santuario, territorio e cultura materiale (200 a.C.–550 d.C.)

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¶148: The restoration of the Roman Forum in Late Antiquity: transforming public space

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¶157: from El Sidrón

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¶158: the 49 000-year-old site of El Sidrón, Spain

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¶163: The dead of Stonehenge

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¶180: Recent reassessment of the sequence at the highland Maya centre of Kaminaljuyu

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¶196: Replication for Chauvet Cave

¶197:

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¶197: the wall paintings and engravings in Chauvet Cave, France,

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¶101: the Babri Masjid

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¶103: Tell Nebi Mend, Syria

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¶106: Lofkënd, Albania

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¶108: The chora of Metaponto 5: a Greek farmhouse at Ponte Fabrizio

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¶109: The Roman villa of Hoogeloon and the archaeology of the periphery

Reference 33 - 0.09% Coverage

¶117: Combustion at the late Early Pleistocene site of Cueva Negra del Estrecho del Río Quípar (Murcia, Spain)

¶118:

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

¶118: at the site of Cueva Negra del Estrecho del Río Quípar in south-eastern Spain

Reference 35 - 0.15% Coverage

¶124: was from one of two caves at the site of Melides, near the Atlantic coast of Portugal between Sines and Setúbal. A sample from the second cave at Melides, Cerca do Zambujal,

Reference 36 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: second-millennium BC monument building at Huaca Cortada (Moche Valley, Peru)

Reference 37 - 0.12% Coverage

¶128: as laminated sediment layers at Huaca Cortada, a large Initial Period monument of the Caballo Muerto Complex in the Moche Valley, Peru

Reference 38 - 0.02% Coverage

¶129: from the Forum Boarium

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: below the church of Sant'Omobono

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¶133: Pastoralists and mobility in the Oglakhty cemetery of southern Siberia

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¶134: buried in the Oglakhty cemetery in southern Siberia

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¶135: The settlement mound of Birnin Lafiya

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¶136: Birnin Lafiya, a large settlement mound of this period on the eastern arc of the Niger River

Reference 44 - 0.02% Coverage

¶138: at Uaxactun, in Guatemala.

Reference 45 - 0.06% Coverage

¶140: from Gaulcross in north-eastern Scotland provides an excellent example.

Reference 46 - 0.02% Coverage

¶141: from Lyminge, Kent

Reference 47 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: at Budeč, Czech Republic

Reference 48 - 0.03% Coverage

¶144: the Bohemian stronghold of Budeč

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¶148: The discovery of the Nan'ao One shipwreck off the southern coast of China

Reference 50 - 0.01% Coverage

¶151: Tall al-Fukhār

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¶155: The city of New Halos and its Southeast Gate

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¶156: the Byzantine shipwreck at Yassiada, Turkey

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¶158: Ancient Teotihuacan: early urbanism in Central Mexico

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¶160: An Archaic Mexican shellmound and its entombed floors.

Reference 55 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: Longquan Cave: an early Upper Palaeolithic site in Henan Province, China

Reference 56 - 0.17% Coverage

¶168: Longquan Cave provides vital new evidence to this effect, with dated hearths indicating an initial occupation around 40 kya cal BP, followed by a second period of activity around 35–31 kya cal BP

Reference 57 - 0.10% Coverage

¶169: Affad 23: settlement structures and palaeoenvironments in the Terminal Pleistocene of the Middle Nile Valley, Sudan

Reference 58 - 0.26% Coverage

¶170: Here, Affad 23, a 16000-year-old settlement, on the margins of a resource-rich, multi-channel floodplain, offers exceptional insights. Unusually good preservation has left the remains of pits and postholes, indicating the construction of temporary shelters and specialised functional zones

Reference 59 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: near Wisad Pools, Black Desert, Jordan

Reference 60 - 0.29% Coverage

¶176: These sub-circular enclosures are one form of a series of enigmatic structures known as 'works of the old men'. Over 1000 'wheels' have been identified in the basalt fields of eastern Jordan and Syria, but their original purpose is unclear. They are divided into irregular sections, and often contain a number of burial cairns

Reference 61 - 0.02% Coverage

¶177: (Kalavan-1, Armenia)

Reference 62 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: Stonehenge's Avenue and 'Bluestonehenge'

Reference 63 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: Stonehenge is a site that continues to yield surprises

Reference 64 - 0.32% Coverage

¶182: a smaller, dismantled stone circle on the banks of the River Avon, connected to Stonehenge itself by the Avenue. This new structure has been labelled 'Bluestonehenge' from the evidence that it once held a circle of bluestones that were later removed to Stonehenge. Investigation of the Avenue closer to Stonehenge revealed deep periglacial fissures within it.

Reference 65 - 0.03% Coverage

¶187: the royal tomb of Paepaeotelea

Reference 66 - 0.29% Coverage

¶188: New research indicates that the royal tomb Paepaeotelea was built c. AD 1300–1400, more than 200 years earlier than its traditional association with Uluakimata I, who ruled when the Tongan polity was at its greatest extent. The large and stylistically complex tomb marks a dramatic increase in the scale of mortuary structures

Reference 67 - 0.06% Coverage

¶207: Castelliere on the Karst: the Bronze Age hillfort of Monkodonja

Reference 68 - 0.09% Coverage

¶216: Tell Jerablus Tahtani, Syria, I. Mortuary practices at an Early Bronze Age fort on the Euphrates River

Reference 69 - 0.02% Coverage

¶219: Thonis-Heracleion in context

Reference 70 - 0.01% Coverage

¶221: Sharma

Reference 71 - 0.11% Coverage

¶230: the archaeology of the Desert Fayum has attracted significant interest as the earliest known centre of agriculture in Egypt.

Reference 72 - 0.07% Coverage

¶240: from the sites of Khao Sam Kaeo and Phu Khao Thong on the Thai-Malay Peninsula

Reference 73 - 0.04% Coverage

¶243: Antofagasta de la Sierra (Catamarca, Argentina)

¶244:

Reference 74 - 0.07% Coverage

¶245: Chacoan tower kivas in the US Southwest: were they for seeing or to be seen?

Reference 75 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1253: a case study at Telperion Shelter, South Africa

¶1254:

Reference 76 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1254: record the rock art of Telperion Shelter in Mpumalanga Province, eastern South Africa.

Reference 77 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1254: at Telperion Shelter.

Reference 78 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1256: at the site of El Sidrón, Spain

Reference 79 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1262: on the Bronze Age Phylakopi sanctuary on Melos, Greece

Reference 80 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1267: present the latest archaeological synthesis on Moundville, a great town in Alabama often cited as the civic-ceremonial core of a stereotypical Mississippian-era chiefdom (c. AD 1120–1650)

Reference 81 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1271: Le dolmen de l'Ubac à Goult (Vaucluse).

Reference 82 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1272: Tell al-Raqa'i

Reference 83 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1275: Der Abu Ballas-Weg. Eine pharaonische Karawanenroute durch die Libysche Wüste

Reference 84 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1276: The Roman Forum: a reconstruction and architectural guide

Reference 85 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1277: Hayton, East Yorkshire

Reference 86 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1278: Ankara

Reference 87 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1279: Glastonbury Abbey

Reference 88 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1286: the Middle Stone Age site of Pockenbank Rockshelter, Namibia

¶1287:

Reference 89 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1287: Two techno-complexes of the Middle Stone Age—the Still Bay and Howiesons Poort—have been associated with many technological and behavioural innovations of Homo sapiens.

Reference 90 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1288: A fifth-millennium BC cemetery in the north Persian Gulf

Reference 91 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1289: the principal site of the Zohreh Valley, known as Tol-e Chega Sofla (39RN1Q22108; the site was previously registered as Chogha Sofla, BZ.71 (Dittmann 1984: 110). We have changed this to reflect its local name. The digital reference is the unique Iranian archaeology map registration number.

Reference 92 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1292: at Shivta in the Negev

Reference 93 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1295: The archaeology of persistent places: the Palaeolithic case of La Cotte de St Brelade, Jersey

Reference 94 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1296: site of La Cotte de St Brelade, on the island of Jersey in the English Channel

Reference 95 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1297: the archaeological record of Lapa do Santo (east-central Brazil)

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¶1298: in Lapa do Santo in east-central Brazil

Reference 97 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1302: the urban site of Rakhigarhi.

Reference 98 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1303: The Pain Haka burial ground on Flores:

Reference 99 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1304: the coastal cemetery of Pain Haka on Flores

Reference 100 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1308: such as Jiuxianglan

Reference 101 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1315: a central place complex of the East Anglian kingdom at Rendlesham, Suffolk

¶1316:

Reference 102 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1316: at Rendlesham in Suffolk

Reference 103 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1317: Beswick Creek Cave six decades later: change and continuity in the rock art of Doria Gudaluk

Reference 104 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1318: The rock art of Doria Gudaluk (Beswick Creek Cave) in the Northern Territory of Australia

Reference 105 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1332: The island's most striking recent discovery (2004–2005) is the site of the Battle of the Egadi Islands, where Rome wrested control of the Tyrrhenian Sea from Carthage in 241 BC.

Reference 106 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1336: such sites in Southwark, south of the Thames

Reference 107 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1338: Le village de Jerf el Ahmar (Syrie, 9500–8700 av. J.-C.)

Reference 108 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1339: Lerna VII: the Neolithic settlement

Reference 109 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1341: Carchemish in context

Reference 110 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1342: Cliffs End Farm, Isle of Thanet, Kent

Reference 111 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1345: Zénobia-Halabiya, habitat urbain et nécropoles

Reference 112 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1346: Living and dying at Auldhame

Reference 113 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1351: Shubayqa 6: a new Late Natufian and Pre-Pottery Neolithic A settlement in north-east Jordan

Reference 114 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1352: Al-Ashoosh: a third-millennium BC desert settlement in the United Arab Emirates

Reference 115 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1354: Early Roman Red Sea port of Berenike, Egypt

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Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: Sai Island, in the Nile in northern Sudan, has a series of settlement sites spanning the entire period from the eighth millennium BC through to the Eighteenth Dynasty of the Egyptian New Kingdom.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: A place of pilgrimage? Niuheiliang and its role in Hongshan society

¶18: The complex of Niuheiliang, in north-eastern China, with its concentration of ceremonial architecture and unusual art, has been considered the most highly developed polity of the Hongshan period, representing the integration of a large territory. In contrast, the supposed absence of residential remains has been advanced to suggest that it was a vacant ceremonial centre

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶19: the long-term sequence of the Bury gallery grave (northern France, fourth–second millennia BC)

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: The discovery and analysis of one such tomb at Bury offers an exceptional opportunity to investigate changing burial practices during the fourth and third millennia BC.

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶11: the Ғal Saflieni Hypogeum on Malta

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶12: The remarkable subterranean architecture of the Ғal Saflieni Hypogeum on Malta has generated many claims about its dramatic acoustic effects, but previous studies have lacked rigour

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶14: The capital cities of early Iron Age Syria and Anatolia

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶14: across the 16ha lower town of Tell Tayinat, capital city of the Iron Age kingdom of Patina, in what is now southern Turkey.

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶15: a rich Hallstatt grave at the Heuneburg, Germany

¶16:

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: from the Hallstatt period was discovered close to the Heuneburg, the earliest proto-urban settlement north of the Alps.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: Destruction and abandonment practices at La Rinconada, Ambato Valley (Catamarca, Argentina)

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶122: Occupation of the Ambato Valley in north-western Argentina ended abruptly in around AD 1200, with destructive abandonment resulting in burnt and collapsed buildings. Analysis of broken pottery sherds from La Rinconada suggests that this may have been the outcome of a deliberate 'closing' activity.

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶125: Assembling places and persons: a tenth-century Viking boat burial from Swordle Bay on the Ardnamurchan peninsula, western Scotland

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶126: A rare, intact Viking boat burial in western Scotland

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶128: The Emerald Acropolis: elevating the moon and water in the rise of Cahokia

Reference 16 - 0.16% Coverage

¶129: In the mid eleventh century AD, Cahokia emerged as a substantial Mississippian urban centre. To the east, a shrine-complex known as the Emerald Acropolis, marking the beginning of a processional route to the city, also flourished.

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: Le gisement de Crévéchamps (Lorraine). Du néolithique à l'époque romaine dans la vallée de la Moselle

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶140: Kavos and the special deposits: the sanctuary on Keros

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶141: Dakhleh Oasis and the Western Desert of Egypt under the Ptolemies

Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: Holderness, East Yorkshire.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

¶145: Offa's Dyke

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: at Neolithic Tepe Baluch, north-east Iran

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶157: Tepe Baluch is a Neolithic settlement on the Neyshabur Plain in north-east Iran.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

¶158: Shimao and Erlitou

Reference 25 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: a large, stone, fortified site at Shimao, on the northern edge of the Loess Plateau in Shaanxi Province, China

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶159: An international conference on the Shimao site,

Reference 27 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: found at the site of Lubaantun

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

¶162: the Jahānnamā complex:

Reference 29 - 0.18% Coverage

¶169: Knossos, on Crete, has long been famous both for its Minoan period remains and for the presence, at the base of the stratigraphy, of an early Neolithic settlement. The chronology and development of the Neolithic settlement, however, have hitherto been unclear.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

¶176: from Chengdu, China

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: the Han Dynasty chambered tomb at Laoguanshan in Chengdu, south-west China

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: Protohistoric graveyards of the Swat Valley, Pakistan

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

¶182: The Uffington White Horse

Reference 34 - 0.09% Coverage

¶183: The Uffington White Horse is a unique later prehistoric geoglyph worked onto the chalk hillside of the Berkshire Downs in southern England.

Reference 35 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: The limestone cliff face overlooking the coastline of Ritidian, on Guam, has revealed several caves with evidence of human activities.

Reference 36 - 0.03% Coverage

¶187: at the cemetery known as the Carthage Tophet.

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

¶188: the Tlalancaleca Archaeological Project

Reference 38 - 0.04% Coverage

¶189: the Formative site of Tlalancaleca in Puebla (Mexico)

Reference 39 - 0.03% Coverage

¶193: Investigations at Xcoch in the Puuc Hills

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶102: The archaeology of Grotta Scaloria

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

¶105: Cartimandua's capital? The late Iron Age royal site at Stanwick, North Yorkshire

Reference 42 - 0.03% Coverage

¶106: Bearsden: a Roman fort on the Antonine Wall.

Reference 43 - 0.16% Coverage

¶114: several Palaeolithic sites in the south-eastern foothills of the Sufrat Dishshah (a hill of the Sufrat Valley/Wādī al-Cufrāt), in the Adam region of north-central Oman. These sites are attributed to the Lower through to the Late Palaeolithic

Reference 44 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: The lost fortress of Onoguris? Newly discovered sixth-century AD fortifications at Khuntsistsikhe, western Georgia

Reference 45 - 0.25% Coverage

¶122: The village of Khuntsi is located in the Martvili municipality of Samegrelo, western Georgia, on the west bank of the Tskhenistskali River, on the road that links Martvili, Khoni and Kutaisi. A few short sections of wall on Kukiti Hill (known locally as 'Najikhu', translating roughly from Mingrelian as 'ruins (remains) of a castle') indicate the presence of a fortress.

Reference 46 - 0.02% Coverage

¶124: Acropolis, near the main harbour

Reference 47 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: at the archaeological site of Sphinx, in the Sixth Nile Cataract (central Sudan).

Reference 48 - 0.02% Coverage

¶134: La Font-aux-Pigeons rockshelter

¶135:

Reference 49 - 0.05% Coverage

¶135: Châteauneuf-lès-Martigues—type site of the Late Mesolithic Castelnovian phase

Reference 50 - 0.01% Coverage

¶136: Adunqiaolu:

Reference 51 - 0.03% Coverage

¶137: Findings from the site of Adunqiaolu in Xinjiang

Reference 52 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: from the famous Egtved oak coffin burial in Denmark

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

¶147: at Ceibal in Guatemala

Reference 54 - 0.02% Coverage

¶150: Ile-Ife and Igbo Olokun

Reference 55 - 0.06% Coverage

¶151: at the site of Igbo Olokun in the Yoruba city of Ile-Ife, in south-western Nigeria,

Reference 56 - 0.06% Coverage

¶153: from the sixteenth- to seventeenth-century AD trading site of Baranda in northern Zimbabwe

Reference 57 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: originating in two large complex caves with Late Chalcolithic (Ghassulian) burials in the Negev Desert (Israel)

Reference 58 - 0.04% Coverage

¶172: Capsian occupations at Kef Zoura D and Ain Misteheyia

Reference 59 - 0.01% Coverage

¶174: Sagaholm:

Reference 60 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: The chora of Metaponto 6: a Greek settlement at San'Angelo Vecchio.

Reference 61 - 0.03% Coverage

¶180: Romano-British settlement and cemeteries at Mucking

Reference 62 - 0.01% Coverage

¶181: the Wood Quay

Reference 63 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: at Gakia, Kermanshah Province, in the Zagros Mountains of western Iran

Reference 64 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: Drenovac: a Neolithic settlement in the Middle Morava Valley, Serbia

Reference 65 - 0.01% Coverage

¶191: at Drenovac, Serbia,

Reference 66 - 0.35% Coverage

¶191: In particular, the preservation of collapsed second-storey floors offers unique insights into household and social organisation. The site of Slatina-Turska česma, Drenovac, is located in the Middle Morava Valley of central Serbia (Figure 1). It is a deeply stratified site, with cultural deposits up to 6.5m thick, that spans two main periods of occupation (separated by a hiatus of approximately 700 years): the Early Neolithic Starčevo Culture (6100–5900 BC) and the Late Neolithic Vinča Culture (5300–4700/4500 BC).

Reference 67 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: Discovery of obsidian mines on Mount Chikiani in the Lesser Caucasus of Georgia

Reference 68 - 0.01% Coverage

¶194: El Pacífico

Reference 69 - 0.06% Coverage

¶196: A prehistoric pyramid in the shape of a volcanic cinder cone, Nepeña Valley, Peru

Reference 70 - 0.46% Coverage

¶197: identified an artificial earthen mound or pyramid, approximately 15.5m high, with what was interpreted to be a crater dug into the top (Proulx 1968). This site has been variously known as Wanka, Huaca de Muro and El Bocón (PV31-55 in the Peruvian Ministry of Culture files). When viewed from a distance (Figure 2), the site resembles a volcanic cinder cone, such as the one in the Andahua Valley in southern Peru (Figure 3), and we have therefore named the site El Volcán. It should be noted, however, that there are no volcanoes in the vicinity of El Volcán to serve as models, nor indeed are any other examples of volcano-shaped structures known from Peru or elsewhere.

¶198:

Reference 71 - 0.03% Coverage

¶198: in Balandar, Mashhad province, north-eastern Iran

Reference 72 - 0.22% Coverage

¶199: The site of Pire Mazar Balandar (or PMB001) is located near the village of Balandar in the Khorasan region of north-eastern Iran (33°09'37.64"N, 59°29'52"E; Figure 1). It consists of an outcrop of volcanic rock on a mountain peak (1532m asl) on the north-eastern side of the Binaloud range, above the city of Mashhad (Figure 2).

Reference 73 - 0.16% Coverage

¶201: The archaeological site of Quebrada de Oro, southern Belize, is one of four ancient Maya settlement sites, mainly dating to the Classic period (AD 250–900), that are situated in the Bladen Branch drainage of the southern Maya Mountains proper

Reference 74 - 0.03% Coverage

¶203: at Kanai Higashiura in sixth-century Japan

Reference 75 - 0.02% Coverage

¶203: Pancasila in Indonesia.

Reference 76 - 0.03% Coverage

¶206: the late Pleistocene site of Santa Elina

Reference 77 - 0.07% Coverage

¶207: The Santa Elina shelter in Brazil, located at the convergence of two major river basins, is one of them.

Reference 78 - 0.01% Coverage

¶208: from Tel Tsaf

Reference 79 - 0.06% Coverage

¶209: the protohistoric (5200–4600 cal BC) site of Tel Tsaf in the Jordan Valley (Israel)

Reference 80 - 0.06% Coverage

¶210: The temple of Tulán-54: Early Formative ceremonial architecture in the Atacama Desert

Reference 81 - 0.08% Coverage

¶211: Unique among its kind in the Atacama Desert, the temple of Tulán-54 is a key site of the Early Formative period.

Reference 82 - 0.02% Coverage

¶213: Montoro, southern Spain

Reference 83 - 0.01% Coverage

¶214: Rach Nui:

Reference 84 - 0.02% Coverage

¶215: at Rach Nui in southern Vietnam

Reference 85 - 0.06% Coverage

¶215: comes from a Neolithic site in the Mekong Delta, approximately 80km to the south-east.

Reference 86 - 0.04% Coverage

¶216: Lovea, an Iron Age moated settlement in central Cambodia

¶217:

Reference 87 - 0.11% Coverage

¶217: Among the excavated Iron Age sites in Cambodia, Lovea, near the heart of Angkor, is well placed to provide a greater understanding of these changes in this region

Reference 88 - 0.02% Coverage

¶218: Qin Shihuang's mausoleum complex

¶219:

Reference 89 - 0.06% Coverage

¶220: Identifying 'plantscapes' at the Classic Maya village of Joya de Cerén, El Salvador

Reference 90 - 0.10% Coverage

¶221: The Classic Maya village of Joya de Cerén is extraordinary in that it was preserved by volcanic ash following the Loma Caldera volcanic eruption.

Reference 91 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1223: The city of Jerash in northern Jordan was badly damaged by an earthquake in AD 749. As a result of this, many parts of the city, including the Northwest Quarter, were abandoned and further construction ceased.

Reference 92 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1223: Of particular interest is the so-called 'House of the Tesserae', where archaeologists discovered a trough for the storage of pieces to be used in the construction of mosaics.

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¶1227: A massive tenth-century AD ring fortress was recently identified at Borgring, south of Copenhagen in Denmark

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¶265: from the Late Natufian site of Nahal Ein Gev II

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¶266: Nahal Ein Gev II (NEGII), just east of the Sea of Galilee, Israel

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¶268: the sites of Yarim Tappeh (Stronach 1972) and Turang Tappeh (Deshayes 1967) on the Gorgan Plain

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¶1272: prehistoric Maya cemetery site of Caves Branch Rockshelter

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¶1272: at Tipan Chen Uitz (Figure 2) have yielded evidence that it was a regional capital with ties to powerful foreign polities, as attested by the discovery of multiple carved stone monuments

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¶1272: including Sapodilla Rockshelter in the Caves Branch Valley.

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¶1285: from two neighbouring Natufian sites at Mount Carmel in Israel: Raqefet Cave, conventionally assigned to the Late phase of the Natufian; and el-Wad Terrace, spanning the entire Natufian sequence

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¶1305: The archaeological sequence at Kasteelberg B, in the Western Cape of South Africa, spans a millennium and covers several distinct occupational phases in the early pastoralist settlement history of the region.

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¶1343: Romuald's Cave and Abri Kontija 002.

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¶1359: for the Palaeolithic burial at Kostënki 18 in European Russia (west of the Urals).

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¶410: These assemblages were first characterised through evidence from the sites of Boker Tachtit and Ksar Akil (the Levant)

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¶412: we present an overview of the site complex of Kunjaram (KJ) in the Kortallaiyar River Basin, Tamil Nadu, south-east India. This represents one of the 43 Late Palaeolithic sites documented in this region (Pappu et al. 2010).

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¶418: The Lothagam harpoon site in north-west Kenya's Lake Turkana Basin provides a stratified Holocene sequence capturing changes in African fisher-hunter-gatherer strategies through a series of subtle and dramatic climate shifts

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¶10: Unusually for a Palaeolithic cave, the Grotta di Cala dei Genovesi on the island of Levanzo, off the west coast of Sicily, Italy

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¶16: Versend-Gilencsa in south-west Hungary (c. 5200 cal BC) revealed clear rows of longhouses.

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¶18: from the Perttulanmäki grave in western Finland

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¶21: one of Remote Oceania's oldest cemeteries at Chelechol ra Orrak, Palau

¶22: Research at the Chelechol ra Orrak rockshelter in Palau

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¶22: thus confirming Chelechol ra Orrak as one of the only cemeteries in Remote Oceania that dates to the earliest, known stages of island colonisation.

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¶154: at the key Palaeolithic Russian site of Kara-Bom

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¶156: The site of Tappeh Asiab in Iran is one of only a handful of Early Neolithic sites known from the Zagros Mountains.

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¶165: from Sibudu Cave in South Africa

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¶169: The Grotte Chauvet is world renowned for the quality and diversity of its Palaeolithic art.

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¶152: A tale of two tells: dating the Çatalhöyük West Mound

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¶153: Çatalhöyük is one of the most well-known and important Neolithic/Chalcolithic sites in the Middle East. Settlement at the site encompasses two separate tell mounds known as Çatalhöyük East and West, with the focus of attention having traditionally been upon what is often regarded as the main site, the earlier East Mound

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¶163: particularly the renowned 'royal tombs' of the Xibeigang cemetery at Anyang Yinxu, the last Shang capital.

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¶164: Fulayj: a Late Sasanian fort on the Arabian coast

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¶165: the site of Fulayj in Oman have, however, revealed it to be a Late Sasanian fort, the only securely dated example in Arabia, or indeed on the western shores of the Indian Ocean more generally

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¶193: This special section of Antiquity reports on new research on Chaco Canyon and its surrounding region in the northern U.S. Southwest.

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¶197: Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon is one of the most iconic pre-Hispanic archaeological sites in the U.S. Southwest. Archaeologists refer to it as a great house in recognition of its massive scale, and often describe it as the centre of the Chaco world. Yet questions remain about Pueblo Bonito's origins, sequence of construction, duration of occupation and abandonment.

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¶203: Research at Con Co Ngua in Vietnam

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¶206: the case of Liangzhu

¶207: Recent research at Liangzhu in China documents the settlement as a fortified town dating from 3300–2300 BC, accompanied by an impressive system of earthen dams for flood control and irrigation. An earthen platform in the centre of the town probably supported a palace complex,

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¶213: New evidence from the rockshelter site of Aru Manara, on the island of Morotai, in the northern Moluccas, East Indonesia

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¶213: at Aru Manara show that

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¶1264: Late Archaic site of Tulán-52 (3450–2250 BC) in the Atacama Desert of Chile revealed what was initially considered to be a very early semi-sedentary settlement

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¶1368: at two Bronze Age sites (Cap de Barbaria II and cave 127)

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¶1369: Berenike Trogodytika: a Hellenistic fortress on the Red Sea coast, Egypt

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¶1372: at Maliwan and Maliwan, the earliest port-settlements from southern Myanmar in the Isthmus of Kra

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¶121: at the site of Warka in southern Iraq.

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¶129: Klasies River Mouth, a Middle Stone Age archaeological site along the southern coast of South Africa, has long held an iconic status within the field of archaeology, for many reasons.

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¶126: At Jeffers Petroglyphs, Historic Site,

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¶126: of JPHS located on the Red Rock Ridge in Southwest Minnesota's Cottonwood County. This 160-acre site, owned and managed by the Minnesota Historical Society, is home to an estimated 5000 American Indian petroglyphs.

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¶128: Apamea.

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¶58: to a tondo in the Villa Giulia, Rome

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶49: at the site of Begram

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 3 references coded [1.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: at Mamilla, Jerusalem

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶136: Mamilla cemetery was one of the largest and most important Muslim cemeteries in Jerusalem.

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶140: from the Eastern Zhou tombs in the Dapuzishan Mountain Region of Lixian County in Gansu Province in the People's Republic of China.

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶15: ancient city of Hasankeyf in Turkey's southeast region

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: Bagan in Myanmar

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶136: The Making of Stonehenge,

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶137: Book of Glastonbury,

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶11: one Roman monument – Trajan's bridge

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶129: Stonehenge. Making space

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶130: Science and Stonehenge

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶140: The island is a palimpsest of South African history

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶15: Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park: A Design Approach

Reference 2 - 1.05% Coverage

¶16: Champaner-Pavagadh, like many other heritage sites in India, is both an historic and ethnographic landscape. It possesses a unique status as a medieval city—Champaner—frozen in time, more or less protected by its sudden abandonment 450 years ago.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: Pavagadh Hill

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: buildings and gardens of medieval Champaner.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶154: at Chichén Itzá

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶155: archaeological site of Chichén Itzá (Yucatán, Mexico)

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶133: Taking Angkor, Borobudur and Bagan as examples

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶134: Wadilmeluk (the Valley of the Kings)

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶136: one of the most notable heritage sites in Egypt: the Valley of the Kings in Luxor.

Reference 4 - 0.54% Coverage

¶167: A group of excavated and structural temples are located on a hill on the banks of the river Kaveri surrounded by a medieval fort that became the nucleus of urban growth over time

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶142: Angkor Archaeological Park, Cambodia

¶143:

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶143: using Angkor Archaeological Park, Cambodia, as the case study

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶121: the archaeological sites in Khreibt al-Suq

¶122:

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶167: at Uxbenká, Belize

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶168: the Classic period Maya site of Uxbenká in southern Belize

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶148: The Rose and the Globe – playhouses of Shakespeare’s Bankside, Southwark

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶128: at Angkor

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: Ilha in Mozambique and Bergen in Norway

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: Stone Town of Zanzibar

¶191:

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [1.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: Using the ancient settlement of Sirkap, located in modern-day Pakistan, as a case study,

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: These media lend themselves to interpreting the Block D Apsidal Temple complex as the dominant socio-religious structure in the affluent northern parts of the settlement

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶113: Mobility and modernity in Luang Prabang, Laos

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶114: Luang Prabang

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶116: at Petra:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶119: London's Olympic waterscape

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶120: The waterways of London are an essential component of the city,

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶141: certain areas of Cape York Peninsula, Australia

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

¶143: The paradox is examined in Jordan, specifically the famously branded 'city of mosaic' – Madaba

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶149: of Tongariro National Park

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶188: I then turn to imagine the way a Balinese house compound gateway

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶195: The cultural biography of a Western Australian war memorial

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

¶196: Using the Katanning war memorial statue in Western Australia as a case study

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶100: The pit is a human imposed 'landscape scar'

<Internals\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶114: Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu

¶115:

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶129: examines the way in which the town of Dunwich, Suffolk, once the capital of a Saxon kingdom and the sixth largest town in England

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Lakhnu village

¶157:

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶157: the assessment of an abandoned school building in Lakhnu, a small rural Indian village in the state of Uttar Pradesh

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶160: an Indonesian-Chinese house museum in Guangdong, PRC

¶161:

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: Examples from two specific sites in Rome

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶199: Few other iconic heritage sites are more instructive in showcasing these observations than the temple site of Angkor

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶199: in combination with the twelfth-century temple of Angkor Wat as architectural stage

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: Through the case study of the Borobudur Temple

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶152: from Zeugma, Turkey

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: I discuss the vast burial mound fields of ancient Dilmun

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: of the Pearl Monument,

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶124: Bawaka, north-east Arnhem Land

¶125:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶126: Dunluce Castle, Northern Ireland

¶127:

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶127: at Dunluce Castle

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶129: Khami World Heritage site, Zimbabwe

¶130:

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶193: memorialising at the Chattri Indian Memorial, UK

¶194: The Chattri Indian Memorial is a public site

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶114: Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶16: we examine three of these caves

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶195: the Andean roadway system Qhapaq Ñan

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶135: at Amphipolis, Northern Greece,

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶136: The Monument to Victory in Bolzano

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶137: The Monument to Victory in Bolzano, raised to remember Italian soldiers who fell in the First World War and to celebrate the victory over the Austro-Hungarian army

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶4: such as the Sayyida Zaynab shrine in Damascus

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: of Cuenca (Ecuador) and Ballarat (Australia),

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶26: Chubut, Argentina:

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶49: A project at the New Philadelphia National Historic Landmark, located in Pike County Illinois

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶73: using the medieval site of Ani in eastern Turkey as a case study

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶94: such as Palmyra in Syria,

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶94: Nineveh and Nimrud in Iraq

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶142: The case of the Mayan site of Palenque, Mexico

¶143:

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶143: The 'Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque' in Mexico will be used as a case study,

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: in management of historic ruins in Kilwa Kisiwani

Reference 11 - 0.33% Coverage

¶155: Fort Santiago marks the site at which Spanish forces began the consolidation of the conquest of the Philippines, guarding the capital city of Manila from the 1590s. The fort, now in the heart of the Intramuros heritage precinct, was almost destroyed during the Second World War.

<Internals\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶11: found the remains of an apparently prehistoric site in a region that was supposed to have been uninhabited until the Middle Ages. On the site there are megalithic pillars of granite and basalt, weighing around 6 tons; some were part of what looks like a rectangular building.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: in archaeological sites: some case studies in Italy

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶133: at the Asklepieion Epidaurus monuments of Peloponnessos, Greece

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶152: the protohistoric site of Concordia Sagittaria (Venice)

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: from the protohistoric settlement site of Concordia Sagittaria.

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶13: the domus dei Coiedii at Roman Suasa (Ancona, Italy)

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶15: The mosaics covering the floors of the rooms of the domus dei Coiedii at Suasa (Ancona, Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶17: From 18 archaeological sites of the Lagoon of Venice

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶21: An Icelandic medieval stave church made of drift timber

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶122: on a medieval church building and a surrounding graveyard at Thorarinsstadir in Seydisfjörður, east Iceland.

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶122: Thorarinsstadir in Seydisfjörður revealed a wooden church made of drift timber.

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: from Nyon (SW Switzerland): one of Fronto's workshops?

Reference 8 - 1.08% Coverage

¶139: The first two, Ghiardo and Ghiardello, are open-air sites close to Reggio Emilia, at the fringe of the Apennine on Middle Pleistocene terraces. The third, Fumane, is a large cave system in the Venetian Pre-Alps, in the Lessini plateau, close to Verona. It includes a thick Palaeolithic sequence, spanning the whole first Pleniglacial period.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: Locri Epizephiri (southern Italy)

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: at Locri Epizephiri

<Internals\\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶148: a necropolis of Boccone D'Aste (Rome, Italy)—tomb 75

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶149: the ancient Tenuta Boccone D'Aste (north-eastern area of Rome), an important necropolis dating back to the Roman empire (second century A.D.) came to light.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶156: in Messina (Sicily).

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: in Messina (Sicily).

Reference 5 - 0.52% Coverage

¶166: the Massa Marittima smelting sites (Tuscany, Italy)

¶167: During the 13th and 14th centuries, the commune of Massa Marittima successfully exploited the nearby base-metal mines (copper, lead and silver). Several smelting sites were active

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶176: Characterisation of wall paintings in the Sos Furrighesos necropolis (Anela, Italy)

Reference 7 - 0.55% Coverage

¶177: The Sos Furrighesos necropolis (Anela) is considered to be one of the most important funerary monuments in Sardinia. The hypogeum consists of various graves, called Domus de Janas, which are decorated with Neolithic mural paintings and sculptures.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶10: the Royal William Yard, Plymouth, UK.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: the Etruscan and Roman harbour of Pisa

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶20: the Etruscan and Roman harbour of Pisa (Tuscany)

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶21: of the ancient port of Pisa

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: the Etruscan–Roman ancient harbour of Pisa.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶38: The frescoes of Livia's villa at Prima Porta, Rome, are the most famous representations of Roman gardens.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: the Santa Barbara nuraghe (Bauladu, Sardinia)

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶161: at the Santa Barbara nuraghe situated at Bauladu in Sardinia (Italy),

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: The wood of "C" and "F" Roman ships found in the ancient harbour of Pisa (Tuscany, Italy)

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: the Etruscan and Roman harbour of Pisa

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: the Tuscan sites of Germagnana and Gambassi in Valdelsa—FI,

<Internals\\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [3.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: 14C-dating from an old quarry waste dump of Carrara marble (Italy)

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶13: In the Carrara Marble Basins (Northern Tuscany, Italy), long and intense quarrying activities since the Roman times

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: in the former Refectory of the Trinità dei Monti convent in Rome

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶113: Sinhaya, a X–XIIth century Muslim suburb in the city of Zaragoza

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶134: sampled in the archaeological sites of Herdonia, Posta Crusta (Ortona, FG) and San Giusto (Lucera, FG).

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶155: To date, 144 walls have been reported in France: 98 in Provence and 46 in 15 departments elsewhere, and their locations are listed in an Appendix.

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶155: Over 100 enclosures have been recorded, with the highest density in the Roya valley, Alpes-Maritimes

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶165: we have used measurements taken from the ancient Roman Aosta Theatre

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶171: Rock weathering and failure of the “Tomba della Sirena” in the Etruscan necropolis of Sovana (Italy)

Reference 10 - 1.39% Coverage

¶172: Sovana, in the southern part of ancient Etruria (Tuscany, Central Italy) represents a centre of high historical and artistic values. Its Etruscan necropolis is particularly important, even compared to other centres of ancient Etruria, in view of the fact that all the major kinds of funerary architecture of the Tyrrhenian region are present: one of the best examples of Etruscan funerary work from the Hellenic period is represented by the “Tomba della Sirena”, a tomb dating from the III century B.C. The Tomb is a large niche type monument shaped like an arch hewn from a single rock mass, and on its façade there is a carving of a double tailed mermaid, symbolizing the Sea Goddess and the Otherworld.

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶189: The study case concerns the impressive remains of the Roman Theatre in the city of Aosta (Italy)

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶193: of the Catacomb of St. Callistus

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: A Gothic masterpiece in the Levant. Saint Nicholas Cathedral, Famagusta, North Cyprus

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶15: it invites scholarship in a range of disciplines to the cathedral and to other historic landmarks within the old city walls.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: in the Romanesque cathedral of Modena

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶10: fragments of some mural paintings, belonging to the Archaeological Site of Oplonti (Napoli) and the Vigna Barberini site in the Palatino (Roma),

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶14: from Germagnana (GE) and Gambassi (GP) sites, two glass manufactures of Valdelsa (Florence)

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: Study of a historical garden soil at the Grand-Pressigny site (Indre-et-Loire, France)

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶38: found at the Libyan archeological sites of Leptis Magna and Cyrene.

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶45: Under the city centre, the ancient harbour. Tyre and Sidon

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶46: The exact location and chronology of the ancient harbours of Phoenicia's two most important city-states, Tyre and Sidon, is a longstanding debate.

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶56: the XIVth sites of Santa Cristina (Gambassi–Firenze) and Poggio Imperiale (Siena)

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶57: at Santa Cristina, a XIVth century site of Valdelsa devoted to the glass manufacture

<Internals\\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: from an archaeometallurgical furnace, sampled in Kythnos (Greece)

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶18: The study of a full-scale granitic building (the parish church of Torre de Moncorvo, NE Portugal, 16th–17th centuries

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶21: two French case studies, Sainte-Chapelle (Paris) and Saint-Urbain Basilica (Troyes)

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶22: two important French monuments, Sainte-Chapelle in Paris and Saint-Urbain Basilica in Troyes, were monitored, while the study in Cologne Cathedral (Germany) is still in progress

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶29: of the Roman Theatre in Aosta

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶58: taken from the Roman hemicycle theatre in Sibari (South Italy).

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶83: The glass-melting furnace and the crucibles of Südel (1723–1741, Switzerland)

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶84: the forest glassworks of Südel (1723–1741, Ct. Luzern),

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶85: The funerary klinai of tomb 1 from Amhipolis

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶96: a prehistoric rock pictograph at Tadrart Acacus, southern west Libya

¶97:

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶97: (Lancusi rock shelter) at Tadrart Acacus, southern west Libya

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶128: Goddess Mefitis sanctuary in Rossano di Vaglio (Basilicata, southern Italy)

¶129:

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶129: in the archaeological site of Rossano di Vaglio (Basilicata, Southern Italy), where an important sanctuary was built during the 4th Century B.C.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: the archeological site of Olynthos

¶169:

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶171: the Carthusian Monastery 'Vall de Crist' (Spain, 14th century)

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶173: For this purpose, the subsurface structure of San Gerónimo Cloister of the Vall de Crist Carthusian Monastery (14th century) has been researched. This monastery was known to be the largest Carthusian Monastery in the region of Valencia (Spain) and one of the most remarkable of the ancient Corona de Aragón

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶182: The chosen site for our study is the ancient Egyptian temple of Kalabsha.

¶183:

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶120: from the archaeological site of San Martino di Ovaro (Italy)

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶121: excavated in the Italian archaeological site of San Martino di Ovaro, that includes a palaeochristian church dated from the V–VI century

Reference 9 - 0.29% Coverage

¶157: along the Flaminia Consular Road (Umbria-Marche, Central Italy)

¶158: Along the Umbria-Marche stretch of the Flaminia Consular Road (220 B.C.) several archaeological finds of the most important monumental works, are well preserved.

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 18 references coded [1.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: A detailed study of beaker fragments from the site of Lubieszewo (type locality for the so-called Lübsow-tombs in Poland)

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶20: at Dürres, Albania

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶21: in the area of Dürres Roman Amphitheatre in Albania

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶25: from Sagalassos (SW Turkey)

¶26:

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶62: A Late Roman industrial complex with glass furnaces in the northern area of Valencia

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶63: in Conde de Trenor street

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶63: Cisneros square

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶63: At the end of the third century A.D. the function of these port buildings changed and the evidence suggests that they became industrial workshops. The bases of three circular furnaces were found with fragments of glass containers, bottles, glasses, window panes and some slag.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶64: Palau Cerveró, 4 Cisneros square also shows

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶91: on several Egyptian monuments (at Giza plateau and Abydos)

Reference 11 - 0.42% Coverage

¶109: on the Roman theatre of Sagunto (Valencia, Spain) following recent restoration work in 1991. The structure has been substantially altered a number of times: it was remodelled during the Roman and Moorish periods, partially destroyed during the Peninsular War (1808–1814) and the Carlist War (1833–1839), and extensively modified during the 1930s and 1950s. Major reconstruction work was carried out in 1991 to convert the building into a working theatre

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶113: It is a part of the burial complex of the emperor Qin Shihuangdi (259–210 BC)

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶117: Vindolanda, Hadrian's Wall

¶118:

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶149: have now allowed to confidently identify this site in an ancient, abandoned quarry site settled on the right-side of a stream, unnamed at present but originally denominated “Trassinia creek”

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶164: Gotihawa, in Kapilbastu District in Southern Nepal.

Reference 16 - 0.44% Coverage

¶187: for the Roman Amphitheatre at Nora (southern Sardinia). It is one of the most complete and important structures of the site, situated less than 100 m from the sea shore. The state of alteration of the cavea is particularly marked; the blocks of andesitic rock are intensely fractured and affected by consistent detachments, and in places where they are completely absent, the foundation tier, built in opus caementicium is uncovered, and appears affected by deep pulverisation

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶207: in the Roman Amphitheatre of Catania (Sicily)

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶208: at the Roman Amphitheatre of Catania

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 33 references coded [2.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶5: in some test sites selected from within the Ceremonial Centre of Cahuachi (Southern Peru).

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶17: the site of Chan Chan, the widest archaeological complex in the world for the constructions in raw earth

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶17: Another purpose of this research has been also to individualize the principal features of the Chan Chan site,

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: its implication to the study of the archaeological site of Badami in India

¶19:

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: conducted on the site of Badami, which is in the state of Karnataka in India

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶10: Planning the Archaeological Park of Chan Chan (Peru)

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶11: Chan Chan (IX–XV sec. A.D)

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶11: is America's greatest pre-Columbian town built in adobe (14 km<sup>2</sup>) and represents the material and immaterial synthesis of 10,000 years of autonomous evolution of the pre-Columbian cultures in northern Peru.

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶11: The extensive settlement of Chan Chan

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: at the archaeological site of Tilmen Höyük (south-eastern Turkey) and its surrounding landscape.

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶123: This technology has been successfully implemented on three archaeological sites: Newtown Jerpoint abandoned medieval settlement, Dún Ailinne prehistoric hillfort and the Hill of Tara archaeological complex

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶127: in Palatino site (Rome)

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶153: in the Jewish catacombs of Villa Torlonia (Roma)

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: The Jewish catacombs of Villa Torlonia

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶170: A case study on the Coliseum, Rome

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶171: This paper presents a case study of the Coliseum, Rome

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶172: Volubilis (Meknes, Morocco)

Reference 18 - 0.16% Coverage

¶173: The ruins of the Roman town of Volubilis, located in the Middle Atlas, near Meknes, between Fez and Rabat, constitute the most important Roman archaeological site in Morocco

Reference 19 - 0.26% Coverage

¶173: Volubilis became the headquarters of the Mauritania Tingitana limes after the annexation of the kingdom of Mauritania to the Roman Empire in AD 42. Evacuated by the Romans after the second half of the 3rd century, the town became the capital of the kingdom of Idriss I in AD 789.

¶174:

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: Canosa castle archaeological site (Bari, Italy)

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶182: Frattesina (Rovigo, North-Eastern Italy)

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶183: from the archaeological site of Frattesina (Fratta Polesine, Rovigo – North-East Italy)

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶101: the USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor, HI

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶102: from the external hull of the USS Arizona in Pearl Harbor, HI.

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶111: Eflatunpinar monument at the age of Hittite empire in Anatolia

Reference 26 - 0.30% Coverage

¶112: Eflatunpinar monument is located about 25 km at the North of Beysehir (Konya–Turkey). The monument which belongs to Hittite Empire Age was known since six century and there are several papers written on this monument in the literature. The monument which is 7.02 m wide and 3.6 m high was built of large trachyte block stones.

Reference 27 - 0.12% Coverage

¶112: Hittite scripts brought to light implicate that monument surrounded by trees and prohibited someone to cut these trees off by law.

Reference 28 - 0.02% Coverage

¶112: on Eflatunpinar monument

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶155: a Murcian workshop (12th century AD, Spain)

Reference 30 - 0.07% Coverage

¶156: at an urban glass workshop of the 12th century AD in the city of Murcia (Spain)

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶167: Rayy, Kashan, Maragheh, Alamoot, Takht-i-Sulayman and Jiroft

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶172: from the Necropolis of Poseidonia (Paestum): A case study

¶173:

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: from Paestum (South Italy),

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶24: found in the excavation site of the Ancient Ships in Pisa (Italy), and dated from seventh century BC to second century AD

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶27: the Etruscan “Tomba dell’Orco” (Tarquinia, Central Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶28: The Etruscan Tomba dell’Orco was discovered in 1868

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶34: in a Roman Republican domus at Suasa

¶35:

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶35: The recent discovery of adobe walls belonging to a Republican domus sited in Suasa (Ancona, Italy) was the starting point of the present work

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶35: As well, compression results show a possible two-storey structure of the earthen Republican domus.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶44: from the Ancient Iron Mine of Llumeres (North Spain)

¶45:

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶45: To illustrate the case, the ancient iron mine of Llumeres, in the Asturias region, in North Spain, is presented as an example.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶113: the Parthenon Temple on the Acropolis of Athens

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: the Petrarca's tomb in Arquà Petrarca, Padua (Italy)

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [2.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶13: a metallurgical furnace in Pisa (Italy)

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶14: Pisa (Italy), unearthing an ancient metallurgical workshop

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶14: This small copper-alloy furnace presents a circular concave shape covered with a thin layer of mortar, with some traces of heated clay surrounding the feature that confirms the high temperature reached inside it. Archaeological context dating points to the last firing of the furnace between the last quarter of the 13th century and the first quarter of 14th century AD, when then the metallurgical workshop was transformed in a warehouse

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: of pre-Columbian city of Calakmul (Campeche, Mexico)

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶139: recently obtained in the early classic (c.300AD–600AD) and the late classic (c.600AD–850/900AD) wall paintings of Calakmul,

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: from Hawara excavation, Fayoum, Egypt

¶149:

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶149: in Hawara (Fayoum, Egypt)

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: Application to the 'G1' temple in Myson, Vietnam

¶168:

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶168: In the paper, the full reconstruction pipeline of a temple of the archaeological site of MySon (Vietnam)

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶168: it was applied to the conservation design of the 'G1' temple in MySon, Vietnam

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶172: The methodology was developed in Tito Bustillo Cave, a cave of tourist interest in Northern Spain,

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: ancient Gadara (Umm Qais), Northern Jordan.

Reference 13 - 0.68% Coverage

¶119: Rainsford Island is an 11-acre island located in central Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. The proximity to the City of Boston resulted in the Island being used as a quarantine facility, poorhouse, veteran's hospital and school for wayward boys from 1737 to 1920. The Island consists of two linked topographic highs of glacial origin connected by a spit formed from reworked glacial material. The majority of the southern "high" is only slightly elevated above present-day sea level and was the site of a cemetery that serviced the quarantine facility, poorhouse and veteran's hospital.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶125: whole archaeological sites as well.

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶129: Yungang Grottoes, in Datong City of Shanxi Province, China,

<Internals\\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: Based on the defined exposure regions, we found that the Archaeological Park, one of the items on UNESCO's list, is located within the most risky region.

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶186: Archaeological wood from the Wieliczka Salt Mine Museum, Poland

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: the historical site of the Wieliczka salt mine (Poland).

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶187: The wood is located underground in the form of structures supporting the roofs and walls, as well as machines and mining equipment

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶196: focused mainly on the biodeterioration of the external wood of the Latvian Ethnographic Open-Air Museum, Riga (1924),

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶159: from Barsinia, Northern Jordan:

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: the archaeological site of Barsinia were collected.

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶165: La Plata Cemetery (Argentina)

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: several historically and architecturally valuable crypts at La Plata Cemetery (Argentina).

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶211: A case study of the Roman wall in Tarragona (Spain): Report and methodology

¶212:

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶212: used to repair the Roman wall of Tarragona

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶213: fine ware from three Archaic and Hellenistic kilns in Gela, Sicily

¶214:

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1214: the archaeological site of Gela (Sicily)

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1218: Ushguli and Mulakhi) in the Upper Svaneti region in Georgia

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1219: the arch of Augustus in Aosta

¶1220:

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1220: the Arch of Augustus. This is a monument from the Roman era, situated in an urban area in the Western Alpine region of Aosta Valley, Italy

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 31 references coded [1.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶113: Jiaohe ruins in China

¶114:

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶114: in the ancient city of Jiaohe, an earthen architectural heritage in northwest China

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶116: from paintings and stone surfaces from Tell Basta and Tanis tombs (80 km south-east Cairo, Egypt).

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶121: the Zhongshan Grottoes (R.P.C.)

¶122: The sculptural polychromy in the Zhongshan Grottoes, sited in northwest China

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: from Egnatia (Fasano, Brindisi, Italy)

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶157: The Samnite area between Abruzzo and Molise (Italy)

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶162: The case study of the port of Cartagena

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶173: of the medieval Ottoman fortress Ram on the Danube bank (Serbia).

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶176: the ancient ramparts of the Moroccan city Salé

¶177:

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶177: the ancient ramparts of the Moroccan city of Salé

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: The part of the walls studied is the Burğ al Klāb (Bastion of dogs) tower, also known as the Gate Tower, as an example of a monument in the Mediterranean Basin,

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶189: such as in the Sicilian islands of Pantelleria (Gadir), Levanzo (Cala Minnola), Ustica (Falconiera), Panarea (Basiluzzo) and Filicudi (Capo Graziano)

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶189: that is very likely one of the wrecks attributed to Sextus Pompey fleet (36 BC) and discovered in Acqualadroni, Messina, Sicily, Italy (2008)

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶197: in Aigai archaeological site (Manisa, Turkey)

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶109: Kültepe (Kayseri) became an important trade and cultural center between Anatolia, Northern Syria and Mesopotamia starting with the end of the third millennium B.C.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

¶109: in Kültepe so far

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶109: is only a part of this grand settlement; however, it is quite a large area compared to many other sites covered by protective constructions

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶110: a Roman house in Mérida (Spain)

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶111: focused in the study of mortars from the Mithraeum house (Mérida, Spain).

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶119: The conservation of the mosaic of the “House of the Ionic Capitals” in Hierapolis (Pamukkale, Turkey)

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶120: the ruins of the “House of the Ionic Capitals” in Hierapolis

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: The Historical Peninsula, the oldest settlement area of Istanbul, includes diverse historical, architectural, cultural and social assets

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

¶159: Taeon shipwreck, Korea

¶160:

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: in the external frieze of the Ara Pacis monument (I century CE).

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶202: Northern Greece is the main region where more than 90 Macedonian tombs, dated in the late classical and Hellenistic period, have been discovered.

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶205: the Roman theater in Pinara, Turkey

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1206: The archaeological site Pinara, southwest Turkey, which includes several remarkable objects of cultural heritage

Reference 28 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1206: the Roman theater in the east of Pinara

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1210: : Nicula, Olt County (Țara Oltului) and Brasov area (Șcheii Brașovului)

Reference 30 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1220: from Polyplatanos (Imathia)

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1221: Polyplatanos (Imathia, Greece)

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶124: An Ottoman monument located in the region of Xanthi, Greece has been selected as a case study

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶129: Mosaic floors of roman Villa del Casale

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶130: the Roman "Villa del Casale" (Piazza Armerina, Sicily, Italy) conservation activities

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶106: in situ on the Angera Church, a valuable 6th century monumental site.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: The study area, Tainan City, Taiwan, is in a subtropical zone south of the Tropic of Cancer

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: (Torraccia di Chiusi, Siena and Roselle, Grosseto)

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶152: two limekilns in an industrial heritage site in Calders (Catalonia, NE Spain)

¶153:

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶153: limekiln in Calders (Catalonia, NE Spain).

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: Searching for the remains of an Early Bronze Age city at Tell Qubr Abu al-'Atiq (Syria)

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶182: An application to the Amanuel qanat (Madrid, Spain)

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶183: The method is illustrated through its application to the Amanuel qanat, a water-supply gallery built in Madrid, Spain, in the early 17th Century.

Reference 12 - 0.19% Coverage

¶184: The project of Via Appia between Colle Pardo and Terracina

¶185: Via Appia, built around 312 BC, is an engineering masterpiece, its most striking feature being the segment between Colle Pardo and Terracina, which goes "straight" for about 61 km.

Reference 13 - 0.52% Coverage

¶195: This study reports the acoustic history of the Benevento Roman theatre, from its origins in the Roman period to today. The theatre, built in the second century A.D., was abandoned following historical affairs – e.g. barbaric invasions – and natural events (earthquakes, floods, etc.). The building materials were used during the Langobardic Age for the construction of defensive walls and for the adornment of churches and buildings. During the following centuries some houses were built in the theatre. At the beginning of the 1900s, the dominating houses were demolished in order to bring to the light the buried parts of the theatre and to consolidate the structures.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 30 references coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: Trajan's Bridge, built by Romans over the Danube River in the first years of the II century, was the first kilometer-long bridge ever built.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶128: a unique historic site from the American Revolutionary Period.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶129: (Rieti – Italy):

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶140: Monuments include the Giza plateau (Sphinx Temple, Valley Temple, Mykerinus), the Qasr-el-Saqha, the Khasekemui tomb and the Seti I Temple with Osirion at Abydos.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶144: the medieval port site of Qalhāt (Omani coast)

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶144: and from the Cù Lao Chàm shipwreck.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶193: the palaeo-Christian mosaic of St. Prosdocius (Padova, NE Italy)

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶103: from São Paulo II archaeological site, Brazil

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶104: Pottery fragments from São Paulo II (SPII) archaeological site

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶106: A chance discovery beneath Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶107: archaeological iron artifacts from Vigna Nuova, Crotona (Italy)

¶108:

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶112: Nemrut Dağ Tumulus and Monuments, constructed during the Commagenian Kingdom approximately 2000 years ago on the peak of Mount Nemrut

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶127: found near the Vasa warship (Stockholm, 1628) wreck site

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

¶140: Kato Achaia, Greece

¶141:

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶141: from two ancient kilns excavated at Kato Achaia, Greece.

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶156: the Poseidon temple in Sounio, Greece

¶157:

Reference 17 - 0.11% Coverage

¶157: to the Poseidon temple in Sounio, Greece, is presented. The monument in question is one of the most important archaeological sites in Greece, built in the middle of the 5th century BC

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: The Archaeological site of Rihab is famous for its wealth of churches renowned for their mosaics and marble

Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

¶175: roman amphitheater in Tarragona

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: Despite being a well-known monument, the Roman amphitheatre of Tarragona

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶178: using the sculptures in Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes in western China

Reference 22 - 0.02% Coverage

¶196: especially for China Dunhuang mural

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶198: Various biological communities colonize the Khmer temples in Angkor (Cambodia), which had lain abandoned for many centuries

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

¶199: Al-Ziggurat, Al-Nimrud city, Iraq

¶200:

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶200: the Al-Ziggurat in Al-Namrud city, Iraq

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶230: the Uaxactun archeological site (Guatemala)

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

¶233: at the Neolithic site of Kitashirakawa in Kyoto, Japan.

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶248: archaeological site at Lorrvão Monastery, Portugal

Reference 29 - 0.09% Coverage

¶249: The rehabilitation of the Lorrvão Monastery in Penacova, Portugal, included the construction of a new steel structure to house a museum gallery.

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

¶249: a mesh of ancient masonry walls, dating from the 16th to the 18th centuries, which needed to be preserved

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 31 references coded [1.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶13: the marbles in Temple-A from Laodicea ad Lycum (Denizli-Western Anatolia, Turkey)

¶14: Laodicea ad Lycum is the major and most important Hellenistic city in the Lycos Valley. The ancient city is located at 6 km northeast of Denizli and the most contemporary and significant archaeological site in southwestern Turkey. A large marble temple complex, which is simply named Temple-A, is a remarkable structure.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶17: The conservation state of the Sassi of Matera site (Southern Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: The current study aims to analyse the conservation state of the Sassi of Matera site (Southern Italy),

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: The archaeological wall of pre-Trajan age, discovered in 2011, is decorated with mosaics and located in a subterranean gallery below the Trajan's Baths on the Oppian hill (Rome historical centre).

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶138: the archaeological site of Las Cuevas, Belize,

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶144: the Nanjing city wall

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶145: coming from Matera burial area

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶169: The archaeological wood from the rampart of the Poznań stronghold built in the 10th century

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶175: This is the case of the Roman city of Pompeii, whose preserving conditions nowadays are so critical

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶176: Quaestiones geometriae in the Amphitheatre of Tarragona

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶177: The Roman amphitheatre in Tarragona was built in the first half of the second century AD. We present a study of its formal layout based upon classical discussions of the construction of Roman amphitheatres through determination of the geometrical forms involved in their layout, ellipsis and ovum

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

¶177: the amphitheatre in Tarragona

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: unearthed from three tombs dated to the Eastern Han Dynasty (AD 25–220) in Xianyang City, China

¶181:

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶181: three tombs dated to the Eastern Han Dynasty (AD 25–220), located in Xianyang city, Shaanxi province.

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶193: preserving the Bangudae Petroglyphs (BP),

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶107: along the upper reaches of the Limpopo River in east-central Botswana

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶117: for the Roman floor mosaic XIII.8 from Emona (Ljubljana, Slovenia).

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

¶119: the ancient settlement of Sumhuram (3rd century BC–5th century AD) in the area of Khor Rori (Dhofar Governorate, southern Oman)

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

¶134: of the Odeon of Pompeii

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶135: This paper focuses on the little theater of Pompeii, in the South of Italy, also known as “theatrum tectum” or “Odeon”

Reference 21 - 0.05% Coverage

¶135: This paper first describes the genesis of the “theatrum tectum” of Pompeii which had a truss wood roof.

Reference 22 - 0.02% Coverage

¶136: The sound of the Maior Ecclesia of Cluny

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: This study assess and recover the acoustics of a now extinct major religious space: the Maior Ecclesia in Cluny, recognised as European heritage

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

¶163: Shanxi, China

Reference 25 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi/Abraham's Tombs of the Patriarchs in Al-Khalil/Hebron

¶174: Al-Khalil, also known as Hebron, is a settlement hosting different belief groups. Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi or Abraham's Tomb or Tombs of the Patriarchs, names of the same historic sacred site

Reference 26 - 0.04% Coverage

¶200: drawings and painted layers under 5th–7th centuries wall mosaics from Ravenna (Italy)

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

¶201: below three late antique wall mosaics in Ravenna (Italy) are reported and discussed

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶203: four structures at Umm el-Jimal, northeast Jordan

Reference 29 - 0.06% Coverage

¶221: The Avalokitesvara Statues in Dazu, Chongqing, are famous for their momentum of grand, broad and magnificent spectacular views

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

¶262: of Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶270: Le Piane in the Tappino Valley, Molise (Italy)

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 40 references coded [1.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶16: from a WWII airfield in South Italy

¶17:

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: By analysing short-term changes in the readability of the traces of the WWII airfield of Venosa (Potenza, Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶19: The discovered relics included large-scale man-made ditches, canals and dock relics in Shangqiu and circular moat relics in Luyi.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶12: Case study from Byblos (Jbail, Lebanon)

¶13: The ancient city of Byblos (Jbail, Lebanon) provides one of the primary examples of urban organization in the Mediterranean world. This multimillenary city bears an exceptional testimony to the beginnings of the Phoenician civilization. The site covers an area of 10 ha located along the coast.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶16: The case of Pachamacac (Peru)

¶17:

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶17: The test site is outside the fenced protected zone of Pachacamac

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: The selected historical scenario is Yrsum, a village in Basilicata (South of Italy), founded in the 11th century and abandoned in the 14th century.

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶20: in the surroundings of the Giza World Heritage site and Greater Cairo

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶53: the Koźmin Las site, Poland

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶154: found at the Koźmin Las site, Poland.

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶168: in the docking site of Pisa (Italy)

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶169: in the docking site of Pisa (Central Italy)

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: The open air amphitheatre at Delphi in Greece is a structure of sublime architectural beauty, admired the world over

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶118: wall paintings excavated in Tang tomb, China

¶119:

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶119: a tomb archaeological site of the Tang dynasty (618-907AD), one of the most prosperous time in the ancient China

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶128: Astronomy, topography and landscape at Akragas' Valley of the Temples

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶129: the temples of Akragas, the so-called Valley of the Temples

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶130: in the archaeological site of Petra

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶131: Petra is a famous archaeological Nabataean city, carved out of stone, hidden by towering sandstone mountains in Jordan

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶137: three historical sites (Anahita Temple, Anobanini reliefs and Eshkaft-e Salman reliefs, Iran)

Reference 21 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: the heritage site of Baelo Claudia, near Tarifa in Spain, is developed in order to present the method. The site is located directly on the beach by the Mediterranean Sea, on one of the windiest locations in South Europe.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

¶143: , the “Cardo of the Columns”.

Reference 23 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: the Lednica Lake in the Wielkopolska Region.

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

¶171: tomb of Empress Xiao of the Sui Dynasty in 2013

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶191: to produce 3D model information of Assus Ancient Theater located in Behramkale Village, Canakkale, Turkey

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶196: research of the Tor Top tunnel system

Reference 27 - 0.42% Coverage

¶201: The seventeen temples-altars chosen for survey cover a major chronological and geographical area. Ten temples are of Apollo and seven are of Asclepius: the Pythios Apollon in Gortyna and associated Lebena Asclepius temple (Crete), the Apollo Maleatas and associated Altar within the Asclepeion of Epidaurus, and the Asclepius temple of Epidaurus (Peloponnese, mainland Greece), Apollo Deiradiotes and an Asclepius temple close to the town of Argos (Peloponnese, mainland Greece), the temple and oracle of Apollo Clarios and Apollo Temple at Notion (Ionian coast, Asia Minor, Turkey), the Temple of Apollon Lairbenos (Phrygia, Asia Minor, Turkey), the Asclepius Temple, Apollo Kyparissios and an Antonine Apollo temple at the island of Kos, and Asclepius Temple with Apollo Oikos at Messene (southern Peloponnese). Most of the Asclepius Temples (healing centers) are associated with temples (some oracular), altars or worship houses of Apollo

Reference 28 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1206: The Castrocontrigo Neolithic rock art (NW Spain)

¶1207: The Castrocontrigo rock art, located in the southwestern area of the León province (Spain), is one of the Neolithic rock art occurrences in northwest Iberia. The showings comprise three schematic panels within two rock shelters

Reference 29 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1209: A spectacular example of these bridges, tending to disprove the size-effect theory and challenging all previous ancient constructions, is the Jiangdong bridge, of which only a part survives,

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1255: recognition of Dazu Rock Carvings

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1256: the Dazu Rock Carvings have been suffering from natural environment erosion for almost one thousand years

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1260: in typical Tang dynasty tomb in China as an example.

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1262: a cladded wall in the Staglieno Monumental Cemetery in Genoa.

Reference 34 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1267: from the Astana Cemeteries, Xinjiang, China

Reference 35 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1268: found in Astana Cemeteries (dated from about the 3rd to the 9th centuries C.E.), Turpan Basin, Xinjiang, China.

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1291: Dating the mosaics of the Durres amphitheatre

Reference 37 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1292: in the main chapel of the Durres amphitheatre, the interpretation and chronological attribution of which have been the subject of debate

Reference 38 - 0.03% Coverage

¶299: the archaeological sites of Tharros and Montevecchio (West Coast of Sardinia)

Reference 39 - 0.05% Coverage

¶300: found in particular into two different archaeological sites of West Coast of Sardinia: Tharros and the Montevecchio mines.

Reference 40 - 0.03% Coverage

¶309: Application to the imperial marble statue of Alba-la-Romaine (France)

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 26 references coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶26: The pipeline was successfully tested on the Saint Maurice church of Caromb in the south of France

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶40: which is located in one of the chapels of the Saint Bavo Cathedral in Ghent, Belgium

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶49: the minaret of 'Abd al-Rahman III', Cordoba, Spain. A sector of the mosque of 'Abd al-Rahman I', Cordoba, Spain, and the Roman Port of Colonia Patricia, Cordoba, Spain

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶85: for the Altamira Complex

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶108: the case study of Agorà in Ferrara (Italy) are presented.

¶109:

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: The paper describes the monitoring process, which was conducted in an important and valuable religious building in Genoa: St Matteo Abbey.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶147: Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes

¶148: Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶155: in the archaeological site of Pompeii have been performed

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶157: a Roman limekiln near Tarragona

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¶179: from the Belgrade Fortress

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¶180: Belgrade Fortress on the territory of Serbia

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: from the prehistoric village of Gran Carro (Lake Bolsena-Italy)

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶140: Oak disks from pile dwellings of the prehistoric site of Gran Carro (lake Bolsena, Italy)

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶153: the Roman site of Qasr Azraq, in Jordan

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: The Great Wall built during the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644)

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶161: featuring heart-stirring majestic momentum and rhythmical beauty. However, the Ming Great Wall did not comprise of only the linear defense wall as people have traditionally understood,

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

¶162: Alkerdi Caves, Navarre, Spain)

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1263: This methodology was applied in the Alkerdi caves located in the municipal area of Urdazubi/Urdax (Navarre, northern Spain).

¶1264:  
Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1301: the House of Bicentenary (Herculaneum, Italy)

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1313: Huaca de la Luna – A massive earthen Moche culture pyramid in Northern Peru

¶1314:  
Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1314: one of the most representative archaeological complexes in Perú: the main Moche culture pyramid of Huaca de la Luna. It is estimated that this pyramid was built in stages with adobe masonry between 100 and 600 A.D.

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1338: A study on the state of conservation of the Roman Necropolis of Carmona (Sevilla, Spain)

Reference 23 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1339: The Roman Necropolis of Carmona (Sevilla, Spain)

Reference 24 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1343: The continuous exposure of the Baelo Claudia Roman archaeological site

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1351: in the archaeological site of Cidadela (Galicia, NW Spain).

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1353: a Roman era shipwreck from Majorca, off the east coast of Spain

**Name:** Nodes\\Archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 135 references coded [46.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶15: The Iceman reviewed

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: Two-and-a-half years ago, in September 1991,

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: Several sources and accounts, mostly in German, now exist of

Reference 4 - 0.75% Coverage

¶16: but there is no collected report in English. We invited Lawrence Barfield, himself a specialist on the region and period, and co-author of one of the first Ötzi books, to review these accounts of a great prehistoric discovery.

¶17:

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: is a series of linear boundaries which are characteristically placed across upland spurs and promontories.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶19: the Great Auk and Palaeolithic prehistory

Reference 7 - 0.47% Coverage

¶110: They are identified as Great Auks, the great and extinct 'penguin' of the northern ocean.

¶111: Preliminary investigation of the plant macro-remains

Reference 8 - 0.72% Coverage

¶111: and its implications for the role of plant foods in Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe

¶112: For the most part the Pleistocene, and even the earliest post-glacial, is a blank when it comes to evidence of humans eating plants.

Reference 9 - 0.29% Coverage

¶112: Some real evidence, slight though it is, from a classic European Upper Palaeolithic site

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶13: The chronology of the introduction of pastoralism to the Cape, South Africa

Reference 11 - 0.26% Coverage

¶14: A careful survey of reports of early sheep in southernmost Africa combines with

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: The new chronology shows the

Reference 13 - 0.57% Coverage

¶16: so it is much disputed just when human marking behaviour and human language began. Is the fading away a real fact of prehistory, or a distorting effect of selective survival?

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶17: Technological organization and settlement in southwest Tasmania after the glacial maximum

Reference 15 - 0.61% Coverage

¶18: A growing quantity of data about the late Pleistocene sequence in Tasmania has not been matched by an equivalent clear understanding of just what are the patterns of its lithic record.

Reference 16 - 0.27% Coverage

¶19: The archaeology of the Phuthiatsana-ea-Thaba Bosiu Basin, Lesotho, southern Africa

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19: changes in Later Stone Age regional demography

¶20:

Reference 18 - 0.19% Coverage

¶20: enlarges and develops knowledge of the region's prehistory.

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶21: Acorn eating and agricultural origins:

Reference 20 - 1.16% Coverage

¶122: Since cereals and legumes were successful domesticates, archaeologists and botanists have investigated early domestication with particular emphasis on these plants. What about other foods, which may have been staples in their own time, for which we have no simple continuity into a later subsistence in the classic region of Near Eastern domesticates?

Reference 21 - 0.28% Coverage

¶123: Pharaonic quarrying and mining: settlement and procurement in Egypt's marginal regions

Reference 22 - 0.29% Coverage

¶124: Across the rocky landscapes of Egypt lies evidence for pharaonic quarrying and mining;

Reference 23 - 0.58% Coverage

¶124: now tells us more. The surviving remains of quarrying and mining settlements suggest subtle adaptations in versatile response to changing economic and geographical parameters.

¶125:

Reference 24 - 0.41% Coverage

¶128: is the story of the world's temperate staple food. Archaeologically, charred grains are the common way wheat is preserved.

Reference 25 - 0.26% Coverage

¶129: A pyre and grave goods in British cremation burials; have we missed something?

Reference 26 - 1.71% Coverage

¶130: because so much may go on the pyre with the corpse.

¶131: 'Running ahead of time' in the development of Palaeolithic industries

¶132: Palaeolithic people could foresee their technological future no more, or even less, than we are able to. They never said, 'The Middle Palaeolithic has gone on quite long enough — now we'd better get on with a transition to the Upper.' So what is one to make of those precocious lithic industries which prefigure key features of later innovations, the industries which 'run ahead' of their own time?

Reference 27 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: from the north Caucasus

¶134:

Reference 28 - 0.47% Coverage

¶135: Static scenes at the Globe and the Rose Elizabethan theatres

¶136: In 1989, we reported the state of affairs at the Rose, and in 1992 at the Globe,

Reference 29 - 0.25% Coverage

¶138: D.E. Nelson (1993), in the last ANTIQUITY, declared doubts about an old date

Reference 30 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: rock art in northern Australia

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: Serving our fellows

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¶142: Rome and Barbaricum: recent work on the Roman period in Poland

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¶144: Representations in archaeology.

Reference 34 - 0.23% Coverage

¶146: From Kostenki to Clovis: upper Palaeolithic-palaeo-Indian adaptations

Reference 35 - 0.24% Coverage

¶147: the prehistoric stone rows and avenues of Britain, Ireland, and Brittany.

Reference 36 - 0.29% Coverage

¶148: The history of ancient Palestine from the Palaeolithic period to Alexander's conquest.

Reference 37 - 0.40% Coverage

¶149: masterpieces of Celtic art.

¶150: Hundert Meisterwerke keltischer Kunst: Schmuck und Kunsthandwerk zwischen Rhein und Mosel.

Reference 38 - 0.26% Coverage

¶152: Contacts across the Baltic Sea during the Late Iron Age (5th-12th centuries).

Reference 39 - 0.12% Coverage

¶153: The archaeology of Pacific Nicaragua.

Reference 40 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: Ancient mining.

Reference 41 - 0.14% Coverage

¶158: a meditation upon the fate of The Tolmen

¶159:

Reference 42 - 0.20% Coverage

¶161: in the 19th-century view of the British prehistoric landscape

Reference 43 - 0.19% Coverage

¶162: Mons Claudianus and the problem of the 'granito del foro'

Reference 44 - 0.42% Coverage

¶163: Granito del foro is a distinctive igneous rock, in fact a granodiorite rather than a granite, long known and named for its use

Reference 45 - 0.62% Coverage

¶163: Exactly what is it? Where does it come from? Where else was it used and not used? What does the granito del foro say about ownership and empire?

¶164: Unwelcome companions: ancient rats reviewed

Reference 46 - 0.48% Coverage

¶165: The commensal rats — notably the black rat *Rattus rattus* and the brown *R. norvegicus* — are among mankind's most destructive and dangerous enemies,

Reference 47 - 0.18% Coverage

¶165: have spread relentlessly with humans across the globe.

Reference 48 - 0.44% Coverage

¶165: A decade after an important ratty meeting at the Natural History Museum, London, in 1981, this noxious rodent pest is again reviewed.

¶166:

Reference 49 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: dating the antiquity

Reference 50 - 0.46% Coverage

¶167: under the painted surfaces allows the age of the paintings to be estimated, by linking across to these deposits and their dateable contexts.

Reference 51 - 0.49% Coverage

¶171: Surviving internal arrangements, analogous with features portrayed in contemporary illustrations, are uniquely illuminative of late medieval minting.

Reference 52 - 0.23% Coverage

¶172: A new approach to interpreting late Pleistocene microlith industries in

Reference 53 - 0.85% Coverage

¶173: Archaeologists have long assumed that morphological variability in microliths primarily reflects cultural differences among the makers. This forms the basis for differentiating major cultural/temporal traditions in the late Epipalaeolithic of southwest Asia.

Reference 54 - 0.18% Coverage

¶174: City and state in pre-Roman Spain: the example of Ilici

Reference 55 - 1.02% Coverage

¶175: What is the nature of the cities and chiefdoms, the states or proto-states or would-be states that fringe the Roman Empire? Modern Spain, like other regions that were first outside and then inside Empire, shows social transformations that were as important as they are now hard to judge from enigmatic evidence.

Reference 56 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: postprocessual archaeology

Reference 57 - 0.17% Coverage

¶178: Palaeoenvironmental evidence for human colonization

Reference 58 - 1.39% Coverage

¶179: Not every first footstep on a virgin shore leaves enduring trace, nor every first human settlement an enduring deposit that chances to survive, and then chances to be observed archaeologically. Good environmental evidence from Mangaia Island, central East Polynesia, gives — it is contended — a fairer picture of the human invasion of remote Oceania than the short and sceptical chronology recently published in ANTIQUITY.

Reference 59 - 0.50% Coverage

¶181: of a wooden structure associated with that enigmatic later Neolithic material, Grooved Ware.

¶182: Ancient Maya subsistence diversity: root and tuber remains

Reference 60 - 0.20% Coverage

¶183: the mushy element in the subsistence base of the Maya realms.

Reference 61 - 0.23% Coverage

¶187: , significantly older than radiocarbon determinations from elsewhere in

Reference 62 - 0.27% Coverage

¶187: Australia and New Guinea, which formed a single continent in the late Pleistocene.

Reference 63 - 0.59% Coverage

¶187: The period involved, c. 30-60,000 years ago, is crucial also in the Old World mainland, where the beginning of the European Upper Palaeolithic is usually set at c. 35,000 years ago

Reference 64 - 0.11% Coverage

¶189: and what can be done about it.

¶190:

Reference 65 - 0.30% Coverage

¶191: reveals cuneiform inscriptions on metal surfaces that are now wholly hidden by corrosion.

¶192:

Reference 66 - 0.27% Coverage

¶193: Since concern largely arises from destruction of context and loss of information,

Reference 67 - 0.59% Coverage

¶196: The Oxus Civilization: the Bronze Age of Central Asia

¶197: Central Asia in the Bronze Age: sedentary and nomadic cultures

¶198: Production evidence for the origins of the Oxus Civilization

Reference 68 - 0.13% Coverage

¶100: The Bronze Age khanates of Central Asia

Reference 69 - 0.22% Coverage

¶102: My strange quest for Leroi-Gourhan: structuralism's unwitting hero

Reference 70 - 0.37% Coverage

¶103: Late/post Pleistocene hunter-gatherer adaptations: a New World and Old World divide

¶104: Reading Mesoamerican scripts

Reference 71 - 0.15% Coverage

¶105: Constructing life from death in Iron Age Italy

Reference 72 - 0.31% Coverage

¶107: Excavating Schliemann: collected papers on Schliemann.

¶108: Society and polity at Bronze Age Pella

Reference 73 - 0.11% Coverage

¶109: Greek sanctuaries: new approaches.

Reference 74 - 0.09% Coverage

¶111: Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum

Reference 75 - 0.15% Coverage

¶112: Les arpenteurs Romains: théorie et pratique.

Reference 76 - 0.11% Coverage

¶113: Southeast Asian archaeology 1990:

Reference 77 - 0.23% Coverage

¶116: The American southwest and Mesoamerica: systems of prehistoric exchange

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¶117: Ecology and ceramic production in an Andean community.

Reference 79 - 0.21% Coverage

¶119: Soils in archaeology: landscape evolution and human occupation.

Reference 80 - 0.26% Coverage

¶121: Technological choices: transformation in material cultures since the Neolithic

Reference 81 - 0.17% Coverage

¶125: The earliest occupation of Europe: a short chronology

Reference 82 - 0.63% Coverage

¶126: A reappraisal of the artefactual and chronological evidence for the earliest occupation of Europe — with proper attention to its limitations and its reliability — makes for a short chronology.

Reference 83 - 0.42% Coverage

¶126: The first solid traces of hominid activities in this part of the world are around 500,000 years old.

¶127: As a prescription to rule:

Reference 84 - 0.57% Coverage

¶128: The tangled dynastic history of Tonga, celebrated kingdom of western Polynesia, offers a rare chance to study the place of monumental burial-places in a chieftains' society.

Reference 85 - 0.18% Coverage

¶129: Tin sources for prehistoric bronze production in Ireland

Reference 86 - 0.91% Coverage

¶130: Ireland is important in the early metallurgy of northwest Europe, for it has given us a large majority of the Early Bronze Age artefacts from the whole British Isles. Is there tinore to have been mined in early Ireland to produce this bronze or must it have come from elsewhere?

Reference 87 - 0.05% Coverage

¶131: Forms of power:

Reference 88 - 0.14% Coverage

¶131: dimensions of an Irish megalithic landscape

Reference 89 - 0.24% Coverage

¶134: like so much else Etruscan, hovers on the edge of historical visibility.

Reference 90 - 0.55% Coverage

¶134: By exploring Etruscan temple alignments measured in situ and with the helpful context of the *Disciplina Etrusca*, factors are found that might affect temple orientation,

Reference 91 - 0.50% Coverage

¶134: connections with the Greek and Roman record are explored.

¶135: Early agriculture in southeast Asia: phytolith evidence from the Bang Pakong Valley, Thailand

Reference 92 - 0.18% Coverage

¶136: . They give a new view of early rice in southeast Asia.

Reference 93 - 0.20% Coverage

¶139: Contemporaneity of Clactonian and Acheulian flint industries

Reference 94 - 0.27% Coverage

¶142: She turns out to be yet another intrusive burial, rather than an 'Ice Age' person.

Reference 95 - 0.40% Coverage

¶146: The growing story of early settlement in the northwest Pacific islands is moving from coastal sites into the rainforest.

Reference 96 - 1.26% Coverage

¶150: The biographer of Flinders Petrie (*Flinders Petrie: a life in archaeology*, 1985), looking at Petrie family letters, came across this one. It comes not from exotic Egypt, but from domestic Dorset, when the Petries visited the Pitt-Rivers estate; and it offers a lively picture of Pitt-Rivers and his ménage, instructive for those whose view of the old man is perhaps a little austere.

Reference 97 - 0.34% Coverage

¶151: The change in metal production from the Chalcolithic period to the Early Bronze Age in Israel and Jordan

Reference 98 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: Neanderthals in perspective

¶156:

Reference 99 - 0.11% Coverage

¶157: Accordia: past, present and future

Reference 100 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: The rape of Tutankhamun.

Reference 101 - 0.17% Coverage

¶160: Timewalkers: the prehistory of global colonization.

Reference 102 - 0.26% Coverage

¶161: Fonctionnement social de l'âge du fer: opérateurs & hypothèses pour la France.

Reference 103 - 0.63% Coverage

¶162: Archaic bookkeeping: writing and techniques of economic administration in the ancient Near East.

¶163: History of civilizations of Central Asia I: The dawn of civilization: earliest times to 700 BC.

Reference 104 - 0.20% Coverage

¶164: China, Korea and Japan: the rise of civilization in East Asia.

Reference 105 - 0.15% Coverage

¶166: The art and mystery of historical archaeology

Reference 106 - 0.90% Coverage

¶175: have not decisively upset the long-held view that the settlement of the Americas occurred in the very latest Pleistocene, as marked in North America by the Clovis archaeological horizon at about 11,200 years ago, and by a variety of contemporaneous South American industries.

Reference 107 - 0.17% Coverage

¶175: there are several sites that may prove to be older,

Reference 108 - 0.66% Coverage

¶177: from three archaeologists with a wide range of experiences in sites of all ages in the Americas and elsewhere, but who also share a special interest and expertise in the issues Pedra Furada has raised:

Reference 109 - 0.34% Coverage

¶177: long study of the peopling of the Americas and the frame of thinking within which we address that issue (

Reference 110 - 0.55% Coverage

¶177: At the invitation of the Pedra Furada team, the three travelled to Brazil last December to participate in an international conference on the peopling of the Americas,

Reference 111 - 0.08% Coverage

¶178: The 'Obanian Iron Age':

Reference 112 - 0.20% Coverage

¶179: they have also produced Bronze Age finds and numerous burials.

Reference 113 - 0.53% Coverage

¶179: suggesting the Obanian assemblages are composites accumulated over millennia.

¶180: Early urbanization in the Eastern Zhou in China (770—221 BC): an archaeological view

Reference 114 - 0.74% Coverage

¶181: Take six early Chinese cities from the key Eastern Zhou period, study their shape and topography, see how their development represents both migration into the urban centres and the established structures of the ruling class.

Reference 115 - 0.18% Coverage

¶182: Twelve centuries of occupation of a river-bank setting:

Reference 116 - 0.71% Coverage

¶183: The story of a city that was built close by a river must be a watery one. Here is an archaeological and geomorphological study of a medieval Thai city that experienced flooding and sedimentation throughout its life.

Reference 117 - 0.44% Coverage

¶185: explores the overlap between archaeology and criminal investigation and considers areas of mutual interest, experience and potential.

¶186:

Reference 118 - 0.29% Coverage

¶189: gave a more physical aspect to the historical place of Philip and of Alexander the Great.

Reference 119 - 0.36% Coverage

¶193: But is it right in principle? — a ‘full and fair’ record is not quite the same as survival of the actual site.

Reference 120 - 0.35% Coverage

¶195: Another step has started in trying to figure out just what the collected archaeology of England amounts to

Reference 121 - 0.12% Coverage

¶195: this time, with its change in mind.

¶196:

Reference 122 - 0.28% Coverage

¶197: . This is the earliest evidence for the use of metallic lead in Britain and Ireland.

Reference 123 - 0.74% Coverage

¶199: How different are the intellectual traditions of Continental and of Anglo-American archaeology, and how is each changing? Counting papers in the standard journals which address aspects of hunter-gatherer archaeology may show.

Reference 124 - 0.69% Coverage

¶204: Palaeoenvironmental evidence of island colonization: a response

¶205: More on whether evidence of prehistoric environment on the Pacific island of Mangaia does or does not demonstrate an early human presence there.

Reference 125 - 0.26% Coverage

¶208: Identifying Great Auks and other birds in the Palaeolithic art of western Europe

Reference 126 - 0.50% Coverage

¶209: That may help with identifying the prehistoric birds captured as passing glimpses for us in Palaeolithic pictures.

¶210: Great Auks of the Cosquer Cave again

Reference 127 - 0.14% Coverage

¶211: The end of the beginning in Maya scholarship

Reference 128 - 0.23% Coverage

¶213: Agricultural origins, beginnings and transitions: the quest continues

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¶216: Iron and steel in ancient China: origins and technical change

¶217: The desert past.

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¶219: Pleistocene archaeology in Australia, New Guinea and Island Melanesia.

¶220: The origins of the first New Zealanders.

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¶222: Gender and material culture: the archaeology of religious women.

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¶224: The Aegean Bronze Age.

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¶225: Cultural transformations and interactions in eastern Europe.

Reference 134 - 0.27% Coverage

¶226: Isle of the saints: monastic settlement and Christian community in early Ireland.

Reference 135 - 0.13% Coverage

¶127: Another country: a season in archaeology.

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Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: the 3rd World Archaeological Congress

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: The Balkans in prehistory: the Palaeolithic archaeology of Greece and adjacent areas

¶18:

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¶18: was remarkable enough to have its own note in ANTIQUITY

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¶19: St Kildas: stone tools, dolerite quarries and long-term survival

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¶13: Fishing in Port Jackson, New South Wales—more than met the eye

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶14: Fish remains from a shell midden provide an opportunity to investigate.

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¶15: Multivariate approaches to site location on the Northwest Coast of North America

¶16: The American Northwest Coast, famously rich as an environment for hunter-gatherers

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶17: New Age archaeology

¶18:

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶22: Previous articles in ANTIQUITY have taken different views of the dating pattern for the human settlement of Australia. Is

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶123: Archaeology and the ecodynamics of human-modified landscapes

Reference 11 - 1.07% Coverage

¶124: But can the world of human affairs with its numerous reversals and unintended consequences really be captured by such models? Recent advances in the natural sciences have demonstrated the central role of non-linear phenomena, discontinuities and unpredictable breaks from established patterns and events. It is argued that such findings can form the basis for a new theoretical framework, human ecodynamics.

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶125: Zhukaigou, steppe culture and the rise of Chinese civilization

Reference 13 - 0.33% Coverage

¶126: As elsewhere across the Asian steppes, that zone where each tradition meets its other is observed both from its archaeology

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¶127: Late Jomon cultigens in northeastern Japan

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¶128: The subsistence basis for Japanese civilization has always been intensive rice cultivation. What was grown there before the introduction of paddy technology? A glimpse of the plant cultigens in the later Jomon begins to tell.

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¶129: The working of pigment during the Aurignacian period

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¶130: New finds from the Upper Palaeolithic of Anatolia,

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¶130: , extends evidence of a precocious interest in pigments from the western European heartland of Palaeolithic painting into the Near East.

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¶131: Tilley's and Morrison's triremes—evidence and practicality

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¶132: The author is a naval architect.

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¶133: of the crania from the River Thames and its tributaries

Reference 22 - 0.15% Coverage

¶134: reported a distinct pattern in the distribution and dates

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¶134: Issue is taken with that view, and the insight it promised

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¶134: the prehistoric British interest in watery places

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¶138:

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¶139: Purple prose: some recent work on early Phoenicia

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¶145: Vertebrate taphonomy.

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¶153: Centre and periphery in the Hellenistic world

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¶154: Roman Pompeii: space and society

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¶156: Cave art without the caves

Reference 37 - 0.36% Coverage

¶157: It is over a decade since Palaeolithic parietal art was first spotted in Europe on exposed open-air surfaces—cave art without the caves.

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¶157: a report on what cave art outside the caves amounts to

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¶160: Why teach Heisenberg to archaeologists?

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¶162: Recent academic development at the London Institute of Archaeology

¶163:

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¶164: Local histories and global theories in Colombian Pacific coast archaeology

Reference 42 - 0.63% Coverage

¶165: The Pacific Coast of Colombia has a complex history of change and upheaval. How is one to reach to it, with the variety of its human experiences? And how to grasp it from the diverse and often fragmentary sources that are its archaeology?

¶166:

Reference 43 - 0.25% Coverage

¶167: Mesolithic sites are rare in the Aegean, and Mesolithic burials are uncommon throughout Europe.

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¶167: a rare glimpse into the burial practices of early Holocene hunter-gatherers of the Mediterranean.

¶168:

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¶170: A site in history: archaeology at Dolní Věstonice/Unterwisternitz

¶171:

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¶174: Pacbitun (Belize) and ancient Maya use of slate

¶175: As well as jade, obsidian, chert and limestone, the Classic Maya of Central America were accomplished workers of another stone—slate.

Reference 47 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: look closely at Maya slate-working

Reference 48 - 0.63% Coverage

¶177: The hippopotamus is a large beast with large teeth—large enough for hippopotamus ivory, then and now, to be a useful alternative to elephant ivory (there are both kinds in the Aegean Bronze Age, as well as the little tusks of wild boar).

Reference 49 - 0.23% Coverage

¶177: opens a wider place for the material in contact across the great north African desert.

Reference 50 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: The end of Mithraism

Reference 51 - 0.73% Coverage

¶181: The singularly uniform class of Mithraic temples came to an end in several ways, by abandonment, burning, deliberate destruction, even by planned and careful sealing. Comparison of these circumstances can shed light on the different ways in which pagan worship came to cease.

Reference 52 - 0.35% Coverage

¶183: a major documentary source for the human experience of Roman quarrying.

¶184: Microburins and microliths of the Levantine Epipalaeolithic

Reference 53 - 0.82% Coverage

¶185: Issue is taken with the arguments offered by Neeley & Barton to explain interassemblage variability in the Epipalaeolithic. The techno-typological attributes they discuss do, indeed, mark cultural/temporal traditions and there are no grounds for viewing them as representing stages within a reduction sequence.

Reference 54 - 0.11% Coverage

¶186: Dromedaries in antiquity: Iberia and beyond

Reference 55 - 0.53% Coverage

¶187: A handful of finds of camel bones from Iberia now illuminate the faint story of camels in Roman and Muslim Europe—and hint at why the dromedary never became established as a domesticate in the peninsula.

Reference 56 - 0.11% Coverage

¶188: Macedonia then and now: a comment on Brown

Reference 57 - 0.23% Coverage

¶189: Technology or typology?: a response to Neeley & Barton

¶190: On not breaking the Indus code

Reference 58 - 0.09% Coverage

¶191: Archeology and the *longue durée*

¶192:

Reference 59 - 0.17% Coverage

¶93: Bones, bangles and barbarians: towards the perfect cemetery report

Reference 60 - 0.16% Coverage

¶94: The archaeology of V. Gordon Childe: contemporary perspectives

Reference 61 - 0.19% Coverage

¶95: Interpreting the axe trade: production and exchange in Neolithic Britain

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¶96: The domestication of the proto-Villanovan mind

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¶98: What shipwrecks can tell us

Reference 64 - 0.24% Coverage

¶99: Whither environmental archaeology?

¶100: Development and decline in the Mediterranean Bronze Age.

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¶101: Women's work: the first 20,000 years, Women, cloth and society in early times

Reference 66 - 0.22% Coverage

¶102: From farmers of pharaohs: mortuary evidence for the rise of complex society in Egypt.

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¶103: Ploughing implements and tillage practices in Denmark from the Viking Period to about 1800:

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¶104: Lukurmata: household archaeology in prehispanic Bolivia.

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¶105: The Judean desert monasteries in the Byzantine period.

¶106: Advances in monastic archaeology.

Reference 70 - 0.08% Coverage

¶108: The Trinitaria Order in England

Reference 71 - 0.08% Coverage

¶110: Expanding middle-range theory

Reference 72 - 0.15% Coverage

¶111: The obscure and ugly language of theoretical archaeology

Reference 73 - 0.09% Coverage

¶112: archaeology in the Canary Islands

Reference 74 - 0.58% Coverage

¶113: The Canary Islands, 1000 km southwest into the Atlantic from Iberia, are close to the African coast; at the latitude of southern Morocco, they are far southern outliers to Europe as presently defined by its nation-states.

Reference 75 - 0.08% Coverage

¶114: The earliest farmers in Europe

Reference 76 - 0.85% Coverage

¶115: Some 9000 years ago the first European farmers established themselves in the empty plains of Thessaly, the only region in Greece that provided a reasonably assured harvest and was large enough for significant population growth. They flourished there and after more than a thousand years spread to the Balkans and beyond.

Reference 77 - 0.15% Coverage

¶116: The evidence for early writing: utilitarian or ceremonial?

Reference 78 - 1.07% Coverage

¶117: It seems to have more to do with archaeological preservation—the better survival in archaeological contexts of the durable materials preferred as vehicles for ceremonial texts—than with any deep-seated differences in the function of the scripts. It may well be that the earliest Chinese, Egyptian or Mesoamerican texts were largely as utilitarian in their application as those of Mesopotamia.

¶118: Archaeology,

Reference 79 - 0.10% Coverage

¶118: exchange along the coast of Ecuador

¶119:

Reference 80 - 0.34% Coverage

¶119: . It gives a rare first-hand record of the established exchange of fine craftwork along the north-western coast of South America.

Reference 81 - 0.21% Coverage

¶119: gives a corresponding archaeological view of the making of these luxury goods.

Reference 82 - 0.08% Coverage

¶120: More on the origins of Venice

Reference 83 - 0.58% Coverage

¶121: a first archaeological insight into the origins of Venice. The city's historical records, famously good and full for its flourishing, say very little about the beginnings. This second report includes direct evidence from

Reference 84 - 0.09% Coverage

¶122: Fallow deer in prehistoric Greece,

Reference 85 - 0.09% Coverage

¶124: the source of Irish megalithic art

Reference 86 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: Cist burials of the Kumaun Himalayas

Reference 87 - 0.34% Coverage

¶127: and linguistic affinities would associate them with early Indo-European migrations into the western and central Himalaya regions.

Reference 88 - 0.19% Coverage

¶128: The Cetina group and the transition from Copper to Bronze Age in Dalmatia

Reference 89 - 0.64% Coverage

¶129: Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea, is a region of contact between the several worlds of the early metal ages—the Danube region inland, the Adriatic coasts and beyond towards the sea. New finds from caves and burial mounds, and

Reference 90 - 0.16% Coverage

¶129: help tease out complexities in the region's cultural order.

Reference 91 - 0.68% Coverage

¶130: Horse, wagon & chariot: Indo-European languages and archaeology

¶131: New discoveries across the steppe zone of eastern Europe, and new dates relating to those discoveries, keep that oldest of archaeological puzzles, the Indo-European question, happily unanswered.

Reference 92 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: 'Language, culture and biology in prehistoric central Eurasia'

Reference 93 - 0.12% Coverage

¶132: Bronze-casting and organization of production

Reference 94 - 0.65% Coverage

¶133: evidence of small-scale bronze-casting. From that evidence, and the pattern of similar evidence from other sites in the southwestern part of the Middle Danubian Basin, conclusions can be drawn about circulation of metal and its control by an élite

Reference 95 - 0.14% Coverage

¶134: New light on Atlantic seaboard passage-grave chronology

Reference 96 - 0.50% Coverage

¶135: shows its complex history of abandonment as well as construction. People were a long time leaving, as well as making, this sacred place.

¶136: Archaeological data, subcultures and social dynamics

Reference 97 - 0.82% Coverage

¶137: The archaeological record is dominated by the repeated object and the repeated event, so we search for patterns that explain the regular in general terms. But human societies are not like that; the mass is actually made up of individuals, and the engine of change more often at the margin than at the centre.

¶138:

Reference 98 - 0.55% Coverage

¶139: Crannogs, the artificial island habitations of the Scottish lochs and lakes, are once more a lively field of research. Following our 1993 report on the crannogs of southwest Scotland and their dates, here is

Reference 99 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: , again with striking dates.

Reference 100 - 0.18% Coverage

¶140: 'This does not compute': the All-American Pipeline Project revisited

Reference 101 - 0.13% Coverage

¶141: the ambitions and methods of a remarkable project

Reference 102 - 0.15% Coverage

¶141: , and questions whether those ambitions were well chosen.

Reference 103 - 0.09% Coverage

¶142: and its archaeological significance

Reference 104 - 0.15% Coverage

¶143: evidence for early rice cultivation in central Thailand.

Reference 105 - 0.07% Coverage

¶144: Human and natural agency:

Reference 106 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: A hunter-gatherer Pompeii

Reference 107 - 0.16% Coverage

¶152: Beyond bricolage

¶153: Metal detecting and archaeology in England.

Reference 108 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: Archaeology on the World Wide Web

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¶157: Ancient Nubia: Egypt's rival in Africa.

Reference 110 - 0.13% Coverage

¶158: Pharaoh's workers: the villagers of Deir el Medina.

Reference 111 - 0.13% Coverage

¶160: Domestic plants and animals: the Egyptian origins.

Reference 112 - 0.15% Coverage

¶164: Tropical archaeobotany: application and new developments.

Reference 113 - 0.15% Coverage

¶166: The Australian transition: real and perceived boundaries

Reference 114 - 0.29% Coverage

¶167: The Pleistocene to Holocene transition is both a reality of climate history, and a notion of the prehistorian

Reference 115 - 0.18% Coverage

¶168: Riverine, biological and cultural evolution in southeastern Australia

Reference 116 - 0.94% Coverage

¶169: The rise of cemeteries, extreme biological diversification, size decrease, increased violence, disappearance of megafauna, exploitation of different resources, evolution of rivers to an expanded system of microenvironments, changes in occupation. How are these features of Australian Aboriginal societies in the great river-systems of the southeast related?

Reference 117 - 0.61% Coverage

¶169: other aspects of the archaeological record, a sharp disjunction between two different and relatively stable states is seen: a transforming transition rather than a gradual change.

¶170: Arnhem Land prehistory in landscape, stone and paint

Reference 118 - 0.21% Coverage

¶171: Western Arnhem Land is a small area (by Australian standards) on the north coast

Reference 119 - 0.51% Coverage

¶171: remarkable sequences of sediment illuminate its complex landscape history. Matching the environmental succession is an archaeological sequence with lithic sites running back into the Pleistocene.

Reference 120 - 0.40% Coverage

¶171: By 'bridging' between these three themes, a rare and perhaps unique synthesis can be built.

¶172: Tasmania: archaeological and palaeo-ecological perspectives

Reference 121 - 1.13% Coverage

¶173: Tasmania, at the south of the land-mass, experienced the Glacial Maximum as a properly cold affair. Recent archaeological work, some in country now difficult of human access, has developed an intricate story of changing adaptations. At the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary, a major reorganization of Aboriginal adaptation strategies is seen in the archaeological record, argued to follow late-Pleistocene environmental amelioration.

Reference 122 - 0.84% Coverage

¶174: Environmental change in Greater Australia

¶175: Australia, a dry island continent in mid latitude, spans from tropical to cold temperate regions; long isolation has given it its own flora and fauna. Environmental changes in the late Quaternary have had their own and special courses in the continent and its several regions.

Reference 123 - 1.27% Coverage

¶176: Themes in the prehistory of tropical Australia

¶177: The wetter tropical zones of northern Australia are linked by their monsoonal climates. Their archaeology shows its own distinctive pattern as well, and rock-art is an important source of evidence and insight. This study focusses on a part of Queensland, setting this local sequence alongside Arnhem Land (reported by the paper of Taçon & Brockwell) and in the northern pattern as a whole.

¶178: Aridity and settlement in northwest Australia

Reference 124 - 0.33% Coverage

¶179: An element in the changing pattern of Australian archaeology has been the filling-in of great blanks on the archaeological map

Reference 125 - 1.29% Coverage

¶181: This makes the Australian record almost unique in the world; but it is a uniqueness that may owe more to archaeological methods than cultural conservatism.

¶182: The Transition on the coastal fringe of Greater Australia

¶183: Australia, with its wide continental shelves, is a difficult region for the study of coastal adaptations over the Transition, as so much land was drowned by the post-glacial sealevel rise. What can be discerned has a place in a larger and longer-term pattern of adaptation.

Reference 126 - 0.10% Coverage

¶184: Broad spectrum diets in arid Australia

Reference 127 - 0.91% Coverage

¶185: A characteristic feature of human subsistence as the last glaciation ended was the turn towards new food sources, in a 'broad spectrum' transformation. Australia took an unusual course, and the trajectory in its arid zone is especially striking. What were the broad spectrum diets in arid Australia? Why did they arise so late? Did they arise late?

Reference 128 - 0.17% Coverage

¶186: The development of Sahul agriculture with Australia as bystander

Reference 129 - 1.16% Coverage

¶187: The distribution of food-plants—both potential and actually exploited — reflects the natural history of contact across the seas and through the region, often long before Pleistocene times. The later and the human contribution has to be discerned from varied lines of evidence. The inventive process of early domestication leading to cultivation in the Sahulian north (New Guinea) was not a part of plant adaptation in the south (Australia)

Reference 130 - 0.37% Coverage

¶187: Neither did species diffusion result in adoption of agriculture or stimulation towards domestication among the Aboriginal hunter-gatherers.

Reference 131 - 0.56% Coverage

¶188: Late Quaternary change in the mountains of New Guinea

¶189: At the south and north limits of our region are mountainous areas very different from the open arid spaces of the Australian continent between. In the north,

Reference 132 - 0.38% Coverage

¶189: the high country of New Guinea offers a complex and well-studied environmental sequence as the arena for early and puzzling human adaptations,

Reference 133 - 0.15% Coverage

¶190: Arboriculture and agriculture in coastal Papua New Guinea

Reference 134 - 0.68% Coverage

¶191: A central issue in the regional prehistory over the Transition — and therefore of this whole set of papers — is the different life-ways that came to be followed in Papua New Guinea and in Australia itself; the one became agricultural, the other hunter-gatherer

Reference 135 - 1.89% Coverage

¶191: There is more to the story than that divide; this is a story of a human and created world, rather than a simple response to directing environment.

¶192: Early agriculture in New Guinea and the Torres Strait divide

¶193: The high and low islands of Torres Strait, scattered between the tip of Queensland and the coast of Papua New Guinea, make a unique frontier in later world prehistory: between a continent of hunter-gatherers and the majority world of cultivators. Consideration of just what archaeology there is in the Torres Strait Islands, and of its date, improve on the conventional question: was the Strait a bridge or a barrier?

¶194: Human reactions to the Pleistocene–Holocene transition in Greater Australia: a summary

¶195:

Reference 136 - 0.14% Coverage

¶195: issues in the human story of the book's Transitions.

¶196:

Reference 137 - 0.11% Coverage

¶199: The World Archaeological Congress in India:

Reference 138 - 0.17% Coverage

¶200: The wider context to events at the World Archaeological Congress

Reference 139 - 0.12% Coverage

¶201: The age of the Côa valley (Portugal) rock-art

Reference 140 - 0.37% Coverage

¶202: Their Upper Palaeolithic characteristics, and therefore their likely late Pleistocene age, are consistent with their archaeological context.

¶203:

Reference 141 - 0.17% Coverage

¶203: : an obituary to the stylistic dating of Palaeolithic rock-art

¶204:

Reference 142 - 0.28% Coverage

¶206: A new study from the Dordogne decisively identifies and confirms the use of fires in a Mousterian context

Reference 143 - 0.24% Coverage

¶206: clarifies the real nature of those distinctive deposits, known from other sites of the era.

Reference 144 - 0.60% Coverage

¶210: Late and Epi-Palaeolithic sequences are well known from field work and publications in southeast Europe and the Levant. Current research in Anatolia promises to shed new light on the vast region that connects these two areas.

Reference 145 - 1.24% Coverage

¶211: Offshore islands and maritime explorations in Australian prehistory

¶212: The settlement of mainland Australia at an early (and uncertainly known) date required a water-crossing. What about the settlement of the islands — neither numerous nor large compared with the island continent itself — that are offshore from Australia? The evidence reviewed shows a late settlement for nearly all of them, and a perplexing lack of pattern.

¶213: On the question of silk in pre-Han Eurasia

Reference 146 - 0.23% Coverage

¶214: When was silk first brought across the steppe from far China towards the European world?

Reference 147 - 0.30% Coverage

¶214: Teasing out the story of silk depends on identifying the textile, and distinguishing its several varieties apart.

¶215:  
Reference 148 - 0.28% Coverage

¶215: from the Irish Stone Axe Project

¶216: When a distribution map of Neolithic stone axes in Ireland was published

Reference 149 - 0.14% Coverage

¶216: the new Irish Stone Axe Project (ISAP) was mentioned.

Reference 150 - 0.35% Coverage

¶216: Project progress is outlined, with special attention being given to those axes identified as having been moved across the Irish Sea.

¶217:  
Reference 151 - 0.37% Coverage

¶217:

¶218: Britain in 1995 enjoyed a dry summer, with the longest hot spell since weather records began. The air photographers enjoyed a good year.

Reference 152 - 0.17% Coverage

¶219: The date of Pevensey and the defence of an 'Imperium Britanniarum'

Reference 153 - 0.49% Coverage

¶220: occasion to look again at the pattern of coastal forts of which Pevensey is a part.

¶221: Early Upper Palaeolithic in the Russian Plain: Streletskayan flaked stone artefacts and technology

¶222:  
Reference 154 - 0.24% Coverage

¶224: Heavyweight civil engineering in Romanized Europe means Roman, one thinks naturally enough.

Reference 155 - 0.16% Coverage

¶224: A tree-ring date now identifies a timber-framed bridge pier,

Reference 156 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1228: continue to attract controversy.

Reference 157 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1231: Palaeolithic images and the Great Auk

Reference 158 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1232: the birds need to be seen within a Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer's view of the world, which is not the same as that of a modern natural historian or taxonomist.

Reference 159 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1234: on acorn-eating and agricultural origins,

Reference 160 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1235: perils and progress

Reference 161 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1237: Return of the living dead: mortuary analysis and the New Archaeology revisited

Reference 162 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1238: The illustrated history of humankind: archaeology by (extended) sound bite

¶1239: Childe and Australia: archaeology,

Reference 163 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1240: East is east and west is west, and never the two shall meet? new books on South Asian archaeology

Reference 164 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1242: Europe in the first millennium BC.

Reference 165 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1243: Irish prehistory: a social perspective.

Reference 166 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1247: The art of Roman Britain.

Reference 167 - 0.35% Coverage

¶248: Settlement and society in the Early Bronze I & II southern Levant: complementarity and contradiction in a small-scale complex society.

Reference 168 - 0.16% Coverage

¶249: Origins of the bronze age oasis civilization in central Asia.

<Internals\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 169 references coded [43.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: Genetics, archaeology and the wider world

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: What are the old 'ethnic units' of these modern studies?

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: Childeish questions

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶10: how would Gordon Childe have fared, if assessed that way?

¶11:

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: Pots, trade and the archaic Greek economy

Reference 6 - 0.52% Coverage

¶14: Since other materials of exchange in the Classical world — soft things like grain, oil and slaves — are less archaeologically visible, a fresh look at issues in the archaic Greek economy revolves once more around patterns in the ceramics.

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: Brochs and Iron Age society: a reappraisal

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: Who inhabited these strongholds (if habitations they were)?

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶19: ritual and rubbish at the British Bronze Age—Iron Age transition

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶20: The repertoire of site-types for later English prehistory has not changed for a generation.

Reference 11 - 0.26% Coverage

¶20: a new type is defined, a midden of refuse so large and strange it re-defines the concept of 'rubbish' and its 'disposal'.

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶21: Was there really a Neolithic in Norway?

Reference 13 - 0.28% Coverage

¶22: For temperate Europe, the transition to the Neolithic is still both defined by a shift from a hunter-gatherer to a farming economy

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶22: what should be the criteria in the far north of Nordic Europe, where the definition of a Neolithic is a less straightforward issue?

Reference 15 - 0.23% Coverage

¶24: Greenland, far north land of the Atlantic, has often been beyond the limit of European farming settlement.

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶24: leaving Greenland once more a place of Arctic-adapted hunters.

¶25:

Reference 17 - 0.39% Coverage

¶26: The concepts of style and function are theoretically defined from a neo-Darwinian perspective and the expected spatial-temporal distributions of each kind of trait outlined. Fish

Reference 18 - 0.28% Coverage

¶126: Emerging stylistic patterns support notions of interaction between certain East Polynesian archipelagos around the 14th century AD.

Reference 19 - 0.16% Coverage

¶129: Pattern in the Epipalaeolithic of the Levant: debate after Neeley & Barton

Reference 20 - 0.17% Coverage

¶130: , which one cannot expect to end with this debate.

¶131: Square pegs into round holes

Reference 21 - 0.33% Coverage

¶132: The Levantine Epipalaeolithic, c. 20,000–10,000 BP, represents one of the most intensively studied periods in prehistoric research in the past 30 years

Reference 22 - 0.35% Coverage

¶132: The researchers involved come from a diverse range of backgrounds and national 'schools', and include American, Australian, British, French and Israeli scholars.

Reference 23 - 0.52% Coverage

¶132: Some, myself included, see its variability in chipped stone tool morphology, techniques of manufacture and specific means of hafting to reflect, in addition to functional factors, the stylistic traditions of specific groups in the landscape

Reference 24 - 0.22% Coverage

¶133: Functional minimalism versus ethnicity in explaining lithic patterns in the Levantine Epipalaeolithic

Reference 25 - 0.51% Coverage

¶134: The relationship between raw material availability, economizing behaviours and technological procedures undoubtedly influenced the configurations of Levantine Epipalaeolithic assemblages, as has been well recognized for over 20 years

Reference 26 - 1.69% Coverage

¶134: Other 'functional factors' have also been examined — environmental settings, settlement mobility and provisioning strategies. While each factor has been shown to have influenced the specific configurations of Epipalaeolithic assemblages, none (other than broad environmental settings) has been shown to account for the large-scale patterned variability that distinguishes the

three major taxa, the Geometric Kebaran, Natufian, and Mushabian complexes. This is why most prehistorians working in the region hold that ethnicity, at some scale, provides the most robust explanation for the patterned variability observed and for the temporal and geographic distributions at the taxonomic level of 'complex'.

¶135: The real nature of variability of Levantine Epipalaeolithic assemblages

Reference 27 - 1.59% Coverage

¶136: N&B, incorrectly attributing variability in these assemblages as representing strategies in lithic reduction, give as an example the differentiation between the Mushabian and the Geometric Kebaran complexes. Their thinking the microburin technique was used by the Geometric Kebarans but is masked by retouch on these trapeze/rectangles (sic!) suggest to me they have either never seen Geometric Kebaran and Mushabian microliths (although I understand that Neeley visited Goring-Morris' laboratory) or they cannot recognize microburin scars when they see them. In my original publication on the Mushabian (Phillips & Mintz 1977), they would see microburin scars on lamelles scalènes which were partially retouched in the Mushabian.

Reference 28 - 0.44% Coverage

¶138: The reactions to the N&B essay tell more about epistemological concerns (or lack thereof) than they do about construals of pattern and of what pattern might mean in Levantine Epipalaeolithic archaeology.

Reference 29 - 0.10% Coverage

¶139: Phantom cultures of the Levantine Epipaleolithic

Reference 30 - 0.20% Coverage

¶140: . Such public discussion of differing interpretations is vital to understanding the past.

Reference 31 - 0.09% Coverage

¶141: The Swahili and the Mediterranean worlds

Reference 32 - 0.18% Coverage

¶142: Mortimer Wheeler famously tied together the worlds of ancient Rome and ancient India

Reference 33 - 0.25% Coverage

¶142: now permits the same kind of matching link from the Mediterranean to a distant shore, this one in the Swahili world.

Reference 34 - 0.46% Coverage

¶146: Our interpretation of Bronze Age metalwork is based, for the most part, on common-sense ideas of what is functional and what is not, which items were intended to be recovered, which were gifts to other worlds.

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: Remote in terms of measured miles,

Reference 36 - 0.08% Coverage

¶147: Rethinking the quest for provenance

Reference 37 - 0.63% Coverage

¶148: One of the larger — and more expensive — present programmes of study in archaeological science explores the provenance of prehistoric bronzes from the Mediterranean. What are the bases of research? What will the findings tell us about the real place of metal as it moved in the ancient world?

Reference 38 - 0.15% Coverage

¶150: the European Association of Archaeologists held its inaugural meeting

Reference 39 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: The diffusion of light by translucent media in antiquity

Reference 40 - 0.30% Coverage

¶152: They prompt consideration of alabaster's use for windows and of provision for natural lighting in the ancient buildings of the broad region

Reference 41 - 0.07% Coverage

¶152: ancient epigraphic evidence.

¶153:

Reference 42 - 0.18% Coverage

¶155: Irrigation, raised fields and state management: Wittfogel redux?

¶156: Apes and ancestors

Reference 43 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: Fields of view in landscape archaeology

Reference 44 - 0.13% Coverage

¶162: The archaeology of Northeast China: beyond the Great Wall.

Reference 45 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: Early metal mining and production

Reference 46 - 0.16% Coverage

¶164: Ancient Mesopotamian materials and industries, the archaeological evidence.

Reference 47 - 0.12% Coverage

¶166: Mousterian lithic technology: an ecological perspective.

Reference 48 - 0.19% Coverage

¶167: Diversity and complexity in prehistoric maritime societies: a Gulf of Maine perspective.

Reference 49 - 0.30% Coverage

¶168: The absolute chronology of the Aegean Early Bronze Age: archaeology, radiocarbon and history. (Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 1.)

¶169:

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: Elusive Phoenicians

Reference 51 - 0.35% Coverage

¶171: One hundred and thirty-two years after a first survey of their archaeology appeared, the Phoenicians remain the forgotten people of the ancient Mediterranean world

Reference 52 - 0.13% Coverage

¶171: provides occasion to review Phoenician studies then and now.

¶172:

Reference 53 - 0.18% Coverage

¶175: Medicinal and hallucinogenic plants identified in the sediments and pictographs of

Reference 54 - 0.21% Coverage

¶176: Study of plant remains in associated middens gives a new aspect to understanding of the images.

Reference 55 - 0.03% Coverage

¶177: : a view from

Reference 56 - 0.25% Coverage

¶178: the classic European painted caves have given a sharper view of images and their making in the later Palaeolithic.

Reference 57 - 0.27% Coverage

¶178: , revealing a striking and an unexpected Aurignacian art with — again — dates from charcoal in which one can have confidence.

Reference 58 - 0.35% Coverage

¶180: writing, its varying nature and role in early states. Now that the decipherment of Maya writing is well advanced, we can know more of the records of kingship.

Reference 59 - 0.23% Coverage

¶181: Sheep, stockyards and field systems: Bronze Age livestock populations in the Fenlands of eastern England

Reference 60 - 0.29% Coverage

¶182: he was a full-time archaeologist. Now that he is working at the adjacent wetland site of Flag Fen, he has also become a sheep-farmer.

Reference 61 - 0.67% Coverage

¶184: This paper presents the recent discovery of extensive and intensive middle Bronze Age exploitation of the marshland along the northeastern bank of the River Thames and its tributaries within a wider regional context. It also develops a site location model, and explores reasons for the presence of these sites.

Reference 62 - 0.31% Coverage

¶186: provide evidence for elaborate burial practices, and may be precursors of the megalithic tradition of Brittany and western Europe in general.

Reference 63 - 0.50% Coverage

¶186: Differences as well as similarities between the sites are found. When examined carefully and critically, older excavation reports can yield much new information.

¶187: The politics of house shape: round vs rectilinear domestic structures

Reference 64 - 0.61% Coverage

¶188: Building floor plans are frequently recovered by archaeologists. A common first sorting of the shapes of small domestic buildings is between round houses and rectangular houses. What do these differences mean? Why do social groups change their building form from one to the other?

Reference 65 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: Ploughzone sampling in Denmark:

Reference 66 - 0.16% Coverage

¶190: Are sites in lowland Europe destroyed when they are ploughed many times?

Reference 67 - 0.17% Coverage

¶190: A lithic economic prehistory from the ploughsoil is possible and instructive.

Reference 68 - 0.21% Coverage

¶191: Evidence for vines and ancient cultivation from an urban area, Lattes (Hérault), southern France

Reference 69 - 0.45% Coverage

¶192: It illustrates the complexity of ways in which seeds are incorporated into urban deposits, where they are informative about cereals and vines in the town and in the countryside.

¶193: Nature and age of the deposits

Reference 70 - 0.07% Coverage

¶194: The archaeological evidence of

Reference 71 - 0.17% Coverage

¶194: showing a long sequence of dated layers from 50,000 years b.p., was questioned

Reference 72 - 0.36% Coverage

¶196: Brazilian, European and American researchers joined forces in São Raimundo Nonato, Piauí, Brazil, to analyse the state of research on the peopling of the Americas (

Reference 73 - 0.16% Coverage

¶197: its 'presumed' evidence: limitations and potential of the available data

Reference 74 - 0.32% Coverage

¶198: Recent prehistoric and palaeoanthropological debate is focusing new interest on the peopling of the Americas — an old and difficult research-case.

Reference 75 - 0.25% Coverage

¶100: Under and behind the splendours of Maya ceremonial buildings are the craft skills of the artisans who put them up

Reference 76 - 0.23% Coverage

¶100: illuminates one of those technologies, the burning of lime in a closed oven rather than on an open-air pyre.

Reference 77 - 0.11% Coverage

¶101: More from the cutting edge: further discoveries of

Reference 78 - 0.60% Coverage

¶104: Until modern cultivation invaded even the permanent pasture-land, the ubiquitous trace of medieval farming in the lowland English landscape was ridge-and-furrow. A record in themselves, the undulating slopes are now seen to act as a device to preserve older features underneath.

Reference 79 - 0.04% Coverage

¶107: Holocene humans at

Reference 80 - 0.06% Coverage

¶108: deriving from later use of

Reference 81 - 0.09% Coverage

¶108: , that have no part in its earlier story.

Reference 82 - 0.10% Coverage

¶109: Camels in antiquity: the Hungarian connection

Reference 83 - 0.56% Coverage

¶110: contributes additional information on the role of camels in the Carpathian Basin. By offering an opportunity for reviewing osteological evidence from Hungary, these remains complement our recent knowledge of the history and exploitation of camels in Europe

Reference 84 - 0.16% Coverage

¶113: : the prehistoric rock art of Zimbabwe.

¶114: Les images rupestres du Sahara.

Reference 85 - 0.05% Coverage

¶115: Managing archaeology.

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¶116: Mesopotamia and the East: an archaeological

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¶117: Prehistoric cultural ecology and evolution: insights from southern Jordan.

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¶120: Stone tools and society: working stone in Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain

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¶121: The origins of complex societies in late prehistoric Iberia.

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¶122: An optimal foraging model of hunter-gatherer land use in the Carson Desert.

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¶123: The prehistory of the Northwest coast

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¶124: Prehistoric exchange systems in North America

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¶126: Ancient Egyptian medicine

Reference 94 - 0.08% Coverage

¶140: Upper Palaeolithic fibre technology

Reference 95 - 0.34% Coverage

¶141: The later Palaeolithic sites of Moravia, the region of the Czech Republic west of Prague and north of Vienna, continue to provide remarkable new materials.

Reference 96 - 0.15% Coverage

¶142: The earliest colonization of Europe: the short chronology revisited

Reference 97 - 0.51% Coverage

¶147: In the far south of Europe — Sicily is nearly on a latitude with Africa — it has continuing importance as marking a southern geographical limit of Aurignacian settlement, and as proof of humans crossing the strait into island Sicily.

Reference 98 - 0.35% Coverage

¶149: All across the thousands of kilometres of northern central Asia — from the Baltic Sea to the Yellow Sea — burials have been key to the later prehistoric sequence.

Reference 99 - 0.09% Coverage

¶149: they tell also of the world outside China,

Reference 100 - 0.19% Coverage

¶150: Sea-level change and shore-line evolution in Aegean Greece since Upper Palaeolithic time

Reference 101 - 0.50% Coverage

¶151: 'As the glaciation ended, the ice melted and the sea-level rose.' Yes — but it has not been as simple as that, as the Earth has adjusted in several ways to the changing surface-loads it suffers under ice and under weight of water.

Reference 102 - 0.25% Coverage

¶151: especially for the Greek coastal plains and the Greek islands, where the impact on human settlement has been large.

Reference 103 - 0.15% Coverage

¶152: Exploring the topography of mind: GIS, social space and archaeology

Reference 104 - 0.26% Coverage

¶153: The later-prehistoric linear ditches that divide the chalk landscape of Wessex, south England, are markers in an area.

Reference 105 - 0.30% Coverage

¶153: It is a topographic space. The ditches seem to be placed with a view to their visibility in the landscape. It is a human topographic space.

Reference 106 - 0.31% Coverage

¶153: in terms of what a human sees in moving across undulating ground, goes beyond that environmental determinism which underlies many GIS studies.

Reference 107 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: The late Quaternary landscape at

Reference 108 - 0.88% Coverage

¶155: In the rough and rugged country of the Lesotho highlands, rock-paintings and archaeological deposits in the rock-shelters record hunter-gatherer life-ways; at Sehonghong, a long sequence runs from recent times to and through the Last Glacial Maximum. Survey of the region's Middle and Later Stone Age sites shows a pattern of concentrations that likely applies to other parts of the Lesotho highlands.

¶156:

Reference 109 - 0.15% Coverage

¶158: Intertidal Holocene footprints and their archaeological significance

Reference 110 - 0.43% Coverage

¶159: have long provided information about their palaeoenvironment. Now they yield a more direct evidence — in the form of preserved footprints — of the people and animals that frequented the foreshore.

Reference 111 - 0.17% Coverage

¶162: Transformations of Upper Palaeolithic implements in the Dabba industry from

Reference 112 - 0.18% Coverage

¶163: Different models of stone-working technology in the Upper Palaeolithic are tested

Reference 113 - 0.67% Coverage

¶163: Evidence that some scrapers have been reworked into burins, while some burins were modified to form scrapers, show how this typically Upper Palaeolithic industry contains morphological transformations between types. This evidence is consistent with a technological continuity from the Middle Palaeolithic.

Reference 114 - 0.25% Coverage

¶164: Preliminary investigations and cognitive considerations of the acoustical resonances of selected archaeological sites

Reference 115 - 0.11% Coverage

¶165: Enclosed prehistoric spaces can have fine echoes.

Reference 116 - 0.36% Coverage

¶165: is the most resonant place to chant a rhythmic 'Oum'. Are the acoustic features of structures like the megalithic chambers of northern Europe integral to their design?

Reference 117 - 0.12% Coverage

¶168: barrows in eastern and western early medieval Europe

¶169:

Reference 118 - 0.38% Coverage

¶169: extends the pattern in early medieval barrows seen on the British Isles and neighbouring portions of the European continent out to its central and towards its eastern zones.

Reference 119 - 0.18% Coverage

¶171: Here, issue is taken with aspects of that study, and new research is reported from

Reference 120 - 0.37% Coverage

¶171: consisting almost exclusively of bison bones, gives rare opportunity to study remains of a known single species under the genuine conditions of an archaeological site,

Reference 121 - 0.13% Coverage

¶172: Megalith-building, stone transport and territorial markers

Reference 122 - 0.18% Coverage

¶173: the moving of the great stones used in megalith-building in later prehistoric Europe.

Reference 123 - 0.05% Coverage

¶174: A Mediterranean landscape

Reference 124 - 0.13% Coverage

¶180: Classical archaeology of Greece: experiences of the discipline

Reference 125 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: Prehistoric Bulgaria.

Reference 126 - 0.20% Coverage

¶183: Provenience studies and Bronze Age Cyprus: production, exchange and politico-economic change.

Reference 127 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: Humans before humanity.

Reference 128 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: Astronomy and Empire in the ancient Andes:

Reference 129 - 0.12% Coverage

¶186: The limits of settlement growth: a theoretical outline.

Reference 130 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: Wetlands: archaeology

Reference 131 - 0.23% Coverage

¶192: the opening of central European skies that had been closed to archaeological air photography for decades

Reference 132 - 0.22% Coverage

¶192: The occasion of a summer school in 1996 provided the opportunity to record some results from Hungary

Reference 133 - 0.10% Coverage

¶193: Early human occupation of northern Australia

Reference 134 - 0.75% Coverage

¶194: The nature and date of the human colonization of Australia remains a key issue in prehistory at the world scale, for a sufficiently early presence there indicates either *Homo sapiens sapiens* arriving precociously in a place remote from a supposed African origin, or a greater competence in sea-crossing than has been expected of archaic humans.

Reference 135 - 0.27% Coverage

¶194: the recognition of worked stone and of rock-engraving are immediate issues in this report from far northwestern Australia.

Reference 136 - 0.36% Coverage

¶196: The well-protected walls and floors of deep caves are some of the few places where human markings on soft materials — sands, muds, clays — survive archaeologically.

Reference 137 - 0.34% Coverage

¶200: . Their discovery prompts a reconsideration of Taíno *zemís*, and their placing into the known context of the Caribbean region, with its South American links.

Reference 138 - 0.32% Coverage

¶203: 4000 years of human impact and vegetation change in the central Peruvian Andes — with events paralleling the Maya record?

¶204: A lake-sediment sequence

Reference 139 - 0.82% Coverage

¶1204: provides a well-dated and continuous vegetation record from an area rich in Inca and pre-Inca remains over the last 4000 years. Climatic changes in this record at AD 1–100 and AD 900–1050 seem to be broadly contemporaneous with major arid events from Lake Chichancabab, Mexico, affecting the Maya civilization and corroborated by the Quelccaya and Huascarán ice cores in Peru.

Reference 140 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1207: Development of an agroforest on a Micronesian high island: prehistoric Kosraean agriculture

Reference 141 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1208: The impact of the human presence on the fauna of a Pacific island is often immediately archaeologically visible in the slaughter of its land birds seen in the bones. The impact on vegetation is less distinct archaeologically, and many of the Pacific cultigens have soft tissues which rarely preserve.

Reference 142 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1209: Dryland agricultural expansion and intensification in

Reference 143 - 0.51% Coverage

¶1210: Intensified dryland agriculture was a component of the late prehistoric Hawaiian subsistence base. Which environmental factors permitted, encouraged, restricted, blocked the spreading of intensive agriculture into new areas of fields?

Reference 144 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1210: explores the controlling variables.

¶1211: Phylogeny vs reticulation in prehistory

Reference 145 - 1.33% Coverage

¶1212: Two pure and opposing models exist to give historical account of the structure in modern cultural patterns. A phylogenetic account explores divergence from some shared commonality (the word 'phylogenetic' is from the Greek words for 'tribal origins'). A reticulate account concentrates on a network of interactions (the word 'reticulate' comes via French from the Latin for 'small net'). It follows that neither model may tell all the story. These continuing issues are explored with particular attention to the relations between histories as they are inferred from archaeological and from linguistic patterns.

Reference 146 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1213: Funeral practices and

Reference 147 - 0.10% Coverage

¶213: Mongolia at the Uigur period: archaeological

Reference 148 - 0.16% Coverage

¶215: Origin and development of Australian Aboriginal tropical rainforest culture

Reference 149 - 0.71% Coverage

¶216: But they seem also to be a famously hard environment for human subsistence, with foods scattered or high up beyond reach — which is why reports of Palaeo-Indians' flourishing in the Brazilian rainforests have caused surprise. What place do the rainforests have in Aboriginal Australian settlement, as archaeologically perceived?

Reference 150 - 0.39% Coverage

¶222: Canarium is a group of rainforest trees found in southeast Asia and into the Pacific, whose nuts are edible. The nuts have quite often been found in early archaeological contexts

Reference 151 - 0.15% Coverage

¶222: some rounded account of the early human place of the tree and its nuts

Reference 152 - 0.11% Coverage

¶223: Why didn't Westropp's 'Mesolithic' catch on in 1872?

Reference 153 - 0.07% Coverage

¶225: The origin of the true chariot

Reference 154 - 0.10% Coverage

¶226: the origin of wheeled light vehicles of battle.

Reference 155 - 0.21% Coverage

¶227: A revised chronology for pastoralism in southernmost Africa: new evidence of sheep at c. 2000 b.p.

Reference 156 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1228: further illuminate the chronology of pastoralism in southern Africa, and the relations between pottery-using and shepherding.

Reference 157 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1230: from Welsh caves had them concentrated in two distinct Postglacial periods. The larger pattern for Britain as a whole is also striking.

Reference 158 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1234: in reporting on botanical materials from the site, is able to develop a better knowledge of the plants around the crannog, and of their human uses.

Reference 159 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1238: Evaluating the northwestern European Upper Palaeolithic

¶1239: Thinking the Neolithic

Reference 160 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1241: Interactions in prehistoric eastern North America

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¶1242: Settlement and politics in three Classic Maya polities

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¶1243: South Asian archaeology 1995: new data — subdued interpretations

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¶1244: People of the Great Ocean: aspects of human biology of the early Pacific.

¶1245:

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¶1246: Zapotec civilization: how urban society evolved in Mexico's Oaxaca Valley

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¶1248: The earliest occupation of Europe

Reference 166 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1249: On the track of a prehistoric economy: Maglemosian subsistence in early postglacial South Scandinavia.

Reference 167 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1250: The Maglemose Culture: the reconstruction of the social organization of a Mesolithic culture in Northern Europe.

Reference 168 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1251: Prehistoric Britain from the air: a study of space, time and society.

Reference 169 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1252: The accomplished art: gold and gold-working in Britain and Ireland during the Bronze Age (c. 2300-650-BC).

<Internals\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 157 references coded [42.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: This pioneering work in the post-medieval archaeology of our own culture's burial practice has not been followed up

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶15: Grahame Clark's new archaeology: the Fenland Research Committee and Cambridge prehistory in the 1930s

Reference 3 - 0.75% Coverage

¶16: The Fenland Research Committee, founded in 1932, guided research in the low wetlands north of Cambridge in east England. Its work marked a turning-point in the developing prehistory of Sir Grahame Clark, a change so profound it is here called a 'new archaeology'. A leading approach now as 'ecological archaeology', it is here shown to have its conception in certain goals, definitions, concepts, and assumptions —

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: Establishing the Chinese archaeological school:

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: Most of what is heard in the West of Chinese archaeology is about the physical stuff — the astonishing string of major finds

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶18: All archaeological material is excavated, described and explained by reference to some frame of ideas. This essay on the thinking of a leading Chinese archaeologist of our day, Su Bingqi

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶11: Beazley as theorist

Reference 8 - 0.63% Coverage

¶12: Sir John Beazley (1885-1970), founder of the modern and archaeological study of Classical vases, was a master of method. Is the Beazley method just that, a well-judged method fitting to the material under study? Or does that considered method in truth amount to a considered theory, held and used by a consciously most untheoretical archaeologist?

Reference 9 - 0.47% Coverage

¶14: The later Palaeolithic sites on the East European plain are celebrated for their solid buildings constructed of mammoth bones. Were these permanent settlements, occupied all the year round? Or were they seasonally occupied, in a land where winters are harsh?

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: Mildenhall: memories of mystery and misgivings

Reference 11 - 0.70% Coverage

¶18: Half a century on, the principals in the Mildenhall affair are deceased. Paul Ashbee, senior prehistorian of East Anglia, has no direct evidence, but material recollections from near to the time. His account, drawing on those memories, notices aspects different to those which are stressed by Richard Hobbs (above), a researcher of a younger generation looking at the written record.

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶19: Refuse and the formation of middens

Reference 13 - 0.58% Coverage

¶20: highlight those archaeological entities we call 'rubbish' and 'middens'. What is a 'midden'? General thoughts on an archaeology of refuse are applied to the specific case of these 1st-millennium BC sites in southern England in an attempt to comprehend their origin and scale in terms of the period's social geography.

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶124: ANTIQUITY published contrary reports

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶129: Prehistory Down Under: archaeological investigations of

Reference 16 - 0.72% Coverage

¶130: Much of Australian prehistory lies under water. Although confined to the continent's extreme southwestern corner, field studies described in this report show that this submerged prehistoric component is very real, with numerous archaeological sites and former land surfaces awaiting investigation on the floors of Australia's lakes, rivers and estuaries, and on its submerged continental margins.

Reference 17 - 0.17% Coverage

¶133: The terminology of agricultural origins and food production systems—a horticultural perspective

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: Working at relationships: another look at animal domestication

Reference 19 - 0.67% Coverage

¶136: 'Animals were wild, and then some of them were tamed and so became domestic.' The archaeological definition of 'domestic' is a fundamental, alongside the means by which the domestic is to be recognized in the archaeological record. Setting that relationship with human beings which we call 'domestication' alongside other relations between species clarifies the issues.

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶141: Derivation of ancient Egyptian faience core and glaze materials

Reference 21 - 0.55% Coverage

¶142: An essential ingredient of the lovely blues in ancient Egyptian materials — faience, glazes, frits — is copper. How did the knowledge of that copper use arise? There is a telling congruence with Egyptian techniques in drilling stone artefacts, and the characteristics of the powder drilled out as waste.

Reference 22 - 0.17% Coverage

¶143: implications for the comparability of time clocks and for the human colonization of Australia

Reference 23 - 0.27% Coverage

¶144: The human settlement of Australia falls into that period where dating is hard because it is near or beyond the reliable limit of radiocarbon study

Reference 24 - 0.15% Coverage

¶145: Floating obsidian and its implications for the interpretation of Pacific prehistory

Reference 25 - 0.92% Coverage

¶146: A piece of pumice among drift material on Nadikdik Atoll, Marshall Islands, in far Micronesia had a large chunk of flakeable obsidian attached. As the atoll had been devastated by a typhoon and associated storm surge in 1905, the piece must have arrived by sea within the last 90 years. This and similar incidences of raw materials distributed by ocean drift show how sea-borne dispersal cannot be excluded offhand in the occurrence of obsidian in far-flung places, commonly attributed to human transport.

Reference 26 - 0.11% Coverage

¶147: Sembiran and the first Indian contacts with Bali: an update

Reference 27 - 0.20% Coverage

¶148: tells more about the eastern end of the exchange network running across southern Asia about 2000 years ago.

¶149:

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¶151: The earliest farmers in Macedonia

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¶154: Towards a world historical archaeology

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¶155: 'American beginnings' and the archaeological record of Beringia: a comment on variability

Reference 31 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: Armand Lacaille: 50 years on from The Stone Age in Scotland

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¶157: New Deal a good deal for US archaeology

Reference 33 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: Diversity and change in the Merovingian world

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: The origins and ancient history of wine.

Reference 35 - 0.12% Coverage

¶162: Islands in time: island sociogeography and Mediterranean prehistory.

Reference 36 - 0.13% Coverage

¶163: Sassanian armies: the Iranian empire, early 3rd to mid 7th centuries AD.

Reference 37 - 0.14% Coverage

¶165: The Indo-Aryans of ancient South Asia: language, material culture and ethnicity

Reference 38 - 0.14% Coverage

¶166: Ancestral passions: the Leakey family and the quest for humankind's beginnings

Reference 39 - 0.48% Coverage

¶169: Since her death almost 30 years ago, researchers interested in the life and work of one of the greatest prehistorians of her generation have searched, largely in vain, for material additional to Dorothy Garrod's published work. It seems they need search no longer.

Reference 40 - 0.19% Coverage

¶170: Climatic cycles and behavioural revolutions: the emergence of modern humans and the beginning of farming

Reference 41 - 0.65% Coverage

¶171: Publication of a new volume on the beginnings of Old World farming (Harris 1996) has provided a compendium of current views on this critical inflection-point in human inhabitation of the world. Was it driven by climatic change, as Gordon Childe suggested? And what of the earlier emergence of modern human behaviour: were these two chapters in the same story?

Reference 42 - 0.61% Coverage

¶175: Grinding-stones as a technology are seen as a key element in the artefactual transformations of the latest Pleistocene – both for themselves and the foods which were ground on them. In Australia, as in other regions, their age and status is also material to what (if any) kind of a broad-spectrum revolution in foraging accompanied them.

Reference 43 - 0.32% Coverage

¶181: The human capacity for recognizing categorical forms and their defining characteristics extends to a recognition of natural forms and shapes that may suggest these categories.

Reference 44 - 0.31% Coverage

¶183: A generation ago, enquiries into the astronomical and mathematical knowledge of the standing stone-erectors of prehistoric Britain dealt largely with statistical patterns.

Reference 45 - 0.12% Coverage

¶184: The genesis of urnfields: economic crisis or ideological change?

Reference 46 - 0.42% Coverage

¶185: The genesis of urnfield cemeteries and of Late Bronze Age culture change is often related to an economic and environmental crisis. In the Lower Rhine Basin, changes in burial rites, settlement structure and hoarding practices show

Reference 47 - 0.16% Coverage

¶185: consistent with the dissolution of a society into smaller, more autonomous social units.

Reference 48 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: Emergence of sedentism: new ways of living,

Reference 49 - 0.15% Coverage

¶187: What is the role of women in processes leading towards a more sedentary way of life?

Reference 50 - 0.22% Coverage

¶187: With sedentism hearth-centred activities organized around females grew, and the position of the woman as the nurturer.

Reference 51 - 0.58% Coverage

¶189: In South Africa, as in so many regions, the world of dirt archaeology in shelter floors and of rock art on shelter walls, have also been rather separate as domains of study. In research at Rose Cottage Cave, bridges are being made to link both strands of evidence of the forager social strategies from which both derive.

Reference 52 - 0.21% Coverage

¶193: The Ronaldsway Culture of the Isle of Man was recognized as a classic later Neolithic assemblage over 50 years ago

Reference 53 - 0.10% Coverage

¶193: while new research provides a more secure social context.

Reference 54 - 0.08% Coverage

¶194: and evidence for silk in the Aegean Bronze Age

Reference 55 - 0.54% Coverage

¶195: What were the fine garments vividly painted in the Minoan frescoes made of? Fine cotton (cotton from Egypt is still prized today)? Or the yet finer fabric of silk? And if silk, where did the stuff, or knowledge of cultivating the silk-worms, come from? A cocoon from Santorini offers new evidence.

Reference 56 - 0.48% Coverage

¶199: Trevisker pottery is a common Bronze Age type in Cornwall and the southwest of England. It is often well-made and with a distinct petrology. It was, however, traded in prehistory with some petrologically similar vessels being found in Brittany and northern France.

Reference 57 - 0.08% Coverage

¶100: The beginnings of manuring in western Europe

Reference 58 - 0.42% Coverage

¶101: The history of field manuring is poorly known. Domestic waste may have been used for this purpose from the Early Neolithic onwards. It is possible that the practice of collecting animal dung began with the introduction of the ard.

Reference 59 - 0.13% Coverage

¶104: An archaeological sequence of hunter-gatherers in the Tandilia range:

Reference 60 - 0.26% Coverage

¶105: offers an archaeological sequence of hunter-gatherer occupation running intermittently from Palaeo-Indian times to the era of European contact.

Reference 61 - 0.29% Coverage

¶109: combine with the dangers — so archaeologically helpful and satisfying — of Roman sea-faring to point directly to how Roman surgeons carried out their skills.

Reference 62 - 0.04% Coverage

¶111: Neanderthal archaeology

Reference 63 - 0.07% Coverage

¶112: Modern hominids' unfolding sociality

Reference 64 - 0.13% Coverage

¶113: The science of foragers: evaluating variability among hunter-gatherers

Reference 65 - 0.11% Coverage

¶114: Bugs and bottlenecks: approaches to the transition to farming

Reference 66 - 0.13% Coverage

¶119: The emergence of pottery: technology and innovation in ancient societies.

Reference 67 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: The archaeology of Greek colonisation:

Reference 68 - 0.24% Coverage

¶128: where does it place the archaeologists themselves — especially when archaeometric studies have a large place in contract archaeology?

Reference 69 - 0.09% Coverage

¶129: Contradictions in Lapita pottery, a composite clone

Reference 70 - 0.63% Coverage

¶130: Like the cultures of Neolithic Europe — ‘Glockenbecherkultur’, ‘Trichterbecherkultur’, ‘Linienbandkeramik’ — the ‘Lapita culture’ of the western Pacific is defined by its distinctive ceramics. What that ‘ceramic culture’ amounts to in human terms has been a key question in the region's archaeology — complete with a quest for a Lapita homeland.

Reference 71 - 0.08% Coverage

¶131: The chronology of Lapita ware in New Caledonia

Reference 72 - 0.36% Coverage

¶132: The island archipelago's early sites are central to shaping what Lapita is, and — if Lapita is not alone — to how it meshes with the other precocious ceramics made by voyagers of the western Pacific.

Reference 73 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: Lapita and the temporal geography of prehistory

Reference 74 - 0.62% Coverage

¶134: reported on Lapita in the specific, without being parochial in their concerns. This paper looks at the largest Lapita picture, but is itself in turn based on new reports in the specific, here from the coast of Papua New Guinea which is key for the relations in space, in time and in cultural affinity of whatever human it is that Lapita is.

Reference 75 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: Monte Verde and the antiquity of humankind in the Americas

Reference 76 - 0.45% Coverage

¶136: . What is the standing of the site? Is it the long-sought-after proof of a ‘pre-Clovis’ human presence in the Americas? And if it is, why is it by the southern tip of the Western Hemisphere, rather than close to its northern portal from Siberia?

Reference 77 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: Bronze Age myths? Volcanic activity and human response in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic regions

Reference 78 - 0.63% Coverage

¶138: This is the heart of the recurrent question in later European prehistory — whether in the Mediterranean or in the Atlantic northwest — about volcanic eruptions, their impact on climate, and then of the climatic impact on human populations. The burial under tephra of the Late Bronze Age settlement of Santorini is proof of a particular catastrophe

Reference 79 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: is there the evidence to prove wider European calamity?

Reference 80 - 0.24% Coverage

¶139: The North-Central cultural dichotomy on the Northwest Coast of North America: its evolution as suggested by wet-site basketry and

Reference 81 - 0.72% Coverage

¶140: Where there are wet sites and organic artefacts are preserved, one can study artefacts of perishable materials which may by their nature offer more information than do lithic assemblages. On the US/Canadian Northwest Coast, with its series of celebrated wet sites, basketry and wooden fish-hooks survive so often that a decisive issue in the region's regional pattern can be explored this way —

Reference 82 - 0.13% Coverage

¶141: Fish trade in Norse Orkney and Caithness: a zooarchaeological approach

Reference 83 - 0.29% Coverage

¶142: The trade of dried fish played an important role in the transformation from the Viking Age to the Middle Ages in Scandinavian polities such as Arctic Norway.

Reference 84 - 0.08% Coverage

¶142: — the joint earldoms of Orkney and Caithness.

Reference 85 - 0.13% Coverage

¶143: Healthy but mortal: human biology and the first farmers of western Europe

Reference 86 - 0.44% Coverage

¶144: What do we know about the effects of the transition to agriculture on human biology? A literature has grown up that gives us the impression that we know a great deal about what happened to bones and teeth when people became sedentary farmers

Reference 87 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: International tooth removal in Neolithic Italian women

Reference 88 - 0.70% Coverage

¶146: As many an excavator — and many an older person — knows, it is in the nature of human teeth to fall out, before death if they can, after and into the ground if they may not. So any consideration of tooth loss as we see it in prehistoric remains — if it is to be the cultural evidence for the deliberate removal of teeth — needs properly to identify a sufficiently distinctive pattern.

Reference 89 - 0.11% Coverage

¶149: Late Pleistocene/early Holocene tropical forest occupations at

Reference 90 - 0.31% Coverage

¶149:

¶150: Evidence of early occupations by hunter-gatherers in diverse tropical forests is increasing the world over (e.g. Gorman 1971; Pavlides & Gosden 1994), even in America

Reference 91 - 0.66% Coverage

¶150: Several lines of evidence suggest that many kinds of forests, some or all without modern analogues, existed in the American tropics during glacial times and remained there, with changing composition, until the present. According to evidence presented here, human beings adapted to those forests in northern South America since, at least, the end of the Pleistocene.

Reference 92 - 0.53% Coverage

¶155: further advance our knowledge of Dilmun, that magical place on the Gulf which was a cross-roads of southwest Asian land and northwest Indian Ocean. Saar is a proto-urban agglomeration with the characteristics of a planned settlement — planned it appears from some other and controlling place

Reference 93 - 0.15% Coverage

¶156: Charlemagne's black stones: the re-use of Roman columns in early medieval Europe

Reference 94 - 0.39% Coverage

¶157: What were the 'black stones' about which Charlemagne wrote to King Offa of Mercia just before AD 800? How do these special blocks fit into the broader pattern in re-using Roman columns in early medieval buildings?

Reference 95 - 0.10% Coverage

¶166: Mare Nostrum — a new archaeology in the Indian Ocean?

Reference 96 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: Environmental archaeology comes of age

Reference 97 - 0.12% Coverage

¶168: Stability or change? Global perspectives from the end of the Ice Age

Reference 98 - 0.04% Coverage

¶172: Archaeology in low.

Reference 99 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: Stonehenge: Neolithic man and the cosmos.

Reference 100 - 0.24% Coverage

¶177: Borderland farming: possibilities and limitations of farming in the Roman period and Early Middle Ages between the Rhine and Meuse.

Reference 101 - 0.16% Coverage

¶178: From the Sword to the plough: three studies on the earliest romanisation of northern Gaul.

Reference 102 - 0.05% Coverage

¶179: Hjortspring: warfare and

Reference 103 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: State formation in Egypt: chronology and society.

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¶194: The Fenland Project: from survey to management and beyond

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¶195: work in a classic region;

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¶195: now to managing for its better future that discouragingly small proportion of its old archaeological wealth which is still with us.

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¶196: Widening diet breadth, declining foraging efficiency, and prehistoric harvest pressure: ichthyofaunal evidence from

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¶197: indicate that prehistoric peoples had substantial impacts on the sturgeon populations of the Bay.

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¶198: Towards an absolute chronology for the Iron Age of Inner Asia

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¶201: Two fundamentals for the place of the individual in society are age and gender; well-studied cemeteries can provide an good archaeological base for their study.

Reference 114 - 0.32% Coverage

¶201: explores the relationship between age and gender though the course of prehistoric lives and how it might be possible to distinguish sex from gender in archaeological contexts.

Reference 115 - 0.44% Coverage

¶203: Even after decades of spearthrower studies, researchers have relatively little reliable data on spearthrower performance, and yet prehistoric lifeways are often reconstructed through consideration of the capabilities of such weapon systems.

Reference 116 - 0.52% Coverage

¶205: The concept of 'Celtic' is fittingly ambiguous, ambivalent and disputed in its archaeological definition: 'fittingly' because later prehistoric and Roman iconography in temperate Europe is ambiguous and ambivalent. And ambiguous and ambivalent things are hard to understand unambiguously!

Reference 117 - 0.22% Coverage

¶206: The earlier Palaeolithic occupation of the Chilterns (southern England): re-assessing the sites of Worthington G. Smith

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¶208: Exploitation of wild plants by the early Neolithic hunter-gatherers of the Western Desert, Egypt: Nabta Playa as a case-study

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¶209: The role of plants in the subsistence economy of pre-agricultural societies of the eastern Sahara is poorly known because vegetal remains, except for wood charcoal, are seldom found in archaeological sites.

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¶209: Around 8000 b.p. the inhabitants of this site collected a wide spectrum of wild food plants. Wild sorghum was of special interest and its occasional cultivation cannot be excluded.

Reference 121 - 0.15% Coverage

¶211: This study of the Jinmium cupules goes beyond that immediate topic to broader issues.

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¶212: The population of ancient Rome

Reference 123 - 0.61% Coverage

¶213: What was the population of imperial Rome? City blocks in Pompeii and Ostia are sufficiently well explored that a fair estimate of population density can now be arrived at. That peoples the city

of ancient Rome with roughly 450,000 inhabitants, within the known population and density range of pre-industrial and modern urban centres.

Reference 124 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1214: Fuel for thought? Beeswax in lamps and conical cups from Late Minoan Crete

Reference 125 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1215: What was burned in lamps in the prehistoric Mediterranean? Olive oil, as one would first suppose?

Reference 126 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1215: shows for the first time that beeswax was used as an illuminant.

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¶1216: New dates for the north China Mesolithic

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¶1217: The Mesolithic — as the ‘time in between’ — raises issues of definition, the more so as chronology is refined and the abruptness of environmental change at the end of the glaciation becomes clearer. This clarification of an unusual regional sequence is an instance.

Reference 129 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1218: The wheeled cauldrons and the wine

Reference 130 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1219: Grapes appear rather early in temperate Europe: even in the cool north of Sweden, their pips occur in the Neolithic.

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¶1220: New directions in central Mediterranean obsidian studies

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¶1221: Mediterranean obsidian-provenance studies are changing in direction and focus of modern research

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¶1223: One of these stray finds deserves attention in light of new archaeozoological research, and the relation between mundane horn manufacturing and high-status medieval craft industries.

¶1224:

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¶1226: Misleading images: Stonehenge and Brittany

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¶1227: Does a unique eroded prehistoric carving on one of the sarsen uprights at

Reference 136 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1227: link the most famous of English megalithic monuments to Brittany?

Reference 137 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1229: the 'post-processual' approach to excavation in the field advocated in the September Antiquity.

Reference 138 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1230: Electronic archaeology

Reference 139 - 0.57% Coverage

¶1231: For centuries, the right place to look, when in search of the best archaeological knowledge, has been in some kind of printed book. There will once have been a manuscript, and if the book never materialized, a manuscript may substitute, but what usually matters is the better truth that has the authority of print.

Reference 140 - 1.87% Coverage

¶1232: In a now-standard joke, a wizard of a yet-newer information display system is described: hugely flexible in size and in format and in what it can present, made of cheap and common materials, wholly recyclable, and — best of all — requiring no screen or display device of any kind whatsoever. At some point you realize the miracle being described is a book. But the book is for many purposes deservedly obsolescent, and archaeological research is in truth already in the age beyond the printed book. Specialist illustrated publications have high fixed costs in the print, and low circulations mean there are too few copies to spread the costs over. When the first new technology of cheap reprographics came in a generation ago, the 'grey literature' of field reports began to grow, soon reaching a point at which no library and no individual could be relied on to possess the 'collected literature' on any topic of large range. Now an increasing amount of archaeological knowledge is only or better made accessible electronically.

Reference 141 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1233: Archaeology on the World Wide Web: a user's field-guide

Reference 142 - 1.42% Coverage

¶1234: You want to know if there is anything interesting to see, so you start in the library, looking for information; you read books and articles from journals; perhaps you contact colleagues who can tell you about the place; you want to know how to find the sites and to get to them; and once you are there, you want to visit the museums as well as the monuments, and to locate people who are working there, whether they are from academic institutions, government archaeological bodies or local societies. You will want to check that access arrangements have not changed since the last published information; you also want to ensure that as far as possible the information you have is accurate, so that you do not waste time looking at sites which are not relevant to your interests.

Reference 143 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1235: Internet Archaeology: a quality electronic journal

Reference 144 - 1.30% Coverage

¶1236: In recent years traditional print publication has become increasingly limiting for archaeology. The limitations are well known and include: small and expensive print runs; high distribution costs; declining library subscriptions; and a tiny readership. As a consequence greater selection is required and 'full' publication is rarely possible. Some publishers adopted microfiche as a method of distributing supporting information and specialists reports, but this has proved consistently unpopular and has its own limitations. Archaeological fieldwork generates huge quantities of data (or should it be capta?) and with developments in information technology much of this data is now captured in a digital format.

Reference 145 - 1.10% Coverage

¶1240: Electronic conferences for archaeologists began in 1986 when Sebastian Rahtz and Kris Lockyear created the 'Archaeological Information Exchange.' Four years later AIE begat ARCH-L and the number of archaeologists participating has grown steadily. Today ARCH-L has about 1800 subscribers in 44 different countries; most subscribers are in the US and the UK. ARCH-L now averages about 16 messages a day; just under 3000 messages were posted in the first 6 months of 1997. In addition to ARCH-L, there now are at least 40 other electronic conferences and newsgroups covering different aspects of archaeology.

Reference 146 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1241: Managing 'AegeaNet'

Reference 147 - 1.13% Coverage

¶1242: I became acquainted with email discussion lists when I subscribed to my first one, 'ANE' (ancient Near East), in September 1993; the discussions were so lively and informative that my colleague Paul Rehak and I thought there should be an Aegean counterpart for the Minoan-Mycenaean world. 'AegeaNet' was thus born on 1 December 1993, 'a discussion and news group on the pre-classical Aegean world from Palaeolithic to Homer and beyond'. Three and a half years later, it is still growing with over 780 subscribers, archives (as of November 1995), and plans for more sophisticated services like digest and moderated versions.

Reference 148 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1246: Archaeologists have always been good at creating huge quantities of data,

Reference 149 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1246: or at re-using other peoples' data themselves. The Information Age presents particular problems for the preservation of digital data (Eiteljorg above, pp. 1054-7) but also provides unique opportunities for their re-use.

Reference 150 - 0.35% Coverage

¶1246: This paper will describe the role of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), one of the services embraced by the AHDS, and will indicate how it proposes to provide access to other peoples' data.

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¶1257: Creating Pacific histories

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¶1259: African Archaeological Review

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¶264: The environmental impact of later Mesolithic cultures: the creation of moorland landscape in England and Wales.

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¶269: Palaeolithic to

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¶19: The conversion is essential when Middle and Upper Palaeolithic archaeological sites are to be placed within the context of the complex climatic history of the last glacial interval and following deglaciation.

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¶17: But are the less interpretative drawings whose purpose is to record the material evidence more neutral in their look?

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¶123: Headroom and human trampling: cave ceiling-height determines the spatial patterning of stone artefacts

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¶125: Going into a cave or shelter, one walks where one can stand upright or has to crouch less. That affects which zones objects are trampled on, which zones they may be kicked out of, which zones they may be kicked into. And those effects interact with the usual spatial order—with its activity zones and drop zones—that develops through occupation of the enclosed cave or shelter.

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¶129: The meat and milk of horses are highly valued food products, past and present. Horses were an especially valuable food resource in grassland habitats, which may explain their increased exploitation in the central Eurasian forest steppe during the late Eneolithic. It may also explain the emphasis on horses in final Upper Palaeolithic art.

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¶157: Large Mesolithic and Neolithic cemeteries that span the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition are scarce in Europe. As such, understanding the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition

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¶169: we have a reply to their paper, which rejects these interpretations#

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¶170: Why study a Greek vase-painter?—a response to Whitley's 'Beazley as theorist'

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¶171: John Oakley defends the legacy of Beazley in response to James Whitley's recent analysis of Beazley and his followers

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¶171: The debate demonstrates how influential some past figures of archaeological methodology still are, and how diverse are the approaches of modern scholars in interpreting and using their legacy.

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¶173: Whose rationality? A response to Fekri Hassan

¶174:

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¶174: Ian Hodder responds here to the criticisms and defends his position.

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¶192: Here we present an intriguing and thought-provoking paper, which draws an analogy with Madagascar to help explain the meaning of the enigmatic monument.

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¶100: obtaining some of its specialized vessels for drinking and feasting ceremonies from production centres elsewhere in central Crete.

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¶109: Two new finds of *Camelina* seeds prove the presence of the plant in middle Neolithic and Chalcolithic western France nearly 3000 years before widespread cultivation in France.

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¶110: Historicism, chronology and straw men: situating Hawkes' 'Ladder of inference'

Reference 52 - 0.41% Coverage

¶111: Christopher Hawkes was one of the leading British archaeological theorists in the middle decades of this century. Much underrated, Hawkes is reassessed here in the broader development of processual archaeology in Britain.

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¶117: relatively little is known about many important cities and their development.

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¶118: Down, but not out: biological evidence for complex economic organization in Lincoln in the late 4th century

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¶119: Traditional evidence provides some insights into the differential nature of these changes.

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¶119: 'environmental' (in this case biological) evidence can provide unique insights into economic systems, and that bones and insects from late 4th-century AD Lincoln indicate continuity of complex systems into this period.

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¶123: a Celtic trilogy of papers with what will surely not be the last word in an important debate.

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¶140: Discussion about a possible African origin of modern humans is hampered by the lack of Late Pleistocene skeletal material from the Nile valley, the likely passage-way from East Africa to Asia and Europe

Reference 77 - 0.14% Coverage

¶140: Its clear relation with Middle Palaeolithic chert extraction activities and

Reference 78 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: , suggests an age between 49,800 and 80,400 years ago, with a mean age of 55,000.

Reference 79 - 0.14% Coverage

¶144: Genetics, linguistics, and prehistory: thinking big and thinking straight

Reference 80 - 0.17% Coverage

¶145: Many claims have been made linking ancient languages with genetically identified prehistoric

Reference 81 - 0.22% Coverage

¶145: There is much new 'evidence' and intense debate on the validity and appropriateness of such interdisciplinary work.

Reference 82 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: linguistics and the quest for ancient populations.

¶146:

Reference 83 - 0.19% Coverage

¶147: in the Late Moche period of Peru offers an original means of exploring prehistoric concepts of death.

Reference 84 - 0.18% Coverage

¶152: Declassified satellite photographs and archaeology in the Middle East: case studies from Turkey

Reference 85 - 0.29% Coverage

¶153: Recent availability of declassified satellite images of landscapes and ancient cities in Turkey offer new and valuable material for archaeological research.

Reference 86 - 0.06% Coverage

¶156: Issues in Brazilian archaeology

Reference 87 - 0.09% Coverage

¶157: Brazilian archaeology from a Brazilian perspective

Reference 88 - 1.11% Coverage

¶158: Archaeology in Brazil shares many empirical similarities with Latin American and North American research but, as a social science, it has remained isolated from mainstream theoretical and methodological advances. The large size of the country, the lack of resources and government support, the difficulties of working in tropical environments, the lack of monumental architecture, and Brazil's being neither a Spanish- nor an English-speaking country have all been thought of as shaping Brazilian archaeology and its failure to integrate into a larger, Latin American or international context.

Reference 89 - 0.61% Coverage

¶160: There is a preconception among American archaeologists that the late Pleistocene (c. 12,000-10,000 hap.) and early Holocene human occupation of the Americas would have had highly formalized and diagnostic technologies (Bryan 1986), as seen in bifacial fluted projectiles (Clovis and/or Folsom points) or Palaeoarctic microblades

Reference 90 - 0.10% Coverage

¶163: Considerations of the sambaquis of the Brazilian coast

Reference 91 - 0.44% Coverage

¶164: Sambaqui is the name given to a certain type of archaeological evidence left by fisher/hunter/gatherer groups who inhabited large expanses of the Brazilian coast. The word is of Tupi etymology, tamba meaning shellfish and ki a piling-up

Reference 92 - 0.09% Coverage

¶165: Regional pottery-making groups in southern Brazil

Reference 93 - 2.24% Coverage

¶166: At the beginning of the Christian era, pottery-making groups started occupying the southern region of Brazil (the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná: FIGURE 1), their origins closely related to former inhabitants, mainly hunters and gatherers. Two major groups are recognized, from the hundreds of identified sites. Vestiges of the first, dispersed in settlements in the southernmost area and in the low savanna landscape, show that settlers of mounds — *cerritos* — were nomadic, their economy based on hunting, fishing and gathering. In the second, dispersed in the plateau and along adjacent coastal plains, settlers depended on gathering; at least in a few areas and in more recent periods they were sedentary, with the rudiments of more complex social and political patterns. The two settlement systems are in very different environmental, cultural and temporal contexts. Current research takes a normative view of culture, in which pottery has a place of honour and is classified by archaeological 'traditions' and 'phases'. Yet both groups present pottery industries rather matched in time and space, obscuring evidence of internal differentiation or cultural change processes.

Reference 94 - 0.11% Coverage

¶168: Twenty years of Amazonian archaeology in Brazil (1977–1997)

Reference 95 - 0.29% Coverage

¶169: This paper presents a brief overview of Amazonian archaeology in Brazil in the last two decades, a fitting span since 1997 marked the 20th anniversary of

Reference 96 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: Manioc agriculture and sedentism in Amazonia: the Upper Xingu example

Reference 97 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: Agricultural productivity and Amazonian settlement

Reference 98 - 0.43% Coverage

¶175: The nature of Pre-Columbian agricultural systems in Amazonia has stimulated considerable debate, specifically: can one or another cultigen — maize or manioc — provide a stable agricultural base for sedentism and population growth

Reference 99 - 0.68% Coverage

¶175: Certain ecological factors are generally seen to limit production and intensification of those subsistence resources that can support sedentary or densely distributed populations. Low agricultural productivity, characteristic of many Amazonian soils, and the generally low density and patchy distribution of terrestrial game are commonly cited as limiting factors

Reference 100 - 0.64% Coverage

¶175: It has become accepted that the highly restricted *várzea* regions, primarily the floodplain settings of the major 'white-water' rivers (the Amazon and its Andean-derived tributaries), did not impose these environmental constraints on demographic or economic growth due to their fertile soils and higher concentrations of rich aquatic resources

Reference 101 - 0.18% Coverage

¶176: The Tupi: explaining origin and expansions in terms of archaeology and of historical linguistics

Reference 102 - 0.79% Coverage

¶177: Interest in explaining scientifically the enormous territorial expansion of the Tupi has been an issue since 1838, now with a consensus: a common centre of origin existed, from which the Tupi fanned out, differentiating through distinct historic and cultural processes whilst keeping several common cultural features. But there is no consensus as to where the centre was located and where passed the routes of expansion.

¶178:

Reference 103 - 0.19% Coverage

¶178: and linguistic data (glottochronology, relationships among languages) have been brought to the scene.

Reference 104 - 0.08% Coverage

¶179: Continuities and discontinuities: archaeology

Reference 105 - 0.14% Coverage

¶182: David Clarke's 'Archaeology: the loss of innocence' (1973) 25 years after

Reference 106 - 0.07% Coverage

¶183: Clarke in Mediterranean archaeology

Reference 107 - 0.17% Coverage

¶184: deeply engaged in field activities and substantially torn away from the 'theoretical' debate.

Reference 108 - 1.12% Coverage

¶185: My archaeological loss of innocence happened only in the early 1980s, when I discovered (thanks to people like Maurizio Tosi and Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri) the enormous explanatory potential of processual theories.

¶186: It would be absurd to label the whole of Italian archaeology as 'atheoretical'; as a matter of fact, a powerful theoretical machine, the Marxist theory, had operated from the late 1960s, thanks to the group of Dialoghi di Archeologia. The problem was in the idealistic roots of our (academic) culture, characterized by a programmatic divorce between humanistic and scientific studies

Reference 109 - 0.66% Coverage

¶189: It is the best of times and it is the worst of times. On one hand, there are more resources and people involved in archaeology than ever before; there is considerable public and media interest in

the subject; and there have been exciting developments in archaeologists' uses of social theory. On the other, competition is intense for locally scarce funding

#### Reference 110 - 0.71% Coverage

¶189: fragmentation, insecurity and disenchantment are rife. The split between theory and practice has certainly widened since David Clarke's day, whilst theory has become not so much Clarke's unifier within the morass of empirical detail but its own basis for division and often bitter disagreement within the profession.

¶190: Footnotes to Plato? Palaeolithic archaeology and innocence lost

#### Reference 111 - 1.09% Coverage

¶191: Trawling through old, dust-covered folders I found out that I first read 'Archaeology: the loss of innocence' as a 2nd-year undergraduate for an essay on whether the New Archaeology was as theoretically sophisticated as it claimed to be. My notes of the time emphasize the beginning and end of the article; suggesting that Clarke's purpose was just to argue that

¶192: 1 there had been a sea-change in the nature of archaeology leading to the development of a critically self-conscious entity in the New Archaeology; and

¶193: 2 to discuss what a general theory of archaeology might look like.

#### Reference 112 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: Archaeology: the loss of isolation

#### Reference 113 - 2.52% Coverage

¶196: It is interesting to reflect that only nine years separate David Clarke's paper 'Archaeology: the loss of innocence' and the publication of Symbolic and structural archaeology (Hodder 1982), which may be taken to mark the beginning of a 'post-processual' archaeology. Many of the ideas put forward in that book were being discussed and developed at Cambridge from around 1978. David's paper, and its publication in ANTIQUITY, may be taken as representing the highwater mark of 'new' or processual archaeology in the academy. Almost as soon as the ideas had been presented, and not really very well developed in the practice of doing archaeology, they were under fire and being replaced. Yet David was still attacking 'traditional' archaeology, fighting for his own position in the 1973 paper, and putting forward an agenda for the future of archaeology. It was a manifesto for future work. New Archaeology was then 11 years old and had already achieved a certain hegemony in Anglo-American archaeology, at least among younger academics more interested in ideas than recovering and describing evidence. In 1998 what is labelled 'post-processual' archaeology differs fundamentally from many of the ideas presented in the Hodder volume and it is doubtful whether anyone would still wish to follow David's agenda or advocate early 'post-processual' ideas.

#### Reference 114 - 0.09% Coverage

¶197: 'The loss of innocence' in historical perspective

#### Reference 115 - 0.49% Coverage

¶198: In his treatment of the history of archaeology offered in that essay, Clarke subscribed to at least two of the key tenets of the behaviourist and utilitarian approaches that dominated the social sciences in the 1960s: neoevolutionism and ecological determinism.

Reference 116 - 2.22% Coverage

¶199: Clarke viewed the development of archaeology as following a unilinear sequence of stages from consciousness through self-consciousness to critical self-consciousness. The first stage began with archaeology defining its subject matter and what archaeologists do. As its database and the procedures required for studying it became more elaborate, self-conscious archaeology emerged as a 'series of divergent and selfreferencing regional schools ... with regionally esteemed bodies of archaeological theory and locally preferred forms of description, interpretation and explanation' (Clarke 1973: 7). At the stage of critical self-consciousness, regionalism was replaced by a conviction that 'archaeologists hold most of their problems in common and share large areas of general theory within a single discipline' (1973: 7). Archaeology was now defined by 'the characteristic forms of its reasoning, the intrinsic nature of its knowledge and information, and its competing theories of concepts and their relationships' (1973: 7). Clarke looked forward to a fourth (and ultimate?) phase of self-critical self-consciousness, when the new archaeology would monitor and control its own development.

Reference 117 - 0.10% Coverage

¶202: Adding column inches: new books on Egyptian temples

Reference 118 - 0.10% Coverage

¶204: The Cambridge illustrated history of prehistoric art

Reference 119 - 0.17% Coverage

¶205: Integrating archaeological demography: multidisciplinary approaches to prehistoric population

Reference 120 - 0.11% Coverage

¶207: Excavating women: a history of women in European archaeology

Reference 121 - 0.15% Coverage

¶213: Arene Candide: a functional and environmental assessment of the holocene sequence

Reference 122 - 0.05% Coverage

¶215: and prehistory in Sicily

Reference 123 - 0.65% Coverage

¶216: We have invited an active prehistorian from Sicily to set two important events in context: the first conference on Sicilian prehistory held at Corleone and the important exhibition held in Palermo over

the last year. Sicily is one of the richest regions of the world for archaeological remains and yet has not received the attention it deserves.

Reference 124 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1217: New research on the terramare of northern Italy

Reference 125 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1218: The north Italian Bronze Age culture—the terramare—has recently been celebrated in a splendid exhibition at Modena, and new catalogues, research

Reference 126 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1218: the relevance of the old ideas in the light of new data.

Reference 127 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1219: From Croatia to Cape Town: the future of the World Archaeological Congress

Reference 128 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1220: 'Ruffled feathers' seem to be part of the World Archaeological Congress. Here we present two different assessments of the forthcoming World Archaeological Congress

Reference 129 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1222: Postcards from Beazley and other electric dreams: notes from the 15th International Congress of Classical Archaeology

Reference 130 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1223: Classical archaeologists gathered in Amsterdam at their quinquennial congress this summer. Some of the key papers contributed to the on-going theoretical and methodological debate between traditionalists and relativists

Reference 131 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1223: interesting findings.

¶1224:

Reference 132 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1225: A new, definitive study of the site and its finds,

Reference 133 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1225: shows that Paviland currently holds the key to our understanding of the chronology of human activity and settlement from c. 30,000 to 21,000 years ago.

Reference 134 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1226: The cultural life of early domestic plant use

Reference 135 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1227: To what extent was gender an important factor in plant domestication? How much of the domestication process can be considered as cultural rather than biological?

Reference 136 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1228: 'The changing face of clay': continuity and change in the transition from village to urban life in the Near East

Reference 137 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1229: In the Near East, the inherent dualism of clay as both symbol and instrument was a feature of its use from the inception of farming villages to the formation of cities, and the extensive record of its 'changing face' allows us to trace the continuous history of development between them.

Reference 138 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1230: Lithic technology and discard at

Reference 139 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1230: : consumer behaviour and site formation in the prehistoric Bronze Age

Reference 140 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1231: Lithic studies all too often ignore the material of later prehistory. Here an exploration of ideas of curation and expediency offers a new insight into material from Bronze Age Cyprus

Reference 141 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1232: cloudberry, opium poppy and spelt wheat

¶1233:

Reference 142 - 0.52% Coverage

¶1233: The abundant and well-preserved plant remains indicate a prosperous society with a well-founded arable and pastoral agriculture. Opium poppy and spelt wheat remains imply trade and suggest high status. Cloudberry pips highlight long-range gathering, possibly during transhumance.

¶1234:

Reference 143 - 0.07% Coverage

¶236: Archaeology, archaeologists and 'Europe'

Reference 144 - 0.19% Coverage

¶239: the founding of the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre (IARC) at the McDonald Institute in Cambridge

Reference 145 - 0.10% Coverage

¶240: No slow dusk: Maya urban development and decline at

Reference 146 - 0.55% Coverage

¶241: have revealed important structures of the ruling élite, including several throne rooms, but also evidence for a sudden cessation of élite activity when the occupation was at its height. Extensive mapping suggests a population of some 46,000 over a short period in the 8th and 9th centuries AD.

Reference 147 - 0.14% Coverage

¶245: part of the continuing debate on analogy in archaeology, and on Stonehenge.

Reference 148 - 0.09% Coverage

¶246: two comments on 'Stonehenge for the ancestors'

Reference 149 - 0.08% Coverage

¶247: Their Neolithic model gains extra credence

Reference 150 - 0.80% Coverage

¶249: What is important is not the analogy per se — it ultimately tells us only that such things are possible rather than universal — but whether the archaeological evidence in question can be adequately explained in this way through detailed contextual study. The analogy merely provides the comparison; its suitability is decided by the degree of corroboration and goodness of fit with the evidence of the archaeological case-study.

Reference 151 - 0.06% Coverage

¶250: Special section Rice domestication

Reference 152 - 0.11% Coverage

¶251: The origins of rice agriculture: recent progress in East Asia

Reference 153 - 2.14% Coverage

¶1252: Knowledge of rice domestication and its archaeological context has been increasing explosively of late. Nearly 20 years ago rice from the Hemudu and Luojiajiao sites (FIGURE 1) indicated that rice domestication likely began before 5000 BC (Crawford 1992; Lin 1992; Yan 1990). By the late 1980s news of rice from the south-central China Pengtoushan site a thousand years older than Hemudu began to circulate (Bellwood et al. 1992; Hunan 1990; Pei 1989). Undocumented news of sites having a median date of 11,500 BP with domesticated rice has recently made the rounds (Normile 1997). In addition, the first domesticated rice in Southeast Asia, once thought to be to be older than the first rice in China, is not as old as once thought (Glover & Higham 1996: 422; Higham 1995). Finally, wild rice (*Oryza rufipogon*) was reported to be growing in the Yangzi valley, well outside its purported original range, making domestication there plausible (Yan 1989; 1990; 1997). Significant progress continued to be made in the 1990s and unlike research on other major crops, the literature is generally not accessible to western scholars, with some exceptions

Reference 154 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1253: The origins and dispersal of rice cultivation

Reference 155 - 1.27% Coverage

¶1254: Domesticated rice (*Oryza sativa*) is one of the five major crops in the world and a staple food for more than 30% of the world population. Yet the question of where, when, why and how the domestication of rice originated has been, and still is, a question under debate. However, as more archaeological and archaeobotanic discoveries have recently come to light, the question of the origin of rice cultivation now seems less elusive than it was a few decades ago. To date, both archaeological and archaeobotanic discoveries seem to indicate that rice cultivation first began in the middle Yangzi Valley by 8500–8000 years BP, and subsequently expanded to south China and Southeast Asia

Reference 156 - 0.84% Coverage

¶1255: Notes on new advancements and revelations in the agricultural archaeology of early rice domestication in the Dongting Lake region

¶1256: The Liyang plain, located in the northwest of Hunan province, is part of the plain on the north of Dongting Lake. It is situated at longitude 111°22'30"E to 111°51'30"E, and latitude 29°35'31"N to 29°47'30"N. It is made up of the Li River, its tributaries and the alluvial plain, and occupies about 600 sq. km in area (

Reference 157 - 0.73% Coverage

¶1257: The plain is saucer-shaped and surrounded by small hills on three sides, joined at the eastern part to the plain north of Dongting Lake. The area is a classic 'plate-basin' structure. Inside its boundaries, the land is broad and flat, with small streams winding in different directions, and lakes and ponds dotting the landscape. It is 32–45 m above sea level, with an incline of 2° to 3°.

Reference 158 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1258: The Middle Yangtze region in China is one place where rice was domesticated

Reference 159 - 1.18% Coverage

¶259: Rice, *Oryza sativa* L., is one of the most important cereal crops in the world, and its emergence as a domesticated subsistence plant drives much of the interest and research in archaeology in South and East Asia. The homeland of domesticated rice has been proposed as:

¶260: 1 a specific area, such as India (Vavilov 1926; Ramiah & Ghose 1951), South China (Ding 1957), Southeast Asia (Spencer 1963) and the Yangtze valley in China (Yan 1982; 1989)

¶261: 2 a biogeographic region, such as the so-called 'belt region' with a great diversity of *Oryza* species (Chang 1976), or

¶262: 3 an ecological zone, such as coastal swamp habitats (Higham 1995).

#### Reference 160 - 0.15% Coverage

¶263: Notes on the recent discovery of ancient cultivated rice at Jiahu, Henan Province

#### Reference 161 - 0.11% Coverage

¶263: a new theory concerning the origin of *Oryza japonica* in China

#### Reference 162 - 0.78% Coverage

¶264: China is one of the places for the origin of the Asian cultivated rice (Oka 1988), but there are different theories for precise locations where ancient cultivated rice first originated, including those proposing South China and Yunnan (Li 1989) or the middle and lower Yangtze River Valley (Yan 1989), or the middle Yangtze and the upper Huai River Valley (Wang 1996) as the site of the oldest rice cultivation in China

#### Reference 163 - 0.09% Coverage

¶264: The discovery (Zhang et al. 1994) of ancient rice

#### Reference 164 - 0.38% Coverage

¶266: Green foxtail (*Setaria viridis*) is an annual grass widely distributed over the Old World, including China, where evidence of the earliest foxtail millet domestication to date has been discovered in the

#### Reference 165 - 0.36% Coverage

¶266: Yet little is known about the process of millet domestication, and even less about either the botanical characteristics of *S. viridis* or its cultural significance regarding human domestication.

#### Reference 166 - 0.06% Coverage

¶270: Layard's Nineveh and its remains

#### Reference 167 - 0.61% Coverage

¶271: We know today that every Mesopotamian mound is an accumulation of history, but at the time it was far from obvious that significant relics of ancient civilizations, known on Biblical authority to have

existed but at the same time condemned and destroyed by Divine justice, might still survive beneath the surface of the ground.

#### Reference 168 - 1.34% Coverage

¶1272: In 1820 Claudius James Rich, British Resident in Baghdad, investigated Nineveh and heard of sculptures that had been found among the ruins, but it was 1836 before his widow published an account of his visit. That book was the catalyst for a phase of frantic exploration, between 1843 and 1855, which led ultimately to the discovery both of ancient Assyria and of an entire civilization, that of ancient Mesopotamia, which stretched back past Babylonians and Sumerians to the very evolution of writing and the dawn of history. The discoveries were more than academic. In 1848, when the first results began to be known in Great Britain, they helped undermine some of the fundamental assumptions of established society.

#### Reference 169 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1273: Dennis of Etruria: a celebration

#### Reference 170 - 1.61% Coverage

¶1274: George Dennis' *The cities and cemeteries of Etruria*, a massive two-volume work of over 1000 pages, was published towards the end of 1848, the British Museum's copy (now the British Library's) being received on 18 January 1849. It was quickly acclaimed as a literary and archaeological masterpiece (Rhodes 1973: 52–5; Pallottino 1955: 126, n. 1), which brought the then little-known Etruscans to life in the most vivid of ways. The fruit, in Dennis' word, of extensive travelling in Etruria between 1842 and 1847, and of much work in the libraries of, in particular, Rome, it remains 150 years later an indispensable topographical source. Indeed, a 2nd, revised, edition appeared in 1878 (reprinted in 1883, but misleadingly entitled a 3rd edition), and a further version of the 1848 volume was published in J.M. Dent's highly regarded 'Everyman' series in 1907.

#### Reference 171 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1275: *Ancient monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by E.G. Squier & E.H. Davis: the first classic of US archaeology

#### Reference 172 - 1.68% Coverage

¶1276: The two most important 19th-century books on archaeology in the United States both dealt with earthworks. The earlier of these two, *Ancient monuments of the Mississippi Valley* by Ephraim G. Squier & Edwin H. Davis, was the first volume published by the fledgling Smithsonian Institution, and is 150 years old this year. It presented, with lavish illustrations, information about hundreds of earthworks. Its principal argument was that the mounds had been built by an American race distinct from the historically known indigenes, no less and perhaps considerably more than 1000 years ago. This volume in no small measure catalysed the development of archaeology in the United States. Without Squier & Davis' extensive documentation of the vast number, size, complexity and variety of earthworks, the later book might never have been commissioned or might have been conceived in far less ambitious terms.

#### Reference 173 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1278: Traditions and transformations in Neolithic France

Reference 174 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1280: Constructing an archaeology of Israel

Reference 175 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1281: Mind, modernity and archaeologists: the Cambridge Archaeological Journal volumes 1–7

Reference 176 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1282: Paleoindian geoarchaeology of the Southern High Plains.

Reference 177 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1283: Early iron production archaeology

Reference 178 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1284: Maritime archaeology: a reader of substantive and theoretical contributions. x

Reference 179 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1285: Rediscovering Darwin: evolutionary theory and archaeological explanation.

Reference 180 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1287: The Danish Storebælt since the Ice Age: man, sea and forest.

Reference 181 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1288: The Etruscans

Reference 182 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1290: Vanishing River: Landscapes and lives of the Lower Verde Valley. The Lower Verde Archaeological Project.

Reference 183 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1291: Olmec to Aztec: settlement patterns in the ancient Gulf lowlands

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Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶13: great finds and publications of 1848

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: and a recent conference have once again focused interest on this

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: Distance and decay: an uneasy relationship

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶15: explores the relationship between size and portability.

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶17: A stake was thrust through the shield. The paper considers the recovery and conservation of the shield, the technology of metal shields and the evidence for

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: : new data regarding the 'tin problem' in Western Asia

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

¶19: The 'tin problem' forms the focus for discussion on the earliest use of tin and bronze in western Asia and the Aegean.

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: has important implications for the advent of bronze in the region.

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶10: Investigations on the evolution of subsistence economy in the Qazvin Plain (Iran) from the Neolithic to the Iron Age

Reference 10 - 0.84% Coverage

¶11: new details of economic strategies in this little-known region.

¶12: The archaeology of Dian: trends and tradition

¶13: The Dian culture of eastern Yunnan in southwest China is known particularly for its fine material culture. Much new work has been done to explore the militaristic Dian, and this paper provides an up-to-date discussion of its importance and its archaeology.

¶14:

Reference 11 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: The detection of manuring in antiquity can provide important information concerning the agricultural and waste disposal practices of ancient communities.

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: V. Gordon Childe and the vocabulary of revolutionary change

Reference 13 - 1.19% Coverage

¶18: The chaos of collapse: disintegration and reintegration of inter-regional systems

¶19: The collapse of organizational systems often results in dramatic re-organization of the social, political, ritual and economic ties that formerly integrated large areas. Such collapse can also result in isolation, and the breakdown of communication and cooperation between communities, and may lead to regional factionalism. This process is examined in the Zuni region of the American Southwest using changes in architecture and ceramics.

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: opens up further debate on phasing and occupation.

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶27: Archaeology in Copenhagen 1869 — behind the stage

Reference 16 - 0.70% Coverage

¶28: Archaeological meetings have always provided the essential forum for discussion of the discipline. The tradition goes back in Denmark over 130 years, and here Stine Wiell reviews how the important meetings in 19th-century Copenhagen and elsewhere had a major influence on archaeological perceptions in Europe.

Reference 17 - 0.44% Coverage

¶32: a discussion on the interpretation of Iron Age Scottish brochs and wheelhouses. Gilmour & Cook challenged the ideas published by Parker Pearson et al. in 1996. Here, that challenge is taken up.

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶33: Theory in French archaeology

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: Archaeological theory in France and Britain

Reference 20 - 2.13% Coverage

¶135: British archaeologists have long been puzzled by the contrast between the way in which the theoretical underpinnings of the discipline are discussed and explored on the French side of the Channel. Theory might be considered one of the most significant issues in British archaeology over the last 30 years, since the work of David Clarke in the late 1960s. There has sprung up a healthy tradition of debate, of polemic and counter-polemic, inspired by a desire to understand the epistemological and methodological underpinnings of our subject. In France, by contrast, theory has been a much less prominent part of the archaeological scene. This is all the more surprising given that France is the homeland of some of the key figures who have been espoused by British post-processualists: Foucault, Derrida, Lacan, and Althusser to name but a few. Why should this be?

¶136: Is post-processualism bound to happen everywhere? The French case

Reference 21 - 0.46% Coverage

¶137: It may seem surprising that post-processual archaeology has not had any impact in France, given that much of its vocabulary has been borrowed from French intellectuals. The answer is not archaeological.

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: New advances in French prehistory

Reference 23 - 0.92% Coverage

¶139: The study of technology is long-standing in France, with its roots in the Enlightenment. Since then, French technological studies have exhibited divergent characteristics: a search for universal principles and a deep interest in the material and physical details of technology, the role of the craftsman and his skill. Technology is considered a mediator between Nature and Culture, material and social.

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶140: The origins of French archaeology

Reference 25 - 1.82% Coverage

¶141: In contemporary scientific research, the most marked result of the last 30 years has been the development of a specifically American science and its emancipation from the old European intellectual heritage of the 19th century and the interwar period. This movement, marked in archaeology by the birth of the New Archaeology in the 1960s and 1970s, followed by the anti-

processual reaction of the 1980s and 1990s, has been accompanied by a process of globalization of the archaeological discipline, leading to the unification of methods and theory. The birth of a world market dominated by the United States, characterized by mass consumption and the hegemony of the economic over the political, has imposed new practices of archaeology, which post-processual scholars have been quick to exploit.

¶42:

Reference 26 - 0.05% Coverage

¶44: French archaeologists

Reference 27 - 1.41% Coverage

¶45: The state of French archaeological theory has been recently covered by two French-authored papers in English (Audouze & Leroi-Gourhan 1981; Cleuziou et al. 1991). These articles emphasize the weight of national tradition and demonstrate the unique position of France between two great currents of European, indeed world, archaeology: Germanic (concerned with cultural and chronological classification) and English-speaking (more interested in general interpretative models). These two articles also ponder another phenomenon: the relative absence of French archaeology in theoretical — notably post-processual — debate.

Reference 28 - 0.24% Coverage

¶46: Questions of epistemology and a working hypothesis about engravings of the 5th millennium in western France

Reference 29 - 0.70% Coverage

¶47: discovered engraved, previously unknown, characters, he made a discovery which none has effaced, in the prehistoric science of our western regions, that no one else, in our view, has even equalled, and which we shall appreciate more and more as new pages of this language of ancient times are revealed to us.

Reference 30 - 0.20% Coverage

¶48: Landscapes from the field; recent publications on the archaeology of parks and gardens

Reference 31 - 0.27% Coverage

¶51: Household and state in upper Mesopotamia: specialized economy and the social uses of goods in an early complex society.

Reference 32 - 0.26% Coverage

¶52: Ancient Anatolia: Fifty years' work by the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.

¶53: Europe before history.

¶154:

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¶155: Warfare in the Late Bronze Age of North Europe

Reference 34 - 0.09% Coverage

¶156: The prehistoric archaeology of Ireland.

Reference 35 - 0.17% Coverage

¶159: The modern antiquarian: A premillennial odyssey through megalithic Britain.

Reference 36 - 0.17% Coverage

¶162: Continent of hunter-gatherers: new perspectives in Australian prehistory.

Reference 37 - 0.13% Coverage

¶163: The origins of agriculture in the lowland Neotropics.

¶164:

Reference 38 - 0.15% Coverage

¶166: The last Pleniglacial and the human settlement of Central Europe

Reference 39 - 0.18% Coverage

¶168: Archaeological and palaeontological research in central Flores, east Indonesia

Reference 40 - 0.78% Coverage

¶169: . Stone artefacts indicate that hominids had arrived on the island by 840,000 years ago, post-dating a major change in the Lower Pleistocene fauna. Since water crossings were required to reach Flores from mainland Southeast Asia, this evidence has implications for the intellectual, technological and linguistic capabilities of early hominids.

Reference 41 - 0.17% Coverage

¶170: The Late Quaternary of the Western Amazon: climate, vegetation and humans

Reference 42 - 0.54% Coverage

¶171: The Amazon rain-forest we know today is quite a recent phenomenon. New research on climate and vegetation changes from a series of cores in Ecuador provide a chronology for early agriculture and forest clearance from early Holocene times.

Reference 43 - 0.12% Coverage

¶172: Sea-level change and the archaeology of early Venice

Reference 44 - 0.77% Coverage

¶173: Studies of buried archaeological sites yield new evidence on trends in sea-level change for the Lagoon of Venice and provide important insight into how early habitation responded to such change.

¶174: Adriatic sailors and stone knappers: Palagruža in the 3rd millennium BC

¶175: Small islands offer archaeologists interesting and manageable subjects

Reference 45 - 0.29% Coverage

¶175: examines occupation during the 3rd millennium BC, showing how sailors exploited islands for trade, control and raw materials.

Reference 46 - 1.12% Coverage

¶176: Architecture and sound: an acoustic analysis of megalithic monuments in prehistoric Britain

¶177: Prehistoric monuments in Britain are often dominant features in the landscape, and archaeological theory has tended to consider the visual and spatial influences of their architecture upon peoples' movement and perception. The articulation of sound within these structures has not been widely discussed, despite evidence which suggests that many monuments provided settings for gatherings of people.

Reference 47 - 0.59% Coverage

¶177: revealing that the elemental acoustic properties inherent in each may have literally orchestrated encounters with the stones.

¶178: Expressions of inequality: settlement patterns, economy and social organization in the southwest Iberian Bronze Age (c. 1700-1100 BC)

Reference 48 - 0.61% Coverage

¶179: the issues of social ranking and stratification, and incorporates both the different types of landscape and their relative economic productivity in new discussions on social complexity.

¶180: Cost, benefit and value in the organization of early European copper production

Reference 49 - 0.16% Coverage

¶181: How can archaeologists evaluate the 'cost of production' in prehistory?

Reference 50 - 0.51% Coverage

¶181: Ricardo's Law of Comparative Advantage and archaeological evidence from the eastern Alps in a stimulating discussion of Bronze Age production and exchange.

¶182: A reconstruction of Middle Preclassic Maya subsistence economy at

Reference 51 - 0.78% Coverage

¶183: provides data on early diet and subsistence practices in the Belize Valley region of the Maya lowlands. Analysis of the material remains suggests that the Middle Preclassic Maya were practising a mixed subsistence economy relying on agricultural foodstuffs, local terrestrial game species, freshwater fish and shellfish and marine reef fishes

Reference 52 - 0.44% Coverage

¶186: hafting, projectiles and Mousterian hunting weapons

¶187: The hunting methods of the Neanderthals are rarely evident in detail in the archaeological record. Here, the rare and important discovery of

Reference 53 - 0.25% Coverage

¶187: , provokes plenty of discussion of the methods of hafting and killing game in the Middle Palaeolithic of Syria.

Reference 54 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: Encoding information: unique Natufian objects from

Reference 55 - 0.44% Coverage

¶189: indicate direct connections between the two sites. The incised pattern on the slab is interpreted as supportive evidence for emerging territoriality among Natufian communities in the Levant.

¶190:

Reference 56 - 0.44% Coverage

¶191: which deepens appreciation of the present-day upland French landscape as not only 'sauvage' but also the product of long-term use.

¶192: Dating the first New Zealanders: the chronology of Wairau Bar

Reference 57 - 0.14% Coverage

¶193: The first colonization of New Zealand is a much debated issue.

Reference 58 - 0.12% Coverage

¶193: from archaic Polynesian graves and occupation levels

Reference 59 - 0.20% Coverage

¶193: provides important precision and understanding of early exploitation on New Zealand.

¶194:

Reference 60 - 0.19% Coverage

¶195: opened up new areas for speculation.

¶196: An ultra-low chronology of Iron Age Palestine

Reference 61 - 0.30% Coverage

¶197: The dating of the complex historical events of Palestine, Syria and Egypt during the Iron Age have long occupied scholarly research.

Reference 62 - 0.22% Coverage

¶198: Old World irrigation technology in a New World context: qanats in Spanish colonial western Mexico

Reference 63 - 0.37% Coverage

¶199: Even though historians have made little of the qanat systems, archaeological research in Jalisco has revealed their significance in the colonial economy of Mexico

Reference 64 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1105: archaeology

Reference 65 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1107: Montane foragers: Asana and the South-Central Andean Archaic.

Reference 66 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1109: The Irish Stone Axe Project,

Reference 67 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1112: Sandy Pylos: an archaeological history from Nestor to Navarino.

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¶1113: Greek and Roman oared warships 339-30 BC.

¶1114:

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¶1114: gold in late antiquity

Reference 70 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1115: Reader in gender archaeology

Reference 71 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1116: Reader in archaeological theory: Post-processual and cognitive approaches.

Reference 72 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1120: Intrasite spatial organization of lithic production in the Middle Palaeolithic: the evidence of

Reference 73 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1120:

¶1121: Spatial organization is a central issue in Palaeolithic archaeology, since it reflects the behavioural capabilities of human groups.

Reference 74 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1121: Discussion of these data provides some insights on the variability of settlement patterns among the Neanderthals.

Reference 75 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1123: Initial Upper Palaeolithic in south-central Turkey and its regional context: a preliminary report

Reference 76 - 0.52% Coverage

¶1124: The earliest Upper Palaeolithic industries of the Levant, which figure prominently in discussions of the spread of anatomically modern humans and the origins of the Upper Palaeolithic, are known from a small number of localities

Reference 77 - 0.67% Coverage

¶1124: faunal remains, both relatively rare for sites of this period.

¶1125: Handaxes: products of sexual selection?

¶126: Why were handaxes made and why was their shape symmetrical and regular? These and many other questions are considered here, in a paper tackling hominid social behaviour and sexual selection.

Reference 78 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: a guide for archaeologists

Reference 79 - 0.62% Coverage

¶127:

¶128: Landscape archaeology depends greatly on the nature of the underlying physical landscape, and an understanding of its formation processes and change. We are pleased to publish this contribution on the Holocene river valleys of Britain, which provides important guidance

Reference 80 - 0.21% Coverage

¶129: Comments on the interpretation of the so-called cattle burials of Neolithic Central Europe

Reference 81 - 0.16% Coverage

¶130: The phenomenon of cattle-depositions in Central Europe (c. 3500-2200 BC)

Reference 82 - 0.34% Coverage

¶132: unexpectedly revealed the presence of a middle Iron Age cemetery (3rd or 4th century cal BC). British Iron Age burials before the 1st century BC are

Reference 83 - 0.44% Coverage

¶132: . This paper explores whether cemeteries were a more common part of Iron Age burial practice than hitherto believed, or whether the Yarnton burials were a highly unusual and localized phenomenon?

Reference 84 - 0.19% Coverage

¶133: Assessing earliest human settlement of Eurasia: Late Pliocene dispersions from Africa

Reference 85 - 1.17% Coverage

¶134: Continued discussion of the timing and intensity of earliest human occupation of Europe takes little account of the wider patterning of mammalian dispersions between Africa and Eurasia as guide. Viewed as a palaeontological event, the maximum period of such movement appears to be of latest Pliocene age, while conditions during the Early Pleistocene seem to have been particularly unsuited to dispersions through the Levant.

¶135: The existence of Andronovo cultural influence in Xinjiang during the 2nd millennium BC

¶136:

Reference 86 - 0.46% Coverage

¶136: showing significant relationships between it and Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. The new Bronze Age culture of Xinjiang shows close affiliation with the Andronovo culture.

¶137: Chewing tar in the early Holocene

Reference 87 - 0.18% Coverage

¶138: Here, samples of Mesolithic date from Scandinavia are identified and discussed.

¶139:

Reference 88 - 0.09% Coverage

¶140: Heritage and archaeology in the Far East

Reference 89 - 0.14% Coverage

¶141: Jomon archaeology and the representation of Japanese origins

Reference 90 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: Using archaeological data from China

Reference 91 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: the case of Koguryo and Puyo archaeology

¶149:

Reference 92 - 0.21% Coverage

¶154: Many authors have remarked that archaeology in East Asia is part of the discipline of history

Reference 93 - 0.77% Coverage

¶154: Furthermore, it is more 'locally focussed' (Barnes 1993: 40), with most of the practising archaeologists investigating archaeological remains within their own national boundaries. To paraphrase the famous statement by North American archaeologists, 'American archaeology is anthropology or it is nothing' (Willey & Phillips 1957: 2), into

Reference 94 - 0.26% Coverage

¶155: Dynamic landscapes and socio-political process: the topography of anthropogenic environments in global perspective

Reference 95 - 0.90% Coverage

¶156: archaeology as a discipline has moved its emphasis from site to settlement pattern, and now to the landscape. Though a landscape focus is not new, especially for the social sciences (Coones 1994; Cosgrove 1984; Glacken 1967; Jackson 1994}, the landscape approach in archaeology (Wagstaff 1987) is still in its infancy.

¶157: Neo-environmental determinism and agrarian 'collapse' in Andean prehistory

Reference 96 - 0.23% Coverage

¶159: Intensive agriculture and socio-political development in the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin, Michoacán, Mexico

Reference 97 - 0.47% Coverage

¶160: Intensive agriculture played a pivotal role in the development of archaic states, but there is considerable debate concerning its relationship to population growth, climatic variability, and centralization.

Reference 98 - 0.23% Coverage

¶161: **Temple mountains, sacred lakes, and fertile fields: ancient Maya landscapes in northwestern Belize**

¶162:

Reference 99 - 1.24% Coverage

¶162: For several years, we have been engaged in a multidisciplinary programme of research in northwestern Belize and neighbouring areas of Guatemala, eliciting a comprehensive, integrated picture of changing ancient Maya landscapes (Scarborough & Dunning 1996; Valdez et al. 1997). Our goals include a reconstructive correlation of environmental and cultural history, including the relationship between changes in water and land management and political economic organization. This work is still in progress and our understanding is far from complete

Reference 100 - 0.29% Coverage

¶163: The knowable, the doable and the undiscussed: tradition, submission, and the 'becoming' of rural landscapes in Denmark's Iron Age

Reference 101 - 1.13% Coverage

¶164: Farmers in Late Iron Age Denmark lived in centuries-old villages, within territories inhabited for millennia. Long-held patterns of settlement, movement, economic interaction and socio-political structure characterized the cultural landscapes of these loosely integrated, heterarchical societies. During the transition to a state in the late Viking Age, many new settlements were established and

rapid landscape change transformed older communities into highly controlled, newly regulated places.

Reference 102 - 0.20% Coverage

¶165: Late woodland landscapes of Wisconsin: ridged fields, effigy mounds and territoriality

Reference 103 - 0.03% Coverage

¶171: Lithics limited

Reference 104 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: Archeology and language II: Archaeological data and linguistic hypotheses.

Reference 105 - 0.17% Coverage

¶173: Archaeology and language I: Theoretical and methodological orientations.

Reference 106 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: Canaanites (Peoples of the Past).

Reference 107 - 0.18% Coverage

¶176: An examination of Roman bronze coin distribution in the Western Empire AD 81-192

Reference 108 - 0.12% Coverage

¶177: Domestic space in the Roman world: Pompeii and beyond.

Reference 109 - 0.18% Coverage

¶178: Romney Marsh: Environmental change and human occupation in a coastal lowland.

Reference 110 - 0.13% Coverage

¶179: Church archaeology: research directions for the future.

Reference 111 - 0.13% Coverage

¶181: Recent advances in the archaeology of the northern Andes:

Reference 112 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: Surface archaeology.

Reference 113 - 0.10% Coverage

¶183: The archaeological process: an introduction.

Reference 114 - 0.08% Coverage

¶187: Palaeolithic mollusc exploitation at

Reference 115 - 0.14% Coverage

¶187: : food and ornaments from the Aurignacian through Epigravettian

Reference 116 - 0.13% Coverage

¶188: This study considers exploitation of marine molluscs at

Reference 117 - 0.40% Coverage

¶188: in cultural and ecological context. Five shell assemblages from this site represent the early Upper Palaeolithic (c. 36,000 BP) through Late Epigravettian (c. 9000 BP) periods.

Reference 118 - 0.20% Coverage

¶188: While human foraging agendas at Riparo Mochi shifted over the five Palaeolithic phases,

Reference 119 - 0.09% Coverage

¶189: The oldest ever brush hut plant remains

Reference 120 - 0.35% Coverage

¶190: , provides an extraordinary view of camp construction 19,000 years ago. This report offers an important contribution to studies of Palaeolithic camp sites.

Reference 121 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: Flint and pyrite: making fire in the Stone Age

Reference 122 - 0.47% Coverage

¶192: It is suggested that the pyrite technique for fire production pre-dates wood-on-wood techniques, at least in Europe and in Greenland.

¶193: The earliest evidence of wheeled vehicles in Europe and the Near East

Reference 123 - 0.73% Coverage

¶194: The earliest evidence of wheeled vehicles dates to the Funnel Beaker (TRB) culture in Europe and the Late Uruk period in the Near East. Results of excavations and 14C determinations from Poland, Germany, Iraq, Syria and Turkey suggest that the appearance of wheeled vehicles was contemporary in Europe and the Near East.

Reference 124 - 0.10% Coverage

¶195: Technical strategies and technical change at

Reference 125 - 1.14% Coverage

¶196: there were several strategies used for the production of knapped-stone tools, and that there was a profound change in the character of lithic production occurring approximately during the middle of the occupation sequence. This paper outlines the details of this technical change and, with reference to possible changes in subsistence strategies and the organization of production, offers some explanations for its occurrence.

¶197: Prehistoric agricultural production on Easter Island (Rapa Nui), Chile

Reference 126 - 0.88% Coverage

¶198: in the recognition of numerous lithic mulched household gardens and fields. It is proposed that lithic mulching was a technological innovation introduced to enhance the moisture retention capacity of the excessively drained island soils, and was an innovation incorporated into elite managed field systems which arose in the early 15th century to meet the demands for surplus production.

Reference 127 - 0.14% Coverage

¶199: Seeds of urbanism: palaeoethnobotany and the Indus Civilization

Reference 128 - 0.34% Coverage

¶200: agricultural intensification is discussed in relation to social and environmental changes.

¶201: Marine investigations in the Lakshadweep Islands, India

Reference 129 - 0.63% Coverage

¶202: The Lakshadweep Islands lie on the sea route between west Asia and Africa on the one hand and south Asia and the Far East on the other. In maritime history, these islands have played a vital role by providing shelter, fresh water and landmarks to navigators through the ages.

Reference 130 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1202: The findings suggest that the islands had been inhabited much before the early historical period

Reference 131 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1203: Dynamics of Hohokam obsidian circulation in the North American Southwest

Reference 132 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1204: Networks of obsidian circulation enlarged greatly during the Classic period as community centres with monumental architecture acquired non-local obsidian from a vast territory.

Reference 133 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1205: Agricultural production and social change in the Bronze Age of southeast Spain: the Gatas Project

Reference 134 - 0.76% Coverage

¶1206: This paper presents new data on agricultural production, the palaeoenvironment and social change during the Bronze Age of southeast Spain. The authors argue against the inference of irrigation as the basis for agriculture and relate the emergence of cereal monoculture to the extraction of surplus and the exploitation of human labour.

Reference 135 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1209: 'The mystery of husbandry': medieval animals and the problem of integrating historical and archaeological evidence

Reference 136 - 0.63% Coverage

¶1210: Archaeological evidence and historic records are often at variance on the subject of animal husbandry. This paper discusses the problems of integrating the evidence for medieval and later Britain, and offers new discussion on the interpretation of the zooarchaeological data.

Reference 137 - 0.66% Coverage

¶1211: Has Australia backdated the Human Revolution?

¶1212: Australia has usually played a supporting role in the story of human evolution — regarded as a place at the edge of the inhabited world where modern humans arrived relatively late and then remained largely isolated from subsequent developments.

Reference 138 - 0.11% Coverage

¶213: Understanding the initial colonization of Scotland

Reference 139 - 0.49% Coverage

¶214: Discussion of the colonization of Scotland in the post-glacial period has long perplexed scholars, because of drowned coasts and archaeological evidence. This paper presents data and new speculation on the subject.

Reference 140 - 0.12% Coverage

¶215: The curing of hides and skins in European prehistory

Reference 141 - 0.68% Coverage

¶216: Leather, hide and fur were probably the preferred material for all kinds of equipment (tents, bags, pots and drinking vessels) and clothing in prehistory. It is therefore remarkable that our knowledge of this material is so restricted, and its survival even in suitable circumstances very limited.

Reference 142 - 0.16% Coverage

¶217: A Neolithic revolution? New evidence of diet in the British Neolithic

Reference 143 - 0.23% Coverage

¶218: Were marine foods still a significant part of the diet in the Early and Middle Neolithic in Britain?

Reference 144 - 0.22% Coverage

¶218: for an apparent abandonment of the use of marine foods in the British Early and Middle Neolithic.

Reference 145 - 0.09% Coverage

¶219: The oldest metallurgy in western Europe

Reference 146 - 0.23% Coverage

¶222: Speculation on how the boat was used and why it was incomplete offer an insight into Irish prehistory

Reference 147 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1223: Cimex lectularius L., the common bed bug from Pharaonic Egypt

Reference 148 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1224: Bed bugs have been troubling humans for at least 3550 years, as shown by examples from Tell el-Amarna. Here we report on the bug's habits and history, as revealed by archaeology.

Reference 149 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1225: Pubic lice (Pthirus pubis L.) were present in Roman and Medieval Britain

Reference 150 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1226: the horrid vermin of human occupation are identified and mapped. Recent analyses of deposits from Carlisle provide data on pubic lice.

¶1227:

Reference 151 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1229: Stone sarcophagus manufacture in ancient Egypt

Reference 152 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1232: Nuragic Sardinia and the outside world

Reference 153 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1233: Through the Clovis barrier

Reference 154 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1235: Settlement shift: Pueblo cases

Reference 155 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1237: Early human behaviour in global context: The rise and diversity of the lower Palaeolithic record

Reference 156 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1239: Ancient Mesopotamia: the Eden that never

Reference 157 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1240: Roman urbanism: beyond the consumer city.

¶1241: Astronomy in prehistoric Britain and Ireland.

Reference 158 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1243: The archaeology of the medieval English monarchy.

Reference 159 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1244: Unravelling the landscape: an inquisitive approach to archaeology.

Reference 160 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1245: Advances in historical ecology.

Reference 161 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1246: Zooarchaeology

Reference 162 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1247: Shell.

¶1248: Materials analysis of Byzantine pottery.

<Internals\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 196 references coded [38.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶14: lithic technology at the site was dominated by the production of pointed plano-convex handaxes. Study of the organizational structure of the lithic production gave an insight into the patterning of Archaic hominid behaviour, with the site serving as a locale where handaxes were regularly made, but from which they were normally removed before being used and abandoned elsewhere.

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: Sites of this period are extremely rare in the Near East and of considerable importance for they lie right at the juncture between a hunting-gathering and farming lifestyle

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: New research on the Hungarian Early Neolithic

Reference 4 - 0.54% Coverage

¶18: The unresolved questions about the beginning of the Neolithic period across Europe still abound (Whittle 1996). How did the phenomenon spread? What indeed was the phenomenon, and was it the same from region to region? Who were the principal actors involved and where did they come

from? Were they permanently settled? What impact did they have on their environments? What use did they make of their various subsistence resources? How quickly were changes introduced and why?

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: A model of Tell el-Amarna

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶10: It was designed by Mallinson Architects, with advice from Bany Kemp, field director of the EES expedition to Amarna, and built by a Clapham firm of architectural modelmakers, Tetra (Andy Ingham Associates).

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶11: Ancient salt-mining in Austria

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: From c. 750-150 BC a community of perhaps 200 provided the labour force for the mines.

Reference 9 - 0.40% Coverage

¶12: on the Dürrenberg as again at Hallstatt there are indications of serious landslides. As in historic times, the miners probably worked part-time only, in spring and autumn tending their pigs and cattle and pasture land. The wealth of this small settlement is clearly evidenced by the clusters of graves which surrounded the various rectangular houses.

Reference 10 - 0.44% Coverage

¶14: ranging in date from Bronze Age to medieval, but the high classical period of Greece remained unrepresented. Interest in the Tektas wreck was spurred by its likely date, in the third quarter of the 5th century BC; it is the only wrecked merchantman to be securely dated to these years, and is therefore shedding unique light on seafaring and trade at the height of classical Athens.

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: As part of a long-term project examining the Classic-Postclassic (AD 200-1520) domestic economy in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: indicated that all three sites were craft production centres (stone working) and had extensive Classic and Postclassic occupations

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶17: Towards a phenomenology of Samnite fortified centres

Reference 14 - 0.32% Coverage

¶18: The Sangro Valley Project was established in 1994 by John Lloyd, Neil Christie and Amalia Faustoferri. Its aim was to study anthropogenic change in society, economy and settlement between the Bronze Age and the Middle Ages, within the context of a Mediterranean river valley system

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: The fortifications and water supply systems of Constantinople

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶21: The origins of the civilization of Angkor

Reference 17 - 0.54% Coverage

¶22: The transition to states in mainland Southeast Asia began during the first centuries AD, and has commonly been ascribed to the adoption of Indian religious and political ideas which arrived on the maritime silk route. Recent research on the Khmer language inscriptions dating from 611 AD has revealed strong local traditions underlying the Indic veneer. In assessing these trends to increased social complexity, however, we have lacked insight into late prehistoric culture.

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶23: Ridge and furrow survival and preservation

Reference 19 - 0.55% Coverage

¶24: Subdivided strip fields were widespread over most of lowland England before enclosure. Where datable they seem to originate in the late Saxon period and their use survived into the 19th century in some places. In East Anglia and southeast England strips were usually ploughed flat, but in most of the Midlands they were cast up to form 'ridge and furrow'. This ridging technique was once used in a central band stretching from County Durham in the north to Somerset in the southwest.

Reference 20 - 0.33% Coverage

¶26: down to the later 4th century, beginning at least as early as c. AD 65 (Potter & Potter 1982). It was suggested on various grounds that the settlement may have started life as a Roman fort, constructed in the aftermath of the great rebellion of AD 60-61, led by Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni

Reference 21 - 0.77% Coverage

¶127: Romanization, Christianization and Islamicization in southern Lusitania

¶128: The study of Roman urban centres in Portugal (ancient Lusitania) is now well developed, but the rural landscape has remained little known. A new collaborative European project (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität Frankfurt/Main, National University of Ireland Galway and University College Dublin) is investigating the rural landscape and its economy — with the support of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation Cologne and the Instituto Portugues do Patrimonio Arquitectonico — from the Romanization of coast and hinterland, its Christianization and subsequent Islamicization.

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: the Palaeoindian period

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: Burnt mounds in the East Midlands

Reference 24 - 0.53% Coverage

¶132: Within the last decade the emphasis of burnt mound research has been refocused on the prehistoric landscapes in which they are set in an attempt to evade just the perennial enigma of 'function'. In the East Midlands, gravel quarrying in the major river valleys has provided an opportunity to examine large areas that have hitherto been masked by alluvium and the resulting wealth of archaeological information has included five burnt mound sites.

¶133: Vera Collum and

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: suggests a context for the reuse of Neolithic monuments in that area.

¶135:

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: provides a new resource for Egyptian research. As

Reference 27 - 0.16% Coverage

¶136: the spate of new questions about ancient diseases place this initiative at the front line.

¶137: The use of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger* L.) as

Reference 28 - 0.02% Coverage

¶137: : a re-evaluation

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶138: Were drugs in use in prehistory? Recent claims for the use of hallucinogenic substances have been made, and caused a stir

Reference 30 - 0.09% Coverage

¶139: Taiwan, Neolithic seafaring and Austronesian origins

¶140: New evidence for the movement

Reference 31 - 0.20% Coverage

¶140: across the Taiwan Strait may indicate the beginnings of regular Austronesian voyaging. This seafaring tradition culminated in the Polynesian colonization of the Pacific.

¶141:

Reference 32 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: calendars and society in Neolithic Orkney: a rejoinder to Euan MacKie

¶142:

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶142: long-standing contentions concerning Neolithic Britain

Reference 34 - 0.27% Coverage

¶142: theocratic control of society, the relationships between monuments and sunrise or sunset on significant days of the year, the use of an 'elaborate and accurate' solar calendar and its survival into the Iron Age and into modern times.

Reference 35 - 0.07% Coverage

¶143: Eneolithic horse exploitation in the Eurasian steppes: diet,

Reference 36 - 0.16% Coverage

¶144: demonstrate the importance of horses before domestication and horse riding became common; showing they were eaten, exploited and revered.

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: An aerial relic of O.G.S. Crawford

Reference 38 - 0.28% Coverage

¶146: proves to be the log from the first in a series of flights undertaken by O.G.S. Crawford (1886–1957) in association with Alexander Keiller (1889–1955), which ultimately resulted in publication of their classic volume, *Wessex from the Air* (1928), a

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶147: Pottery abrasion and the preparation of African grains

Reference 40 - 0.25% Coverage

¶148: The lack of botanical remains from farming sites in Africa remains a serious archaeological problem. This paper discusses how the indirect evidence of pottery may help to evaluate grain farming in African archaeology.

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

¶149: Late Glacial occupation in northwest Europe ¶150:

Reference 42 - 0.36% Coverage

¶157:

In May 1939, the accomplished Palaeolithic archaeologist, Dorothy Garrod, was elected Cambridge's Professor of Archaeology — the first woman to hold a Chair at either Cambridge or Oxford. Garrod was well qualified for the position in several ways. Trained by R.R. Marett at Oxford and the Abbé Henri Breuil in France

Reference 43 - 0.07% Coverage

¶157: By 1939, Garrod was one of Britain's finest archaeologists.

Reference 44 - 0.07% Coverage

¶157: established the Palaeolithic succession for that crucial region

Reference 45 - 0.28% Coverage

¶157: Published reports of her excavations had appeared promptly and were very favourably reviewed. The prehistorian, Grahame Clark, who was to succeed her to the Disney Chair in 1952, described Garrod's *The Stone Age of Mount Carmel* (1937) as 'pure gold

Reference 46 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163:

The French have long been proud of their prehistoric sites. Lascau

Reference 47 - 0.20% Coverage

¶165: This way of understanding archaeology has its roots in the organization of national scientific institutions and in the development of natural history museums of the last century

Reference 48 - 0.11% Coverage

¶165: archaeology grew from the travels of exploration that surveyed the resources of the country. ¶166:

A

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶168:

The birth of educational archaeology in South Africa ¶169:

Reference 50 - 0.20% Coverage

¶169: It also offers comment on the factors which determine and shape educational archaeology of the present and those that may affect the discipline of archaeology in the future. ¶170:

Reference 51 - 0.21% Coverage

¶173: archaeology has made major contributions to our understanding of Australia's past. Yet many Australians are still more interested in archaeology overseas than in Australia itself. Thi

Reference 52 - 0.14% Coverage

¶173: At minimum this may require archaeologists to engage in what can become protracted consultation, with uncertain outcomes. ¶174:

A

Reference 53 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: archaeologists and educators have been active promoters of critical approaches. Critica

Reference 54 - 0.11% Coverage

¶179:

The Society for American Archaeology's 'Teaching archaeology in the 21st century' initiative ¶180:

Reference 55 - 0.07% Coverage

¶180: basic archaeological skills and real world problem solving

Reference 56 - 0.18% Coverage

¶180: these issues are at the very core of archaeology as an evolving, dynamic discipline, in order to understand, interpret, manage, and protect the past. Th

Reference 57 - 0.15% Coverage

¶180: We now use, every day, terms and technology that did not exist just a few years ago, in a constantly changing discipline. ¶181:

Educatio

Reference 58 - 0.36% Coverage

¶182: These same 30 years have encompassed a period of remarkable change in archaeology-new theoretical paradigms, the increasing emphasis on stewardship and management, startling and sometimes dramatic discoveries, and a quantum jump in our ability to extract fine-grained information from the archaeological record.

Reference 59 - 0.13% Coverage

¶188: the very specifics of what constitutes adequate preparation for the diverse and dynamic challenges that constitute

Reference 60 - 0.08% Coverage

¶189: Towards a national training scheme for England and the United Kingdo

Reference 61 - 0.24% Coverage

¶190:

Archaeology in Britain is going through one of its periodic 'crises', but for once it is not a crisis of funding, but one rather brought on by success, with more money, more posts and more archaeology. Muc

Reference 62 - 0.18% Coverage

¶191:

Facts and skills: archaeology in teacher training ¶192:

Most archaeologists start with the premise that the more people who know about archaeology the better. Whe

Reference 63 - 0.17% Coverage

¶192: let alone a general agreement about what should be known, given that all human activity in the past lies within the scope of archaeological enquiry.

Reference 64 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193:

New perspectives on — and for — southern Africa ¶194:

Reference 65 - 0.07% Coverage

¶198:

Urbanization and land ownership in the ancient Near East. ¶199:

Reference 66 - 0.06% Coverage

¶100:

The circulation of metal in the British Bronze Age

Reference 67 - 0.09% Coverage

¶104:

Society, economics and politics in pre-Angkor Cambodia: the 7th-8th centuries

Reference 68 - 0.60% Coverage

¶109: In 1994, on an official Royal Ontario Museum visit to Cuba, then curator David Pendergast was shown these artefacts, and discussions began between Pendergast and Cuban archaeologists Dr Jorge Calvera and Lic. Juan Jardines concerning the possibility of launching an investigation of the contexts from which the artifacts had come. The Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) thereby established a jointly directed and jointly funded project with the Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología, y Medio Ambiente (CITMA) of the government of Cuba, and

Reference 69 - 0.02% Coverage

¶110: Preclassic Maya

Reference 70 - 0.59% Coverage

¶113: A team of archaeologists organized by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton (UK), in association with the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society, conducted a series of feasibility studies in 1999 to determine whether the prehistoric and historic social landscapes of the Caribbean could be researched from one island, as a case study, in advance of

both rapid development and frightening natural destruction. On the tiny island of Nevis, one of the Leewards in the Eastern Caribbean,

#### Reference 71 - 0.27% Coverage

¶113: Torrential rainfall, uncontrolled by centuries of sugar-cane production, erodes prehistoric sites daily (Figure 2). These sandy middens are prime landscaping resources for new golf courses or building materials for hotels and homes. ¶114:

#### Reference 72 - 0.03% Coverage

¶116:

Metalworker or shaman

#### Reference 73 - 0.12% Coverage

¶117: The grave was listed by Piggott (1938: grave 82) as one of the burials defining his Wessex Culture. ¶118:

#### Reference 74 - 1.04% Coverage

¶119: The Late Period is characterised by the construction of very large hemispherical or quadrilateral 'pyramid tolos, sometimes with a ramp or a long 'walkway' and up to 22 of these ramp-tola sites have been identified in the northern sierra provinces of northern Pichincha and Imbabura (Gondard & Lopez 1983; Knapp 1992). They are thought to have been the political centres of the region's paramount chiefs and the ceremonial foci for their scattered communities (Salomon 1986). Studies suggest they are contemporary with one another, originating from about the 8th to 10th centuries AD (Athens 1978; 1992; Oberem 1975), although the phases of occupation associated with the creation of the large quadrilateral ramp mounds seem to be later, linked to socio-economic and political trends of agricultural intensification and increasing population densities which are also taken to characterize the Late Period. ¶120:

#### Reference 75 - 0.19% Coverage

¶121:

One of the most crucial elements in the dynamics of the Late Bronze Age metals trade in the Mediterranean was the production and exchange of copper 'oxide' ingots

#### Reference 76 - 0.06% Coverage

¶122:

Peace dividend brings archaeological rewards ¶123:

Th

Reference 77 - 0.08% Coverage

¶123: The archaeological potential of such sites should not be underestimated.

Reference 78 - 0.60% Coverage

¶127:

Microscopic views of Swiss Lake Villages ¶128:

Neolithic and Bronze Age lake villages have captured the public imagination since their recognition in the 19th century. Commonly thought of as 'Swiss' although similar types of sites are found throughout Europe and beyond, these villages are renowned for unusually well preserved organic finds and the romantic image of being raised above water. Today it is held that both raised and ground-level dwellings existed, and that each site must be interpreted on an individual basis.

Reference 79 - 0.26% Coverage

¶128: This research is the first time sediment from lakeside villages was treated as material culture, with the specific purpose of detailing human use of the landscape through the identification of archaeological features (FIGURE2)

Reference 80 - 0.84% Coverage

¶130: It is sound relative dating which will show just what the entities are to which absolute dates may be connected. The first basis for relative dating is the determination of sequence: what motifs done by which techniques in which materials precede and follow each other; and the first basis for sequence is physical superposition, in which one figure plainly overlies another or - in the case of rock-engravings - one figure clearly cuts through another. But often figures do not cut or superpose each other so no relation of sequence exists: and sometimes figures are cut through each other without sequence being clear, or are so much overpainted that the older figures are impossible to discern. ¶131:

The theft of Saharan rock-art ¶132:

Reference 81 - 0.15% Coverage

¶132: Significantly, he made no reference in his 'discovery claims' to Yolande Tschudi, the Swiss ethnologist, whose work preceded his own.

Reference 82 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134:

Roman Sicily has long been known from classical sources for its agricultural fertility, but little archaeological research has been conducted on the rural economy.

Reference 83 - 0.41% Coverage

¶136: I am interested in the daily activities of the non-elites to understand ancient Mesopotamian society. Analysing the activities performed within the houses of the non-elites is the first step in defining the social and economic differentiation among households and, in turn, a better understanding of the role of these households within ancient communities.

#### Reference 84 - 0.86% Coverage

¶136: In my dissertation, 365 sediment samples (10 litres each) were taken from over 20 structures. The rationale for sampling deposits and counting and weighing the small remains found within the earthen matrix is based on a model of depositional forces. Site formation theorists suggest that macro-debris left by daily activities are usually disturbed and often discarded far from the loci of the original activity. Whereas the large finds may be scavenged, discarded, or curated in periods of abandonment, smaller debris is often swept into corners or trampled into the surface of a floor. These small items are more likely than large items to remain where they were dropped due to the difficulty in removing small debris with traditional cleaning methods

#### Reference 85 - 0.26% Coverage

¶136: My research focused on the analysis of artefacts under 1 cm in dimension found in occupational surfaces and features in order to define activity areas at several Early Bronze Age (c. 3100-1900 BC) sites in southeastern Turkey

#### Reference 86 - 0.67% Coverage

¶137:

The hooked stick in the Lascaux shaft scene ¶138:

Hunting methods of bison, whether in the French Palaeolithic or on the plains of North America, have much in common. This paper discusses how the hunters pursued their prey and the tools with which they despatched the bison. ¶139:

Mesolithic sedentism on Oronsay: chronological evidence from adjacent islands in the southern Hebrides ¶140:

Research on the Mesolithic in the west of Scotland has been gathering momentum since the 1980s. Here, Steven Mithen analyses dates for near-by islands and proposes possible settlement models for the Mesolithic. ¶141:

#### Reference 87 - 0.38% Coverage

¶142: their relationship to the timescale of early Holocene environmental change. ¶143:

New observations on the Bandkeramik house and social organization ¶144:

The careful study of faunal and artefact remains associated with Bandkeramik houses in France has shown new details about activity zones and village organization in the Early Neolithic.

Reference 88 - 0.06% Coverage

¶146:

Continuing our focus on the Hebridean Mesolithic

Reference 89 - 0.31% Coverage

¶146: late Mesolithic occupation may coincide with the coming of the Neolithic. ¶147:

Palaeoecology and the perception of prehistoric landscapes: some comments on visual approaches to phenomenology ¶148:

Interpretation of archaeological landscapes has developed within two main disciplines

Reference 90 - 0.19% Coverage

¶148: Despite their potentially complementary nature, the two approaches remain polarized, and as described here, result in the incomplete studies of past landscapes. ¶149:

S

Reference 91 - 0.14% Coverage

¶150: A pilot study demonstrates that discontinuity of boundary systems features as strongly as continuity in succeeding landscapes

Reference 92 - 0.14% Coverage

¶152: Consideration of other occurrences suggests that ivory was prepared throughout the area and traded as finished bangles

Reference 93 - 0.34% Coverage

¶153: A 'tree' is not a 'train': mistaken analogies in Pacific archaeology ¶154:

Archaeologists and anthropologists work alongside, but outside, conventional science, Quite often, as here, misunderstandings and misreadings of archaeological data and interpretation can distort the reading of our discipline! ¶155:

Reference 94 - 0.05% Coverage

¶157:

The AHRB and the funding of archaeology ¶158:

Reference 95 - 0.03% Coverage

¶158: three leading archaeologists

Reference 96 - 0.20% Coverage

¶160: to shed new light on a long-known, yet only partially understood, Upper Palaeolithic occupation in southeast Europe. ¶161:

The Neolithization of Siberia and the Russian Far East

Reference 97 - 0.90% Coverage

¶162: several places in Siberia and the Russian Far East, such as the Lower Amur River basin and the Transbaikalian, represent independent centres of pottery invention, and all pre-date 10,000 BP. These two areas should be considered among the earliest centres of pottery origins in East Asia and the Old World. The rest of Siberia is characterized by significantly later appearance of Neolithic cultures, between c. 8000 BP and c. 4600–2600 BP. ¶163:

Continuity and change in Minoan palatial power ¶164:

The relationship between economic power and political centralization during the First and Second Palace Periods of Bronze Age Crete is a topical theme in Aegean studies. Here, two scholars argue the case for continuity in the economic base of palatial political authority. ¶165:

Raw material selection

Reference 98 - 0.21% Coverage

¶166: has revealed evidence suggesting that nonlithic materials were used in the tool kits of the Chinese Lower Palaeolithic. ¶167:

The introduction of the lapidary engraving wheel in Mesopotamia ¶168:

Reference 99 - 0.56% Coverage

¶171:

The Tiber Valley Project: the Tiber and Rome through two millennia ¶172:

In 1997 a new collaborative research project was initiated by the British School at Rome. This project draws on a variety of sources of archaeological information to explore the regional impact of the City of Rome throughout the period from 1000 BC to AD 1300. The project provides a common collaborative research framework which brings together a range of archaeologists and historians working in various institutions. I

Reference 100 - 0.34% Coverage

¶173:

Fortified castles on Okinawa Island during the Gusuku Period, AD 1200–1600 ¶174:

The locations of the medieval castles of the Japanese island of Okinawa have been analysed through a variety of environmental and statistical methods, showing the development of different polities in the Gusuku period.¶175:

Reference 101 - 0.08% Coverage

¶175: Elite commemoration in Early Modern England: reading funerary monument

Reference 102 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: an important new approach to this unexploited source

Reference 103 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177:

Environmental thresholds and the empirical reality of state collapse

Reference 104 - 0.08% Coverage

¶178: human-environment interactions in the Lake Titicaca basin of Bolivia

Reference 105 - 0.69% Coverage

¶178: Erickson labels our interpretations a form of 'neo-environmental determinism', but his rejection of our conclusions stems from serious misunderstandings and is misleading to readers who have not examined our original data. He (p. 634) claims: 1 our research represents 'simplistic reductionist thinking' that treats humans as 'passive pawns' of environmental change; 2 our dating of the chronic drought in the Andean altiplano after AD 1150 is imprecise and not correlated with the 12th-century disintegration of the Tiwanaku state; and 3 the drought did not affect intensive agricultural production

Reference 106 - 0.06% Coverage

¶179:

Rapid human response to Late Glacial climate change

Reference 107 - 0.49% Coverage

¶180: they state that our approach is environmentally deterministic and that we have demonstrated only a weak correlation between human demographic change and rapid climatic amelioration. Housley et al. (2000) argue against the use of Late Glacial calibration curves, and in particular state that 'it is because the calibration data are so heavily smoothed that Blockley et al. dispute our notion of a northward movement of people

Reference 108 - 0.06% Coverage

¶182:

Society and culture in Palaeolithic Europe ¶183:

Athens ¶184:

Reference 109 - 0.20% Coverage

¶185: The Cambridge history of ancient China from the origins of civilization to 221 BC . ¶186:

India: an archaeological history — Palaeolithic beginnings to early historic foundations

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¶187:

The archeological map of the Murghab Delta; p

Reference 111 - 0.08% Coverage

¶195:

Recent investigations on Marajoara Culture, Marajó Island, Brazil ¶196:

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¶197:

Back to Malyan ¶198:

Memory tools in early Mesopotamia ¶199:

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¶201:

Discovery of two predicted Ancient Maya sites in Belize ¶202:

The origins of Timbuktu ¶203:

Reference 114 - 0.14% Coverage

¶206:

Roman vineyards in Britain: finds from the Nene Valley and new research ¶207:

Recontextualizing Louisville ¶208:

Flake production

#### Reference 115 - 0.10% Coverage

¶208: implications for the origin of the Levallois method ¶209:

The analysis of flake production a

#### Reference 116 - 0.20% Coverage

¶209: suggests that the introduction of the Levallois method was an abrupt event related to a shift in the design of tools. ¶210:

Hunter–gatherer subsistence at the end of the Pleistocene

#### Reference 117 - 0.93% Coverage

¶211: provides an important and rare sample of animal remains. Preliminary study shows that late Pleistocene hunter–gatherers hunted rabbits, deer and a wide variety of fauna, perhaps during seasonal occupation of the cave. ¶212:

Palaeoindian artefact distributions: evidence and implications ¶213:

The distribution of projectile points over broad geographic areas yields important insights about Palaeoindian settlement pattern and history. While traditionally viewed as a Great Plains adaptation, the data show that fluted points are far more common in Eastern North America. These artefacts are not evenly spread across the landscape, furthermore, but occur in distinct concentrations. Within some of these areas distinct cultural traditions quickly emerged, something that appears tied to the sudden onset of the Younger Dryas

#### Reference 118 - 0.07% Coverage

¶214: the earliest settlement of Britain by Homo sapiens sapiens ¶215:

#### Reference 119 - 0.37% Coverage

¶216:

Decay of delicate organic remains in shallow urban deposits: are we at a watershed? ¶217:

What conditions preserve archaeology, and what conditions accelerate decay? Here experts from York, using the wealth of experience and data gathered from that city, discuss the issues. ¶218:

Interpretation not record: the practice of archaeology ¶219:

#### Reference 120 - 0.49% Coverage

¶219: ‘The separation of theory and practice is not one that will easily be overcome by academic and philosophical critique, however necessary and important these are.’ (Shanks & Tilley 1992: xxii). Here a team of archaeologists address this difficult theme, in the light of their experiences under the flightpath of Heathrow Airport. ¶220:

The man, the woman and the hyoid bone: from archaeology to the burial practices of the Xiongnu people

Reference 121 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1223:

Neanderthal contraction and modern human colonization of Europe ¶1224:

The Upper Palaeolithic settlement of Iberia: first-generation maps ¶1225:

Studenoe-2 and the origins of microblade technologies in the Transbaikal, Siberia ¶1226:

Reference 122 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1226: new Upper Palaeolithic sites suggest that microblades emerged in the Transbaikal after 18,000 years ago

Reference 123 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1228:

Argaric society: death at home ¶1229:

Reference 124 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1229: new biological and archaeological evidence from British Earlier Neolithic mortuary assemblages ¶1230:

The passage of axes: fire transformation of flint objects in the Neolithic of southern Sweden ¶1231:

Palaeoenvironments and economy of Iron Age Saka-Wusun agro-pastoralists in southeastern Kazakhstan ¶1232:

Indo-Roman trade: the ceramic evidence from Egypt ¶1233:

Reference 125 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1235:

Resource depression on the Northwest Coast of North America ¶1236:

All at sea ¶1237:

Reference 126 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1237: interpretations and consequences ¶1238:

Whils

Reference 127 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1249:

Cultivation of the temples is nothing new

Reference 128 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1249: Other than religion, one of the criteria for invoking the temples is the discipline of archaeology. However, archaeology too is a Western conceptual idiom

Reference 129 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1255: The second category is a growing body of literature which has filled many pages of international publications (Rao 1994; Navlakha 1994). Especially following the World Archaeology Congress (WAC) in Delhi (1994), and subsequently in Brač, Croatia

Reference 130 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1257:

For a developing nation, Bangladesh has a surprisingly large number of active archaeological excavations and museums

Reference 131 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1265:

Neolithic society in Greece

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¶1266:

From Minoan farmers to Roman traders: sidelights on the economy of ancient Crete ¶1267:

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Cyprus: the legacy - historic landmarks that influenced the art of Cyprus, Late Bronze Age to A.D. 1600

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¶274: A Pompeian herbal: ancient and modern medicinal plants. ¶275:

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¶275: ¶276:

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¶277:

Classical archaeology ¶278:

Götter und Lararien aus Augusta Raurica: Herstellung, Fundzusammenhänge und sakrale Funktion figürlicher Bronzen in einer römischen Stadt

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¶285:

Roman Britain

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¶1286: A portrait of Roman Britain. ¶1287:

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From prehistory to the Middle Ages in Western Europe ¶1290:

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¶1291:

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Celtic

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¶1298: archaeological studies in honour of John Coles

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¶1299:

Patterns of the past: essays in landscape archaeology

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¶1303:

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The great Maya droughts: water, life, and death

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Anais da I Reunião Internacional de Teoria Arqueológica na América do Sul ¶309:

Living with the ancestors: kinship and kingship in ancient Maya society

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Exploration of ancient key-dweller remains on the Gulf coast of Florida

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¶313: the shifting sands of Fijian prehistory

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¶314: prehistoric colonization and cultural change in the Marquesas Islands

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¶315:

Writing and power ¶316:

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Neanderthals and Modern Humans ¶328:

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¶330: alaeolithic settlement and Quaternary landscapes in northwest Greece

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Early Dynastic Egypt.

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Leadership strategies, economic activity, and interregional interaction: social complexity in northeast China

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Waffen und Gräber: typologische und chronologische Studien zu skandinavischen Waffen gräbern 520/30 bis 900 n. Chr

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¶1334:

Merowingerzeit am Niederrhein: Die frühmittelalterlichen Funde aus dem Regierungsbezirk Düsseldorf und dem Kreis Heinsberg

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¶1338: A recent find of a possible Lower Palaeolithic assemblage from the foothills of the Zagros Mountains ¶1339:

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New rock-art find in Portugal ¶1342:

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¶1347:

Refutation of the myth: new fortified settlement from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in Wielkopolska region (Poland) ¶1348:

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¶1349:

In memoriam V. Gordon Childe ¶1350:

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¶1352:

Sanchi and its archaeological landscape: Buddhist monasteries, settlements & irrigation works in Central India ¶1353:

Research on the Middle Palaeolithic in Dalmatia, Croatia ¶1354:

Peau noire, masques blancs: self-image in the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in Scotland ¶1355:

Reference 174 - 0.57% Coverage

¶1355: Models attributing the origins of the British Neolithic to developing Mesolithic complexity founder on the paucity of evidence for activity during the 5th millennium cal BC. The Scottish transition is examined and it is argued that the onset of the Neolithic was primarily a cognitive and cultural event rather than an economic transformation. It is suggested that knowledge of the

existence of complex neolithic societies in northern Europe may have inhibited Late Mesolithic self-confidence,

#### Reference 175 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1355: , thus creating the impression of hiatus that precedes Neolithization. ¶1356:

The living and the dead in northern Scotland 3500–2000 BC ¶1357:

#### Reference 176 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1357: focused on the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age of northern Scotland investigates different regional traditions and changing relationships with ancestors. ¶1358:

#### Reference 177 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1359: burials from the Catacomb culture of western Eurasia enable better understanding of the spread and development of different Bronze Age traditions. ¶1360:

M

#### Reference 178 - 1.50% Coverage

¶1363:

Walls with recesses to hold and protect skeps of bees were studied in Britain, Ireland and France. From an analysis of 1214 site records, the distribution, dates and characteristics of these walls are reported; some conclusions are drawn about the beekeeping practised (1100–1900) and certain regional differences. ¶1364:

Palaeolithic perishables made permanent ¶1365:

Previous research has documented textile and basketry production at Moravian Upper Palaeolithic sites, c.27,000 BP. Recent research extends these technologies to Russia and Germany, and amplifies information on perishable fibre artefacts from France. Collectively, these data illustrate the ubiquity of perishable technologies across the late Pleistocene world. ¶1366:

Flaking properties, petrology and use of Polish flint ¶1367:

The technical and aesthetic qualities of the many varieties of Polish flint utilized from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age are analysed and assessed, and show how different flints were selected for different purposes. ¶1368:

Weathering of petroglyphs: direct assessment and implications for dating methods ¶1369:

Petroglyphs weather at varying rates, compared to the unengraved host rock into which they are carved. Most petroglyphs are significantly harder or significantly softer than surrounding rock, depending on the nature of weathering

#### Reference 179 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1370:

Agro-pastoralist colonization of Cyprus in the 10th millennium BP: initial assessments ¶1371:

Reference 180 - 0.66% Coverage

¶1371: Unexpectedly early evidence for the precocious spread of farming has recently emerged in Cyprus. It is argued that the transmission occurred as a result of migration related to ecosystem stress in the Levant. So strong are the connections of the colonists with the mainland that we suggest the term Cypro-Pre-Pottery Neolithic B to describe what has hitherto been a major lacuna in Cypriot prehistory. Consistent dates from key sites and the evolution of material culture indicate that this Cypro-PPNB sequence represents the hitherto elusive ancestry for the Khirokitian. ¶1372:

Reference 181 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1372: and the roots of urbanism in southwest Arabia ¶1373:

Prehistoric (Bronze Age) settlement has been little explored in the Yemen. Here, we report on

Reference 182 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1373: . ¶1374:

Pollen and phytoliths in stone mounds a

Reference 183 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1374: implications for the study of Polynesian farming ¶1375:

Reference 184 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1375: the presence of gourd *Lagenaria siceraria* provides direct, unequivocal evidence that this crop was cultivated and that the site was used as a garden. ¶1376:

A

Reference 185 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1378:

The botanical identity and transport of incense during the Egyptian New Kingdom ¶1379:

Resin preserved on New Kingdom vessels from Amarna in Middle Egypt provides evidence for incense burning and trade. Her

Reference 186 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1381: even though it did not contain a mummy. The absence of the mummy has posed problems for the finds categorization as a tomb and has given rise to elaborate hypotheses.

Reference 187 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1381: , these difficulties can be largely eliminated if the find is understood as a funerary deposit and not a tomb. The new categorization is also significant for the understanding of Old Kingdom funerary practices

Reference 188 - 1.06% Coverage

¶1383:

Professional archaeology in Britain has changed out of all recognition over the last 40 years, from an amateur world with a few paid professionals, to a fully professional activity. The changes have come about through different initiatives — popular and bureaucratic — and have led to new organizational structures, new funds, new people and different approaches. Few individuals have bridged this dynamic period as close to the driving seat as Professor Geoffrey Wainwright, or been able to see from where the many pressures for change came. Rarely were the initiatives widely published or documented, and the present state of things often seem to bear little relation to what went before. We have commissioned Professor Wainwright to review the changes and developments in the archaeology of England — from his perspective — and explain how and why many of the changes that underlie archaeology in 2000 have come about. ¶1384:

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¶1388:

Archaeometallurgy — an island? ¶1389:

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¶1390:

On the road of the winds: an archaeological history of the Pacific islands before European contact.

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The archaeology of Elam: formation and transformation of an ancient Iranian state

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Stories in red and black: pictorial histories of the Aztecs and Mixtecs

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The archaeology of Islam.

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¶402:

Archaeology and the social history of ships.

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¶13: Rock-shelter research in central Sicily

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¶17: The Ilisu Dam in Southeast Turkey: archaeology at risk

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¶18: Understanding the Middle Palaeolithic assemblage typology

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶19: have a long history of controversy. This new analysis employing principal components addresses the recurrent issues of comparing tool assemblages from different sites, whilst retaining support from the seminal study of Bordes.

¶20: The Aurignacian in Altai

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶21: Research in the Altai region of central Asia is attempting to establish the development and expansion of the Aurignacian to Europe and the Caucasus. New sites and early dates provide important new data on this key question about the emergence of modern humans in Eurasia.

Reference 9 - 0.73% Coverage

¶22: the long house in Neolithic Europe

¶23: The long houses of the Linear Pottery Culture and its immediate successors are usually interpreted in functional terms, but they have certain anomalous features. This paper considers the processes by which they were built, lengthened, abandoned and replaced and suggests that they may have charted the development of the households who lived inside them. The buildings in Linear Pottery settlements were generally orientated towards the areas of the origin of the communities who lived there.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶24: Land and sea: use of terrestrial mammal bones in coastal hunter–gatherer communities

Reference 11 - 0.43% Coverage

¶25: Terrestrial mammals are frequently undervalued in interpretations of prehistoric coastal economies where middens are used to examine seasonality and diet. Using case-studies from the Northwest Coast of North America, and from Arctic Norway, a more integrated approach to subsistence and technology is proposed

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶26: Early horse remains from northern Cameroon

Reference 13 - 0.13% Coverage

¶27: Horses were status symbols in central-west Africa in the last millennium. Here, the importance

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: discussed in the context of emerging African society.

¶128:

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶129: pre-date the early 7th millennium BP (mid 6th millennium cal BC), making it the oldest graphic activity recorded in the Nile Valley.

Reference 16 - 0.12% Coverage

¶130: Direction of dispersion of cochineal (*Dactylopius coccus* Costa) within the Americas

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶131: *Dactylopius coccus* has been used in Mexico and Peru as a source of natural dyes since pre-Columbian times.

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶131: suggest that the origin of *D. coccus* is South America and was introduced into North America by sea routes.

¶132:

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¶134: Archaeobotanical evidence for early date consumption on Dalma Island, United Arab Emirates

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¶135: in the United Arab Emirates has made a contribution to the dating of early date consumption in the Near East.

¶136:

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¶137: Rose granite was a favoured, but difficult, stone to work in ancient Egypt.

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¶140: Archaeology and human genetics: lessons for both

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¶142: Middle Palaeolithic stone tool technology in the Kortallayar Basin, South India

Reference 24 - 0.50% Coverage

¶143: A study of the Middle Palaeolithic stone tool technology from assemblages in South India reveals diverse reduction strategies, including preferences exercised in the choice of raw material and blanks for tool manufacture. Various behaviour patterns are identified which have significant implications for the relatively little known Indian Middle Palaeolithic

Reference 25 - 0.19% Coverage

¶145: This discovery raises issues about Meso-Neolithic contact in the second half of the 7th millennium cal BC. Here discussion of the evidence

Reference 26 - 0.21% Coverage

¶145: explores the Neolithic groups which made contact, opening the debate on the process of neolithization in the Balkans and southeast Europe in general.

Reference 27 - 0.59% Coverage

¶147: Recent archaeological and pedological research on South Scandinavian Bronze Age barrows reveals that the remarkable conditions of preservation in a number of mounds are the result of particular construction techniques or special activities during construction. Augerings indicate that the phenomenon is concentrated within specific groups of barrows with central positions in a hypothetical Bronze Age communication system.

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: Did the potter's wheel go out of use in Late Bronze Age Palestine?

Reference 29 - 0.35% Coverage

¶149: Wheel-thrown pottery was widely produced in ancient Palestine during the Middle Bronze Age. However, evidence from two sites in Jordan has led to recent suggestions that this technique went out of use throughout the region during the Late Bronze Age

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶149: the pottery-forming techniques used in

Reference 31 - 0.18% Coverage

¶149: suggests that the situation may be more complex and that further research is needed before generalized conclusions can be drawn

Reference 32 - 0.10% Coverage

¶150: Diet and ethnicity during the Viking colonization of northern Scotland

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶151: Diet and ethnicity are strongly related

Reference 34 - 0.19% Coverage

¶151: suggest that the Vikings increased the fish contribution to the diet of Orkney and Shetland by a greater investment in deep-sea fishing.

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¶152: Catastrophic seismic-related events and their impact on prehistoric human occupation, coastal New Zealand

Reference 36 - 0.56% Coverage

¶153: The catastrophic 1855 AD Wellington earthquake is used to predict likely environmental impacts of earlier seismic events (earthquake and tsunami) that have been reported for the Cook Strait region in the period following first human settlement 700 years ago. Environmental changes around Palliser Bay in prehistoric Maori times, inferred from archaeological research, parallel those that occurred in 1855 AD

Reference 37 - 0.34% Coverage

¶153: We consider that devastation caused by earthquake activity and subsequent tsunami, rather than climatic deterioration invoked previously, precipitated the rapid abandonment of the Palliser Bay coast by human communities in the 15th century AD.

Reference 38 - 0.04% Coverage

¶154: The use of 'skailie' in Medieval

Reference 39 - 0.04% Coverage

¶156: Voyage to Polynesia's land's end

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¶157: Evidence that the earliest settlers on Rapa Nui (Easter Island) may have come from Mangareva and its outlying islands in Central East Polynesia

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¶158: Ostrich distribution and exploitation in the Arabian peninsula

Reference 42 - 0.32% Coverage

¶159: Ethnohistoric and representational as well as egg-shell evidence shows that the ostrich was widely distributed in Arabia. However, the absence of ostrich bones in the archaeological record suggests that they were not hunted for meat.

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¶161: Fields of Conflict: progress and prospect in battlefield archaeology

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¶161: began by considering techniques of research and the interpretation of events

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¶162: Stone and timber circles in Britain and adjacent countries

¶163: Burials

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¶164: Environmental archaeology

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¶167: An archaeology of natural places

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¶171: Between the lines: the mystery of

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¶173: the imperial origins of Roman archaeology

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¶174: The hunters: palaeontology in Greek and Roman times

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¶180: Rock carvings, rubbings and lichen

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¶182: Production and exchange of the earliest ceramic vessels in the Aegean: a view from Early Neolithic Knossos, Crete

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¶189: Gustave Chauvet's belief, 90 years ago, in Magdalenian weaving

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¶189: interpretation of Palaeolithic tools

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¶190: Bronze Age Myanmar (Burma)

Reference 59 - 0.09% Coverage

¶191: Rare information is presented on Bronze Age burials from Burma

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¶192: Camels in antiquity: Roman Period finds from Slovenia

¶193: Camels were not native to Europe during the Holocene and were evidently imported by conquering peoples.

Reference 61 - 0.20% Coverage

¶193: an important contribution to understanding the distribution and function of these animals during the Roman Imperial Period.

¶194: Were the Scots Irish?

Reference 62 - 0.08% Coverage

¶195: attributes the claimed migrations of the Irish into Argyll

Reference 63 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: finding no support in archaeological evidence.

Reference 64 - 0.18% Coverage

¶195: how the Iron Age populations of Argyll established and changed their personal and group identity.

¶196: Megalithic engineering techniques

Reference 65 - 0.19% Coverage

¶197: proposes methods whereby relatively small groups of skilled workers could effectively transport and erect standing stones and dolmens.

¶198:

Reference 66 - 0.22% Coverage

¶199: Forgeries of ancient seals have been found in modern times, but there has been little previous analysis of how much security ancient seals might have offered.

Reference 67 - 0.20% Coverage

¶199: The success of these attacks suggests that ancient stamp and cylinder seals may have been highly vulnerable to spoofing.

¶100: West Heselton seminar

¶101:

Reference 68 - 0.15% Coverage

¶103: reveals that they were intentionally engraved and there is evidence of bone working techniques at the site

Reference 69 - 0.08% Coverage

¶104: Lithic assemblages from the Chang Tang Region, Northern Tibet

Reference 70 - 0.20% Coverage

¶105: Archaeological evidence from the Chang Tang Reserve suggests that humans may have first colonized the Tibetan Plateau during the late Pleistocene.

Reference 71 - 0.08% Coverage

¶106: Absolute age range of the Late Cypriot IIC Period on Cyprus

¶107:

Reference 72 - 0.12% Coverage

¶108: Archaeobotanical evidence for pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*) in sub-Saharan West Africa

Reference 73 - 0.31% Coverage

¶109: This finding represents the earliest known occurrence of pearl millet in sub-Saharan Africa. Results indicate that Kintampo peoples developed effective subsistence adaptations to savannas as well as tropical forest habitats.

Reference 74 - 0.08% Coverage

¶110: The chronology of the Iron Age 'moats' of northeast Thailand

Reference 75 - 0.15% Coverage

¶111: the first chronometric study of the 'moats' of the abundant mounded Iron Age sites of northeast Thailand.

Reference 76 - 0.23% Coverage

¶111: The dates also contain preliminary evidence for the chronology of landscape change, which is critical to the understanding of the Iron Age occupation of this region.

¶112:

Reference 77 - 0.13% Coverage

¶113: The emergence of the Moche Civilization into an expansionist state is still a matter of debate.

Reference 78 - 0.15% Coverage

¶113: The implications of this new set of data will enhance our understanding of the early history of the site.

Reference 79 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: Broken fingers: Classic Maya scribe capture and polity consolidation

Reference 80 - 0.32% Coverage

¶115: This paper addresses how the rulers of the Classic Maya sought to promote polity cohesion and to maintain power. New information is presented on scribe capture and its importance in reinforcing the power and importance of the king.

Reference 81 - 0.12% Coverage

¶116: 'The Oldest British Industry': continuity and obsolescence in a flintknapper's sample set

Reference 82 - 0.02% Coverage

¶118: Fair Prehistory:

Reference 83 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: Harappan seeds and agriculture: some considerations

Reference 84 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: Blind in a cloud of data: problems with the chronology of Neanderthal extinction and anatomically modern human expansion

Reference 85 - 0.18% Coverage

¶131: La question du Campani-forme en France et dans les îles anglo-normandes: productions, chronologie et rôles d'un standard céramique

Reference 86 - 0.05% Coverage

¶132: European societies in the Bronze Age.

Reference 87 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: Mosaics of the Greek & Roman world.

Reference 88 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: The Quoit Brooch style and Anglo-Saxon settlement

Reference 89 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: The archaeology of animal bones

Reference 90 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: Aillen-a pioneering archaeologist

Reference 91 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: Dramatic shifts in atmospheric radiocarbon during the last glacial period

Reference 92 - 0.05% Coverage

¶146: Since Dorothy Garrod's pioneering work

Reference 93 - 0.10% Coverage

¶147: During recent years, we located two more Mousterian sites, including

Reference 94 - 2.15% Coverage

¶149: The question of human contacts between Africa and the Iberian Peninsula in the Middle and Upper Pleistocene is of key interest in research of human origins. Discussion continues to focus on whether the sea gap separating the landmasses proved an effective barrier to cultural interchange and population movements. At its narrowest point the Gibraltar Strait is no more than 14 km wide and at times of lower sea level in the Pleistocene the gap would have been considerably reduced by the exposure of several offshore islands. Such sea crossings were apparently well within the capabilities of early human colonizers, as shown by the 800,000-year-old occupation of islands in the Indonesian archipelago. Despite these observations, many archaeologists have pointed to the ostensible lack of evidence for human interactions between Europe and North Africa until some time in the Upper Palaeolithic. This is surprising, given the presence of populations in both areas from the Lower Palaeolithic onwards. Such an 'isolationist' view is emphasized by the recent work of the Gibraltar Caves Project (Barton et al. 1999; Stringer et al. 2000) which has shown that Neanderthal populations with Middle Palaeolithic technology lived there until at least 32,000 years ago uncal, at a time when anatomically modern humans were already present elsewhere in Europe and Africa. Until now, no evidence of Neanderthals has been found in North Africa but the dating and nature of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition in this region remains poorly understood.

Reference 95 - 0.04% Coverage

¶150: Shell rings of the southeast US

Reference 96 - 0.32% Coverage

¶151: Shell rings are circular and semi-circular deposits of shell (mostly oyster, *Crassostrea virginica*), faunal bone, artefacts and soil constructed along the Florida, Georgia and South Carolina coasts of the southeastern United States.

Reference 97 - 0.37% Coverage

¶152: These little-studied sites have been suggested to be the remains of gaming arenas, astronomical observatories, torture chambers, houses of state, and fish traps. Most archaeologists view the sites as the subsistence remains of egalitarian hunter/fisher encampments.

Reference 98 - 0.87% Coverage

¶152: The general absence of exotic or prestige artefacts, elaborate burials and ceremonial mounds has reinforced the concept that these Late Archaic shell rings reflect rudimentary hunter/fisher cultures. Ironically, shell rings have also been cited as the earliest evidence for the rise of hierarchical social development in North America (Russo 1991; Russo & Saunders 1999). Shell rings have yielded evidence of the earliest permanent year-round occupations, the earliest development of pottery and the earliest examples of large-scale monumental architecture. Consequentially the function of shell rings remains an open question.

Reference 99 - 0.08% Coverage

¶154: four sub-circular features in the townland of Rockfield

Reference 100 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: The central feature revealed itself to be small pit containing a cremation burial.

Reference 101 - 0.31% Coverage

¶155: The uniform chalky white appearance of the bones recovered indicated that the individual was very well cremated and was probably processed by crushing or pounding of the bones after cremation.

¶156: Carnelian mines in Gujarat

¶157:

Reference 102 - 0.10% Coverage

¶157: The predominant rationale behind the fieldwork is an Africanist one.

Reference 103 - 0.65% Coverage

¶157: besides local production of carnelian beads in West Africa, it seems that certain examples were also imported via trans-Saharan trade routes, probably from India (Insoll 2000). However, at present such an attribution remains purely hypothetical, based as it is upon the colour, workmanship, and shapes, resembling the carnelian bead production of Western India. Beads known to have been extensively exported in the medieval period, the focus here, and of course before

Reference 104 - 0.29% Coverage

¶158: Cut not smashed: a new type of evidence for nut exploitation from Sulawesi

¶159: In archaeology the recovery of 'nuts' means the recovery of any hard-shelled fruit or seeds, further qualified as those eaten by people.

#### Reference 105 - 0.53% Coverage

¶160: The cut was probably made before charring, using a sharp tool to cut deep enough for the instrument to pry open one of the locules to get to one of three kernels. Based on the associated materials recovered from the site, the cut probably was made using one of several flaked tool types recovered from the area, such as a levallois point — part of the Maros region blade assemblage

#### Reference 106 - 0.04% Coverage

¶161: Fleas From Pharaonic Amarna

#### Reference 107 - 0.25% Coverage

¶162: The preservation of ectoparasites in archaeological sites is normally problematic, but the dry environment of the Egyptian desert keeps even the very fragile remains of fleas intact.

#### Reference 108 - 0.74% Coverage

¶163: Fleas, Siphonaptera, can be divided in three large groups: the sedentary fleas that live in the nest of their hosts, the mobile fleas that still require a nest but can also live on the host, and the stick-tight fleas that attach themselves on the host. The human flea, *Pulex irritans* L. is one of the mobile fleas, nowadays cosmopolitan, and has been found on a wide range of hosts (Hopla 1980; Cooper 2001). Man evolved in the Old World and although the human flea is closely associated with him, it probably has a New World origin

#### Reference 109 - 0.95% Coverage

¶163: all its congeners are found in the Americas. Donkin (1985) thought that the original host for *P. irritans* was the peccary (family *Tayassuidae*). However peccaries do not have relatively permanent nest sites, and Buckland & Sadler (1989), after examining the profiles of different animal hosts, have suggested *Cavia porcellus* L., the guinea pig (cavy) as the primary host for the flea. *C. porcellus* was domesticated during the pre-Columbian period for its meat, but its contribution to the South American agricultural economy has always been on a local scale. Recent archaeological finds of *Pulex* sp. on a pre-Columbian *C. porcellus* from Peru (Dittmar 2000) support the above hypothesis.

#### Reference 110 - 0.10% Coverage

¶166: The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age landscape of interior western Sicily

#### Reference 111 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: The archaeology of complex societies in western Sicily has traditionally focused upon Greek and Phoenician colonization rather than the development of the indigenous peoples of the interior.

#### Reference 112 - 0.45% Coverage

¶167: Preliminary survey results reveal that these LBA and EIA peoples relied on an intricate valley hinterland around their hilltop residences. Moreover, marked differences exist between the LBA and EIA valley hinterlands.

¶168: A contextual study of the 'fossilized' prehispanic canal systems of the Tehuacan Valley, Puebla, Mexico

#### Reference 113 - 0.11% Coverage

¶169: Nearly three decades ago, Woodbury & Neely (1972) published the first analysis

#### Reference 114 - 1.16% Coverage

¶169: the extensive and complex system of Prehispanic Canals found in the northern portion of the Tehuacan Valley of Puebla, Mexico. These springfed canals, functioning to supply waters for irrigation and domestic uses, were uniquely preserved in near entirety by natural processes. The canals have been 'fossilized' in place through a process of mineral deposition. They are clearly visible on the landscape for many kilometres and have aggraded in height, now standing 2 to 3 m high in several places. Time, funding and the archaeological methodology of the mid 1960s limited Woodbury & Neely's fieldwork, and therefore the study did not fully investigate the system. Although a basic description and discussion of the technology and functioning of the system was accomplished, a detailed analysis of these aspects remained to be done.

#### Reference 115 - 0.78% Coverage

¶169: The chronological placement of these canals was attempted by means of the cross-dating of ceramics on archaeological sites found bordering the channels, but an accurate chronological sequence of the system's development was not attainable. A general climatic reconstruction of the valley was generated, but since the emphasis placed by the Tehuacan Archaeological and Botanical Project was on the earlier periods of habitation that focused on the development of maize domestication, the climatic contexts into which the canals were later constructed was not known.

#### Reference 116 - 0.05% Coverage

¶170: Roman armour and metalworking at

#### Reference 117 - 0.75% Coverage

¶172: A number of similar finds have been made, as at Newstead (Curle 1911: plate XXIII) and Richborough, Kent (M. Lyne pers. comm.), but they are often isolated and the pieces crushed, making reconstruction difficult and speculative. A graffito from Dura-Europos (FIGURE 1) shows a mounted soldier with a tall helmet and a mail or scale neck-guard, with similar limb and abdominal defences (Robinson 1975: figure 190). The Carlisle assemblage is important for the retrieval of articulated pieces, with associated copper-alloy rivets and leather.

Reference 118 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: The Early Christian bema churches of Syria revisited

Reference 119 - 0.08% Coverage

¶176: Early preserved Polynesian kumara cultivations in New Zealand

Reference 120 - 0.35% Coverage

¶177: Archaeological evidence for prehistoric gardening practices in Polynesia includes stone boundary walls, storage pits and structures, drainage systems and evidence for the modification of soil, but often the remains of horticultural practise are ephemeral.

Reference 121 - 0.29% Coverage

¶177: Maori developed a range of novel modifications to their traditional horticultural methods which enabled the successful introduction of the range of Polynesian cultigens into the temperate New Zealand environment,

Reference 122 - 0.59% Coverage

¶177: the furthest southwards these crops were introduced. They modified the soil by adding charcoal, shell and alluvial gravels to change the friability and temperature retention, and stored tubers in semi-subteranean pits for the next growing season (Jones 1991: 14–8; Challis 1976). Here, we report what we believe is the first direct archaeological evidence for the actual layout of prehistoric kumara gardens in New Zealand.

Reference 123 - 0.12% Coverage

¶178: The Water Island Archaeological Project: archaeology and history in the eastern Caribbean

Reference 124 - 0.02% Coverage

¶184: 14C age and

Reference 125 - 0.16% Coverage

¶185: This unprecedented find also contributes new environmental information.

¶186: 'Fish-tail' projectile points and megamammals

Reference 126 - 0.43% Coverage

¶189: As there are reasons to believe that this age not only regards the raw material but also the carving itself, preserved examples of Easter Island wood sculpture may be much older than previously assumed and possibly contemporaneous with the giant monolithic sculpture of the first half of the 2nd millennium AD.

¶190:

Reference 127 - 0.44% Coverage

¶190: burial and natural places in the English Early Bronze Age

¶191: The author looks at construction and subsequent use-pattern of round barrows in the Cheshire Basin. He argues that the use of natural mounds for burial during the Early Bronze Age may be the result of mistaken identity, indicating a forgetting of the past.

Reference 128 - 0.06% Coverage

¶192: Processing palm fruits in the Nile Valley

Reference 129 - 0.26% Coverage

¶194: Emerging trends in rock-art research: hunter-gatherer culture, land and landscape

¶195: Where is rock-art study heading? The author analyses the current trends and proposes a landscape-based

Reference 130 - 0.05% Coverage

¶196: Rameses II and the tobacco beetle

Reference 131 - 0.11% Coverage

¶197: The use of a wide range of narcotic drugs in antiquity has been widely documented

Reference 132 - 0.12% Coverage

¶197: although archaeologists have sometimes been too credulous of apparently scientific data,

Reference 133 - 0.21% Coverage

¶197: the discovery of tobacco in the mummy of Rameses II, provides an alternative model for its origin, as a 19th-century insecticide used in conservation,

Reference 134 - 0.13% Coverage

¶198: Fragmentary endings: a discussion of 3rd-millennium BC burial practices in the Oman Peninsula

¶199:

Reference 135 - 0.13% Coverage

¶199: Possible meanings for the regional dispersal of the tombs across the region are considered.

Reference 136 - 0.12% Coverage

¶200: The dynamics of wealth and poverty in the Transegalitarian societies of Southeast Asia

Reference 137 - 0.26% Coverage

¶201: Understanding how differential wealth develops between households in villages is one key to understanding how socioeconomic inequalities develop; a key theoretical issue for archaeologists.

Reference 138 - 0.24% Coverage

¶201: with numerous implications for other cereal and stock based prehistoric cultures, such as those of Neolithic Europe.

¶202: The second phase of Neolithization in east-central Europe

Reference 139 - 0.49% Coverage

¶203: This paper presents archaeological and palynological evidence for long continuation of the Mesolithic way of life in east-central Europe irrespective of the presence of early Neolithic farmers. The complete Neolithization of the area took place only about 3500 BC, as a consequence of long-term interactions between indigenous foragers and exotic farmers.

Reference 140 - 0.10% Coverage

¶204: Prehistoric human migration in the Linearbandkeramik of Central Europe

Reference 141 - 0.13% Coverage

¶205: It appears that LBK farmers were highly migratory and interacted with surrounding communities.

Reference 142 - 0.07% Coverage

¶206: Responses to Geoffrey Wainwright's 'Time Please'

Reference 143 - 0.38% Coverage

¶207: 'Time Please', a retrospective of archaeological transformation in England, by Geoffrey Wainwright, the former Chief Archaeologist of English Heritage. He reviewed the enormous changes over the last 30–40 years from his perspective at the heart of the 'Heritage' establishment.

Reference 144 - 0.10% Coverage

¶208: offer some alternative recollections of events, priorities and changes.

Reference 145 - 0.08% Coverage

¶208: Philip Rahtz, Emeritus Professor of Archaeology at York

Reference 146 - 0.23% Coverage

¶208: Peter Fowler, formerly Secretary to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) and Emeritus Professor of Archaeology at Newcastle, comments too on Rescue

Reference 147 - 0.22% Coverage

¶208: Predictably, there are many perspectives on the route that archaeology, as a means to mitigate damage to the heritage, and to provide a record of the past,

Reference 148 - 0.04% Coverage

¶209: A view from the Old School

Reference 149 - 0.06% Coverage

¶212: Interpreting the Neolithic of western Asia

Reference 150 - 0.07% Coverage

¶213: African innovations in the use of plants and animals

Reference 151 - 0.04% Coverage

¶214: Archaeologists out of steppe?

Reference 152 - 0.03% Coverage

¶215: Mediterranean myopia

Reference 153 - 0.05% Coverage

¶217: Later prehistory in the Outer Hebrides

Reference 154 - 0.10% Coverage

¶219: Progress on Polynesia

¶1220: Hunter gatherers: an interdisciplinary perspective

Reference 155 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1221: Aurignacian lithic economy: ecological perspectives from southwestern France

Reference 156 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1223: Facing the ocean: the Atlantic and its peoples 8000 BC-AD 1500.

Reference 157 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1225: Hellenistic sculpture II: The styles of c. 200–100 BC.

Reference 158 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1226: Britain and the end of the Roman Empire

Reference 159 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1228: from the Battle of Towton, AD 1461.

Reference 160 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1229: In the realm of Nachan kan

Reference 161 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1233: My Second Century in Archaeology

Reference 162 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1234: Two Early Holocene check dams from Southern Arabia

¶1235:

Reference 163 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1238: Prehistoric agricultural fields and water management technology of the Safford Valley, southeastern Arizona

Reference 164 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1240: Maya kingship

Reference 165 - 0.10% Coverage

¶241: 'Olmec Blue' and Formative jade sources: new discoveries in Guatemala

Reference 166 - 0.12% Coverage

¶243: How can study of material objects be employed to develop archaeological explanation?

Reference 167 - 0.10% Coverage

¶247: further comment on Geoffrey Wainwright's retrospective 'Time please'

Reference 168 - 0.11% Coverage

¶248: Dating Shuidonggou and the Upper Palaeolithic blade industry in North China

¶249:

Reference 169 - 0.16% Coverage

¶249: and its assemblage is reminiscent of Upper Palaeolithic core-and-blade technologies in Mongolia and southern Siberia.

Reference 170 - 0.18% Coverage

¶249: Limited chronological controls have prevented evaluation of this technology in both the Chinese and greater Eurasian Palaeolithic.

Reference 171 - 0.38% Coverage

¶249: and suggests the spread of the Eurasian large blade technology was primarily from north to south. The concurrent production of small microblade-like bipolar bladelets at the site may also presage the development of a microlithic industry.

¶250: A new dating sequence for Çatalhöyük

Reference 172 - 0.10% Coverage

¶252: a contribution to dating prehistoric seafaring in northwestern Europe

¶253:

Reference 173 - 0.12% Coverage

¶254: which suggests that the appearance of such boats may fall in the early Bronze Age.

¶255:

Reference 174 - 0.06% Coverage

¶256: of floodbasins, levees and channel deposits

Reference 175 - 0.04% Coverage

¶257: Roman vineyards in Britain

Reference 176 - 0.50% Coverage

¶258: suggest viticulture was extensively practised at this Roman site. It is argued that the apparent lack of viticultural tools and wine presses in the archaeological record in Britain is not reliable evidence for the absence of viticulture at that time.

¶259: Between fasting and feasting: the literary and archaeobotanical evidence for monastic diet in Late Antique Egypt

Reference 177 - 0.21% Coverage

¶260: we do not discount this approach and will use it ourselves, this paper departs from this academic tradition by incorporating new archaeobotanical evidence

Reference 178 - 0.41% Coverage

¶260: the study of monastic diet. It is our belief that the use of independent forms of evidence (in this case written sources on attitudes to fasting and archaeobotanical evidence) is the best way forward to answering fundamental questions about what monastic diet was like in Late Antique Egypt.

Reference 179 - 0.09% Coverage

¶261: 'secondary burial' in the Babenberg and Habsburg dynasties

¶262:

Reference 180 - 0.18% Coverage

¶262: The results may provide deeper and more broadly applicable insights into relevant cultural formation processes of élite burials.

¶263:

Reference 181 - 0.14% Coverage

¶264: Its use at a site in Torres Strait shows how it can be used successfully to reveal faded rock paintings.

Reference 182 - 0.36% Coverage

¶265: African archaeology today

¶266: For most archaeologists across the globe, mention of Africa in the context of archaeological research will probably bring to mind the important discoveries of early stone tools and hominid remains in eastern and southern Africa,

#### Reference 183 - 1.53% Coverage

¶1266: , and images of 'tribal' culture, subsistence practices, artefacts and housing that, to some Western eyes at least, can seem reminiscent of a more distant non-African past. For some, the architectural and artistic splendours of Egyptian civilization may also form part of this image of archaeology on the continent, although for complex geopolitical, historical and academic reasons the study of Egyptian archaeology, in all but a few instances, continues to be regarded as distinct from that of the rest of Africa. While accepting that the preceding sentences are something of a caricature of the non-Africanist's understanding and perception of the work of archaeologists on the continent, and that general introductory texts on archaeological methods and theory nowadays give wider coverage of African case-studies than was the case even a decade ago (e.g. Renfrew & Bahn 1991; Fagan 1995), the level of awareness of the breadth of African archaeology, current discoveries and research issues, as well as the many problems that practitioners and managers face on a daily basis, remains abysmally low.

#### Reference 184 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1267: Ulster and the Indian Ocean? Recent maritime archaeological research on the East African coast

#### Reference 185 - 1.03% Coverage

¶1268: This area, traditionally known as the Swahili coast, is culturally defined as a maritime zone extending 2000 km from north to south, but reaching a mere 15 hi inland. The origins of 'Swahili' cultural identity originated during the middle of the 1st millennium AD, following consolidation of earlier farming and metalusing Bantu-speaking communities along the coast and emergence of a distinctive 'maritime' orientation and set of cultural traditions (eg Allen 1993; Chami 1998; Helm 2000; Horton & Middelton 2000). Previous research produced evidence of exploitation of marine resources for food and an early engagement in longdistance exchange networks, linking parts ofthis coast with the Classical world by at least the BC/AD transition.

#### Reference 186 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1270: Sub-Saharan West Africa has remained largely a blank space on the world rock-art map, in spite of a steady trickle of reports during the past century on pictograph and petroglyph sites in the West African sahel and savanna belts.

#### Reference 187 - 0.56% Coverage

¶1270: From sub-Saharan Mali, for example, only two sites have been published to a satisfactory standard (Huysecom 1990; Huysecom et al. 1996). The richness of the region in rock art, as indicated by several authors (e.g. Griaule 1938; Huysecom & Mayor 1991/92; Togola et al. 1995), has been confirmed by on-going research on rock art in the Boucle du Baoulé region (map, FIGURE 5) in the southwest of the country

#### Reference 188 - 0.95% Coverage

¶1272: Details of translation, interpretation and palaeographic dating of the text are a matter of discussion among Egyptologists, but it clearly seems to be of Old or Early Middle Kingdom origin. The home of the 'oasis dwellers' can reasonably be inferred as lying further west or southwest. However, the nearest places with permanent water in these directions are the Kufra Oasis in Libya and the wells of Djebel Uweinat, which lie, respectively, some 600 km and 500 km away. How was it possible to master such distances under the then already prevailing hyperarid conditions by the only available means of transportation, a train of donkeys that have to drink at least every three days?

Reference 189 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1273: Soil erosion, iron smelting and human settlement in the Haubi Basin, north-central Tanzania

Reference 190 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1274: The Haubi Basin, situated in the Irangi Hills of Kondoa District, Dodoma Region, Tanzania (FIGURE 1), exhibits some of the most extreme examples of erosion and associated sedimentation in the region

Reference 191 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1275: in eastern Cameroon

Reference 192 - 0.69% Coverage

¶1280: The appearance of Oldowan sites c. 2.5 million years ago signals one of the most important adaptive shifts in human evolution. Large mammal butchery, stone artefact manufacture and novel transport and discard behaviours led to the accumulation of the first recognized archaeological debris. Although the earliest instances of these behaviours are 2.5 million years ago, most of what we know about Oldowan palaeoecology and behaviour is derived from localities more than half a million years younger

Reference 193 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1280: yield dense concentrations of artefacts in association with the oldest (c. 2.2 million years) substantial sample of archaeological fauna known thus far from Africa. This study is the first to use a wide range of traditional and innovative techniques to investigate Oldowan hominin behaviour and site formation processes before 2 million years ago.

¶1281: Bananas and the archaeology of Buganda

Reference 194 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1282: Given these prominent characteristics it is incredible, therefore, that there has been no concerted archaeological research programme in Buganda.

¶1283: The Kintampo Archaeological Research Project (KARP): academic collaboration and

Reference 195 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1284: The Kintampo Archaeological Research Project is the first venture conducted under the auspices of the academic collaboration established between the Department of Archaeology, University of Ghana (UG) and the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL).

Reference 196 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1284: The direct responsibility for supervision of the project on the British side is Dr Kevin MacDonald (UCL), Dr Yaw Bredwa-Mensah (UG) supervises and co-ordinates the research collaboration, and overall responsibility for the project lies with Professor Peter Ucko (UCL).

Reference 197 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1285: Environment and settlements in the Mid-Holocene

Reference 198 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1286: Past research in the Acacus mountains has been mostly concerned with studies of rock art (Mori 1965) and site-oriented investigations, particularly rock-shelters in the central and northern Acacus

Reference 199 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1286: This important research disclosed the astonishing archaeological richness of the area. Particular emphasis was given to data suggesting the existence of early forms of pastoral economy in the region

Reference 200 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1287: Time and the ancestors

Reference 201 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1288: in archaeological narratives, such as the one presented here.

Reference 202 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1291: Urban precursors in the Horn: early 1st-millennium BC communities in Eritrea

Reference 203 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1292: Eritrea fought a war of liberation for three decades between the early 1960s and 1991. While professional research stagnated because of the war, amateur archaeologists provided the sole source of information for ancient material culture in the country during this era. With the coming of

independence in 1993, awareness of the potential value of Eritrea's heritage resources began to grow,

Reference 204 - 0.46% Coverage

¶1293: We highlight research showing that between 800 BC and 400 BC the greater Asmara area of Eritrea supported the earliest settled agropastoralist communities known in the highlands of the Horn. These communities pre-date and are contemporaneous with Pre-Aksumite settlements in the highlands of southern Eritrea and northern Ethiopia.

Reference 205 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1294: Diversity in mastic-mounted stone adzes and the use of mastic in precolonial South Africa

Reference 206 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1295: Composite tools and hafted tools were used world-wide over the last 35,000 years, and possibly earlier than that (Boëda et al. 1996; Holdaway 1996). Evidence for the use of composite tools in South Africa is provided

Reference 207 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1295: From their analysis of the available material two decades ago, Deacon & Deacon (1980: 37) concluded that the size and form of the insert was determined largely by the mode of hafting.

¶1296:

Reference 208 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1296: and Africanist archaeology

¶1297:

Reference 209 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1301: On Archaic Greek orientalizing—weird or woolly?

¶1302: Issues for Historical Archaeology

Reference 210 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1303: a new synthesis with significant implications for the earliest occupation of Britain.

Reference 211 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1304: Hunters of the Golden Age: the mid Upper palaeolithic of Eurasia 30,000-20-000-BP

Reference 212 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1305: East of Wallace's line: studies of past and present maritime cultures of the Indo-Pacific region

Reference 213 - 0.08% Coverage

¶309: The history of greek vases: potters, painters and pictures

Reference 214 - 0.09% Coverage

¶310: Alternative leadership strategies in the Prehispanic Southwest.

Reference 215 - 0.06% Coverage

¶311: The decipherment of ancient Maya Writing

Reference 216 - 0.11% Coverage

¶312: Ancient marbles to American shores. Classical archaeology in the United States.

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Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶3: Middle Palaeolithic birch-bark pitch

¶4:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶5: New research on the Palaeolithic of

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶8: After Hallström: new directions

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶12: The Raqqa Ancient Industry Project

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: Reconstructing processes and facilities of production

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶14: : Early Colonial mapping of Precolumbian mounds

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶15: Fishing in the Lesotho Highlands

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶16: the stone mason and his craft

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¶17: of the southern Hawke's Bay coast, New Zealand

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¶18: establishes occupation in East Timor at least 30,000–35,000 years ago

¶19:

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¶19: have yielded new dating evidence showing occupation from before 30,000 BP. These will further fuel the debates on early colonization of the region.

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¶21: on a moorland rich in features surviving from Prehistoric use and occupation of the area. Investigated features include a Neolithic rubble-built enclosure bank, Bronze to Iron Age cairnfields and settlements and cup-and-ring rock art. From this work a long-term landscape narrative of the area is being produced.

Reference 13 - 0.13% Coverage

¶24: Open-air rock-art, territories and modes of exploitation during the Upper Palaeolithic in the Côa Valley (Portugal)

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¶25: A study of the differential preservation of the famous Côa engravings,

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¶25: place the distribution of the art in a chronological setting, which is in turn placed within the context of lithic raw material procurement.

¶26:

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¶27: It is widely recognized that when marine resources form a significant proportion of the human diet

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¶130: The visual in archaeology: photographic representation of archaeological practice in British India

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¶131: can be employed in shaping the nature of archaeological discourse in different parts of the world.

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¶135: Using a recent case-study from Syria, examples are given

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¶136: Too many ancestors

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¶138: Explorations in the History of Archaeology

¶139:

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¶142: A feast for the eyes: celebrating prehistory in the de Mortillet dinners

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¶143: to illustrate aspects of prehistoric archaeology.

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¶144: Between antiquarians and archaeologists — continuities and ruptures

Reference 25 - 0.34% Coverage

¶145: The current renewal of interest in the history of archaeology can be explained in several ways, and notably in view of the extraordinary extension of the discipline's objects and methods. In the last decades, the most far-flung regions of the earth have been subjected to systematic exploration

Reference 26 - 0.88% Coverage

¶145: A natural science for many founding fathers of prehistory, a social science for those who emphasize its anthropological dimensions, archaeology has remained for others a historical discipline by virtue of its proximity to ancient languages and inscriptions. At one end of the spectrum, some archaeologists see themselves as specialists in material culture, able to deal with

objects, both ancient and modern, as simultaneously technical and semiotic systems. At the other end, there are those who will only put their faith in the detailed approach of singular, particular cultures. To put the matter in extreme terms; it seems as if there existed a universalist archaeology standing in opposition to a plethora of incompatible and irreducible vernacular archaeologies.

Reference 27 - 0.62% Coverage

¶147: Den omvanda diskursen (The Second Glance: A study of transitions in the history of archaeological discipline). This work (Notelid 2000; 2001) represents quite a new way of looking at the discipline's past, with the serious ambition to understand the romantic approach to prehistory in its own right, and not primarily as a fumbling, imaginative and pre-scientific start of a new discipline. The archaeological community was puzzled by this work, and very few scholars were able to read and appreciate this distinctive and unexpected perspective.

Reference 28 - 0.08% Coverage

¶148: Darwin among the archaeologists: the John Evans nexus and the Borneo Caves

Reference 29 - 0.34% Coverage

¶151: Recognizing both the importance of their find and their own inexperience with such fossils, they handed the skeleton to Marcellin Boule, professor of palaeontology at the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris.

¶152: Mortimer Wheeler's science of order: the tradition of accuracy at Arikamedu

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¶153: to sort out the 'scientifically deplorable' state of India's archaeological survey

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: On the international roots of prehistory

Reference 32 - 0.25% Coverage

¶155: The probable causes of this recent fashion<sup>1</sup> need not concern us here, but the movement itself is certainly welcome, testifying to the reflection of archaeologists on their own practices and those of their predecessors.

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Archaeological arguments

Reference 34 - 0.17% Coverage

¶158: The history of Iberian archaeology: one archaeology for two Spains

¶159: In this article we set out to analyse, from an archaeological point of view,

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¶160: Names and emblems: Greek archaeology

Reference 36 - 0.22% Coverage

¶166: also archaeologists have engaged in historiographical research on their own discipline. Some frequently cited works like Bollmus (1970) Kater (1974) and Losemann (1977) are still fundamental

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

¶167: Past records, new views

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¶169: Archaeological illustrations: a new development in 19th century science

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¶171: A recent colloquium on French archaeology in the second half of the 19th century drew attention to the work of a talented illustrator, Victor Cauché, several of whose watercolours may be seen at the musée in Compiègne.

Reference 40 - 0.21% Coverage

¶171: this activity was the doing of an archaeological school which, for three-quarters of a century, set out to explore the meaning of archaeological excavation and their associated finds.

Reference 41 - 0.04% Coverage

¶172: why the history of archaeology matters

Reference 42 - 0.98% Coverage

¶173: In recent years the history of archaeology has been enjoying something of a vogue in different research traditions, resulting in a wealth of new studies and publications. In the English-speaking world, our store of biographies and national histories has been considerably expanded by the five-volume Encyclopedia of archaeology (Murray 1999; 2001). The Bulletin of the History of Archaeology has provided a much needed forum for research, and the AREA project — Archives of European Archaeology — has begun to explore a range of resources bearing on the history of archaeology in Europe. At the same time, archaeologists have continued to justify and to advocate the significance

of 'novel' approaches to archaeology through partial histories of the discipline (the most recent being those associated with the revival of 'Darwinian archaeologies' such as Lyman et

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¶174: Ancestral Archives: Explorations in the History of Archaeology

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¶175: Archaeology at the millennium:

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¶176: Compare for the broad view

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¶179: Palaeolithic and the study of it

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¶180: Palaeolithic archaeology of the Solent river: proceedings of the Lithic Studies Society day meeting held at the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton

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¶181: Les industries à bifaces de l'Europe du Nord-Ouest au Pléistocène moyen: l'apport des données des gisements du bassin de la Somme, de l'Escaut et de la Baie de St-Brieuc

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¶182: Sesselfelsgrötte I: Grabungsverlauf und Stratigraphie (Forschungsprojekt 'Das Paläolithikum und Mesolithikum des Unteren Altmühltals II')

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¶209: An advanced antiquity was expected, with some paintings thought to be more than 10,000 years old, as suggested by the imagery.

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¶209: obtained so far suggest that the paintings may be more recent than has been supposed.

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¶211: the 5th-millennium BC shift from short-term habitations to permanent tell settlements in southern Romania: from the Criş, Dudeşti and Boian to the Gumelniţa Cultures. Archaeological and geomorphologic data suggest that changes in river stability conditioned shifts in settlement and economies.

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¶1218: The age of the common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) in the northern Eastern Woodlands of North America

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¶1219: addresses the lack of chronometric research on the common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) to establish precisely the timing of its adoption and spread across the northern Eastern Woodlands of North America.

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¶1219: The results show that the common bean apparently spread rapidly upon its introduction to the region, becoming archaeologically visible from the Illinois River valley to southern New England in the calibrated late 13th century AD, some 200–300 years later than previously thought.

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¶1224: This paper defines the potential reasons for low population levels in Oxygen Isotope Stages 6–4: climate, habitat preferences and sea level.

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¶1225: A critique of the Chinese 'Middle Palaeolithic'

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¶1226: The Chinese Palaeolithic has traditionally been divided into three distinct cultural periods: Lower, Middle, and Upper. Analysis of four stone tool criteria (raw material procurement, core reduction, retouch, and typology) to determine if a distinct Middle Palaeolithic stage existed in China

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¶1226: The transition between these two cultural periods occurred with the development of more refined stone tool making techniques (e.g. introduction of blade and microblade technology) and the presence of other archaeological indicators of more modern human behaviour

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¶1226: c. 30,000 years ago).

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¶1230: concerning the scale and organization of metal production at a time when the first cities emerged in this part of the Near East

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¶1230: for reconstructing ancient metal processing and for identifying trade networks.

¶1231: Zebu: harbingers of doom in Bronze Age western Asia?

¶1232: The significance of zebu, or humped, cattle as potential indicators of episodes of aridification in the Bronze Age of western Asia is explored

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¶1233: linking metal artisans and animal processors in medieval Islamic Morocco

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¶1234: The presence of bone tools and butchery waste in an urban metalworking context underscores the close economic ties that existed between artisans and food producers in a pre-industrial urban centre in the western Mediterranean.

¶1235: The Venerable Bede, druidic tonsure and archaeology

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¶1238: Archaeology in Ireland during the last 50 years: an outline

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¶1239: Throughout the 20th century there were many notable developments in Irish archaeology, both academically and administratively

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¶1239: The changes that took place in archaeology during the following half-century were extensive and varied and involved most aspects of the subject.

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¶1245: some recent archaeological developments from an Irish perspective

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¶1247: Maritime archaeology in Northern Ireland

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¶1248: The study of maritime archaeology is a relatively new activity in Northern Ireland.

Reference 165 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1248: the approach that has been adopted in investigating the maritime cultural landscape

Reference 166 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1249: Using documentary sources such as Lloyd's List and Lloyd's Register, together with Parliamentary Sessional papers and many other documentary sources, he identified some 3000 wrecks around Northern Ireland's short coastline

Reference 167 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1251: has been undertaken in Ireland since the mid 19th century

Reference 168 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1251: up until the present day, reviews the various approaches which have been adopted, and takes a look at the formal structure of the discipline within an Irish context. The objective is to provide an overview of the study of archaeological human skeletal remains in Ireland from the 19th century through to modern times.

Reference 169 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1252: Neolithic houses in Ireland: a broader perspective

Reference 170 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1253: Over 90 structures have been identified as probable houses dating to the Neolithic period in Ireland

Reference 171 - 0.48% Coverage

¶1253: While there is a considerable variation in size and form two principal types are discernible, the large rectangular buildings of the Early Neolithic and circular or oval structures that have a much wider chronological span. In the past some of these have been readily accepted as houses while other, generally more ephemeral, structures have occasionally been classified as having more temporary or specialist functions

Reference 172 - 0.62% Coverage

¶1255: Belfast Lough is a deep indent of the Irish Sea into the coastline of Northern Ireland. Its southwestern continuation is the Lagan Valley, which separates the steep scarp of the Antrim Plateau (height c. 300 m) from the hills of Co Down (c. 120 m) to the southeast. The River Lagan flows along this broad, undulating valley floor through thick deposits of glacial sands and gravels before emptying into the Lough at Belfast. Eight kilometres southwest of Belfast, the river passes the townland of Ballynahatty, a sandy plateau 100 ha in extent.

Reference 173 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1257: Emain Macha, the legendary seat of the kings of Ulster, has long been identified with

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¶1260: Lost infancy: Medieval archaeology in Ireland

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¶1261: Medieval archaeology in Ireland has been described twice in the last 30 years as ‘in its infancy’

Reference 176 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1261: In Ulster the medieval period had occupied a central place in archaeological research and excavation, remarkable within Europe and unique within the British Isles, from 1950

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¶1266: Thinking through the body: archaeologies of corporeality

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¶403: add to the evidence of long-distance contact between Magdalenian groups. The new finds are placed in their European context.

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¶405:

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¶407: Comparison with Mediaeval documentary sources suggests that recommendations of physicians regarding infant feeding may have influenced common practice in this period.

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¶411: The structure and skills of British Neolithic Society: a brief response to Clive Ruggles & Gordon Barclay

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¶412: Will the data drive the model? A further response to Euan MacKie

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¶414: the area shows a degree of industrial organization from the late Lower Palaeolithic with a resultant impact on the landscape.

¶415:

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¶415: technological analysis of the lithic assemblages

¶416:

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¶416: the first report of a Middle Palaeolithic assemblage from Romania. The data suggest short-lived occupation and intriguing evidence of the use of ochre

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¶418: new dating evidence for a refined understanding of human presence in Central Europe between 23,000 and 14,000 BP

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¶419: The Mesolithic–Neolithic transition in the sandy lowlands of Belgium: new evidence

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¶420: one from the Final Mesolithic and one from the Neolithic

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¶421: Congruent distribution of Neolithic painted pottery and ceramic figurines with Y-chromosome lineages

Reference 275 - 0.08% Coverage

¶422: a correlation between certain elements of Neolithic material culture

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¶422: Y-chromosome haplotypes, suggesting a shared history of dispersal of human populations and cultural ideas.

¶423:

Reference 277 - 0.28% Coverage

¶425: Pig domestication in ancient China

¶426: The pig appears to have been among the earliest domesticated animals in China, with evidence for pig domestication at Cishan from 8000 BP. The authors propose a model for the development of animal domestication.

Reference 278 - 0.09% Coverage

¶427: New evidence for an early date for the Aegean Late Bronze Age and Thera eruption

Reference 279 - 0.20% Coverage

¶428: The results suggest that the accepted chronology of the period should be revised by 100 years and that the eruption of Thera/Santorini most likely occurred c. 1650–1620 BC.

Reference 280 - 0.08% Coverage

¶429: and the development of complex societies in southeastern Shandong, China

Reference 281 - 0.06% Coverage

¶430: demonstrate a nucleated pattern of settlement around

Reference 282 - 0.10% Coverage

¶430: and a clear settlement hierarchy, with distinctly different patterns for later periods.

Reference 283 - 0.10% Coverage

¶431: Ancestral Pueblo trails and the cultural landscape of the Pajarito Plateau, New Mexico

Reference 284 - 0.69% Coverage

¶432: Although trails are widely recognized as an important element in the shaping of social and economic space, poor preservation and complex interpretations have meant that they are rarely the subject of systematic archaeological analysis. Ancestral Pueblo trails of New Mexico's Pajarito Plateau, in contrast, are both well-preserved and easily identified, providing an opportunity to study patterns of movement through the landscape during the 500 years prior to Spanish colonization. This study discusses the broader issues of analysing archaeological trails with specific reference to the Pajarito case.

¶433:

Reference 285 - 0.04% Coverage

¶433: on Garua Island, Papua New Guinea

Reference 286 - 0.34% Coverage

¶434: makes Garua Island an excellent setting for monitoring the changing patterns of human behaviour through time and within cultural landscapes. The results raise questions about traditional interpretations of settlement and land use in Near Oceania, particularly during the time of Lapita pottery.

Reference 287 - 0.01% Coverage

¶435: Scotland 2002

Reference 288 - 0.02% Coverage

¶438: 4D archaeology

Reference 289 - 0.08% Coverage

¶440: Seeing the wood and the trees: dendrochronological studies in Scotland

Reference 290 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1441: concentrates on other aspects of its value to Scottish archaeology and history.

#### Reference 291 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1441: Scotland now has very restricted semi-natural woodland, representing about 1% of land cover. While the extent of semi-natural woodland has undoubtedly shrunk in recent centuries, pollen evidence indicates that much of Scotland has been characterized by open landscapes since later prehistory

#### Reference 292 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1443: This work was initially stimulated by the success of Caroline Earwood's research on dating bog butter containers and other wooden vessels from the National collections (Earwood 1990; 1993a; 1993b; 1997), which demonstrated among other things that the practice of bog butter deposition in Scotland extended at least as far back as the early centuries AD.

#### Reference 293 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1446: Sound foundations: archaeology in Scotland's towns and cities and

#### Reference 294 - 1.05% Coverage

¶1454: the Iron Age of Atlantic Scotland, a period running from approximately 600 BC until the onset of Viking colonization and influence around AD 800. The definition of Atlantic Scotland for the purposes of this paper is taken to include the north and west of Scotland and its coastline and archipelagos including Shetland, Orkney and the Inner and Outer Hebrides. This area is also defined by the distribution of a particular kind of drystone monumental architecture, variously termed brochs, duns or more recently Atlantic roundhouses (Armit & Ralston 1997: 183–7). These structures are often well preserved, in the case of some standing as towers 10 m in height, and are thus highly visible in the landscape. In Orkney and Shetland brochs and other Iron Age houses often form only one part of a large and complex settlement mound, with both earlier and later settlement and activity dating over millennia on the same site,

#### Reference 295 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1455: the National Museums of Scotland project

#### Reference 296 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1457: Scotland's First Settlers: the Mesolithic seascape of the Inner Sound, Skye and its contribution to the early prehistory of Scotland

#### Reference 297 - 0.51% Coverage

¶1458: The Mesolithic occupation of Scotland began soon after the end of the last glaciation, between 10,000 and 9000 years ago. Considerable research has been undertaken in the past two decades

(Mithen 2000; Pollard & Morrison 1996; Woodman 1989; Young 2000); much has been published, more is awaited, and work continues apace. Mesolithic sites occur throughout Scotland, though recent archaeological activity has been concentrated on the western seaboard

#### Reference 298 - 0.80% Coverage

¶1459: The coastal nature of much of the Scottish Mesolithic has long been recognized, although the contribution of inland sites is becoming more apparent. The relationship between shell middens and lithic scatters and the nature of the midden sites themselves are slowly becoming clearer (Bonsall 1996; Finlayson 1998), though the make-up of the material culture remains vague, as known early sites with preservation of organic materials are few and far between and specialists remain divided over their interpretation. More widely, it is generally recognized that the Mesolithic occurred during a time of dynamic environmental change although the impact on the human population remains to be documented.

#### Reference 299 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1460: Zones of interaction: Roman and native in Scotland

#### Reference 300 - 0.94% Coverage

¶1461: Northern Britain is one of the best known and most extensively researched frontier regions in the Roman Empire. The fluctuations of Roman occupation in the late 1st, mid 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD are quite well understood and emphasize the peripheral character of the area, which never completely succumbed to Roman conquest. It also offers the opportunity to study the processes of interaction between Rome and indigenous peoples at the limits of empire. Too often, however, these have been seen as incidental to the main action, as if the local people were only the supporting cast for the foreign stars. If separately considered at all, the indigenous population has tended to be relegated to discussion of the native background, but over the last decade or so research has moved them more strongly into the foreground.

#### Reference 301 - 0.67% Coverage

¶1463: The stone circles of northeast Scotland (Figure 1) take a most distinctive form. On one level, they are made up of structural elements that are widely distributed in Britain: they are built from raw materials that had been selected for their colour and texture; the monoliths are graded in height towards the southwest and may have been aligned on the moon (Burl 2000). On another level, they have a character all of their own. They are known as 'recumbent' stone circles because their most massive component is a large flat block which is bracketed by two tall pillars or 'flankers'

#### Reference 302 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1464: Bronze Age fuel: the oldest direct evidence for deep peat cutting and stack construction?

#### Reference 303 - 0.73% Coverage

¶1465: Peat has been used as a fuel and as an additive to arable fields to aid fertility since prehistoric times in many parts of northern Europe (e.g. Fenton 1986; Whittle et al. 1986). The cutting of deep peat and the construction of peat stacks as part of the drying process has been documented from Medieval times, but the antiquity of such activities is unknown. Peat stacks are ephemeral structures whose purpose is to aid the drying of hard-won, wet peat in areas where other fuels such as wood and coal are expensive or unobtainable. They are typically cleared within a few months of construction and leave no traces of their former presence

Reference 304 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1465: Individual turves contained finger and thumb impressions and pollen analysis reveals environmental conditions at around the time of cutting. The method of extracting and stacking the peat used some 3500 years ago may be similar to that used today.

Reference 305 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1466: The past surveyed tomorrow

Reference 306 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1469: High volumes of shipping traffic and a long history of seafaring and warfare have contributed to a density of shipwreck remains in UK territorial waters which is likely to be amongst the highest in the world.

Reference 307 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1471: Contract archaeology in Scotland

Reference 308 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1472: focus on some of the more distinctive characteristics of contract archaeology as it is currently practised in Scotland. This may encourage comparison with the situation elsewhere but it is not my intention to 'compare and contrast'. I will leave it up to the reader, if they wish, to set their own experiences against the Scottish situation.

Reference 309 - 0.62% Coverage

¶1473: I define contract archaeology as all types of archaeological work undertaken through a commercial contract. Scotland is a small country with a small economy and it has a commercial archaeological sector to scale. The number of commercial archaeological organizations working regularly in Scotland is somewhere between 10 and 20 depending on your point of view. Only five of these organizations have permanent staff numbers in double figures; some of the others are effectively sole traders who may take on staff with project-specific contracts.

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¶474: Islamic cities

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¶480: Lapita: a view from the east

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¶1530: South America (Encyclopedia of Prehistory)

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¶1593: Ethiopia's archaeological heritage

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¶1594: from Moravia and Bohemia (Czech Republic): some new 14C dates

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¶1596: Birch-bark tar at

Reference 382 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1597: the first evidence for the use of birch-bark tar on Late Neolithic pottery from Greece. This appears to have been used for two different purposes, to seal a fracture and to line the interior walls. The authors also discuss other possible uses

Reference 383 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1601: is a forgery that was deliberately planted on the site. Their refutation is based on examination of the photographic evidence that has been published in support of these claims.

Reference 384 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1602: The Palaeoindian–Archaic transition in North America: new evidence from Texas

Reference 385 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1603: suggests social experimentation by Palaeoindians over a 2500-year period eventually resulted in Archaic societies.

Reference 386 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1606: Did prehistoric landscape management retard the post-glacial spread of woodland in Southwest Asia?

Reference 387 - 0.63% Coverage

¶1607: Pre-Bronze Age human impacts on the East Mediterranean environment have been hard to detect in pollen diagrams and other off-site contexts. New evidence shows that despite a relatively rapid post-glacial wetting-up of the climate, the re-advance of oak woodland across Southwest Asia was slow. Among the factors likely to have contributed to the apparent disjunction between climate and vegetation is Neolithic landscape management, particularly through regular use of late-season ground fires to encourage grasses at the expense of trees and shrubs.

Reference 388 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1608: Finding the coastal Mesolithic in southwest Britain

Reference 389 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1609: The implications of new evidence are presented for the generally high level of marine diet in the coastal Mesolithic populations of Wales. Within these generally high levels, some variations may point to seasonal movement. These data provide a strong contrast with the mainland terrestrial diet of early Neolithic populations in the same area.

Reference 390 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1613: During extended biographies, some artefact types may have functioned at times as heirlooms or relics. It is possible to illustrate this process by studying fragmentation, and two case-studies

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¶1613: Wider social and chronological implications are also considered.

¶1614:

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¶1614: Another perspective

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¶1616: A politician's perspective of archaeology

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¶1618: 'Archaeonist Man'

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¶619: Celebrating 75 years of Antiquity

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¶621: Opening comments for the 75th anniversary of ANTIQUITY

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¶626: the Old World

¶627:

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¶627: the New World

¶628: 'It's better to dig than dance': archaeological method and theory in ANTIQUITY 1927 – 2002

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¶1654: The early Slavs: culture and society in early Medieval eastern Europe

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¶1660: An archaeological history of Japan, 30,000 BC to AD 700

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¶1663: and archaeology in ancient Peru

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¶1664: The archaeology of Athens

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¶665: Die römischen Provinzen: eine Einführung in ihre Archäologie

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¶4: The layer was sealed by volcanic ash, suggesting that a natural catastrophe had put an end to a human settlement there, just as Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae were destroyed and buried following the powerful eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in AD 79.

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶6: leading to new assessments of the date of the burial and indications of diet.

¶7: The Wolf of Baikal

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶8: . Among the earliest graves was one containing a Tundra wolf.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶9: The earliest writing? Sign use in the seventh millennium BC at

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶10: Is this the earliest writing?

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶11: Neolithic transition in Europe: the radiocarbon record revisited

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶12: Understanding the introduction of farming and the adoption of Neolithic culture continues to be a major research objective in Europe

Reference 8 - 0.86% Coverage

¶12: While the overall effect is still a diffusion into Europe from the south-east, detailed spatial analysis reveals fascinating local variations: in some places change was rapid, and one population replaced another, in others it was gradual and owed to incoming ideas rather than people.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶13: The Neolithic transition in Europe

Reference 10 - 1.46% Coverage

¶14: Genetic studies of modern populations are raising many interesting questions about how far the modern gene pool is owed to incoming populations during the agricultural revolution in Neolithic Europe. But, as the authors show, studies of isotopic data from cemeteries reveal a picture of increasing subtlety at local level. While early farmers may have been initially newcomers in the upper Rhine they may also have soon intermarried with contemporary hunter-gatherers in the uplands.

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶15: Thoughts on the 'Repacked' Neolithic Revolution

Reference 12 - 0.59% Coverage

¶16: Was the British Neolithic a take-it-or-leave-it "package" which included building monuments and giving up fish? Julian Thomas thinks there was some room for creative packaging on the home front.

Reference 13 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: Mesolithic to Neolithic transitions: new results from shell-middens in the western Algarve, Portugal

Reference 14 - 1.35% Coverage

¶18: New research on shell middens in the Algarve region of southern Portugal shows continuity of marine exploitation from the Mesolithic into the early Neolithic periods, where the Neolithic period is defined by the appearance of pottery in c 5500BC. The authors propose that either shellfish remained important to Neolithic people in Portugal or that Mesolithic and Neolithic subsistence strategies co-existed in this area for a relatively long time.

Reference 15 - 0.29% Coverage

¶20: the first direct scientific evidence for the beginnings of agriculture in the Korean peninsula.

Reference 16 - 0.82% Coverage

¶22: from the middle Palaeolithic into a period transitional between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic which she named the Natufian after the wadi in which the cave is located. Using the original field notebooks, the author re-examines the stratigraphy (Layers A–D) and proposes

Reference 17 - 0.25% Coverage

¶122: . This research implies a redefinition of burial-types belonging to the Natufian.

Reference 18 - 0.27% Coverage

¶123: CORONA Satellite Photography and Ancient Road Networks: A Northern Mesopotamian Case Study

Reference 19 - 0.85% Coverage

¶124: Middle-eastern archaeologists are winning new information from declassified military photographs taken 25 years ago. This study shows how pictures of north-eastern Syria are revealing the routeways, and by inference the agricultural systems of Mesopotamia in the early Bronze Age.

Reference 20 - 0.18% Coverage

¶125: A wiggle-match date for Polynesian settlement of New Zealand

Reference 21 - 0.90% Coverage

¶126: Dating initial colonisation and environmental impacts by Polynesians in New Zealand is controversial. A key horizon is provided by the Kaharoa Tephra, deposited from an eruption of Mt Tarawera, because just underneath this layer are the first signs of forest clearance which imply human settlement.

Reference 22 - 0.38% Coverage

¶126: This date is contemporary with earliest settlement dates determined from archaeological sites in the New Zealand archipelago.

¶127:

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¶129: Current problems in dating Palaeolithic cave art:

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶130: New discoveries of cave art at Chauvet and elsewhere

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶131: Style, Chauvet and radiocarbon

Reference 26 - 0.87% Coverage

¶132: The article by Bahn and Pettitt (above) carries the suggestion that the diverse dates obtained for Candamo in some way throw doubt on those for Chauvet and by implication on the performance of the Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement (LSCE) at Yvette-sur-Gif (Gif).

Reference 27 - 0.36% Coverage

¶138: J D Lewis - Williams responds to criticism from Alice B Kehoe and Mairi Ross featured in earlier numbers of Antiquity.

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¶139: Centres and peripheries amongst archaeologists

Reference 29 - 0.43% Coverage

¶140: How should archaeological theory in eastern Europe respond to its new theoretical circumstances? Dragos Gheorghiu advises us to be even-handed

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: Don't knock the ancestors

Reference 31 - 0.12% Coverage

¶142: "Too many ancestors?" said James Whitley

Reference 32 - 0.12% Coverage

¶143: Roman archaeology: crisis and revolution

Reference 33 - 1.22% Coverage

¶144: Roman archaeological research in Britain has undergone a revolution in recent years, becoming a theoretically-informed subdiscipline exploring exceptionally rich data sets in new ways. It has a great deal to offer the rest of archaeology: however, it remains unduly isolated, and some perceive serious threats to its future. These were issues discussed at the recent seminar, 'Whither Roman Archaeology?'

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¶148: The Past Prehistoric Societies

Reference 35 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: Internet Archaeology

Reference 36 - 0.05% Coverage

¶150: The Buried Soul

Reference 37 - 0.08% Coverage

¶153: The Private Lives of Pompeii

Reference 38 - 0.10% Coverage

¶154: Robert J. Braidwood. 1907 – 2003

Reference 39 - 0.14% Coverage

¶156: Discovery of Palaeolithic cave art in Britain

Reference 40 - 0.25% Coverage

¶157: a preliminary account of the first discovery of Palaeolithic cave art in Britain.

Reference 41 - 0.41% Coverage

¶158: What follows is a brief, preliminary announcement of a discovery soon to be further amplified in print following systematic investigation

Reference 42 - 0.18% Coverage

¶159: The Late Glacial human reoccupation of north-western Europe:

Reference 43 - 0.22% Coverage

¶160: How and when was northern Europe reoccupied at the end of the last Ice Age

Reference 44 - 0.28% Coverage

¶161: Gardening, foraging and herding: Neolithic land use and social territories in Southern Italy

Reference 45 - 0.48% Coverage

¶162: the use of land in Neolithic south Italy, showing how the new territories combined arable farming with hunting and foraging wild resources from the hinterland.

Reference 46 - 0.15% Coverage

¶163: Tombs with a view: landscape, monuments and trees

Reference 47 - 0.63% Coverage

¶164: the impact that trees would have had on the visibility of the landscape from and around Neolithic monuments. It is suggested that woodland may have been an integral part of the way monuments were experienced.

Reference 48 - 0.28% Coverage

¶165: and the expansion of stone bead-making in Neolithic Western Asia: new evidence from Jordan

Reference 49 - 0.72% Coverage

¶166: From their research in Jordan, the authors show that the appearance of early farming and herding communities in western Asia coincided with a large expansion in stone bead production. This reflects a new social role for personal ornament.

Reference 50 - 0.82% Coverage

¶168: The author shows how technical studies of beads made of agate and carnelian are informative indicators of social conditions and contacts between regions. The beads in question throw new light on the relations between India and South-east Asia in the first millennium BC.

Reference 51 - 0.17% Coverage

¶169: Iron Age society and chronology in South-east Kazakhstan

Reference 52 - 0.82% Coverage

¶170: This new view of Iron Age society in Kazakhstan breaks away from the old documentary and ethnic framework and offers an independent archaeological chronology. Excavated house types and new environmental data show that nomadism and cultivation were practised side by side.

Reference 53 - 0.30% Coverage

¶171: A catastrophe remembered: a meteorite impact of the fifth century AD in the Abruzzo, central Italy

Reference 54 - 1.09% Coverage

¶172: A meteorite impact crater in the Sirente mountains, central Abruzzo has recently been dated to the four/fifth century AD. The author shows that this catastrophic event can be equated with a locally preserved legend which describes how local people saw a new star fall to earth during a pagan festival. Their conversion to Christianity was expeditiously effected

Reference 55 - 0.30% Coverage

¶175: The management of space in a Palaeolithic rock shelter: defining activity areas by spatial analysis

Reference 56 - 0.27% Coverage

¶176: These areas suggest the way in which Palaeolithic people managed their domestic space.

¶177:

Reference 57 - 0.22% Coverage

¶178: resulted in the preservation of a remarkable assemblage of plant remains.

Reference 58 - 0.50% Coverage

¶178: Grapes, figs, pomegranate, olives, cereals, legumes and capers provided the most conclusive evidence for the drying and preservation of food.

¶179: A future for Dark Earth

Reference 59 - 1.33% Coverage

¶180: A recent workshop on 'dark earth', the homogeneous soil layer that often separates Roman from Early Medieval and Medieval strata in towns, prompted the authors to show how this concept, which developed in England, became altered when employed in mainland Europe. They present new research on what is actually a widespread phenomenon, and warn that uncritical assumptions about such layers made on the ground are losing important information.

Reference 60 - 0.22% Coverage

¶183: Corridors of power: a case study in access analysis from medieval England

Reference 61 - 1.04% Coverage

¶184: One of the most important techniques to be applied in medieval archaeology is access analysis, in which the spaces inside a structure are categorised by their relative ease of access and interpreted in terms of privilege and privacy. The author demonstrates the method, taking buildings from Salisbury town and Cathedral Close as a case study.

Reference 62 - 0.81% Coverage

¶187: Phenomenology is the modern theoretical archaeologist's word for the appreciation of how a prehistoric monument relates to its landscape. The author shows how the one of the earliest antiquaries, William Stukeley, pre-echoed some of its principles methods and thinking.

Reference 63 - 0.15% Coverage

¶188: Response to Mike Pitt's 'Don't Knock the Ancestors'

Reference 64 - 0.11% Coverage

¶190: A platform for studying the Scythians

Reference 65 - 0.12% Coverage

¶191: The Irish coast: progress and potential

Reference 66 - 0.11% Coverage

¶195: Salt: white gold of the ancient Maya

Reference 67 - 0.18% Coverage

¶197: The Viking way: religion and war in late Iron Age Scandinavia

Reference 68 - 0.10% Coverage

¶198: Gordon Randolph Willey 1913–2002

Reference 69 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1102: Settlement and economy in Neolithic Ukraine: a new chronology

Reference 70 - 2.29% Coverage

¶1103: The authors use their revised chronology for the Mariupol-type cemeteries (presented in *Antiquity* 76: 356-63 (2002)) to offer a new sequence for Neolithic settlement and economy in Ukraine. They find that the transition to the Neolithic began about 6500 cal BC, but co-existed with Mesolithic communities for a further millennium. In about 4500 cal BC early copper age cultures appeared, which in turn coexisted with the Neolithic in neighbouring areas. Co-existent cultures are defined in terms of their artefacts, subsistence strategies, burial practice and physical types. The Mariupol-type cemeteries seem to have had their origins in the late Mesolithic and endured into the Copper Age, a period of more than two thousand years (c. 6500–4000 cal BC).

Reference 71 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1104: Wood charcoal from

Reference 72 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1104: : new evidence for climate, vegetation and timber imports in the Aegean Bronze Age

Reference 73 - 1.56% Coverage

¶105: Wood charcoal from stratified layers at Akrotiri is helping to map the ecology of the island of Santorini before the volcanic eruption in the second millennium BC which brought Bronze Age settlement to an end. Far from being treeless like today, the island had a relatively moist and cool climate with diverse vegetation including open oak woodland. Olive cultivation can be traced back to the Early Bronze Age. Cedar, yew and beech were also imported from Lebanon, Cyprus and Anatolia as artefacts, or for building.

Reference 74 - 0.16% Coverage

¶106: The Egyptian origin of the Greek alphabetic numerals

Reference 75 - 1.13% Coverage

¶107: Traditionally, it has been assumed that the Greek alphabetic numerals were independently invented in the sixth century BC. However, the author finds a remarkable structural similarity between this system and the Egyptian demotic numerals. He proposes that trade between Asia Minor and Egypt provided the context in which the Greek numerals were adopted from Egyptian models.

Reference 76 - 0.32% Coverage

¶108: Monuments in a flood zone: “builders” and “recipients” in ancient Varendri, (Eastern India and Bangladesh)

Reference 77 - 1.65% Coverage

¶109: The modern study of ancient landscapes is showing how the landscape and the monuments within it may have been perceived by those alive at the time. The author here broadens the discussion, distinguishing the perceptions of those who built the monuments from those who viewed them. In this example from the area comprising eastern India and Bangladesh where settlements were regularly washed away, the monuments acted as icons of permanence, and continue to impress today. However, they may not have been so appreciated by the riverside dwellers

Reference 78 - 0.25% Coverage

¶110: Prehistory and its perception in a Melanesian Archipelago: the New Caledonia example

Reference 79 - 0.62% Coverage

¶111: What were the social structures of prehistoric Melanesia really like – and how did they evolve? This study of the archaeology of New Caledonia shows how the west has had a double impact on its prehistory.

Reference 80 - 0.25% Coverage

¶112: Population expansion in the western Pacific (Austronesia): a wave of advance model

Reference 81 - 1.41% Coverage

¶113: The author reconsiders the 'wave of advance model' used to describe (and partly explain) the rate at which people adopted farming. It is usually applied to large open areas, where one population group can easily see or meet another – but the populations considered here live on islands. Joaquim Fort finds that the 5000 km extent of the South Pacific was settled in the Neolithic period at a rate of at least 8 km per year.

¶114: An Iron Age chariot burial from Scotland

Reference 82 - 0.35% Coverage

¶115: The chance discovery of a chariot burial shows Iron Age Scotland to be in direct contact with the European continent.

Reference 83 - 0.31% Coverage

¶116: The origins of iron working in India: new evidence from the Central Ganga Plain and the Eastern Vindhyas

Reference 84 - 0.48% Coverage

¶117: This raises again the question of whether iron working was brought to India during supposed immigrations in the second millennium BC, or developed independently

Reference 85 - 0.06% Coverage

¶118: Andean luxury foods:

Reference 86 - 0.57% Coverage

¶119: Certain kinds of food can be classed as "luxurious" because they are difficult to procure and reserved for an élite – but luxury foods can be more surely defined from their context of use

Reference 87 - 1.42% Coverage

¶121: the interpretative work was done by an archaeologist, Hardy. The work described here represents some of the last direct evidence from users of stone tools. It shows how procurement, manufacture, use, storage and the relative roles of men and women in the process was dependant on what other materials were available – material often sadly elusive in the archaeological record. Discard did not reflect use, but was often guided by the thoughtful wish to avoid cut feet.

Reference 88 - 0.22% Coverage

¶122: A measure of conviction: recording emphasis in Scandinavian rock carvings

Reference 89 - 0.79% Coverage

¶123: Making sense of rock carvings requires that the busy scenes depicted be resolved into groups. Using Swedish examples, John Coles shows how the depth of carvings can help identify images and subjects and urges that the depths become a regular part of the record.

Reference 90 - 0.28% Coverage

¶124: Immutable laws of friction: preparing and fitting stone blocks into the Great Pyramid of Giza

Reference 91 - 1.13% Coverage

¶125: How did the pyramid builders prepare and fit large stone blocks so that they were horizontal, orthogonal and flattened to within one hundredth of an inch? The author's experiments suggest that the surfaces were prepared using basic instruments made of rods and string, while to move the blocks the immutable laws of friction were mitigated by lubricating with mud and gypsum

Reference 92 - 0.13% Coverage

¶128: On desert origins for the ancient Egyptians

Reference 93 - 0.10% Coverage

¶129: Early local habitation in Europe

Reference 94 - 0.12% Coverage

¶130: Bronze Age urban households of the Levant

Reference 95 - 0.19% Coverage

¶131: Territorial organisation in Iron Age Western and Central Europe

Reference 96 - 0.17% Coverage

¶132: Getting history from Greek archaeology – ‘some way to go’

Reference 97 - 0.04% Coverage

¶133: Viking ships

Reference 98 - 0.21% Coverage

¶134: Hedging 'power' in the European tradition: functions, finery or fear?

Reference 99 - 0.11% Coverage

¶136: The archaeology of southern Africa.

Reference 100 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: Acheulian culture in peninsular India: an ecological perspective

Reference 101 - 0.10% Coverage

¶139: ancient Egyptian ships and boats

Reference 102 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: Egypt and the Near East: politics in the Bronze Age

Reference 103 - 0.02% Coverage

¶141: Minoans

Reference 104 - 0.16% Coverage

¶142: In the shadow of the brochs: the Iron Age in Scotland

Reference 105 - 0.11% Coverage

¶143: Klassische Archäologie: Grundwissen.

Reference 106 - 0.09% Coverage

¶144: Earth, water, fleece and fabric

Reference 107 - 0.16% Coverage

¶145: Teotihuacan: ceramics, chronology and cultural trends

Reference 108 - 0.19% Coverage

¶147: The languages of archaeology: dialogue, narrative, and writing

Reference 109 - 0.12% Coverage

¶148: Cyril Fox, archaeologist extraordinary

Reference 110 - 0.30% Coverage

¶151: The Middle Palaeolithic of Arabia: Implications for modern human origins, behaviour and dispersals

Reference 111 - 1.21% Coverage

¶152: The Middle Palaeolithic record of the Arabian Peninsula can provide crucial evidence for understanding human dispersal. The authors summarise the archaeological evidence and suggest some of the routes taken by the earliest humans coming out of Africa, including one implying the use of boats. Early populations adapted to a hospitable environment, but had later to adapt to the advance of the desert.

Reference 112 - 0.28% Coverage

¶153: Mesolithic dwelling places in south Scandinavia: their definition and social interpretation

Reference 113 - 0.87% Coverage

¶154: In this paper the author assembles the evidence for Mesolithic dwelling places surviving as posts, floors and assemblages. This evidence can be used to show how space was organised, where men and women slept, and how some of the implied family relationships anticipated Neolithic practice.

Reference 114 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: Did Neanderthals eat inner bark?

Reference 115 - 0.39% Coverage

¶156: They suggest that Palaeolithic Europeans used these to extract edible and nourishing new growth from the trunks of spring trees.

¶157:

Reference 116 - 0.15% Coverage

¶157: evidence for c.3000 year old occupation on Palau

¶158:

Reference 117 - 0.21% Coverage

¶159: Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures co-existing in the upper Rhône valley

Reference 118 - 0.23% Coverage

¶160: The cultural transition from the Mesolithic to Neolithic in the Rhône valley

Reference 119 - 0.88% Coverage

¶160: shows that flint and pottery associated with early Neolithic cultures in the Mediterranean occurred with lithics of local Mesolithic traditions. The author proposes that during the transitional period in this region in the sixth millennium BC, peoples of the two cultures lived side by side

Reference 120 - 0.27% Coverage

¶161: Cutting a long story short? The process of neolithization in the Dutch delta re-examined

Reference 121 - 0.09% Coverage

¶163: Early multi-resource nomadism

Reference 122 - 0.57% Coverage

¶164: provide evidence of desert cottage industries making (and probably trading) beads and millstones in the Early Bronze Age. But these were people for whom nomadism was the 'default lifestyle'

Reference 123 - 0.30% Coverage

¶165: Bronzes, mortuary practice and political strategies of the Yan during the early Western Zhou period

Reference 124 - 0.60% Coverage

¶166: The relations between the emergent Yan state, local groups and the power blocks of the Shang and Zhou are vividly chronicled by bronze vessels, weapons and burials rites in Bronze Age northern China.

Reference 125 - 0.28% Coverage

¶171: Prehistoric trade between Ecuador and West Mexico: a computer simulation of coastal voyages

Reference 126 - 0.93% Coverage

¶172: The model predicts that while northward voyages may have taken as little as two months, southward voyages would have entailed at least five months and may have required a strategy that took the rafts offshore for as long as a month.

¶173: Towards an understanding of hafting: the macro- and microscopic evidence

Reference 127 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: How were stone tools hafted?

Reference 128 - 0.34% Coverage

¶174: the author shows how hafting arrangements can be recognised from macro-and microwear traces on the stone objects.

Reference 129 - 0.15% Coverage

¶175: Neanderthals as fiction in archaeological narrative

Reference 130 - 1.23% Coverage

¶178: We asked four archaeologists to review the show: Barry Cunliffe, professor at Oxford University and a trustee of the Museum; Colin Renfrew, professor at Cambridge University and former trustee; Chris Godsen, curator at the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford University and Helen Geake, formerly at Norwich Castle Museum and now working on the British government's portable Antiquities scheme for England and Wales

Reference 131 - 0.24% Coverage

¶179: Palaeolithic archaeology in an united Europe

¶180: Eastern Woodlands of North America

Reference 132 - 0.13% Coverage

¶181: Classic period south-eastern Maya households

Reference 133 - 0.11% Coverage

¶182: Bronze Age and early Iron Age Crete

Reference 134 - 0.37% Coverage

¶183: Crannogs: a study of peoples interaction with lakes, with particular reference to Lough Gara in the north-west of Ireland

Reference 135 - 0.08% Coverage

¶184: The souterrains of Ireland

Reference 136 - 0.26% Coverage

¶187: The Protoegeometric Aegean: the archaeology of the late eleventh and tenth centuries BC

Reference 137 - 0.11% Coverage

¶188: Naples from Roman town to city-state

Reference 138 - 0.23% Coverage

¶192: Genes, memes and human history: Darwinian archaeology and cultural evolution

Reference 139 - 0.08% Coverage

¶194: Robert T. Farrell. 1939–2003

Reference 140 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: John Hurst. 1927–2003

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 147 references coded [44.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶13: Change of diet in Northern Europe's Mesolithic – Neolithic transition: a new critique

Reference 2 - 2.54% Coverage

¶14: Among the most remarkable results from such investigations is the dramatic change in diet which is thought to have occurred between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic when people turned from maritime to terrestrial food, from fish to meat and vegetables. The three contributions which follow challenge, modify, enhance or reflect on this model. In a pivotal critique of the evidence from Britain and Denmark, Milner et al. present a range of explanations for the signals of a maritime or terrestrial emphasis in diet and conclude that the change need not have been either rapid or total. Lidén et al. show that, in southern Sweden, the preferences for fish over meat were related less to period or culture, but (reasonably enough) to location: fish-eaters live by the sea. Finally Robert Hedges takes up the question of partial marine diets and how to detect them, developing the idea that marine diets might give a fainter signal in people who were only getting small amounts of protein. Perhaps there were many such people in the new order of the Neolithic ...

¶15: Something fishy in the Neolithic? A

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶16: “The wet and the wild followed by the dry and the tame” – or did they occur at the same time? Diet in Mesolithic – Neolithic southern Sweden

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶17: Isotopes and red herrings: comments on Milner et al. and Lidén et al.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: Petroglyphs of the south Indian Neolithic

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶19: represents an archive of images amassed over five millennia. The author works out a first sequence

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶10: Neolithic nomads at

Reference 8 - 0.28% Coverage

¶11: Grave goods are not regular and rather poor. The authors feel that such practices probably relate to local nomadic groups.

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: Toolmakers in Queensland Australia used

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶14: The meanings of standardisation

Reference 11 - 0.77% Coverage

¶15: Standardisation is not simply an indicator of economic factors, such as mass-production or craft specialization but can have roots which may be technical, social or political. Here the fabric, forming technique and dimensions of conical cups in the Bronze Age Aegean are studied by comparing products from the islands of Kea and Melos

Reference 12 - 0.59% Coverage

¶15: While the fabric and forming technique on both islands are standardised and emulate Cretan models, the degree of standardisation of the pottery shapes varies between the two sites. This is explained by their having different social contexts of production.

Reference 13 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: Ivory production & consumption in Ghana in the early second millennium AD

Reference 14 - 0.53% Coverage

¶17: The authors' researches show a different situation in the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries, when the people of Ghana were engaged in the indigenous procurement, manufacture and trade in ivory with neighbours across the Sahara

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶18: Temple Sites in Kahikinui, Maui, Hawaiian Islands: their orientations decoded

Reference 16 - 0.46% Coverage

¶19: Hawaiian temple sites of the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries have diverse orientations previously thought to be random. Using precise measurements and nineteenth-century native Hawaiian sources,

Reference 17 - 0.41% Coverage

¶23: Stable isotopes present in local ground water get into people's teeth before they are 12 years old, and act as a signature to the area where they grew up (and drank the water).

Reference 18 - 0.19% Coverage

¶23: and thus ultimately for investigating questions of migration, exogamy and slavery.

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶24: Theory and practice in the study of Mesopotamian domestic space

Reference 20 - 0.57% Coverage

¶25: The social organisations identified were then compared with the written evidence for Ur surviving on site in cuneiform tablets. This opportunity to examine spatial, ethnographic and documentary evidence together offers a deep reading of Ur society.

Reference 21 - 0.10% Coverage

¶28: Retrospect (But certainly not a necrology!)

Reference 22 - 0.49% Coverage

¶131: here Joyce White argues that the stratigraphic context and typology of the dated sherd do not provide a valid basis to support a revision of dating for the earliest sherds. A response from Lampert et al. follows.

Reference 23 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: Hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement in northwest Europe

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: Approaches to the Iron Age Levant

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: Iron Age Iberia

Reference 26 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: Concept, design and build: Romans beyond Pompeii

Reference 27 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: Watercraft: new field, endangered resource

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: Orientals and Orientalists

¶140:

Reference 29 - 0.13% Coverage

¶141: African foragers: environment, technology, interactions

Reference 30 - 0.24% Coverage

¶143: Farming in the First Millennium AD: British agriculture between Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror.

Reference 31 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: Ancient Tula: Tula and the Toltec heartland

Reference 32 - 0.13% Coverage

¶147: Archéologie précolombienne et coloniale des Caraïbes.

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶148: Statistics in archaeology

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶150: Eastern Central Europe during the Pleniglacial

Reference 35 - 0.78% Coverage

¶151: New dating of several key sites in eastern Central Europe refines our view of human presence there around the Last Glacial Maximum. The author shows that, with the advancing Ice Age, this part of Europe was abandoned later than the west, and a critical environmental factor was increasing aridity rather than the dropping temperatures.

Reference 36 - 0.13% Coverage

¶154: Trees for food – a 3000 year record of subarctic plant use

Reference 37 - 1.35% Coverage

¶155: The authors present a unique long record of inner bark use by the Sami people of northern Scandinavia extending back to 2800 BP. Consistent patterns with respect to the direction and size of bark peeling scars shows that common values and standards were early applied. They further conclude that inner bark was important as a regular food and a vitamin C source at these northern latitudes. Bark-peeled trees as biological artefacts in forests also provide important data to understand subsistence strategies and spatial patterns of land use unique to areas with long winter seasons.

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

¶156: An Indian trader in ancient Bali?

Reference 39 - 0.39% Coverage

¶157: DNA analysis of a tooth found with imported pottery in Bali offers a strong possibility of the presence of a trader of Indian extraction in the late first millennium BC.

Reference 40 - 0.17% Coverage

¶158: Interpreting standing stones in Africa: a case study in north-west Cameroon

Reference 41 - 0.39% Coverage

¶159: , the author shows how the megalithic monuments of Cameroon were the remains of many different kinds of site. Some were house platforms, others places for washing dishes.

Reference 42 - 0.26% Coverage

¶161: The Byzantine period in Jordan represents a dramatic change in landscape from the Roman period that preceded it

Reference 43 - 0.42% Coverage

¶161: which reflected and maintained the social ranks of the congregation and their different roles in agricultural production.

¶162: The beginnings of Slavic settlement east of the river Elbe

Reference 44 - 0.58% Coverage

¶163: the cultural zones represented by pottery and burial practice are different from each other and must have other causes than invasion by homogeneous cultural groups; while new dating of the hillforts places them in the late eighth to the tenth century.

Reference 45 - 0.29% Coverage

¶169: The authors present a new procedure for discovering where stone artefacts come from without having to cut a slice through them

Reference 46 - 0.44% Coverage

¶179: They tell about our shared past – about the story of human adaptive radiation and dispersion. Recent research using modern and ancient DNA evidence is adding considerably to this understanding

Reference 47 - 0.28% Coverage

¶179: tells us also about how our predecessors lived and died, and has considerable potential to contribute to medical research.

Reference 48 - 0.90% Coverage

¶179: giving fresh insight into the causes of osteoporosis and calling into question ideas that blame our modern lifestyle. The techniques used in this study were not available when the remains were first excavated; this illustrates the value of long-term retention of skeletal material, which allows application of new techniques so that new information can be obtained from old collections.

¶180:

Reference 49 - 0.03% Coverage

¶182: Retrospective

Reference 50 - 0.53% Coverage

¶183: Philip Rahtz, one of Britain's finest excavators and first Professor of Archaeology at the University of York, offers his perception of the development of theory, practice – and, especially, of medieval archaeology.

¶184: Hellenisation

Reference 51 - 0.08% Coverage

¶190: Roman defences and medieval industry

Reference 52 - 0.13% Coverage

¶192: Roman and medieval townhouses on the London waterfront

Reference 53 - 0.07% Coverage

¶193: Settlement in Roman Southwark

Reference 54 - 0.03% Coverage

¶195: The Britons

Reference 55 - 0.05% Coverage

¶196: Origins of the English

Reference 56 - 0.15% Coverage

¶197: The British settlement of Brittany: the first Bretons in Armorica

Reference 57 - 0.04% Coverage

¶199: The Athenian woman

Reference 58 - 0.06% Coverage

¶100: Frauen in der Spätantike

Reference 59 - 0.08% Coverage

¶101: Making sense of Merovingian burials

Reference 60 - 0.12% Coverage

¶102: burial and the afterlife in the Merovingian world.

Reference 61 - 0.08% Coverage

¶103: the making of the early Middle Ages

Reference 62 - 0.06% Coverage

¶104: Ancient Maya aristocracy

Reference 63 - 0.18% Coverage

¶105: Tikal: dynasties, foreigners, and affairs of state: advancing Maya archaeology

Reference 64 - 0.15% Coverage

¶106: The Maya and Teotihuacan: reinterpreting Early Classic interaction

Reference 65 - 0.15% Coverage

¶107: Maya palaces and elite residences: an interdisciplinary approach

Reference 66 - 0.10% Coverage

¶108: Early Cyprus: crossroads of the Mediterranean

Reference 67 - 0.06% Coverage

¶109: David Oates. 1927–2004

¶110:

Reference 68 - 0.09% Coverage

¶111: The earliest evidence for clay hearths

Reference 69 - 1.14% Coverage

¶112: The authors describe clay features dating from c. 34-23 000 years ago discovered in a stratified occupation sequence in a Greek cave. The clay was brought from outside the cave, puddled with water and shaped into shallow basins. Laboratory analyses have shown that these clay features were burnt. This together with the occurrence of fragments of wood ash and phytoliths lying on their surfaces suggest that these features were hearths used for cooking, including the roasting of wild grasses.

Reference 70 - 0.05% Coverage

¶114: beneath house-floors at

Reference 71 - 0.13% Coverage

¶114: Undertaking a new analysis of the neonate remains at

Reference 72 - 0.87% Coverage

¶114: demonstrate a consistency of respect in these burials. They suggest that the deaths were mourned and the dead, like the living, were given protection by the houses they were buried in. The treatment of mothers and children suggests increasing social cohesion from the Mesolithic at Vlasac to the early Neolithic at Lepenski Vir.

¶115: Neanderthal behaviour and stone tool function

Reference 73 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: Neanderthal diet is explored

Reference 74 - 0.21% Coverage

¶118: relate the cemetery to pastoralists practising transhumance in the later Neolithic period.

Reference 75 - 0.21% Coverage

¶118: its cultural affiliations offer a pre-echo of what would become the Egyptian civilisation.

¶119:

Reference 76 - 0.16% Coverage

¶119: A history of holocene settlement at the southern edge of the Sahara

Reference 77 - 0.42% Coverage

¶120: The area of Ounjougou consists of a series of gullies cut through Upper Pleistocene and Holocene formations on the Dogon Plateau in the Sahel at the south edge of the Sahara Desert.

Reference 78 - 0.53% Coverage

¶120: They present a first synthesis of the archaeological and environmental sequence for the Holocene period, define five main occupation phases for Ounjougou, and attempt to place them within the context of West African prehistory.

Reference 79 - 0.18% Coverage

¶122: now published throws a bright light on a kingdom of the Warring States period

Reference 80 - 0.05% Coverage

¶122: the author shows how

Reference 81 - 0.17% Coverage

¶122: , can chronicle the political fortunes and alliances of King Cuo's reign.

Reference 82 - 0.46% Coverage

¶124: conjures up images of daily life at a well established, but remote Roman military station. Here, during the long hot days and cool nights, soldiers no doubt played board games and gambled incessantly

Reference 83 - 0.17% Coverage

¶125: 'Dark Age Economics' revisited: the English fish bone evidence AD 600-1600

Reference 84 - 0.66% Coverage

¶126: When did the market economy come to Europe? Fish might seem an unlikely commodity to throw light on the matter, but the authors use fish bones from English sites to offer a vivid account of the rise and rise of the market as a factor in European development from the late tenth century.

Reference 85 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: a medieval technique from Spain

Reference 86 - 0.28% Coverage

¶128: the practice turns out to have been widespread in Spain Portugal and Morocco from the tenth to the eighteenth centuries.

Reference 87 - 0.45% Coverage

¶130: The author relates its functions to that of other local prehistoric high places, and in tracing its history up to the present day draws a distinction between state-sponsored and popular shrines.

Reference 88 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: Ochre in hafting in Middle Stone Age southern Africa: a practical role

Reference 89 - 0.22% Coverage

¶132: but it can be shown to have had practical functions too. The authors used microscopic examination

Reference 90 - 0.20% Coverage

¶133: New evidence for the antiquity of the intestinal parasite *Trichuris* (whipworm) in Europe

Reference 91 - 1.64% Coverage

¶134: The whipworm, *Trichuris trichiura* L., is one of the most common human intestinal parasites worldwide, yet little is known of its origin and global spread. Archaeological records for this nematode have all been of Neolithic or later date, suggesting a possible association between the spread of pastoral farming and human acquisition of whipworm. This paper reports the discovery of eggs of the genus *Trichuris* in late Mesolithic deposits from south Wales, indicating that whipworm was present in Europe before the arrival of agriculture. This raises the possibility that human infection by *Trichuris* arose through contact with wild animals in parts of the landscape frequented by both human and animal groups.

Reference 92 - 0.37% Coverage

¶136: probably the most important foodstuff in later prehistoric North America. The uptake of maize is confirmed as coincident with the Mississippian fluorescence.

¶137:

Reference 93 - 0.54% Coverage

¶138: Ancient art cut into rock is difficult to research and manage off-site without precise three-dimensional records. Experiments with photographic modelling by the authors led to a relatively accessible and economical way of making them.

Reference 94 - 0.13% Coverage

¶141: The Neolithic transition and European population history

Reference 95 - 2.30% Coverage

¶143: The authors justify this by referring to the bad state of publication and public availability of radiocarbon dates in Europe. This certainly does not hold for the Belgian territory. In the last decade over a hundred new Mesolithic and Neolithic dates have been produced, the majority published in journals available world-wide such as *Radiocarbon* (Van Strydonck et al. 1995; 2001a), *Antiquity* (Crombé et al. 2002), *Archaeometry* (Cauwe et al. 2002) proceedings of the international congresses such as 14C and archaeology (Crombé et al. 1999) and *The Mesolithic in Europe* (Crombé 1999), and the IRPA- datelists (Van Strydonck et al. 2001b; Van Strydonck et al. 2002). The authors assert that these "shortcomings" to the database probably do not affect their conclusions. This is a rash and provocative statement, which minimises all recent progress in absolute dating of the European

Mesolithic and Neolithic. We believe that for the Belgian situation a hundred new dates can make a difference.

#### Reference 96 - 0.33% Coverage

¶143: This will certainly also be the case for the other study-areas in Europe.

¶144: The Neolithic transition and European population history – a response

#### Reference 97 - 3.06% Coverage

¶145: We thank Crombé and Van Strydonck for their comments on our earlier paper (Gkiasta et al. 2003). They kindly draw attention to recent surveys of radiocarbon data from Belgium, most of which were published subsequent to our own work, which was carried out in 1999. Even at the time we were under no illusion that our compilation was complete: “It became clear in the course of the project that, despite the large sums of money which have been spent over the years on radiocarbon dating in Europe, the state of public availability of the dates, their context and associations and details which enable users to judge the reliability of dates is in general very poor. Thus, no claim is made that the database is in any sense complete” (Gkiasta et al. 2003: 48). It would probably also be as well to correct the impression that the dates we used were mainly derived from Gob (1990). Over half those finally included were extracted from the University of Lyon Banadora database; the remainder came from a wide range of other sources. The new dates from Belgium may well shed new light on the chronology of the transition in that region. New discoveries frequently do cause old interpretations to be modified or revised; we look forward to their analysis and demonstration of the implications of the new data to which they refer.

#### Reference 98 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: Interpreting Pompeian treasures

#### Reference 99 - 0.07% Coverage

¶147: The natural history of Pompeii.

#### Reference 100 - 0.09% Coverage

¶149: Roman and Visigothic conditions in Spain

#### Reference 101 - 0.21% Coverage

¶150: Baetica Felix: people and prosperity in southern Spain from Caesar to Septimius Severus.

#### Reference 102 - 0.17% Coverage

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¶152: The early Church in Egypt and Libya -

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¶154: Christian monuments of Cyrenaica.

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¶155: The shaping of Medieval north-western Europe

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¶157: Kings & warriors, craftsmen & priests in northern Britain AD 550-850.

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¶158: Landscapes of power, landscapes of conflict: state formation in the south Scandinavian Iron Age.

Reference 108 - 0.17% Coverage

¶159: Markets in early Medieval Europe: trading and 'productive' sites, 650-850.

Reference 109 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: The early development of music

Reference 110 - 0.43% Coverage

¶163: The study shows that the Jiahu flute makers and their musicians became progressively familiar with acoustics and developed a cognitive scheme of music comparable to that of modern times.

Reference 111 - 0.17% Coverage

¶165: The makers of these axe-heads seem to belong to a community of specialists

Reference 112 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: who had a contributory role in the foundation of the Cahokia polity.

Reference 113 - 0.37% Coverage

¶167: Study of the ruin has provided valuable information on Maya building methods and processes, as well as guidance on how unfinished buildings may be identified.

Reference 114 - 0.19% Coverage

¶169: Is ecology or agency the principal imperative of the formation of complex societies?

Reference 115 - 0.54% Coverage

¶169: how the different modern histories of the northern (industrial) and the southern (agricultural) American Bottom, have affected the survival of evidence and how this in turn has favoured a different emphasis in interpretation for each.

Reference 116 - 0.19% Coverage

¶170: Vegetation disturbance and human population in Colombia – a regional reconstruction

Reference 117 - 1.45% Coverage

¶171: Palaeoecologists using pollen to map vegetation since the last ice age have noted numerous changes – which they feel increasingly obliged to blame on humans. These changes, such as deforestation or the dominance of certain plants, may happen suddenly or take place over thousands of years. The authors study the pollen record in Colombia, identify plants diagnostic of cultivation or disturbed ground (“degraded vegetation”) and use them to map human activities by proxy. They show how the people move and the landscape changes between 5000 BP and the present day, from the coast inland, and from the lowlands up into the Andes.

Reference 118 - 0.47% Coverage

¶173: This review of the evidence for early agriculture in New Guinea supported by new data from Kuk Swamp demonstrates that cultivation had begun there by at least 6950–6440 cal BP and probably much earlier.

Reference 119 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: Reassessing the chronology of Biblical Edom

Reference 120 - 0.63% Coverage

¶177: The results were spectacular. Occupation begins here in the eleventh century BC and the monumental fortress is built in the tenth. If this site can be equated with the rise of the Biblical kingdom of Edom it can now be seen to: have its roots in local Iron Age societies

Reference 121 - 0.36% Coverage

¶177: proves that complex societies existed in Edom long before the influence of Assyrian imperialism was felt in the region from the eighth – sixth centuries BC.

Reference 122 - 0.21% Coverage

¶180: Neolithic land-use and environmental degradation: a study from the Western Isles of Scotland

Reference 123 - 0.51% Coverage

¶181: showed that early strategies of exploitation were already environmentally damaging. Loss of soil fertility through intensive ploughing is well-documented, but stripping the turf can be equally damaging to the environment

Reference 124 - 0.39% Coverage

¶181: the authors show that turf was cut for building material and used as fuel and that this practice contributed to a rapid degradation of the land surface through erosion.

Reference 125 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: Palaeogeography around

Reference 126 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: The authors report a reconstruction of the palaeogeography

Reference 127 - 0.37% Coverage

¶183: Key results include the identification of a broad tidally influenced palaeochannel adjoining the western part of Lothal and a former estuary towards the east.

Reference 128 - 0.29% Coverage

¶183: show that Lothal developed over a tidal salt marsh and was subsequently left high and dry as the sea level dropped.

¶184: Retrospect

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¶185: The innovative and gregarious Viking scholar and former director of the British Museum contemplates his travels in the changing landscape of early medieval Europe.

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¶189: Hunter-gatherers 'on the move'? -

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¶190: Mesolithic on the move

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¶191: analyses typologique, typométrique, structurelle et spatiale

Reference 133 - 0.21% Coverage

¶192: et le peuplement de la moyenne montagne cantalienne, des origines à la fin du Mésolithique

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¶194: The Greek Mesolithic: problems and perspectives.

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¶195: Beyond foraging and collecting: evolutionary change in hunter-gatherer systems

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¶196: Minoans emerging

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¶205: The archaeology of nostalgia

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¶207: Archaeologies of memory

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¶214: The political landscape: constellations of authority in early complex polities

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¶215: Archaeologies of complexity.

Reference 146 - 0.23% Coverage

¶216: Ancient cities: the archaeology of urban life in the ancient Near East and Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

Reference 147 - 0.07% Coverage

¶217: European prehistory: a survey.

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Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶5: Microlith to macrolith: the reasons behind the transformation of production in the Irish Mesolithic

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶6: In a new study the authors explore the reasons behind the remarkable change in the procurement and choice of stone tools that occurred half way through the Irish Mesolithic.

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶6: around 7000 BC is here attributed to a need for multi-purpose tools made from a variety of materials, serving smaller and more mobile communities.

¶7: The politics of supply: the Neolithic axe industry in Alpine Europe

¶18:

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶18: In the late Neolithic, although the zone of influence was still large, the eclogites in the Rhône Valley were giving way to more local rock sources and copper. The fluctuations in this supply are interpreted as reflecting the varied political relations of Alpine communities.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶19: Raw, pre-heated or ready to use: discovering specialist supply systems for flint industries in mid-Neolithic (Chassey culture) communities in southern France

Reference 6 - 0.88% Coverage

¶10: Examination of the features of cores and blades shows that a variety of supply systems were in use: in some cases the raw material was transported as blades, in others as heated preforms to make it easier to knap. Different places were targeted with different products. The paper is dedicated to Patricia Phillips who beat a path through to this more sophisticated, more diverse Neolithic world.

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

¶11: Mid fourth-millennium copper mining in Liguria, north-west Italy: the earliest known copper mines in Western Europe

Reference 8 - 0.63% Coverage

¶12: which indicate that extraction began around 3500 cal BC, making these the earliest copper mines to be discovered in Western Europe so far. The dates are placed in their regional context, with a discussion of results from Libiola and other sites associated with early copper mining.

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶13: Core–periphery relations in the Recuay hinterlands: economic interaction

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶14: The author explores a changing core–periphery relationship in first millennium AD Peru, from the viewpoint of a small North Highlands village.

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Focus On Islam I: What is 'Islamic' archaeology?

Reference 12 - 0.74% Coverage

¶16: To help redress the balance, Antiquity has invited a number of scholars active in the archaeology of Islamic culture to give us a taste of work in progress. This special series, which will feature in each issue in 2005, is introduced by its convenor, Andrew Petersen.

¶17: On the eve of Islam: archaeological evidence from Eastern Arabia

Reference 13 - 0.59% Coverage

¶18: What was the archaeological context of the rise of Islam in Arabia? The author uses new work from Eastern Arabia to show that the advent of Islam coincided with the decline of the Sasanian hegemony and one of Arabia's least affluent periods in 3500 years of history.

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: Remarks on Samarra and the archaeology of large cities

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¶21: Experiment and innovation: early Islamic industry at

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¶22: they discuss the production models for glass and ceramics in their socio-economic contexts

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¶23: Detecting plague:

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¶25: Mapping prehistoric statue roads on Easter Island

¶26: High resolution satellite photographs offer a new picture of the tracks along which the Easter Island giant statues were hauled from the central quarry to the exhibition sites.

Reference 19 - 0.37% Coverage

¶26: The authors suggest that the radial pattern implies social division into small groups.

¶27: The role of Rapa Nui (Easter Island) statuary as territorial boundary markers

Reference 20 - 0.13% Coverage

¶32: and faunal remains, on the other, as evidence for diet

¶33:

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¶139: Health & disease in Britain from prehistory

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¶153: Understanding Early Classic Copan.

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¶163: Die prähistorischen Gräberfelder

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¶166: Archaeological landscapes of the Near East

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¶167: The ancient Maya of the Belize Valley: half a century of archaeological research

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¶171: Archaeologist's toolkit

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¶171: Archaeology by design

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¶171: Archaeobiology

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¶174: establish complex fishing technology was in use in Island South East Asia five thousand years before Austronesian settlement

Reference 49 - 0.83% Coverage

¶175: Hallucinogenic Spondylus and its interpretive implications for early Andean society

¶176: Eating shellfish in the wrong season makes you ill. But early people of the Andes seem to have courted these effects to gain out-of-body experiences. It may have been these effects, as well as its distinctive colouring and appearance, that made Spondylus such a very special commodity.

Reference 50 - 0.23% Coverage

¶177: The first modern humans in Europe? A closer look at the dating evidence from the Swabian Jura (Germany)

Reference 51 - 0.31% Coverage

¶178: The origins of anatomically modern humans, modern behaviour and the Aurignacian form one of the most dynamic fields of European research.

Reference 52 - 0.13% Coverage

¶179: Woodland clearance in the Mesolithic: the social aspects

Reference 53 - 0.84% Coverage

¶180: Did Mesolithic people regard the woodland as a wilderness or park? Previous models have portrayed the hunter-gatherers of the Mesolithic as in tune with nature and making use of clearings to attract game. Using equally valid analogies, the authors propose a more hostile landscape that was conceived and managed with clearings and paths to help allay its menacing character.

Reference 54 - 0.08% Coverage

¶181: Risk and marginality at high altitudes

Reference 55 - 0.37% Coverage

¶182: Living at high altitude carries risks, so settlement there can be thought marginal. Its success or failure ought to be dependent on the environment and the climate.

Reference 56 - 0.57% Coverage

¶182: Mesolithic people found the hunting good; in the climatic optimum of the Roman period the high altitudes were said to be uninhabitable and apparently were; while in the Little Ice Age of the fourteenth century and later, the high Alps were at their busiest

Reference 57 - 0.25% Coverage

¶182: The author hypothesises that social control and perception, rather than climate, were the determinant factors.

Reference 58 - 0.96% Coverage

¶186: cemeteries in early first millennium Japan reflect the associations of family with land. The burial parties of a core settlement could be seen to be referring to earlier burials in a dynastic or genealogical sequence, while a secondary settlement developed its burial ground in a disordered sequence. Thus Koji Mizoguchi shows that the differences between the haves and have-nots extended their having, or not having, a history.

Reference 59 - 0.24% Coverage

¶187: Focus on Islam II: The rural landscape of Jordan in the seventh-nineteenth centuries AD: the Kerak Plateau

Reference 60 - 1.19% Coverage

¶188: Our knowledge of rural settlement in Jordan during the Islamic periods is strongly coloured by perceptions about the relationship between the 'Desert' and the 'Sown', between 'nomad' and 'farmer'. This has affected interpretations regarding settlement pattern and economy. In addition, there have been methodological problems in collecting the data relevant to these interpretations. An alternative to this polarised model is suggested and used to interpret the settlement history of Khirbat Faris, more particularly its architecture.

Reference 61 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: The origin of 'desert castles'

Reference 62 - 0.63% Coverage

¶190: The 'desert castles' are key structures of the early Islamic expansion. They resemble Roman forts – which may have provided models for those in Jordan. But the authors show that a well-researched example in Iraq is likely to have been a palace site before the area was Islamicised.

Reference 63 - 0.35% Coverage

¶192: The 'desert castles' are intriguing fortresses of early Islam. Here the author shows how the fort became a town, using new research from a key site in Syria.

Reference 64 - 0.19% Coverage

¶194: attributed to a wave of urban renewal in the reign of caliph Hisham (AD 724-743).

¶195:

Reference 65 - 0.49% Coverage

¶196: These radiocarbon ages for megalithic paintings fall within the proposed time period for north-west Iberian megalithic culture. Multiple layers of paint on some stones show that more than one painting episode occurred.

Reference 66 - 0.12% Coverage

¶197: Dating the geometric Nasca lines in the Peruvian desert

Reference 67 - 0.18% Coverage

¶198: constructed by ancient humans, the largest ones occupying areas of more than 1km<sup>2</sup>.

Reference 68 - 0.52% Coverage

¶198: They conclude that the stone lines at sites at San Ignacio and Sacramento were constructed between AD 400 and 650. This suggests that they were made in the later part of the Early Intermediate Period by people of the Nasca culture.

Reference 69 - 0.53% Coverage

¶100: Here are some of the first aerial pictures of the rich tapestry of Armenia's archaeology.

¶101: Peaceful Harappans? Reviewing the evidence for the absence of warfare in the Indus Civilisation of north-west India and Pakistan (c. 2500-1900 BC)

Reference 70 - 0.20% Coverage

¶106: How are we to ensure that these discoveries can take their place in archaeological research

Reference 71 - 0.11% Coverage

¶107: Variations on a northern European Stone Age theme

Reference 72 - 0.05% Coverage

¶108: New dawn on early Cyprus

Reference 73 - 0.07% Coverage

¶110: A new model of Asiatic production

Reference 74 - 0.11% Coverage

¶111: Late-Antique silver: discovery and interpretation

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¶112: Urban monasteries in England

Reference 76 - 0.15% Coverage

¶114: cinq occupations paléolithiques au début de la dernière glaciation

Reference 77 - 0.18% Coverage

¶115: Genèse et diffusion de l'agriculture en Europe: agriculteurs, chasseurs, pasteurs

Reference 78 - 0.08% Coverage

¶116: Néolithique ancien en Haute-Normandie

Reference 79 - 0.14% Coverage

¶117: Vom Endneolithikum zur Frühbronzezeit: Muster sozialen Wandels?

Reference 80 - 0.22% Coverage

¶118: Recursos naturales, medios de producción y explotación social: un análisis de la industria lítica

Reference 81 - 0.18% Coverage

¶119: Gender in ancient Cyprus: narratives of social change on a Mediterranean island.

Reference 82 - 0.15% Coverage

¶120: The land of Houlouf: genesis of a Chadic polity, 1900 BC – AD 1800

Reference 83 - 0.04% Coverage

¶121: Andean archaeology

Reference 84 - 0.09% Coverage

¶121: Variations in sociopolitical organization

Reference 85 - 0.13% Coverage

¶122: Pompeian households: an analysis of the material culture

Reference 86 - 0.08% Coverage

¶123: Herstellungsprobleme und Chronologie.

Reference 87 - 0.12% Coverage

¶125: community and status in Roman and post-Roman Cornwall

Reference 88 - 0.10% Coverage

¶126: Archaeology in Northumberland National Park

Reference 89 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: Alexander Marshack, 1918–2004

Reference 90 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: What could have caused these 'hiatuses'?

Reference 91 - 0.57% Coverage

¶130: and dated activities associated with humans, with the climatic record from ice cores, shows that the most likely explanation was a change in burial practice, even if this was itself one of a chain of behavioural changes initiated by the rise in sea level.

Reference 92 - 0.10% Coverage

¶131: The spread of farming in the Eastern Adriatic

Reference 93 - 1.26% Coverage

¶132: The authors present a new, two-stage model of the spread of farming along the eastern Adriatic coast based on the first appearance of pottery. The initial stage was a very rapid dispersal, perhaps by 'leapfrog colonisation', associated with cave sites in southern Dalmatia. The second stage was a slower agropastoral expansion associated with cave and open-air sites along the northern coast. Migration was a significant factor in the process. The mountainous hinterland formed an agricultural frontier zone, where farming was adopted piecemeal by indigenous groups.

Reference 94 - 0.11% Coverage

¶133: Evidence for mummification in Bronze Age Britain

Reference 95 - 1.03% Coverage

¶134: Ancient Egyptians are thought to have been the only people in the Old World who were practising mummification in the Bronze Age (c. 2200-700 BC). But now a remarkable series of finds from a remote Scottish island indicates that Ancient Britons were performing similar, if less elaborate, practices of bodily preservation. Evidence of mummification is usually limited to a narrow range of arid or frozen environments which are conducive to soft tissue preservation

Reference 96 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134: Perhaps these practices were widespread in mainland Britain during the Bronze Age.

¶135:

Reference 97 - 0.48% Coverage

¶136: The authors present recently investigated examples of this important class of monument, describe their attributes and offer preliminary deductions of the kind of society they imply – and whether it was truly nomadic.

Reference 98 - 0.10% Coverage

¶137: Knowing when to consult the oracle at Delphi

Reference 99 - 0.94% Coverage

¶138: The cities of Greece had their own calendars, so how did they all know when the god Apollo had returned from the northern realms and it was time to consult the oracle at Delphi? The authors show that the heliacal rising of the constellation Delphinus probably provided the annual marker, and that because of the mountains it appeared to rise a month later at Delphi than elsewhere, giving would-be visitors time to travel.

Reference 100 - 0.12% Coverage

¶139: Pine, prestige and politics of the Late Classic Maya

Reference 101 - 0.46% Coverage

¶140: Comparing the source of a commodity with the social levels of the people amongst whom it is found can reveal important aspects of social structure. This case study of a Maya community, using archaeological

Reference 102 - 0.51% Coverage

¶140: shows that pine and pine charcoal was procured at a distance and distributed unevenly in settlements. The researchers deduce that this commodity was not freely available in the market place, but was subject to political control.

Reference 103 - 0.13% Coverage

¶141: Land tenure, competition and ecology in Fijian prehistory

Reference 104 - 1.40% Coverage

¶142: How do prehistoric settlement patterns relate to competition for resources? The distribution of fortified and open sites provides one indication, but using an example from Fiji, the author shows that land holding recorded in historic times may also provide a fossil of earlier competition. Comparing the land parcels and the fortified sites with the ecological zones showed that it was the richer – but less reliable – lower parts of the Sigatoka valley that were most fought over, leaving a patchwork of small defended claims, while the upper areas supported larger, co-operative land units.

¶143: Focus on Islam III: Archaeology

Reference 105 - 0.13% Coverage

¶144: Exploring the archaeological correlates of Islam in Bahrain

Reference 106 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: Granaries and irrigation

Reference 107 - 0.04% Coverage

¶148: A study of warfare

Reference 108 - 0.32% Coverage

¶155: , and/or that the mineral accretions continued to form periodically, perhaps continuously, as a regional phenomenon over a long period of time.

Reference 109 - 0.24% Coverage

¶156: What language did Neolithic pots speak? Colin Renfrew's European farming-language-dispersal model challenged

Reference 110 - 1.04% Coverage

¶157: The author argues that Colin Renfrew's farming language dispersal hypothesis for the spread of the Indo-European languages is unverifiable, and rests on dubious theoretical and methodological assumptions. Archaeology is better at recognising institutions than language, and present knowledge defines the Bronze Age, rather than the early Neolithic, as the formative period for the development and spread of so-called of Proto- and Early Indo-European institutions.

Reference 111 - 0.15% Coverage

¶158: 'Indo-European' designates languages: not pots and not institutions

Reference 112 - 0.43% Coverage

¶159: Kristian Kristiansen, cogent critic though he may be, commits a category error of a depressingly familiar kind. It is a confusion which has led distinguished scholars such as Dumézil into error

Reference 113 - 2.07% Coverage

¶160: Nowhere does he define precisely what he imagines the term 'Indo-European' to mean. Following the perspective agreed by most historical linguists I take it to be a linguistic term, pertaining therefore to languages, members of the language family first recognised by Sir William Jones in 1786, and then further analysed and defined by subsequent generations of linguists. Through examination of the phonology, the morphology and the lexicon, all of which are well-defined and well-understood, it can readily be decided and demonstrated whether a specific language belongs to this family or not. So that when Hittite emerged in the early twentieth century from the archives of Hattusa, and later when documents in Tocharian were discovered and

deciphered, the place of both those languages within that family could readily be agreed. Such a methodology is clearly not applicable to social institutions: it only works with words.

#### Reference 114 - 0.23% Coverage

¶161: Problem formulation and historical context define terminology and relevance – not linguistic formalism

#### Reference 115 - 3.02% Coverage

¶162: In his response, Colin Renfrew retreats to a formalistic argument – Indo-European can only mean a language family. It has nothing to do whatsoever with institutions or religion. This statement simply writes off a whole academic discourse of Indo-European studies. Consequently Renfrew does not accept an argument that links the spread of an institution to a concomitant spread of its language or its terminology. In opposition to this I consider Indo-European languages to have a history linked to social and economic processes of change that we still know too little about. However, it implies a relationship between them, as Colin Renfrew cogently argues in his book (Renfrew 1987: chapter 6). Institutions which appear to have their origin in the Proto-Indo-European period, and which are still preserved – like language diversified – in later Indo-European religious mythology or sagas, are consequently termed Indo-European in this specific research context, as they share a common history. Often they also share a common terminology that can be demonstrated to have a Proto-Indo-European origin. In that they are interlinked in one way or another with language. It is therefore a worthy research task to consider if processes of language spread and the spread of institutions are interlinked, given that their terminology share a common origin.

#### Reference 116 - 0.68% Coverage

¶163: From this follows that we must either abolish the term Indo-European completely, or accept that it embodies a number of social and religious traditions and institutions whose history cannot be totally separated from that of language, as their meaning is expressed in a specific Indo-European terminology.

#### Reference 117 - 0.07% Coverage

¶164: Ex India, semper aliquid novi?

#### Reference 118 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: Footprints of the horse-people: new research on Upper Palaeolithic France

#### Reference 119 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: Near Eastern monumental reports

Reference 120 - 0.08% Coverage

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¶183: Industry in north-west Roman Southwark

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¶188: Graham Ritchie MA, MBA, PhD, FSA, FSAScot, 1942–2005

Reference 132 - 0.31% Coverage

¶190: culinary change in prehistoric India

¶191: Cuisine, argues the author, is like language – it can be adopted, adapted or modified through time.

Reference 133 - 1.02% Coverage

¶191: to chronicle changing food cultures in Neolithic and later India. While some new food ideas (like African millets) were incorporated into existing agricultural practice as substitute crops, others such as the horsegram and mungbean appear to have moved from south to north with their pots (and probably the appropriate recipes) as a social as well as a dietary innovation.

¶192: Ice-cores, sediments and civilisation collapse: a cautionary tale from Lake Titicaca

Reference 134 - 1.57% Coverage

¶193: The temptation to equate environmental change with archaeologically observed events is always with us, and matching a climatic downturn with civilisation collapse is perhaps more attractive than ever. The archaeologically observed collapse of the Tiwanaku civilisation in the twelfth century AD has been specifically related to a prolonged drought which would have affected the people's ability to produce food. However, a careful scrutiny of the data from ice cores and lake sediments persuades the author that no such drought can be inferred: the evidence for climatic change is of quite a different scale and order to the archaeological changes and cannot be used as an explanation of social events.

Reference 135 - 0.08% Coverage

¶194: Subpolar settlement in South Polynesia

Reference 136 - 0.39% Coverage

¶195: This is the first site of prehistoric settlement in the outlying islands of the Subantarctic. Polynesians and their dogs survived on seals and seabirds for at least one summer

Reference 137 - 0.22% Coverage

¶195: show that it occurred contemporaneously, rapidly and in all directions from mainland New Zealand.

Reference 138 - 0.14% Coverage

¶196: Urban centres and the emergence of empires in Eastern Inner Asia

Reference 139 - 0.91% Coverage

¶197: The large political confederations of high mobility which traditionally characterise the great Mongol empires of the first and second millennia AD are shown to have made use of highly sophisticated urban places which feature advanced planning and design, and impressive monumentality serving a variety of specific functions. Planning included open spaces within the walls reserved for the erection of tents.

Reference 140 - 0.16% Coverage

¶198: The social context of early pottery in the Lingnan region of south China

Reference 141 - 0.52% Coverage

¶199: Late Pleistocene and early post-Pleistocene communities in East Asia experimented with pottery production and the domestication of plants and animals. What was the nature of the social organisation of these early small-scale societies?

Reference 142 - 0.04% Coverage

¶200: Focus on Islam IV

Reference 143 - 0.16% Coverage

¶201: Archaeological approaches to the study of Islam in Island Southeast Asia

Reference 144 - 0.31% Coverage

¶202: The Indonesian archipelago (Island Southeast Asia) now has the largest Muslim population in the world. How, when and why did Islam arrive?

Reference 145 - 0.28% Coverage

¶202: the conversion process was long and patchy with many forces at work.

¶203: Islamic archaeology in the Iberian peninsula and Morocco

Reference 146 - 0.59% Coverage

¶204: The author reviews the development of Islamic archaeology in Spain, Portugal and Morocco through its publications and fieldwork, identifying research themes such as ceramic studies, fortified settlement and landscape archaeology, irrigation and urban archaeology.

Reference 147 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1205: Multi-disciplinary approaches to the Islamic period in Egypt and the Red Sea Coast

Reference 148 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1206: The work is throwing new light on early Islam, its development of social and commercial networks, and its relation with Christian, Coptic and Byzantine cultures.

¶1207:

Reference 149 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1207: Islamic archaeology in Israel

¶1208:

Reference 150 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1209: Matrilocality during the prehistoric transition to agriculture in Thailand?

Reference 151 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1210: Stable isotopes in teeth are providing important correlations between ancient people and the geographical location of their childhood homes.

Reference 152 - 0.93% Coverage

¶1210: Preliminary results point to the arrival of immigrant men, followed by a change in the relationship between the sexes: the women grow up on local food, the men have access to more widespread resources. This perhaps implies a matrilocality system, where forager men raised elsewhere marry into farming communities. It provides a likely antithesis to the social consequences of introducing agriculture into central Europe.

Reference 153 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1211: Did the first farmers of central and eastern Europe produce dairy foods?

Reference 154 - 1.62% Coverage

¶1212: Although the origins of domestic animals have been well-documented, it is unclear when livestock were first exploited for secondary products, such as milk. The analysis of remnant fats preserved in ceramic vessels from two agricultural sites in central and eastern Europe dating to the Early Neolithic (5900-5500 cal BC) are best explained by the presence of milk residues. On this basis, the authors suggest that dairying featured in early European farming economies. The evidence is evaluated in the light of analysis of faunal remains from this region to determine the scale of dairying. It is suggested that dairying—perhaps of sheep or goats—was initially practised on a small scale and was part of a broad mixed economy.

Reference 155 - 0.16% Coverage

¶213: Processing of milk products in pottery vessels through British prehistory

Reference 156 - 1.08% Coverage

¶214: Correlation with faunal assemblages showed a good match between the incidence of dairy fat in pottery which implied a strong dairy fraction in the diet and a milking herd implied by the animal bones. They also show that dairy fat was more likely to be found in the smaller pots while carcass fats occurred in the larger ones. The method has demonstrated dairying in England from the fifth millennium BC, and offers a novel way of studying economies with pottery but few animal bones.

¶215:

Reference 157 - 0.58% Coverage

¶215: the origin of Rouletted and other related South Asian fine wares

¶216: Pottery of the Rouletted ware family belongs to India's Early Historic period (c. 500 BC to c. AD 200) and has been found as far east as Bali in Indonesia and as far west as Berenike in Egypt.

Reference 158 - 0.45% Coverage

¶216: Since Grey ware at least pre-dates the arrival of Roman pottery in India, all these related wares were probably the products of indigenous communities.

¶217: Megaliths and post-modernism: the case of Wales

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¶218: Andrew Fleming takes phenomenology by the horns

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¶228: The future of Rock Art – a world review

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¶229: The Valcamonica symposiums 2001 and 2002

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¶231: Does Man Make Himself? and what have we done?

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¶1232: The Complete World of Human Evolution

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¶1238: Landscapes of change: rural evolutions in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages.

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¶1239: Celtic inscriptions from Gaul and Britain

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¶1241: The Celtic inscriptions of Britain: phonology and chronology, c. 400-1200

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¶1244: The moon and the bonfire: an investigation of three stone circles in north-east Scotland.

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¶1258: In the saddle: an exploration of the saddle through history

Reference 186 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1259: archaeology and the consumption of the past

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Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶13: The geoglyphs of the north Chilean desert: an archaeological and artistic perspective

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶14: has allowed the author to define a vocabulary of forms and show how these relate to particular groups of people crossing the desert from the mountains to the sea in the prehispanic period

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¶14: by particular llama caravans. The travellers were key players in society and were winning prominence in their region from AD 800.

¶15:

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: Prehistoric stone monuments in the northern region of the Kula Ring

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: its roots in prehistory have remained elusive.

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

¶18: and here assign them a date and social context. In them, they see evidence for prehistoric chiefdoms anticipating those studied by Malinowski.

¶19: Boat remains and maritime trade in the Persian Gulf during the sixth and fifth millennia BC

Reference 7 - 0.54% Coverage

¶10: the earliest remains anywhere of sea-going boats. The author explains these remains and the distribution of Ubaid pottery as evidence for a system of maritime exchange in the Arabian Neolithic driven by status and ceremony.

¶11: Variation in porotic hyperostosis

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶11: a social interpretation

¶12:

Reference 9 - 0.64% Coverage

¶12: Those buried near the kings had suffered from childhood deficiencies, while those associated with funerary enclosures in a second cemetery further to the north seemed to have benefited from occupational or social advantages. The author speculates on the possible factors which gave rise to this difference.

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶13: Colonials, merchants and alabaster vases: the western Phoenician aristocracy

Reference 11 - 0.67% Coverage

¶14: Long characterised as merchants in pursuit of metals, the Phoenician settlers on the Iberian peninsula are here given an alternative profile. The author shows that a new aristocracy, visible in the archaeology of both cemeteries and settlements, was engaged in winning a social advancement denied it at home in the east

Reference 12 - 0.39% Coverage

¶16: endorse the Phoenician connection, but show it to be more a cultural dialogue between east and west than an imposition by colonists.

¶17: Memory and monumentality in the Rarotongan landscape

Reference 13 - 0.96% Coverage

¶18: One way to understand how a landscape captures memories is to study places where documents have also preserved them. The author does this to remarkable effect in the island of Rarotonga, showing how the great road Ara Metua and its monuments and land boundaries were structured and restructured through time to reflect what was to be remembered. Students of the pre- and proto-histories of all continents will find much inspiration in the pages that follow.

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: Boat-building and its social context in early Egypt

Reference 15 - 0.58% Coverage

¶20: vivid evidence for the way early Egyptian wooden boats were built. As well as sailing on the Nile, they were designed to be dismantled for carriage over land to the Red Sea. By the mid-fourth millennium BC the ship was a major technical force in the Egyptian political economy

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: The first settlers of Iceland

Reference 17 - 0.77% Coverage

¶122: The colonisation of the North Atlantic from the eighth century AD was the earliest expansion of European populations to the west. Norse and Celtic voyagers are recorded as reaching and settling in Iceland, Greenland and easternmost North America between c. AD 750 and 1000, but the date of these events and the homeland of the colonists are subjects of some debate

Reference 18 - 0.58% Coverage

¶122: In addition, there are clear differences to be seen in the diets of the local Icelandic peoples, ranging from largely terrestrial to largely marine consumption.

¶123: Rillenkarrren at Vayia: geomorphology and a new class of Early Bronze Age fortified settlement in Southern Greece

Reference 19 - 0.98% Coverage

¶124: Here a soil geomorphologist joins forces with archaeologists to read the history of limestone blocks exposed on the surface at sites in southern Greece. Rillenkarrren for example are vertical grooves caused by rainfall on stones that remained for long periods in the same place. These and other observations showed that what looked like clearance cairns had in fact been piled up in the Early Bronze Age and led in turn to the definition of a new type of settlement

Reference 20 - 0.19% Coverage

¶125: The application of First World War aerial photography to archaeology: the Belgian images

Reference 21 - 0.25% Coverage

¶126: The First World War left its mark on the ground surface of Europe as perhaps no other human catastrophe before or since.

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¶128: archaeology

¶129:

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¶130: Academic copying, archaeology and the English language

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¶131: The author detects a new undisciplined movement in academic writing.

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¶134: Towards a New Stone Age: aspects of the Neolithic in South-east England

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¶136: Ancient Maya Commoners

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¶138: Piedras Negras Archaeology, 1931-1939. Piedras Negras Preliminary Papers & Piedras Negras Archaeology: Architecture

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¶146: Archaic Korai

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¶164: Arab-Byzantine Coinage (Study in the Khalili Collection Volume IV)

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¶165: Moab in the Iron Age: hegemony, polity, archaeology

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¶166: cultural biographies of persons, objects and 'natural' places in the Bronze Age of the southern Netherlands, c. 2300-600 BC

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¶170: L'arpentage romain: histoire des textes, droit, techniques

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¶171: After Antiquity: ceramics and society in the Aegean from the 7th to the 20th century A.C. A case study from Boeotia, Central Greece

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¶175: PROFESSOR J.G. EVANS 1941–2005

Reference 57 - 0.06% Coverage

¶177: Tectonics and human evolution

Reference 58 - 0.82% Coverage

¶178: The authors propose a new model for the origins of humans and their ecological adaptation. The evolutionary stimulus lies not in the savannah but in broken, hilly rough country where the early hominins could hunt and hide. Such 'roughness', generated by tectonic and volcanic movement characterises not only the African rift valley but probably the whole route of early hominin dispersal.

Reference 59 - 0.11% Coverage

¶179: Neighbours: Negotiating space in a prehistoric village

Reference 60 - 0.14% Coverage

¶180: shows the remarkable level of social history that can be drawn from

Reference 61 - 0.77% Coverage

¶180: could be defined as a series of households, comprising dwellings, outbuildings and courtyards that were established, extended, replaced or abandoned over some 500 years. The authors' interpretation offers intimate access to the private lives of the inhabitants over a period in which their settlement grew from a village to a town and then reverted to a deserted ruin.

Reference 62 - 0.17% Coverage

¶181: Kurgans and nomads: new investigations of mound burials in the southern Urals

¶182:

Reference 63 - 0.84% Coverage

¶182: has revealed a sequence that began in the early Bronze Age and continued intermittently until the era of the Golden Horde in the Middle Ages. The application of modern techniques of cultural and environmental investigation has thrown new light on the different circumstances and contexts in which mound burial was practised, and confirmed the association between investment in burial and nomadism.

¶183:

Reference 64 - 0.37% Coverage

¶184: Prehistorians and early historic archaeologists often puzzle over seemingly random distributions of artefacts remote from settlements. Here is at least one possible explanation.

Reference 65 - 0.15% Coverage

¶185: Antiquity of early Holocene small-seed consumption and processing at

Reference 66 - 0.14% Coverage

¶186: When did people start to eat small seeds, and what drove them to it?

Reference 67 - 0.43% Coverage

¶186: show that seeds (pickleweed seeds) did not become part of the staple diet until after 8700 b.p. It was at this time that animal and plant resources had begun to seriously diminish in a shrinking wetland.

Reference 68 - 0.11% Coverage

¶187: Prehistoric human impacts on Rapa, French Polynesia

Reference 69 - 0.95% Coverage

¶188: the first hill forts were erected about 300 years later. Refortification occurred up to the contact period and proliferated around AD 1700. Taro cultivation in terraced pond-fields kept pace with the construction of forts. The authors make a connection between fort-building and making pond-fields, demonstrating that the pressure on resources provoked both the intensification of agriculture and hostility between the communities of the small island.

Reference 70 - 0.21% Coverage

¶189: New evidence for the origins of sedentism and rice domestication in the Lower Yangzi River, China

¶190:

Reference 71 - 0.34% Coverage

¶190: has revealed the oldest open-air sedentary village and domesticated rice in south China.

¶191: Chronology of the earliest pottery in East Asia: progress and pitfalls

Reference 72 - 0.18% Coverage

¶192: The origin of pottery is among the most important questions in Old World archaeology.

Reference 73 - 0.47% Coverage

¶192: he proposes that food-containers made of burnt clay originated in East Asia in the Late Glacial, c. 13 700-13 300 BP, and appeared in three separate regions, in Japan, China and far eastern Russia, at about the same time.

¶193:

Reference 74 - 0.11% Coverage

¶95: Sexual dimorphism in Upper Palaeolithic hand stencils

Reference 75 - 0.55% Coverage

¶96: Sexual roles in deep prehistory are among the most intriguing puzzles still to solve. Here the author shows how men and women can be distinguished by scientific measurement in the prints and stencils of the human hand that occur widely in Upper Palaeolithic art

Reference 76 - 0.32% Coverage

¶97: The Egyptian olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *europaea*) in the later first millennium BC: origins and history using the morphometric analysis of olive stones

Reference 77 - 0.48% Coverage

¶98: show that from the first millennium BC, if not before, some of them relate to cultivars originating from the Levant. But equally prominent and just as early is another variety, of unknown origin and currently peculiar to Egypt.

Reference 78 - 0.37% Coverage

¶100: Here the authors assess its value in mapping and sequencing the network of water channels that provided the arterial system for Mesopotamia before the petrol engine.

¶101: Reflections

Reference 79 - 1.75% Coverage

¶102: Professor John Mulvaney, pioneer and champion of Australian archaeology, offers us some reflections from the vantage point of his eightieth year. On his retirement 20 years ago *Antiquity* was glad to publish his *Retrospect* (Mulvaney 1986), in which he described his awakening interest in history at Melbourne, his first visit to the Rollright Stones and his fruitful encounters with Gordon Childe, Graham Clark, Glyn Daniel, Mortimer Wheeler and many other great figures of the 50s, 60s and 70s in classrooms at Cambridge and in the field in England and Australia. This paper remains a classic of archaeological history which readers will find in our electronic archive (at <http://www.antiquity.ac.uk>). It ended with his (victorious) battle for the archaeological heritage of the Franklin River heritage of Tasmania in the early 1980s.

Reference 80 - 0.22% Coverage

¶103: Now he reflects on the subsequent decades in which much has changed. Of especial interest to our readers

Reference 81 - 0.11% Coverage

¶104: Neither archaeology nor theory: a critique of Johnson

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¶105: Response

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¶106: Touch not the fish: the Mesolithic-Neolithic change of diet and its significance

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¶108: A response to Richards and Schulting

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¶110: Fifty years of the New Zealand Archaeological Association

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¶111: Change through Time: 50 Years of New Zealand Archaeology

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¶112: Digging into History: 50 years of the New Zealand Archaeological Association

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¶115: The Rise of Bronze Age Society: Travels, Transmissions and Transformations.

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¶139: Grabfunde des 8. bis 11. Jahrhunderts zwischen Kongeå und Eider. Zur Bestattungssitte der Wikingerzeit im südlichen Altdänemark

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¶145: 'HE FORCED US INTO THE FRAY': VINE DELORIA, JR. (1933-2005)

Reference 113 - 0.20% Coverage

¶147: first direct dating of prehistoric stencils and paintings from New Caledonia (Southern Melanesia)

Reference 114 - 0.40% Coverage

¶148: A cluster of early paintings date to 2500 years ago, soon after the arrival of the first settlers, who must have quickly gone inland probably in pursuit of fresh water, available near the cave

Reference 115 - 0.45% Coverage

¶150: The authors review the significance of bracers by undertaking a detailed examination of their morphology, fragmentation, manufacture and wear. The results have a number of implications regarding their use and value

Reference 116 - 0.21% Coverage

¶151: The Pacific's earliest painted pottery: an added layer of intrigue to the Lapita debate and beyond

Reference 117 - 0.39% Coverage

¶152: Lapita pottery, the herald of the settlement of the wider island Pacific, turns out to have been painted with lime and clay, to give a red and white finish over the decorated surface.

Reference 118 - 0.38% Coverage

¶152: showed why painted Lapita has previously gone unrecognised. The author suggests that it was widespread from 1000 BC and reminds us that pottery was painted in China 7000 years ago.

Reference 119 - 0.41% Coverage

¶153: proto-industrial salt production in the European Iron Age

¶154: The authors describe the first recognition of briquetage in Europe and the subsequent appreciation of the great prehistoric salt industry

Reference 120 - 0.21% Coverage

¶154: Salt production here knew two boom periods: the eighth to sixth and the second to first centuries BC.

Reference 121 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: Between the Mediterranean and the Sahara

Reference 122 - 0.48% Coverage

¶156: offer a new dated sequence of the environment, and the human presence within it, from the Middle Stone Age to the early Holocene. Hunter-gatherers were continuously active, including during the hitherto elusive Later Stone Age.

¶157:

Reference 123 - 0.14% Coverage

¶159: Vegetation and land-use at Angkor, Cambodia: a dated pollen sequence

Reference 124 - 0.21% Coverage

¶160: Investigating the use of land during the medieval period at the celebrated ceremonial area of Angkor

Reference 125 - 0.90% Coverage

¶160: The dated pollen sequence showed that the temple moat was dug in the eighth century AD and that the agriculture of the immediate area subsequently flourished. In the tenth century AD agriculture declined and the moat became choked with water-plants. It was at this time, according to historical documents, that a new centre at Phnom Bakeng was founded by Yasovarman I.

¶161: Environment and culture change in Neolithic Southeast China

Reference 126 - 0.68% Coverage

¶162: How did the Neolithic begin and develop in Southeast China? The author uses a highly detailed sequence of changes in sea-level, climate and vegetation to provide the back-drop – and some explanations – for the distinctive maritime community of the Taiwan Strait, whose descendants are thought to have colonised the Pacific.

Reference 127 - 0.03% Coverage

¶164: But were they?

Reference 128 - 0.08% Coverage

¶164: discuss its possible environmental and

Reference 129 - 0.11% Coverage

¶165: The emergence of Bronze Age chariots in eastern Europe

Reference 130 - 0.28% Coverage

¶166: for chariot burials found in the region between Europe and the Urals, showing them to belong to the twentieth-eighteenth centuries BCE

Reference 131 - 0.13% Coverage

¶167: The first specialised copper industry in the Iberian peninsula

Reference 132 - 0.14% Coverage

¶168: The author sees this social system as endemic to the new industry

Reference 133 - 0.17% Coverage

¶169: Quantifying the threat to archaeological sites from the erosion of cultivated soil

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¶170: Ploughing is probably the greatest agent of attrition to archaeological sites world-wide. In every country, every year, a bit more is shaved off buried strata and a bit more of the past becomes unreadable. On the other hand, people must eat and crops must be planted.

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¶172: Bones chewed by canids as evidence for human excarnation: a British case study

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¶173: Detecting its occurrence in the past is another matter. Here the author proposes the marking of bones by dogs and other canids as evidence of excarnation, using a British Neolithic case study.

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¶212: 'Have you read it?'

¶213:

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¶216: social behaviour in Pleistocene Australia

¶217: Why did Palaeolithic people wear shells, and why was the practice so widespread in the world? The authors' own researches in Western Australia show that specific marine shells were targeted, subject to special processes of manufacture into beads and that some had travelled hundreds of kilometres from their source. Whether they were brought in land by the manufacturers, or by specially ornamented people

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¶218: the early human settlement of the Pacific Islands

¶219:

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¶219: has proved to be one of the most significant discoveries to date for the colonisation of Remote Oceania.

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¶219: who first appeared in the Bismarck archipelago around 3300 years ago and rapidly moved through island Melanesia and Western Polynesia over the next few centuries.

¶220: An island decides: megalithic burial rites on Menorca

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¶221: has allowed a new review of the sequence of megalithic burial practice on Menorca. Rock-cut tombs, dolmens, caves with entrance-works and the famous boat-shaped houses and tombs (navetes) are placed in overlapping chronological order. The authors suggest that, while aware of contemporary developments on the continent, the Bronze Age islanders absorbed immigrants and made their own local choices of memorial architecture.

¶222: The emergence of the Scythians: Bronze Age to Iron Age in South Siberia

Reference 169 - 1.16% Coverage

¶223: The Minusinsk Basin is located where China, Mongolia, Siberia and Kazakhstan meet. Enclosed, but broad, and rich in copper and other minerals, the valley offers missing links between the prehistory of China and that of the greater Russian steppes. In the late Bronze Age the material from Minusinsk was important for the origins of bronze metallurgy in China, and in the Iron Age the area

was a focus for the development of that equestrian mobility which was to become the elite way of life for much of the Eurasian steppe for more than a millennium.

#### Reference 170 - 0.96% Coverage

¶1224: deriving from research at the Institute for the History of Material Culture at Saint Petersburg, which give us the story so far on the archaeology of this remarkable place. In The emergence of the Karasuk culture Sophie Legrand discusses the people who occupied the Minusinsk Basin in the Bronze Age, and in The emergence of the Tagar culture, Nikolai Bokovenko introduces us to their successors, the horsemen and barrow-builders of the first millennium BCE.

#### Reference 171 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1225: The emergence of the Tagar culture

#### Reference 172 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1228: Inhumation and cremation in medieval Mongolia: analysis and analogy

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¶1229: Systematic micro-analysis of bone fragments on the one hand, and the accounts of early travellers on the other, allow these researchers to propose detailed explanations of mortuary practice in thirteenth century Altai that will be highly suggestive to prehistorians working elsewhere.

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¶1230: An essay on energetics: the construction of the Aztec chinampa system

¶1231:

#### Reference 175 - 1.45% Coverage

¶1231: describe an ingenious Aztec form of irrigated field system and assess its costs and benefits. Swamps were reclaimed by digging channels by hand and the excavated soil used to construct embanked fields (chinampas). The banks were anchored by planted trees and the trees, the crops and the water channels created a sheltered space which itself raised the temperature and increased productivity. The construction of the whole system took 25 million person-days spread over 40 years. In their study of the energetics of construction, the authors show that this project, forced on the local community, was within their capacity and comparable to the labour expended on the production of cloth.

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¶1232: Prehistoric and early historic agriculture

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¶233: beginning with the clearing of palm trees in the twelfth century AD, and the making of an open garden growing yams and taro, that continued through the fifteenth century. The later phases between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries include veneer and boulder gardens that reflect the broader strategy employed by the islanders to fight the increasingly arid soil.

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¶234: Evidence for cave marking by Palaeolithic children

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¶236: the role of fallow deer (*Dama dama*) in Roman Britain

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¶237: the authors argue that these elegant creatures were first introduced into Britain as a gift to the Romanised aristocracy. Kept and bred in a special enclosure at the palace

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¶238: Pitt Rivers, Nemo and The Needle

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¶239: In particular, the implications of his renowned excavation medallion will be discussed

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¶240: Archaeology, e-publication and the Semantic Web

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¶241: Later the same year the Archaeology Data Service, the first digital archive for archaeology, was established (Richards 1997).

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¶241: It examines the pressures on traditional journal publication, and discusses the potential impact on Archaeology of the next Internet revolution, the Semantic Web.

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¶1243: Has Colin Renfrew changed sides in the conflict of reason with intuition in modern archaeology? Leo Klejn thinks so. Colin Renfrew responds, below.

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¶18: The occupants of the houses also had two-handed cups, providing another clue to consumption of a special kind.

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¶10: In matters of lithics, ceramics, hunting, gathering, husbandry and cooking, East African people created local and eclectic packages of change between 1500BC and AD500.

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¶12: The authors show that the assemblage is genuine Aurignacian and dates back to about 35.5K uncal BP. They propose it as emerging locally and even as providing a culture of origin for modern humans in West Asia and Europe.

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¶16: running across the slopes east of the Dead Sea presents an important landmark in the history of farming, for these were terrace walls put in place to conserve soil and control water around 6000 cal BC. The authors point to some of the implications of what they see as early landscape modification at the scale of a small community or household.

¶17: Networks and nodal points: the emergence of towns in early Viking Age Scandinavia

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¶18: Did towns return to early medieval Europe through political leadership or economic expansion? This paper turns the spotlight on a particular group of actors, the long-distance traders, and finds that they stimulated proto-towns of a special kind among the Vikings. While social and economic changes, and aristocratic advantage, were widespread, it was the largely self-directed actions of these intrepid merchants which created what the author calls 'the nodal points.' One can think of many other periods and parts of the world in which this type of non-political initiative may well have proved pivotal.

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¶22: The remains of these highly significant pastoralists have been virtually obliterated since the CORONA surveys by a new wave of irrigation farming. Such archaeological evaluation of a landscape has grave implications for the heritage of grassland nomads and the appreciation of their impact on history.

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¶180: they show that some towns, founded at the same time and on similar topography, had quite different layouts, while others, founded at long intervals, had plans that were almost identical. Documentation hints at the explanation: it was the architects, masons and ditch-diggers, not the king and aristocracy, who established and developed these blueprints of urban life.

Reference 128 - 0.14% Coverage

¶181: The transition from the Lower to the Middle Palaeolithic in Europe and the incorporation of difference

Reference 129 - 0.64% Coverage

¶182: The author argues for a significant social and cognitive transition between the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic in Europe. Between about 300 000 and 200 000 years ago, early Neanderthals developed stone working techniques which combined methods that were previously discrete, began to occupy high-relief terrain and to settle systematically the highly seasonal environments of central and eastern Europe – skill-sets here termed the ‘incorporation of difference’.

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¶184: The author argues that this has to be the work of anatomically modern humans

Reference 131 - 0.18% Coverage

¶185: Presumed domestication? Evidence for wild rice cultivation and domestication in the fifth millennium BC of the Lower Yangtze region

Reference 132 - 0.98% Coverage

¶186: Prompted by a recent article by Jiang and Liu in *Antiquity* (80, 2006), Dorian Fuller and his co-authors return to the question of rice cultivation and consider some of the difficulties involved in identifying the transition from wild to domesticated rice. Using data from Eastern China, they propose that, at least for the Lower Yangtze region, the advent of rice domestication around 4000 BC was preceded by a phase of pre-domestication cultivation that began around 5000 BC. This rice, together with other subsistence foods like nuts, acorns and waterchestnuts, was gathered by sedentary hunter-gatherer-foragers. The implications for sedentism and the spread of agriculture as a long term process are discussed

Reference 133 - 0.10% Coverage

¶187: Beating ploughshares back into swords: warfare in the Linearbandkeramik

Reference 134 - 0.61% Coverage

¶188: Armed with a number of powerful arguments, the authors invite us to face up to the evidence for violence in early Neolithic Europe. Linearbandkeramik (LBK) people first attacked the hunter-gatherers they encountered and then entered a period of increasingly violent warfare against each other, culminating in an intense struggle in the area of central and western Germany. The building of fortifications, physical mutilation and cannibalism,

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¶189: What linked the Bell Beakers in third millennium BC Europe?

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¶190: In this important new review the author shows that neither trade nor migration can account for the distribution of Bell Beakers and the associated artefacts and burial practices in Europe. The materials were generally local and rooted in local know-how.

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¶190: The distribution of Bell Beakers could thus reflect the movement of marriage partners.

¶191: Towards a refined chronology for the Bronze Age of the southern Urals, Russia

Reference 138 - 0.41% Coverage

¶192: Cultural interactions in central Russia are famously complex, but of very wide significance. Within the social changes they imply are contained key matters for Europe and Asia: the introduction of Indo-Europeans and other languages, the horse and the chariot, and the transition towards nomadism.

Reference 139 - 0.63% Coverage

¶194: Urban communities on the medieval East African coast have been previously discussed in terms of ethnicity and migration. Here assemblages from coastal towns and from surface survey in the interior are used to paint a different picture of urban (Swahili) origins. The author shows that coast and interior shared a common culture, but that coastal sites grew into 'stonetowns' thanks to the social impact of imports: the material culture structured the society.

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¶196: Stones in the snow: a Norse fur traders' road into Sami country

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¶197: The authors argue that this was not an indigenous trail but one constructed by a Norse chieftain probably around the ninth century AD to gain safe access to the fur-trading Sami

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¶198: a new method derived from horse images

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¶199: Are we to suppose that European artists conformed to one great evolutionary sequence over 20 millennia? Or is the variation geographical, ideological or social?

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¶1348: New evidence from East Timor contributes to our understanding of earliest modern human colonisation east of the Sunda Shelf

¶1349: New dates by which modern humans reached East Timor prompts this very useful update of the colonisation of Island Southeast Asia. The author addresses all the difficult questions: why are the dates for modern humans in Australia earlier than they are in Island Southeast Asia? Which route did they use to get there? If they used the southern route, why or how did they manage to bypass

Flores, where Homo floresiensis, the famous non-sapiens hominin known to the world as the 'hobbit' was already in residence?

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¶1350: Tools, space and behaviour in the Lower Palaeolithic

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¶1351: The early occupation areas were defined beside the river Yonne at Soucy during gravel-quarrying

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¶1351: In the author's analysis this demonstrates signs of subsistence strategy and spatial organisation in the buried valley between 365 and 345 000 years ago.

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¶1352: Resisting the cold in ice age Tasmania: thermal environment and settlement strategies

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¶1353: Humans had reached Tasmania by 35 000 years bp and were in residence at the peak of the last ice age. Curiously, the settlements in the coldest period are concentrated in the highest and most southerly places, and the colder the weather became, the more sites were occupied. The author deduces that early people specially sought out the rock shelters of the highlands to combat wind chill.

Reference 245 - 0.58% Coverage

¶1355: Closely paralleled on the continent of Europe they imply a well organised community that knew how to catch fish using the tide, to make wattle-work and baskets and who undertook coppicing on an eight year cycle in about 6100-5700 cal BC. The likelihood of more Mesolithic remains under European towns that have remained attractive to fishers and settlers has considerable implications for Cultural Resource Management

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¶1356: Early Mesopotamian urbanism: a new view from the north

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¶1357: For many years, the southern Mesopotamia of Ur and Uruk, ancient Sumer, has been seen as the origin centre of civilisation and cities: 'The urban implosion of late-fourth- and early-third-

millennium Mesopotamia resulted in a massive population shift into large sites' said Nissen in 1988. 'These new city-states set the pattern for Mesopotamia as the heartland of cities' (Adams 1981; Yoffee 1998). And for Stone & Zimansky (2005) 'Remains of the world's first cities are the most noteworthy feature of the landscape in southern Iraq'.

Reference 248 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1358: Urbanism on the margins: third millennium BC Al-Rawda in the arid zone of Syria

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¶1359: The Fertile Crescent of the Ancient Near East is well known for its early cities in irrigated farming regions.

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¶1359: beyond the limit of rain-fed cultivation in the arid zone of inner Syria. Founded on the initiative of an unknown power and served by pastoralists and cultivators, the research at Al-Rawda demonstrates how environmental constraints were overcome in order to establish and sustain new centres in demanding regions at a time of maximum urbanisation.

Reference 251 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1361: These two monuments, different but complementary, now predate the earliest Beaker burials in Britain –

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¶1361: but may already have been receiving Beaker pottery. All this contributes to a new vision of massive monumental development in a period of high European intellectual mobility....

Reference 253 - 0.45% Coverage

¶1363: with the possibility that the richer burials are earlier and the poor burials later in the sequence. The limited number of lavish graves at Varna, representing no more than a handful of paramount chiefs, buried over 50-60 years, suggests a stabilisation of the new social structure by the early part of the Late Copper Age.

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¶1365: the carvings are due to fifteenth-nineteenth century artisans working at quarries producing objects

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¶1367:

The Ottoman fighting bow emerged in Europe from a long eastern tradition of using high velocity projectiles to hunt and fight on horseback. The author compares its performance (favourably) with the longbow and explains how the tactics employed with this singular artefact accounted for Ottoman success in battle

Reference 257 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1369: he authors throw light on the subsistence strategies of the Kintampo people of the second millennium BCE. Perhaps driven southwards from the Sahel by aridification, the Kintampo operated as both foragers and farmers, cultivating selected plants of the West African tropics, notably cowpea, pearl millet and oil palm ¶1370: .

The state of theocracy: defining an early medieval hinterland in Sri Lanka ¶1371: a

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¶1371: of which the most prominent in the urban period are monasteries. Here is a clue about how the early urban hinterland was managed which has implications well beyond Sri Lanka ¶1372: .

Defining a culture: the meaning of Hanseatic in medieval Turk ¶1373: u

This paper explores the influence of merchants operating out of Germany in medieval Turku by comparing the evidence of documentary reports and the quantity and distribution of imported pottery. The documents make it clear that German merchants were present in the town and generally keep themselves aloof from the local citizens. But the pottery tells a different and more subtle story of interaction and involvement in which all parties are potential drivers

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Digital infra-red photography for recording painted rock art ¶1375:

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¶1377: nd find that the pig 'signature' was more frequently found among residues from Grooved Ware than other prehistoric pottery types ¶1378: .

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The Neolithic period in South India is known for its ashmounds, superseded (in its Iron Age) by megalith builders with craft specialisation

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¶1379: the ashmounds, formed by burning cattle dung, are created by a few generations of people. In many cases the mounds are then succeeded by villages,

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¶1379: The new tightly dated sequence also chronicles the cultivation of particular crops, some indigenous and some introduced from Afri

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¶1381: re is a story to strike a chill of anxiety into the hearts of editors and their peer-reviewers. Do we, should we, need we check our submissions with greater rigo

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Early medieval and medieval

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People and Space in the Middle Age

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## Conversion and Colonization in Anglo-Saxon England

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¶1511: .

Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England, AD 450–70

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Castles of the More

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¶1523: he Incas

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¶1525: 4

Grinding flour in Upper Palaeolithic Europe (25000 years

Reference 349 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1526: )

The authors have identified starch grains belonging to wild plants

Reference 350 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1526: , dated to around 25000bp. The stone can be seen as a grindstone and the starch has been extracted from locally growing edible plants. This evidence can be claimed as implying the making of flour – and presumably some kind of bread – some 15 millennia before the local ‘agricultural revolution’ ¶1527: . ¶1528:

Reference 351 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1529: ? Art or science ¶1530: ?

A 14000 year-old hunter-gatherer's toolkit ¶1531: t

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¶1533: he first archaeological evidence for death by spearing in Australia ¶1534: a ¶1535:

Reference 353 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1535: he presence of backed microliths and the evidence for trauma in the bones showed that he had been killed with stone-tipped spears. Now we know how these backed points were used.

Reference 354 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1536: . ¶1537:

Rethinking Erlitou: legend, history and Chinese archaeology ¶1538: y

Reference 355 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1538: . Traditionally, it has been described, dated and explained in terms of dynastic succession – the dynasties of the Xia and the Shang being the ethnically-distinct actors and prime movers that made history here

Reference 356 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1540:

Funerals and feasts during the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B of the Near East ¶1541: t

Reference 357 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1541: It was the feast that began this funerary sequence, and the authors conservatively calculate that it provided a minimum of 500kg of meat. Given a 200g steak apiece this could theoretically feed some 2500 people, endorsing the authors' claim that the site was a central cult site serving surrounding villages.

Reference 358 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1543: . This juxtaposition of monuments and residence at La Blanca shows a society of 900-600 BC in which ritual and the secular power were well integrated ¶1544:

Reference 359 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1545: e

Funeral pyres identified at a fourth-century BC cemetery on Thasos have produced a range of plants. The authors show that strongly represented among them are pomegranate, garlic and grape, as well as bread

Reference 360 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1548: .

Cultivated wetlands and emerging complexity in south-central Chile and long distance effects of climate change ¶1549: e

Reference 361 - 0.44% Coverage

¶1549: . Part of the motor was provided by coastland cultivation on raised platforms, here identified and surveyed for the first time. The authors date the field systems and suggest that they were introduced by farmers from the north seeking wetlands in the face of increasing aridity in the central Andes and southern Amazon ¶1550:

Reference 362 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1552: . Admirers of the female form will be interested to learn that preference for the fuller, curvaceous 'hourglass' shape 'has probably been the norm over much of human evolution' ¶1553:

Reference 363 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1554:

Rome and Mesopotamia – importers into India in the first millennium A ¶1555: D ¶1556:

Reference 364 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1556: it has been appreciated that the east coast of India was in reach of the Roman Empire. Tracking down the finds of Roman pottery on the Indian sub-continent reported since then, the author discovered that many of the supposed Roman amphorae were actually 'torpedo jars' from Mesopotamia. Here the areas of influence of these two great imports, probably of wine, are mapped for the first time ¶1557:

Reference 365 - 0.48% Coverage

¶1558: . The presence of traces of gold, silver and probably amber with many of the bodies, and their burial in an imperial property suggests a group of some status being interred in the early years of the catacomb, at the end of the second century AD or beginning of the third ¶1559: . ¶1560:

Economic and ideological roles of copper ingots in prehistoric Zimbabwe ¶1561: e

Reference 366 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1561: The author dates them to the first half of the second millennium AD and connects the appearance of ingots to increased social stratification ¶1562:

Reference 367 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1562: om the perspective of time: hunter-gatherer burials in south-eastern Australia ¶1563: a

Reference 368 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1563: n this study of the Murray River basin in south-eastern Australia, the author shows that Aboriginal burials are persistently attracted to specific kinds of landscape feature intermittently over long periods of time. So

Reference 369 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1563: .

Reference 370 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1563: Far from reflecting cultural arrivals and departures, in south-eastern Australia burial grounds were never formally founded and continually abandoned ¶1564:

Reference 371 - 0.81% Coverage

¶1565: . Lining up these movements with certain economic strategies, such as farming or foraging, with social strategies such as exogamy or with ethnicity and ranking constitutes forgivable temptation. Here our astute authors urge caution. Taking the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in south-west Germany as their example, they show that caution does not inhibit interpretation, but opens the door to more subtle, more human possibilities ¶1566: . ¶1567:

Dating the onset of cereal cultivation in Britain and Ireland: the evidence from charred cereal grain ¶1568: s ¶1569:

When does Neolithic life begin in Britain? T

#### Reference 372 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1569: he charred grains begin to appear around 4000 cal BC and become prominent in settlements between 3800 and 3000 cal BC. This correlates well with the appearance of megalithic tombs (3800-3500 cal BC) and argues for a relatively rapid adoption of the Neolithic package during an experimental phase of two centuries, 4000-3800 cal BC. The early cereals reported in the pollen record (from 5000 BC) are attributed to wild species ¶1570: . ¶1571:

Detecting seasonal movement from animal dung

#### Reference 373 - 1.00% Coverage

¶1572: e

Neolithic northern Greece has both tell sites and extended 'flat' sites, with an implication that people lived differently and may have managed their animals differently on each type of site. The author investigates these differences using characteristic plant assemblages deriving from animal dung. She finds that samples from tells are rich in processed crops and wild seeds, indicating grazing on and off the fields near home. But those from the flat sites were rich in chaff and contain no wild seeds, indicating the absence of animals out grazing on the hills when the wild plants are in seed. These were seemingly two alternative categories of Neolithic farmer, the one organising grazing differently from the other ¶1573: r

#### Reference 374 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1573: 00 years of context for British archaeology ¶1574: y

#### Reference 375 - 1.69% Coverage

¶1576: .

Fashion versus reason – then and now ¶1577: w

Analogies between modern practice and prehistoric material culture are becoming increasingly useful for archaeologists, including those interested in branding studies, for example (e.g. Wengrow, in press) and at formal research centres such as the AHRC Centre for the Evolution of Cultural Diversity and the Santa Fe Institute. Studies of modern cultural change – at a level of detail that most archaeologists can only dream about – can lead to related insights about prehistoric culture change through time. Modern fashion analysis can be methodologically similar to testing, for example, the degree to which certain prehistoric transitions reflect demographic change (e.g. Shennan 2000; Henrich 2004). How much of the Upper Palaeolithic 'revolution' in cave art is due to increases in population in western Europe? Although the data are trickier to obtain, the goal is basically the same – subtract what is considered background (e.g. population size) from what is of interest to the researcher (e.g. instances of particular art motifs). In Neolithic Germany, for example, pottery designs can be treated as the 'fashions' and numbers of longhouses are used to estimate population size

Reference 376 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1578: (

Polish archaeology in my lifetime ¶1579: e ¶1580:

Professor Stanisław Tabaczyński, a Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) since 1989 and a prominent exponent of theory, field method and interdisciplinary studies, offers us a summary of his personal vision of Polish archaeology since the Second World War ¶1581: . ¶1582:

Reference 377 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1582: e ghosts of the Palaeolithic: individual agency and behavioural change in perspective

Reference 378 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1583: the hominid individual in context: archaeological investigations of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic landscapes, locales and artefacts

Reference 379 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1585:

Transitions before the Transition: Evolution and Stability in the Middle Paleolithic and Middle Stone Age ¶1586: .

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¶1586: : Gender and the Division of Labor in the European Upper Paleolithi

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¶1587:

Hunting for clues in the Palaeolithic

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¶1588: a chasse: pratiques sociales

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¶1589:

Chasseurs-cueilleurs: Comment vivaient nos ancêtres du Paléolithique supérieur

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¶1590:

Stone Age and Bronze Age landscapes in Scania, Sweden

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¶1591:

Ecology and Economy in Stone Age and Bronze Age Scania

Reference 386 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1592: In the Wake of a Woman: Stone Age Pioneering of North-eastern Scania, Sweden, 10000-5000 BC, t

Reference 387 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1594:

Tombs for the living

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¶1595: The Early Minoan Tombs of Lebena, Southern Crete

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¶1598: A Sourcebook of Nasca Ceramic Iconography

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¶1599: Sex, Death, and Sacrifice

Reference 391 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1600: x

Colombian archaeology consolidated

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¶1601:

Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata, Volume 5: Regional Settlement Patterns ¶1602: /

Calima and Malagana: Art and Archaeology in Southwestern Colombia. ¶1603:

Demography in Archaeology

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¶1604: e Agricultural Revolution in Prehistory: why did Foragers become Farmers? ¶1605:

Behavioral Ecology and the Transition to Agriculture. ¶1606:

Archaeology of the Middle Green River Region, Kentuck

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¶1607: he Early Dynastic to Akkadian Transition

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¶1609:

Archaeology of the Russian Far East: Essays in Stone Age Prehisto ¶1610: r

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¶1610: e Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia: Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics

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¶1615: he Archaeology of Celtic Art

Reference 399 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1618:

Death and Memory in Early Medieval Britain

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 214 references coded [48.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶13: Footprints in the sand: appraising the archaeology of the Willandra Lakes, western New South Wales, Australia

#### Reference 2 - 1.11% Coverage

¶14: Here is a paper of pivotal importance to all prehistorians attempting to reconstruct societies from assemblages of shells or stone artefacts in dispersed sites deposited over tens of thousands of years. The authors demonstrate the perilous connections between the distribution and content of sites, their geomorphic formation process and the models used to analyse them. In particular they warn against extrapolating the enticing evidence from Pleistocene Willandra into behavioural patterns by drawing on the models presented by nineteenth-century anthropologists. They propose new strategies at once more revealing

#### Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: Refitting megaliths in western France

#### Reference 4 - 0.81% Coverage

¶16: Refitting flakes to cores is a well-developed way to investigate how stone tools were made. Here the author takes on the formidable task of refitting the stone blocks of menhirs, orthostats and megalithic tombs to their quarries. The results are impressive: the order of erection in a row of menhirs, the method of construction in a passage grave and the monumental chronology of a region are just three of the rewards of this promising new method.

#### Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: Water supply and history

#### Reference 6 - 1.63% Coverage

¶18: Introducing the methods of archaeoclimatology, the authors measure the relative locus of the monsoons, the intensity of winter rains and the volume of water in the rivers in the Upper Indus, in the region of Harappa. They also note the adoption of a multi-cropping agricultural system as a possible strategy designed to adjust to changing conditions over time. They find that around 3500 BC the volume of water in the rivers increases, and the rivers flood, implying annual soil refreshment and the consequent development of agriculture. By contrast, from around 2100 BC the river flow begins to fall while the winter rains increase. This time-bracket correlates nicely with the brief flourishing of Harappa. The locally derived evidence from Harappa combined with the Beas survey data provide a model for understanding the abandonment of settlements in the Upper Indus and possibly the wider civilisation.

#### Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: scientific confirmation of Baltic amber in late Bronze Age Syria ¶110:

#### Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶10: the authors show that amber was imported into Late Bronze Age Syria

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶11: From Sicily to Salcombe

Reference 10 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: Bronze Age objects found in the English Channel off Salcombe, southern Britain

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶12: consider the web of exchange networks that brought the artefact from Sicily to Devon via France around the thirteenth century BC. ¶13:

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: review a wide range of possible explanations. They discount cannibalism

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Medieval élite burials in eastern Mecklenburg and Pomerania

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶16: High status burial remains one of archaeology's most evocative types of site – but it is not always easy to know why they were built, where and when they were.

Reference 15 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: in a historical context that is unusually clear, and proposes the rise of a pagan élite in the face of aggressive Christianisation from the neighbours.

¶17: A context for the Luzira Head

Reference 16 - 0.64% Coverage

¶18: has defined a formative period of political centralisation at the end of the first millennium AD. The authors show that this period of early to late Iron Age transition is where this remarkable object and related figurative material belongs. This has implications both for the formation of kingdoms in Uganda and for the story of African art more generally.

Reference 17 - 0.44% Coverage

¶120: this in turn suggested one of England's more gruesome execution practices. Since quartering was generally reserved for the infamous, the author attempts to track down the victim and proposes him to be Hugh Despenser, the lover of King Edward II. ¶121:

Reference 18 - 0.60% Coverage

¶124: the authors are mapping the start of the Neolithic in Aegean Thrace – a missing link in the arrival of agriculture in Europe. The method also revealed the edge of the marine transgression dating to some 2900 years ago, implying that sites located near the coast in early Neolithic times have in all likelihood been lost to the sea.

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶125: The first direct evidence for the production of Maya Blue: rediscovery of a technology

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: Maya Blue is a colour that is more than a pigment

Reference 21 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: Here researchers use experimental and historical evidence to discover how it was made

Reference 22 - 0.71% Coverage

¶128: Beatrice de Cardi has been a figure in British archaeological life for much longer than most of us can remember. Less well-known outside Asia are her achievements as an explorer of the archaeology of the countries of the lower Persian Gulf. Here she offers a brief *mémoire* for us, penned at the age of 93. It is a story of pottery, peoples and vast tracts of ancient lands, then little known.

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶131: Contact between the Norse Vikings and the Dorset culture in Arctic Canada

Reference 24 - 0.16% Coverage

¶132: Instances of cultural interaction between Norse and native American have long been accepted

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: Tutankhamun and the terracotta army

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¶134: Neanderthals behaving

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: When Neanderthals and Modern Humans Met

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¶136: Implications for the Subsistence Behavior of Late Neanderthals and early Modern Humans

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¶137: Pots and time in Bronze Age Ireland

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: The Dating of Food Vessels & Urns in Ireland

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¶139: Climate change, culture history and the rebirth of circumpolar archaeology

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¶140: the Archaeology of Northernmost Eurasia

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¶141: a regional analysis of the Saqqaq and Dorset cultures of Central West Greenland

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¶142: Dynamics of Northern Societies: Proceedings of the SILA/NABO Conference on Arctic and North Atlantic Archaeology

Reference 35 - 0.09% Coverage

¶143: Prehistoric Cyprus: longer durée and transformation

Reference 36 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: Études Chypriotes: Histoire des Campagnes d'Amathonte I. L'occupation du sol au Néolithique.

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¶145: Archaeological Perspectives on the Transmission and Transformation of Culture in the Eastern Mediterranean

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¶147: Roman harbours under scrutiny

Reference 39 - 0.05% Coverage

¶150: Archaeology in West Bengal

Reference 40 - 0.16% Coverage

¶151: An Annotated Archaeological Atlas of West Bengal. Volume 1: Prehistory and Protohistory

Reference 41 - 0.10% Coverage

¶153: Archaeology, monasticism and Romanitas in northern Britain

Reference 42 - 0.07% Coverage

¶158: The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland

Reference 43 - 0.09% Coverage

¶161: Ancient Celtic Place-Names in Europe and Asia Minor

Reference 44 - 0.12% Coverage

¶162: Le commerce du vin oriental à l'époque Byzantine (Vè-VIIè siècles):

Reference 45 - 0.09% Coverage

¶163: Cultural Exchange between India and Southeast Asia

Reference 46 - 0.16% Coverage

¶164: The Carnegie Maya: the Carnegie Institution of Washington Maya Research Program, 1913-1957.

Reference 47 - 0.15% Coverage

¶165: Genèse et évolution du deuxième royaume burgonde (443-534). Les témoins archéologiques

Reference 48 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: Handbook of Geophysics and Archaeology.

Reference 49 - 0.11% Coverage

¶172: The authors have discovered small oval panels of parallel lines

Reference 50 - 0.15% Coverage

¶172: show that it must be art of the Epigravettian period, c. 11-10000bp (uncalibrated).

Reference 51 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: Prehistoric string theory. How twisted fibres helped to shape the world

Reference 52 - 0.89% Coverage

¶174: The author reviews the role of string in early human communities, using prehistoric and ethnographic evidence. Fibres, rolled into string, offer a technical means of holding things together; but the process of manufacturing string itself inspired special roles and structures - which in turn held together the members of communities.

¶175: Correlation of annual precipitation with human Y-chromosome diversity and the emergence of Neolithic agricultural and pastoral economies in the Fertile Crescent

Reference 53 - 0.12% Coverage

¶176: Examining the beginnings of agriculture in the 'Fertile Crescent'

Reference 54 - 0.27% Coverage

¶176: Acknowledging the fuzzy edges of such mapping, the authors nevertheless escort us into new realms of the possible for the early history of peoples. ¶177:

Reference 55 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: snapshot of a Neolithic community in Germany ¶178:

Reference 56 - 0.59% Coverage

¶178: In the local group, there were many local children but no adult women, suggesting they had been selectively taken alive at the time of the massacre. Another group, with isotope signatures derived from upland areas, includes two men who may have been closely related. A third group has a composition suggestive of a nuclear family

Reference 57 - 0.19% Coverage

¶178: such as transhumance, and a probable labour division in the community between stockholders and cultivators

Reference 58 - 0.06% Coverage

¶179: The use of caves for funerary and

Reference 59 - 0.40% Coverage

¶180: Caves in Ireland, as elsewhere, have been used for shelter and burial over much of recorded time. The author here focuses on their use during the Neolithic, carefully isolating the available material and arguing from it that

Reference 60 - 0.14% Coverage

¶181: Terminal Pleistocene to mid-Holocene occupation and an early cremation burial

Reference 61 - 0.26% Coverage

¶182: show occupation from c. 11000 BP. A fine assemblage of tools and faunal remains shows the reliance of hunter-foragers switching from deer to pig

Reference 62 - 0.32% Coverage

¶184: The Torres Strait is often in the research literature – unsurprisingly since it is not only a key area for early settlement but one where ancient and modern practice resonate.

Reference 63 - 0.12% Coverage

¶185: Meat-acquisition patterns in the Neolithic Yangzi river valley, China

Reference 64 - 0.92% Coverage

¶186: The authors provide an overview of animal exploitation in the Chinese Neolithic, emphasising regional differences in meat procurement strategies. While the Yellow river peoples turned from hunting wild animals to the rearing of pigs, dogs, sheep and cattle during the Neolithic, the peoples of the Yangzi valley continued to rely on an abundant supply of wild creatures into their Bronze Age. Their staples were deer, fish and birds and there was a special relationship with fish that extended even to the grave.

Reference 65 - 0.10% Coverage

¶187: Basalt bifacial tool production in the southern Levant

Reference 66 - 0.42% Coverage

¶188: and suggest it had a primary role in the region for the production of these functional and symbolic tools. The form of discarded roughouts and flakes is used to deduce the principal eventual product and its sequence of manufacture.

Reference 67 - 0.15% Coverage

¶189: Multivallate sites and socio-economic change: Thailand and Britain in their Iron Ages

Reference 68 - 0.97% Coverage

¶190: The Iron Age in north-eastern Thailand is marked by the appearance of multivallate 'moated sites' some of them up to 50ha in extent. Current evidence for their date and function shows them to be contemporary with other developments – expansion into new agricultural land, increases of ranking in burial and the arrival of regional pottery industries. In interpreting the reasons for these changes, the author draws on analogies from the Bronze/Iron transition in Britain, where forts are also seen as instruments of socio-economic change

Reference 69 - 0.27% Coverage

¶192: while the donkey remains reflect the association of the building with the breeding of the much-debated onager-donkey hybrid that preceded the horse. ¶193:

Reference 70 - 0.15% Coverage

¶194: show that the artists were making use of templates of well known geometric curves.

Reference 71 - 0.18% Coverage

¶197: Early sculptural traditions in West Africa: new evidence from the Chad Basin of north-eastern Nigeria

Reference 72 - 0.22% Coverage

¶198: Thanks to a number of well-stratified sequences, the authors can offer a new history of clay image-making in West Africa

Reference 73 - 0.10% Coverage

¶199: Deported nation: the fate of the Bohai people of Mongolia

Reference 74 - 0.32% Coverage

¶100: The authors found evidence for the maintenance of Bohai tradition in the fortress of Chintolgoi, many thousands of kilometres south of their homeland.

¶101: Diet and status in Birka

Reference 75 - 0.34% Coverage

¶102: These first observations offer a number of promising correlations, for example the shared diet of a group of women associated with trade, and a marine emphasis among men buried with weapons

Reference 76 - 0.07% Coverage

¶103: Artefacts, skulls and written sources

Reference 77 - 0.23% Coverage

¶104: These new findings prompt the authors to examine the written documents that refer to nobility in the Roman and Celtic world. ¶105:

Reference 78 - 0.05% Coverage

¶107: The warriors' new headgear

Reference 79 - 0.22% Coverage

¶108: The important paper by S. Celestino Pérez and C. López-Ruiz that we published in 2006 (Antiquity 80: 89-101) suggested that

Reference 80 - 0.37% Coverage

¶108: It was not to the taste of Dirk Brandherm who claims that the Iberian motifs are both different and earlier than any pre-echoes from the east. In a brief response the authors hold firmly to their thesis.

Reference 81 - 0.15% Coverage

¶109: A theoretical and political critique of Cornelius Holtorf's vision of archaeology ¶110:

Reference 82 - 0.05% Coverage

¶113: (Rome + Barbarians) = Europe?

Reference 83 - 0.06% Coverage

¶118: Changing Materialities at Çatalhöyük

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¶120: Castles, crown and countryside

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¶123: Prehistory: the Making of the Human Mind

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¶124: People, Plants & Genes: the Story of Crops and Humanity

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¶125: Millennial Landscape Change in Jordan: Geoarchaeology and Cultural Ecology

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¶126: Early Landscapes of Myanmar

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¶127: The Origins of the Indo-Iranians

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¶128: Metallurgy in the Early Bronze Age Aegean

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¶131: An Imperial Possession: Britain in the Roman Empire, 54 BC - AD 409

Reference 92 - 0.08% Coverage

¶132: Roman Pottery in the Archaeological Record

Reference 93 - 0.07% Coverage

¶133: Life and labour in late Roman Silchester:

Reference 94 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: du quatrième siècle apr. J.-C. à aujourd'hui

Reference 95 - 0.04% Coverage

¶136: Late Antique in Yemen

Reference 96 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: Early Islamic Syria: an archaeological assessment

Reference 97 - 0.65% Coverage

¶141: shows these Middle Palaeolithic people to have been hunters predominately on a meat diet. Comparison with other specimens further south suggests this diet – deer, but no fish or plants – to be something of a behavioural norm, whatever the latitude and plant cover.

¶142: Late Holocene human occupation of the Patagonian forests: a case study in the Cisnes river basin

Reference 98 - 0.93% Coverage

¶143: How early did steppe dwellers penetrate the forests? The authors compare and contrast settlement on the steppe, in the forest and on the steep sea coast of western Patagonia, finding that the steppe is occupied first, from 11400 calendar years BP. But around 2800 calendar years BP settlements enter the forest almost simultaneously for a brief period along the length of the Cisnes river valley. Within a few centuries the experiment appears to be abandoned, and the focus of prehistoric peoples returns to the steppe.

Reference 99 - 0.10% Coverage

¶144: Growth and decline in complex hunter-gatherer societies

Reference 100 - 1.02% Coverage

¶145: This study shows that over 1500 years the number of dwellings, their size, the type of stone tools and the fondness for figurines varied greatly. Nor was it a story of gradual increase in complexity: the settlement grew in intensity up to a peak associated with numerous grinding stones, and then declined to a smaller settlement containing larger buildings, many arrowheads and virtually no figurines. Using a bundle of ingenious analyses, the author explains what happened.

¶146: Legal and archaeological territories of the second millennium BC in northern Mesopotamia

Reference 101 - 0.59% Coverage

¶147: Defining territories and settlement hierarchies is a primary goal of archaeological survey, involving the mapping of different-sized settlements on the ground. However it may not always

work, owing to the particular land use or political strategies anciently employed. With the aid of cuneiform documents from Tell Leilan, Syria

#### Reference 102 - 0.55% Coverage

¶147: actually relate to a number of intersecting authorities, with a hold on major tracts of pasture as well as on arable land and cities. These insights from the Near East have important implications for the interpretation of surveyed settlement patterns everywhere.

¶148: Social networks and the spread of Lapita

#### Reference 103 - 0.77% Coverage

¶149: Lapita pottery seems to arrive in the Pacific out of the blue, and signal a new social, economic or ideological network. The authors show that widespread interaction, articulated by obsidian tools and stone mortars and pestles decorated with various motifs, was already in existence in New Guinea and New Britain. These earlier networks provide a preview of the social interaction that was to light up with the advent of Lapita.

#### Reference 104 - 0.12% Coverage

¶150: Pottery, cultures, people? The European Baden material re-examined

#### Reference 105 - 0.30% Coverage

¶151: Singled out among them is the early Boreláz fine ware which is actively spread in central Europe, perhaps accompanied by a knowledge of the first wheeled vehicles. ¶152:

#### Reference 106 - 0.23% Coverage

¶153: The suggested identification was confirmed by chemical analysis.

¶154: Rocks, views, soils and plants at the temples of ancient Greece

#### Reference 107 - 0.36% Coverage

¶155: This study explores bedrock geology, topographic setting, compass orientation, soil profile and plant cover at 84 temples of Classical (480-338 BC) mainland Greece, several Aegean islands and Cyprus.

#### Reference 108 - 0.09% Coverage

¶156: The water management network of Angkor, Cambodia ¶157:

#### Reference 109 - 1.35% Coverage

¶158: Meticulous survey of the banks, channels and reservoirs at Angkor shows them to have been part of a large scale water management network instigated in the ninth century AD. Water collected from the hills was stored and could have been distributed for a wide variety of purposes including flood control, agriculture and ritual while a system of overflows and bypasses carried surplus water away to the lake, the Tonle Sap, to the south. The network had a history of numerous additions and modifications. Earlier channels both distributed and disposed of water. From the twelfth century onwards the large new channels primarily disposed of water to the lake. The authors here present and document the latest definitive map of the water network of Angkor.

Reference 110 - 0.05% Coverage

¶159: What caused the Viking Age?

Reference 111 - 0.65% Coverage

¶160: addresses the cause of the Viking episode in the approved Viking manner – head-on, reviewing and dismissing technical, environmental, demographic, economic, political and ideological prime movers. The author develops the theory that a bulge of young males in Scandinavia set out to get treasure to underpin their chances of marriage and a separate domicile. ¶161:

Reference 112 - 0.13% Coverage

¶171: Why handaxes just aren't that sexy: a response to Kohn & Mithen (1999)

Reference 113 - 0.40% Coverage

¶172: Debate has centred upon trying to unravel the reasons for this form; raw material, knapping technique, subsistence function, cognition, social context of manufacture and sexual selection have all been proposed as key factors

Reference 114 - 0.16% Coverage

¶173: 'Whatever turns you on': a response to Anna Machin, 'Why handaxes just aren't that sexy'

Reference 115 - 1.49% Coverage

¶174: Evaluating theories and testing hypotheses that relate to the no-longer observable behaviour of hominin species which have no close analogue in the modern world is an obvious challenge. Machin argues that Kohn & Mithen (1999) did not do so in a sufficiently rigorous manner concerning their so-called 'Sexy Handaxe Theory' (SHT). She is right, of course. Indeed how could it be otherwise when there is always room for improvement by subjecting previously published ideas to newly available data-sets and new types of critical thinking. Machin provides some valuable arguments, bringing together a probably unparalleled breadth of knowledge about the archaeological record, evolutionary theory and sexual selection. Ultimately, however, I am not persuaded that she makes handaxes any less sexy than they had previously appeared.

Reference 116 - 0.18% Coverage

¶177: Seeing under the sediments: acculturation in the fifth and fourth millennia cal BC in the Netherlands

Reference 117 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: towards a model of Mesolithic-Neolithic land use dynamics

Reference 118 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: Prehistoric metal from Italy

Reference 119 - 0.13% Coverage

¶182: Bright blades and red metal: essays on north Italian prehistoric metalwork

Reference 120 - 0.08% Coverage

¶183: Archaeological exploration of Oceanic worlds

Reference 121 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: The archaeology of islands.

Reference 122 - 0.22% Coverage

¶185: From Southeast Asia to the Pacific: archaeological perspectives on the Austronesian expansion and the Lapita cultural complex

Reference 123 - 0.11% Coverage

¶186: Oceanic explorations: Lapita and western Pacific settlement

Reference 124 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: The good, the great and the ugly?

Reference 125 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: palaces and more in the Americas

Reference 126 - 0.12% Coverage

¶189: Palaces and power in the Americas: from Peru to the Northwest Coast

Reference 127 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: Andean archaeology III: North and South

Reference 128 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: Directions in historical archaeology

Reference 129 - 0.17% Coverage

¶193: Between dirt and discussion: methods, methodology, and interpretation in historical archaeology.

Reference 130 - 0.09% Coverage

¶194: The Cambridge companion to historical archaeology.

Reference 131 - 0.17% Coverage

¶195: Arqueología prehistórica e historia de la ciencia: hacia una historia crítica de la arqueología.

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¶197: Ancient health: skeletal indicators of agricultural and economic intensification

Reference 133 - 0.08% Coverage

¶198: Pigs and Humans: 10,000 years of interaction

Reference 134 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: Archaeology of Ancient Australia

Reference 135 - 0.12% Coverage

¶200: Going over: the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in North-West Europe

Reference 136 - 0.09% Coverage

¶201: The Early Neolithic on the Great Hungarian Plain

Reference 137 - 0.21% Coverage

¶202: Fowling in Lowlands: Neolithic and Chalcolithic bird exploitation in South-East Romania and the Great Hungarian Plain

Reference 138 - 0.19% Coverage

¶203: Archaeology and history of Sardinia from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages: shepherds, sailors, & conquerors

Reference 139 - 0.12% Coverage

¶204: The undiscovered country: the earlier prehistory of the West Midlands

Reference 140 - 0.04% Coverage

¶206: The Atlantic Iron Age

Reference 141 - 0.05% Coverage

¶206: in the first millennium BC

Reference 142 - 0.09% Coverage

¶209: Kasapata and the Archaic period of the Cuzco valley

Reference 143 - 0.18% Coverage

¶210: Quels scénarios pour l'histoire du paysage? Orientations de recherche pour l'archéogéographie: essai.

Reference 144 - 0.06% Coverage

¶214: Middle Palaeolithic bitumen use at

Reference 145 - 0.43% Coverage

¶215: The authors identify natural bitumen on stone implements dating to 70 000 BP. It is proposed that this represents residue from hafting, taking the practice back a further 30 000 years from the date previously noted and published in Nature

Reference 146 - 1.26% Coverage

¶218: Tanged points, microblades and Late Palaeolithic hunting in Korea

¶1219: The present study examines the stone weapons available in Late Palaeolithic Korea, showing how the change in lithics signals a change in hunting strategy. In advance of the Late Glacial Maximum, a tanged spear tip flourished, reflecting the hunting of large mammals associated with the colder climate. In the more variable climate that followed, the prevalence of microliths suggests lightweight composite hunting weapons mostly used in pursuit of small game and diverse food resources. These weapons eventually included bow and arrows in the final Pleistocene.

¶1220: Eastern arrivals in post-glacial Lapland: the Sujala site 10 000 cal BP

Reference 147 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1221: The site was originally linked with the Preboreal occupation of the north Norwegian coast

Reference 148 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1222: and the reconfiguration of regional interaction in the Early Ceramic Neolithic

Reference 149 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1223: The authors explore a variety of explanations and contexts, including changes in technology, agricultural expansion, gift exchange, bride-wealth and incomers from the east.

Reference 150 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1224: The orientation of rondels of the Neolithic Lengyel culture in Central Europe

Reference 151 - 0.46% Coverage

¶1225: The concentric ditches are cut by two, three or most often four causeways at right angles. Here the authors investigate the orientation of the causeways in 51 rondels belonging to the Lengyel culture and conclude that they correlate well with the sunrise.

Reference 152 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1226: The golden leaves of Ur

Reference 153 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1227: These were properties appreciated not only in Mesopotamia but in eastern Iran and the Indus Valley, home to the sissou tree as well as to neighbouring civilisations.

Reference 154 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1228: Sweeter than wine? The use of the grape in early western Asia

Reference 155 - 0.66% Coverage

¶1229: Emotional news for lovers of a dry white wine. The blissful Hippocrene was composed from wild grapes from the sixth millennium BC in the lands of its natural habitat. But, as the author shows, the cultivation, domestication and selective breeding of the grape following in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age was aimed primarily at the enjoyment of its sweetness.

Reference 156 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1230: Monumental burials and memorial feasting: an example from the southern Brazilian highlands

Reference 157 - 0.77% Coverage

¶1231: What happened at the sites of prehistoric burial mounds after they were erected? In the southern highlands of Brazil and Argentina the pre-Hispanic mounds of the twelfth-thirteenth centuries AD are surrounded by large circular enclosures with avenues leading to their centre. The authors discovered that the banks of the surrounding enclosure were built up over several generations of time, accompanied by a succession of ovens.

Reference 158 - 0.46% Coverage

¶1233: archaeologists are beginning to see something of the composition and preoccupations of one of America's first urban societies, and how it began, flourished and ended.

¶1234: Inside and outside the dry stone walls: revisiting the material culture of Great Zimbabwe

Reference 159 - 0.45% Coverage

¶1235: 'Any study of Great Zimbabwe has to rely a great deal on re-examining and re-assessing the work of early investigators, the men who removed all the most important finds from the ruins and stripped them of so much of their deposits' (Garlake 1973: 14).

Reference 160 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1236: Monumentality and the development of the Tongan maritime chiefdom

Reference 161 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1238: Modelling maritime interaction in the Aegean Bronze Age

Reference 162 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1240: Where the wild things are: aurochs and cattle in England

Reference 163 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1241: The aurochs was a type of wild cattle not extinct in Europe until the mid-second millennium BC – so they must have co-existed for centuries with the domestic cattle which were to supplant it.

Reference 164 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1241: the domestic cattle grazing on the pasture, and the aurochs lurking in the forests and wet places.

Reference 165 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1242: Archaeological resource modelling in temperate river valleys: a case study from the Trent Valley, UK

Reference 166 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1244: Airborne lidar and historic environment records

Reference 167 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1246: The cart ruts of Malta: an applied geomorphology approach

Reference 168 - 0.67% Coverage

¶1247: The mysterious rock-cut cart ruts of Malta are here examined by geomorphologists. They find that the ruts could be caused by two-wheeled carts with a gauge of 1.40m carrying moderate loads. In wet weather the carts would gradually cut into the limestone and reach their ground clearance of 0.675m, causing the carriers to try another route – so there are plenty of them.

Reference 169 - 0.74% Coverage

¶1249: What did the British know about Islam before the modern period? The author reviews evidence which shows that there was contact with, and appreciation of, Muslim culture from almost the time of the Hegira in the seventh century. This appreciation varied and was reflected in different choices of material culture: coinage, ceramics and architecture, in successive periods from the eighth century to the nineteenth.

Reference 170 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1250: Practising archaeology at a time of climatic catastrophe

Reference 171 - 1.96% Coverage

¶1251: The term 'catastrophe' in my title is not chosen idly, but reflects the now well-established fact that Earth is experiencing (anthropogenic) climate change at a rate and scale unparalleled in human history (IPCC 2007a). Dramatic events such as the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 are so

unexpected that one retains a clear memory of precisely when and where one learned of them. Regrettably, climate change is subtler, its effects slower, its consequences less immediately obvious. Yet something of the same is true. In my own case, I vividly recall the moment when I first grasped what it might mean. At the 1993 Kimberley meeting of the Southern African Society for Quaternary Research (SASQUA), a presenter commented that her palaeoenvironmental research, which reached back through the Holocene, might, perhaps, be relevant to modelling future climatic change. Back came the comment from another participant that the Holocene climatic 'optimum' was far from relevant; a bestcase analogue might instead be the conditions prevailing during the Pliocene, 5.3-1.8 million years ago.

Reference 172 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1255: From Genesis to prehistory: the archaeological Three Age System

Reference 173 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1257: Eurasia in the Bronze and early Iron Ages

Reference 174 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1258: Die frühen Völker Eurasiens vom Neolithikum bis zum Mittelalter

Reference 175 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1259: The making of Bronze Age Eurasia

Reference 176 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1260: The Urals and Western Siberia in the Bronze and Iron Ages

Reference 177 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1261: The horse, the wheel and language: how Bronze-Age riders from the Eurasian Steppes shaped the modern world

Reference 178 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1262: De l'âge du bronze à l'âge du fer au Kazakhstan, gestes funéraires et paramètres biologiques

Reference 179 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1262: des populations Andronovo et Saka

Reference 180 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1264: Brilliant things for Akhenaten: the production of glass, vitreous materials and pottery

Reference 181 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1265: The Eighteenth Dynasty pottery corpus from Amarna

Reference 182 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1268: Post-Roman imports in the British Isles: material and place

Reference 183 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1269: Continental and Mediterranean imports to Atlantic Britain and Ireland, AD 400-800

Reference 184 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1271: Secular and ecclesiastic dynamics

Reference 185 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1273: Farmers, monks and aristocrats:

Reference 186 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1274: Rural settlement, lifestyles and social change in the later first millennium AD

Reference 187 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1275: Assembled archaeological wisdom

Reference 188 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1276: A Future for Archaeology: the past in the present

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¶1279: Finding time for the Old Stone Age

Reference 190 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1280: the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic archaeology

Reference 191 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1281: Les chemins de l'art aurignacien en Europe

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¶1282: The archaeology of a collection

Reference 193 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1283: Scandinavian flint – an archaeological perspective.

Reference 194 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1285: archaeology

Reference 195 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1286: An atlas for Celtic studies: archaeology and names in ancient Europe and Early Medieval Ireland, Britain, and Brittany.

Reference 196 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1287: Olive cultivation in ancient Greece: seeking the ancient economy

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¶1288: The Roman Imperial quarries

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¶1290: a methodological approach to the study of ancient Maya art

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¶1291: Aspects of Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial

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¶1292: Medieval food traditions in Northern Europe

Reference 201 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1293: Megaliths and other stones

Reference 202 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1294: Origin and development of the megalithic monuments of western Europe.

Reference 203 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1295: The megaliths of Northern Europe.

Reference 204 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1296: Landscape of the megaliths

Reference 205 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1297: Prehistory in the Netherlands

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¶1299: Between foraging and farming: an extended broad spectrum of papers presented to Leendert Louwe Kooijmans

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¶1300: Bronze Age settlements in the Low Countries

Reference 208 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1301: Fleming and after

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¶1302: The Dartmoor Reaves: investigating prehistoric land divisions

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¶1303: Monuments in the landscape

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¶1304: Scottish odysseys: the archaeology of islands

Reference 212 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1305: Beyond the grave: new perspectives on barrows

Reference 213 - 0.04% Coverage

¶306: Prehistoric journeys

Reference 214 - 0.12% Coverage

¶307: Stone worlds: narrative and reflexivity in landscape archaeology.

<Internals\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 257 references coded [46.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶4: Homo erectus leaving Africa a million years ago ought to have passed through the area that is now Turkey, and the authors report a first certain sighting of human activity of this date

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶4: in layers dated by palaeomagnetic reversal to between 0.78 and 0.99 million years ago. ¶5:

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶8: So grows the subtlety of the discourse of monuments

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶9: Exploiting a damaged and diminishing resource:

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶10: Is a cemetery that has been robbed and pillaged for generations worthy of systematic research? It certainly is, given the application of a well conceived and executed project design.

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶10: can allow the detailed mapping of funerary practice over large areas of space and periods of time. Here they develop a narrative of increasing population and funerary investment through the Bronze Age in central north Cyprus

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶11: Aerial archaeology in Jordan

Reference 8 - 0.50% Coverage

¶12: The authors have provided some of Antiquity's most stunning frontispieces since we introduced them in 2006. We asked them to show how aerial archaeology has developed in Jordan over some 90 years, tell us about the techniques and approaches used and its potential here and in other desert and mountainous lands.

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: River valleys and foothills: changing archaeological perceptions of North China's earliest farms

Reference 10 - 0.60% Coverage

¶14: Early farming in northern China featured the cultivation of two species of millet, broomcorn and foxtail. Although previously seen as focused on the Yellow River, the authors show that the earliest agriculture is actually found in the foothills of the neighbouring mountain chains, where drier and better drained locations suited millet cultivation, particularly broomcorn.

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Recent archaeometric research on 'the origins of Chinese civilisation'

Reference 12 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: a summary account of the People's Republic of China's project on the Origins of Chinese Civilization. It has focused on Late Neolithic and early Bronze Age sites of the Central Plains – the cultural heartland of the first three dynasties of Xia, Shang and Zhou. Particularly notable is the emphasis of methodology which was driven almost entirely by the archaeological sciences.

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: A new approach to the archaeology of livestock herding in the Kalahari, Southern Africa

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: notes that livestock herding in the Kalahari Desert would require water during the dry season.

Reference 15 - 0.63% Coverage

¶18: he shows when and where such herding would have been possible. Dating is by radiocarbon, artefact scatters and cartography. Comparison with climatic, documentary and oral evidence shows that the use of the artificial wells correlates with what is known so far about the movement of peoples over the last two millennia. This inspires confidence in the connection between the wells and herding

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶19: A new chronological framework for prehistoric Southeast Asia,

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶20: The authors offer a new chronological framework for prehistoric Southeast Asia

Reference 18 - 0.41% Coverage

¶20: Neolithic practice now begins in the second millennium and hierarchical state-forming activity is dated to a 'starburst' around 1000 BC. The authors reflect on the social implications of the new model – and on the criteria for an ever stronger chronology. ¶21:

Reference 19 - 0.26% Coverage

¶22: In medieval Korea certain burials were sealed in concrete resulting in the exceptional preservation of organic materials, including, in this case, written documents.

Reference 20 - 0.12% Coverage

¶22: In this extraordinary burial from Korea, we hear these voices directly. ¶23:

Reference 21 - 0.29% Coverage

¶23: for archaeological signatures of the dwellings of mobile people

¶24: Highly mobile people must have sheltered in structures of some kind; but these are notoriously difficult to find.

Reference 22 - 0.26% Coverage

¶24: comparing them with their archaeological remains in the present day. This suggests a 'signature' for the temporary shelters used by mobile groups in any period. ¶25:

Reference 23 - 0.06% Coverage

¶27: The invention of 'Tarentine' red-figure

Reference 24 - 0.25% Coverage

¶28: This deconstruction of how Apulian red-figure pottery came to be termed Tarentine has implications for archaeological methodology far beyond the Mediterranean

Reference 25 - 0.22% Coverage

¶128: It is a fine example of the process that has left us with so many unsuitable and immovable names for material from Samian to Gothic.¶129:

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶131: Symmetry and humans: reply to Mithen's 'Sexy Handaxe Theory'

Reference 27 - 1.60% Coverage

¶132: In reply to Machin's criticism of Kohn and Mithen's (1999) 'Sexy Handaxe Theory' in a recent Antiquity debate (Machin 2008: 761-6), Mithen (2008: 766-9) states that sexual selection is still relevant to the symmetry of Acheulean handaxes because this provides the only theory that can account for the various features typical of such artefacts. This conclusion may be misconceived, however, due to the conflation of the various factors relating to symmetry, attractiveness, and health. Crucially, recent studies have not found a genetic link based on sexual selection for physical traits based on symmetry. For example, Koehler et al. (2002) established that there was no difference in preference for the symmetry of male faces by females nearing conception compared to those females taking contraceptives. Similarly, Rhodes et al. (2001) found that, although there might be a link between facial symmetry and perceived health, there was no correlation between facial symmetry and actual health.

Reference 28 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: Is there a crisis facing British burial archaeology?

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶135: How to make sense of treasure

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: Treasures in themselves are fetishes

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶137: Humans: a not so modest affair

Reference 32 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: Human origins: what bones and genomes tell us about ourselves.

Reference 33 - 0.19% Coverage

¶139: Rethinking the human revolution: new behavioural and biological perspectives on the origin and dispersal of modern humans

Reference 34 - 0.10% Coverage

¶40: Human ecology: biocultural adaptations in human communities

Reference 35 - 0.04% Coverage

¶41: Yet more out of Africa

Reference 36 - 0.10% Coverage

¶42: The evolution of modern humans in Africa: a comprehensive guide

Reference 37 - 0.06% Coverage

¶44: Mortuary landscapes of North Africa

Reference 38 - 0.07% Coverage

¶46: Romanisation in eastern and central Europe

Reference 39 - 0.09% Coverage

¶47: Rome and the Nomads: the Pontic-Danubian realm in Antiquity

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¶48: Dacia: landscape, colonisation, Romanisation

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

¶49: La romanisation de la Germanie.

Reference 42 - 0.07% Coverage

¶50: Recent publications in roads archaeology

Reference 43 - 0.11% Coverage

¶51: The lands of ancient Lothian: interpreting the archaeology of the A1.

Reference 44 - 0.12% Coverage

¶52: Monumental beginnings: the archaeology of the N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road

Reference 45 - 0.11% Coverage

¶153: The archaeology of the A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth DBFO road scheme

Reference 46 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: The British Lower Palaeolithic

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

¶155: Quartär

Reference 48 - 0.09% Coverage

¶155: International Yearbook for Ice Age and Stone Age Research

Reference 49 - 0.15% Coverage

¶156: The first Africans: African archaeology from the earliest toolmakers to most recent foragers.

Reference 50 - 0.17% Coverage

¶157: Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman remains at an ancient town on the Euphrates River

Reference 51 - 0.10% Coverage

¶160: Histories of archaeology: a reader in the history of archaeology

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¶163: Uplands of ancient Sicily and Calabria: the archaeology of landscape revisited

Reference 53 - 0.14% Coverage

¶165: Tours antique et médiéval. Lieux de vie, temps de la ville: 40 ans d'archéologie urbaine

Reference 54 - 0.12% Coverage

¶167: Aristocratic landscape: the spatial ideology of the medieval aristocracy

Reference 55 - 0.03% Coverage

¶168: Pompeii and Pompeiana

Reference 56 - 0.14% Coverage

¶171: People & plants in ancient Pompeii: a new approach to urbanism from the microscope room

Reference 57 - 0.11% Coverage

¶172: Pompeii and the Roman villa: art and culture around the Bay of Naples.

Reference 58 - 0.09% Coverage

¶173: Antiquity recovered: the legacy of Pompeii and Herculaneum

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¶174: British round-up

Reference 60 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: Prehistoric Britain

Reference 61 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: Early peoples of Britain and Ireland: an encyclopedia

Reference 62 - 0.04% Coverage

¶177: Prehistoric Lancashire.

Reference 63 - 0.06% Coverage

¶178: Archaeology and early history of Angus.

Reference 64 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: British forts in the age of Arthur

Reference 65 - 0.10% Coverage

¶181: The Isle of Thanet from prehistory to the Norman Conquest.

Reference 66 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: The Vikings in the Isle of Man.

Reference 67 - 0.45% Coverage

¶187: Although the main task was the processing of two mammoths, there were numerous other wild animals in the assemblage. The occupants used flint knives, made bone tools and modelled in baked clay – on which they left their fingerprints, along with imprints of reindeer hair and textiles

Reference 68 - 0.10% Coverage

¶190: Large-scale storage of grain surplus in the sixth millennium BC

Reference 69 - 0.10% Coverage

¶192: The oldest and longest enduring microlithic sequence in India

Reference 70 - 0.15% Coverage

¶194: A re-interpretation of their function in the Late Neolithic and Early Copper and Bronze Age ¶195:

Reference 71 - 0.28% Coverage

¶195: Prehistoric daggers found in graves in Scandinavia and beyond have long been interpreted as weapons wielded by warriors, giving the whole period a rather belligerent flavour.

Reference 72 - 0.18% Coverage

¶197: Situating his work as the latest stage in a long history of interpretation that began in the eighteenth century

Reference 73 - 0.07% Coverage

¶198: The Xiongnu settlements of Egiin Gol, Mongolia

Reference 74 - 0.27% Coverage

¶199: The Xiongnu people have long been considered an archetypical nomadic group, characterised archaeologically mainly from their tombs – which have reinforced the stereotype.

Reference 75 - 0.29% Coverage

¶199: Although primarily pastoralists they practiced cultivation and their ceramics reveal a settlement hierarchy which chimes with the broader social and settlement system of the region.

Reference 76 - 0.10% Coverage

¶100: Pottery production and Islam in south-east Spain: a social model

Reference 77 - 0.43% Coverage

¶101: Studying the pottery produced in the Granada region between the eighth and eleventh centuries AD, the author describes a changing discourse of Roman and Islamic forms. This in turn can be held to reflect the changing social relations between conquerors and conquered.

Reference 78 - 0.13% Coverage

¶104: The roots of provenance: glass, plants and isotopes in the Islamic Middle East

Reference 79 - 0.47% Coverage

¶105: Glass – one of the most prestigious materials of the early Islamic empire – was traded not only as vessels and bangles but as raw glass blocks. One of its raw materials, plant-ash, was also traded. This means that tracking the production of this precious commodity is especially challenging.

Reference 80 - 0.49% Coverage

¶105: The materials used by the glassmakers were local sand and plant ashes. Reported here is the first application of the method to the glass made at the primary glass making centre of al-Raqqa, Syria in an environmental context.

¶106: 'The Farm Beneath the Sand' – an archaeological case study on ancient 'dirt' DNA

Reference 81 - 0.24% Coverage

¶109: Giving a date in the fifteenth century with an error range of only five years, the method promises to be valuable for the early history of the Pacific.

Reference 82 - 0.21% Coverage

¶111: We are grateful to Chris Evans for convening and introducing this imaginative archaeological tribute to the work of Charles Darwin

Reference 83 - 0.48% Coverage

¶111: June 2009 is also the 150th anniversary of a yet more momentous event in the history of archaeology, the endorsement of the antiquity of human tool-making by observations in the Somme gravels. Clive Gamble and Robert Kruszynski reconstruct the occasion and publish the famous axe for the first time.

Reference 84 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: Small agencies and great consequences: Darwin's archaeology

Reference 85 - 0.28% Coverage

¶115: Recent years have seen renewed interest in Darwinian concepts as an inspiration for evolutionary theory in archaeology (for example Barton & Clark 1997; Hart & Terrell 2002).

Reference 86 - 0.40% Coverage

¶118: Time depth and process

¶119: In a single year two of the fundamental principles for the study of antiquity were established: chronology and process. Both have been elaborated and re-visited since: chronology most significantly 90 years later in 1949 with

Reference 87 - 0.21% Coverage

¶119: That these two foundations should be established in the ambit of a single year – 1859 – is remarkable, and worthy of celebration.

Reference 88 - 0.07% Coverage

¶120: Moonshine over Star Carr: post-processualism,

Reference 89 - 0.05% Coverage

¶120: and archaeological realities

Reference 90 - 0.57% Coverage

¶121: is central to the interpretation of the European Mesolithic, and has attracted functional, ecological, economic and ideological readings. Is each of these always possible? In a disquisition of wide relevance, the author argues that any evocation of ancient activity at Star Carr – and its motives – must begin with a detailed reading of the excavated data

Reference 91 - 0.08% Coverage

¶125: New narratives for lost landscapes in middle England

Reference 92 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: Mapping ancient landscapes in Northamptonshire

Reference 93 - 0.13% Coverage

¶127: The Raunds Area Project: a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape in Northamptonshire

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¶128: Fifth-century rulers of the Kawachi Plain, Osaka, and early state formation in Japan: some recent publications

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¶130: Maya miscitata

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¶132: The nature of an ancient Maya city: resources, interaction, and power at

Reference 97 - 0.03% Coverage

¶133: Ruins of the past:

Reference 98 - 0.11% Coverage

¶133: the use and perception of abandoned structures in the Maya Lowlands.

Reference 99 - 0.13% Coverage

¶134: Reconstructing the past: studies in Mesoamerican and Central American prehistory

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¶136: Lost languages: the enigma of the world's undeciphered scripts

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¶139: Snails: archaeology and landscape change

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¶140: Human impacts on ancient marine ecosystems: a global perspective.

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¶141: Formation processes of the Lower Palaeolithic record in the Hunsgi and Baichbal basins, Gulbarga district, Karnataka.

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¶142: Cave art.

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¶143: Living well together? Settlement and materiality in the Neolithic of south-east and central Europe.

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¶144: Preseli and the Ice Age

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¶145: and in central-western Syria

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¶146: Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus:

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¶146: insularity, and connectivity

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¶147: Proceedings of the Second International Nicopolis Symposium

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¶148: Life and death in a Roman city

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¶150: Early state formation in central Madagascar

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¶151: monks and pilgrims in an Atlantic landscape

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¶152: ... in western and central Asia

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¶153: Journey to the Copper Age: archaeology in the Holy Land

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¶154: Megalithic Jordan: an introduction and field guide

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¶156: Earth architecture from ancient to modern.

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¶157: ... in south-eastern Asia

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¶158: The archaeology of Hong Kong.

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¶160: ... in Africa

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¶161: L'archéologie préventive en Afrique: enjeux et perspectives

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¶162: Desert days: my life as a field archaeologist

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¶163: ... in the Americas

Reference 124 - 0.03% Coverage

¶166: ... and in fiction

Reference 125 - 0.03% Coverage

¶167: The Gathering Night

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¶171: Prehistoric small scale monument types in Hadramawt (southern Arabia)

Reference 127 - 0.05% Coverage

¶171: linguistics and archaeology ¶172:

Reference 128 - 0.12% Coverage

¶172: report new understanding of the prehistoric monuments of Hadramawt (Yemen)

Reference 129 - 0.78% Coverage

¶172: The stone tombs, platforms and alignments are shown to have experienced particularly interesting life histories. Passing travellers add stones and bury camels, shrines are reconditioned and dismantled to construct goat pens. It is clear that only this kind of multi-disciplinary expertise can hope to define the prehistoric sequence in an arid and rocky mountain landscape in which non-literate pastoral peoples have left few other traces. An online photo essay accompanies the article

Reference 130 - 0.10% Coverage

¶175: Horticultural experimentation in northern Australia reconsidered

Reference 131 - 0.20% Coverage

¶176: Did the banana, yam and taro arrive in Australia at the hands of Europeans or come across the Torres Strait 2000 years before?

Reference 132 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: Private pantries and celebrated surplus: storing and sharing food

Reference 133 - 0.70% Coverage

¶178: It can be assumed that people were always in and out of each others' houses – in this case via the roof. Social mechanisms were needed to make all this run smoothly, and in a tour-de-force of botanical, faunal and spatial analysis the authors show how it worked. Families stored their own produce of grain, fruit, nuts and condiments in special bins deep inside the house, but displayed the heads and horns of aurochs near the entrance.

Reference 134 - 0.16% Coverage

¶178: they also remembered feasts, episodes of sharing that mitigated the provocations of a full larder.

Reference 135 - 0.12% Coverage

¶179: The early management of cattle (*Bos taurus*) in Neolithic central Anatolia

Reference 136 - 0.89% Coverage

¶180: The authors use metrical, demographic and body part analyses of animal bone assemblages in Anatolia to demonstrate how cattle were incorporated into early Neolithic subsistence economies. Sheep and goats were domesticated in the eighth millennium BC, while aurochs, wild cattle, were long hunted. The earliest domesticated cattle are not noted until the mid-seventh millennium BC, and derive from imported stock domesticated elsewhere. In Anatolia, meanwhile, the aurochs remains large and wild and retains its charisma as a hunted quarry and a stud animal.

Reference 137 - 0.29% Coverage

¶181: A 4000 year-old introduction of domestic pigs into the Philippine Archipelago: implications for understanding routes of human migration through Island Southeast Asia and Wallacea

Reference 138 - 0.77% Coverage

¶182: The domestic pig is an important tracker of Neolithic people and practice into the Pacific, and the authors address the controversial matter of whether domestic pigs first reached the islands of Southeast Asia from China via Taiwan or from the neighbouring Vietnamese peninsula. The DNA trajectory read from modern pigs favours Vietnam, but the authors have found well stratified domestic pig in the Philippines dated to c. 4000 BP and associated with cultural material of Taiwan

Reference 139 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: A dugong bone mound

Reference 140 - 0.23% Coverage

¶186: The authors use the skeletal material to argue the second hypothesis – coincidentally that advanced by George Reisner, the original excavator. ¶187:

Reference 141 - 0.76% Coverage

¶188: With the help of a modern mason, the authors have discovered a series of scarcely visible markings on well-known limestone statues from southern Spain dating back to the fifth century BC. Unrelated to letters or religious symbols, their best point of comparison seems to lie with the kind of signature used by masons to denote a craftsman or workshop. One can certainly forgive any sculptor an expression of pride in the elegant and complex carvings of the Iberian culture.

Reference 142 - 0.08% Coverage

¶189: Pre-Inca mining in the Southern Nasca Region, Peru

Reference 143 - 0.27% Coverage

¶190: In the hinterlands away from both modern and ancient roads they find a surprising number of small sites serving the pre-Inca industry, principally in the Nasca period.

Reference 144 - 0.16% Coverage

¶190: they are able to distinguish the ancient sites dedicated to exploration, extraction or production. ¶191:

Reference 145 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: a Gallic emperor returns to history ¶192:

Reference 146 - 0.24% Coverage

¶192: leaving little doubt that Domitianus was a real person, although of somewhat fleeting dominion over the Gallic Empire – for a brief period in AD 271.

Reference 147 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: The demonstration of human antiquity

Reference 148 - 0.12% Coverage

¶194: As this paper shows, it takes intellectual courage to be an archaeologist.

Reference 149 - 0.30% Coverage

¶196: There was a good correspondence with the ancient implements, and the authors deduced that Acheulean hominins were learning and transmitting standardised manufacturing methods to each other.

Reference 150 - 0.09% Coverage

¶197: Making a point: wood- versus stone-tipped projectiles

Reference 151 - 0.21% Coverage

¶198: What are the advantages of equipping a wooden arrow with stone, rather than just using the sharpened wooden tip? Very few it seems

Reference 152 - 0.11% Coverage

¶198: that may have driven hunters the world over to adopt the stone tip. ¶199:

Reference 153 - 0.14% Coverage

¶200: Field terraces are notoriously difficult to date – but historically of high significance.

Reference 154 - 0.20% Coverage

¶200: They turn out to have been built in the sixteenth century probably by peoples retreating inland and upland from the Spanish. ¶201:

Reference 155 - 0.11% Coverage

¶203: Counting microliths: a reliable method to assess Mesolithic land use?

Reference 156 - 0.27% Coverage

¶204: In this debate the authors tackle a problem fundamental to researchers and resource managers in the Mesolithic period: what sort of prehistory do flint scatters represent?

Reference 157 - 0.05% Coverage

¶205: Taking microliths into account

Reference 158 - 1.76% Coverage

¶206: I thank Crombé et al. for their comment on an earlier paper (Vanmontfort 2008) and the editor of this journal for providing me with the opportunity to reply to their critique. They use two intensively surveyed and studied areas in the lower Scheldt region to compare the microlith-based method with a site-based approach. Actually this comparison nicely illustrates the potential of the method. My Figure 3 compares the calculated frequencies of sites and microliths – which is not quite the same as the 'Mesolithic use' of these regions – over the Mesolithic period for the two regions. The results correspond remarkably well. This agreement is perhaps not surprising, since the presence of microliths is also one of the most determining factors in the attribution of sites to each of the Mesolithic phases. However, the results from the two methods might easily have diverged from each other. Contrary to Crombé et al.'s expectation of correspondence, the distribution of a particular artefact type may offer different and complementary information to site-based data (Vanmontfort 2008: 250).

Reference 159 - 0.06% Coverage

¶207: the debate on Xia-Erlitou relations ¶208:

Reference 160 - 0.57% Coverage

¶208: This is certainly the situation in the study of early Chinese civilisations and their material remains, particularly in regard to the Erlitou culture in the middle Yellow River region in China (c. 1900-1500 BC). The spatial and temporal definitions of the Erlitou culture are partially coincident with those of the Xia dynasty as recorded in ancient texts.

Reference 161 - 0.40% Coverage

¶208: , has revealed much evidence indicating the development of a large and complex political centre there. But the historical or dynastic affiliation of the Erlitou site/culture has generated much debate among archaeologists and historians in recent years.

Reference 162 - 0.05% Coverage

¶209: Are Catalans ignoring archaeology?

Reference 163 - 0.09% Coverage

¶211: Beyond teleology: ancient mathematics and social history

Reference 164 - 0.08% Coverage

¶212: Architecture and mathematics in ancient Egypt.

Reference 165 - 0.05% Coverage

¶214: Challenging text in early Italy

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¶216: Inside ancient Lucania: dialogues in history & archaeology

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¶217: The archaeology of Etruscan society

Reference 168 - 0.08% Coverage

¶217: surface and material culture in Archaic Etruria

Reference 169 - 0.06% Coverage

¶218: Offspring of the marriage of archaeology

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¶1219: Heads of state: icons, power, and politics in the ancient and modern Andes

Reference 171 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1221: British rock art:

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¶1222: Prehistoric rock art in the Northern Dales.

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¶1223: interpreting the prehistoric landscapes of the North York Moors.

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¶1225: Presenting archaeology: views from and on the platform

Reference 175 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1229: Prehistoric Europe: theory and practice

Reference 176 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1230: Jalons pour une paléohistoire des derniers chasseurs (XIV e – VIe millénaire avant J.-C.)

Reference 177 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1233: Le Chalcolithique et la construction des inégalités. Tome I: le continent européen.

Reference 178 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1235: Textile production in pre-Roman Italy

Reference 179 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1236: Indo-Roman trade: from pots to pepper.

Reference 180 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1238: The archaeology of medieval Europe, volume 1: eighth to twelfth centuries AD

Reference 181 - 0.03% Coverage

¶240: Britain's oldest art

Reference 182 - 0.04% Coverage

¶243: Histories of archaeology

Reference 183 - 0.05% Coverage

¶244: The making of European archaeology

Reference 184 - 0.04% Coverage

¶249: Examples from practice

Reference 185 - 0.08% Coverage

¶251: The environment and aggregate-related archaeology

Reference 186 - 0.05% Coverage

¶252: Metal detecting and archaeology

Reference 187 - 0.11% Coverage

¶256: The emergence of pottery in Africa during the tenth millennium cal BC

Reference 188 - 0.64% Coverage

¶257: The authors show that this first use of pottery coincides with a warm wet period in the Sahara. As in East Asia, where very early ceramics are also known, the pottery and small bifacial arrowheads were the components of a new subsistence strategy exploiting an ecology associated with abundant wild grasses. In Africa, however, the seeds were probably boiled (then as now) rather than made into bread

Reference 189 - 0.05% Coverage

¶258: The archaeology of Western Sahara:

Reference 190 - 0.74% Coverage

¶259: Western Sahara has one of the last remaining unexplored prehistories on the planet. The new research reported here reveals a sequence of Holocene occupation beginning in a humid period around 9000 bp, superseded around 5000 bp by an arid phase in which the land was mainly given over to pastoralism and monumental burial. The authors summarise the flint and pottery assemblage and classify the monuments, looking to neighbouring cultures in Niger, Libya and Sudan.

Reference 191 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1260: Ochre and hide-working at

Reference 192 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1261: Finding an assemblage of these tools in a burial cave, the authors ask a harder question: could they have been used for processing hides with ochre? Use-wear analysis allows a positive verdict

Reference 193 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1262: micromorphology reveals cycles of renovation ¶1263:

Reference 194 - 0.71% Coverage

¶1263: While numerous informal floor surfaces using recycled rubbish were put in place, as and when, by the occupants, formal floors rich in plaster seem to have been re-laid at regular intervals in reflection of a communal decision – even if the actual floors followed a recipe determined by each household. The authors rightly champion the potential of the technique as a possible indicator of social change at the household and settlement level.

Reference 195 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1264: Mass cannibalism in the Linear Pottery Culture

Reference 196 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1265: This article offers a context for the centre

Reference 197 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1266: Sourcing African ivory in Chalcolithic Portugal

Reference 198 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1267: shows a marked coastal distribution – which strongly suggests that the material is being brought in by sea.

Reference 199 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1267: This all speaks of a lively ocean trade in the first half of the third millennium BC, between the Iberian Peninsula and the north-west of Africa and perhaps deeper still into the continent.

Reference 200 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1268: Rooting for pigfruit: pig feeding in Neolithic and Iron Age Britain compared

Reference 201 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1270: The authors neatly deduce that this was due to the loss of the Neolithic wildwood where pigs were wont to root for fungus amongst the rotting trees.

¶1271: Development of metallurgy in Eurasia

Reference 202 - 0.60% Coverage

¶1272: In the early sixth millennium BC the techniques of smelting were developed to produce lead, copper, copper alloys and eventually silver. The authors come down firmly on the side of single invention, seeing the subsequent cultural transmission of the technology as led by groups of metalworkers following in the wake of exotic objects in metal.

¶1273: From sheep to (some) horses:

Reference 203 - 0.70% Coverage

¶1274: Does the riding of horses necessarily go with the emergence of Eurasian pastoralism? Drawing on their fine sequence of animal bones from Begash, the authors think not. While pastoral herding of sheep and goats is evident from the Early Bronze Age, the horse appears only in small numbers before the end of the first millennium BC. Its adoption coincides with an increase in hunting and the advent of larger politically organised groups.

Reference 204 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1275: Conflicting evidence? Weapons and skeletons in the Bronze Age of south-east Iberia

Reference 205 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1276: showed that while these Bronze Age people might have been periodically clubbing each other on the head, they were not doing a lot of lethal stabbing. ¶1277:

Reference 206 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1277: A reappraisal of the function of European Bronze Age shields

Reference 207 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1278: functioning weapons? The author undertakes new analysis and experiments to conclude that whether bronze, leather or wood, all shields had a range of purpose in which the ceremonial and homicidal could rarely be completely isolated. ¶1279:

Reference 208 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1280: with archaeological, historical and art historical dexterity.

Reference 209 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1281: a taste for freshwater fish in Classical Thebes (Greece)?

Reference 210 - 0.55% Coverage

¶1282: But from what and how? After considering the possible sources of meat, milk and manure, the authors highlight the contribution of freshwater fish, and find support in Aristophanes – where the citizens are heard clamouring for the eels of Lake Kopais.

¶1283: Pre-Columbian geometric earthworks in the upper Purús: a complex society in western Amazonia

Reference 211 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1284: Introducing us to this new civilisation, the authors show that the ‘geoglyph culture’ stretches over a region more than 250km across, and exploits both the floodplains and the uplands. They also suggest that we have so far seen no more than a tenth of it.

Reference 212 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1285: New light on the Anglo-Saxon succession

Reference 213 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1286: The origin of the English is an interesting problem – and not only for them. In one short century, the evidence from texts, burial, artefacts

Reference 214 - 0.71% Coverage

¶1286: provides several different answers to the question of whether England was invaded by Germans in the fifth century and if so in what manner. The rigorous approach by our authors tips the balance back in favour of a population changing its cultural allegiance – rather than being physically overwhelmed – but, as they emphasise, any new reading must depend on a very high level of archaeological precision – perhaps only now coming within reach. ¶1287:

Reference 215 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1288: the excavators noted patches of brown staining on the floor of a high status tomb

Reference 216 - 0.44% Coverage

¶1288: In short, this was none other than the renowned Tyrian or Royal Purple mentioned by Pliny, which was to have such an influential career colouring the clothing of the powerful. Furthermore, it was associated in the tomb with ghosts of high quality textiles preserved in gypsum.

Reference 217 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1289: diet and mobility among the medieval Bishops of Whithorn

Reference 218 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1291: Landscapes of death:

Reference 219 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1292: The result is that 1000 cemeteries can now be allocated to period, with that special kind of confidence in which statisticians rejoice.

Reference 220 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1295: A brief history of TAG

Reference 221 - 0.57% Coverage

¶1296: Readers will know that Antiquity, a long term supporter of TAG, now gives this most spontaneous and peripatetic of conferences a memory by hosting the 'TAG Archive' on its website. In this article Bissierka Gaydarska offers a preliminary analysis of TAG trends – how the subjects of talks and the speakers who gave them have changed over the past few decades

Reference 222 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1297: Sex, symmetry and silliness in the bifacial world

Reference 223 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1298: After 10 years of pursuing sexy handaxes it is probably time to put these coquettish creatures to bed. Readers wishing to continue the debate are courteously directed to our Project Gallery.

Reference 224 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1299: Symmetry is sexy: reply to Hodgson's 'Symmetry and humans'

Reference 225 - 1.25% Coverage

¶1300: In his contribution to the Antiquity debate over the viability of Kohn and Mithen's 'Sexy Handaxe Theory' (1999), Hodgson (2009: 195-8) asserts that 'symmetry is not connected with health

and thus cannot have served as a sign of genetic worth'. Because I find his interpretation of the current literature on symmetry and its relationship to health and attractiveness to be flawed, I cannot accept Hodgson's argument. I address each of my concerns below in the first part of this response. I also remain unconvinced that, even if Hodgson's assertion were supported by the literature, it would necessarily follow that symmetry in manufactured objects, including Acheulean handaxes, cannot signal 'sexiness'. In the second part of my response I explain why I consider this to be so.

Reference 226 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1303: The Stone Age in Uppland

Reference 227 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1304: Reaching the other side: burial

Reference 228 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1305: House and settlement in Uppland: fragments of prehistoric context

Reference 229 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1307: Between Heaven and Earth

Reference 230 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1308: Between sea and forest

Reference 231 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1309: Early Eurasia: pattern and process among pastoralists

Reference 232 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1310: The prehistory of the Silk Road

Reference 233 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1311: Pastoralist landscapes and social interaction in Bronze Age Eurasia.

Reference 234 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1319: A view to a kill: investigating Middle Palaeolithic subsistence using an Optimal Foraging perspective

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¶1321: The centre of the Russian plain in the Neolithic age: decoration of clay vessels and methods for the periodization of cultures.

Reference 236 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1322: Zur Herkunft des Schädelkults im Neolithikum des Karpatenbeckens

Reference 237 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1323: Danske jættestuer.

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¶1324: Contacto cultural entre el Mediterráneo y el Atlántico (siglos XII-VIII a.n.e): la precolonización a debate

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¶1325: Las espadas del Bronce Final en la Península Ibérica y Baleares

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¶1327: Sparta and Laconia: from prehistory to pre-modern

Reference 241 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1328: Paesaggi pastorali:

Reference 242 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1329: Pre-Columbian Jamaica.

Reference 243 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1330: The Scioto Hopewell and their neighbors: bioarchaeological documentation and cultural understanding

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¶1332: Roman mosaics of Britain. Volume III: south-east Britain

Reference 245 - 0.10% Coverage

¶333: Vorsicht Glas! Die römischen Glasmanufakturen von Kaiseraugst

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¶336: Monuments and minds: monument re-use in Scandinavia in the second half of the first millennium AD

Reference 247 - 0.14% Coverage

¶337: Guests in the house: cultural transmission between Slavs and Scandinavians 900 to 1300 AD.

Reference 248 - 0.03% Coverage

¶340: Rewriting deep France

Reference 249 - 0.06% Coverage

¶341: La révolution néolithique en France.

Reference 250 - 0.04% Coverage

¶342: L'âge du Bronze en France.

Reference 251 - 0.11% Coverage

¶343: L'âge du Fer en France: premières villes, premiers états celtiques.

Reference 252 - 0.04% Coverage

¶344: La France gallo-romaine.

Reference 253 - 0.12% Coverage

¶345: Archéologie médiévale en France: le premier Moyen Age (ve -xie siècle).

Reference 254 - 0.12% Coverage

¶346: Archéologie médiévale en France: le second Moyen Age (xiie -xvie siècle).

Reference 255 - 0.04% Coverage

¶348: Prehistoric collected papers

Reference 256 - 0.14% Coverage

¶349: La valeur fonctionnelle des objets sépulcraux: actes de la table ronde d'Aix-en-Provence

Reference 257 - 0.12% Coverage

¶350: Creating communities: new advances in Central European Neolithic research.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 170 references coded [42.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: The emergence of agriculture in southern China

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶14: a newly documented account of the dissemination of agriculture, and rice cultivation in particular, into southern China and beyond. From the central and eastern Yangtze it spread in two prongs – east to Guangdong, Taiwan and island Southeast Asia and south to Guangxi and Vietnam.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: for the Early Gravettian of northern Europe: new AMS determinations

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: the arrival of the earliest Gravettian in north-west Europe

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶16: to define a short-lived occupation around 33 000 years ago. The tanged points in that assemblage have parallels in British sites

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

¶16: The new results demonstrate that this British 'rich burial' and the Gravettian with tanged points may belong to two different occupation horizons separated by a cold spell.

¶17: Subsistence diversity in the Younger Stone Age landscape of Varangerfjord, northern Norway

Reference 7 - 0.89% Coverage

¶18: Explorations of Stone Age diversity take another step forward with this study of a group of neighbouring sites in Arctic Norway. While all are situated around a fjord, and only a few kilometres apart, the faunal assemblage shows that some are seal specialists, while others hunt reindeer and

others again ambush dolphins. Each was creating its own local environment, hunting territory and landscape, not defended but respected, with intimate connections between people and places

#### Reference 8 - 1.17% Coverage

¶10: The beginning of monolithic monumentality in Europe is of outstanding significance and its accurate dating a consummation devoutly to be wished. In this case study from England, the researchers had the good fortune to find monoliths stratified above and below by peat and so were able to give them a bracketed radiocarbon date and an environmental context. The results show that the stones, belonging to a linear alignment of eight others, were erected in a clearing of heathland in the fourth millennium BC. The date raises the possibility of a Neolithic appearance for this type of stone row in south-west Britain and Brittany.

#### Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶11: Not so coarse, nor always plain – the earliest pottery of Syria

#### Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶13: Oscillating climate and socio-political process: the case of the Marquesan Chiefdom, Polynesia

#### Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶14: Does climate affect behaviour and social process? In this case study, powerful scientific,

#### Reference 12 - 0.49% Coverage

¶14: archaeological arguments are deployed to show that it can. The capricious climate of the latest centuries of the Marquesas Islands was instrumental in transforming a chieftain society into less hereditary and more flexible polities by the time of European contact.

#### Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: Chert hoes as digging tools

#### Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: evoking the admirable efforts of the people who constructed the massive mounds of Cahokia.

#### Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: Domestic campsites and cyber landscapes in the Rocky Mountains

#### Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: Different social groups had different floor plans, so that, even where artefacts are missing, the movement of peoples can be dated and mapped

Reference 17 - 0.14% Coverage

¶18: the dominant monument types of Bighorn Canyon National Recreational Area. ¶19:

Reference 18 - 0.24% Coverage

¶20: Modern methods of analysis applied to cemeteries have often been used in our pages to suggest generalities about mobility and diet

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: later Roman history in general

Reference 20 - 0.13% Coverage

¶27: Identifying low-level food producers: detecting mobility from lithics

Reference 21 - 0.94% Coverage

¶28: The existence of low-level food producers, neither wholly hunter-gatherers nor wholly agriculturalists, is predicted but hard to prove. Here the authors use lithics, the one ubiquitous common indicator, to show how the detection of missing flakes can indicate degrees of mobility, while mobility in turn shows how people coped with the unpredictable appearance of food resources. In Australia, they were opportunists, armed with a ready cutting edge. In the Fayum, they had less far to go, but still roamed.

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶31: Volcanoes, ice-cores and tree-rings: one story or two?

Reference 23 - 0.58% Coverage

¶32: Good archaeology relies on ever more precise dates – obtainable, notably, from ice-cores and dendrochronology. These each provide year-by-year sequences, but they must be anchored at some point to real historical time, by a documented volcanic eruption, for example. But what if the dating methods don't agree?

Reference 24 - 0.41% Coverage

¶32: throws down the gauntlet to the ice-core researchers – their assigned dates are several years too old, probably due to the spurious addition of 'uncertain' layers. Leave these out and the two methods correlate exactly...

Reference 25 - 0.11% Coverage

¶133: Unlocking historic landscapes in the Eastern Mediterranean

Reference 26 - 0.42% Coverage

¶136: Archaeology, like all scientific and scholarly disciplines, requires the transmission of knowledge and ideas. This commonly involves the influence of mentors and role models: figures who can at times take on the role of gurus

Reference 27 - 0.72% Coverage

¶137: In the first part of 1925, Dart — then a youthful professor of anatomy in Johannesburg — published in quick succession two papers in the pre-eminent British science journal *Nature*. One (on the discovery of *Australopithecus* with the announcement and interpretation of the Taung fossil cranium) would become a landmark document in the history of palaeoanthropology and prehistory (Dart 1925a)

Reference 28 - 0.59% Coverage

¶140: Whether as heroes or as scapegoats, democracies tend to promote ‘celebrities’ by the same token and, as well as governing, perhaps monarchs, ancient or contemporary, served and serve that function too. Historians, sociologists and anthropologists have tackled these themes through comparison and so have archaeologists,

Reference 29 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: Mesolithic Europe: diversity in uniformity

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶142: Mesolithic Europe

Reference 31 - 0.04% Coverage

¶143: Mesolithic horizons.

Reference 32 - 0.06% Coverage

¶144: From Bann Flakes to Bushmills

Reference 33 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: Mesolithic studies in the North Sea Basin and beyond

Reference 34 - 0.08% Coverage

¶147: Taking the pulse of archaeology in Jordan

Reference 35 - 0.06% Coverage

¶148: Jordan: an archaeological reader

Reference 36 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: : a study of British commercial archaeology

Reference 37 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: Handbook of archaeological theories

Reference 38 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: The Palaeolithic settlement of Asia

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶155: Paléolithique moyen en Wallonie

Reference 40 - 0.22% Coverage

¶156: Les échanges du nord de la Mésopotamie avec ses voisins proche-orientaux au IIIe millénaire (ca 3100-2300 av. J.-C.)

Reference 41 - 0.13% Coverage

¶157: Beyond Babylon: art, trade, and diplomacy in the second millennium BC

Reference 42 - 0.03% Coverage

¶158: Ancient Turkey

Reference 43 - 0.11% Coverage

¶159: Archaeology in India: individuals, ideas and institutions

Reference 44 - 0.12% Coverage

¶160: Upper Thai-Malay Peninsula – an early socio-political landscape

Reference 45 - 0.10% Coverage

¶161: Exercice de stèle: une archéologie des pierres dressées

Reference 46 - 0.06% Coverage

¶162: La Sicile et l'Europe campaniforme

Reference 47 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: the Araucanian polity

Reference 48 - 0.11% Coverage

¶169: The past in perspective: an introduction to human prehistory

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶170: The Oxford handbook of archaeology

Reference 50 - 0.13% Coverage

¶171: The Human past: world prehistory and the development of human societies

Reference 51 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: The great empires of the ancient world.

Reference 52 - 0.07% Coverage

¶175: Civilizations of the ancient world.

Reference 53 - 0.06% Coverage

¶177: Dictionary of archaeological terms

Reference 54 - 0.12% Coverage

¶179: Archaeology: a sensorial approach to the materiality of the past.

Reference 55 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: the Caucasian Upper Palaeolithic ¶184:

Reference 56 - 0.13% Coverage

¶184: the abrupt appearance of a well-formed bone industry and ornaments. ¶185:

Reference 57 - 0.23% Coverage

¶188: By classifying the images and observing their local superposition and global parallels, they present us with an evolving trend

Reference 58 - 0.15% Coverage

¶188: Here are the foundations for one of the world's longest sequences of rock art. ¶189:

Reference 59 - 0.61% Coverage

¶190: combined with ingenious social argument show that a type of coarse-ware pottery, the BRB, performed a key role in early Mesopotamian governance. Its thick walls and conical shape produce a fine loaf of risen bread, supplied perhaps as tasty recompense to those undertaking the newly-proliferating public administrative duties.

Reference 60 - 0.07% Coverage

¶191: A first 'Wessex 1' date from Wessex

Reference 61 - 0.35% Coverage

¶192: Thanks to their records, the modern scientists engaged in the Beaker People Project can still follow the trail back to a museum specimen and obtain high precision dates – as in the case of

Reference 62 - 0.06% Coverage

¶196: Living on the lake in the Iron Age

Reference 63 - 0.55% Coverage

¶197: dated street plans, some similar and others different from Biskupin, but within the same time frame: almost a repertoire of early urbanism. The authors must also be congratulated on the identification of a new type of Iron Age feature, the 'open area for spouse avoidance' defined at Sobiejuchy.

Reference 64 - 0.17% Coverage

¶198: Still water, hidden depths: the deposition of Bronze Age metalwork in the English Fenland

Reference 65 - 0.79% Coverage

¶199: Finds of metalwork always raise the question of why they were deposited: a smith's collection, a concealed hoard or a votive offering? Findspots in water suggest offerings, since they would be awkward to retrieve. But understanding the context of deposition means knowing the prehistoric environment. The Fenland area of England has many Bronze Age sites, and deposits of metalwork and a well-mapped ancient environment too

Reference 66 - 0.15% Coverage

¶100: Ancient bird stencils discovered in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia

Reference 67 - 0.16% Coverage

¶101: and their significance in terms of world rock art and climate change is highlighted.

Reference 68 - 0.22% Coverage

¶102: The fall of Phaethon: a Greco-Roman geomyth preserves the memory of a meteorite impact in Bavaria (south-east Germany)

Reference 69 - 0.51% Coverage

¶103: Arguing from a critical reading of the text, and scientific evidence on the ground, the authors show that the myth of Phaethon – the delinquent celestial charioteer – remembers the impact of a massive meteorite that hit the Chiemgau region in Bavaria between 2000 and 428 BC.

Reference 70 - 0.13% Coverage

¶106: Cities and social order in Sasanian Iran – the archaeological potential

Reference 71 - 0.49% Coverage

¶107: several of the great ruins of Sasanian cities of the last centuries BC are enriched by a vivid documentation. And while archaeological study is only just beginning, it clearly has exceptional potential for mapping the social order onto the streets and buildings. ¶108:

Reference 72 - 0.04% Coverage

¶109: distinctive pottery

Reference 73 - 0.23% Coverage

¶110: Historic routes to Angkor: development of the Khmer road system (ninth to thirteenth centuries AD) in mainland Southeast Asia

Reference 74 - 1.11% Coverage

¶111: Road systems in the service of empires have long inspired archaeologists and ancient historians alike. Using etymology, textual analysis and archaeology the author deconstructs the road system of the Khmer, empire builders of early historic Cambodia. Far from being the creation of one king, the road system evolved organically to serve expeditions, pilgrimages and embedded exchange routes over several centuries. The paper encourages us to regard road networks as a significant topic, worthy of comparative study on a global scale.

¶112: Colonisation, mobility and exchange in New Zealand prehistory

Reference 75 - 1.24% Coverage

¶113: An analysis of the exchange of lithics in settlement period New Zealand (fourteenth century AD) is used to throw light on the mechanisms of colonisation more generally. The early distribution of New Zealand's Mayor Island obsidian demonstrates efficient exploration and dispersal, and the rapid establishment of long-distance exchange networks similar to that seen in early Melanesian obsidian movements. But in New Zealand the motivation is the cementing of social networks, rather than maintaining connections back to a homeland. In the sixteenth century, the distribution of a new high status material, nephrite, shows a different supply system – suggesting trade

Reference 76 - 0.09% Coverage

¶117: Detailed analysis of the animal bone assemblage

Reference 77 - 0.14% Coverage

¶117: here throws light on the expansion of the Indus civilisation into Gujarat

Reference 78 - 0.37% Coverage

¶117: was shown to have contained people who introduced a broader diet of meat and seafood, and new ways of preparing it. These social and dietary changes were coincident with a surge in craft and trade

Reference 79 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: Letter from Libya: epigraphy and landscape

Reference 80 - 0.09% Coverage

¶122: The rise, zenith and fall of writing systems ¶123:

Reference 81 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: Time in archaeology: time perspectivism revisited

Reference 82 - 0.03% Coverage

¶127: Lithic technology

Reference 83 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: the question of mammoth bone structures

Reference 84 - 0.10% Coverage

¶130: First peoples in a New World: colonizing Ice Age America

Reference 85 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: Thinking Mesolithic

Reference 86 - 0.16% Coverage

¶132: Between two worlds: the frontier region between ancient Nubia and Egypt 3700 BC – 500 AD

Reference 87 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: L'Arabie à la veille de l'Islam: bilan clinique

Reference 88 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: New light on Neolithic revolution in south-west Asia

Reference 89 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: Indications of bow and stone-tipped arrow use 64 000 years ago in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Reference 90 - 0.93% Coverage

¶145: The invention of the bow and arrow was a pivotal moment in the human story and its earliest use is a primary quarry of the modern researcher. Since the organic parts of the weapon – wood, bone, cord and feathers – very rarely survive, the deduction that a bow and arrow was in use depends heavily on the examination of certain classes of stone artefacts and their context. Here the authors apply rigorous analytical reasoning to the task, and demonstrate that, conforming to their exacting checklist,

Reference 91 - 0.15% Coverage

¶145: which therefore suggests bow and arrow technology in use there 64 millennia ago. ¶146:

Reference 92 - 0.21% Coverage

¶147: This new discovery at a known cave shows what precious evidence still lies in store even in well-trodden places. ¶148:

Reference 93 - 0.55% Coverage

¶149: an occupation area directly associated with Upper Palaeolithic cave paintings. The paintings, of red spots and hand stencils, overlook two hearths with selected flints. There were also fragments of stalactite, deduced by analysis and experiment to be waste products from the manufacture of beads

Reference 94 - 0.18% Coverage

¶152: The earlier Neolithic in Cyprus: recognition and dating of a Pre-Pottery Neolithic A occupation

Reference 95 - 0.67% Coverage

¶153: have succeeded in pushing back the Neolithic human occupation of Cyprus to the earlier ninth millennium cal BC. Contemporary with PPNA in the Levant, and with signs of belonging to the same intellectual community, these were not marginalised foragers, but participants in the developing Neolithic project, which was therefore effectively networked over the sea.

Reference 96 - 0.08% Coverage

¶154: The origins of metallurgy in central Italy:

Reference 97 - 0.91% Coverage

¶155: with metal artefacts and shows that copper, antimony and silver were being fashioned into daggers and beads in west central Italy by the early to mid fourth millennium cal BC; but the new-fangled objects had not reached contemporary cemeteries on the other side of the Apennines. We can perhaps look forward to a time when the arrival of metallurgy in Europe is neither diffusionary nor piecemeal, but the result of real historical events and social contacts, mapped for us by radiocarbon

Reference 98 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: The beginning of Iron Age copper production in the southern Levant:

Reference 99 - 0.21% Coverage

¶157: They attribute this production to local tribes – perhaps those engaged in building the biblical kingdom of Edom. ¶158:

Reference 100 - 0.15% Coverage

¶159: a glimpse of a sophisticated and little known industry of the fourth century BC. ¶160:

Reference 101 - 0.23% Coverage

¶166: What did grinding stones grind? New light on Early Neolithic subsistence economy in the Middle Yellow River Valley, China

Reference 102 - 0.70% Coverage

¶167: Grinding stones have provided a convenient proxy for the arrival of agriculture in Neolithic China. Not any more. Thanks to high-precision analyses of use-wear and starch residue, the authors show that early Neolithic people were mainly using these stones to process acorns. This defines a new stage in the long transition of food production from hunter-gatherer to farmer.

Reference 103 - 0.18% Coverage

¶168: Ancient texts and archaeology revisited – radiocarbon and Biblical dating in the southern Levant

Reference 104 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: Prospects for Sweden

Reference 105 - 0.48% Coverage

¶171: Swedish archaeology enters the new decade reeling, not so much from seasonal feasting as from lay-offs and excavation unit close-downs caused by the 2008-09 recession. Where to now? Where should we go? And, wishful thinking aside, where are we likely to end up

Reference 106 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: Witchcraft and Deep Time—a debate at Harvard

Reference 107 - 0.27% Coverage

¶175: Archaeology was by no means the only voice at the meeting, which was attended by scholars active in history, literature, divinity and anthropology

Reference 108 - 0.18% Coverage

¶175: maybe taming strangeness is an archaeologist's real job...

¶176: Mediated diffusion in Iron Age Europe

Reference 109 - 0.31% Coverage

¶177: Diffusion of Mediterranean traits to central and north-western Europe during the middle Iron Age is a topic well rehearsed now by three generations of archaeologists

Reference 110 - 0.11% Coverage

¶177: funds permitting – plenty of scope remains for research. ¶178:

Reference 111 - 1.15% Coverage

¶178: Archaeologists worked out how goods were brought up the Rhône valley by the enterprising Greeks of Marseille or by the northerners themselves exploiting that colony. The ‘trade’ is thought to have encouraged development of social complexity. More recently, to demonstrate the recipients’ ‘agency’, attention has focused on potters’ responses, adoption of coinage and writing and ‘feasts’ for chiefs to show off ‘prestigious’ exotica to rivals, clients or tributaries. Similar models of trade, ‘appropriation’ and sociopolitical development have been developed for the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and the Roman Iron Age.

Reference 112 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: Neolithic Britain and Ireland: are we nearly there?

Reference 113 - 0.05% Coverage

¶183: the prehistoric landscape

Reference 114 - 0.13% Coverage

¶185: Defining a regional Neolithic: the evidence from Britain and Ireland

Reference 115 - 0.11% Coverage

¶186: A view from the West: the Neolithic of the Irish Sea zone

Reference 116 - 0.04% Coverage

¶189: Tibes: people, power

Reference 117 - 0.14% Coverage

¶190: Archives, ancestors, practices: archaeology in the light of its history.

Reference 118 - 0.05% Coverage

¶191: Civilizations of ancient Iraq

Reference 119 - 0.15% Coverage

¶192: Lithics in the Scandinavian Late Bronze Age: sociotechnical change and persistence

Reference 120 - 0.10% Coverage

¶193: The economic foundations of the European Bronze Age

Reference 121 - 0.14% Coverage

¶197: The Iron Age round-house: later prehistoric building in Britain and beyond

Reference 122 - 0.28% Coverage

¶198: The Iron Age in East Yorkshire: an analysis of the later prehistoric monuments of the Yorkshire Wolds and the culture which marked their final phase

Reference 123 - 0.06% Coverage

¶200: trade routes and cultural spheres

Reference 124 - 0.06% Coverage

¶203: Anglo-Saxon deviant burial customs

Reference 125 - 0.16% Coverage

¶204: Wulfstan's voyage: the Baltic Sea region in the early Viking age as seen from shipboard

Reference 126 - 0.11% Coverage

¶205: Mary Rose, your noblest shippe: anatomy of a Tudor warship

Reference 127 - 0.10% Coverage

¶206: Reflections: 50 years of Medieval Archaeology, 1957-2007

Reference 128 - 0.07% Coverage

¶208: Archaeological achievements in Europe

Reference 129 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1209: L'Europe: un continent redécouvert par l'archéologie

Reference 130 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1210: La fabrique de l'archéologie en France

Reference 131 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1211: Lattara, Lattes, Hérault: comptoir gaulois méditerranéen entre Etrusques, Grecs et Romains

Reference 132 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1213: Caral: the first civilization in the Americas.

Reference 133 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1214: Kingdoms of ruin: the art and architectural splendours of ancient Turkey

Reference 134 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1215: the golden graves of ancient Vani.

Reference 135 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1224: Early Holocene coca chewing in northern Peru

Reference 136 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1225: Chewing coca in South America began by at least 8000 cal BP

Reference 137 - 0.49% Coverage

¶1225: suggests that specialists were beginning to extract and supply lime or calcite, and by association coca, as a community activity at about the same time as systematic farming was taking off in the region.

¶1226: The date and context of Neolithic rock art in the Sahara

Reference 138 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1227: they show that these places were part of a dense and extensive monumental landscape, occupying a harsh environment, supplying quartzite, but with little settlement,

Reference 139 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1227:

W¶1228: alls, ramps and pits:

Reference 140 - 0.71% Coverage

¶1229: Archaeological investigations of 'desert kites' in south Israel show them to have been animal traps of considerable sophistication and capacity, constructed in the Early Bronze Age or earlier. Extensive stone-wall arms gather in gazelles from their habitual trails and canalise them into a sunken enclosure, cunningly hidden from view of the galloping herd until it was too late...

Reference 141 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1230: Earliest direct evidence for broomcorn millet and wheat in the central Eurasian steppe region

Reference 142 - 0.83% Coverage

¶1231: Before 3000 BC, societies of western Asia were cultivating wheat and societies of China were cultivating broomcorn millet; these are early nodes of the world's agriculture. The authors are searching for early cereals in the vast lands that separate the two, and report a breakthrough at Begash in south-east Kazakhstan. Here, high precision recovery and dating have revealed the presence of both wheat and millet in the later third millennium BC

Reference 143 - 0.58% Coverage

¶1233: The main rampart of the middle circuit was built in the later centuries BC, before the coming of Han Imperial China. Nor was this rampart the first defence. The authors show the potential of archaeology for revealing the creation and development of a polity among the prosperous people of the Dongson culture.

Reference 144 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1235: The lack of context is the greatest loss,

Reference 145 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1236: Revisiting Indian Rouletted Ware and the impact of Indian Ocean trade in Early Historic south Asia

Reference 146 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1237: Indian Rouletted Ware pottery is the iconic marker of the overseas reach of the subcontinent at the turn of the first millennium AD

#### Reference 147 - 0.50% Coverage

¶1237: more complex socio-economic situation. While Greyware is distributed long term over south India, Rouletted ware is made in at least two regional centres for coastal communities using a new ceramic language, one appropriate to an emerging international merchant class.

#### Reference 148 - 1.10% Coverage

¶1238: Mancala players at Palmyra

¶1239: Playing mancala-type games was an addictive pastime of antiquity and leaves its archaeological imprint on steps and ledges in the form of rows of little scoops. Here the author examines the traces of the game at Palmyra and shows that the Roman game of the third century (with five holes a side) was superseded when Palmyra's Temple of Baal was refashioned as a fort in the seventh century or later. The new Syrian game, with seven holes a side, was played obsessively by the soldiers of an Arab or Ottoman garrison on the steps and precinct wall of the old temple.

#### Reference 149 - 0.58% Coverage

¶1241: The chance discovery of a carved symbol on a waterlogged tree of the six–ninth century AD may be the earliest mark on a living tree that has so far come to light. Given its rarity, an obvious interpretation remains elusive, but the authors review a wide range of possibilities from analogies ancient and modern.

#### Reference 150 - 0.35% Coverage

¶1243: examines the context of Timbuktu's prehistoric urbanism by mapping the settlement patterns in its hinterland, and seeks to understand the social impacts of the Sahara's changing climate.

#### Reference 151 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1244: The missing femur at the Mitla Fortress and its implications

#### Reference 152 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1245: explore the practice of extracting the thighbone from burials in Mesoamerica

#### Reference 153 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1246: Bioarchaeology of human sacrifice

#### Reference 154 - 0.69% Coverage

¶1247: its changing methods and its social meaning among the Muchik peoples of ancient Peru. This paper shows how bioarchaeology and field investigation together can rediscover the root and

purpose of this disturbingly prevalent prehistoric practice. Be warned: the authors' clinical and unexpurgated accounts of Andean responses to the spirit world are not for the fainthearted.

#### Reference 155 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1248: Livestock and people in a Middle Chalcolithic settlement

#### Reference 156 - 0.68% Coverage

¶1249: while the rectangular building was occupied by people, the round ones had contained animals, perhaps as providers of milk, and dung for fuel. While this removes the direct indication of social variance, it strengthens the argument that animals, as well as grain, formed the basis for the creation of surplus.

¶1250: Rock-cut stratigraphy: sequencing the Lalibela churches

#### Reference 157 - 0.72% Coverage

¶1251: The rock-cut churches of Ethiopia have long intrigued visitors and historians – and have frustrated archaeologists seeking their sequence of construction. Do they belong to one grand ceremonial monastic plan, or a long-lived ritual centre, continually refashioned over time? Since the churches are cut into live rock, the conventional signals of archaeological phasing are hard to find.

#### Reference 158 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1251: , showing that, embedded in the cuts and openings, the spoil heaps, and even in the now vanished sediments, the stratigraphic sequence is there to be read.

#### Reference 159 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1254: Will the sky fall in? Global warming – an alternative view

#### Reference 160 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1255: recently suggested in this journal that the world is facing a 'catastrophe' due to anthropogenic climate warming. Mitchell divides his commentary into two parts, and asks two key questions: what is the role of the archaeological community and individual archaeologists in this impending catastrophe and, how will this affect our day-to-day practice?

#### Reference 161 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1258: Gordon Childe: memories and affirmation

#### Reference 162 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1264: Some ways forward along Irish roads

Reference 163 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1266: ancient flames and controlled use of fire.

Reference 164 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1267: Animal husbandry in ancient Israel: a zooarchaeological perspective on livestock exploitation, herd management and economic strategies

Reference 165 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1270: Las comunidades agrarias de la Edad del Bronce en la Mancha Oriental

Reference 166 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1271: Social relations in later prehistory: Wessex in the first millennium BC

Reference 167 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1272: new material, untraced objects and collections outside India and Pakistan

Reference 168 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1272: Mohenjo-daro and Harappa

Reference 169 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1275: Maize cobs and cultures: history of Zea mays L.

Reference 170 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1278: Archaeological oceanography

<Internals\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 239 references coded [41.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.63% Coverage

¶14: new research on the Chifeng area of north-eastern China where they have been studying the remains of a society of the second millennium BC. This northern region, which saw the introduction of agriculture at the same time as the Yellow River basin experienced a brief and intensive period of fortification in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age: natural ridges above the valleys were ringed with double stone walls and semicircular towers enclosing clusters of round houses with yards

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶4: they place this phenomenon in its cultural and social context.

#### Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶7: Long distance exchange in the Central European Neolithic: Hungary to the Baltic

#### Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶8: As Mesolithic people living on the Baltic coast began to adopt farming in the later fifth millennium BC, imports of a new type and quality started to reach them from the south

#### Reference 5 - 0.47% Coverage

¶8: the authors are able to show how high quality thin-walled shiny black vessels are travelling over 1000km in the early fourth millennium BC, bringing prestige cups and jugs to the Baltic shore.

¶9: Grey waters bright with Neolithic argonauts? Maritime connections and the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition within the ‘western seaways’ of Britain, c. 5000–3500 BC

#### Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶10: Careful examination of the probable natural conditions for travel in the North Sea and Irish Sea during the late Mesolithic are here

#### Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶10: The islands of the west were already connected by Mesolithic traffic and did not all go Neolithic at the same time

#### Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶10: The introduction of the Neolithic package neither depended on seaborne incomers nor on proximity to the continent. More interesting forces were probably operating on an already busy seaway.

#### Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶11: Exploring the Mesolithic and Neolithic transition in Croatia

#### Reference 10 - 0.43% Coverage

¶12: The generalised picture of Mesolithic marine diet giving way to a Neolithic terrestrial diet, as derived from isotope measurements, has been both championed and challenged in this journal. Here new results from the Balkans offer a preliminary picture of a diversity of food strategy, both before and after the great transition.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶13: The eyes have it: human perception

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: Early Holocene pottery in the Western Desert of Egypt

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: belong to the earliest phase of pottery-making in the Sahara

Reference 14 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: explore the origins of post-Pleistocene settlers in the Sahara and the Nile Valley and discuss what prompted them to make pottery.

¶17: Horses for the dead: funerary foodways in Bronze Age Kazakhstan

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: The authors examine the role of horses as expressed in assemblages from settlement sites and cemeteries between the Eneolithic and the Bronze Age in Kazakhstan

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: The horses are present at the funeral, but now as meat for the pot, detected in bone fragments and lipids in the pot walls.

¶19: Paul Jacobsthal's Early Celtic Art

Reference 17 - 0.17% Coverage

¶22: the Asian jungle fowl *Gallus gallus*, also known as the chicken, had made its way into West Africa by the mid first millennium AD.

Reference 18 - 0.20% Coverage

¶22: distinguished from indigenous fowl by both bones and eggshell. Their arrival was highly significant, bringing much more than an additional source of food

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶23: new light on goldworking in fourth-century BC Iberia ¶24:

Reference 20 - 0.14% Coverage

¶124: reveals ground-breaking details about the manufacture of the gold ornaments for which this culture is renowned

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶125: the archaeology of an ancient republic in the New World ¶126:

Reference 22 - 0.12% Coverage

¶126: . This is an unusual political prescription, not only in Mesoamerica but further afield.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶127: An archaeology of salt production in Fiji

Reference 24 - 0.30% Coverage

¶128: report the first exposure of prehistoric salt-working in the Pacific, one that used solar evaporation of sea water on large flanged clay dishes. This short-lived industry of the seventh century AD disappeared beneath the dunes

Reference 25 - 0.24% Coverage

¶128: the salt, now extracted by boiling brine, was supplied to inland communities upriver, where it functioned as a prime commodity for prestige and trade and an agent of social change. ¶129:

Reference 26 - 0.19% Coverage

¶130: With its peculiar composition and uncertain context, the origins and purpose of the Staffordshire Hoard currently remain something of a puzzle.

Reference 27 - 0.04% Coverage

¶133: problems of interpretation ¶134:

Reference 28 - 0.37% Coverage

¶134: until July 2009, the picture presented by the archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon treasure could hardly have been more different: the material remains of treasure with which we are familiar come overwhelmingly from high-status burials, or as individual gold finds without context,

Reference 29 - 0.02% Coverage

¶135: The best we can do?

Reference 30 - 0.51% Coverage

¶136: on the other, the agonised frustrations of academics whose job it is to make sense of everything brought to light on this island. An editor is supposed to remain neutral, but in this case there is no contest. Antiquity champions research — so while we are happy to welcome the arrival of a mass of shiny things, we are bound to lament the loss of an opportunity to understand what they mean

Reference 31 - 0.17% Coverage

¶138: Few events of European prehistory are more important than the transition from ancient to modern humans around 40 000 years ago

Reference 32 - 0.09% Coverage

¶140: before attempting demographic, ritual or social interpretations. ¶141:

Reference 33 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: Response to ‘The fall of Phaethon: a Greco-Roman geomyth preserves the memory of a meteorite impact in Bavaria (south-east Germany)’ by Rappenglück et al

Reference 34 - 0.43% Coverage

¶144: comment on the date of the formation of the Tüttensee, holding that it was not created by a meteorite in the first millennium BC as claimed in the Antiquity article, but formed at the end of the Ice Age and can have nothing to do with Phaethon and his chariot. In reply, Rappenglück et al. offer a brief defence of their thesis.

Reference 35 - 0.20% Coverage

¶145: Reply to Doppler et al. ‘Response to “The fall of Phaethon: a Greco-Roman geomyth preserves the memory of a meteorite impact in Bavaria (south-east Germany)

Reference 36 - 0.90% Coverage

¶147: it should be noted that we have not claimed that the Chiemsee once included the Tüttensee. We agree that the region in which both lakes lie was glacially formed. But while Lake Chiemsee is the result of the last Ice Age the Tüttensee basin originates from a much later Holocene meteorite impact. We do not use the myth of Phaeton to date this event that is known as the Chiemgau impact. On the contrary we estimate from archaeological evidence and OSL dating that the event occurred between 2200 and 800 BC, i.e. the Bronze Age (Rappenglück et al. 2010: 436). We go on to discuss parallels between the independent dating of the Chiemgau impact and the possible time frame of the myth

Reference 37 - 0.02% Coverage

¶148: Maya milestone

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

¶151: creating an archaeological matrix of late prehistoric rock art.

Reference 39 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: Complex societies in Japan: archaeology

Reference 40 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: Himiko and Japan's elusive chiefdom of Yamatai: archaeology

Reference 41 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Archaeology, society

Reference 42 - 0.09% Coverage

¶157: State formation in Japan: emergence of a 4th-century ruling elite

Reference 43 - 0.04% Coverage

¶158: South American perspectives

Reference 44 - 0.05% Coverage

¶159: Handbook of South American archaeology

Reference 45 - 0.02% Coverage

¶160: La arqueología

Reference 46 - 0.08% Coverage

¶161: Conceiving God: the cognitive origin and evolution of religion

Reference 47 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: New Archaeology (critical analysis of the theoretical direction of Western archaeology)

Reference 48 - 0.03% Coverage

¶164: Writing about archaeology.

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶165: The Oxford handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean

Reference 50 - 0.02% Coverage

¶166: At empires' edge:

Reference 51 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: The Iron Age: introduction, stratification and architecture

Reference 52 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: the web spun by Taíno rulers between Hispaniola and Puerto Rico

Reference 53 - 0.26% Coverage

¶174: The first occupants here were modern humans, in c. 34.5–32.2 ka cal BP, and comparison with dated sequences on the northern slope of the Caucasus suggests that their arrival was rapid and widespread.

Reference 54 - 0.14% Coverage

¶174: provide an invaluable point of reference for numerous other sites previously excavated in western Georgia.

Reference 55 - 0.07% Coverage

¶174: for a better understanding of modern human dispersals. ¶175:

Reference 56 - 0.21% Coverage

¶176: It serves to define wider western Asia as an arena of social experiment in the tenth millennium BC, one in which community seems to take precedence over economy.

Reference 57 - 0.11% Coverage

¶177: Glacial cycles and Palaeolithic adaptive variability on China's Western Loess Plateau

Reference 58 - 0.49% Coverage

¶178: which together allow the authors to present a general model of hominin occupation from 80 000 to 18 000 years ago. Tools, subsistence and settlement correlate nicely with the climate: the warm wet MIS3 seeing expansion and more organised acquisition of quartz, and the Late Glacial Maximum that followed, a reduction in human presence but possibly an increase in ingenuity

Reference 59 - 0.21% Coverage

¶180: The authors argue for a strong link with Çatalhöyük, and propose a hunter-herder site operated by a close-knit group from that settlement, supplying meat to it

Reference 60 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: so providing a glimpse of the 'lived landscape'.

Reference 61 - 0.11% Coverage

¶181: Towards a social geography of cultivation and plant use in an early farming community

Reference 62 - 0.72% Coverage

¶182: Through integrated analysis of archaeobotanical and artefactual distributions across a settlement, the authors discover 'neighbourhoods' using different cultivation areas in the surrounding landscape. Differences between groups also emerge over the life of the settlement in the use of special plants, such as opium poppy and feathergrass. Spatial configurations of cultivation and plant use map out the shifting social geographies of a Neolithic community.

¶183: A Bronze Age battlefield? Weapons and trauma in the Tollense Valley, north-eastern Germany

Reference 63 - 0.34% Coverage

¶184: This surprisingly modern and decidedly vicious struggle took place over the swampy braided streams of the river in an area of settled, possibly coveted, territory. Washed along by the current, the bodies and weapons came to rest on a single alluvial surface. ¶185:

Reference 64 - 0.05% Coverage

¶185: the testimony of *Ostrya carpinifolia* ¶186:

Reference 65 - 0.09% Coverage

¶187: Bioarchaeological evidence for conflict in Iron Age north-west Cambodia

Reference 66 - 0.27% Coverage

¶188: The authors propose a context for these warriors in the struggle between emergent polities in the Iron Age before the domination of Angkor.

¶189: The recent rock drawings of the Lenggong Valley, Perak, Malaysia

Reference 67 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: in the Lenggong Valley, Perak, Malaysia

Reference 68 - 0.05% Coverage

¶191: Who was in Harold Bluetooth's army?

Reference 69 - 0.18% Coverage

¶192: Trelleborg, home of Harald Bluetooth's army, was a fortress of foreigners with vivid implications for the nature of his political mission.

Reference 70 - 0.04% Coverage

¶193: Recent research in Southeast Asia

Reference 71 - 0.59% Coverage

¶194: Few parts of the world have seen such an acceleration in the output of outstanding archaeological research as Southeast Asia, and we are fortunate to have persuaded some of the leading players to provide our readers with a major update of work in progress. The idea arose from a session at the recent IPPA congress, where a number of scholars gathered to pay tribute to Peter Bellwood, on the point of his retiring from his position as Secretary-General

Reference 72 - 0.04% Coverage

¶195: Foraging-farming transitions

Reference 73 - 0.52% Coverage

¶196: have captured evidence for people and economies of 8000 and 4000 years ago. Although not continuous on this site, these open two windows on to life at the cultural turning point, broadly equivalent to the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic. They have much in common, inferring that the occupants, perhaps belonging to an older maritime dispersal, had a choosy appetite for the Neolithic package

Reference 74 - 0.08% Coverage

¶197: Archaeology and the Austronesian expansion: where are we now?

Reference 75 - 0.44% Coverage

¶198: For many years the author has been tracking the spread of the Neolithic of Island Southeast Asia (ISEA) and its extension eastwards into the western Pacific, as a proxy for dating the spread of the Austronesian (AN) languages across that same vast area. Here he recalls the evidence, updates the hypothesis and poses some new questions.

Reference 76 - 0.12% Coverage

¶199: The prehistory of a Friction Zone: first farmers and hunters-gatherers in Southeast Asia

Reference 77 - 0.75% Coverage

¶100: The prime-mover for the arrival of the Neolithic in Island Southeast Asia is thought to be the expansion of rice farmers speaking an Austronesian language and coming from the north (see Spriggs, above). Much less is known of the indigenous hunter-gatherers and their interaction with the new farming communities. The mutually occupied area, in the definition of Peter Bellwood, was a 'Friction Zone', where two radically different cultures met. This paper emphasises how much land, and information, was lost when the rising sea drowned Sundaland, an area the size of India,

Reference 78 - 0.09% Coverage

¶101: Across the Indian Ocean: the prehistoric movement of plants and animals

Reference 79 - 0.20% Coverage

¶102: Here is a major research project that is peopling the Indian Ocean with prehistoric seafarers exchanging native crops and stock between Africa and India

Reference 80 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: Iron and cloth across the Bay of Bengal

Reference 81 - 0.30% Coverage

¶104: explores the implied contacts reaching into south China, but is also able to add a probable link with India in the early first millennium AD, well in advance of the better known Dvaravati period (sixth–thirteenth centuries AD). ¶105:

Reference 82 - 0.35% Coverage

¶106: Bill Solheim — a colorful character if ever there was one, with his handle-bar mustache and endless anecdotes — was just then stirring up the sleepy field of Southeast Asian archaeology and prehistory. Together with his graduate students Chet Gorman and Don Bayard,

Reference 83 - 0.57% Coverage

¶106: At the time, Peter Bellwood, then based at the University of Auckland, was still focused on research among the islands of eastern Polynesia. But Peter saw the exciting developments coming out of Southeast Asia and soon decamped to The Australian National University in Canberra. Out of this new base he began his long and fruitful career of fieldwork in island Southeast Asia, and as the preeminent synthesiser of the region's prehistory

Reference 84 - 0.14% Coverage

¶107: Agro-pastoralism and social change in the Cuzco heartland of Peru: a brief history using environmental proxies

Reference 85 - 0.48% Coverage

¶108: The introduction of highland maize and weeding practices 2700 years ago corresponds with major settlement development, as well as evidence for large herds of llamas not only facilitating trade but supplying abundant fertilizer and fuel in the form of excrement. Prolonged droughts and pre-Colombian epidemics probably influenced many of the social changes observed.

Reference 86 - 0.11% Coverage

¶109: Cutting a Gordian Knot: the Bronze Age of Southeast Asia: origins, timing and impact

Reference 87 - 0.19% Coverage

¶110: Two conflicting theories put the introduction of bronze into Southeast Asia 1000 years apart, one (before China) at 2000 BC, the other at 1000 BC.

Reference 88 - 0.12% Coverage

¶112: The research puts a spotlight on the formidable skills developed in a Bronze Age life-time. ¶113:

Reference 89 - 0.10% Coverage

¶123: The prehistory of Southeast Asia: a retrospective view of 40 years research

Reference 90 - 0.40% Coverage

¶124: When David Clark asked me in 1970 to contribute a chapter on Southeast Asia for his new book, *Models in archaeology*, I faced a dilemma. What could one say about an area the size of Western Europe of which virtually nothing was known? So I entitled my chapter 'Initial model formulation in terraincognita'

Reference 91 - 0.04% Coverage

¶125: Silk Road riches no embarrassment

Reference 92 - 0.23% Coverage

¶126: The survival of organic materials in the waterless fringes of the Takla Makan and Lop Deserts in the Tarim basin in Xinjiang (north-western China) has fascinated us for a century

Reference 93 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: The finds date from the Bronze Age to the later first millennium AD

Reference 94 - 0.22% Coverage

¶126: The archaeology here of public and domestic life is full of the kinds of surprises and contradictions that we are learning to expect—if not accept—with 'globalisation'.

Reference 95 - 0.08% Coverage

¶127: Early prehistoric cultural connections: Siberia and beyond -

Reference 96 - 0.08% Coverage

¶128: Archaeology in Northeast Asia: on the pathway to Bering Strait

Reference 97 - 0.06% Coverage

¶130: New work on mathematics, measurement and society

Reference 98 - 0.12% Coverage

¶132: The archaeology of measurement: comprehending Heaven, Earth and Time in ancient societies.

Reference 99 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: Common threads and separate strands in Anglo-Saxon England

Reference 100 - 0.09% Coverage

¶136:

B¶137: alancing the scales: new perspectives on British landscapes -

Reference 101 - 0.07% Coverage

¶138: Hunting in Britain from the Ice Age to the present.

Reference 102 - 0.14% Coverage

¶142: Die Einführung der Eisentechnologie in Südkaukasien und Ostanatolien während der Spätbronze- und Früheisenzeit

Reference 103 - 0.05% Coverage

¶143: 50 years of archaeology in Southeast Asia

Reference 104 - 0.05% Coverage

¶144: The origins of the civilization of Angkor

Reference 105 - 0.06% Coverage

¶145: The ancient Indus: urbanism, economy and society

Reference 106 - 0.03% Coverage

¶146: archaeological research

Reference 107 - 0.06% Coverage

¶147: Antica Africa: alle origine delle società

Reference 108 - 0.02% Coverage

¶148: Archaeology

Reference 109 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: Ancestral Maya economies in archaeological perspective

Reference 110 - 0.06% Coverage

¶150: Rethinking Puerto Rican precolonial history

Reference 111 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: Microarchaeology: beyond the visible archaeological record.

Reference 112 - 0.04% Coverage

¶153: Climate: the counter consensus

Reference 113 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: Processes of change in Magdalenian societies in the Pyrenean isthmus (20–16 ky cal BP)

Reference 114 - 0.59% Coverage

¶156: a detailed analysis of lithic assemblages to propose a major social and economic change in the Pyrenees around 18 ky cal BC, roughly the watershed between the Lower and Middle Magdalenian periods. Nomadic groups begin to settle down, occupy loose territories, move raw materials over vast distances and specialise in manufacture for hunting and domestic use. These trends coincide with a cold period and an increase in grassland, the Heinrich Stadial.

Reference 115 - 0.21% Coverage

¶158: They make a case for an evolution already present in the late Palaeolithic and determined by practical, rather than cultural, social or environmental imperatives. ¶159:

Reference 116 - 0.42% Coverage

¶160: She shows when and how quickly people living on the shore of the Baltic adopted pit graves, megalithic chambers and long barrows. Better than that, she provides a date for the famous cart tracks beneath the final barrow to 3420–3385 cal BC. Although other parts of the package — ploughing and pottery — are late arrivals

Reference 117 - 0.07% Coverage

¶161: Harvesting cereals and other plants in Neolithic Iberia

Reference 118 - 0.31% Coverage

¶162: examine the wood and flint to describe a range of the earliest harvesting techniques and their diverse applications.

¶163: Unpacking burial and rank: the role of children in the first monumental cemeteries of Western Europe (4600–4300 BC)

Reference 119 - 0.21% Coverage

¶164: Examining the earliest grand mortuary monuments of the Neolithic, the authors question the assumption that they mark the resting place of society's higher ranks.

Reference 120 - 0.28% Coverage

¶164: they find no great differences in commemoration between the monumental cemeteries, with their long barrows, and the flat graves, without structures. In this analysis, the children proved to be the most vivid players:

Reference 121 - 0.09% Coverage

¶168: salt extraction had begun by the second half of the third millennium BC

Reference 122 - 0.25% Coverage

¶170: It can hardly be other than a capital city playing a role in the determinant struggles of its day — weighty and far reaching events of the European continent now being chronicled by archaeology.

Reference 123 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: Weighing indicates the regulation of quantities for exchange or manufacture and is thus a key agent of social and economic complexity

Reference 124 - 0.05% Coverage

¶173: The meaning of wine in Egyptian tombs

Reference 125 - 0.20% Coverage

¶174: By means of inscriptions, endorsed by residue analysis, the author distinguishes the contents as red wine, white wine and a high quality fortified wine

Reference 126 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: Prehistoric and historic networks on the Atacama Desert coast (northern Chile)

Reference 127 - 0.66% Coverage

¶178: the archaeological evidence of the sixth millennium BP, the authors propose a sophisticated prehistoric network for the coastal people of northern Chile. Residential seashore settlements link both along the coast to temporary production sites for fish, and inland to oasis-based providers of products from the uplands and salt flats. Sharing values and kinsfolk, the coastal communities must have travelled extensively in boats which, like their modern counterparts, made use of floats of inflated sealskin

Reference 128 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: The first settlement of Remote Oceania: the Philippines to the Marianas

Reference 129 - 0.09% Coverage

¶182: compare pottery assemblages in the Marianas and the Philippines

Reference 130 - 0.33% Coverage

¶182: The Marianas are separated from the Philippines by 2300km of open sea, so they are proposing an epic pioneering voyage of men and women, with presumably some cultivated plants but apparently no animals. How did they manage this unprecedented journey?

Reference 131 - 0.09% Coverage

¶183: Strategies for constructing religious authority in ancient Hawai'i

Reference 132 - 0.64% Coverage

¶184: reveal a sequence of religious strategies for creating and maintaining authority that has application to prehistoric sequences everywhere. Expressed in the orientation and layout of the temples and their place in the landscape, these strategies develop in four stages over the course of a few hundred years, from the fifteenth to nineteenth century AD, from local shrines associated with agriculture to the development of a centralising priesthood serving the larger political economy.

Reference 133 - 0.09% Coverage

¶187: At the edge: High Arctic Walrus hunters during the Little Ice Age

Reference 134 - 0.56% Coverage

¶188: A multi-disciplinary study of settlement in north-east Greenland found that life in this High Arctic zone was actually favoured by the climate brought in by the Little Ice Age (fifteenth–nineteenth century). Extensive ice cover meant high mobility, and the rare polynyas — small patches of permanently open coastal water — provided destinations, like oases, where huge numbers of migrating marine mammals and birds congregated.

Reference 135 - 0.13% Coverage

¶189: Talking leaves and rocks that teach: the archaeological discovery of Sequoyah's oldest written record

Reference 136 - 0.08% Coverage

¶190: investigate the origins of the earliest script of the Cherokees

Reference 137 - 0.16% Coverage

¶190: Their analysis suggests that the engravings in the cave show the experimental creation of a syllabary (alphabet of signs)

Reference 138 - 0.04% Coverage

¶191: Chalcolithic and modern potting

Reference 139 - 0.02% Coverage

¶191: : a cautionary tale

Reference 140 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: The Theran eruption and Minoan palatial collapse

Reference 141 - 0.27% Coverage

¶194: What was the effect on Late Minoan civilisation of the catastrophic destruction of Akrotiri on Thera (Santorini) by volcanic eruption? Not much, according to the evidence for continuing prosperity on Crete

Reference 142 - 0.27% Coverage

¶194: this time to show that the effects of removing a major port of call could have impacted after an interval, as increased costs of transport gradually led to ever fewer routes and eventual economic collapse.

Reference 143 - 0.04% Coverage

¶195: The microstratigraphy of middens

Reference 144 - 0.06% Coverage

¶197: Conceptualising climate change archaeology

Reference 145 - 0.42% Coverage

¶198: Archaeology claims a long tradition, going back to the middle of the nineteenth century, of undertaking both palaeoclimate research and studies on the impact of past climate change on human communities (Trigger 1996: 130–38). Such research ought to be making a significant contribution to modern climate change debates,

Reference 146 - 0.34% Coverage

¶198: but in practice this rarely happens (e.g. McIntosh et al. 2000). This paper will attempt to conceptualise a 'climate change archaeology', which is defined here as the contribution of archaeological research to modern climate change debates (cf. Mitchell 2008).

Reference 147 - 0.05% Coverage

¶199: Soviet inspiration in Chinese archaeology

Reference 148 - 0.33% Coverage

¶200: On the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of China's Institute of Archaeology, the author looks back to its origins, and recalls a short period, now almost forgotten, of dynamic and fruitful collaboration with the archaeologists of Soviet Russia.

Reference 149 - 0.15% Coverage

¶200: seems to pre-echo some of the themes of Anglo-American processual archaeology that was to follow a decade later.

Reference 150 - 0.07% Coverage

¶201: Social construction and deconstruction of a 'theocracy'

Reference 151 - 0.16% Coverage

¶202: Archaeology aims at imagining past societies, using physical data together with, if available, historical documentation

Reference 152 - 0.07% Coverage

¶202: in which Anuradhapura, the first capital in Sri Lanka

Reference 153 - 0.03% Coverage

¶203: Response to Goonatilake

Reference 154 - 0.05% Coverage

¶204: People's finds: context and control

Reference 155 - 0.26% Coverage

¶205: There is no doubt that this has greatly increased knowledge of artefacts discovered in England where, in the past decade, the annual number of 'portable antiquities formally reported has risen steeply

Reference 156 - 0.03% Coverage

¶206: Pots and people in Eurasia

Reference 157 - 0.03% Coverage

¶207: Ancient pottery production

Reference 158 - 0.07% Coverage

¶208: The Novinki burial grounds of the Fatyanovo culture

Reference 159 - 0.13% Coverage

¶210: The art of urbanism: how Mesoamerican kingdoms represented themselves in architecture and imagery

Reference 160 - 0.12% Coverage

¶211: The place of stone monuments: context, use, and meaning in Mesoamerica's Preclassic transition

Reference 161 - 0.03% Coverage

¶212: Palaeolithic art in motion

Reference 162 - 0.05% Coverage

¶215: Archaeologies of seafaring and the sea

Reference 163 - 0.06% Coverage

¶216: The global origins and development of seafaring

Reference 164 - 0.09% Coverage

¶217: Archaeology and the sea in Scandinavia and Britain: a personal account

Reference 165 - 0.09% Coverage

¶218: North Sea archaeologies: a maritime biography 10 000 BC – AD 1500.

Reference 166 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1219: The Magdalenian household: unraveling domesticity

Reference 167 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1221: An archaeology of the senses: prehistoric Malta

Reference 168 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1222: Crossing the Straits: prehistoric obsidian source exploitation in the North Pacific rim

Reference 169 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1223: Ancient Babylonian medicine: theory and practice

Reference 170 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1224: photography and archaeology

Reference 171 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1225: Sheri Khan Tarakai and early village life in the borderlands of north-west Pakistan

Reference 172 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1226: Desert animals in the eastern Sahara: status, economic significance, and cultural reflection in antiquity

Reference 173 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1227: West African archaeology: new developments, new perspectives

Reference 174 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1228: Boudica to Raedwald: East Anglia's relations with Rome

Reference 175 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1229: Europe's Barbarians AD 200–600.

Reference 176 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1233: the age of the Aurignacian in south-eastern Europe

¶1234: The Aurignacian, traditionally regarded as marking the beginnings of Sapiens in Europe

Reference 177 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1234: Along with other results, this means that groups of Early Upper Palaeolithic people were active outside the Danube corridor and Western Europe, and probably in contact with each other over long distances.

Reference 178 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1236: placing the interment of this individual in the Lower Cantabrian Magdalenian

Reference 179 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1237: : reconsidering the stylistic approach to dating Palaeolithic parietal art in France

Reference 180 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1238: deconstruct the basis for dating the Palaeolithic cave paintings of France and find it wanting. Only five per cent are directly dated and the remainder belong to a stylistic framework that has grown organically, and with much circularity, as new paintings were brought to light

Reference 181 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1239: First evidence of Pleistocene rock art in North Africa

Reference 182 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1240: Long doubted, the existence of Pleistocene rock art in North Africa is here proven through the dating of petroglyph panels

Reference 183 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1240: making the rock engravings at Qurta the oldest so far found in North Africa.

Reference 184 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1244: the author places the rock art of Uganda in context. It probably belongs to the Late Stone Age period to the Holocene

Reference 185 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1245: Beyond the drip-line: a high-resolution open-air Holocene hunter-gatherer sequence from highland Lesotho

Reference 186 - 0.61% Coverage

¶1246: Thanks to frequent flooding, periods of occupation were sealed and could be examined in situ. The phytolith and faunal record, especially fish, chronicle changing climate and patterns of subsistence, emphasising that the story here is no predictable one-way journey from hunter-gatherer to farmer. Right up to the period of the famous nineteenth-century rock paintings in the surrounding Maloti-Drakensberg region, adaptation was dynamic and historically contingent.

Reference 187 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1247: in a Linearbandkeramik community

Reference 188 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1248: The early Neolithic in northern Central Europe ought to be the theatre in which incoming farmers meet local hunter-gatherers, with greater or lesser impact

Reference 189 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1248: By way of contrast,

Reference 190 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1248: Men and women may have had different mobility strategies, but the isotopes did not signal special origins or diverse food-producing roles.

Reference 191 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1248: their distribution into cemetery plots.

¶1249: Miners and mining in the Late Bronze Age: a multidisciplinary study from Austria

Reference 192 - 1.11% Coverage

¶1250: The extraction and processing of metal ores, particularly those of copper and tin, are regarded as among the principal motors of Bronze Age society. The skills and risks of mining lie behind the weapons, tools and symbols that drove political and ideological change. But we hear much less about the miners themselves and their position in society. Who were these people? Were they rich and special, or expendable members of a hard-pressed workforce? In this study the spotlight moves from the adits, slags and furnaces to the bones and seeds, providing a sketch of dedicated prehistoric labourers in their habitat. The Mauken miners were largely dependent on imported meat and cereals, and scarcely hunted or foraged the resources of the local forest. They seem to be the servants of a command economy, encouraged to keep their minds on the job.

Reference 193 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1251: Consumption, exchange and production at the Great Settlement Shang

Reference 194 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1252: Although some of the pins were destined for the tombs of prominent women, a penetrating analysis shows that production greatly overran local consumption and the authors are able to raise the likelihood of a wide market for traded objects in addition to the more expected control of production by the elite.

Reference 195 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1253: The deposition of bronzes at Swiss lakeshore settlements

Reference 196 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1254: The famous lakeside sites of Switzerland have long been known for their pile dwellings and their massive quantities of Late Bronze Age metalwork.

Reference 197 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1255: anthropoid embellishment reconsidered ¶1256:

Reference 198 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1257: Roman rules? The introduction of board games to Britain and Ireland

Reference 199 - 0.69% Coverage

¶1258: Competitive board games, played on the ground, on the floor or on wooden boards, provide entertainment, distraction and exercise for the mind — it is hard to believe that north-west Europe was ever without them. But the authors here make a strong case that the introduction of such games was among the fruits of Roman contact, along with literacy and wine. In Britain and Ireland games were soon renamed, but belonged like children's jokes to a broad underworld of fast-moving cultural transmission, largely unseen till now.

Reference 200 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1259: What was a mortarium used for? Organic residues and cultural change in Iron Age and Roman Britain

Reference 201 - 0.51% Coverage

¶1260: it wasn't the diet that changed — just the method of preparing certain products: plants were being ground in the mortarium as well as cooked in the pot. As well as plants, the mortars contained animal fats, including dairy products. The question that remains, however, is why these natural products were being mixed together in mortaria. Were they for food, pharmaceuticals or face creams?

Reference 202 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1261: New light on the early Islamic West African gold trade

Reference 203 - 0.83% Coverage

¶1262: has produced good evidence for making gold coins in the ninth–tenth century AD, the first concrete proof of coinage in pre-colonial West Africa. These were produced by melting gold dust or nuggets in ceramic moulds, similar to those used for the first pellet-like coinage of the European Iron Age. The authors suggest these coins were not political statements, but were probably blank and intended to facilitate the busy early Islamic caravan trade to destinations north, south or east. On arrival at the Mediterranean coast, these blank pieces would have been melted down or converted into inscribed coins by the local authorities.

Reference 204 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1263: An 'Imperial Philosophical Machine': the archaeology of the Cambridge Observatory and early modern science

Reference 205 - 0.46% Coverage

¶1264: they introduce us to the foundations of an early telescope, a monument that takes its context both from the much-investigated lands of West Cambridge, and the more abstract landscape of early science. Forcing archaeology to ask fresh questions and make ambitious connections is only proper in a place heavy with the aroma of investigative scholarship.

Reference 206 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1265: The filth and the fury

Reference 207 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1267: a geo-archaeological dialogue ¶1268:

Reference 208 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1269: a tale of shaggy dogs? ¶1270:

Reference 209 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1270: apply the method to answer questions relating to the Salish of west coast North America. Did they weave their blankets out of dog hair? The proteomic analysis shows that they did, interweaving it with goat, and that the woolly dog was increasingly superseded by sheep in the later nineteenth century.

Reference 210 - 0.08% Coverage

¶271: What happened to the human mind after the Howiesons Poort?

Reference 211 - 0.40% Coverage

¶272: Finding that all are modern humans (*Homo sapiens*), they paint a picture of diverse strategies for survival and development from 75 000 years ago onwards. It is one in which material inventions can come and go, human societies negotiating their own paths through a rugged mental landscape of opportunity

Reference 212 - 0.09% Coverage

¶273: The rise and fall of ancient Egypt? Egyptology's never-ending story

Reference 213 - 0.04% Coverage

¶275: Central European perspective ¶276:

Reference 214 - 0.21% Coverage

¶276: Like every discipline, archaeology has been obliged not only to react to the contemporary dynamic but also to adapt to it in a positive — i.e. creative — way

Reference 215 - 0.35% Coverage

¶276: As a possible consequence of these developments, the past two decades have seen a shift in the agenda of archaeological researchers towards landscape and a realignment of the discipline away from the humanities and towards environmental and geographical considerations.

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¶1314: Leather tanneries: the archaeological evidence.

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¶13: Later hunter-gatherers in southern China, 18 000–3000 BC

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶14: present new research on social and economic developments in southern China in the Early Holocene, ninth to fifth millennia BC

Reference 3 - 0.91% Coverage

¶14: define the role of the 'pottery-using foragers', sophisticated hunter-gatherers who left shell or fish middens in caves and dunes. These colonising non-farmers shared numerous cultural attributes with rice cultivators on the Yangtze, their parallel contemporaries over more than 5000 years. Some agriculturalists became hunter-foragers in turn when they expanded onto less fertile soils. No simple linear transition then, but the practice of ingenious strategies, adaptations and links in a big varied land.¶15:

Reference 4 - 0.57% Coverage

¶16: Deep profiles show that here land surfaces of the Neolithic and Warring States periods also lie buried. The potential for the study of the early agricultural sequence and a deeper knowledge of Han society is truly outstanding. The discoveries also offer a vivid account of the way a settlement was overwhelmed by flooding.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: Chronology, mound-building and environment

Reference 6 - 0.54% Coverage

¶18: has extended the occupation back more than 7000 years to a first human exploitation ~13720 BP. Research by the authors has chronicled the prehistoric sequence from the activities of the first maritime foragers to the construction of the black mound and the introduction of horticulture and monumentality

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶19: Hunter-gatherers, biogeographic barriers and the development of human settlement in Tierra del Fuego

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¶10: The co-existence in the area of maritime hunter-gatherers (in canoes) with previous terrestrial occupants pre-echoes the culturally distinctive groups encountered by the first European visitors in the sixteenth century. The study also provides a striking example of interaction across challenging natural barriers.

#### Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶12: According to current thinking, the peopling of South America involved a coastal as well as an inland exploitation.

#### Reference 10 - 0.51% Coverage

¶12: As indicated by bifacial tools, the investigation shows that people began to move inland and hunt mammals around 8500 cal BP, perhaps in association with a change in the climate.

¶13: Large-scale cereal processing before domestication during the tenth millennium cal BC in northern Syria ¶14:

#### Reference 11 - 0.46% Coverage

¶14: Given the plausible suggestion that barley was being cultivated, the site opens a window onto a long period of pre-domestic agriculture. Rye was also harvested, its chaff used to temper mud walls.

¶15: The chalcolithic of the Near East and south-eastern Europe

#### Reference 12 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: wine-making in the early fourth millennium. The marvellous preservation of wood, leather and plants offers a valuable contrast to the poorer assemblages on contemporary tell sites. The authors make the case that the Areni-1 cave complex indicates connections between the urbanisation of early Mesopotamia and the Maikop culture of south Russia.

#### Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: Interpreting the Beaker phenomenon in Mediterranean France: an Iron Age analogy

#### Reference 14 - 1.18% Coverage

¶18: offers a new descriptive explanation of the Beaker phenomenon, by focusing on Mediterranean France and making reference to the Greek influx in the same area 2000 years later. In the Iron Age, the influence began with an exploratory phase, and then went on to create new settlements and colonise new areas away from the coast. The Beaker analogy is striking, with phases of exploration and implantation and acculturation, but adjusted to include a final phase where Beaker practice was more independent. Comparing the numerous models put forward to explain it, the author shows that immigration and a cultural package are both aspects of the Beaker phenomenon. ¶19:

#### Reference 15 - 0.30% Coverage

¶22: These structures are witness to emerging initiatives and interactions among people of African descent—but different African origins—in eighteenth-century Louisiana. ¶23:

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶125: Space and movement in an Iron Age oppidum

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: is a heritage gem of southern France.

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶126: Here the investigation mobilised arguments for pre-urban monuments, and the activities, enclosures, entrances and circulation of the oppidum.

Reference 19 - 0.12% Coverage

¶127: Disease, CCR5-Δ32 and the European spread of agriculture? A hypothesis

Reference 20 - 1.29% Coverage

¶128: From its origins in the Starčevo-Körös culture of the Hungarian Plain around 5700 BC the Neolithic archaeological assemblage of the Linearbandkeramik (LBK) spread within two centuries to reach Alsace and the middle Rhine by 5500 BC, though the rapidity of the spread makes it difficult to measure using available radiocarbon evidence (Dolukhanov et al. 2005). In this same time period, during the Terminal Mesolithic, c. 5800 to 5500 BC, there is evidence for forager-herder-horticulturists in Central and Western Europe prior to the appearance of the LBK (Gronenborn 1999, 2009). The Cardial Neolithic complex spread round the shores of the northern Mediterranean from southern Italy to Portugal in the period 5700-5400 BC.

Reference 21 - 1.34% Coverage

¶129: Opening the Mediterranean: Assyria, the Levant and the transformation of Early Iron Age trade

¶130: The evidence for structures of exchange in the Early Iron Age Mediterranean has been rationalised in many ways, variable in terms of both the evidence selected and the arguments applied. However, the most pervasive and tenacious explanation has been based upon a core-periphery model, which approaches the expansion of Phoenician commerce in the Early Iron Age by conceptualising it as flowing from a largely eastern Mediterranean core to the western Mediterranean periphery. Thus the Early Iron Age expansion has been interpreted as a direct function of Neo-Assyrian imperialism (Frankenstein 1979), an idea that has circulated in the work of many scholars

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶131: Prospects: archaeological research and practice in Peru

Reference 23 - 2.00% Coverage

¶132: reflect on the present state of Peruvian-led research archaeology and its prospects for the future, from the viewpoint of a friend, colleague but notably as an outsider. As such this piece is informed by both personal experience and the informed opinions of local Peruvian investigators who, for reasons that will become apparent, have opted for anonymity. The essential premise here is that the intellectual and financial basis of archaeology in Peru is at a critical stage, and a major part of this article is to see how the next generation can negotiate this quagmire; and believe me for all the myriad problems there are important rays of light that could significantly and positively alter the state of Peruvian archaeology. With this in mind, in this brief essay I consider the research environment, the theoretical basis, and the means by which research projects and resource mitigation are carried out, and summarise some of the challenges that archaeologists living and working in Peru now face. A recent, thorough treatise of the history and state of Peruvian archaeology can be found in Shimada and Vega-Centeno

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¶133: Deceiver, joker or innocent? Teilhard de Chardin and Piltdown Man

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¶148: context, comparison, and prehistoric art.

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¶149: The first Maya civilization

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¶150: Pastoralists, warriors and colonists: the archaeology of southern Madagascar

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¶151: The death of archaeological theory?

Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

¶153: Towards a prehistory of primates

Reference 41 - 0.75% Coverage

¶154: Using the behaviour of related primates to provide analogies for early humans has a long tradition in archaeology. But these primates too have a past, and experienced particular contexts for the adoption of tool-using. In this pioneering review, the author explores distinctions among chimpanzees in ecology, diet and innovation, sets a wider agenda for a prehistory of primates and explains how archaeology could serve it.

Reference 42 - 0.13% Coverage

¶155: a pre-echo of cinema

¶156: Marc Azéma a Palaeolithic researcher and film maker

Reference 43 - 0.67% Coverage

¶156: Here he has shown that Palaeolithic artists have invented systems of breaking down movement and graphic narrative. His co-author, Florent Rivère, discovered that animal movement was also represented in more dynamic ways—with the use of animals drawn on a spinning disc. In these flickering images created by Palaeolithic people, the authors suggest, lie the origins of cinema.

Reference 44 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: The earliest surviving textiles in East Asia

Reference 45 - 0.25% Coverage

¶158: these are the earliest textiles so far known from East Asia.

¶159: Early herders and monumental sites in eastern Africa: dating and interpretation

Reference 46 - 0.48% Coverage

¶160: construction of megalithic pillar sites begins in eastern Africa by the fifth millennium BP, and is contemporary with the earliest herding in the region. Mobile herders and/or hunter-gatherers built and used these sites in a dynamic context of economic and social change

Reference 47 - 0.15% Coverage

¶161: Rediscovering the settlement system of the 'Dian' kingdom, in Bronze Age southern China

Reference 48 - 0.30% Coverage

¶162: the elusive Dian kingdom before it became a subsidiary of the Han empire. The pattern showed that the Dian were already hierarchical, with settlements of different sizes

Reference 49 - 0.53% Coverage

¶162: The empire redrew the landscape, with settlement migrating away from the wetlands into the hills where it could oversee the routes of communication into Southeast Asia.

¶163: Bronze Age textile evidence in ceramic impressions: weaving and pottery technology among mobile pastoralists of central Eurasia

#### Reference 50 - 1.06% Coverage

¶164: Textiles are powerful indicators of technology and contact, as the authors show for the peoples of the Bronze Age central Asian steppes. In this case the textiles are mainly missing, but have left their imprints on the surface of the inside of pots, captured when otherwise redundant cloths were used to paddle or jacket the clay before hardening and firing. A good supply of old cloths seems to have been part of a potters' equipment and some were used several times. The authors analyse and date the fibres and weaves to give an indication of changing cultural context through the Bronze Age.

#### Reference 51 - 0.17% Coverage

¶165: archaeology and the re-envisioning of ethnogenesis on the Loango coast of the Republic of Congo

#### Reference 52 - 0.24% Coverage

¶166: This is the first description of the prehistory of the coastal Congo, won by the author and his colleagues against considerable odds

#### Reference 53 - 0.35% Coverage

¶166: Here is a first glimpse of that history: 3300 years of prehistoric settlement, movement and change chronicled by radiocarbon dating and a new ceramic typology.

¶167: Megalithic monumentality in Africa:

#### Reference 54 - 0.11% Coverage

¶168: While the origins of Wanar lie in a period of state formation,

#### Reference 55 - 0.14% Coverage

¶169: Twilight of the gods? The 'dust veil event' of AD 536 in critical perspective

#### Reference 56 - 1.15% Coverage

¶170: The popular notion of social collapse consequent on natural catastrophe is here elegantly disentangled in a study of the dark summer of AD 536. Leaving aside the question of its cause, the authors show there is good scientific evidence for a climatic downturn, contemporary with good archaeological evidence for widespread disruption of settlement and population displacement in the northern latitudes. They then navigate through the shifting shadows of myth, and emerge with a welcome prize: strong circumstantial reasons for recognising that this widespread horror, like so many others, did leave its imprint on Scandinavian poetry and sculpture.

#### Reference 57 - 0.22% Coverage

¶171: Roads to recovery: an investigation of early medieval agrarian strategies in Byzantine Italy in and around the eighth century

Reference 58 - 0.80% Coverage

¶172: who succeed in opening a window on Europe's most obscure period, in the south as in the north, the time after the Roman and then the Byzantine empire lost its hold. The emphasis here is on the rise in production and trade of cash crops in the eighth century as detected by survey, pollen, charcoal and residues. Taken together, the new data show a community well on the road to economic recovery after two centuries of recession and monetary failure. ¶173:

Reference 59 - 0.19% Coverage

¶174: how archaeology can be used to deconstruct it.

¶175: Pioneers above Jordan: revealing a prehistoric landscape

Reference 60 - 1.45% Coverage

¶176: Aerial photography is so fundamental an instrument of modern archaeology that we often take it for granted. But its methods are surprisingly specific and its most important experimental theatre was probably the territory of the Levant—and especially the rocky terrain of Jordan. The author, a prominent aerial archaeologist of our own day, takes time off to review the achievements of the pioneers, serving officers who established routes over the desert to deliver mail between Egypt and Iraq. The fabulous ancient landscape they discovered could only be appreciated through the low-level window provided by these slow-moving rickety machines and their intrepid pilots. In these days of jet travel, the precious basalt landscape is in danger of slipping off the agenda again—both for researchers and conservers. ¶177:

Reference 61 - 0.45% Coverage

¶178: Finds distributions plotted over landscapes and continents, once the mainstay of archaeological cultural mapping, went into a lengthy period of decline when it was realised that many were artefacts of modern recovery rather than patterns of their own day.

Reference 62 - 0.10% Coverage

¶179: Complexities of collapse: the evidence of Maya obsidian

Reference 63 - 0.27% Coverage

¶180: use a social network analysis to map the changing patterns of obsidian supply among the Maya during the period of Classic to Postclassic transition.

Reference 64 - 0.48% Coverage

¶180: A shift from inland to coastal supply routes appears to have contributed to the collapse of inland Maya urban centres. The methods employed clearly have a high potential to reveal changing economic networks in cases of major societal transitions elsewhere in the world.

Reference 65 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: Pseudoarchaeology: the concept and its limitations

Reference 66 - 0.75% Coverage

¶184: In the summer of 2006 author Margaret Elphinstone, embarking on a novel set in the prehistoric period (Elphinstone 2009), sought out archaeologist Caroline Wickham-Jones to discover more about Mesolithic Scotland. The resulting process proved to be more than a simple question and answer session: over three years, the two of us, novelist and archaeologist, each renegotiated the boundaries of our perceptual frameworks.

Reference 67 - 0.08% Coverage

¶185: Argentinian archaeology: status and prospects

Reference 68 - 0.15% Coverage

¶186: The many centuries of Argentinian archaeology have been studied by a number of scholars

Reference 69 - 0.62% Coverage

¶186: Although the analysis of current topics in the discipline and a tentative view on its future will be the aim of this critical appraisal, it does not pretend to be exhaustive, but the starting point for enriching the discussion. Amongst the topics briefly addressed are the plurality of theoretical frameworks, the variety of areas of specialisation

Reference 70 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: The Flying Dutchman reaches port

Reference 71 - 0.08% Coverage

¶189: Cherchez la femme—a Palaeolithic preoccupation

Reference 72 - 0.15% Coverage

¶190: The cave paintings in France and Spain are the Magdalenian's most famous feature.

Reference 73 - 0.43% Coverage

¶90: and that, although the landscape varied, this vast region was integrated by common techniques and imagery from 20 000 to 15 000 years ago. The “Lalinde-Gönnersdorf style” figurines of women, was the suggestion, were particularly characteristic

Reference 74 - 0.09% Coverage

¶91: Two perspectives on Iron Age southern Scandinavia

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¶99: An archaeology of interaction: network perspectives on material culture and society

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¶100: Il paesaggio agrario nella Sicilia ellenistico-romana: Alesa e il suo territorio

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¶101: Les Romains et le commerce

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¶104: Stages and screens: an investigation of four henge monuments in northern and north-eastern Scotland

Reference 79 - 0.11% Coverage

¶105: Great crowns of stone: the recumbent stone circles of Scotland.

Reference 80 - 0.04% Coverage

¶106: Roman camps in Scotland

Reference 81 - 0.17% Coverage

¶110: In care of the Southern Ocean: an archaeological and historical survey of the Auckland Islands

Reference 82 - 0.12% Coverage

¶113: The Middle Palaeolithic in China a review of current interpretations

Reference 83 - 0.09% Coverage

¶115: The archaeology of Britain's first modern humans

Reference 84 - 0.27% Coverage

¶116: The sites of the first modern humans who occupied what is now Britain have been reduced to a handful by subsequent glaciation and the rise in sea level

Reference 85 - 0.71% Coverage

¶116: Confronting the challenges of this exiguous material, the author succeeds in painting a vivid picture of Aurignacian hunters following prey down the now submerged Channel River Valley, colonising the preferred hilly zones at the west of Britain. The presence of two types of bladelet manufacture suggests a lengthy or repeated period of subsequent occupation.

¶117: The oldest art of the Eurasian Arctic

Reference 86 - 0.07% Coverage

¶119: the origins of northern European art ¶120:

Reference 87 - 0.09% Coverage

¶121: feasting in the emergence of Neolithic communities

Reference 88 - 0.26% Coverage

¶122: one of the most important archaeological discoveries of modern times, pushing back the origins of monumentality beyond the emergence of agriculture

Reference 89 - 0.61% Coverage

¶122: their latest thoughts about its role and meaning. At the dawn of the Neolithic, hunter-gatherers congregating at Göbekli Tepe created social and ideological cohesion through the carving of decorated pillars, dancing, feasting—and, almost certainly, the drinking of beer made from fermented wild crops.

¶123: The southern San and the trance dance

Reference 90 - 0.02% Coverage

¶124: Cave paintings

Reference 91 - 0.17% Coverage

¶125: Did Neolithic farming fail? The case for a Bronze Age agricultural revolution in the British Isles

Reference 92 - 1.11% Coverage

¶126: Between 3300 and 1500 BC Britons became largely pastoral, reverting only with a major upsurge of agricultural activity in the Middle Bronze Age. This loss of interest in arable farming was accompanied by a decline in population, seen by the authors as having a climatic impetus. But they also point to this period as the time of construction of the great megalithic monuments, including Stonehenge. We are left wondering whether pastoralism was all that bad, and whether it was one intrusion after another that set the agenda on the island.

¶127: Trade and society on the south-east African coast in the later first millennium AD

Reference 93 - 0.42% Coverage

¶128: The south-east coast of Africa in the later first millennium was busy with boats and the movement of goods from across the Indian Ocean to the interior. The landing places were crucial mediators in this process, in Africa as elsewhere.

Reference 94 - 0.37% Coverage

¶128: show that a local community was supplying imported beads to such interior sites as Schroda, with the consequent emergence there of hierarchical power structures.

¶129: Bones, teeth, and estimating age of perinates

Reference 95 - 0.17% Coverage

¶130: showing that the verdict on the Phoenician practice of child sacrifice is, at best, not proven.

Reference 96 - 0.10% Coverage

¶132: Was this the result of discard from an elite residence

Reference 97 - 0.19% Coverage

¶132: The author shows how this question may be decided, even through the analysis of a single small sample. ¶133:

Reference 98 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: The Romans are Britain's favourite invaders

Reference 99 - 0.15% Coverage

¶135: Composition, colour and context in Muisca votive metalwork (Colombia, AD 600–1800)

Reference 100 - 0.30% Coverage

¶136: Our authors show that when it comes to drawing understanding of people from the objects they have left us, context is all. The results have much to reveal to metallurgists

Reference 101 - 0.27% Coverage

¶137: political history in the southern Maya lowlands

¶138: Travellers naturally prefer to use the most passable routes and establish staging points on the way.

Reference 102 - 0.27% Coverage

¶138: our authors write a history of travel and exchange that vividly reflects the rivalry of two polities and the rise and fall of their nodal settlements. ¶139:

Reference 103 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: an example of power politics? ¶140:

Reference 104 - 0.42% Coverage

¶140: is the fact that both had been later broken into—by interlopers who defaced the ship, damaged the grave goods and pulled out and dispersed the bones of the deceased. These ‘mound-breakers’ helpfully left spades and stretchers in place

Reference 105 - 0.69% Coverage

¶140: Mound-breaking, it seems, took place during the domination of Norway by Harald Bluetooth in the tenth century as part of an extensive campaign which included subduing local monuments as well as converting Scandinavians to Christianity. The old mounds retained such power in the landscape that it was worth desecrating them and disinterring their occupants a century after their burial.

Reference 106 - 0.42% Coverage

¶142: remarkable since this is the only demonstrated use of this material in pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica. The authors present diagnostic evidence for the presence of tortoiseshell, account for its absence in pre-Hispanic artefacts because of decay

Reference 107 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: during a phase associated with immigration and some evidence of early agricultural practices.

Reference 108 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: Egypt has some of the oldest written records and extended lists of named rulers

Reference 109 - 0.14% Coverage

¶151: Austronesian sailing to the northern Marianas, a comment on Hung et al. (2011)

Reference 110 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: Earliest settlement in the Marianas—a response

Reference 111 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: Human cognition: the Australian evidence

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¶155: A Hittite trio

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¶157: The world of the Neo-Hittite kingdoms: a political and military history

Reference 114 - 0.04% Coverage

¶158: The elements of Hittite.

Reference 115 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: Triumph and limitations of the corpus

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¶161: The ten-thousand year fever: rethinking human and wild primate malaria

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¶162: How to think like a Neanderthal

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¶164: Pleistocene databases: acquisition, storing, sharing

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¶165: Archaeology and anthropology of salt: a diachronic approach

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¶167: Living in mud

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¶168: Ceramica, abitati, territorio nella bassa valle del Tevere e Latium Vetus

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¶169: The fall of the Western Roman Empire: an archaeological and historical perspective.

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¶170: Buddhist landscapes in Central India

Reference 124 - 0.15% Coverage

¶170: archaeologies of religious and social change, c. third century BC to fifth century AD

Reference 125 - 0.15% Coverage

¶172: The archaeology of English battlefields: conflict in the pre-industrial landscape

Reference 126 - 0.77% Coverage

¶174: evidence for Lower Palaeolithic (MIS 11) occupation of the Lower Danube loess steppe

¶175: Owing to a thick blanket of loess and other later geological disruptions, the earliest hominins to reach Europe are hard to find. To a handful of possible sites, our authors add a new assemblage of lithics with a clear local context and corroborated OSL ages. Ancient humans were present in what is now Romania between 300 000 and 400 000 years ago

Reference 127 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: New evidence for the processing of wild cereal grains

Reference 128 - 0.77% Coverage

¶177: famously represent the first identification of Upper Palaeolithic grinding of grasses. Given the importance of this discovery for the use of edible grain, further analyses have now been undertaken. Meticulous sampling combined with good preservation allow the authors to demonstrate that the Ohalo II stone was certainly used for the routine processing of wild cereals, wheat, barley and now oats among them, around 23 000 years ago.

Reference 129 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: Substantial settlement in the European Early Mesolithic

Reference 130 - 0.63% Coverage

¶181: Five prehistoric stages are proposed, of varied duration, and related by our authors to neighbouring monuments in the Stonehenge environs. While it may never be possible to produce a definitive chronology for this most complex of monuments, the comprehensive and integrated achievement owed to these researchers has brought us much closer to that goal.

Reference 131 - 0.22% Coverage

¶182: Middle Holocene intensification and domestication of camelids in north Argentina, as tracked by zooarchaeology and lithics

Reference 132 - 0.62% Coverage

¶183: a broad range of south Andean sites, the authors show that changes in the bones of camelids and in the lithic assemblages offer an account of how animals were intensively exploited and ultimately domesticated between the sixth and fourth millennia BP.

¶184: The topographic and environmental context of the earliest village sites in western South Asia

Reference 133 - 0.79% Coverage

¶185: Researchers in several continents have found that agriculture began not in major river valleys but up in the hills, where early farmers tended crops on alluvial fans and improved irrigation by building earth barriers across them. Here the authors reveal a similar process in the hills of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where early farming villages overlook the plains of the Punjab and Sindh, heartland of the later Indus civilisation.

Reference 134 - 0.09% Coverage

¶186: The earliest representations of royal power in Egypt

Reference 135 - 0.22% Coverage

¶187: depict the moment that the religious procession of pre-Dynastic Egypt became the triumphant tour of a tax-collecting monarch

Reference 136 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: Confirmation of the first Neolithic rondel-type enclosure in Poland

Reference 137 - 0.71% Coverage

¶189: The early Neolithic rondel is a large curvilinear ditched and palisaded enclosure found in increasing numbers in Central Europe. It has close links with the tells of the Danube region, themselves highly suggestive instruments of the earliest Neolithic. Here the authors extend the distribution of rondels further to the north-east, with the discovery and verification of the first example in Poland

Reference 138 - 0.17% Coverage

¶190: Immigration and transhumance in the Early Bronze Age Carpathian Basin: the occupants of a kurgan

Reference 139 - 0.35% Coverage

¶191: designated to the Yamnaya culture, to find it was actually shared by a number of different peoples. The Yamnaya were an influential immigrant group of the Late Copper Age/Early Bronze Age transition

Reference 140 - 0.59% Coverage

¶191: a few centuries before the arrival of the Yamnaya. It ended around 500 years later with a group of different immigrants, apparently from the eastern mountains. These are explained as contacts built up between the mountains and the plain through the practice of transhumance.

¶192: Agro-urban landscapes: the example of Maya lowland cities

Reference 141 - 0.20% Coverage

¶193: sets out to explain why Maya cities are so dispersed, with a ceremonial core surrounded by spacious neighbourhoods

Reference 142 - 0.40% Coverage

¶193: he shows that these were clusters of farmsteads, growing food. Tackling the apparent confrontation of town and country in the same settlement he urges us to reconsider 'urbanism' as being too narrow a term in archaeology.

Reference 143 - 0.19% Coverage

¶193: The paper provides valuable reflections for archaeologists studying settlement evolution the world over

Reference 144 - 0.56% Coverage

¶195: are at their most evident from the air—giving rise to some famously fantastic theories about their origin. The new understanding offered here is the result of a piece of straightforward brilliance on the part of our authors: get down on the ground, where the original users were, and see where your feet lead you.

Reference 145 - 0.14% Coverage

¶195: they discover an itinerary so complex they can justify calling it a labyrinth

Reference 146 - 0.18% Coverage

¶196: Recognising strategies for conquered territories: a case study from the Inka North Calchaquí Valley

Reference 147 - 1.00% Coverage

¶197: In this detailed study of fifteenth-century settlements in Argentina, the authors show how the Inka did not just use force, production and ritual to subdue the indigenous population. The conquerors' strategy included the re-ordering of settlement plans, routeways and landscape, class separation and even the imposition of a rigorous discipline on the indigenous vision, controlling what could be seen looking out or looking in. The material readings made in these South American examples have much to offer to archaeologists working in colonial periods elsewhere.

Reference 148 - 0.49% Coverage

¶199: Game-boards carved on monuments offer an intriguing opportunity to track a certain mindset in time and space. In an earlier Antiquity article, the author showed us that mancala boards were carved on the Roman plinths at Palmyra by Arab soldiers. Here he takes us into Sudan

Reference 149 - 0.85% Coverage

¶203: Bone points of two types, the one thin and poisoned and the other robust and not poisoned, are examined in this study of impact fractures. The bone points seem to have had similar experiences to stone points, producing fractures of a similar kind. Most of the fractures in the historical collection examined were caused by impacts. However, this early twentieth-century collection is not thought to be representative of contemporary fracture frequencies that occurred in hunting.

Reference 150 - 0.07% Coverage

¶204: M.R. James and the archaeological uncanny

Reference 151 - 0.18% Coverage

¶205: Does the curiosity of an archaeologist lead to encounters with forbidden things, inviting retribution?

Reference 152 - 0.19% Coverage

¶209: The value of an “eclectic and pragmatic” approach to chronology building

¶210: The Romans: dream or nightmare?

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¶213: Social bioarchaeology

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¶214: Breathing new life into the evidence of death: contemporary approaches to bioarchaeology

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¶218: Surviving sudden environmental change: answers from archaeology

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¶219: Bioarchaeology and climate change: a view from South Asian prehistory

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¶220: Suited and booted: costume and textiles in Europe from Neolithic to Roman times

Reference 159 - 0.10% Coverage

¶221: Wearing the cloak: dressing the soldier in Roman times.

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¶223: Textiles and textile production in Europe: from prehistory to AD 400.

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¶1226: Islands at the crossroads: migration, seafaring, and interaction in the Caribbean

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¶1229: The shape of script: how and why writing systems change

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¶1230: Early Thailand from prehistory to Sukhothai.

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¶1231: Prestigegüter entlang der Seidenstraße? Archäologische und historische Untersuchungen zu Chinas Beziehungen zu Kulturen des Tarimbeckens vom zweiten bis frühen fünften Jahrhundert nach Christus

Reference 166 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1234: Classe: indagini sul potenziale archeologico di una città scomparsa

Reference 167 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1237: studies in centre/periphery relations.

Reference 168 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1238: Hybrid spaces: medieval Finnmark and the archaeology of multi-room houses

<Internals\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 217 references coded [57.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶14: Caves and rockshelters are a key component of the archaeological record but are often regarded as natural places conveniently exploited by human communities. Archaeomorphological study shows however that they are not inert spaces but have frequently been modified by human action,

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: the concept of 'aménagement', the re-shaping of a material space or of elements within it

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: These are hence not 'natural' places, but modified and socially constructed. ¶15:

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: a missing link in the Early Neolithic of Europe ¶16:

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶17: earliest farmers beyond the Yangtze River ¶18:

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: summarise the latest evidence for the introduction of rice cultivation into northern China, and show that it most probably began there in the early seventh millennium BC as a result of influence or migration from the Yangtze Valley.

¶19: Life, death and beyond in Akhenaten's Egypt

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶10: In this exploration of a slice of a whole Egyptian urban society, the contrast between the working lives of the elite and its workforce becomes striking.

¶11: Edges of bronze and expressions of masculinity: the emergence of a warrior class at Kerma in Sudan

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶12: Here, on the southern periphery of the Bronze Age world, is an echo of the aggressive aristocracy of Bronze Age Europe.

¶13: Soundscapes and community organisation in ancient Peru

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: The thriving study of acoustic archaeology

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶14: where the authors show that an intimate sound-space was intended, one which featured panpipe music as well as the spoken word

Reference 11 - 0.39% Coverage

¶14: The study also showed a dramatic change from the use of acoustics in a previous period, where sound was canalised in U-shaped temples in order to address large numbers of people.

¶15: An early date for cattle from Namaqualand, South Africa: implications for the origins of herding in southern Africa

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: When did cattle come to South Africa?

Reference 13 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: In a study of the likely context for the advent of cattle herding, the authors favour immigrants moving along a western route through Namibia.

¶17: Cultural hybridity and social status: elite tombs on China's Northern Frontier during the third century BC

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶18: this vivid account of elite tombs on China's Northern Frontier

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: This incisive exposition of political interaction on a frontier will resonate with all of us who work with 'imperial-barbarian' relations—on any continent. ¶19:

Reference 16 - 0.31% Coverage

¶20: Reviewing the state of the art for Roman Britain, the author shows clear indications of a change in diet (for the better) following the Romanisation of Iron Age Britain—including more seafood, and more nutritional variety in the towns

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶21: Feasting in Viking Age Iceland: sustaining a chiefly political economy in a marginal environment

Reference 18 - 0.20% Coverage

¶22: the principal correlates of feasting in Viking Age Iceland were beef and barley, while feasting itself is here the primary instrument of social action

Reference 19 - 0.13% Coverage

¶22: are woven together to present an exemplary procedure for the recognition of feasting more widely

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶25: Illuminating the Late Mesolithic

Reference 21 - 0.28% Coverage

¶127: an application to the hinterland of Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka

¶128: The domed stupas are among the most distinctive of South Asia's religious monuments and have been shown to be sensitive indicators for their society

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶129: Burial mounds and settlement patterns

Reference 23 - 0.43% Coverage

¶130: Clusters of barrows exist, hinting at associated settlement aggregation, but a large proportion are single tumuli, raising interesting questions about their social role in this period. Above all, the large numbers revealed by the survey must invite new thoughts on whether, or in what way, the mounds reflect social ranking. ¶131:

Reference 24 - 0.23% Coverage

¶134: the first two sets of Neanderthal fossil remains found respectively at Engis in 1829-30 and Gibraltar in 1848, which were not recognised as an early human species until after the

Reference 25 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: the emergence of early complex societies in the Bronze Age Mediterranean ¶136:

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: Early farming in Island Southeast Asia: an alternative hypothesis

Reference 27 - 1.36% Coverage

¶138: Several recent articles in *Antiqui* (Barker et al. 2011a; Hung et al. 2011; Spriggs 2011), discuss the validity of, and revise, portrayals of an Austronesian farming-language dispersal across Island Southeast Asia (ISEA) during the mid-Holocene (approximately 4000-3000 years ago). In conventional portrayals of the Austronesian dispersal hypothesis (e.g. Bellwood 1984/85, 1997, 2002, 2005; Diamond 2001; Diamond & Bellwood 2003), and its Neolithic variant (e.g. Spriggs 2003, 2007), farmer-voyagers migrated out of Taiwan approximately 4500-4000 cal BP to colonise ISEA from 4000 cal BP (Bellwood 2002) and the Mariana Islands and Palau by c. 3500-3400 cal BP (Hung et al. 2011). The descendants of these voyagers subsequently established the Lapita Cultural Complex in the Bismarck Archipelago by c. 3470-3250 cal BP (Kirch 1997; Spriggs 1997) and became the foundational cultures across most of the Pacific from c. 3250-3100 cal BP (Kirch 2000; Addison & Matisoo-Smith 2010; dates for Lapita in Denham et al. 2012)

Reference 28 - 0.21% Coverage

¶138: A major problem with this historical metanarrative is the absence of substantial archaeological evidence for the contemporaneous spread of farming from Taiwan

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: towards an archaeology of disaster ¶140:

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶142: What is archaeology? What is it for?

Reference 31 - 0.31% Coverage

¶142: How can a very small profession respond to the opportunities and challenges of economic development where statutory provision for archaeological mitigation often proves too blunt to explain how to proceed in particular circumstances

Reference 32 - 0.13% Coverage

¶142: is now coming into its own with these issues.

¶143: Egyptian archaeology and Egyptology: help at hand

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

¶144: Egyptian archaeology

Reference 34 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: A companion to ancient Egypt

Reference 35 - 0.03% Coverage

¶147: A Celtic cornucopia

Reference 36 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: How ancient Europeans saw the world: visions, patterns, and the shaping of the mind in prehistoric times

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¶149: The Eastern Celts: the communities between the Alps and the Black Sea.

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¶150: Kelten! Kelten? Keltische Spuren in Italien

Reference 39 - 0.08% Coverage

¶151: Die Welt der Kelten: Zentren der Macht—Kostbarkeiten der Kunst

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¶152: Social zooarchaeology: humans and animals in prehistory

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¶153: Danmarks megalitgrave

Reference 42 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: Headhunting and the body in Iron Age Europe.

Reference 43 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: The complete archaeology of Greece: from hunter-gatherers

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¶160: Consumption, trade and innovation: exploring the botanical remains from

Reference 45 - 0.12% Coverage

¶161: From one sea to another: trading places in the European and Mediterranean Early Middle Ages

Reference 46 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: Beyond the blockade: new currents in Cuban archaeology.

Reference 47 - 0.13% Coverage

¶163: From foraging to farming in the Andes: new perspectives on food production and social organization

Reference 48 - 0.04% Coverage

¶164: archaeology of the Recuay culture

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶165: Ancient Vietnam: history, art and archaeology

Reference 50 - 0.04% Coverage

¶166: The archaeological imagination.

Reference 51 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: Complex topography and human evolution: the missing link

Reference 52 - 0.42% Coverage

¶169: in favour of physical incentives presented by steep rugged terrain—the kind of tectonically varied landscape that has produced early hominin remains. “Scrambler man” pursued his prey up hill and down dale and in so doing became that agile, sprinting, enduring, grasping, jumping two-legged athlete that we know today

Reference 53 - 0.15% Coverage

¶170: Butchering with small tools: the implications of the Evron Quarry assemblage for the behaviour of *Homo erectus*

Reference 54 - 0.24% Coverage

¶171: They represent an adaption of local materials that make poor handaxes—so showing an ingenious improvisation on the part of *Homo erectus*.

¶172: The development of Upper Palaeolithic China

Reference 55 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: with great potential to cast light on the transition to Upper Palaeolithic behaviour in East Asia.

Reference 56 - 0.55% Coverage

¶173: reporting seven occupation levels with hearths, animal bone and diverse industries. Although previously compared with European Upper Palaeolithic sequences, the new work proposes a different trajectory of development. Distinctive macroblade technology arrived in the area, possibly from Mongolia or Siberia, about 41000–34000 years ago. This industry subsequently disappeared, to be replaced by flake technologies

Reference 57 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: Magdalenian pioneers in the northern French Alps, 17 000 cal BP

Reference 58 - 0.19% Coverage

¶175: Using the multi-disciplinary forces of the CNRS, the author defines an early group of colonisers in the northern Alps as the glaciers retreated

Reference 59 - 0.58% Coverage

¶175: analysis of the lithics shows an assemblage characterised by microblades made from good quality flint supplied from sources a hundred or more kilometres away. Analogies with early assemblages in Beringia and in Britain suggest this may be identified as a pioneer phase. Later in the Magdalenian, the supply is more varied and regional, generating networks for the dissemination of new ideas.

¶176: A day in the life of an Ubaid household

Reference 60 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: archaeobotanical investigations

Reference 61 - 0.41% Coverage

¶177: The Ubaid period in south-west Asia constitutes a key period of social and political change anticipating the emergence of complex societies in the following millennium. Well-preserved archaeobotanical assemblages have enormous potential to document these changes at both the site and individual household levels

Reference 62 - 0.67% Coverage

¶177: provides a case study through the analysis of almost 70 000 charred macrobotanical remains. The results suggest that labour may have been pooled between households to process emmer wheat to spikelet stage after harvesting. Final processing was conducted on the roof of the house by members of the individual household as need arose. The pooling of resources may reflect the intensification of production and the emergence of elites during the Ubaid period in this region.

¶178: Chronology of the perishables

Reference 63 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: from Aeneolithic–Bronze Age waterlogged sites in the Trans-Urals, Russia ¶179:

Reference 64 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: prehistoric rock and cave art in Tennessee

Reference 65 - 0.28% Coverage

¶181: some deep in caves, some in the open air. The authors show that these have a different repertoire and use of colour, and a different distribution in the landscape—the open sites up high and the caves down low

Reference 66 - 0.10% Coverage

¶182: Monumental ditched enclosures in southern Iberia (fourth–third millennia BC)

Reference 67 - 0.44% Coverage

¶183: Large curvilinear enclosures are now established as a principal instrument of human activity in Central Europe from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age (Antiquity, *passim*). Here the authors introduce us to examples from southern Iberia and make the case that they should be regarded as part of the same continent-wide phenomenon.

Reference 68 - 0.03% Coverage

¶184: the Mycenaean lifestyle ¶185:

Reference 69 - 0.42% Coverage

¶185: He argues that the Scandinavian warrior class consciously adopted elements of the Mycenaean warrior package, including a clean-shaven face. This vividly exposes new aspects of the busy and subtle nature of international communication in the Bronze Age.

¶186: Rethinking Early Iron Age urbanisation in Central Europe:

Reference 70 - 0.69% Coverage

¶187: Its investigation has given new insights into the centralisation process that took place from the end of the seventh century BC. Moreover, recent discoveries from the richly furnished burials in the surrounding area offer significant clues to issues of social hierarchy and status transmission within Late Hallstatt communities. The results provide an entirely new picture of the earliest stages of urbanisation north of the Alps.

¶188: Situating megalithic burials in the Iron Age-Early Historic landscape of southern India

Reference 71 - 0.38% Coverage

¶189: The megalithic burials of southern India—a wonderfully varied set of monuments—have long needed a chronology and a context. Broadly contemporary with the Roman and Sasanian empires, these dolmens, cairns and cists have continually raised contradictions with their material contents.

Reference 72 - 0.28% Coverage

¶189: Although sharing material culture, this first pilot project gave dates ranging from 300 BC to AD 600, so exposing the problem and perhaps, in OSL, its long-term solution.

¶190: The first towns in the central Sahara

Reference 73 - 0.14% Coverage

¶191: At first sight Saharan oases appear unlikely locations for the development of early urban communities.

Reference 74 - 0.86% Coverage

¶191: for complex settlements of the late first millennium BC and early first millennium AD, surrounded and supported by intensive agricultural zones. These settlements, despite their relatively modest size, satisfy the criteria to be considered as towns. The argument presented here not only presents the evidence for their urban status but also argues that it was not agriculture but trade that conjured them into existence. Without the development of trans-Saharan trade, these complex oasis communities would have been unsustainable, and their subsequent economic fortunes were directly linked to the fluctuating scale and direction of that trade. ¶192:

Reference 75 - 0.26% Coverage

¶193: Archaeologists today do not as a rule seek to excavate the remains of famous people and historical events, but the results of the project reported in this article provide an important exception

Reference 76 - 0.56% Coverage

¶197: In this case study, the authors apply this rethinking to the Copper Age in a key region of Europe, the Great Hungarian Plain in the Carpathian Basin. They replace the traditional Early and Middle Copper Age, defined by pottery types, with an 800-year sequence in which six cemetery and settlement sites experience different trajectories of use, and the pottery types make intermittent and often contemporary appearances

Reference 77 - 0.37% Coverage

¶199: Archaeological interest in the study of the acoustics of important historic buildings is currently gaining in importance, and there are several areas where research is conducted. Among these I include music archaeology, archaeology of sound, archaeomusicology and archaeoacoustics

Reference 78 - 0.16% Coverage

¶199: Research on acoustic space can, in principle, be divided into two types of project: the measurement of acoustic parameters

Reference 79 - 0.16% Coverage

¶100: The question of prehistoric silks in Europe

¶101: Textiles and clothing are among the most visible aspects of human social

Reference 80 - 1.03% Coverage

¶101: yet they have left all too few traces in the archaeological record and it is easy to overlook their importance. Luxury textiles such as silk can additionally provide evidence of long-distance contact, notably between Europe and China during the Han dynasty and the Roman empire. But can these connections be projected back in time to the prehistoric period? The late Irene Good proposed a number of identifications of silk in Iron Age Europe and was instrumental in bringing the issue to wider attention. Closer examination reported here, however, calls those identifications into question. Instead, the case is put that none of the claimed Iron Age silks can be confirmed, and that early traffic in silk textiles to Europe before the Roman period cannot be substantiated.

Reference 81 - 0.06% Coverage

¶102: Digging deeper in the archaeological psyche

Reference 82 - 0.30% Coverage

¶103: In the last 25 years the individual has increasingly come to the fore in archaeology, for example in phenomenology, agency and somatic archaeology, and more recently we have been encouraged to be reflexive in our methodology

Reference 83 - 0.40% Coverage

¶103: Alongside this focus on the individual in the past there has been a concomitant growth of interest in the history of archaeologists themselves (Murray 1999b: 871), most recently, for example, in the work of the Archives of European Archaeology Project (AREA n.d.), or the oral history of archaeology

Reference 84 - 0.06% Coverage

¶104: Violent times: bioarchaeologies in the Americas

Reference 85 - 0.04% Coverage

¶105: The bioarchaeology of violence

Reference 86 - 0.10% Coverage

¶106: Wari empire. A social bioarchaeology of imperialism in the ancient Andes.

Reference 87 - 0.10% Coverage

¶107: how our prehistoric ancestors set the stage for monarchy, slavery, and empire.

Reference 88 - 0.06% Coverage

¶108: Manure matters: historical, archaeological and

Reference 89 - 0.06% Coverage

¶111: Death and dying in the Neolithic Near East

Reference 90 - 0.06% Coverage

¶112: Local societies in Bronze Age northern Europe

Reference 91 - 0.08% Coverage

¶113: Atlantic Europe in the first millennium BC: crossing the divide

Reference 92 - 0.07% Coverage

¶115: Rural settlement and society in Anglo-Saxon England.

Reference 93 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: Medieval life: archaeology and the life course

Reference 94 - 0.13% Coverage

¶118: A fine and private place: the archaeology of death and burial in post-medieval Britain and Ireland

Reference 95 - 0.11% Coverage

¶120: Foundations of an African civilisation: Aksum & the northern Horn 1000 BC–AD 1300

Reference 96 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: politics, history, and economy in a Classic Maya polity

Reference 97 - 0.11% Coverage

¶123: The lost woodlands of ancient Nasca: a case study in ecological and cultural collapse

Reference 98 - 0.08% Coverage

¶126: Broad spectrum or specialised activity? Birds and tortoises

Reference 99 - 0.42% Coverage

¶127: The analysis of rich bone assemblages from an Epipalaeolithic site in Jordan show that wing feathers were being extracted, probably for ornamental or ceremonial purposes, from eagles and buzzards. These raptors were perhaps caught by luring them with tortoises, evident from smashed shells in the same assemblage

Reference 100 - 0.35% Coverage

¶129: They conclude that the overwhelming majority of prehistoric rock art sites overlook contemporary early Holocene palaeolakes, and that the distribution of later Thamudic rock art offers insights into human mobility patterns at Jubbah in the first millennium BC. ¶130:

Reference 101 - 0.42% Coverage

¶131: the apparent absence of outdoor activity areas has challenged conceptions of social interaction within the site. Where did the inhabitants of this substantial settlement meet together if there were no public spaces? The identification of outdoor activity areas is difficult in such a densely patterned settlement,

Reference 102 - 0.77% Coverage

¶131: The present study applies these methods to a stratigraphic sequence of deposits in the South Area, where a succession of open areas was located adjacent to a series of buildings. The analysis reveals that these open areas were gradually transformed from a place for the dumping or accumulation of midden material in the early phases, to an informal and then a formally laid surface in the later stages. This suggests that although streets or courtyards may have been rare or absent in the early centuries at Çatalhöyük, they were present in the later phases of the occupation.

Reference 103 - 0.45% Coverage

¶133: It has long been recognised that the Neolithic spread across Europe via two separate routes, one along the Mediterranean coasts, the other following the axis of the major rivers. But did these two streams have a common point of origin in south-west Asia, at least with regard to the principal plant and animals species that were involved?

Reference 104 - 1.07% Coverage

¶133: Barley was relatively rarely cultivated by the early Linearbandkeramik farmers of Central and Northern Europe, but became more common during the fifth and fourth millennia BC. The analysis reported here indicates that a genetic variety of barley more suitable for northern growing conditions was introduced from south-west Asia at this period. It also suggests that the barley grown

in south-eastern Europe at the very beginning of the Neolithic may have arrived there by different routes from two separate centres of domestication in south-west Asia. The multiple domestications that this pattern reveals imply that domestication may have been more a co-evolutionary process between plants and people than an intentional human action.

¶134: Fourth-millennium-BC 'leopard traps' from the Negev Desert (Israel)

Reference 105 - 0.04% Coverage

¶135: But how much older might they be?

Reference 106 - 0.30% Coverage

¶135: These results demonstrate that the traps are ancient and were already in use before the late fourth millennium BC, not long after the adoption of herding by the desert dwellers.

¶136: Melting snow patches reveal Neolithic archery

Reference 107 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: High altitude snowfields provide repositories of well-preserved organic remains of considerable antiquity, as spectacular discoveries such as the Similaun Iceman illustrate

Reference 108 - 0.65% Coverage

¶137: They throw light on Neolithic bow and arrow technology and tangentially on the hunting techniques which may have attracted hunters to these snow patches in search of game. The progressive and accelerated melting of the snow patches in recent years draws attention to processes of climate change and the urgency of discovering and recovering these fragile perishable artefacts.

¶138: Distinguishing exploitation, domestication, cultivation and production: the olive in the third millennium Aegean

Reference 109 - 0.60% Coverage

¶139: Small scale exploitation is detectable in the Neolithic, and is widespread by the Early Bronze Age. Users appear to be first attracted by the olive wood, the fruit benefitting from the pruning effect as the olive bush becomes a tree. This process eventually results in domestication—but this is an unintended consequence of a production process driven by demand. The story now aligns better with the model put forward in Colin Renfrew's thesis of 1972. ¶140:

Reference 110 - 0.38% Coverage

¶140: yields earliest evidence for the spread of rice and foxtail millet agriculture to south-west China

¶141: The Chengdu plain of south-west China lies outside the main centres of early domestication in the Huanghe and Yangzi valleys, but its importance in Chinese prehistory is demonstrated by

Reference 111 - 0.46% Coverage

¶141: and by the number of walled enclosures of the third millennium BC associated with the Baodun culture. The latter illustrate the development of social complexity. Paradoxically, however, these are not the outcome of a long settled agricultural history but appear to be associated with the movement of the first farming communities into this region

Reference 112 - 0.55% Coverage

¶141: indicating not only the importance of rice cultivation, but also the role played by millet in the economy of these and other sites in south-west China. Rice cultivation in paddy fields was supplemented by millet cultivation in neighbouring uplands. Together they illustrate how farmers moving into this area from the Middle Yangzi adjusted their cultivation practices to adapt to their newly colonised territories. ¶142:

Reference 113 - 0.08% Coverage

¶142: Chu burials of the fourth and third centuries BC, China ¶143:

Reference 114 - 0.61% Coverage

¶143: When found in graves, they have also been assumed to testify to the status of the deceased. In this study, it is shown that the repertoire of ritual vessels of bronze are often matched by similar vessels of pottery that were placed in elite graves. Together these suites of vessels indicate not only the status of the deceased but also the social standing of the mourners present during the funerary ceremonies, and in particular, perhaps, the principal heir.

Reference 115 - 0.53% Coverage

¶143: Thus, early China presents another demonstration of the active and visible role that ostentatious grave goods were designed to play in the living context of funerary ceremonial. The conclusions also emphasise the greater understanding to be achieved by considering different categories of material together, rather than studying pottery and bronzes as separate domains.

¶144: Out of the Norwegian glaciers

Reference 116 - 0.13% Coverage

¶145: As the temperature rises each year, the assemblages of prehistoric hunters emerge from the ice.

Reference 117 - 0.13% Coverage

¶146: Pitch production during the Roman period: an intensive mountain industry for a globalised economy?

Reference 118 - 0.65% Coverage

¶147: Their investigations reveal a whole sustainable industry, integrated into the local environmental cycle, supplying pitch to the Roman network and charcoal as a spin-off to the local iron extractors. The paper makes a strong case for applying combined archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations in upland areas, showing mountain industries to have been not so much marginal and pastoral as key players in the economy of the Roman period and beyond it into the seventh century AD.

Reference 119 - 0.11% Coverage

¶148: Tangas of the Marajó (Brazil): ornamental pubic covers, their typology and meaning

Reference 120 - 0.21% Coverage

¶151: The study reported here has the added fascination of a detective story, seeking to match an unknown burial ground to a series of known but long lost cemeteries.

Reference 121 - 0.11% Coverage

¶152: Estimating trajectories of colonisation to the Mariana Islands, western Pacific

Reference 122 - 0.78% Coverage

¶153: The colonisation of the Pacific islands represents one of the major achievements of early human societies and has attracted much attention from archaeologists and historical linguists. Determining the pattern and chronology of colonisation remains a challenge, as new discoveries continue to push back dates of earliest settlement. The length and direction of the colonising voyages has also led to lively debate seeking to trace languages and artefactual techniques and traditions to presumed places of origin. Seafaring simulation models provide one way of resolving these controversies

Reference 123 - 0.23% Coverage

¶155: Chronology is crucial to understanding the development of the various elements of Great Zimbabwe and its relationship to other important regional centres such as Mapungubwe

Reference 124 - 0.74% Coverage

¶155: Construction of the stone walls probably began at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century AD, reaching its peak in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, although occupation continued up to at least the sixteenth and probably into the seventeenth century AD. These results indicate that occupation at Great Zimbabwe must have overlapped with that at Mapungubwe, and argue for a polycentric model of sociopolitical complexity in this region of southern Africa during that crucial formative period.

¶156: Neanderthal self-medication in context

Reference 125 - 1.39% Coverage

¶157: Both these plants are bitter tasting and have little nutritional value but are well known for their medicinal qualities. Bitter taste can signal poison. We know that the bitter taste perception gene TAS2R38 was present among the Neanderthals of El Sidrón (Lalueza-Fox et al. 2009), and their selection of yarrow and camomile was hence probably deliberate. With few nutritional benefits, reasons must be sought for why the Neanderthals collected and ingested these plants. They could have consumed them as flavouring, but this presupposes a degree of complexity in cuisine for which there is little evidence. The widespread evidence for animal self-medication, or zoopharmacognosy, however, offers an attractive behavioural context. We propose, indeed, that these plants were selected and ingested deliberately for the purpose of self-medication. Here, we investigate the implications of this new finding for Neanderthal knowledge of plants and we offer a context for plant knowledge and self-medication among early human and hominin populations

Reference 126 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: Inshore or offshore? Boating and fishing in the Pleistocene

Reference 127 - 0.22% Coverage

¶159: The first settlement of Australia over 40 000 years ago provides evidence of the maritime capabilities of early modern humans. Did they also take to the sea to fish?

Reference 128 - 0.38% Coverage

¶159: Here Atholl Anderson takes issue with the evidence, arguing that inshore fishing is a more likely scenario, and that deep sea fishing was beyond the scope of Pleistocene communities. Despite the early settlement of Australia, advanced boat technology was developed only during the Holocene

Reference 129 - 0.09% Coverage

¶160: The case for complex fishing technologies: a response to Anderson

Reference 130 - 1.36% Coverage

¶161: For one who is so intent on factual accuracy and precision in others, Anderson is surprisingly lenient on himself, and misrepresents our arguments. Some points of clarification are required before we proceed to address the more substantive issues regarding Pleistocene fishing and fishing technology. In the introduction to his critique, Anderson (above) states that "in regard to Wallacea, O'Connell et al. (2010: 60) cite" the evidence for fishing at Buang Merabak and Kilu Cave (Papua New Guinea), and Jerimalai (Timor-Leste) and that they conclude that "these data are best read to indicate angling from boats well offshore". Firstly, as outlined in O'Connor et al. (2011) Wallacea is a strictly defined biogeographic region which comprises the Indonesian Islands lying to the east of Sundaland and to the west of Sahul and Near Oceania. Kilu Cave and Buang Merabak are in Near

Oceania, not in Wallacea, and while the two island regions share depauperate terrestrial faunas the biota of the two are very different.

#### Reference 131 - 0.09% Coverage

¶162: Dynamic shorelines and submerged topography: the neglected variables

#### Reference 132 - 1.08% Coverage

¶163: comment (above) on the recent finds from Jerimalai draws attention to the dangers of over-interpreting the wider significance of marine resources present in Pleistocene coastal sites without careful evaluation of at least three variables: (1) the accurate identification of the species represented and hence of their behaviour and accessibility to capture; (2) the actual quantities and rates of accumulation of the marine food remains; and (3) local ecological and oceanographic conditions. To these I would add a fourth variable: the bathymetry and submerged topography of the marine environment adjacent to the sites in question—the physical structure of what one might call the 'offshore catchment'—and changes resulting from relative sea level variation (including eustatic and isostatic/tectonic effects).

#### Reference 133 - 0.05% Coverage

¶164: Interpreting archaeological fish remains

#### Reference 134 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: In an important paper, O'Connor et al. (2011) described evidence for marine fishing from around 42 000-year-old (cal BP)

#### Reference 135 - 0.66% Coverage

¶165: referred to evidence for pelagic fishing and the maritime skills of anatomically modern humans (AMH). Considering that not long ago human seafaring and marine fishing were considered to be limited to the terminal Pleistocene or early Holocene (see Erlandson 2001), the paper's broader significance lies in the further evidence for Pleistocene voyaging required to colonise Timor-Leste and the quantities of fish bone that represent a substantial marine fishing effort at a relatively early date. ¶166:

#### Reference 136 - 1.41% Coverage

¶167: We all agree that the Jerimalai data provide an intriguing glimpse of maritime activity in the Wallacean Pleistocene by showing that Scombridae were unusually prominent amongst 15 families of fish that had been caught around 40 000 BP. In various ways, we also agree that the hypothesis interpreting these data in O'Connor et al. (2011) is far from robust. Its fundamental proposition was that the scombrids were oceanic tuna, but O'Connor and Ono (above) now concede that, 'as we did not speciate [sic] the scombrids at Jerimalai we cannot be certain that oceanic species were represented'. Their description of samples and methods, which confirms the inadequacy of the

comparative collection and notes that scombrid bone from Jerimalai Square A also may not be from tuna, simply underlines the thrust of my critique. Some of the scombrids might be oceanic tuna but since no tuna were identified, either as a class or species, the marine zones involved in scombrid fishing cannot be inferred, and the empirical argument for offshore tuna fishing collapses.

Reference 137 - 0.04% Coverage

¶168: The Chinese school of archaeology

Reference 138 - 0.38% Coverage

¶169: In 1959, at a meeting reviewing the 'archaeological achievements of the past 10 years' in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the 'New China (1949-)', the leading archaeologist Yin Da (1906-1983), then director of the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Reference 139 - 0.05% Coverage

¶171: Ice Age art: arrival of the modern mind

Reference 140 - 0.05% Coverage

¶172: Ice Age art: arrival of the modern mind

Reference 141 - 0.08% Coverage

¶173: Ban Non Wat: new light on the Metal Ages of Southeast Asia

Reference 142 - 0.05% Coverage

¶174: Origins of the civilization of Angkor

Reference 143 - 0.05% Coverage

¶175: Origins of the civilization of Angkor

Reference 144 - 0.05% Coverage

¶176: Origins of the civilization of Angkor

Reference 145 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: Social complexity in Iron Age and early modern West Africa

Reference 146 - 0.11% Coverage

¶178: Egalitarian revolution in the Savanna: the origins of a West African political system

Reference 147 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: archaeological perspectives

Reference 148 - 0.09% Coverage

¶180: Archaeology at the far edges of the eastern North American Woodlands

Reference 149 - 0.10% Coverage

¶181: Late prehistoric Florida: archaeology at the edge of the Mississippian world.

Reference 150 - 0.10% Coverage

¶182: Archaeology of Minnesota: the prehistory of the Upper Mississippi River region

Reference 151 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Plazas, palaces and peripheries in ancient Peru

Reference 152 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: Frontier life in ancient Peru

Reference 153 - 0.14% Coverage

¶189: Human adaptation in the Asian Palaeolithic: hominin dispersal and behaviour during the Late Quaternary

Reference 154 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: Origins of agriculture in western Central Asia

Reference 155 - 0.09% Coverage

¶192: Technologies of enchantment? Exploring Celtic art: 400 BC to AD 100.

Reference 156 - 0.14% Coverage

¶193: Constantinople to Córdoba: dismantling ancient architecture in the East, North Africa and Islamic Spain

Reference 157 - 0.02% Coverage

¶196: Being an islander

Reference 158 - 0.15% Coverage

¶198: Les mondes de l'océan Indien. Tome 2: l'océan Indien, au coeur des globalisations de l'Ancien Monde (7e–15e siècle).

Reference 159 - 0.10% Coverage

¶199: Islands in the rainforest. Landscape management in pre-Columbian Amazonia

Reference 160 - 0.10% Coverage

¶200: A shark going inland is my chief: the island civilization of ancient Hawai'i.

Reference 161 - 0.63% Coverage

¶202: Parenchyma redux

¶203: The classic image of Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers in Europe envisages them hunting large mammals in largely treeless landscapes. That is partly due to the nature of the surviving archaeological evidence, and the poor preservation of plant remains at such ancient sites. As this study illustrates, however, the potential of Upper Palaeolithic sites to yield macrofossil remains of plants gathered and processed by human groups has been underestimated.

Reference 162 - 0.39% Coverage

¶203: not only provides insight into the variety of flora that may have been locally available, but also suggests that some of it was being processed and consumed as food. The ability to exploit plant foods may have been a vital component in the successful colonisation of these cold European habitats.

Reference 163 - 0.06% Coverage

¶204: The depiction of the individual in prehistory

Reference 164 - 0.10% Coverage

¶205: The Magdalenian stage of the Upper Palaeolithic is renowned for its 'art',

Reference 165 - 0.49% Coverage

¶205: Particular attention is drawn to the realistic styles of portrayal employed in some parts of the region. This, it is argued, betokens the arrival of the individual, and the regional styles illustrate the

presence of separate Magdalenian territories, occupied by communities that were in contact with one another but that chose different approaches to the human form

#### Reference 166 - 0.32% Coverage

¶207: When, and by what route, did farming first reach Europe? A terrestrial model might envisage a gradual advance around the northern fringes of the Aegean, reaching Thrace and Macedonia before continuing southwards to Thessaly and the Peloponnese

#### Reference 167 - 0.68% Coverage

¶207: This is earlier than in northern Greece and several centuries earlier than in Bulgaria, and suggests that farming spread to south-eastern Europe by a number of different routes, including potentially a maritime, island-hopping connection across the Aegean Sea. The results also illustrate the continuing importance of key sites such as Franchthi to our understanding of the European Neolithic transition, and the additional insights that can emerge from the application of new dating projects to these sites

#### Reference 168 - 0.27% Coverage

¶209: The well-known Mesolithic cemeteries of Northern Europe have long been viewed as evidence of developing social complexity in those regions in the centuries immediately before the Neolithic transition.

#### Reference 169 - 0.47% Coverage

¶209: This study uses new and more detailed analysis of the burial practices in one of these cemeteries to argue that much more is involved than social differentiation. Repeated burial in the densely packed site of Zvejnieki entailed large-scale disturbance of earlier graves, and would have involved recurrent encounters with the remains of the ancestral dead.

#### Reference 170 - 0.10% Coverage

¶210: Tainted ores and the rise of tin bronzes in Eurasia, c. 6500 years ago ¶211:

#### Reference 171 - 0.25% Coverage

¶211: The discovery prompted a reassessment of 14 insufficiently contextualised early tin bronze artefacts from the Balkans. They too were found to derive from the smelting of copper-tin ores.

#### Reference 172 - 0.19% Coverage

¶212: The origins and spread of stock-keeping: the role of cultural and environmental influences on early Neolithic animal exploitation in Europe

Reference 173 - 1.09% Coverage

¶213: It has long been recognised that the proportions of Neolithic domestic animal species—cattle, pig and sheep/goat—vary from region to region, but it has hitherto been unclear how much this variability is related to cultural practices or to environmental constraints. This study uses hundreds of faunal assemblages from across Neolithic Europe to reveal the distribution of animal use between north and south, east and west. The remarkable results present us with a geography of Neolithic animal society—from the rabbit-loving Mediterranean to the beef-eaters of the north and west. They also demonstrate that the choices made by early Neolithic herders were largely determined by their environments. Cultural links appear to have played only a minor role in the species composition of early Neolithic animal societies.

Reference 174 - 0.09% Coverage

¶214: Strategic and sporadic marine consumption at the onset of the Neolithic

Reference 175 - 0.09% Coverage

¶215: into dietary change at the Neolithic transition in north-west Europe

Reference 176 - 0.16% Coverage

¶215: indicating an unexpectedly sudden and radical shift from marine to terrestrial resources in coastal and island locations.

Reference 177 - 0.27% Coverage

¶215: This suggests that marine foods may have been consumed as a crucial supplementary resource in times of famine, when the newly introduced cereal crops failed to cope with the demanding climate of Shetland

Reference 178 - 0.34% Coverage

¶215: The occasional and contingent nature of marine food consumption underlines how, even on Shetland, the shift from marine to terrestrial diet was a key element in the Neolithic transition.

¶216: The early chronology of broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) in Europe

Reference 179 - 0.72% Coverage

¶217: The majority of the early crops grown in Europe had their origins in south-west Asia, and were part of a package of domestic plants and animals that were introduced by the first farmers. Broomcorn millet, however, offers a very different narrative, being domesticated first in China, but present in Eastern Europe apparently as early as the sixth millennium BC. Might this be evidence of long-distance contact between east and west, long before there is any other evidence for such connections? Or is the existing chronology faulty in some way?

#### Reference 180 - 0.52% Coverage

¶1217: These showed that the millet grains were significantly younger than the contexts in which they had been found, and that the hypothesis of an early transmission of the crop from east to west could not be sustained. The importance of direct dating of crop remains such as these is underlined.

¶1218: The origins of terraced field agriculture in the Caucasus: new discoveries in the Kislovodsk basin

#### Reference 181 - 1.32% Coverage

¶1219: Terraced field systems are a feature of many regions of the world and have been dated as early as 6000 cal BC in the Levant (Kuijt et al. in *Antiquity* 81 (2007: 106–18)). The discovery of agricultural terraces in the northern Caucasus, reported here, extends their distribution into a new area. Relatively low population levels in the late medieval and early modern periods have preserved several blocks of terraced fields, some of them created at the beginning of the first millennium BC, others in the mid first millennium AD. The earlier terraced fields, associated with material and settlements of the Koban culture, culminated in over-exploitation of the land and exacerbated erosion during environmental change in the mid first millennium BC. The later series of terraced fields are of different form and are associated with the settlement in the area of communities of Alans in the first millennium AD. They largely avoided the areas rendered infertile by Koban period overexploitation

#### Reference 182 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1221: Key locations identified with the lives of important religious founders have often been extensively remodelled in later periods, entraining the destruction of many of the earlier remains.

#### Reference 183 - 0.46% Coverage

¶1221: The sequence of durable brick architecture supplanting non-durable timber was foreseen by British prehistorian Stuart Piggott when he was stationed in India over 70 years ago. Lumbini provides a rare and valuable insight into the structure and character of the earliest Buddhist shrines.

¶1222: A Late Antique Christian king from Ṣafār, southern Arabia

#### Reference 184 - 0.48% Coverage

¶1223: Southern Arabia was an important trading partner for the Roman world but owing to geography and politics its archaeology has been less intensively studied than that of neighbouring regions. A succession of kingdoms rose and fell in the last centuries BC and first centuries AD, but in the late Roman period the dominant power was Ḥimyar, with its capital at Ṣafār.

#### Reference 185 - 0.63% Coverage

¶1223: This study reviews the arguments surrounding the date of the sculpture, but more importantly throws light on the cultural and political connections that it embodies. The proposal is that it

represents an Aksumite puppet-ruler of the sixth century, at a key moment in the history of the Ḥimyarite kingdom. The crowned king of Ḥafār is significant not only in itself but also in helping to delineate the cultural and political stage on to which Islam was shortly to emerge.

Reference 186 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1224: Between prehistory and history: the archaeological detection of social change among the Picts

Reference 187 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1225: The development of small-scale kingdoms in the post-Roman world of northwestern Europe is a key stage in the subsequent emergence of medieval states

Reference 188 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1225: have thrown important light on the emergence of one such kingdom, that of the Picts. Enclosures, sculptured 'symbol stones' and long-distance luxury imports identify Rhynie as a place of growing importance during the fifth to sixth centuries AD. Parallels can be drawn with similar processes in southern Scandinavia

Reference 189 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1225: the synthesis of dated Pictish enclosures illustrate the contribution that archaeology can make to the understanding of state formation processes in early medieval Europe. ¶1226:

Reference 190 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1227: Indian Ocean maritime networks have become a special focus of research in recent years, with emphasis not only on the economics of trade but also the movement of domesticated plants and animals (see Fuller et al. in *Antiquity* 2011: 544–58). But did such contacts inevitably lead to radical social change?

Reference 191 - 1.01% Coverage

¶1227: that was heavily engaged in the traffic in exotic materials and may have been producing shell beads for export. This activity seems to have flourished within a domestic context in a village setting, however, and does not seem to have stimulated pronounced social stratification nor to have led inexorably towards urbanisation. These results demonstrate that some communities were able to establish a stable balance between the demands of the domestic economy and long-distance trade that could persist for several centuries. Activities at Tumbwe should hence be viewed in their own right, not as precursors to the formation of the Swahili trading towns of the later medieval period.

¶1228: Cycles of change in Jomon settlement: a case study from eastern Tokyo Bay

Reference 192 - 1.23% Coverage

¶1229: That record is here put to use to interrogate changing settlement patterns in the north-eastern corner of Tokyo Bay during several millennia of the Jomon period (Early, Middle and Late Jomon: 7000–3220 cal BP). Jomon hunter-gatherer occupation is characterised by large numbers of settlements, some of them substantial in size, containing hundreds of individual pit-house residential units. Detailed analysis of the rank-size distribution of these settlements reveals a pattern in which periods of settlement clumping, with few large settlements, alternate with more dispersed settlement patterns on a regular cycle of approximately 600 years. The regularity of this cycle might suggest a correlation with cycles of climatic change, such as Bond events. Closer scrutiny shows, however, that such a correlation is unconvincing and suggests that cyclical change in Jomon settlement patterns may instead be due to other factors.

Reference 193 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1233: explains why we think that Schwartz et al. (2012) erred in their age assessments and introduces additional evidence to show that the age distribution of the Tophet infants supports

Reference 194 - 1.13% Coverage

¶1234: Phoenician bones of contention

¶1235: Even if the foundation, rise and eventual demise of Carthage and its overseas territories in the West Mediterranean occurred in much the same space and time as the glory days of Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Greece and Rome, there is no doubt that the Phoenicians and their Punic successors (to use the conventional terms) have rarely been regarded as fully signed-up members of the ancient world. Reduced to walk-on cameos as skilled silversmiths, agricultural experts, shrewd traders or military strategists, Phoenician and Punic representations tend to be rather stereotypical (Prag 2010, with earlier bibliography), which perhaps should not come as a surprise, as nearly all these portraits have been sketched by outsiders; they certainly do not add up to a coherent ethnographic or political description.

Reference 195 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1236: The death of trance

Reference 196 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1237: continues to provoke debate over three decades after it was first proposed. In a recent article in *Antiquity* (86: 696–706), David Lewis-Williams and David Pearce defend the argument

Reference 197 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1237: argues that elision of southern San (/Xam) and Kalahari San practices in a single narrative has obscured important differences. The author suggests that there is no evidence that dances or trance states were connected with healing in /Xam society

Reference 198 - 0.06% Coverage

¶238: Archaeological theory: back to the future?

Reference 199 - 0.08% Coverage

¶239: Mundane objects: materiality and non-verbal communication

Reference 200 - 0.11% Coverage

¶240: Entangled: an archaeology of the relationships between human beings and things.

Reference 201 - 0.05% Coverage

¶241: A new benchmark for Chinese archaeology

Reference 202 - 0.05% Coverage

¶242: A companion to Chinese archaeology

Reference 203 - 0.09% Coverage

¶243: Ancient Central China: centers and peripheries along the Yangzi River

Reference 204 - 0.08% Coverage

¶244: Anglo-Saxon migration: historical fact or mythical fiction?

Reference 205 - 0.11% Coverage

¶246: Myth and history. Ethnicity and politics in the first millennium British Isles.

Reference 206 - 0.03% Coverage

¶247: Peruvian perspectives

Reference 207 - 0.05% Coverage

¶249: Peru: kingdoms of the sun and moon

Reference 208 - 0.08% Coverage

¶250: Across Atlantic ice: the origins of America's Clovis culture.

Reference 209 - 0.05% Coverage

¶254: Tracking the Neolithic house in Europe

Reference 210 - 0.12% Coverage

¶255: The Tripolye culture. Giant-settlements in Ukraine: formation, development and decline.

Reference 211 - 0.08% Coverage

¶256: Plant use and crop husbandry in an early Neolithic village

Reference 212 - 0.09% Coverage

¶257: The idea of order: the circular archetype in prehistoric Europe.

Reference 213 - 0.04% Coverage

¶258: A forged glamour: landscape,

Reference 214 - 0.05% Coverage

¶258: material culture in the Iron Age.

Reference 215 - 0.06% Coverage

¶259: Wroxeter, the Cornovii and the urban process

Reference 216 - 0.09% Coverage

¶261: The archaeology of the Prussian Crusade: holy war and colonisation

Reference 217 - 0.11% Coverage

¶263: An archaeology of the cosmos: rethinking agency and religion in ancient America

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 241 references coded [47.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶4: Did Neanderthal hunters drive mammoth herds over cliffs in mass kills?

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶14: uncovered heaps of mammoth bones, interpreted as evidence of intentional hunting drives. New study of this Middle Palaeolithic coastal site, however, indicates a very different landscape to the featureless coastal plain that was previously envisaged.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: Personal ornaments are a notable feature of the Early Upper Palaeolithic in Europe and

Reference 4 - 1.04% Coverage

¶18: Hand stencils are an intriguing feature of prehistoric imagery in caves and rockshelters in several parts of the world, and the recent demonstration that the oldest of those in Western Europe date back to 37 000 years or earlier further enhances their significance. Their positioning within the painted caves of France and Spain is far from random, but responds to the shapes and fissures in the cave walls. Made under conditions of low and flickering light, the authors suggest that touch—‘palpation’—as much as vision, would have driven and directed the locations chosen for these stencils. Detailed study of the images in two Cantabrian caves also allows different individuals to be distinguished, most of whom appear to have been female. Finally, the project reveals deliberate associations between the stencils and features on the cave walls.

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: Defining Magdalenian cultural groups in Franco-Cantabria by the formal analysis of portable artworks

Reference 6 - 0.87% Coverage

¶10: offer enormous potential for the investigation of social and cultural interactions in southwestern France and northern Spain during the later stages of the last ice age. The key regions of Aquitaine, Cantabria and the Pyrenees clearly share an overall family resemblance, but detailed analysis of horse heads on portable objects of bone, antler and stone from Magdalenian contexts reveal that particular features can be attributed to different regions at different periods. Furthermore, the patterns of interconnection are structured very differently in the Upper Magdalenian than in the Middle Magdalenian, perhaps as rising temperatures in the latter period led to territorial expansion and social realignment.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶11: The human face and the origins of the Neolithic

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶13: Cultural convergence in the Neolithic of the Nile Valley: a prehistoric perspective on Egypt's place in Africa

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶14: The African origins of Egyptian civilisation lie in an important cultural horizon, the 'primary pastoral community', which emerged in both the Egyptian and Sudanese parts of the Nile Valley in the fifth millennium BC

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: It also emphasises the crucial role of funerary practices and body decoration.

¶15: Economic change after the agricultural revolution in Southeast Asia?

Reference 11 - 0.79% Coverage

¶16: have provided a detailed chronological succession comprising 12 occupation phases. These represent occupation spanning 2300 years, from initial settlement in the Neolithic (seventeenth century BC) through to the Iron Age, ending in the seventh century AD with the foundation of early states. The precise chronology in place in the Upper Mun River Valley makes it possible to examine changes in social organisation, technology, agriculture and demography against a background of climatic change. In this area the evidence for subsistence has been traditionally drawn from the biological remains recovered from occupation and mortuary contexts.

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: to explore the possibility of regional differences.

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: Crossbows and imperial craft organisation

Reference 14 - 0.39% Coverage

¶18: The Terracotta Army that protected the tomb of the Chinese emperor Qin Shihuang offers an evocative image of the power and organisation of the Qin armies who unified China through conquest in the third century BC. It also provides evidence for the craft production and administrative control that underpinned the Qin state

Reference 15 - 0.24% Coverage

¶18: The trigger evidence for large-scale and highly organised production parallels that also documented for the manufacture of the bronze-tipped arrows and proposed for the terracotta figures themselves.

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: Suprahousehold consumption

Reference 17 - 0.31% Coverage

¶120: provides an excellent illustration of the way in which information from architecture, food remains, ceramic vessels and chemical signatures can be brought together to demonstrate communal feasting associated with specific structures and public spaces

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶120: This provides new insights into community life in the urban centres of early Mesoamerica. ¶121:

Reference 19 - 0.28% Coverage

¶122: This was a period when the Han Empire of China was seeking to increase its hold over the western borderlands and it is in that context, and the fluctuating rivalries of local polities, that the Kargaly diadem is to be understood.

Reference 20 - 0.49% Coverage

¶122: which may have been a diplomatic gift from the Han imperial court, but technological details suggest that it was produced within the western borderlands beyond China itself. The combination of Chinese and other elements testify to the fluidity of cultural interaction around the borders of the expanding Han Empire and the imitation and incorporation of symbols of power by contending local elites

Reference 21 - 0.13% Coverage

¶126: Apart from the personal equipment and the weaponry of more than 400 warriors, it comprises four horses

Reference 22 - 0.30% Coverage

¶126: on the nature of cavalry and its significance in Iron Age warfare; and on the much debated question as to where the army of Illerup Aadal had originally come from.

¶127: From Middle Horizon cord-keeping to the rise of Inka khipus in the central Andes

Reference 23 - 0.23% Coverage

¶128: are a well-known feature of imperial administration among the Inka of Andean South America. The origins and antecedents of this recording system are, however, much less clearly documented

Reference 24 - 0.38% Coverage

¶128: Later, Inka khipus were organised instead around a decimal place-value system. Hence the Inka appear to have encountered the base five khipus among Wari descendant communities late in the

Middle Horizon or early in the Late Intermediate period (AD 1000–1450), subsequently adapting them to a decimal system.

#### Reference 25 - 0.11% Coverage

¶129: Fortified settlements and the settlement system in the Northern Zone of the Han Empire

#### Reference 26 - 1.19% Coverage

¶130: How far are settlement patterns affected by imperial systems of administration and control? The prototype city state consisted perhaps only of the population centre and its surrounding hinterland, but large territorial states, and still more empires, required complex systems of government and defence. Historical sources tell of the Chinese imperial system of 'commanderies' or provinces, and 'county seats' or subordinate centres, but this may conceal a range of local variations and development histories that only detailed archaeological survey can reveal. In this study, devoted to the Northern Zone of the Han Empire close to its border with the troublesome Xiongnu, a four-fold hierarchy of walled settlements is presented which varies in its character, origins and development even within this single zone. Many of its special features can be attributed to the pressures and insecurities of the border setting, and are the direct result of Han imperial planning.

#### Reference 27 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: prehistoric dreams or prehistorians' dreams? ¶134:

#### Reference 28 - 0.30% Coverage

¶134: Despite their rarity—fewer than 50 are known in Palaeolithic parietal art—they have been the subject of debate and controversy since the first of them were discovered.

¶135: Bronze Age catastrophe and modern controversy: dating the Santorini eruption

#### Reference 29 - 0.31% Coverage

¶136: The date of the volcanic eruption of Santorini that caused extensive damage to Minoan Crete has been controversial since the 1980s. Some have placed the event in the late seventeenth century BC. Others have made the case for a younger date of around 1500 BC

#### Reference 30 - 0.62% Coverage

¶140: Furthermore, no proof could be produced that this branch was alive during the eruption. The olive leaves found in an underlying horizon had no connection to the branch and could have been preserved in dry ground like this for ages before the eruption occurred. The remains of the branch were not found in a tight-fitting context but in a much larger cavity and it seems that the outer part of the branch, including the bark edge (waney edge)—contrary to the assertions of Friedrich et al. (2006)—are missing.

#### Reference 31 - 0.24% Coverage

¶42: An olive branch is traditionally a symbol of peace, but not necessarily in the context of chronological problems in the Eastern Mediterranean region and the Near East during the second millennium BC.

#### Reference 32 - 0.33% Coverage

¶42: The criticism stems from their investigation of growth rings in modern olive trees on Santorini. The authors attempt with additional arguments, beyond their botanical investigation, to defend the traditional low chronology of the Santorini eruption of around 1500 BC.

#### Reference 33 - 0.12% Coverage

¶42: In this response, we evaluate and negate their main arguments, and present our own conclusions.

#### Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶43: The difficulties of dating olive wood

#### Reference 35 - 1.50% Coverage

¶44: Olive wood is difficult to date for a variety of reasons, the most important of which is that one cannot tell visually what is an annual growth increment (usually referred to as a 'ring') and what is a sub-annual growth flush of which there may be any number in one growing season. (I have been able to count a dozen or more flushes in olive wood where the end of the growing season was somewhat more clearly marked than usual.) If one cannot determine the ring boundaries with certainty, one cannot do tree-ring dating, period. For Egyptologists reading this note, acacia is just as bad, and for the same reason. For 25 years I had a couple of sections of olive wood in my dendrochronology lab. Every term I would challenge students to tell me how many rings there were on them. No two students ever came up with the same answer and neither could I. An inspection of two different radii on the same piece also yielded widely varying results. (A side issue, not relevant here, is that the size of the ring in an olive tree does not necessarily reflect climatic conditions but rather the energies of the farmer or gardener who brings water to it. Thus olive is useless for purely dendrochronological cross-dating purposes.

#### Reference 36 - 0.19% Coverage

¶46: Paolo Cherubini and colleagues have demonstrated convincingly that the identification of olive wood tree-rings from Santorini is 'practically impossible'.

#### Reference 37 - 0.58% Coverage

¶46: Taken with Malcolm Wiener's explicit exposé of the myriad shortcomings of 14C dating, especially for this time period and event, these results take us back to where we were before the

'radiocarbon revolution', when the largest Holocene eruption in the ancient world happened as Minoan Crete enjoyed wideranging influence, perhaps even control, over the Aegean, when Late Minoan IA pottery styles proliferated, and Egypt was in the early stages of its New Kingdom period

Reference 38 - 0.24% Coverage

¶148: The enigma of the dating of the Santorini eruption is a long-lasting one, and because of its bearing on the dating of several eastern Mediterranean civilisations, has attracted significant attention

Reference 39 - 0.28% Coverage

¶148: As such, the sincere and serious attempt to date it made by Friedrich et al. (2006) should be appreciated. Unfortunately, large olive branches may exist as dead limbs for a very long time and thus represent earlier periods.¶149:

Reference 40 - 0.03% Coverage

¶151: Maritime archaeology galore

Reference 41 - 0.04% Coverage

¶152: Marine archaeology: a handbook

Reference 42 - 0.09% Coverage

¶153: People and the sea: a maritime archaeological research agenda for England

Reference 43 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: Beyond the horizon: societies of the Channel and North Sea 3500 years ago

Reference 44 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: The archaeology of watercraft abandonment.

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¶156: Landscapes of tells in the Near East and beyond

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¶157: Urbanism and cultural landscapes in northeastern Syria

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¶158: early state formation in the ancient Near East

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¶159: Tells: social and environmental space. Proceedings of the international workshop "Socio-environmental dynamics over the last 12,000 years: the creation of landscapes II

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¶160: Villages and cities in early Europe

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¶161: "Fürstensitze" und Zentralorte der frühen Kelten. Abschlusskolloquium des DFG-Schwerpunktprogramms

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¶162: La question de la proto-urbanisation à l'âge du Fer.

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¶163: Les premières villes de Gaule: le temps des oppida

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¶164: Aldeas y ciudades en el primer milenio a.C.: la Meseta Norte y los orígenes del urbanismo

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¶165: Politics and power among the Maya

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¶166: Politics of the Maya court: hierarchy and change in the Late Classic period.

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¶167: Ancient Maya political dynamics

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¶168: Maya architecture: temples in the sky

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¶69: Royal cities of the ancient Maya

Reference 59 - 0.04% Coverage

¶70: Reassessing Paleolithic subsistence

Reference 60 - 0.03% Coverage

¶71: Neandertal lithic industries

Reference 61 - 0.04% Coverage

¶72: Mensch und Umwelt im Holozän Tirols

Reference 62 - 0.07% Coverage

¶73: Archaeology and landscape at the Saharo-Sahelian borderland

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¶75: The archaeology of Cyprus: from earliest prehistory through the Bronze Age

Reference 64 - 0.07% Coverage

¶76: Empire, authority, and autonomy in Achaemenid Anatolia.

Reference 65 - 0.05% Coverage

¶79: Persia's imperial power in Late Antiquity

Reference 66 - 0.09% Coverage

¶80: Les établissements des élites omeyyades en Palmyrène et au Proche-Orient

Reference 67 - 0.11% Coverage

¶81: Cairns, fields, and cultivation: archaeological landscapes of the Lake District uplands

Reference 68 - 0.06% Coverage

¶83: Les gisements précolombiens de la Baie Orientale.

Reference 69 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: A recipe for disaster: emerging urbanism and unsustainable plant economies

Reference 70 - 0.17% Coverage

¶186: The intensification of agriculture as farming communities grew in size did not always produce a successful and sustainable economic base

Reference 71 - 0.81% Coverage

¶186: developed a specialised plant economy dependent on cereals, grapes and flax. Irrigation in this arid environment led to increased soil salinity while recurrent cultivation of flax may have introduced the fungal pathogen responsible for flax wilt. Faced with declining yields, the farmers may have further intensified their irrigation and cultivation schedules, only to exacerbate the underlying problems. Thus specialised crop production increased both agricultural risk and vulnerability to catastrophe, and Ras an-Numayra, unlike other sites in the region, was abandoned after a relatively short occupation.

¶187: Catacomb culture wagons of the Eurasian steppes

Reference 72 - 0.21% Coverage

¶188: The origin and development of wheeled vehicles continues to fascinate today no less than when Stuart Piggott (1974) first wrote about the subject in *Antiquity* 40 years ago.

Reference 73 - 0.11% Coverage

¶189: new light and new questions on Early Bronze Age societies in the western Mediterranean ¶190:

Reference 74 - 0.24% Coverage

¶190: This sophisticated fortification system raises once again the question of possible Mediterranean contacts, along with social change and the role of physical violence in the rise of Argaric society. ¶191:

Reference 75 - 0.07% Coverage

¶193: new light on production context, scale and variability ¶194:

Reference 76 - 0.30% Coverage

¶194: This pottery production site provides vital background for the study of contemporary pottery assemblages on Cyprus and elsewhere in the broader region.

¶195: Tracking the social lives of things: biographical insights into Bronze Age pottery in Spain

Reference 77 - 0.13% Coverage

¶196: Pottery has sometimes been compared to a living organism in its cycle of birth, life and death or discard

Reference 78 - 0.37% Coverage

¶197: lake-dwellers' macabre remedies against floods in the Central European Bronze Age

¶198: The lake-dwellings of the Circum-Alpine region have long been a rich source of detailed information about daily life in Bronze Age Europe, but their location made them vulnerable to changes in climate and lake level.

Reference 79 - 0.04% Coverage

¶199: Tracking ancient beach-lines inland

Reference 80 - 0.49% Coverage

¶100: The Lapita expansion took Austronesian seafaring peoples with distinctive pottery eastward from the Bismarck Archipelago to western Polynesia during the late second millennium BC, marking the first stage in the settlement of Oceania. Here it is shown that a parallel process also carried Lapita pottery and people many hundreds of kilometres westward along the southern shore of Papua New Guinea.

Reference 81 - 0.37% Coverage

¶100: Pottery and radiocarbon dates indicate Lapita settlement in this location c. 600 BC, and suggest that the long-distance maritime networks linking the entire southern coast of Papua New Guinea in historical times may trace their origin to this period.

¶101: The earliest dental prosthesis in Celtic Gaul?

Reference 82 - 0.24% Coverage

¶102: The concept of the dental prosthesis may have been taken from the Etruscans by returning Celtic mercenaries, although dental implants of this specific kind have not been found in Etruscan contexts

Reference 83 - 0.09% Coverage

¶103: the end of Roman Britain

¶104: When and how did urban life in Roman Britain end?

Reference 84 - 0.13% Coverage

¶105: Fish for the city: meta-analysis of archaeological cod remains and the growth of London's northern trade

Reference 85 - 0.19% Coverage

¶106: The growth of medieval cities in Northern Europe placed new demands on food supply, and led to the import of fish from increasingly distant fishing grounds.

Reference 86 - 0.33% Coverage

¶106: In particular it identifies a marked increase in imported cod from the thirteenth century AD. That trend continued into the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, after a short downturn, perhaps attributable to the impact of the Black Death, in the mid fourteenth century

Reference 87 - 0.13% Coverage

¶107: The chronology and collapse of pre-Aztec raised field (chinampa) agriculture in the northern Basin of Mexico

Reference 88 - 0.21% Coverage

¶108: Raised field agriculture in the Basin of Mexico was a highly sustainable farming method that did not depend upon centralised political control. Study of the chinampa system

Reference 89 - 0.53% Coverage

¶108: that was abandoned when Xaltocan was conquered by an alliance of powerful neighbours during the fourteenth century AD. The rise and abandonment of the chinampa system were thus directly linked to the political economy of the city-state. The failure to revive the raised field systems in the following Aztec period can also be attributed to the impact of political, economic and ecological factors.

¶109: The hidden paintings of Angkor Wat

Reference 90 - 0.06% Coverage

¶111: The state of the art on Indo-European origins

Reference 91 - 0.13% Coverage

¶114: into the unusual political relations between fortress-based sovereigns and mobile subjects in central Armenia.

Reference 92 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: The origins of the first settlers in the Americas

Reference 93 - 0.12% Coverage

¶119: On thin ice: problems with Stanford and Bradley's proposed Solutrean colonisation of North America

Reference 94 - 0.84% Coverage

¶120: argue that Solutrean groups from southern France and the Iberian Peninsula used watercraft to make their way across the North Atlantic and into North America during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). According to Stanford and Bradley, this 6000km journey was facilitated by a continuous ice shelf that provided fresh water and a food supply. Across Atlantic ice has received a number of positive reviews. Shea (2012: 294), for example, suggests that it is “an excellent example of hypothesis-building in the best tradition of processual archaeology. It challenges American archaeology in a way that will require serious research by its opponents”. Runnels (2012) is equally enthusiastic. ¶121:

Reference 95 - 0.01% Coverage

¶124: Solutreanism

Reference 96 - 0.80% Coverage

¶125: The comments of Stanford and Bradley (above) do not address our criticisms and obfuscate the topic at hand with irrelevant data (e.g. the south-to-north movement of fluted points through the Ice Free Corridor), nonexistent data (e.g. ‘under the water’ or ‘destroyed sites’), and questionable data (e.g. Meadowcroft and Cactus Hill are by no means widely accepted, nor are Stanford and Bradley’s ‘eight LGM sites’ in the mid-Atlantic region). Before touching on some of these points, we direct the reader to several recent articles (e.g. Morrow 2014; Raff & Bolnick 2014) that provide new evidence or arguments inconsistent with a trans-Atlantic migration,

Reference 97 - 0.77% Coverage

¶125: Although Stanford and Bradley describe their Solutrean ‘solution’ (Stanford & Bradley 1999) to the Pleistocene colonisation of North America as ‘testable’, their position is that the idea is correct until falsified. They propose that their colleagues have yet to provide sufficient ‘critiques’ or ‘challenges’ to discount it (see also Collins 2012; Collins et al. 2013). Yet they are the ones proposing a hypothesis inconsistent with overwhelming multidisciplinary evidence, and they ignore results of tests that do not support their claims.

¶126: Is there something missing in scientific provenance studies of prehistoric artefacts?

Reference 98 - 0.16% Coverage

¶127: Determination of the provenance of material culture by means of chemical analysis has a long and distinguished history in archaeology

Reference 99 - 0.44% Coverage

¶127: that some chemical characteristic of the geological rawmaterial(s) provides a 'fingerprint' which can be measured in the finished object, and that if an object from a remote source is identified at a particular place, then it is evidence of some sort of direct or indirect contact and 'trade' between the two places.

¶128: The changing careers of Vere Gordon Childe

Reference 100 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: Near Eastern archaeology and the Arab Spring: avoiding the ostrich effect

Reference 101 - 0.71% Coverage

¶131: As an American archaeologist who has worked in Syria, living in a rural village in Raqqqa Province off and on for decades, I am frequently asked: did you see it coming? Were there early signs of the Arab Spring and the Syrian civil war? The answer is both yes and no. In retrospect, the signs were there, but foreign archaeologists did not always identify them. More often we simply chose to ignore them. Regardless, we have come to many important realisations. Foremost, Near Eastern archaeology has reached a major turning point, which raises a more pressing question: what now?

Reference 102 - 0.07% Coverage

¶133: Chris Gosden, Professor of European Archaeology at Oxford

Reference 103 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: Tracking prehistoric migrations

Reference 104 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: First migrants: ancient migration in global perspective

Reference 105 - 0.10% Coverage

¶136: Ancestral journeys: the peopling of Europe from the first venturers to the Vikings

Reference 106 - 0.05% Coverage

¶137: A milestone in medieval urban archaeology

Reference 107 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: The Oxford handbook of the archaeology of death and burial

Reference 108 - 0.04% Coverage

¶148: culture, environnement et économie

Reference 109 - 0.06% Coverage

¶150: The Oxford handbook of the European Bronze Age

Reference 110 - 0.08% Coverage

¶151: Cities and citadels in Turkey: from the Iron Age to the Seljuks

Reference 111 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: Mediterranean islands, fragile communities and persistent landscapes

Reference 112 - 0.11% Coverage

¶153: Anglo-Saxon graves and grave goods of the 6th and 7th centuries AD: a chronological framework

Reference 113 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: rehabilitation of a 'decadent' society

Reference 114 - 0.05% Coverage

¶158: The spectacle of the late Maya court:

Reference 115 - 0.05% Coverage

¶159: The archaeology of Australia's deserts

Reference 116 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: Crete, Cyprus, Cilicia and Corinthia

Reference 117 - 0.11% Coverage

¶161: Living on the margin: Chryssi Island and the settlement patterns of the Ierapetra area

Reference 118 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: Crossroads and boundaries: the archaeology of past and present in the Malloura valley, Cyprus

Reference 119 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: Rough Cilicia: new historical and archaeological approaches.

Reference 120 - 0.14% Coverage

¶164: The Corinthia and the northeast Peloponnese: topography and history from prehistoric times until the end of Antiquity

Reference 121 - 0.02% Coverage

¶165: Albania and France

Reference 122 - 0.10% Coverage

¶166: Light and shadow: isolation and interaction in the Shala valley of northern Albania

Reference 123 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: community and landscape in the Alpes-Maritimes, France.

Reference 124 - 0.03% Coverage

¶168: Mediterranean metaphors

Reference 125 - 0.05% Coverage

¶169: Space and time in Mediterranean prehistory

Reference 126 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: The Hellenistic West: rethinking the ancient Mediterranean.

Reference 127 - 0.14% Coverage

¶171: The archaeology of Mediterranean landscapes: human-environment interaction from the Neolithic to the Roman period

Reference 128 - 0.17% Coverage

¶174: The prehistoric shell middens of Atlantic Europe consist of marine molluscs, but the eastern Baltic did not have exploitable marine species

Reference 129 - 0.28% Coverage

¶174: The thickness of the shell deposits suggests that this was a special multi-purpose residential site visited for seasonal aggregations by pottery-using hunter-gatherer communities on the northern margin of Neolithic Europe. ¶175:

Reference 130 - 0.13% Coverage

¶178: the Karama valley of West Sulawesi have revealed similar suites of ceramics and overlapping chronologies

Reference 131 - 0.84% Coverage

¶178: resembles that of the Philippines and Taiwan, and suggests the settlement of migrants from those areas, consistent with the theory of Austronesian expansion. The absence of the flaked lithic technology typical of earlier Sulawesi populations indicates that these two sites do not represent the indigenous adoption of Neolithic features. The Karama valley evidence underlines the importance, in the quest for the earliest farmers, of research at open-air sites close to agriculturally suitable land, while indigenous populations may have continued for some time to occupy remote caves and rockshelters.

¶179: Highland fortress-polities and their settlement systems in the southern Caucasus

Reference 132 - 0.23% Coverage

¶180: revealed that hilltop fortresses of the Bronze Age and Iron Age may have been parts of larger walled complexes and could have functioned as the urban centres of small independent polities

Reference 133 - 0.29% Coverage

¶180: The southern Caucasus lies beyond the core area of Near Eastern states but these new discoveries suggest that major centres of power arose here, controlling both the fertile plains and strategic trade routes through mountainous terrain.

Reference 134 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: The socioeconomic status of Iron Age metalworkers

Reference 135 - 0.14% Coverage

¶182: The popular image of metalworking sites in desert settings envisages armies of slaves engaged in back-breaking labour.

Reference 136 - 0.17% Coverage

¶182: This study approaches that contradiction directly by studying the remains of domesticated food animals from domestic and industrial contexts

Reference 137 - 0.46% Coverage

¶182: The authors demonstrate that the higher-value meat cuts come from industrial contexts, where they were associated with the specialist metalworkers, rather than the 'domestic' contexts occupied by lower status workers engaged in support roles. It is suggested that the pattern documented here could also have been a feature of early metalworking sites in other times and places.

Reference 138 - 0.53% Coverage

¶184: attracted considerable media attention at the time. The circumstances of its loss have long remained unclear, but were clearly associated with the violent destruction of the site in c. 800 BC. Detailed review of the find context and the skeletons found nearby now suggests that the bowl was being looted during the sack of the citadel by Urartian soldiers from an upper room where weapons, armour and fine metal vessels were stored

Reference 139 - 0.12% Coverage

¶185: Identifying ceramic production and exchange in the Valley of Puebla, Mexico: a multifaceted approach

Reference 140 - 0.23% Coverage

¶186: Pottery production in Formative Period Mesoamerica appears to have been organised at the household level, but its distribution also provides evidence of political or economic boundaries.

Reference 141 - 0.48% Coverage

¶186: The results indicated that many of these vessels were being made by families at Tlaquexpa itself, but that some of their products were being traded to other communities, including the nearby civic-ceremonial centre of Xochiltlenango. The study gives new insight into the role of pottery production in pre-Hispanic households.

¶187: From the Iron Age to Angkor: new light on the origins of a state

Reference 142 - 0.44% Coverage

¶188: from AD 400–800. They compare with similarly rapid developments in Mesoamerica and Mesopotamia; fundamental parallels are evident in the role of charismatic agents for change, an ideology conferring god-like status on leaders, a new and highly productive economic base, an expanded interaction sphere for the exchange of prestige goods, and endemic warfare

Reference 143 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: The centre of their life-world: the archaeology of experience

Reference 144 - 0.12% Coverage

¶190: Social analysis of cemeteries has traditionally viewed them as static images of social organisation

Reference 145 - 0.59% Coverage

¶190: however, the dynamic interrelationship between competing groups and successive generations can be discerned. Two initial burials proved to be foundational acts, followed by over 40 further burials spread over a series of generations. Differences in grave orientation and grave goods signalled the separate identities of the adjacent hamlets that came to bury their lineage leaders in this prominent location. Competition between lineages is indicated by externally acquired grave goods

Reference 146 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: social interaction on the Tiwanaku periphery ¶192:

Reference 147 - 0.33% Coverage

¶192: testifies to the adoption of Tiwanaku practices by emergent local elites. Tiwanaku control spread over the whole of the south-central Andes during the Middle Horizon (AD 500–1100) but by the end of the period it had begun to fragment into a series of smaller polities.

Reference 148 - 0.04% Coverage

¶192: that its contents represent. ¶193:

Reference 149 - 0.29% Coverage

¶194: The incorporation of Pomerania into the Polish state in the tenth century was followed by a process of colonisation across the lower Vistula valley, which then stalled before resuming in the thirteenth century under the Teutonic Order

Reference 150 - 0.17% Coverage

¶194: Evidence for the presence of merchants suggests Biała Góra 3 was one of many outposts in the commercial network that shadowed the Crusades. ¶195:

Reference 151 - 0.21% Coverage

¶196: It hence bears valuable testimony to the long-distance exchange networks operating in eastern Australia in the period before the disruption caused by European colonisation.

Reference 152 - 0.05% Coverage

¶199: The arboreal origins of human bipedalism

Reference 153 - 0.31% Coverage

¶200: Almost a century and a half ago, Charles Darwin in *The Descent of Man* (1871: 141) highlighted the evolution of bipedalism as one of the key features of the human lineage, freeing the hands for carrying and for using and making tools. But how did it arise?

Reference 154 - 0.24% Coverage

¶200: set out the evidence for that hypothesis and reject the notion that the common ancestor of great apes and humans was a knuckle-walking terrestrial species, as are gorillas and chimpanzees today

Reference 155 - 0.06% Coverage

¶201: Human bipedalism and the importance of terrestriality

Reference 156 - 0.03% Coverage

¶202: Unreasonable expectations

Reference 157 - 0.08% Coverage

¶203: Ignoring *Ardipithecus* in an origins scenario for bipedality is...lame

Reference 158 - 0.04% Coverage

¶204: When the ancestors were arboreal

Reference 159 - 0.06% Coverage

¶205: Adaptive diversity: from the trees to the ground

Reference 160 - 0.08% Coverage

¶206: A new late Pleistocene archaeological sequence in South America

Reference 161 - 0.11% Coverage

¶207: have however produced new evidence for human occupation extending back more than 20 000 years

Reference 162 - 0.03% Coverage

¶208: Standards and expectations

Reference 163 - 0.03% Coverage

¶210: New World, new models

Reference 164 - 0.02% Coverage

¶211: Is dating an issue?

Reference 165 - 0.04% Coverage

¶212: 'Simple' need not mean 'archaic'

Reference 166 - 0.06% Coverage

¶213: The peopling of South America: expanding the evidence

Reference 167 - 0.07% Coverage

¶214: Food globalisation in prehistory: top down or bottom up?

Reference 168 - 2.08% Coverage

¶215: Scholarly interest has been growing in an episode of Old World globalisation of food resources significantly predating the 'Silk Road'. This process was characteristic of crosscontinental translocations of starch-based crops mostly during the third and second millennia BC but which might have been initiated in an earlier period (Jones et al. 2011). Among these translocations we can include a range of crops originally from Southwest Asia, notably bread wheat and barley, and others originally from northern China, such as broomcorn and foxtail millet (Hunt et al. 2008; Motuzaitė-Matuzevičiute et al. 2013). Parallel patterns of crop movement between North Africa and South Asia have been observed and discussed in some depth (Boivin & Fuller 2009; Fuller et al. 2011; Boivin et al. 2013). The impetus behind this growth of interest has been the expansion of archaeobotanical research in South and East Asia over the past decade (Fuller 2002; Crawford 2006; Lee et al. 2007; Liu et al. 2008; Zhao 2010). This paper considers the agents responsible for the food globalisation process during the third and second millennia BC. A key aspect of trans-Eurasian starch-crop movement was that it constituted an addition to agricultural systems, rather than movement to regions devoid of existing starch-based agriculture. Other economic plants, such as grapes, dates and peas, also moved considerable distances in the archaeological record, often to areas previously devoid of those plants. However, the novel starchy crops held a particular significance. In both cases,

Southwest Asian wheat and barley and East Asian millets went on to become important staple foods in many of their new destinations.

Reference 169 - 0.07% Coverage

¶216: Contextualising the birth of Mediterranean Archaeoseismology

Reference 170 - 0.36% Coverage

¶217: Initially focusing on historical archaeological contexts in theMediterranean (cf. Stiros & Jones 1996), archaeoseismology—also known as earthquake archaeology (see Sintubin forthcoming for terminology)—has nowadays extended its traditional scope to prehistoric and historical cultures worldwide

Reference 171 - 0.07% Coverage

¶218: Of hunters and handles: insights from palaeoanthropology

Reference 172 - 0.06% Coverage

¶219: From hand to handle: the first industrial revolution

Reference 173 - 0.07% Coverage

¶220: Rough and tumble: aggression, hunting, and human evolution

Reference 174 - 0.13% Coverage

¶221: ‘Seek, and you shall find’: a new era at the dawn of domestication and sedentism in Early Neolithic Iran

Reference 175 - 0.07% Coverage

¶223: The neolithisation of Iran: the formation of new societies

Reference 176 - 0.03% Coverage

¶224: At the turn of the tide

Reference 177 - 0.04% Coverage

¶225: The Bronze Age in the Severn Estuary

Reference 178 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1226: The archaeology of the Essex coast

Reference 179 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1227: Text-book pottery texts -

Reference 180 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1228: Pottery in archaeology

Reference 181 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1230: Climate change archaeology: building resilience from research in the world's coastal wetlands.

Reference 182 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1231: la vie quotidienne à travers le travail du silex

Reference 183 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1232: The birth of Neolithic Britain: an interpretive account

Reference 184 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1233: Prehistoric rock art of India

Reference 185 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1235: The making of the Middle Sea: a history of the Mediterranean from the beginning to the emergence of the Classical world.

Reference 186 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1237: Northwest Europe in the Early Middle Ages, c. AD 600–1150. A comparative history

Reference 187 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1238: Transforming townscapes. From burh to borough

Reference 188 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1240: Un Néolithique Ouest-Africain: cadre chrono-culturel, économique et environnemental de l'Holocène récent en Pays dogon

Reference 189 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1241: 14,000 años de alimentación en el Perú.

Reference 190 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1242: Prehispanic settlement patterns in the Upper Mantaro, Junín, Peru: volume 2, the Wanka region

Reference 191 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1243: Merchants, markets, and exchange in the pre-Columbian world

Reference 192 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1245: Specialised hunting of Iberian ibex during Neanderthal occupation

Reference 193 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1246: Traditional views of Neanderthal hunting strategies envisage them preying on herd species such as bison and deer, rather than the sophisticated tracking of solitary animals

Reference 194 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1246: however, demonstrates that during certain periods of the Middle Palaeolithic occupation, Neanderthals focused on the hunting of ibex and chamois, small solitary species that inhabited the mountainous terrain around the site

Reference 195 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1247: The global implications of the early surviving rock art of greater Southeast Asia

Reference 196 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1248: The rock art of Southeast Asia has been less thoroughly studied than that of Europe or Australia, and it has generally been considered to be more recent in origin

Reference 197 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1249: The chronology of culture: a comparative assessment of European Neolithic dating approaches

Reference 198 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1253: Beyond Stonehenge: Carn Menyn Quarry and the origin and date of bluestone extraction in the Preseli Hills of south-west Wales

Reference 199 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1254: have been accompanied by new research on the origin of the famous 'bluestones', a mixed assemblage of rhyolites and dolerites that stand among the much taller sarsens. Some of the rhyolite debitage has been

Reference 200 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1254: Quarrying at Carn Menyn began much earlier, however, during the seventh millennium BC, suggesting that Mesolithic communities were the first to exploit the geology of this remote upland location.

¶1255: Foragers, fishers and farmers: origins of the Taiwanese Neolithic

Reference 201 - 0.96% Coverage

¶1256: The Neolithic of Taiwan represents the first stage in the expansion of Austronesian-speaking peoples through the Pacific. Settlement and burial evidence from the Tapenkeng (TKP) or Dabengkeng culture demonstrates the development of the early Taiwanese Neolithic over a period of almost 2000 years, from its origin in the pre-TPK of the Pearl River Delta and south-eastern coastal China. The first TKP communities of Taiwan pursued a mixed coastal foraging and horticultural lifestyle, but by the late TKP rice and millet farming were practised with extensive villages and large settlements. The broad-spectrum subsistence diversity of the Taiwanese Neolithic was an important factor in facilitating the subsequent expansion of Austronesian-speaking peoples to the Philippines and beyond.

Reference 202 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1257: Archaeology, genetics and a population bottleneck in prehistoric Finland

Reference 203 - 0.53% Coverage

¶1258: The long-term history of prehistoric populations is a challenging but important subject that can now be addressed through combined use of archaeological and genetic evidence. In this study a multidisciplinary team uses these approaches to document the existence of a major population bottleneck in Finland during the Late Neolithic period, the effects of which are still detectable in the genetic profile of the Finnish population today

Reference 204 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1259: Archaeology, forensics

Reference 205 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1262: The date of the Late Bronze Age Minoan eruption of the Thera volcano has provoked much debate among archaeologists, not least in a recent issue of *Antiquity*

Reference 206 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1262: They reject the need to choose between alternative approaches to the problem and make a case for the synchronisation of eastern Mediterranean and Egyptian chronologies with agreement on a 'high' date in the late seventeenth century BC for the Thera eruption.

¶1263: Ceramics, trade, provenience and geology: Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age

Reference 207 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1264: The island of Cyprus was a major producer of copper and stood at the heart of east Mediterranean trade networks during the Late Bronze Age. It may also have been the source of the Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware that has been found in mortuary contexts in Egypt and the Levant, and in Hittite temple assemblages in Anatolia

Reference 208 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1264: This discovery offers a new perspective on the spatial organisation of Cypriot economies in the production and exchange of elite goods around the eastern Mediterranean at this time.

¶1265: Crossing the boundary between humans and animals: the extinct fox *Dusicyon avus* from a hunter-gatherer mortuary context in Patagonia (Argentina)

Reference 209 - 0.59% Coverage

¶1266: raises intriguing questions about the relationship between wild canids and humans. This sub-adult individual appears to have been buried in a human mortuary context in a comparable manner to adjacent human burials. It may have been kept as a pet and been considered part of the human social group. The ability of pets, especially canids, to leave the animal world and enter into a special relationship with people may be related to the cosmology of South American hunter-gatherers.

Reference 210 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1267: Shifting materials: variability, homogeneity and change

Reference 211 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1268: have been seen as both markers of external contact and evidence of change

Reference 212 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1269: The Hepu Han tombs and the maritime Silk Road of the Han Dynasty

Reference 213 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1270: with exotic luxury materials that testify to the status of Hepu as the home port of the maritime Silk Road. This trading network carried Chinese products (notably silks) by sea to kingdoms and communities of South and Southeast Asia, and was the southern counterpart to the more famous overland Silk Road through Central Asia

Reference 214 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1270: This far-flung trade network had major impacts both on southern China and on the other regions that it connected.

Reference 215 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1271: Stone architecture, monumentality and the rise of the early Tongan chiefdom

Reference 216 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1272: Monumental construction is commonly associated with the rise of complex societies and frequently supported the ceremonies and ideologies that were instrumental in the creation of the new social order

Reference 217 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1272: Heketa in eastern Tongatapu recorded stone-built platforms for houses and seats, and a three-tiered tomb and trilithon

Reference 218 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1272: Tongan tradition and archaeology combine to show that these were the setting for new ceremonies instituted by the emergent Tu'i Tonga lineage in the fourteenth century AD as they laid the foundations of the early Tongan chiefdom. Key to their success

Reference 219 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1273: Yavi-Chicha and the Inka expansion: a petrographic approach

Reference 220 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1274: The social complexities underlying imperial control are manifest in the material culture of everyday life encountered at archaeological sites. The Yavi-Chicha pottery style of the south-central Andes illustrates how

Reference 221 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1274: in practices of pottery manufacture during the process of Inka expansion. The Yavi-Chicha style itself masks a number of distinct production processes

Reference 222 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1274: that relate to the different communities by whom it was produced and consumed. The dispersion of pottery fabric types in this region may partly be attributable to the Inka practice of mitmaqkuna, the displacement and relocation of entire subject populations.¶1275:

Reference 223 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1276: In particular, this evidence sheds new light on the logistical support of field armies and the impact of Allied bombing on German installations.

¶1277: Regional variations in the European Neolithic dispersal: the role of the coastlines

Reference 224 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1278: The mechanisms by which agriculture spread across Europe in the Neolithic, and the speed at which it happened, have long been debated.

Reference 225 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1279: Fact or fiction: the Middle Palaeolithic in China

Reference 226 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1280: Context is everything

Reference 227 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1281: Context is everything indeed:

Reference 228 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1283: Great monuments of the north and south

Reference 229 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1286: Diversifying Roman military archaeology

Reference 230 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1287: People and spaces in Roman military bases.

Reference 231 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1288: Blood of the provinces: the Roman auxilia and the making of provincial society from Augustus to the Severans

Reference 232 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1289: Archaeology

Reference 233 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1289: lessons from Congo and Ghana

Reference 234 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1292: Wetland archaeology and beyond

Reference 235 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1293: Settling the Earth: the archaeology of deep human history

Reference 236 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1296: The manufacture of Minoan metal vessels: theory and practice

Reference 237 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1297: The urbanisation of Rome and Latium Vetus from the Bronze Age to the Archaic era.

Reference 238 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1298: archéologie, environnement et histoire d'un espace fluvial en bord de Saône

Reference 239 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1299: The economics of the Roman stone trade.

Reference 240 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1302: Ancestral encounters in highland Madagascar: material signs and traces of the dead

Reference 241 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1304: Early Mainland Southeast Asia. From first humans to Angkor

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 245 references coded [50.97% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.49% Coverage

¶14: The world is changing rapidly, and archaeology with it. Globalisation is rewiring the relationship that connects Europe and North America, with their long histories of archaeological research, to other regions, where archaeologists are throwing new light on prehistories and early histories that have hitherto been less intensively studied. The outcome is a shifting but more balanced picture of the human past at a global scale, and a better appreciation of the interactions that have shaped the modern world.

#### Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶15: A future of archaeology

¶16: As archaeologists we look to the past, but where might archaeology be going in the future? In this issue of *Antiquity* we begin a new feature where we invite archaeologists from different parts of the world to consider how the subject may or should develop in the coming years. For the first of these, Koji Mizoguchi, President of the World Archaeological Congress and Professor at Kyushu University in Japan, offers a perspective on the regional traditions of archaeology within an increasingly globalised world.

#### Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: Death during childbirth was a significant risk for women in prehistoric and pre-modern societies, but it has rarely been documented by archaeology. The evidence for twins in the archaeological record has likewise been largely circumstantial, with few confirmed cases.

#### Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶10: Detailed taphonomic and skeletal analyses document the diverse and often unusual burial practices employed by European Neolithic populations

#### Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶10: The fragmented and commingled burial layer that resulted from these activities indicates complex secondary burial rites effecting the transition from entirely living to entirely dead individuals.

¶11: Natural and artificial colours: the megalithic monuments of Brittany

#### Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶12: Megalithic art is a well-known feature of the Neolithic chambered tombs of Atlantic Europe.

#### Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶12: The discovery of painted motifs at Barnenez in Brittany, reported here, marks a breakthrough and raises the possibility that many megalithic tombs in north-west Europe were once coloured as well as carved. Similarities in motifs and techniques also point to the likelihood of direct connections with Iberia.

¶13: Life and death

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: Mining has commonly been thought of as hard manual labour undertaken by the lower echelon of a hierarchical society, but was this always the case?

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: that represent a community of miners exploiting the subterranean resources for trade and manufacturing variscite beads with

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: while grave goods reveal a community that worked collectively to mine, manufacture and trade goods, with miners themselves benefiting from the fruits of their labours.

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: Mursi ox modification in the Lower Omo Valley and

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: Cattle are a key focus of traditional pastoralist societies in eastern Africa and

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

¶16: .

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: From bodies to bones: death and mobility in the Lake Titicaca basin, Bolivia

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: Disposal of the dead in early societies frequently involved multiple stages of ritual and processing.

Reference 16 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: quicklime was used to reduce corpses to bones in a special circular structure at the centre of the site. The quicklime was obtained from solid white blocks of calcium oxide and was then mixed with water and applied to disarticulated body parts. A few plaster-covered bones were recovered from the structure but most had been removed from the site, possibly by itinerant llama caravans

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: To set before the king: residential mural painting

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: Maya murals depicting scenes of courtly life are well known

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: far less common are scenes depicting life outside the royal sphere.

Reference 20 - 0.55% Coverage

¶20: have revealed well-preserved murals in a domestic context that offer a fresh perspective on life in the Maya court, that of the priests, scribes and artists who attended the royal governor. Here, the authors decode the images to reveal the lives and activities of those who planned, performed and recorded official events in Classic-period Xultun. One of only two well-preserved examples of eastern Maya lowland wall painting from the Late Classic period, this rare display of master craftsmanship outside of the royal court sheds new light on the lives of those who produced it. ¶21:

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶21: the Hopewell periphery: new evidence from the Appalachian Summit

Reference 22 - 0.36% Coverage

¶22: on the margin of the source area, throws doubt on this model through extensive evidence for mica-working at this site. The Garden Creek community may have been drawn into the Hopewell sphere through its proximity to the mica sources, and the people of Garden Creek may have carried cut mica and crystal quartz as offerings to the major Hopewell centres in the course of pilgrimage.

Reference 23 - 0.26% Coverage

¶24: Settlement activity on the East Mound ceased just after 6000 cal BC, and was followed by the cessation of Neolithic burial activity a few decades later.

¶25: Cooperative harvesting of aquatic resources and the beginning of pottery production in north-eastern North America

Reference 24 - 0.25% Coverage

¶126: What benefits were derived from the invention of pottery, and why did ceramics remain marginal for so long? The increasing use of pottery has been seen as a response to large-scale harvesting in a model that favours economic advantage through increased efficiency

#### Reference 25 - 0.52% Coverage

¶126: Its use can be seen as part of broader developments in hunter-gatherer society, featuring seasonal gatherings, collective feasting and a new articulation of social relations.

¶127: Representations of oxhide ingots in Scandinavian rock art: the sketchbook of a Bronze Age traveller?

¶128: Bronze Age trade networks across Europe and the Mediterranean are well documented; Baltic amber and bronze metalwork were particularly valued commodities. Here it is argued that demand for copper and tin led to changes in Scandinavian trade routes around 1600 BC

#### Reference 26 - 0.17% Coverage

¶128: Images identified as oxhide ingots have been discovered in Sweden and suggest that people from Scandinavia were familiar with this characteristically Mediterranean trading commodity.

#### Reference 27 - 0.24% Coverage

¶128: argue that some bronze tools excavated in Sweden could have been made of Cypriot copper; these two discoveries suggest that Scandinavians were travelling to the Mediterranean, rather than acting through a middle man.

¶129: Opening the Bronze Age world

#### Reference 28 - 0.23% Coverage

¶130: an object seen in a number of Swedish rock paintings and carvings is understood to be a representation of the so-called oxhide shaped ingot of the eastern Mediterranean Minoan-Mycenaean Bronze Age culture.

¶131: Oxhide ingots in the European North?

#### Reference 29 - 0.68% Coverage

¶132: The above paper by Ling and Stos-Gale raises interesting questions about the extent and effects of trans-continental trade and travel in the Bronze Age. Of course, there is nothing new in the suggestion that Scandinavia was closely linked to the eastern Mediterranean in this period: Kristian Kristiansen, and before him Jan Bouzek, Klavs Randsborg and Peter Schauer have been saying just that for many years (e.g. Bouzek 1966; Randsborg 1967; Schauer 1985; Kristiansen 1994). What is new is the two-fold suggestion that metal was travelling from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia, as shown by metal analysis, and that this is reflected in the rock art by what are presented here as depictions of oxhide ingots.

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶133: Reflections on Bronze Age travels

Reference 31 - 0.46% Coverage

¶134: The number of possible oxhide ingots represented in Swedish rock art is low, but if the identification of these images is correct, we have evidence, for the first time, of direct connections between Scandinavia and the eastern Mediterranean, connections that have been supposed, but not evidenced, for more than a century (e.g. Hansen 1909). Here, I focus on some implications this article may have for future Scandinavian Bronze Age studies, with special emphasis on rock art

Reference 32 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: Here, there and everywhere?

Reference 33 - 0.19% Coverage

¶136: and offer an intriguing interpretation for them that ties in with the recent realisation that some of the copper used in the earlier Bronze Age of southern Scandinavia may have originated from Cyprus.

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: Travellers' tales and science-based archaeology: ex oriente lux revisited

Reference 35 - 0.18% Coverage

¶138: end their study on a safe, if rather vague, note: “[w]e could, perhaps, consider the maritime-themed rock art depictions [of ships and copper oxide ingots] as records of travellers’ tales

Reference 36 - 0.74% Coverage

¶138: perhaps we could, since at least two of the ingot depictions (Kville 156:1 at Torsbo, Norrköping) look strikingly similar—as the authors note—to the ‘pillow ingots’ (Kissenbarren) known from the Mediterranean world. Or, perhaps, we could remain more cautious before even broaching the idea of interconnectedness between Late Bronze Age Scandinavia and the eastern Mediterranean. Such a suggestion requires a lot more faith in the basic arguments of Kristiansen and Larsson (2005)—namely, that Europe and the Mediterranean formed a massive, open network through which warrior elites and others travelled at will—than I am able to muster. For Kristiansen and Larsson, cultural contact and cultural change ultimately still flow ex oriente—thus, they return whence Childe began.

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: Final response and future directions

#### Reference 38 - 0.63% Coverage

¶140: The comments express both acceptance of, and doubts about, interconnectedness between the eastern Mediterranean and Scandinavia in the Bronze Age. Kaul's comments demonstrate a deep insight into how Nordic archaeology reveals this interconnectedness; that is clearly expressed in his latest publication on the topic in *Antiquity* (Kaul 2013). Moreover, both Kaul and Sognnes, who accept these interconnections, have an excellent understanding of Scandinavian Bronze Age rock art. In fact, most of the reviewers' comments express a positive attitude to the interpretation of the rock art images as possible representations of oxhide ingots.

¶141: A Bohemian paradise

#### Reference 39 - 0.99% Coverage

¶142: It is true that in Europe when it comes to writing broad-based surveys of their archaeology some countries have been more equal than others. The United Kingdom and Ireland probably hold the record, closely followed by the Low Countries. The Czechs also have a long tradition of publishing surveys in one or other of the major European languages, commencing with three slender but well-illustrated volumes with texts in French by the prehistorian Albín Stocký (1924, 1928, 1933). Then in 1961 appeared *Czechoslovakia before the Slavs* (Neustupný 1961), the English edition of the overview written by the father and son team of Evžen and Jiří Neustupný and published in the previous year (Neustupný & Neustupný 1960). In 1978 appeared a massive single-volume prehistory of Bohemia with a brief summary and captions to the illustrations in German (Pleiner & Rybová 1978). Most recently, from 2007 to 2008 the eight volumes of *Archeologie pravěkých Čech* appeared—and then disappeared; in a matter of months the entire print run had been sold.

#### Reference 40 - 0.28% Coverage

¶143: materiality and social life in ancient Mesoamerica

¶144: Reading these two books is like peering into a magnifying lens. One is able to focus in and reflect on small details, but is also made aware that these details are inextricably linked to, and informed by, other elements in the field of view

#### Reference 41 - 0.59% Coverage

¶144: Through the theoretical lenses of materiality, practice and mimesis, they show how figurines, as individual objects or assemblages, created social life through their portability, transferability and biographies. Furthermore, because of their association with households, they show how figurines can speak to the lives of women, children and commoners, the dynamics of households, and the relationship between non-states or culturally peripheral areas and the state. These two books stand as nuanced exemplars of microscale approaches in archaeology and a concern with intimate practices to reveal larger social phenomena.

#### Reference 42 - 1.05% Coverage

¶146: Grand theories of human social organisation have sometimes struggled to find a place for the Inka empire, which achieved an unprecedented degree of state power across the Andean region of western South America for a few generations in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries AD. This is in part because the Inka realm looked so different from the ancient empires of Eurasia. The axis of Inka power ran north–south through some of the most diverse and difficult terrain on the planet, and Inka material culture and institutions lacked many of the Western hallmarks of civilisation. In *Ancient society* (1877), Lewis Henry Morgan relegated the Inkas to a status of ‘middle barbarism’ for possessing only Bronze Age metallurgy, placing a realm of perhaps 10 million inhabitants in the company of the Puebloan peoples of the American Southwest and the society that built Stonehenge. More than a century later, the sociologist Michael Mann (1986) offered the Inkas as an exception to his general model for wielding so much power without using writing, currency or low-cost forms of transportation.

Reference 43 - 0.05% Coverage

¶147: South Asia, Australia and the search for human origins.

Reference 44 - 0.05% Coverage

¶149: Explorations in salt archaeology in the Carpathian zone

Reference 45 - 0.07% Coverage

¶150: In the desert margins. The settlement process in ancient South and East Arabia

Reference 46 - 0.05% Coverage

¶153: Glass, alcohol and power in Roman Iron Age Scotland

Reference 47 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: Viking archaeology in Iceland.

Reference 48 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: Early medieval art and archaeology in the northern world.

Reference 49 - 0.09% Coverage

¶158: The archaeology of Japan: from the earliest rice farming villages to the rise of the state

Reference 50 - 0.09% Coverage

¶159: The great Maya droughts in cultural context: case studies in resilience and vulnerability

Reference 51 - 0.08% Coverage

¶164: The growth of the Chinese economy has been echoed in the expansion of its archaeology,

Reference 52 - 0.29% Coverage

¶164: articles on the prehistory and early historic societies of China have featured regularly in recent issues of *Antiquity*. The current issue is no exception, and in particular includes an article about one of the rather puzzling episodes in the Chinese past: the overseas voyages of the Ming admiral Zheng He

Reference 53 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: the earliest pottery in Henan Province, China

¶166: It has long been believed that the earliest ceramics in the central plain of China were produced by the Neolithic cultures

Reference 54 - 0.55% Coverage

¶166: have, however, revealed evidence for the earlier production of pottery, probably on the eve of millet and wild rice cultivation in northern and southern China respectively. It is assumed that, as in other regions such as south-west Asia and South America, sedentism preceded incipient cultivation. Here evidence is presented that sedentary communities emerged among hunter-gatherer groups who were still producing microblades. Lijiagou demonstrates that the bearers of the microblade industry were producers of pottery, preceding the earliest Neolithic cultures in central China.

Reference 55 - 0.04% Coverage

¶167: Shell tool technology in Island Southeast Asia

Reference 56 - 0.26% Coverage

¶168: and suggest that shell technology was in fact a local innovation that emerged in the early Middle Holocene. The chronology and distribution of these artefacts has significant implications for the antiquity of early human interaction between the Philippines and Melanesia

Reference 57 - 0.16% Coverage

¶170: How violent was life in Neolithic society, and was there anything resembling organised warfare? Recent research has largely overturned ideas of peaceful farming societies

Reference 58 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: Combining this body of data with evidence from the archaeological record,

Reference 59 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: Hubs and upstarts: pathways to urbanism in the northern Fertile Crescent

Reference 60 - 0.25% Coverage

¶172: The origins of urbanism are a controversial subject, with neo-evolutionary progress through graduated stages of 'civilisation' still having significant influence despite criticism, while others in the field prefer more diverse, regionally based trajectories.

Reference 61 - 0.39% Coverage

¶172: Here, early urbanism was a phased and pulsating phenomenon that could be sustained only within particular geographic parameters and for limited periods. Older urban hubs, growing slowly, were accompanied by rapidly expanding new sites, with the combination of the different forms demonstrating the complexities of urban growth.

¶173: Unveiling the hinterland: a new type of Hellenistic rural settlement in Crimea ¶174:

Reference 62 - 0.17% Coverage

¶174: The city's rural territory (chora) thrived from the fourth to second century BC, but little is known of the identity of its inhabitants, especially those in the inland areas

Reference 63 - 0.23% Coverage

¶174: The results challenge previous notions that the territory was occupied by nomadic indigenous communities and reveal that the site shared the fate of the entire Chersonesean chora, meeting a violent end in the early part of the third century BC.

Reference 64 - 0.28% Coverage

¶175: early Indian Ocean trade into the far interior of southern Africa

¶176: The later African Iron Age saw a shift to centralised polities, as seen in the expansion of hegemonies such as Great Zimbabwe. During this period, trade with the interior of Africa became increasingly centrally controlled

Reference 65 - 0.16% Coverage

¶176: have revealed how a small settlement based on prehistoric salt trading was able to take its place in the Indian Ocean trade network before such centralised polities arose

Reference 66 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: Sembiran and Pacung on the north coast of Bali: a strategic crossroads for early trans-Asiatic exchange

Reference 67 - 0.37% Coverage

¶178: Studies of trade routes across Southeast Asia in prehistory have hitherto focused largely on archaeological evidence from Mainland Southeast Asia, particularly the Thai Peninsula and Vietnam. The role of Indonesia and Island Southeast Asia in these networks has been poorly understood, owing to the paucity of evidence from this region. Recent research has begun to fill this void.

Reference 68 - 0.15% Coverage

¶178: as well as evidence of local bronze-casting. This suggests strong links with the Indian subcontinent and Mainland Southeast Asia from the late first millennium BC

Reference 69 - 0.05% Coverage

¶179: Archaeological evidence for ancient Maya water management

Reference 70 - 0.25% Coverage

¶180: Maya cities are known to have managed water; their existence in areas prone to seasons of excessive rainfall and long dry spells demanded it, but have these systems of water channels, aqueducts and reservoirs been viewed simply as utilitarian civil engineering?

Reference 71 - 0.10% Coverage

¶180: have revealed that the Maya might have had a more nuanced and symbolic approach to water and its management

Reference 72 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180:

Z¶181: Zheng He's voyages to Hormuz: the archaeological evidence

Reference 73 - 0.68% Coverage

¶182: The imperially sponsored maritime expeditions led by Zheng He in the early fifteenth century AD projected Ming Chinese power as far as Java, Sri Lanka and the East African coast. The Indian Ocean voyages are well documented in Chinese and Islamic historical accounts and by the nautical charts of Zheng He's journeys. Less clear has been the exact location of ancient Hormuz, the destination of Zheng He's voyages in the Persian Gulf. Recent re-analysis of ceramics from coastal southern Iran provides a solution. Archaeological evidence for Ming ceramics on present-day Hormuz Island and jewellery and gemstones of Iranian origin in southern China suggest that ancient Hormuz and Hormuz Island are one and the same.

Reference 74 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: Revisiting reflexive archaeology at Çatalhöyük

Reference 75 - 0.15% Coverage

¶184: The task of marshalling this data so that it can be useful not only at the post-excavation stage, but also while making decisions in the field, is challenging

Reference 76 - 0.11% Coverage

¶184: facilitate reflexive engagement with recording and interpretation.

¶185: The archaeology of conflict-damaged sites

Reference 77 - 0.19% Coverage

¶188: lead us to propose three other explanations for the presence of these compounds. In addition, data on Neanderthal behaviour suggest that their subsistence and technological strategies were complex.

Reference 78 - 0.04% Coverage

¶193: Evolution, archaeology and the social brain

Reference 79 - 0.03% Coverage

¶194: Making sense of the Greek past

Reference 80 - 0.04% Coverage

¶195: La transition néolithique en Méditerranée

Reference 81 - 0.07% Coverage

¶196: new evidence for the early occupation of Crete and the Aegean Islands

Reference 82 - 0.08% Coverage

¶198: Iberia. Protohistory of the far west of Europe: from Neolithic to Roman conquest

Reference 83 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: power. The transformation of Iron Age societies in northern Gaul

Reference 84 - 0.08% Coverage

¶100: The stone of life: querns, mills and flour production in Europe up to c. AD 500

Reference 85 - 0.06% Coverage

¶102: Early medieval dwellings and settlements in Ireland, AD 400–1100

Reference 86 - 0.03% Coverage

¶109: The future of archaeology in Africa

Reference 87 - 0.31% Coverage

¶110: Koji Mizoguchi launched our new feature, 'Archaeological Futures', with his thoughts on the regional traditions of archaeology in a globalised world. In this issue, Innocent Pikirayi, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Pretoria, continues the series with his reflections on archaeology in Africa. In particular

Reference 88 - 0.05% Coverage

¶111: An alternative chronology for the art of Chauvet cave

Reference 89 - 0.06% Coverage

¶112: but controversy continues over the antiquity of the images

Reference 90 - 0.25% Coverage

¶112: . Instead, the authors propose an alternative chronology for the art of Chauvet based on stylistic comparanda, palaeontological remains and stratigraphic evidence.

¶113: Lithics and climate: technological responses to landscape change in Upper Palaeolithic northern Japan

Reference 91 - 0.59% Coverage

¶114: Studies of human behavioural responses to climate change have begun to address traditional archaeological questions in new ways. Hitherto, most of these studies have focused on western Eurasia, but the question of human response to rapid climatic changes in northern Japan during the Upper Palaeolithic period opens up new perspectives. Combining artefact studies and palaeoenvironmental evidence, Japan provides a case study for how quickly modern humans adapted to new environmental challenges, and how that adaptation can be charted through the lithic technologies employed in different geoclimatic circumstances.

Reference 92 - 0.36% Coverage

¶115: the beginning of the Neolithic in north-east Iran

¶116: Attempts to understand the origins of domestication and sedentary settlement in the Near East have traditionally focused on the Fertile Crescent. Beyond this region, however, in the foothills of the Alborz Mountains of north-eastern Iran, evidence has emerged that charts the Neolithic transition over a period of 1500 years.

Reference 93 - 0.44% Coverage

¶116: have revealed pre-pottery and pottery Neolithic occupation in a sequence long enough to document the evolving exploitation of plants and animals leading to the development of a permanent, agro-pastoral community during the eighth to sixth millennia BC. The continuous occupation of this settlement during this crucial transition allows significant changes in lifestyle to be mapped, and provides a new framework for the earliest Neolithic occupation of Iran. ¶117:

Reference 94 - 0.05% Coverage

¶117: a third-millennium BC highland production model ¶118:

Reference 95 - 0.14% Coverage

¶118: Volcanoes in Turkey have always been associated with obsidian sources but were not known to be a major source of heavy metals, much less tin.

Reference 96 - 0.02% Coverage

¶119: Travel and landscape

Reference 97 - 0.10% Coverage

¶120: Rock art, especially in China, has often been associated with the non-literate, non-Chinese periphery.

Reference 98 - 0.17% Coverage

¶120: This paper challenges both of these assumptions. Its focus is the rock art of the Zuo River in the Guangxi Province of China and in particular its landscape location and visibility

Reference 99 - 0.17% Coverage

¶120: The content, location and visibility of images along this arterial waterway reveal how rock art played a significant role in life and death in Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Guangxi.

Reference 100 - 0.09% Coverage

¶121: Feasting on fore-limbs: conspicuous consumption and identity in later prehistoric Britain

Reference 101 - 0.48% Coverage

¶122: provided an opportunity to deepen our understanding of feasting in late prehistoric Britain. But the dominance of right fore-limbs of pigs in the faunal assemblage has raised questions about the social processes represented by this activity. The evidence suggests a move away from conspicuous consumption by an Early Iron Age elite towards a more community-focused event designed to galvanise social relations at a time when the breakdown of bronze exchange networks was challenging the social order.

Reference 102 - 0.10% Coverage

¶124: from their peak activity in the Late Period to their exploitation in modern times for raw materials.

Reference 103 - 0.18% Coverage

¶124: , and the industries they supported and were supported by. The evidence suggests that the animal cults played a significant economic role, both in ancient Egypt and in subsequent eras.

Reference 104 - 0.10% Coverage

¶125: Use-wear, chaîne opératoire and labour organisation among Pacific Northwest Coast sedentary foragers

Reference 105 - 0.23% Coverage

¶126: The pre-Contact foraging communities of the north-west coast of North America have long been recognised as exhibiting many of the features we associate with agricultural societies, including sedentism and social inequality. Evidence from

Reference 106 - 0.06% Coverage

¶126: throws new light on the spatial organisation of these societies.

Reference 107 - 0.53% Coverage

¶126: Detailed analysis of stone tools allows the spatial division of labour to be determined within these large, multi-family households. This reveals that while some tasks were associated with particular social ranks, a hierarchical community can be identified in each plank house. Overall, the differences lie in the degree of engagement rather than the kind of activity, helping to characterise labour organisation among these unique, sedentary foragers. The results also provide insight into the potential of stone tool analysis for social reconstruction. ¶127:

Reference 108 - 0.18% Coverage

¶130: archaeologists and archaeometallurgists have suggested that recycled copper might have constituted a significant component of the metal in circulation in Britain during the first millennium AD.

Reference 109 - 0.08% Coverage

¶131: archaeology and chronology of the Initial Upper Palaeolithic in north-east Asia ¶132:

Reference 110 - 0.20% Coverage

¶132: provide key evidence for the Initial Upper Palaeolithic of north-east Asia. In a recent article in *Antiquity* (87 (2013), 368–383), Li et al. proposed a new chronology, building on the earlier results of Madsen

Reference 111 - 0.07% Coverage

¶132: Here Susan Keates and Yaroslav Kuzmin take issue with the new chronology.

Reference 112 - 0.03% Coverage

¶133: A response to Keates and Kuzmin

Reference 113 - 0.27% Coverage

¶134: These comments have demonstrated some discordance in our publications that should be corrected here. Their rationale for abandoning the conclusions altogether is, however, weak at best. Most importantly, there is no reason to return to the chronology for the Initial Upper Palaeolithic

Reference 114 - 0.25% Coverage

¶134: Keates and Kuzmin's critique focuses on two separate issues: the first is our characterisation of the assemblages from the lower part of SDG 2, and the second is our handling of the dates. We will address these in order.

¶135: Drift voyages across the mid-Atlantic

Reference 115 - 0.49% Coverage

¶136: Pre-Columbian transoceanic contacts have long been controversial. The controversy stems from the fact that those supporting arguments for such crossings have often not evaluated the evidence as critically as was necessary. On the other hand, those dismissing these arguments have frequently ignored the inevitability of such events over long periods of time. One aspect of these debates that is seldom evaluated is the likelihood of vessels, with or without survivors, or floating artefacts, crossing oceans.

Reference 116 - 0.18% Coverage

¶136: Neither argument for or against the veracity of the pre-Columbian context of the artefact discusses how likely drift events are across the mid-Atlantic.

¶137: San rock art: evidence and argument

Reference 117 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: Arctic archaeologies: recent work on Beringia

Reference 118 - 0.81% Coverage

¶140: three books on the archaeology of territories situated around the Bering Sea—a region often referred to as Beringia, adopting the term created for the Late Pleistocene landscape that extended from north-east Asia, across the Bering Land Bridge, to approximately the Yukon Territory of Canada. This region is critical to the archaeology of the Arctic for two fundamental reasons. First, it is the gateway to the Americas, and was certainly the route by which the territory was colonised at the end of the last glaciation. Second, it is the place where the entire Aleut-Eskimo (Unangan, Yupik, Alutiiq, Inupiat and Inuit) phenomenon began, and every coastal culture from the far north Pacific, to Chukotka, to north Alaska, and to arctic Canada and Greenland, has its foundation in the cultural developments that occurred around the Bering Sea.

Reference 119 - 0.06% Coverage

¶144: Two oxen ahead. Pre-mechanized farming in the Mediterranean

Reference 120 - 0.10% Coverage

¶146: The archaeology of prehistoric Arabia: adaptation and social formation from the Neolithic to the Iron Age

Reference 121 - 0.07% Coverage

¶148: Paths to complexity: centralisation and urbanisation in Iron Age Europe

Reference 122 - 0.08% Coverage

¶150: The Roman water pump: unique evidence for Roman mastery of mechanical engineering

Reference 123 - 0.53% Coverage

¶154: Springer's massive Encyclopedia of global archaeology, edited by Claire Smith. The appearance of another blockbusting set of volumes of global remit, authored by a cast of prominent scholars, demands similar attention. The three-volume Cambridge world prehistory, however, adopts a rather different format to the Encyclopedia and this has encouraged us to seek some specialist insight. This

issue's NBC therefore takes the form of three parallel reviews—one dedicated to each regional volume—by reviewers invited on the basis of their regional expertise.

Reference 124 - 0.23% Coverage

¶159: Mesolithic hunter-gatherer settlements generally leave ephemeral archaeological traces and are notoriously difficult to detect. Nowhere is this more so than on the northern coast of Spain, despite a long tradition of Mesolithic research

Reference 125 - 0.09% Coverage

¶160: Another brick in the wall: fifth millennium BC earthen-walled architecture on the Channel shores

Reference 126 - 0.17% Coverage

¶161: The west European Neolithic is famed for its funerary and ceremonial monuments, but the evidence for houses is sparse. Can this be explained by the materials of which they were built?

Reference 127 - 0.22% Coverage

¶163: The centuries from the Late Naqada period to the Second Dynasty saw significant changes in Egyptian society. Elite seizures of power and a shift towards a centralised economy changed the way that objects were traded and valued. It

Reference 128 - 0.16% Coverage

¶163: Such changes in funerary materiality demonstrate a move towards royal control of a prestige goods economy.

¶164: Rice in ancient Korea: status symbol or community food?

Reference 129 - 0.66% Coverage

¶165: Rice has been an important cultivated crop in Korea since c. 1500 BC, but in historical times it was a luxury food too valuable for consumption by the farmers who produced it. It was widely used as a form of currency and for tax payments. Analysis of plant remains from Sangdong-dong and Songguk-ri, two Bronze Age settlements of the early first millennium BC, however, reveals that rice was not the preserve of elites in that period. The situation changed with the state formation during the first three centuries AD, when rice consumption became increasingly restricted. Thus in Korea rice was not initially cultivated as a luxury food, but became so through social and political change.

Reference 130 - 0.10% Coverage

¶166: Equine cranial morphology and the identification of riding and chariotry in late Bronze Age Mongolia

Reference 131 - 0.19% Coverage

¶167: The adoption of the horse for chariots, wagons and riding had a major impact on human societies, but it has proved difficult to reliably identify early domesticated horses in the archaeological record.

Reference 132 - 0.09% Coverage

¶167: show that those horses were probably bridled and used for transport.

¶168: The death of a pterodactyl

Reference 133 - 0.14% Coverage

¶170: Northern outpost of the Caliphate: maintaining military forces in a hostile environment (the Dariali Gorge in the Central Caucasus in Georgia)

Reference 134 - 0.26% Coverage

¶171: The strategic significance of the Dariali Gorge, the main pass across the central Caucasus, has long been recognised. It forms a border today as it has done for much of the past 2000 years. But how was an effective military force sustained in an isolated Alpine environment?

Reference 135 - 0.35% Coverage

¶171: the Early Middle Ages saw as much investment in controlling this key route as there was in Antiquity. Guarded by the same Muslim-led garrison for at least a quarter of a millennium, its survival in a harsh environment was made possible through military effort and long-distance food supplies.

¶172: Smoke in the eyes? Archaeological evidence for medicinal henbane fumigation

Reference 136 - 0.16% Coverage

¶173: The medicinal use of narcotics has a long history, extending back thousands of years, but installations for the ingestion of such substances are rarely preserved.

Reference 137 - 0.29% Coverage

¶173: revealed a concentration of charred henbane seeds that suggest the hearth had been used for medicinal fumigation. Henbane smoke was a traditional treatment for relieving toothache and other maladies, but this is the first archaeological evidence for the practice in Asia.

¶174: The archaeology of Mauritius

Reference 138 - 0.24% Coverage

¶177: The data suggests furthermore that the region witnessed a steady increase in levels of violence during the period under study.

¶178: Microliths and maritime mobility: a continental European-style Late Mesolithic flint assemblage from the Isles of Scilly

Reference 139 - 0.41% Coverage

¶179: Once Britain had become separated from the European mainland in the seventh millennium BC, Mesolithic stone tool traditions on opposite sides of the newly formed Channel embarked upon different directions of development. Patterns of cross-Channel contact have been difficult to decipher in this material, prior to the expansion of farming (and possibly farmers) from northern France at the beginning of the fourth millennium BC.

Reference 140 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: in the Isles of Scilly—comes as something of a surprise. The find is described here in detail, along with alternative scenarios that might explain it.

Reference 141 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: Looking at things anew

Reference 142 - 0.11% Coverage

¶181: raises very important questions about how we understand Later Mesolithic Britain, Ireland and continental Europe.

Reference 143 - 0.39% Coverage

¶181: A focus on the distribution of a small range of artefacts has created a situation where Mesolithic cultures begin to resemble nation-states (Marchand 2014: 11). Our terminology reflects and reifies these distinctions. If we wish to understand how social geographies within Britain and Ireland change over time, it is unhelpful, to say the least, that they should have such inconsistent period terminology:

Reference 144 - 0.46% Coverage

¶181: the British Early Mesolithic is absent from Ireland; the British Later Mesolithic is the Irish Early Mesolithic; and the Irish Later Mesolithic does not exist in Britain. The continental terminology is different again, and linguistic barriers remain a problem to regional-level synthesis. Anderson-Whymark et al.'s engagement with the loving detail of French lithic typology is hence to be welcomed.

¶182: The end of 'splendid isolation': a continental perspective on the Old Quay discovery

#### Reference 145 - 0.42% Coverage

¶183: While the disturbed stratigraphic context prevents a full understanding of the complete technical system, we must draw some conclusions regarding the Neolithic transition, and the ways and means of prehistoric navigation. At a more methodological level, this important discovery raises questions about our reading of features of technology, such as the nature of the transfers and whether they were exchanges or copies.

¶184: Frightful neighbourhood

#### Reference 146 - 1.22% Coverage

¶185: are to be congratulated on an important find and a robust evaluation of its significance. As they point out, it was Roger Jacobi who first introduced the notion that Britain had been culturally isolated from the continent following the flooding of the English Channel; this was on the basis of stylistic differences between the microlithic assemblages found in the two areas in the later Mesolithic. Equally, although Villeneuve-Saint-Germain communities were established in Normandy early in the fifth millennium BC, and Chassey/Michelsberg groups in the Pas-de-Calais perhaps six hundred years later, the material evidence of their cross-Channel relations with British and Irish hunter-gatherers is limited. On this basis, the view has developed that indigenous people in Britain would have been unaware of the developing Neolithic in France and Belgium. Consequently, they would have had no familiarity with domesticated plants and animals, polished stone tools, ceramics, large timber buildings and mortuary monuments until such innovations were brought to these islands by migrating agriculturalists at the end of the millennium. If Mesolithic people played any part at all in the Neolithic transition, it would only have been after the arrival of settlers on these shores.

#### Reference 147 - 0.41% Coverage

¶186: similar yet still so different

¶187: There is little doubt that the small lithic assemblage from the Isles of Scilly is totally different to that from any other Mesolithic site in Britain. As the authors correctly state, the general resemblances to trapeze-dominated assemblages from the continent, in particular to the Late and Final Mesolithic industries from northern France, Belgium and the southern Netherlands, are very obvious.

#### Reference 148 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: The tip of the iceberg?

#### Reference 149 - 0.16% Coverage

¶189: In some cases those comments confirmed things we had thought already, but in others they surprised us, confronting us with ideas that we had never previously considered.

Reference 150 - 0.07% Coverage

¶191: Archaeologists who employ regional landscapes as an organising principle

Reference 151 - 0.07% Coverage

¶191: than how landscapes shape human relations and community perspectives

Reference 152 - 0.07% Coverage

¶192: Sources and semiotics: obsidian studies in North-east Asia and Mesoamerica

Reference 153 - 0.06% Coverage

¶194: Thin on the ground: Neandertal biology, archeology, and ecology

Reference 154 - 0.05% Coverage

¶195: Rainforest foraging and farming in Island Southeast Asia.

Reference 155 - 0.05% Coverage

¶196: Nomadism in Iran: from antiquity to the modern era

Reference 156 - 0.02% Coverage

¶200: The origin of Roman London

Reference 157 - 0.05% Coverage

¶206: Where has archaeology come from and where is it going?

Reference 158 - 0.03% Coverage

¶209: Light in a Neolithic dwelling

Reference 159 - 0.10% Coverage

¶210: Light has been considered in various archaeological contexts from the Bronze Age to post-Classical periods

Reference 160 - 0.10% Coverage

¶210: The importance of light in the daily routines of a Neolithic dwelling is the context for this investigation

Reference 161 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1210: Light may have operated not simply in a functional sense but also to divide domestic space and provide a distinction between public and private areas.

¶1211: Phytoliths and rice: from wet to dry and back again in the Neolithic Lower Yangtze

Reference 162 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1212: The cultivation of rice has had a major impact on both societies and their environments in Asia, and in China in particular

Reference 163 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1212: It was only in the later third millennium BC that the strategy changed and irrigated paddies came into use. The results demonstrate that plant remains, including weed assemblages, can reveal wetter or drier growing conditions, showing changes in rice cultivation from flooded and drained fields to large, intensively irrigated paddies. ¶1213:

Reference 164 - 0.35% Coverage

¶1214: Two successive horizons of closely spaced houses each suffered extensive burning; the interval between them was placed at a maximum of 25 years, with the last house probably used for less than 15 years. The evidence suggests that these house burnings were deliberate, and opens new considerations for the causes of the end of the tell-based system in south-east Europe.

Reference 165 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1217: Feeding Stonehenge: cuisine and consumption

Reference 166 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1218: Were the activities there more significant than simply domestic subsistence?

Reference 167 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1219: Wearing environment and making islands: Britain's Bronze Age inland north sea

Reference 168 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1220: Dramatic environmental changes have had an enormous impact on human populations in the past, sometimes expressed through objects that might easily be overlooked. The later prehistory marine inundations within the fenland of East Anglia—and the eventual creation of its islanded marsh-landscape—demanded a social response open to investigation.

Reference 169 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1220: Did larger communities develop to exploit the new economic potential of things such as salt? Behind these major shifts

Reference 170 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1220: may offer clues about use of resources and the identity of those who lived through these changes.

¶1221: Rainfall and circular moated sites in north-east Thailand

Reference 171 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1222: The existence of moated mounds in the archaeological record of north-east Thailand has long been known, the majority constructed during the earlier first millennium AD. Despite considerable research, the purpose of the substantial and sometimes multiple moats surrounding raised occupation mounds has remained a mystery

Reference 172 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1223: From 'collapse' to urban diaspora: the transformation of low-density, dispersed agrarian urbanism

Reference 173 - 0.75% Coverage

¶1224: In the tropical regions of southern Asia, Southeast Asia and the southern Maya lowlands, the management of water was crucial to the maintenance of political power and the distribution of communities in the landscape. Between the ninth and sixteenth centuries AD, however, this diverse range of medieval socio-political systems were destabilised by climatic change. Comparative study reveals that despite their diversity, the outcome for each society was the same: the breakdown of low-density urban centres in favour of compact communities in peripheral regions. The result of this, an 'urban diaspora', highlights the relationship between the control of water and power, but also reveals that the collapse of urban centres was a political phenomenon with society-wide repercussions.

Reference 174 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1225: Mummification in Bronze Age Britain

Reference 175 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1226: Intentional mummification is a practice usually associated with early Egyptian or Peruvian societies, but new evidence suggests that it may also have been widespread in prehistoric Britain, and possibly in Europe more generally

Reference 176 - 0.18% Coverage

¶226: The results demonstrate that Bronze Age populations throughout Britain practised mummification on a proportion of their dead, although the criteria for selection are not yet certain.¶227:

Reference 177 - 0.31% Coverage

¶228: Determining the internal layout of archaeological structures and their uses has always been challenging, particularly in timber-framed or earthen-walled buildings where doorways and divisions are difficult to trace. In temperate conditions, soil-formation processes may hold the key to understanding how buildings were used.

Reference 178 - 0.19% Coverage

¶228: and micromorphology. The results show that this technique can provide clarity to previously uncertain features of urban architecture.

¶229: 'Visual competence' in archaeology: a problem hiding in plain sight

Reference 179 - 0.10% Coverage

¶230: illustrator, author, experimental archaeologist and inspiration.

¶231: On the relevance of the European Neolithic

Reference 180 - 0.09% Coverage

¶232: We think there is much to learn, be it Malthusian pressures and ancient societal collapse,

Reference 181 - 0.04% Coverage

¶232: endemic violence in pre-state societies

Reference 182 - 0.44% Coverage

¶232: By affording a simpler, 'slow motion' view of processes that are greatly accelerated in this century, the detailed, long-term record of the European Neolithic can offer insight into many of these fundamental issues. These include: human adaptations to environmental change (Palmer & Smith 2014), agro-pastoral innovation, human population dynamics, biological and cultural development, hereditary inequality, specialised occupations and private ownership.¶233:

Reference 183 - 0.04% Coverage

¶233: the wider prehistory of Southeast Asia¶234:

#### Reference 184 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1234: A long and still unresolved debate has ensued, centred on the chronology of the establishment of rice farming and bronze casting, that has dovetailed with further controversies on the pace and nature of social change.

#### Reference 185 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1234: have thrown into sharp relief contrasting interpretations of two issues: one centres on the timing and origin of the Neolithic settlement; the other on the date and impact of copper-base metallurgy. A consensus through debate would bring us to a tipping point that would see Southeast Asian prehistory turn to more interesting issues of cultural change.

¶1235: Mainland Southeast Asia: towards a new theoretical approach

#### Reference 186 - 0.99% Coverage

¶1236: calls for a consensus on the chronology of the Neolithic through to the Bronze period in mainland Southeast Asia (MSEA), articulating a series of questions relating to human mobility, subsistence and socio-cultural organisation within this timeframe. Having worked in Vietnam for 20 years, and being very familiar with the 'Vietnamese' Neolithic, I must admit to having paid little attention to the so-called LCM (long chronology); this is because the chronology suggested by its (limited number of) proponents is simply inconsistent with what is known of the development of the Neolithic in Vietnam and the later emergence of bronze technology. In terms of the broader chronology of MSEA, my colleagues and I (e.g. Oxenham et al. 2015) have stressed the observation of a virtual eruption of Neolithic sites across the region c. 4000 BP, overlapping with the terminal phase of the southern Chinese Neolithic, which no doubt fuelled (in terms of genes and technology) the major transformations observed among its more southerly neighbours.

#### Reference 187 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1237: crucial research, but is it too soon for certainty?

¶1238: As Charles Higham so rightly states, chronology is a major key to unlocking the prehistoric past, perhaps even the master key.

#### Reference 188 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1238: I am sure I have been guilty of similar lapses, so apportioning blame is not on my mind and would indeed be pointless. ¶1239:

#### Reference 189 - 0.49% Coverage

¶1239: mainland Southeast Asian chronological anchor and waypoint for future prehistoric research

¶1240: The timing and nature of Southeast Asia's Neolithic and Bronze Ages have been the source of global archaeological intrigue, scepticism (on occasion) and even notoriety for some five decades (e.g. Muhly 1981). Being asked to review an account of what has been an emotive topic provoked a

personal response, which I hope may contribute to highlighting the impact of Charles Higham's work and that of his many colleagues.

#### Reference 190 - 0.31% Coverage

¶241: the wider prehistory of Southeast Asia'

¶242: Many of the components of this argument can be seen as a matter of debate; for example, the occurrence at sites in north-east Thailand of indisputably Bronze Age flexed burials contradicts Higham's contention that flexed graves represent earlier indigenous hunter-gatherer populations.

#### Reference 191 - 0.18% Coverage

¶242: It is my view that although the argument may initially appear convincing, it is based on selected, simplified and flawed data chosen to fit pre-determined social and chronological models. ¶243:

#### Reference 192 - 0.16% Coverage

¶244: The principal point of my debate paper was to stress the importance of anchoring the chronology of the Neolithic to the Iron Age cultural sequence in north-east Thailand

#### Reference 193 - 0.03% Coverage

¶245: Rarity and rank in Neolithic France

#### Reference 194 - 0.04% Coverage

¶247: Recent developments in later prehistoric Iberia

#### Reference 195 - 0.85% Coverage

¶248: In contrast to the well-known Palaeolithic archaeology of Iberia and its contribution to scholarly debates on the earliest Europeans, the later prehistory (c. 5600–400 BC) of the peninsula remains a relatively unknown subject for the wider world. The three recent volumes under review therefore provide the opportunity to outline current trends in research on the first farmers at the westernmost end of Europe and to assess what these contribute to wider understanding of the past. A common thread among the three volumes is that they are predominantly authored by local (Spanish and Portuguese) scholars but aimed at an international readership, addressing questions of global interest. They tackle essentially Iberian research issues, but some of these (e.g. monumental ditched enclosures, the emergence of unequal socio-political structures) are to be understood as pan-European phenomena.

#### Reference 196 - 0.04% Coverage

¶249: The aspirations of Albanian archaeology

Reference 197 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1250: And yet the Institute of Archaeology has tenaciously held its place in Albanian society, and, under the leadership of the adroit Muzafer Korkuti (Hodges & Bejko 2006), and now Luan Përzhita, there has been a steady direction that can be readily detected in this encyclopaedic volume arising from a conference held during the centenary celebrations of the Republic of Albania.

Reference 198 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1254: Prehistoric copper mining in Europe: 5500–500 BC

Reference 199 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1255: Elevated rock art: towards a maritime understanding of Bronze Age rock art in northern Bohuslän, Sweden

Reference 200 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1256: Les Trois Bergers

Reference 201 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1259: Nok: African sculpture in archaeological context

Reference 202 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1261: The evolution and exploration of the Avon flood plain at Bath and the development of the southern suburb

Reference 203 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1262: : chronology and synthesis

Reference 204 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1264: Constructing community: the archaeology of early villages in central New Mexico

Reference 205 - 0.56% Coverage

¶1266: If you are reading this instalment of NBC while eating a sandwich at your keyboard, you may conclude that we have lost touch with the ways in which people produced and consumed food in the past. The books under review here—on palaeoethnobotany and feasting—might encourage you to enjoy tomorrow's lunch in the more convivial atmosphere of the common room or canteen. Meanwhile, desk-diners who read on, be warned that we finish with a volume concerning the

inevitable bodily by-products of all this eating and drinking, and some of the unpleasant organisms therein. Caveat cenator!

#### Reference 206 - 0.15% Coverage

¶269: Antiquity was founded four years too late, however, to report the news that the sources of the famous bluestones had at last been found.

¶270: Archaeological Futures

#### Reference 207 - 0.03% Coverage

¶271: The future of archaeological theory

#### Reference 208 - 0.53% Coverage

¶272: In this latest contribution to our 'Archaeological Futures' series, Julian Thomas reflects on the current state of Western archaeological theory and how it is probably going to develop over the next few years. Archaeological theory has not ossified in the period since the processual/post-processual exchanges. The closer integration of archaeological thought with philosophical debate in the human sciences has gradually given rise to a theoretical landscape that would have been unrecognisable 30 years ago, wherein 'new materialisms' figure significantly.

#### Reference 209 - 0.04% Coverage

¶273: Hunter-gatherers on the eve of agriculture

#### Reference 210 - 0.08% Coverage

¶274: have revealed the earliest securely dated cultural features in the Lake Titicaca Basin.

#### Reference 211 - 0.49% Coverage

¶274: The rich material assemblage makes it possible to identify behavioural patterns among these last hunter-gatherers of the Titicaca Basin, which anticipate later developments in the trajectory to socioeconomic complexity. Mobile hunter-gatherers appear to have occupied the site repeatedly for more than a millennium. Evidence for intensive subsistence practices and interpersonal violence foreshadow the emergence of incipient sedentism, food production and land tenure in subsequent periods.

¶275: A farewell to arms

#### Reference 212 - 0.12% Coverage

¶276: Attempts at forming explanatory models for this practice have proven difficult due to the highly variable nature of these deposits

Reference 213 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1276: The evidence from this site challenges the simplicity of existing interpretations, and demands a more critical focus on the archaeological evidence for acts of systematic violence during this period. ¶1277:

Reference 214 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1278: The long-distance transport of the bluestones from south Wales to Stonehenge is one of the most remarkable achievements of Neolithic societies in north-west Europe. Where precisely these stones were quarried, when they were extracted and how they were transported has long been a subject of speculation, experiment and controversy.

Reference 215 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1279: Plankboat skeuomorphs in Bronze Age logboats: a Scandinavian perspective

Reference 216 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1280: Logboats are widely known as the earliest form of water transport and continue to be used today. How then can such a ubiquitous phenomenon be useful in demonstrating maritime networks between distant places? A reassessment of the European, and especially Scandinavian, examples of logboats has revealed that technological and decorative aspects of their design demonstrate a connection between Western Europe, Scandinavia and Britain and Ireland. Here the details of this skeuomorphism are used to argue for a North Atlantic, European maritime network in the Bronze Age.

Reference 217 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1281: Buried with sickles: early modern interments from Drawsko, Poland

Reference 218 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1282: Previous interpretations have considered them as markers of social status or occupation,

Reference 219 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1282: The results illustrate how the sickle might have served as an indicator of social identity, the nature of the individual's death and the way the deceased was perceived within their community. ¶1283:

Reference 220 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1290: Fragmentary traces of a quincunx of earlier towers have been detected, which were partially demolished when the outer enclosure and western gateway were completed. Are these the remains of a shrine used during the construction period?

Reference 221 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1292: show that the temple precinct, bounded by moat and wall, may not have been exclusively the preserve of the wealthy or the priestly elite.

Reference 222 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1295: The data deluge

Reference 223 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1296: Archaeology has wandered into exciting but daunting territory. It faces floods of new evidence about the human past that are largely digital, frequently spatial, increasingly open and often remotely sensed. The resulting terrain is littered, both with data that are wholly new and data that were long known about but previously considered junk

Reference 224 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1298: That is saying nothing of the scholarly notice and debate he has drawn (e.g. Swedlund & Anderson 1999; Owsley & Jantz 2001; Steele & Powell 2002; Watkins 2004; Burke et al. 2008), including a recently issued tome marking the culmination of almost a decade of study

Reference 225 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1299: Animals and humans in complex societies

Reference 226 - 1.18% Coverage

¶1300: Zooarchaeology, once largely confined to questions of subsistence and production strategies, has recently devoted much more attention to the social roles of animals in the past. Responding (belatedly) to trends in archaeological theory, on the one hand, and the growth of interdisciplinary animal studies, on the other, zooarchaeologists are now using animal remains to address a broader range of questions that are of interest to archaeologists and others (e.g. Gifford-Gonzalez 2007; Oms 2010; Hill 2013). The three books here exemplify this development, all using zooarchaeological data to explore the varied roles of animals in (mainly) complex societies. Each ranges widely and demonstrates the centrality of animals in the human world, and, therefore, their great potential to illuminate the workings of ancient societies. Each also integrates zooarchaeological data with many other sources of information to create a whole much greater than any of the parts. There is a little overlap in authorship, with a chapter by Sykes in *Animals and inequality in the ancient world* and contributions by Michael MacKinnon in both edited volumes. These common threads aside, they are quite different books, with different goals and audiences.

Reference 227 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1301: Near Eastern archaeology and global history

Reference 228 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1302: The volumes under review here continue this tradition. But, more significantly, they also demonstrate the current efforts by these researchers to bring archaeology out of its provincial past in the heartland of biblical archaeology and towards an engagement with contemporary issues in anthropological archaeology and, less explicitly perhaps, global history.

Reference 229 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1303: More than just pretty pictures: red-figure pottery production beyond Athens

Reference 230 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1304: Red-figure pottery first achieved prominence in the modern world through antiquarianism and the collection of souvenirs on the Grand Tour.

Reference 231 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1304: The contexts in which they were found, their associations with other objects and their roles in ancient society were given little consideration.

Reference 232 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1305: Maya: revelation and re-evaluation

Reference 233 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1306: Maya archaeology is flourishing; across three millennia, four countries and an impressive range of intellectual and practical approaches, the eight books under review here make that point well. One is the ninth edition of a deservedly successful book for a general readership

Reference 234 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1306: A further volume deals with sites in the northern Maya lowlands of the Yucatan Peninsula, another with those in the eastern lowlands, the former British colony of Belize

Reference 235 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1306: Maya influence on the famous murals is both striking and puzzling.

Reference 236 - 0.19% Coverage

¶306: All draw their evidence, and their illustrations, largely from the Classic Period (AD 250–900), although there are forays into both the Preclassic (1200 BC–AD 250) and Postclassic (AD 900–1500+).

Reference 237 - 0.05% Coverage

¶308: Archaeology of salt: approaching an invisible past.

Reference 238 - 0.05% Coverage

¶309: Lithic technological systems and evolutionary theory.

Reference 239 - 0.08% Coverage

¶310: Technology as human social tradition: cultural transmission among hunter-gatherers

Reference 240 - 0.05% Coverage

¶313: Social networks and regional identity in Bronze Age Italy

Reference 241 - 0.07% Coverage

¶314: Italo-Mycenaean pottery: the archaeological and archaeometric dimensions

Reference 242 - 0.09% Coverage

¶315: The Punic Mediterranean: identities and identification from Phoenician settlement to Roman rule.

Reference 243 - 0.04% Coverage

¶317: Roman Britain and the north-western provinces

Reference 244 - 0.10% Coverage

¶318: The afterlife of the Roman city: architecture and ceremony in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Reference 245 - 0.07% Coverage

¶319: Evolution of a community: the colonization of a clay inland landscape

<Internals\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 228 references coded [41.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: Migrations and interactions in prehistoric Beringia: the evolution of Yakutian lithic technology

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: Flaked-tool technology can provide insights into social and cultural changes and interregional connections. This study of changing tool production covers the Upper Palaeolithic to the Late Neolithic in the Yakutia region of eastern Siberia

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: it thus enables a better understanding of the material culture of these societies in Siberia and improves our knowledge of the complex migration processes towards the New World.

¶17: First Palaeolithic rock art in Germany: engravings on Hunsrück slate

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: represent the northernmost example of open-air Palaeolithic rock art in Europe, and the first in Germany

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶18: The survival of these Palaeolithic engravings through the Last Glacial Maximum is testimony to the unusual circumstances of their preservation.

¶19: Trade me an axe? Interpretive challenges of the distribution and provenance of Neolithic basaltic bifacial tools in Israel

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶10: has provided new insights into

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶10: It operated primarily on a local, regional level and independently of the parallel manufacture-and-distribution mechanisms of flint bifacials. While flint tools developed in response to the practical requirements of the transition to agriculture in the region, ground-stone bifacials appear to have been a product of economic changes and evolving social structures. ¶11:

Reference 8 - 0.54% Coverage

¶12: challenge traditional ideas regarding the distinction between the Neolithic and the Aeneolithic in this region. It had previously been argued that the former (the 'Jeitun' culture) represented an expansion of agricultural villages from Mesopotamia, while the latter (best known from the site of Anau) marked the incorporation of local Iranian elements. By integrating multi-scalar analyses of the

layout, architectural design and patterning of different household activities at Monjukli Depe, a more nuanced interpretation of temporal and spatial variability of the site's successive occupations becomes possible

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: Diet, dispersal and social differentiation during the Copper Age in eastern Hungary

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: Why did the early farming societies of south-east Europe 'collapse' and become apparently less complex at the end of the Neolithic?

Reference 11 - 0.28% Coverage

¶14: The changes of this period appear to indicate a reorganisation of society, perhaps based around extended families, with greater dispersal across the landscape, but without reliance on dairying or the emergence of powerful leaders.

¶15: Cultivation of choice: new insights into farming practices at Neolithic lakeshore sites

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: The high-quality organic preservation at Alpine lakeshore settlement sites allows us to go beyond simplistic reconstructions of farming in the Neolithic.

Reference 13 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: have revealed evidence of the use of turtles, tortoises and terrapins in post-Assyrian funerary practices. Of particular significance are the remains of the Euphrates soft-shelled turtle (*Rafetus euphraticus*), distinguished from other species of turtle by their quantity and treatment in the burial pit under investigation here. The unique finds from Kavuşan Höyük, coupled with archaeological and textual records,

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18:

C¶19: communal eating and drinking in early Roman Mediterranean France

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: Despite being institutions of major social importance throughout the Roman world, taverns remain poorly understood archaeologically.

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶120: Not only is the tavern the earliest of its kind in the region, it also serves as an invaluable indicator of the changing social and economic infrastructure of the settlement and its inhabitants following the Roman conquest of Mediterranean Gaul in the late second century BC. ¶121:

Reference 17 - 0.12% Coverage

¶122: believed to have been the location of the accession ceremonies for the royal dynasty of the ancient Maya Uxbenká polity in southern Belize

Reference 18 - 0.29% Coverage

¶122: The results suggest that while both the mound group and the cave were involved in the celebration of royal accession, the former acted as a short-lived festival site in contrast to the enduring significance of Kayuko Naj Tunich.

¶123: Anaemia (thalassaemia) in the Middle Euphrates Valley of Syria in the second–fourth centuries AD?

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶124: he migration of individuals and populations was a powerful factor in the spread of diseases among early human societies

Reference 20 - 0.14% Coverage

¶126: Traditional explanations of Rapa Nui history invoke environmental degradation and warfare to explain the ‘collapse’ of the island's social and economic structure

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: Bridging theory and bow hunting: human cognitive evolution and archaeology

Reference 22 - 0.43% Coverage

¶132: Recognising elements of a ‘modern’ mind or complex cognition in Stone Age archaeology is difficult and often disputed. A key question is whether, and in what way, the thinking of Homo sapiens differs from that of other species/sub-species of hominins. We argue that if the question of whether the modern mind is different from that of our ancestors or other members of the hominin family is to be fully explored, some focus should fall on technologies and behaviours unique to H. sapiens.

Reference 23 - 0.30% Coverage

¶136: After a lively and overall useful debate in the pages of Antiquity between 1996–1998 (principally with articles by Vincent and Ruth Megaw vs Simon James and John Collis), Simon James's

controversial volume *The Atlantic Celts. Ancient people or modern invention?* (1999) attracted considerable attention, both among scholars and the wider public

Reference 24 - 0.15% Coverage

¶136: From a rather different perspective, new approaches based mostly on linguistics emphasise the crucial role of the Atlantic façade in the development of Celtic languages

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶137: Identifying Celts

Reference 26 - 0.08% Coverage

¶139: Mortuary practices and living-dead interactions: recent research in the ancient Andes

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶140: LBK realpolitik: an archaeometric study of conflict and social structure in the Belgian Early Neolithic.

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: Cross-roads: Early and Late Iron Age south-eastern Arabia

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: Communities of style: portable luxury arts,

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: , and collective memory in the Iron Age Levant

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶149: Anglo-Saxon farms and farming

Reference 32 - 0.03% Coverage

¶150: Anglo-Norman parks in medieval Ireland

Reference 33 - 0.04% Coverage

¶151: The Inka Empire: a multidisciplinary approach.

#### Reference 34 - 0.73% Coverage

¶153: With over half of the world's population living in cities, urbanism is one of the defining characteristics of the contemporary age. In the past, by contrast, most people lived scattered in villages and rural settlements. Yet pre-industrial cities still exerted a disproportionate influence on society, economy and culture. In *Cities that shaped the ancient world*, John Julius Norwich collects 40 of the most influential. Taking inspiration from this urban super league, this instalment of *New Book Chronicle* tackles a selection of new volumes, each concerned with one of the cities identified by Norwich, taking us 5000 years and 13 000 km from Ur to Tikal. Each book also presents a different publication format, offering the opportunity to think not only about the individual cities, but also how we write about them.

#### Reference 35 - 0.66% Coverage

¶156: Few of those with any understanding of the scientific evidence have any doubt that the Earth's climate is warming at an accelerating pace. A recent study of European climate since Roman times has underlined how exceptional the last 30 years have been, with average summer temperatures significantly higher than at any time in the previous two millennia. The cause, too, seems now (at last) to be generally agreed: that human activity, and sheer human numbers, are so great that they are affecting the planet's climate system. For some, that is, of course, an inconvenient truth, obliging us to change behaviours in ways that might be costly and troublesome. For archaeologists, versed in the effects of previous climate shifts both large and small

#### Reference 36 - 0.49% Coverage

¶156: The Maya drought, the Moche floods, and the low Niles, which may have put an end to the Egyptian Old Kingdom, all offer examples of what can happen to human societies. And of course, at the larger scale, there are the successive 'Ice Ages' that characterised the Pleistocene. There is an argument that we are all, in a sense, a product of the Ice Ages, and it is certainly remarkable how successful our ancestors became at exploiting sub-Arctic habitats. A 45 000-year-old butchered mammoth in Siberia, 72°N, provides the most vivid recent testimony. ¶157:

#### Reference 37 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: Farming and foraging in Neolithic Ireland: an archaeobotanical perspective

#### Reference 38 - 0.71% Coverage

¶160: Ireland has often been seen as marginal in the spread of the Neolithic and of early farming throughout Europe, in part due to the paucity of available data. By integrating and analysing a wealth of evidence from unpublished reports, a much more detailed picture of early arable agriculture has emerged. The improved chronological resolution reveals changing patterns in the exploitation of different plant species during the course of the Neolithic that belie simplistic notions of a steady intensification in farming, juxtaposed with a concomitant decline in foraging. It is possible that here, as in other areas of Europe, cereal cultivation became less important in the later Neolithic.

¶161: Was the Iceman really a herdsman? The development of a prehistoric pastoral economy in the Schnals Valley

Reference 39 - 0.31% Coverage

¶162: Recent archaeological and palynological studies, however, have found no evidence of pastoral activities in this region during the Chalcolithic period. Regular exploitation of this upland landscape appears to have begun no earlier than the Middle Bronze Age. The theory that the Iceman was a high-altitude herdsman therefore appears to be untenable. ¶163:

Reference 40 - 0.10% Coverage

¶165: Tracing the flows of copper and copper alloys in the Early Iron Age societies of the eastern Eurasian steppe

Reference 41 - 0.09% Coverage

¶166: Early Iron Age pastoralists of the Eurasian steppes relied heavily on copper for weapons and ornaments

Reference 42 - 0.25% Coverage

¶167: Finding history: the locational geography of Ashokan inscriptions in the Indian subcontinent

¶168: The Mauryan dynasty of the third century BC was the first to unite the greater part of the Indian subcontinent under a single ruler, yet its demographic geography remains largely uncertain

Reference 43 - 0.13% Coverage

¶168: which are the first stone inscriptions known from the subcontinent and which constitute the first durable statement of Buddhist-inspired beliefs

Reference 44 - 0.20% Coverage

¶170: How closely integrated were the commercial centres of the Roman world? Were traders aware of supply and demand for goods in other cities, or were communities of traders in cities protectionist and working opportunistically?

Reference 45 - 0.09% Coverage

¶170: provide an ideal opportunity to explore the economic processes that underlie the archaeological evidence

Reference 46 - 0.04% Coverage

¶173: SPECIAL SECTION: NEW DIALOGUES ABOUT ANCIENT MAYA

Reference 47 - 0.06% Coverage

¶175: Sky-earth, lake-sea: climate and water in Maya history and landscape

Reference 48 - 0.60% Coverage

¶176: In recent years, a growing body of research has focused on the importance of water management for ancient Maya societies, and more generally on the cultural and economic significance of water as a resource. But how did this change across the centuries as cycles of drought and sea level rise, together with the growing Maya footprint on the landscape, presented new challenges? As the resolution of climatic records improves, the authors can begin to show in detail how Maya water management responded and adapted to such shifts. This included the manipulation of aguadas and the development of wetland field systems, in the process transforming large areas of the Maya landscape.

Reference 49 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: Through seeing stones: Maya epigraphy as a mature discipline

Reference 50 - 0.55% Coverage

¶178: Maya script—the most elaborate and extensive system of native writing in the New World—was in active use across the Yucatán Peninsula from 300 BC–AD 1700. Maya epigraphy began in the late nineteenth century, developing through the efforts of key figures, often with oblique approaches from other disciplines. Today, the research landscape is increasingly virtual; new discoveries have been combined with greater precision in translation, providing unique access to the complex interactions of Maya society, where the elite shared a language across political boundaries that was incomprehensible to most of their subjects.

Reference 51 - 0.09% Coverage

¶179: Time tested: re-thinking chronology and sculptural traditions in Preclassic southern Mesoamerica

Reference 52 - 0.26% Coverage

¶180: The new chronology suggests that various centres on the Gulf Coast, in Chiapas and in the Southern Maya Region experienced political disruption or reorganisation at the end of the Middle Preclassic period around 350 BC. It also shifts the initial rise and height of Kaminaljuyu forward 300 years

Reference 53 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: The perduring Maya: new archaeology on early Colonial transitions

Reference 54 - 0.02% Coverage

¶185: Debating the Anthropocene

Reference 55 - 0.50% Coverage

¶186: Evaluating the Anthropocene: is there something useful about a geological epoch of humans?

¶187: The concept of the Anthropocene has become increasingly prominent in recent years, but is it best defined as a geological period or as part of a longer-term pattern of human actions? And when did it begin? Todd Braje launches this Debate feature by arguing for a shift away from definitions and toward an emphasis on the human causes and consequences. This piece is followed by a series of reactions from geologists and anthropologists, with a concluding reply from the author.

Reference 56 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: Geology and the Anthropocene

Reference 57 - 0.33% Coverage

¶189: It is useful to have Todd Braje's perspective on the Anthropocene. As he states, it is a concept that has spread widely and that has had various interpretations (within not just the sciences, but the arts and humanities too) in the 15 years since Paul Crutzen and Eugene Stoermer proposed the term (Crutzen & Stoermer 2000). Various suggestions are made in Braje's paper

Reference 58 - 0.03% Coverage

¶190: Re-evaluating the Anthropocene

Reference 59 - 0.36% Coverage

¶191: Perhaps the most obvious point about the Anthropocene debate is the one that gets lost most frequently, precisely because it is the most obvious. Paul Crutzen's now famous outburst in 2000 (see Crutzen & Stoermer 2000) stating that we do not live in the Holocene anymore was made in part because he was grappling with the question of the enormity of the anthropogenic transformations of the Earth system.

Reference 60 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: Time, agency and the Anthropocene

Reference 61 - 0.57% Coverage

¶193: The Anthropocene is here, but do we need the Anthropocene, and if so, when do we want it to start? My responses are 'no' and 'never' if the answers to those questions require a discrete definition of the Anthropocene and a specific start date. In that regard, I agree generally with Braje's

arguments. Particularly unsettling in Anthropocene discourse (in archaeology or geology) has been the search for discernable origins in the form of golden spikes, and I am suspicious of even setting the Holocene as an Anthropocene equivalent. That stated, archaeology can and should continue to contribute to interdisciplinary Anthropocene dialogues.

Reference 62 - 0.07% Coverage

¶194: A mid-twentieth-century Anthropocene makes the Holocene more important than ever

Reference 63 - 0.15% Coverage

¶195: I believe they effectively highlight some of the diverse opinions about the concept of the Anthropocene and underscore the challenges faced by the ICS subcommission. ¶196:

Reference 64 - 0.08% Coverage

¶197: were hailed as fine art far earlier than any recognised before: here was the 'Dawn of art'

Reference 65 - 0.02% Coverage

¶198: More (and more) on Clovis

Reference 66 - 0.02% Coverage

¶199: Transforming cremation?

Reference 67 - 0.08% Coverage

¶100: On the edge of the secular and the sacred: Hopewell mound-builder archaeology in context

Reference 68 - 0.03% Coverage

¶101: Indian archaeology in the shadow

Reference 69 - 0.07% Coverage

¶104: Antiquity imagined: the remarkable legacy of Egypt and the ancient Near East.

Reference 70 - 0.05% Coverage

¶107: I Vestini e il loro territorio dalla Preistoria al Medioevo

Reference 71 - 0.03% Coverage

¶110: Megalithic traditions in India:

Reference 72 - 0.04% Coverage

¶111: An archaeological history of Indian Buddhism

Reference 73 - 0.16% Coverage

¶118: Control of fire was a hallmark of developing human cognition and an essential technology for the colonisation of cooler latitudes. In Europe, the earliest evidence comes from recent work

Reference 74 - 0.20% Coverage

¶120: The North African tradition may have later influenced the emergence of Near Eastern pottery, which then flowed west into Mediterranean Europe as part of a Western Neolithic, closely associated with the uptake of farming.

Reference 75 - 0.05% Coverage

¶121: The transition to agriculture in south-western Europe

Reference 76 - 0.57% Coverage

¶122: Portugal, with its Late Mesolithic shell middens and burials apparently coexisting with the earliest Neolithic, further illustrates the nature of that transition. Individuals from Neolithic contexts there had significantly different diets to their Mesolithic counterparts. No evidence was found for a transitional phase between the marine-oriented Mesolithic subsistence regimes and the domesticated, terrestrial Neolithic diet. Two later Neolithic individuals, however, showed evidence for partial reliance on marine or aquatic foods. This raises questions about the possible persistence of marine dietary regimes beyond the Mesolithic period.

Reference 77 - 0.05% Coverage

¶125: Beaker people in Britain: migration, mobility and diet

Reference 78 - 0.16% Coverage

¶126: The appearance of the distinctive 'Beaker package' marks an important horizon in British prehistory, but was it associated with immigrants to Britain or with indigenous converts?

Reference 79 - 0.34% Coverage

¶126: is revealing new information about the diet, migration and mobility of those buried with Beaker pottery and related material. Results indicate a considerable degree of mobility between childhood and death, but mostly within Britain rather than from Europe. Both migration and emulation appear to have had an important role in the adoption and spread of the Beaker package.

¶127: El Niño

Reference 80 - 0.15% Coverage

¶128: The El Niño phenomenon can cause devastating inundation with catastrophic social and economic impacts. Evidence for multiple second-millennium BC El Niño events is present

Reference 81 - 0.29% Coverage

¶128: These indicate that one response to this period of climatic flux was the renewal and expansion of temple architecture, perhaps in an effort to demonstrate control over nature, and to maintain a symbol of community permanence. The final abandonment of Huaca Cortada is also associated with an El Niño event around 1000–900 BC. ¶129:

Reference 82 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: Evidence of Bronze Age settlement in Rome has, for the most part, been conspicuous by its absence.

Reference 83 - 0.32% Coverage

¶130: have revealed in situ deposits of anthropic activity, which date to the late second millennium BC, interspersed with thick alluvial deposits. This new data from the Forum Boarium demonstrates that early settlement activity in Rome was not restricted to the summits or slopes of the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, but also included activity on the banks of the Tiber.

Reference 84 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: Indigenous production and interregional exchange:

Reference 85 - 0.10% Coverage

¶132: Traditional studies of early bronze metallurgy in China have focused on typology, decoration and production methods.

Reference 86 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: Mobility has long been recognised as a key feature of later prehistoric communities in eastern Eurasia.

Reference 87 - 0.22% Coverage

¶135: new evidence from the eastern arc of the Niger River

¶136: The development of complex social organisation and trade networks during the first and second millennia AD in the Sahel region of West Africa has long been hampered by a paucity of reliable data

Reference 88 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: Re)discovering the Gaulcross hoard ¶140:

Reference 89 - 0.14% Coverage

¶142: suggests that continentally derived technology was in use in this powerful kingdom centuries before heavy ploughs were first depicted in Late Saxon manuscripts

Reference 90 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: An examination of the deposition contexts of plough-irons in early medieval northern Europe sheds important new light

Reference 91 - 0.17% Coverage

¶144: Widespread violence and military conflicts dominate many historical accounts of the Early Middle Ages in Europe, but archaeological evidence to corroborate such a picture has hitherto been scarce.

Reference 92 - 0.14% Coverage

¶144: offers a unique insight into one such event: a wave of violence that probably followed the removal of Duke Wenceslas from power by his brother Boleslav I in AD 935

Reference 93 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: Disaster recovery: new archaeological evidence for the long-term impact of the 'calamitous' fourteenth century

Reference 94 - 0.14% Coverage

¶146: The Black Death swept across Europe and Asia in the fourteenth century, killing millions and devastating communities. Recent re-evaluations of source data,

Reference 95 - 0.30% Coverage

¶146: Comparing the relative amounts of high medieval (copious) to late medieval (much scarcer) pottery suggests that the pottery-using population across eastern England was around 45% lower in the centuries after the Black Death than before, and such comparison identifies exactly where this contraction was the most and least severely felt. ¶147:

Reference 96 - 0.07% Coverage

¶148: throws new light onto Chinese maritime trade during the late Ming period.

Reference 97 - 0.12% Coverage

¶148: Given the location of the shipwreck, the most probable destinations were the Portuguese trading centre at Macau or the Dutch at Batavia. ¶149:

Reference 98 - 0.06% Coverage

¶152: The political machine: assembling sovereignty in the Bronze Age Caucasus

Reference 99 - 0.06% Coverage

¶153: climatic breakdown as a cause for the collapse of the Old World?

Reference 100 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: Ancient Samnium: settlement, culture,

Reference 101 - 0.01% Coverage

¶154: and archaeology

Reference 102 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Maritime studies in the wake

Reference 103 - 0.02% Coverage

¶157: The fields of Britannia.

Reference 104 - 0.10% Coverage

¶159: Constructing histories: Archaic freshwater shell mounds and social landscapes of the St Johns River, Florida.

Reference 105 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: Of mammoths and other monsters: historic approaches to the submerged Palaeolithic

Reference 106 - 0.63% Coverage

¶166: Recent research on the submerged central and southern North Sea basin has focused on the end of the story: the last few millennia before the final inundation. Much older deposits do survive, however, and are documented by collections of Pleistocene fauna recovered by fishing fleets operating from Dutch and British ports during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Analysis of the British collections allows them to be assigned to specific areas of seabed and to broad stages of the Pleistocene climatic sequence. The results provide evidence of more complex and fragmentary undersea landscapes than can be detected using geophysical approaches alone, and indicate targeted areas for future work

#### Reference 107 - 0.29% Coverage

¶168: The Palaeolithic sequence of East Asia differs from that of western Eurasia in that it is characterised by core-and-flake tools. Blade industries only appear late in the sequence, long after the first appearance of modern humans; bone tools and personal ornaments may therefore function as a better marker of modern human presence.

#### Reference 108 - 0.13% Coverage

¶168: They are associated with a polished bone awl and a structured division of settlement space, features typically associated with modern humans.

#### Reference 109 - 0.20% Coverage

¶170: The Epipalaeolithic of the Levant witnessed important changes in subsistence behaviour, foreshadowing the transition to sedentism and cultivation, but much less is known of contemporary developments in the Middle Nile Valley

#### Reference 110 - 0.30% Coverage

¶170: The Affad 23 community successfully exploited a wide range of riverine resources, and created a highly organised seasonal camp adjacent to convenient, resource-rich hunting grounds. Surprisingly, they continued to exploit Levallois-like tools, rather than adopting the new technologies (e.g. microliths) that were then evolving in Upper Egypt.

#### Reference 111 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: Ancient whale exploitation in the Mediterranean: the archaeological record

#### Reference 112 - 0.64% Coverage

¶172: Despite a general paucity of archaeological, archaeozoological and iconographic evidence from the Upper Palaeolithic through to Late Antiquity, the corpus of whalebone finds in the Mediterranean region indicates that some level of interaction between humans and whales did indeed occur. A concentration of finds from Roman contexts suggests more active interventions in this period, especially around the Western Mediterranean and the Strait of Gibraltar—a 'cetacean hotspot'. Whale vertebrae or scapulae were sometimes fashioned into portable chopping boards,

identified from cut-marks made by fishermen or craftsmen, but whale meat and blubber may have been less important owing to abundant alternative food and fuel sources

#### Reference 113 - 0.06% Coverage

¶173: Ancient whale exploitation in the Mediterranean: species matters

#### Reference 114 - 0.53% Coverage

¶174: How did ancient communities around the Mediterranean exploit the presence of whales in their seas? Given that the whales currently present in the region are seldom found near the coast, it seems probable that ancient whale exploitation would have been restricted to stranded animals. The authors explore, however, the possibility that additional species migrated seasonally through the Strait of Gibraltar to visit coastal calving grounds, which could have supported an organised whaling industry. Classical literature provides a number of descriptions suggestive of coastal encounters with whales.

#### Reference 115 - 0.14% Coverage

¶174: This article is one of two on ancient whaling in the current issue, and should be read in conjunction with that by Darío Bernal-Casasola and colleagues. ¶175:

#### Reference 116 - 0.18% Coverage

¶176: OSL analysis has been carried out on samples from two wheels in the Wisad region: one dated broadly to the Late Neolithic period, and the second to the Late Chalcolithic–Early Bronze Age transition.

#### Reference 117 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: Tracing copper in the Cypro-Minoan script

#### Reference 118 - 0.25% Coverage

¶184: The Cypro-Minoan script was in regular use on the island of Cyprus, and by Cypriot merchants overseas, during the Late Bronze Age. Although still undeciphered, sign-sequences inscribed on miniature copper ‘oxhide’ ingots and on associated clay labels may hold a clue to their purpose

#### Reference 119 - 0.06% Coverage

¶186: belongs to the Pre-Viking period and is the first of its kind in Europe.

#### Reference 120 - 0.18% Coverage

¶186: The rich grave goods suggest that this was a diplomatic delegation protected by a cohort of elite warriors. They were armed with swords of Scandinavian design, possibly from the Stockholm-Mälaren region

Reference 121 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: The rapid emergence of the archaic Tongan state

Reference 122 - 0.33% Coverage

¶188: It represents a substantial mobilisation of labour by this early archaic state, while the geochemical signatures of stone tools associated with the tomb indicate long-distance voyaging. The evidence suggests that the early Tongan state was a powerful and geographically expansive entity, able to rapidly organise and command the resources of the scattered archipelago.

Reference 123 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: 'The Mona Chronicle': the archaeology of early religious encounter in the New World

Reference 124 - 0.14% Coverage

¶192: Recent arguments have linked the San populations of southern Africa with the late Pleistocene Later Stone Age (c. 44 kya) at Border Cave, South Africa.

Reference 125 - 0.04% Coverage

¶193: The 'to be or not to be' of archaeological enquiry

Reference 126 - 0.62% Coverage

¶194: Pargeter and colleagues do not escape the dangers inherent in the exercise they embark on. The first is that of creating a straw man argument in which one exaggerates and misinterprets what was said in the article being criticised. The second is that of using your time to look at the speck of dust in your brother's eye instead of paying attention to the plank in your own. The third, if you are lucky enough to find a sympathetic journal, is to rehash the same criticism over and over in multiple articles, changing the tone from very moderate (Mitchell 2012) to more aggressive (Pargeter 2014), which inevitably pushes your opponents and any sensible reader to wonder about your motivations.

Reference 127 - 0.02% Coverage

¶195: The analogy generation game

Reference 128 - 0.36% Coverage

¶196: I have grown increasingly allergic to arguments about analogies and origins in archaeology. Analogies are simply devices to stimulate the invention of ideas. The source of intuition is fairly irrelevant for the power of the ideas thus generated. The history of science is full of exciting hypotheses that had amusing sources, often far removed from the actual contexts to which the idea ultimately applied.

Reference 129 - 0.03% Coverage

¶197: Nothing wrong with reasoned speculation

Reference 130 - 0.28% Coverage

¶198: argue that claims for the antiquity of modern San 'cultures' involve a misuse of analogical reasoning. In general, I agree. But, let me take issue with a few of the specifics they discuss, and argue instead that things may be more complicated than they seem.

¶199: Analogy and the danger of over-simplifying the past

Reference 131 - 0.06% Coverage

¶201: 'Primordialism and the 'Pleistocene San' of southern Africa': final reply

Reference 132 - 0.52% Coverage

¶202: . Current protestations notwithstanding, the provocative title that d'Errico and colleagues (2012) chose for their paper, 'Early evidence of San material culture represented by organic artifacts from Border Cave, South Africa', unambiguously asserts the opposite. Our critique of that paper's content does not question the robusticity of the methods employed at Border Cave (for this, see Evans 2012). Rather, our comments focus on the theoretically flawed search for a specifically 'San' "cultural adaptation" (d'Errico et al. 2012: 13214) at any Pleistocene archaeological site. ¶203:

Reference 133 - 0.06% Coverage

¶208: Death, burial and ritual in Iron Age Britain and the Netherlands

Reference 134 - 0.04% Coverage

¶211: By steppe, desert, and ocean: the birth of Eurasia

Reference 135 - 0.08% Coverage

¶212: The Great Paleolithic War: how science forged an understanding of America's ice age past

Reference 136 - 0.04% Coverage

¶213: Ireland's first settlers: time and the Mesolithic.

Reference 137 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1214: Flint daggers in prehistoric Europe

Reference 138 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1215: Les hypogées protohistoriques de la Méditerranée

Reference 139 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1218: Celtic art in Europe: making connections

Reference 140 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1220: Du Mont Liban aux Sierras d'Espagne. Sols, eau et sociétés en montagne

Reference 141 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1221: Un entrepôt de commerce medieval sur la côte du Ḥaḍramawt

Reference 142 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1223: It is understandable, perhaps inevitable, that archaeologists should be attracted to ideas of memory and of the 'past in the past'.

Reference 143 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1225: The eastern Asian 'Middle Palaeolithic' revisited: a view from Korea

Reference 144 - 0.71% Coverage

¶1226: Is the Middle Palaeolithic an appropriate concept in eastern Asia? The issue has been debated for China in two recent papers in *Antiquity* (Yee 2012; Li 2014), which in turn responded to an earlier argument set out by Gao and Norton (2002). But does the Korean record offer a different perspective? Here, the authors argue that Korean archaeology, as with the Chinese record, provides no support for a distinct Middle Palaeolithic. Rather than seeking to validate an inappropriate chronological framework derived from European Palaeolithic research, emphasis should instead be placed on developing a regionally specific model of prehistory for eastern Asia. They conclude, akin to Gao and Norton (2002), that the East Asian Palaeolithic should be divided into two major cultural periods: Early and Late.

Reference 145 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1227: Hunting dogs as environmental adaptations in Jōmon Japan

Reference 146 - 0.63% Coverage

¶1228: Was the use of hunting dogs an adaptation to the post-glacial deciduous forest environment in the northern temperate zone? Dog burials in Jōmon Japan appear closely associated with a specific environment and with a related subsistence economy involving the hunting of forest ungulates such as sika deer and wild boar. Dogs were valued as important hunting technology, able to track and retrieve wounded animals in difficult, forested environments, or holding them until the hunter made the final kill. Greater numbers of dog burials during the later Jōmon phases may reflect a growing dependence on hunting dogs to extract ungulate prey from forests in an increasingly resource-strained seasonal environment.

Reference 147 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1229: The Desert Fayum at 80: revisiting a Neolithic farming community in Egypt

Reference 148 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1230: Since the seminal research by Caton-Thompson and Gardner over 80 years ago

Reference 149 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1230: Traditional interpretations of subsistence behaviour and residential mobility have drawn heavily on the studies of lithic assemblages and faunal remains

Reference 150 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1230: It emerges that Kom W, the type site for the Neolithic Fayum, was probably a permanent settlement occupied by a community cultivating cereals, in addition to having long-standing practices of hunting and fishing.

¶1231: Settlement layout and social organisation in the earliest European Neolithic

Reference 151 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1232: The internal layout of early settlements can provide insight into social organisation and the processes of Neolithic expansion into Europe

Reference 152 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1234: Many famous archaeological sites have been subjected to destructive fires, whether hostile or accidental, including Near Eastern cities constructed largely of mud-brick. But how long did it take to burn down a city? The mud-bricks themselves provide a valuable record.

Reference 153 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1235: Early pottery in the North American Upper Great Lakes: exploring traces of use

Reference 154 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1236: Samples from two sites showed evidence of both plant and animal remains, but no fish oils were detected, even for the site believed to be a fishing camp. Nut oils dominated for the third site, being present on both fire-cracked rocks and pottery, and were suggestive of an acorn-rendering process. All of the vessels were ideally suited to slow simmering, but it seems that their applications were diverse.

Reference 155 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1237: The early history of the Greek alphabet: new evidence from Eretria and Methone

Reference 156 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1238: Inscriptions on new archaeological finds in the Aegean, examined alongside linguistic evidence relating to Greek and Phrygian vowels, are here used to explore the origins and spread of the Greek alphabet. The 'invention' of vowels happened just once, with all of the various Greek, Phrygian and Italic alphabets ultimately deriving from this single moment. The idea spread rapidly, from an absence of writing in the ninth century BC to casual usage, including jokes, by 725 BC. The port of Methone in the northern Aegean emerges as a probable candidate for the site of origin. A place where Greeks and Phoenicians did business together, with international networks; was this where Semitic, Greek and Phrygian letters first coalesced?

Reference 157 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1239: Rice, beans and trade crops on the early maritime Silk Route in Southeast Asia

Reference 158 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1240: Plant macrofossils

Reference 159 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1240: show evidence of cross-cultural interactions, particularly between India to the west and Southeast Asia to the east

Reference 160 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1240: The plant remains illustrate a variety of influences and networks of contact across South and Southeast Asia during the late first millennium BC.

Reference 161 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1243: Pottery technology, settlement and landscape

Reference 162 - 0.61% Coverage

¶1244: The transition from the Formative to the Late period (c. 1000 BP) on the volcanic plateau of Antofagasta de la Sierra in northern Argentina saw various changes in landscape use and settlement pattern. New power structures and social identities appear in the archaeological record in the wake of an increasing emphasis on cultivation and herding, coincident with a regional shift to greater aridity. The novel analysis reported here reveals that these changes also had an impact on pottery technology, notably vessel thickness, and considers the role of technological innovation as both cause and consequence of the changing world experienced by the inhabitants of Antofagasta de la Sierra.

Reference 163 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1246: For years it has been assumed that tower kivas were observation points, using their high vantage to relay communications across the landscape, or acting as defensive outposts among the local population

Reference 164 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1246: providing an alternative perspective to traditional interpretations by suggesting that rather than acting as lookout points, they were instead central places built to be looked upon by the surrounding community

Reference 165 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1248: Analysis indicates that the wooden weapons known as 'Lil-lils' and the fighting boomerangs ('Wonna') both have blades that could fit within the dimensions of the major trauma and are capable of having caused the fatal wounds.

Reference 166 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1255: Doctors, chefs or hominin animals? Non-edible plants and Neanderthals

Reference 167 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1256: In 2013, Hardy et al. offered a broad behavioural context for the hypothesis that the ingestion of non-nutritional plants (yarrow and camomile) by Neanderthals was for the purpose of self-medication

Reference 168 - 0.84% Coverage

¶1256: Although not rejecting our interpretation for the presence of these two non-edible plants as evidence of medicinal plant use, two recent articles offer alternative scenarios for why and how those plants may have reached the mouth and, eventually, the dental calculus of the individual

concerned. Buck and Stringer (2014) suggest that the plants were not deliberately ingested, and that the traces of yarrow and camomile were in fact embedded in the chyme, or stomach contents, of herbivore prey. Krief et al. (2015) propose two hypotheses: first, they suggest that the plants could have been used to flavour meat; second, while not ruling out the possibility that they could be medicinal, they argue on a technical point that the plants were not self-administered but were provided by a caregiver. Here, we examine these suggestions and consider their probability and feasibility as alternatives to our original proposal of self-medication.¶1257:

Reference 169 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1258: Heracleion and Canopus were towns recorded in Classical sources about the Nile delta.

Reference 170 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1258: The discoveries show how Greek traders had settled, and how the towns then thrived, after Alexander the Great's conquest (332 BC), during the Hellenistic or Ptolemaic period

Reference 171 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1259: Neo-Prehistory—Exist. Regenerate. Repeat?

Reference 172 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1263: The Vikings in Ireland: longphuirt and legacy

Reference 173 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1264: Part of The Vikings

Reference 174 - 0.60% Coverage

¶1265: Viking graves and grave-goods in Ireland is the long-awaited outcome of the Irish Viking Graves Project, which ran from 1999–2005. The project originated at a conference held in Dublin in 1995, at which the limited understanding of Viking burials was identified as a significant shortcoming of the Irish archaeological record. Stephen Harrison was appointed as Research Assistant, and began the major task of making sense of the antiquarian records of the Royal Irish Academy. The primary aim of this work was the creation of the first accurate and comprehensive catalogue of all Viking graves and grave-goods in Ireland. With this volume, that aim has been handsomely achieved.

Reference 175 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1266: In search of mound-builder histories

Reference 176 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1267: There are insights to be gained from comparing three very different books on the mounds, mound-builders and moundvilles of later pre-Columbian and early historic-period eastern North America. These insights stem from the range of perspectives embodied by the trio of hardbacks here, written by authors with diverse backgrounds using very different kinds of case material. In one book

Reference 177 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1267: Tacking between the three texts, we might come to appreciate more clearly how we know, or might know, the mound-builder past by contextualising and theorising that past better than we are currently doing.

Reference 178 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1268: Roundhouses and railways: developer-funded archaeology in England

Reference 179 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1272: Rural archaeology in early urban northern Mesopotamia

Reference 180 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1273: Früher Bergbau und Metallurgie auf der Iberischen Halbinsel 1: Zambujal und die Anfänge der Metallurgie in der Estremadura (Portugal). Technologie der Kupfergewinnung, Herkunft des Metalls und soziokulturelle Bedeutung der Innovation

Reference 181 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1278: Die bauarchäologischen Hinterlassenschaften aus römischer und byzantinischer Zeit

Reference 182 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1282: The survival of Easter Island: dwindling resources and cultural resilience

Reference 183 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1287: In southern Africa, Middle Stone Age sites with long sequences have been the focus of intense international and interdisciplinary research over the past decade

Reference 184 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1287: The classic model argues that these two techno-complexes are temporally separated 'horizons' with homogenous material culture (Jacobs et al. 2008), reflecting demographic pulses and supporting large subcontinental networks. This model was developed on the basis of evidence from southern African sites regarded as centres of subcontinental developments.

Reference 185 - 0.46% Coverage

¶291: The narrative of socio-political development on the semi-arid island of Cyprus during the early first millennium BC (c. 1100–500) has focused largely on the institutions, practices and material culture of major centres and their interrelationships with growing maritime networks. Less studied are the landscapes surrounding these coastal and inland towns, which helped condition the increasing wealth and power of authorities through the management of agropastoral and metal goods, and through the creation of new mortuary,

Reference 186 - 0.06% Coverage

¶292: Seeds of collapse? Reconstructing the ancient agricultural economy

Reference 187 - 0.94% Coverage

¶293: are the ultimate goal of the Byzantine Bio-Archaeology Research Program of the Negev (BYBAN) (Tepper et al. 2015). Addressing the unprecedented flourishing and collapse of the Byzantine Negev agricultural settlements (fourth–seventh centuries AD), the BYBAN project offers a unique and original approach. It focuses on ancient middens and domestic contexts, which provide an exceptional focus on the materiality of daily life. Archaeobotanical research is central to this project because the copious plant remains retrieved are a reflection of the region's agricultural economy and its environmental sustainability. This approach will enable us to answer important research questions about the Byzantine–Islamic transition in the Negev: what were the major cash and subsistence crops? Which were grown locally, and which, if any, were imported? How, if at all, did the agricultural economy change during the Byzantine–Islamic transition? Were there any major changes in climatic conditions, and, if so, can they be implicated as a cause for agricultural collapse?

Reference 188 - 0.30% Coverage

¶296: have revealed a long sequence of occupation. The continued use of the site by Neanderthals throughout an extended period of changing climate and environment reveals how, despite changes in the types of behaviour recorded at the site, La Cotte emerged as a persistent place in the memory and landscape of its early hominin inhabitants.

Reference 189 - 0.14% Coverage

¶296: suggests a level of social and cognitive development permitting reference to and knowledge of places distant in time and space as long ago as at least MIS 7. ¶297:

Reference 190 - 0.08% Coverage

¶299: From refuse to rebirth: repositioning the pot burial in the Egyptian archaeological record

Reference 191 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1300: Commonly associated with poverty, and with child and infant burials, the reuse of domestic vessels for burial has been taken to indicate that low value was assigned to the containers and their contents.

Reference 192 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1301: Feeding ancient cities in South Asia: dating the adoption of rice, millet and tropical pulses in the Indus civilisation

Reference 193 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1302: These include rice, millets and three tropical pulse species at two settlements in the hinterland

Reference 194 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1302: The dates confirm the role of native summer domesticates in the rise of Indus cities. They demonstrate that, from their earliest phases, a range of crops and variable strategies, including multi-cropping, were used to feed different urban centres. This has important implications for understanding the development of the earliest cities in South Asia, particularly the organisation of labour and provisioning throughout the year.

Reference 195 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1303: Indonesian evidence for a shared Neolithic belief system in Southeast Asia ¶1304:

Reference 196 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1304: have revealed evidence of burial practices similar to those documented in other parts of Southeast Asia. Chief among these is the use of pottery jars alongside other forms of container for the interment of the dead. The dating of the site combined with the fact that this burial practice is present over such a wide geographic area suggests

Reference 197 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1305: Sharks in the jungle: real and imagined sea monsters of the Maya

Reference 198 - 0.44% Coverage

¶1306: They appear at coastal sites, but also remarkably far inland, hundreds of kilometres from the waters where they were sighted or hunted. For the Maya of the interior of the Yucatán Peninsula, encounters with live sharks would have been an exceedingly rare occurrence. Yet the animals arrived inland in piecemeal fashion—as chunks of meat and sets of teeth—and via stories. By following the procurement, transportation, representation and ritual use of sharks from the sea to the jungle, the author

Reference 199 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1306:

T¶1307: aiwan's Early Metal Age and Southeast Asian trading systems

Reference 200 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1308: Taiwan presents a puzzling anomaly in the development and expansion of South and Southeast Asian trade routes. The lack of historical records from the island emphasises the value of archaeology for understanding the establishment of trade and the transmission of people, ideas and knowledge.

Reference 201 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1310: attesting to a lively trade across the eastern Mediterranean in aromatic substances and compounds, rather than in opium.

Reference 202 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1312: The rare discovery of a well-preserved miliarium—a water boiler—in a rural bath house in Gaul suggests that the technology of water supply had penetrated the remoter parts of the Roman world. Such boilers were frequently recycled for their valuable metal content. This example, by contrast, was buried close to where it once stood

Reference 203 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1312: The near-complete state of the boiler also provides new insight into the processes used in its manufacture from lead and copper alloys.

¶1313: Dynamic places, durable structures: Early Formative agropastoral settlements of the southern Andes, Argentina

¶1314: The settlement of high-altitude uplands by early agropastoralists demanded specific kinds of social and economic adaptation. Upland valley systems in north-west Argentina were used extensively during the Formative period (200 BC to AD 850).

Reference 204 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1314: how the occupation history of the region developed across time and space, demonstrating remarkable stability over 1000 years of agropastoral exploitation. The dense but scattered distribution of early farmers across this landscape highlights household continuity through a period of regional population growth.

¶1315: Social and economic complexity in early medieval England

Reference 205 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1316: This has particular significance in the light of Bede's eighth-century reference to a 'royal settlement' at Rendlesham and the princely burial site at nearby Sutton Hoo. This interim report summarises the archaeology, and considers the wider interpretative issues relating to economic complexity and

Reference 206 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1318: has previously provided a valuable lesson in the difficulties of definitive interpretation without local knowledge.

Reference 207 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1325: The 'People of the British Isles' project and Viking settlement in England

Reference 208 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1326: Here, we consider the details of certain assumptions that were made in the study, and offer an alternative interpretation to the above conclusion. We also comment on the substantial archaeological and linguistic evidence for a large-scale Danish Viking presence in England.

Reference 209 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1327: The new antiquarianism?

Reference 210 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1329: The kind of memory that things hold often tells us little of whether materials strewn across an abandonment level resulted from the reuse of a structure as a sheepfold, a series of exceptional snow storms, the collapse of a roof made of olive wood after many years of exposure to the weather (rapports between microbes, fungi, water and wood), the cumulative labors of generations of badgers, children playing a game in a ruin, or the probing roots of oak trees

Reference 211 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1330: In other words, the things that archaeologists confront bear the memories of their own formation without the necessity of a human presence, and the traditional and often exclusive priority given to a human agency in the making of those things and in giving them meaning is simply misplaced. Things get on "just fine" without the benefit of human intervention and interpretation

Reference 212 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1330: Consequently, is archaeology now a matter of following the things themselves to wherever they might lead—what Witmore characterises as the New Materialisms—and if so, are we now to practise archaeology "not as the study of the human past through its material remains, but as the discipline of things"

Reference 213 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1333: Breaking away:

Reference 214 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1334: Characterising the Neolithic in Britain and Ireland has always been a lively pursuit.

Reference 215 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1334: focused around the theme of mainland Scotland;

Reference 216 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1335: Improving our understanding of Londinium

Reference 217 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1336: has transformed our understanding of both urban and rural sites—and nowhere more so than London

Reference 218 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1336: We also lack any up-to-date synthesis, a problem only partly compensated for by Dominic Perring's (1991) popular overview and Wallace's (2014) in-depth analysis of the evidence for the period down to the Boudiccan revolt in AD 60/61.

Reference 219 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1337: The Routledge handbook of bioarchaeology in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands

Reference 220 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1338: L'architecture, miroir d'une société néolithique complexe

Reference 221 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1340: Trypillia mega-sites and European prehistory 4100–3400 BCE

Reference 222 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1343: Living with floods: archaeology of a settlement in the Lower Ganga Plains, c. 600–1800 CE.

Reference 223 - 0.07% Coverage

¶344: the Dodecanese and the eastern Aegean Islands in Late Antiquity, AD 300–700

Reference 224 - 0.10% Coverage

¶350: Between mountain and plain: new evidence for the Middle Palaeolithic in the northern Susiana Plain, Khuzestan, Iran

Reference 225 - 0.01% Coverage

¶354: Pet cats

Reference 226 - 0.06% Coverage

¶355: The archaeological potential of Durham University's Sudan Archive

Reference 227 - 0.67% Coverage

¶356: The Sudan Archive remains a largely untapped resource for archaeological research. This situation is probably to be explained partly by the description of the archive as a historical and political collection; moreover, a search of the existing catalogue for the term 'archaeology' returns only four results, whereas about 700 documents are directly relevant to the subject. An additional problem is that the spellings of both archaeological sites and locations are inconsistent; for example, Meroë also appears as Meroe, Merowe and Bakarwiyyeh. To remedy these issues and to make the material more accessible, a recent project has identified over 1000 individual references to archaeological sites or themes and catalogued them in a database (Figure 2). ¶357:

Reference 228 - 0.57% Coverage

¶358: Todd Braje and respondents discuss the merits or otherwise of the recently proposed and hotly contested geological 'Age of Man'—the Anthropocene. These papers make a useful contribution to the rapidly growing literature on this epoch-in-the-making (cf. Swanson et al. 2015). Recent publications by members of the Anthropocene Working Group (AWG; <http://quaternary.stratigraphy.org/workinggroups/anthropocene/>) suggest a start date for this epoch of c. 1950 (Zalasiewicz et al. 2015; Waters et al. 2016; Zalasiewicz & Waters 2016), the adoption of which would challenge archaeology as a discipline concerned with deep-time socio-ecological dynamics.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 305 references coded [48.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶3: Climate, styles and archaeology: an integral approach towards an absolute chronology of the rock art in the Libyan Desert (Eastern Sahara)

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: Archaeology and palaeoclimatology have provided a strong chronological framework for the Holocene settlement of the central Libyan Desert (Eastern Sahara)

#### Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶14: Using an interdisciplinary approach, this article amalgamates primary environmental and climatic evidence, 14C dates, stratigraphy and other chronologically relevant archaeological indicators with a systematic analysis of the relative sequence of local rock art styles derived from superimpositions and weathering. Evidence from each discipline corroborates that of the others, enabling the establishment of an absolute chronological framework for the Holocene rock art in the region.

¶15: The successful 'recipe' for a long-lasting tradition

#### Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: This long sequence provides an excellent opportunity to study continuity and discontinuity in long-term pottery traditions. Ceramics from the varying cultural phases of the occupation reflect changing dynamics between

#### Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶16: notably Kerma to the south and Egypt to the north.

#### Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: highlighting the varying manifestations of change and continuity. ¶17:

#### Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: is now helping to clarify relationships between ceremonial sites and occupation patterns. Densities of utilitarian pottery sherds were used to map settlement and estimate population levels

#### Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: This reveals that despite unproductive soils, the area had a relatively high, although scattered, population

#### Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: Megalithic or earth-cut chambered tombs containing large numbers of buried individuals are a key feature of the Late Neolithic of northern France.

#### Reference 10 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: This was not a static monument: funerary practice changed significantly over time, and several different episodes of mortuary use have been identified. Comparing and contrasting these episodes suggests that there was no substantial change in the local population using the grave, but changes in burial practice reveal a shift towards more selective inclusion. These may reflect broader changes in contemporary society during the third millennium BC. ¶11:

#### Reference 11 - 0.27% Coverage

¶14: Results indicate clear spatial distinction between dense and sparsely occupied zones, an uneven distribution of wealth and localised craft production. The lower town seems to have been occupied by a diverse array of people and interest groups, with varying degrees of social status, including some elite households, but predominantly less wealthy and powerful than their neighbours on the acropolis. ¶15:

#### Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: the earliest of a series of such burials north of the Alps and a key anchor in the absolute chronology of the Early Iron Age in Europe

#### Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶17: Archaeological science and object biography

#### Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: The results demonstrate the importance of looking beyond the original time and place of manufacture, and beyond the primary function when constructing the biographies of imported objects. ¶19:

#### Reference 15 - 0.23% Coverage

¶20: Colour was a key feature of Greek and Roman sculpture, but due to the current bare-marble appearance of many such statues, it is now frequently overlooked. This is illustrated here by the first study of polychromy in Roman statues from the province of Africa Proconsularis. Five sculptural fragments dating to the second and third centuries AD

#### Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶20: and consideration is given to the technical process by which they were coloured, the significance of their decoration and the potential for applying similar approaches in future studies of ancient statuary.

#### Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶22: The evidence is altogether indicative of the intentional destruction and deposition of this material immediately prior to the burning of the site.

¶123: An early medieval dual-currency economy: bullion and coin in the Danelaw

Reference 18 - 0.37% Coverage

¶124: These reveal that silver bullion of Scandinavian origin was used as currency throughout the Danelaw between AD 865 and 940. Standardised weights of copper alloy were an integral part of this metal-weight economy. Bullion was not the sole means of silver payment during this period: coinage had long been used in the occupied Anglo-Saxon territories and continued to be minted under the Vikings. The resulting dual-currency economy may have facilitated trade with neighbouring Scandinavian territories, but the two currencies also served as

Reference 19 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: , offering a choice of monetary media. ¶125:

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶126: and the people who gathered to create the site.

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶129: The contemporary development of these sites suggests an intrinsic connection between them, and

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶131: It is perhaps time to reconsider the association between region and style upon which the cataloguing and identification of objects routinely depends. ¶132:

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶134: Interactions and -isations in the Aegean and beyond

Reference 24 - 0.47% Coverage

¶135: Connectivity in the ancient world has become a subject of such consuming interest in recent years that new publications on various aspects of the issue, pertaining to some area or period, appear with great regularity. Just in later European prehistory we have Continental connections: exploring cross-channel relationships (Anderson-Whymark et al. 2015), Exchange networks and local transformations (Alberti & Sabatini 2013) and Enclosed space—open society (Jaeger et al. 2012), to name but a few. One can hardly believe otherwise than that every part of the later prehistoric world was intimately involved, not only with its immediate neighbours but also with other areas near and far.

Reference 25 - 0.19% Coverage

¶135: The question of ‘-isations’, such as ‘Romanisation’, has been a concern of archaeologists for many years; here it is ‘-isations’ of the prehistoric Aegean world that are the focus of attention.

¶136: Revolutionary discoveries from Bronze Age Iberia: recent work on the Argaric world

Reference 26 - 0.14% Coverage

¶137: One of these rare and productive scientific collaborations is the ASOME (Arqueoecología Social Mediterránea, or Mediterranean Social Archaeoecology) group from the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.

Reference 27 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: This ambitious initiative addresses ground-breaking research questions and offers solid and sustainable solutions for the conservation and preservation of these formerly neglected sites. Its aims, as summarised on the project's website, are: to create a systematic archive of information on the dispersed collections from earlier investigations

Reference 28 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: to lay the foundations for an interdisciplinary research centre on prehistoric and Mediterranean archaeology

Reference 29 - 0.05% Coverage

¶142: Le qşar, type d'implantation humaine au Sahara: architecture du Sud Algérien

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶145: landscape & hegemony in eighth-century Britain.

Reference 31 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: Landscapes of the Islamic world: archaeology, history

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: Numismatic archaeology of North America: a field guide

Reference 33 - 0.47% Coverage

¶149: It is no surprise that archaeologists should be drawn to the study of ancient urbanism. As markers of social complexity, cities are key to understanding the organisation and development of human societies. But why were people attracted to cities in the past? Presumably they perceived the political and economic significance of these urban centres. Yet there was also disease, crime and

inequality. In this NBC, we sample recent volumes that explore the possibilities and problems of urban living. We travel from medieval Europe, through the ancient Mediterranean, to Mesoamerica; we visit royal palaces and Greek brothels; and we witness industrious city folk buying, selling, making and baking.

#### Reference 34 - 0.06% Coverage

¶150: The first evidence for Late Pleistocene hominin populations on the southern Caspian Sea coast

#### Reference 35 - 0.43% Coverage

¶151: The southern shore of the Caspian Sea is well known for its great potential in relation to sites of Mesolithic date (e.g. Coon 1951; Jayez & Vahdati Nasab 2016). Situated between two major geographic barriers—the Alborz Mountains to the south, and the Caspian Sea to the north—this area has been considered one of the major hominin dispersal corridors during the Pleistocene–Holocene transition (Vahdati Nasab et al. 2013). Furthermore, the relatively stable and mild climatic conditions, vast and lush temperate forests, and abundance of fauna and water resources have all made this region an attractive niche for human settlement.

#### Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶152: The MUP Zagros Project: tracking the Middle–Upper Palaeolithic transition in the Kermanshah region, west-central Zagros, Iran

#### Reference 37 - 0.10% Coverage

¶153: In recent decades, the Eurasian Middle–Upper Palaeolithic (M–UP) transition has been a topic of major interest among palaeoanthropologists.

#### Reference 38 - 0.18% Coverage

¶153: This progress—including the identification of a ghost lineage of Eurasians in the Middle East—is providing important new biogeographical hypotheses. A key region for such topics is the Iranian Plateau—an area that has so far not been subject to intensive research. ¶154:

#### Reference 39 - 0.25% Coverage

¶155: Evidence for the earliest occupation of Cyprus (c. 11000–8500 cal BC) has been elusive as it often consists of small, diffuse and unobtrusive scatters of debris from stone tool manufacture. Yet tracing these sites is crucial if we are to understand how humans first explored the island, learned to exploit its resources and introduced useful flora and fauna from elsewhere

#### Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

¶155: so as to investigate a route that could have linked the coast and the interior. ¶156:

Reference 41 - 0.07% Coverage

¶157: The start of sedentary farming and herding in the Middle East transformed social and economic organisation

Reference 42 - 0.05% Coverage

¶159: held at Shenmu in August 2016, explored many aspects of this major discovery.

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶162: urban archaeology at Isfahan, Iran ¶163:

Reference 44 - 0.05% Coverage

¶165: Almost exactly 50 years ago this month, at a conference held in Monaco

Reference 45 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: Dating Knossos and the arrival of the earliest Neolithic in the southern Aegean

Reference 46 - 0.11% Coverage

¶169: The results from Crete and western Anatolia suggest that an earlier, small-scale Aceramic colonisation preceded the later Neolithic reoccupation of Knossos. ¶170:

Reference 47 - 0.22% Coverage

¶171: The results reveal that southern African hunter-gatherers were creating paintings on rockshelter walls as long ago as 5723–4420 cal BP in south-eastern Botswana: the oldest such evidence yet found in southern Africa.

¶172: Re-theorising mobility and the formation of culture and language among the Corded Ware Culture in Europe

Reference 48 - 0.41% Coverage

¶173: Here the authors explain it in terms of local adaptations and interactions between migrant Yamnaya people from the Pontic-Caspian steppe and indigenous North European Neolithic cultures. The original herding economy of the Yamnaya migrants gradually gave way to new practices of crop cultivation, which led to the adoption of new words for those crops. The result of this hybridisation process was the formation of a new material culture, the Corded Ware Culture, and of a new dialect, Proto-Germanic. Despite a degree of hostility between expanding Corded Ware groups and indigenous Neolithic groups

#### Reference 49 - 0.32% Coverage

¶175: Their findings are reminiscent of Gustaf Kossinna's equation of ethnic identification with archaeological culture. Rather than a single genetic transmission from Yamnaya to the Central European Corded Ware Culture, there is considerable evidence for centuries of connections and interactions across the continent, as far as Iberia. The author concludes that although genetics has much to offer archaeology, there is also much to be learned in the other direction.

#### Reference 50 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: has provided the earliest known evidence of pattern loom technology.

#### Reference 51 - 0.31% Coverage

¶177: The discovery is hugely significant as it provides the first direct evidence of pattern-weave textile production in ancient China. Jin silk, made using this method, was both valuable and widely distributed, and the design of the machine influenced the invention of later looms and the spread of technology throughout Eurasia and Europe, representing great technological accomplishment for the second century BC.

¶178: China and the steppe: reception and resistance

#### Reference 52 - 0.43% Coverage

¶179: The development of several key technologies in China—bronze and iron metallurgy and horse-drawn chariots—arose out of the relations of central China, of the Erlitou period (c. 1700–1500 BC), the Shang (c. 1500–1046 BC) and the Zhou (1046–771 BC) dynasties, with their neighbours in the steppe. Intermediaries in these exchanges were disparate groups in a broad border area of relatively high land around the heart of China, the Central Plains. The societies of central China were already so advanced that, when these foreign innovations were adopted, they were transformed within highly organised social and cultural systems.

#### Reference 53 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: new light on funerary practices and absolute chronology ¶181:

#### Reference 54 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: but their chronology is still debated, along with their relationship to broader regional issues of ethnic and cultural change.

#### Reference 55 - 0.17% Coverage

¶181: Secondary burial was documented at Udegram, along with the use of perishable containers and other objects as grave goods. The complexity of the funerary practices reveal the prolonged interaction between the living and the dead in protohistoric Swat. ¶182:

Reference 56 - 0.19% Coverage

¶183: This large figure has seen little new interpretation since the early twentieth century. Unable to explain the form satisfactorily, archaeologists have shied away from acknowledging the distinct nature of the horse and its probable importance to previous occupants of the land.

Reference 57 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: Cultural spaces inside and outside caves: a study in Guam, western Micronesia

Reference 58 - 0.35% Coverage

¶185: that they were the focus of special behaviours, with quite distinct archaeology to that of nearby residential sites. To understand the significance of these caves fully, they must be contextualised within the broader framework of contemporary open-air sites. The result highlights the use of the caves for unique purposes at different times, including as water sources, venues for various art traditions and particular burial customs.

¶186: Two tales of one city: data, inference and Carthaginian infant sacrifice

Reference 59 - 0.07% Coverage

¶187: their ageing of the infants and children was incorrect, and so also by extension was their interpretation

Reference 60 - 0.03% Coverage

¶188: Development of an early city in Central Mexico:

Reference 61 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: The origins of the large Classic and Postclassic urban centres of Central Mexico remain poorly understood.

Reference 62 - 0.21% Coverage

¶189: Preliminary results suggest that the growth and development of this particular site may have influenced the subsequent growth of Teotihuacan itself. This study explores how urbanisation can be identified archaeologically by tracing the expansion of population and the emergence of monumental architecture. ¶190:

Reference 63 - 0.08% Coverage

¶191: The Malian Lakes Region of West Africa has long been overlooked in favour of better-known basins of the Niger River

Reference 64 - 0.19% Coverage

¶191: With the establishment of a relative chronology, the archaeology of this region now holds great potential for a better understanding of the broader cultural history of the Ghana Empire.

¶192: The perfect storm: climate change and ancient Maya response in the Puuc Hills region of Yucatán

Reference 65 - 0.19% Coverage

¶193: Climatic fluctuation is often cited as a major factor in the collapse of Maya civilisation during the Terminal Classic Period (e.g. Luzzadder-Beach et al. 2016). Evidence of how people dealt or failed to deal with it has only recently become a more widespread focus for archaeologists

Reference 66 - 0.11% Coverage

¶193: show the various ways in which resident populations sought to manage water stores when faced with a climate prone to drought and other meteorological extremes.

Reference 67 - 0.05% Coverage

¶194: Maritime hominin dispersals in the Pleistocene: advancing the debate

Reference 68 - 0.57% Coverage

¶195: To what extent is there spatial and temporal patterning in the spread of our genus around the planet, and what environmental and behavioural factors specify this patterning? The prevailing model of Pleistocene dispersals of Homo holds that this process was essentially terrestrial, with oceans and seas inhibiting and directing the movement of hominins out of Africa (e.g. Mellars 2006; Dennell & Petraglia 2012; Gamble 2013), although some scholars propose short-range maritime hops at both the Strait of Gibraltar and Bab-el-Mandeb (Lambeck et al. 2011; Rolland 2013). The relatively recent discovery of stone tools with apparently Lower and Middle Palaeolithic characteristics on islands in the eastern Mediterranean and in Island Southeast Asia (ISEA) has, however, been used by some scholars to challenge this terrestrial model.

Reference 69 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: Social science and archaeological enquiry

Reference 70 - 0.51% Coverage

¶197: Is archaeology a social science? Most archaeologists would probably agree that the goal of our discipline is to learn about the people, societies and cultures of the past. Thus there should be little objection to labelling archaeology a 'social' field of study. We study both people and society, but what about the 'science' part? This label is more controversial. Many archaeologists reject the notion that archaeology is, can be or should be a science. Others assume that archaeology is indeed

a science and get on with their work, not worrying much about epistemology or definitions of science. Still others pursue decidedly non-scientific goals yet borrow scientific techniques from other disciplines and call it 'archaeological science'.

Reference 71 - 0.01% Coverage

¶198: Byzantine buildings:

Reference 72 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: History, politics and meaning among the Classic Period Maya of the southern lowlands

Reference 73 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: A Bronze Age landscape in the Russian Steppes: the Samara Valley Project

Reference 74 - 0.05% Coverage

¶104: The ancient highlands of southwest China: from the Bronze Age to the Han Empire

Reference 75 - 0.02% Coverage

¶107: Archeologia dell'Italia medievale.

Reference 76 - 0.08% Coverage

¶108: Climate and settlement in southern Peru: the northern Río Grande de Nasca drainage between 1500 BCE and 1532 CE

Reference 77 - 0.05% Coverage

¶109: The bioarchaeology of societal collapse and regeneration in ancient Peru

Reference 78 - 0.03% Coverage

¶110: Material explorations in African archaeology

Reference 79 - 0.06% Coverage

¶113: The first evidence of Middle Palaeolithic Nubian technology in north-central Oman

Reference 80 - 0.14% Coverage

¶114: These finds have particular importance for the understanding of Middle Palaeolithic variability and cultural diffusion in Oman, and they represent one of the most significant results of the 2016 Adam expedition.

Reference 81 - 0.06% Coverage

¶115: Harvest time: crop-reaping technologies and the Neolithisation of the Central Mediterranean

Reference 82 - 0.27% Coverage

¶116: Neolithic societies were defined by the development of agricultural economies not only because part of their diet was obtained from cultivated plants, but also because crop-husbandry practices strongly affected people's lifestyles in a variety of ways. It is therefore unsurprising that the development and diffusion of agriculture can be studied from diverse perspectives and with different approaches

Reference 83 - 0.09% Coverage

¶116: Conversely, agriculture can be indirectly assessed through its impact on the environment and subsequent landscape modifications

Reference 84 - 0.30% Coverage

¶116: Yet another approach explores crop-husbandry practices as reflected in changing technology. New agricultural tasks required the adaptation of existing technologies and the adoption of new tools and practices, including querns, millstones and other grain-grinding equipment, as well as artefacts and structures for grain storage, cooking and processing.

¶117: Investigating the provenance of obsidian from Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in Bulgaria

Reference 85 - 0.19% Coverage

¶119: ceramic production and exchange from the Neolithic to the Gallo-Roman period in Brittany, France

¶120: This short article reports research on the development of ceramic production and exchange between the mainland and islands of Brittany from the Neolithic to the Gallo-Roman period.

Reference 86 - 0.23% Coverage

¶120: the movement of people and of products between the islands and the mainland. Did these islands produce their own pottery or were they dependent on mainland production? By determining whether pottery was locally produced or imported, it is possible to identify the changing degrees of connection with, or isolation from, wider networks. ¶121:

Reference 87 - 0.48% Coverage

¶124: The longue durée of human activity on the island of Pantelleria represents an important locus of ancient cultural interaction in the Strait of Sicily. This narrow channel in the central Mediterranean has played a major and continuous role in human relations between Italy, Sicily and North Africa since the Neolithic period. Use or control of the Pantelleria has been pivotal for a number of cultures over time, each leaving a lasting impression on the landscape and the people of the island (Figure 1). The volcanic geology of Pantelleria has determined the shape of its landscape and is responsible for the creation of the collapsed-caldera basin and lake that form the study area of this project.

Reference 88 - 0.01% Coverage

¶125: Art and archaeology

Reference 89 - 0.27% Coverage

¶126: Art and archaeology have always been an important part of my life, and it is only in the last couple of years that I have realised how I can unite them. Let me explain. I am the daughter of Alan Sorrell—an artist best known for his archaeological reconstruction drawings (Perry & Johnson 2014: 323; Figure 1)—and throughout my childhood we visited sites around the country, linking work and holidays

Reference 90 - 0.05% Coverage

¶130: Populations headed south? The Gravettian from a palaeodemographic point of view

Reference 91 - 0.57% Coverage

¶131: The Gravettian is known for its technological innovations and artisanal craftwork. At the same time, continued climatic deterioration led to the coldest and driest conditions since the arrival of *Homo sapiens sapiens* in Europe. This article examines the palaeodemographic development and provides regionally differentiated estimates for both the densities and the absolute numbers of people. A dramatic population decline characterises the later part of the Gravettian, while the following Last Glacial Maximum experienced consolidation and renewed growth. The results suggest that the abandonment of the northern areas was not a result of migration processes, but of local population extinctions, coinciding with a loss of typological and technological complexity. Extensive networks probably assured the maintenance of a viable population.

Reference 92 - 0.06% Coverage

¶132: From holes to huts: reconstructing an extinct type of architecture at the Sixth Nile Cataract

Reference 93 - 0.16% Coverage

¶133: Evidence for light architecture characteristic of mobile and semi-mobile societies is difficult to detect archaeologically. This article investigates such evidence in the form of narrow cylindrical holes discovered on rock walls

Reference 94 - 0.12% Coverage

¶133: This research highlights a significant category of North African archaeological evidence which has, to date, received limited attention.

¶134: In pursuit of a missing transition

Reference 95 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: played a significant role in shaping theories about the nature of the Neolithic transition in the western Mediterranean

Reference 96 - 0.03% Coverage

¶136: new evidence for the Andronovo in Xinjiang, China

Reference 97 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: Bronze Age social and cultural interconnections across the Eurasian steppe are the subject of much current debate. A particularly significant place is occupied by the Andronovo Culture or family of cultures. Important new data document the most easterly extension of Eurasian Bronze Age sites of Andronovo affinity into western China.

Reference 98 - 0.15% Coverage

¶137: The site is well preserved and offers robust potential for deeper study of the Andronovo culture complex, particularly in the eastern mountain regions.

¶138: Bronze Age wool: provenance and dye investigations of Danish textiles

Reference 99 - 0.02% Coverage

¶139: Recent analysis of the wool textiles

Reference 100 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: Was this an isolated case or evidence of a large-scale wool trade in the Danish Bronze Age? To investigate the broader pattern of wool provenance, textile manufacturing and trade practices

Reference 101 - 0.21% Coverage

¶140: Animal exploitation in the oases: an archaeozoological review of Iron Age sites in southern Central Asia

¶141: Protohistoric populations of the southern steppes experienced a series of significant changes in settlement and material culture between the Late Bronze Age (c. 1500 BC) and the end of the Iron Age

Reference 102 - 0.20% Coverage

¶141: They indicate that localised cultural choices, perhaps responding to local environmental constraints, persisted throughout this period, despite successive cultural or political shifts, including the Achaemenid conquest of the region in the sixth century BC.

¶142: Bronze Age metal circulation in China

Reference 103 - 0.33% Coverage

¶143: It reveals the complexity of the copper sources on which the late Shang capital at Anyang depended for its bronzes, suggesting the transport of copper from distant regions in the south, on the Yangtze, and from north-east China. The new interpretational system furthers our understanding of the network on which successive Chinese dynasties depended for copper, lead and tin, and attempts to give equal weight to the archaeological and chemical data.

¶144: Ancient metalworking in South America

Reference 104 - 0.09% Coverage

¶145: Metallurgy in pre-Columbian America first developed in the Andes, and Peru has long been considered to be the initial point of origin

Reference 105 - 0.04% Coverage

¶147: Recent study shows how deposition practices changed over time.

Reference 106 - 0.07% Coverage

¶148: Late Holocene guanaco hunting grounds in southern Patagonia: blinds, tactics and differential landscape use

Reference 107 - 0.46% Coverage

¶149: Research in two distinct steppe landscapes in southern Patagonia—the western basaltic plateaux and the central Deseado Massif—compares hunter-gatherer strategies in the two environments, focusing on the use of hunting blinds and associated tactics in the hunting of guanaco. The evidence obtained brings this region into discussions about the use of rocky structures and the recognition of tactics used for hunting ungulates in a global perspective. The authors also

emphasise the importance of highland settings as major and reliable sources of critical resources for foraging peoples, a topic still not fully appreciated in archaeological studies of hunter-gatherers.¶150:

Reference 108 - 0.03% Coverage

¶150: in the history of glass in West Africa

Reference 109 - 0.05% Coverage

¶151: have shed light on early glass manufacturing techniques in West Africa

Reference 110 - 0.18% Coverage

¶151: The results of these studies suggest that glass bead manufacture at this site was largely independent of glass-making traditions documented farther afield, and that Igbo Olokun may represent one of the earliest known glass-production workshops in West Africa.

Reference 111 - 0.09% Coverage

¶152: Revisiting Baranda: a multi-analytical approach in classifying sixteenth/seventeenth-century glass beads from northern Zimbabwe

Reference 112 - 0.09% Coverage

¶153: The glass bead trade in southern Africa provides important evidence of interregional contact during the early modern period.

Reference 113 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: On early metallurgy and textile-production technologies in the southern Levant

Reference 114 - 0.15% Coverage

¶155: Here we discuss these unique finds in light of their cultural and technological contexts, and suggest an alternative interpretation according to which these wooden shafts, one with a lead macehead lodged on its upper end,

Reference 115 - 0.24% Coverage

¶157: This raises several issues that merit serious consideration. Our response to Ben-Yosef et al.'s suggestions is divided into two sections, each concentrating on one of the two main technologies under discussion: spinning and metallurgy.

¶158: If it looks like a duck: final comment on early metallurgy and textile-production technologies in the southern Levant

Reference 116 - 0.30% Coverage

¶159: helps to further clarify our current understanding of spinning and metallurgical technologies in this period. Yet while we agree that by its nature archaeology is full of surprises and exceptional discoveries, we argue, however, that especially in such cases as this, the supporting evidence should be robust. This is clearly not the situation here; regardless of Langgut et al.'s nuanced argumentation (above) on specific contextual observations

Reference 117 - 0.41% Coverage

¶159: their detailed response is only tangential to the essential line of our argument, which is related to weighing the available data and contextual information properly. The conclusion remains that while the observations that ostensibly connect the newly discovered artefacts to textile production are feeble and can be simply related to Ghassulian prestige metal objects (e.g. the use of wooden shafts and textiles in their carrying and maintenance), other observations make this connection difficult (as admitted also by Langgut et al. regarding the weight of the lead 'whorl'), if not impossible. ¶160:

Reference 118 - 0.03% Coverage

¶164: Final comments: looking to the future

Reference 119 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: The fabric of society: recognising the importance of textiles and their manufacture in the ancient past

Reference 120 - 0.04% Coverage

¶172: Holocene prehistory in the Telidjene Basin, eastern Algeria

Reference 121 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: Clairvaux et le 'Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon'.

Reference 122 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: The provincial archaeology of the Assyrian empire.

Reference 123 - 0.03% Coverage

¶176: Tartessos and the Phoenicians in Iberia

Reference 124 - 0.03% Coverage

¶179: Ancient ports: the geography of connections

Reference 125 - 0.10% Coverage

¶185: A recent study of the Quranwala Zone (QZ) of the north-west sub-Himalayas, India, presents evidence for anthropic activity during the Pliocene

Reference 126 - 0.17% Coverage

¶185: Moreover, many of the stone tools, such as the 'simple choppers' found in association with the fossil animal bones (Gaillard et al. 2016: figs 6, 8, 9), are usually found on much more recent sites and are therefore unlikely to date from 2.6 Ma.

Reference 127 - 0.38% Coverage

¶187: Since then, only around ten Lower Palaeolithic sites have been identified on the Iranian Plateau, most of which are open-air sites (see Biglari & Shidrang 2006). Despite growing interest in the Palaeolithic of Iran over the past decade, studies generally continue to focus on particular sites and are largely concerned with the technology and typology of raw materials. A major problem for studies of the Lower Palaeolithic, in particular, is the rarity of cave sites, making it very difficult to study the behaviour of the early hominids through excavation

Reference 128 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: adding to the picture of human dispersal during the Pleistocene. ¶188:

Reference 129 - 0.27% Coverage

¶189: The Pleistocene archaeological record of South Asia is important for questions relating to the origin and evolution of Palaeolithic cultures, continuity or change in lithic technologies, and the dispersals of humans across Asia. With these issues in mind, the research project presented here has set out to investigate the basin of the Wainganga River of the Deccan Plateau, southern India.

Reference 130 - 0.23% Coverage

¶193: The volcanic Javaketi Range (Lesser Caucasus, Georgia) has recently aroused the interest of both geologists and archaeologists on account of its rich environmental and geological history, the prehistoric exploitation of its raw materials and the discovery of archaeological sites ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Historical Ages

Reference 131 - 1.00% Coverage

¶194: early architecture and landscape during the Formative period of the Central Andes

¶195: Despite archaeological interest in the study of the origins of public architecture in the Andes, there remain a number of gaps in our knowledge, especially in the area between the Chancay and Lurin Valleys on the central coast of Peru. This situation may, in part, result from how we have approached the study of the Formative period. In particular, the lack of intensive studies in several types of sites and valleys means that we have incomplete knowledge of wider settlement systems. As a result, we know very little about the existence of smaller settlements, only the great public centres. Nor do we understand how the unique occupational histories of each site and valley developed. This is despite the fact that investigations of the period began with middens and sites with modest architecture such as Bellavista or Ancón (Uhle 1906; Rosas 2007). Yet this shortcoming has not been an obstacle to formulating explanatory models, which have focused on the origin of early public architecture. The current dominant explanatory model for the emergence of architectural monumentality focuses on the concept of the concentration of power (e.g. Haas 1982; Trigger 1990). Our project at El Pacífico takes a different perspective, seeing these mounds as a palimpsest of social experiences and socially constructed places to preserve community memory and traditional patterns of life

Reference 132 - 0.06% Coverage

¶200: The discovery of an ancient Maya causeway system in the southern Maya Mountains of Belize

Reference 133 - 0.33% Coverage

¶203: Archaeologists, it must ruefully be admitted, are often the beneficiaries of past societies' disasters. How much more do we know of Pompeii and Herculaneum owing to the ash and pumice that engulfed them on that fatal day in AD 79? Yet the plaster casts of the victims remind us vividly of the cost in human lives, and recent analysis of the eruption has underlined what a terrifying experience that must have been. Similar evidence from other parts of the world is equally sobering:

Reference 134 - 0.47% Coverage

¶205: Given their ubiquity in dietary reconstruction, it is fitting that the story of isotopes began with a conversation over dinner. Although coined in scientific literature by Frederick Soddy (1913), the word 'isotope' was first conceived by Margaret Todd, a medical doctor (also known as the novelist 'Graham Travers', and an all-round gender-stereotype-smasher of their age). In 1912, Soddy and Todd were attending a supper in Glasgow. When talk turned to work, Soddy described the then nameless concept of elements of different masses that occupy the same place in the periodic table. Todd suggested the term 'isotope', from the Greek isos ('same') + topos ('place'), and the name stuck

Reference 135 - 0.02% Coverage

¶206: Peopling South America's centre

Reference 136 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1207: The earliest peopling of South America remains a contentious issue. Despite the growing amount of new evidence becoming available, and improved excavation and dating techniques, few sites have yet to be securely assigned to a period earlier than 12000 BP

Reference 137 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1207: along with reflections on the unique insights offered by Santa Elina into early migration routes into the Southern Cone.

¶1208: Large-scale storage and storage symbolism in the ancient Near East:

Reference 138 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1209: revealed an unusual clay model, found in a room surrounded by several large grain-storage silos. It provides the first insight into the manner in which the superstructures of the silos at Tel Tsaf may have been constructed.

Reference 139 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1209: More importantly, this find adds a new dimension to understanding the link between large-scale storage and

Reference 140 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1209: It also illustrates the early appearance of distinct strategies for controlling the means of production and for accumulating wealth—factors that led to the creation of social hierarchies in the ancient Near East.¶1210:

Reference 141 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1211: demonstrates that Tulán-54 was the scene of important cultural and economic transformation, from hunter-gatherers to early pastoralist communities.

Reference 142 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1211: the association of its ceremonial architecture with its material culture, and its carved motifs and inhumations. This evidence expands our understanding of the social and cultural complexity of Chilean Early Formative societies at both a local and regional scale.¶1212:

Reference 143 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1213: This multi-faceted approach allowed the stela to be interpreted within the context of early interactions between literate Mediterranean societies of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age and non-literate Iberian societies. A key outcome of this research is a wider understanding of the complex patterns in the use and perception of early scripts.¶1214:

Reference 144 - 0.05% Coverage

¶214: ground stone technology in coastal Neolithic settlements of southern Vietnam ¶215:

Reference 145 - 0.17% Coverage

¶215: provides significant new insights into regional Neolithic trade networks and ground stone technologies. Previous research held that the manufacture of stone tools took place near stone sources in the interior, along the Dong Nai and Be River basins

Reference 146 - 0.33% Coverage

¶215: This suggests that some manufacturing occurred away from raw material sources. Technological analysis indicates that the artefact was a portable tool for the polishing, maintenance and repair of ground stone adzes. Its discovery at Rach Nui may indicate the presence of specialist tool makers or itinerant traders. This research illustrates the complexity of Neolithic trading networks, and highlights the technological expertise that circulated alongside finished and incomplete objects. ¶216:

Reference 147 - 0.15% Coverage

¶217: The results reveal a transformative period characterised by increasing socio-political complexity, exchange and technological transfer, differences in burial wealth, growing levels of conflict and variation in site morphology

Reference 148 - 0.17% Coverage

¶217: These strategies grew in complexity, culminating in the vast network of canals, reservoirs and tanks that are the hallmarks of the hydraulic society of Angkor.

¶218: Building the Terracotta Army: ceramic craft technology and organisation of production

Reference 149 - 0.11% Coverage

¶219: Despite decades of research into the Terracotta Army of the First Emperor of China, many questions remain about how, where and by whom the figures were made.

Reference 150 - 0.07% Coverage

¶219: in a highly organised system of labour and craft specialisation that laid the foundation for imperial China. ¶220:

Reference 151 - 0.35% Coverage

¶1221: The excellent preservation conditions offer a unique opportunity to understand plants in their primary use contexts, and to examine geospatial relationships between plants—both living and curated—in gardens, fields and households. The geospatial analysis of ‘plantscapes’ at Cerén presented here provides a template for interpreting botanical resource use and management at other contemporaneous Maya sites, and can contribute to a broader understanding of the use of space, plants and agriculture in the past.

Reference 152 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1222: Mosaicists at work: the organisation of mosaic production in Early Islamic Jerash

Reference 153 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1223: The find, reported here for the first time, provides a unique insight into the practice of mosaic-laying during the Early Islamic Period. ¶1224:

Reference 154 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1224: early medieval Iberian architecture: new chronological results ¶1225:

Reference 155 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1225: This result has historical and architectural implications: Santa Comba de Bande represents an extremely early example of Mozarabic architecture, and demonstrates the dynamic circulation of influences between the Islamic south and Christian north in eighth-century Iberia. ¶1226:

Reference 156 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1227: Borgring is the first such monument to be found in Denmark in over six decades, and provides an opportunity to investigate a type-site of Viking Age military organisation and conflict. The authors argue that Borgring complements a varied group of fortification structures in late Viking Age Denmark, part of a military network close to contemporaneous European ideas of military kingship and defence. ¶1228:

Reference 157 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1229: This study presents the first definitive evidence of women's initiation based on evidence from rock art and archaeological features at the site of /Ui-//aes in Namibia. The evidence reveals multiple links between initiation, women's work in gathering wild grass seed, and the importance of the female kudu as a metaphor of positive social values.

Reference 158 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1231: Although there is comparatively little engagement with post-colonial theory in the fields traditionally concerned with human origins or human evolution, it should be of critical importance to Palaeolithic archaeology and human evolutionary studies

Reference 159 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1233: This was a dynamic period when the Portuguese were establishing market settlements along the Zambezi, generating new demands for trade products from the interior, and establishing trade networks with the Mwene Mutapa confederacy. These new dates invite a reconsideration of Ingombe Ilede's relationship to Swahili and Portuguese trade in the middle Zambezi. This article is followed by four responses and a final comment by the authors. ¶1234:

Reference 160 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1237: Although new research suggests multi-directional trajectories in the development of the Zimbabwe Tradition (see Chirikure et al. 2016), regional population shifts need not be discounted, as some of these generated states

Reference 161 - 0.57% Coverage

¶1237: Rather, human mobility shaped, among other things, the Zimbabwe Culture's spatial features, its strategies for accumulating power and managing resources, and the regional political, social and economic actors to which it was connected. This occurred with the demise of Great Zimbabwe from the second half of the fifteenth century and for much of the sixteenth. Ingombe Ilede attests to post mid fifteenth-century regional shifts in patterns of trade that would lure the Portuguese to south-central Africa from the early sixteenth century onwards. The Zambezi became the preferred inland route. Great Zimbabwe's expansionary thrusts to control this trade undermined its own political control over the southern Zimbabwe plateau, as this spawned new political formations like the Mwene Mutapa state and other polities, including Ingombe Ilede

Reference 162 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1238: Tracing Ingombe Ilede's trade connections

Reference 163 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1239: write that "For 45 years, Ingombe Ilede has been viewed as a key nexus linking the Copperbelt and Great Zimbabwe". Some regional specialists have not believed this since the publication of Swan's (2007) important review of the sizes and shapes of prehistoric copper ingots found in modern Zimbabwe.

Reference 164 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1239: —nor the moulds to make them have been found on a Zimbabwe tradition site. The distribution of HXR ingots within the modern nation of Zimbabwe is almost exclusively in the north, within the former territory of the Mutapa state (Swan 2007: fig. 2). The clear implication is that the HXR ingot style—and thus the elite burials at Ingombe Ilede—post-date the breakup of the state ruled from Great Zimbabwe, which gave birth to the Mutapa (northern) and Torwa (southern) states.

#### Reference 165 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1241: The role that the inhabitants of Ingombe Ilede played in the shifting competitions and alliances that characterised political and economic life in sixteenth-century Zambezia must now be addressed.

¶1242: Relocating Ingombe Ilede in the history of south-central Africa

#### Reference 166 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1244: Coastal archaeologies: settlement on the changing North Sea littoral

#### Reference 167 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1245: Over the past decade or so, the submerged prehistoric archaeology and landscapes in the area that is known to us today as the North Sea have received increasing attention from both archaeologists and earth scientists. For too long, this body of water was perceived as a socio-cultural obstacle between the prehistoric Continent and the British Isles, the rising sea level a threat to coastal settlers, and the North Sea floor itself an inaccessible submerged landscape.

#### Reference 168 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1245:

A¶1246: Ancient urbanism and complex societies in the Peruvian Desert:

#### Reference 169 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1247: The two monographs under review here are both published by the University Press of Florida and both feature results of field research at two previously understudied sites on the north and south coasts of Peru. Based on descriptions of excavation contexts and the analysis of material remains,

#### Reference 170 - 0.44% Coverage

¶1247: Field and laboratory results are used to revisit perennial questions in Andean archaeology, including the origins of urbanism, human-environment interactions and the role of regional phenomena in the unfolding of local cultures. While both authors report on site-based projects, they structure their presentations differently. Conlee takes a more regional approach, synthesising previous research at the national, regional, local and site levels. Vogel takes a more site-centric approach, presenting a summary of the ancient city's organisation and examining its impact on regional developments.

¶1248: New bioarchaeological approaches to care in the past

#### Reference 171 - 0.52% Coverage

¶1249: Until a few years ago the bioarchaeology of care was a topic very rarely touched upon. Stimulated in large part by the innovative work by Tilley and colleagues, which provides a socially

contextualised model to interpret the implications of health care in the past (Tilley & Oxenham 2011; Tilley 2015), this is now a burgeoning field in bioarchaeology. The two volumes on care in the past under review here showcase leading research in this emerging field, emphasising the social aspects of care in palaeopathological cases of disability. These volumes also illustrate the value of bioarchaeological consideration of the social implications of care provision, abuse and neglect of infants and children, as well as a consideration of care for animals in the past.

Reference 172 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1250: Evidential reasoning in archaeology

Reference 173 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1253: An urban geography of the Roman world, 100 BC to AD 300

Reference 174 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1255: The rural settlement of Roman Britain

Reference 175 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1257: The lost Dark Age kingdom of Rheged

Reference 176 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1260: Ancient Southeast Asia

Reference 177 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1262: What then would Harari make of the new archaeology books reviewed in this instalment of NBC, concerned as they are with the present day and the future as much as they are with the past? ¶1263:

Reference 178 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1264: Despite the potential importance of southern Iran, and the Persian Gulf area in particular, for discussions on the dispersal of early hominins from Africa into Eurasia during the late Pliocene and early Pleistocene (Bar-Yosef & Belfer-Cohen 2001; Rose 2010), this area has remained almost unexplored until recently.

Reference 179 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1264: Even with this improvement, no sites of Lower Palaeolithic date have yet been reported from the southern coastal areas on one of the proposed early hominin routes into Eurasia. As a result, it

has been suggested that the few Lower Palaeolithic sites reported from other parts of Iran, especially in the west (e.g. Biglari & Shidrang 2006), were not populated from the south. ¶1265:

Reference 180 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1266: There is a paucity of Palaeolithic art in the southern Levant prior to 15 000 years ago. The Natufian culture (15 000–11 500 BP; Grosman 2013) marks a threshold in the magnitude and diversity of artistic manifestations

Reference 181 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1267: Neolithic developments in the Gorgan Plain, south-east of the Caspian Sea

Reference 182 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1268: Until about two decades ago, the Neolithic of north-east Iran was known only from a few brief excavation reports

Reference 183 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1268: In the absence of absolute chronologies, these sites were dated by ceramic assemblages to the sixth millennium BC, and were considered to relate to the so-called 'Jeitun Culture' of southern Turkmenistan

Reference 184 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1269: SETinSTONE: an impact assessment of the human and environmental resource requirements of Late Bronze Age Mycenaean monumental architecture

Reference 185 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1270: Mycenaean monumental architecture has been well studied. Yet the extent to which large-scale building programmes may have contributed to change and crises in Late Bronze Age Greece (c. 1600–1100/1070 BC) has never been investigated using actual field data. The aim of the SETinSTONE project is to assess if and how monumental building activities in Late Bronze Age Greece affected the political and socio-economic structures of Mycenaean polities, and how people may have responded to these changes

Reference 186 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1271: Maya mortuary landscapes, Central Belize

Reference 187 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1272: This slight geographic shift was in part intended to expand bioarchaeological investigations to include dark zone cave contexts identified during the late 1990s by BVAR's Western Belize Regional Cave Project.

Reference 188 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1272: We have also continued our investigations of mortuary rockshelters,

Reference 189 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1272:

¶1273: Late formation in early medieval Castile: craft production and social complexity

Reference 190 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1274: The EARMEDCASTILE project, based at the University of the Basque Country,

Reference 191 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1275: City and wadi: exploring the environs of Jerash

Reference 192 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1277: Finding Alcatrazes and early Luso-African settlement on Santiago Island, Cape Verde

Reference 193 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1279: The PLANTCULT Project: identifying the plant food cultures of ancient Europe

Reference 194 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1280: Plant foods are closely connected to cultural, social and economic aspects of human societies, both past and present. Food-preparation techniques and the etiquette of consumption involve complex interactions of natural resources and human cultures. During European prehistory, these changes included the shift to sedentism, the cultivation and domestication of plants, food storage, the production and exchange of alcoholic beverages and luxury foodstuffs, and the continuous adaptation of established culinary practices to newcomers in fields and gardens.

Reference 195 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1283: Archaeology takes the long view: that is one of the things that distinguishes it from history. Many of us (prehistorians in particular) deal with dates ending in multiple zeros that can easily confuse the uninitiated. The spans of time are vast, the evidence challenging and the pace of change, for much of that timescale, seemingly very slow. How far that impression is caused by taphonomy—

the further back we look, the less there is to go on—and how far by the conservative nature of small-scale societies is a good question

#### Reference 196 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1285: The Natufian culture (c. 15–11.5 ka cal BP) marks a pivotal step in the transition from hunting and gathering to sedentism and farming in the Near East. Although conventionally divided into Early and Late phases, this internal chronology lacks support from reliable absolute dates.

#### Reference 197 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1286: Hafting with beeswax in the Final Palaeolithic

#### Reference 198 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1287: During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), much of the familiar insect fauna of Northern Europe today was confined to the warmer areas south of the Alps

#### Reference 199 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1288: Islands of history: the Late Neolithic timescape of Orkney

#### Reference 200 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1289: Orkney is internationally recognised for its exceptionally well-preserved Neolithic archaeology. The chronology of the Orcadian Neolithic is, however, relatively poorly defined.

#### Reference 201 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1289: The resultant chronology for the period suggests differences in the trajectory of social change between the 'core' (defined broadly as the World Heritage site) and the 'periphery' beyond. Activity in the core appears to have declined markedly from c. 2800 cal BC, which, the authors suggest, resulted from unsustainable local political tensions and social concerns. ¶1290:

#### Reference 202 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1291: The relationship of statues to the deities they represent is reflected in the special treatments they were often accorded during and after their primary use and display

#### Reference 203 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1291: By comparing this cache with evidence from other Egyptian favissae, a hypothesis is proposed to explain the creation of such caches: the Osirian burial of an artefact, in this case the deposition of the 'deceased' statue of the god Ptah and its assimilation with Osiris, the god of rebirth.

¶1292: Tracing textile cultures of Italy and Greece in the early first millennium BC

#### Reference 204 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1293: Archaeological textiles are relatively rare finds in Mediterranean Europe, but many fragments survive in a mineralised form. Recent analysis of Iron Age textiles from Italy and Greece indicates that, despite the use of similar textile technologies at this time, Italy shared the textile culture of Central Europe, while Greece largely followed the Near Eastern traditions of textile production. This research greatly expands our current understanding of the regional circulation of textile technological knowledge and the role of textiles in ancient societies.

¶1294: Emptyscapes: filling an 'empty' Mediterranean landscape at

#### Reference 205 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1294:

¶1295: The Emptyscapes project is an interdisciplinary programme designed to stimulate new developments in Italian landscape archaeology. It achieves this through the integration of traditional approaches with multidisciplinary studies

#### Reference 206 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1297: The trade networks of the Roman Empire are among the most intensively researched large-scale market systems in antiquity, yet there is no consensus on the economic structure behind this vast network. The difficulty arises from data fragmentation and the lack of formal analytical methods.

#### Reference 207 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1298: Depletion gilding, innovation and life-histories: the changing colours of Nahuange metalwork

#### Reference 208 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1299: The technique of depletion gilding is well evidenced in pre-Columbian Andean gold work

#### Reference 209 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1299: Results suggest that depletion gilding may have been an accidental discovery and, contrary to widespread assumptions, not always a desirable feature. This research illustrates how technological innovation may not always be immediately adopted, and considers how the life-history of gold artefacts may affect their appearance and microstructure. It also offers directions for future studies of depletion gilding elsewhere. ¶1300:

#### Reference 210 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1301: presents a unique opportunity to develop our understanding of the growth and development in settlement and trade along the East African coast.

Reference 211 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1301: It also offers an insight into the role that early Islamicisation may have played in helping to establish the settlement as a key port during the growth of the Indian Ocean trade network. ¶1302:

Reference 212 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1303: within a regional context provides new insights into large-scale socio-political relationships, demonstrating that the ballgame was an important means and mechanism for macro-political affiliation in the Maya Lowlands. The panels suggest that Tipan was part of a wider system of vassalage that tied it to other Maya centres, including Naranjo, a regional capital under the dominion of Calakmul where the Snake-Head dynasty held sway. The data presented here underpin a more general discussion of archaeological approaches to ancient interaction spheres. ¶1304:

Reference 213 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1305: Attempts to understand that history through coordinating archaeological, linguistic and genetic evidence have proved problematic.

Reference 214 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1308: Glass and stoneware knapped tools among hunter-gatherers in southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego

Reference 215 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1309: shows contrasting contexts for the manufacture of scrapers and projectile points with new raw materials such as glass and stoneware within these two distinct geographic areas. These differences are explained by a number of key factors: the introduction of the horse, the role of guanaco in a newly imposed capitalist economic framework, demographic patterns, bio-geographic barriers and the establishment of 'reservations' and missions. ¶1310:

Reference 216 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1312: Agents and commodities: a response to Brughmans and Poblome (2016) on modelling the Roman economy

Reference 217 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1313: This article responds directly to Brughmans and Poblome's (2016a) recent application of agent-based modelling to explore the relative integration of the Roman economy. The response will not only be of relevance to debates about the Roman economy, for it also asks critical questions about the use of formal modelling to interpret archaeological data. In posing open-ended questions rather than presenting definitive answers, it seeks to broaden and fuel discussion in a spirit of constructive critique.

Reference 218 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1315: We wish to elaborate on one issue: that formalist approaches do not necessarily have inherently modernist theoretical assumptions. ¶1316:

Reference 219 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1318: Archaeology, archaeozoology and the study of pastoralism in the Near East

Reference 220 - 0.61% Coverage

¶1319: Sheep and goat herding, the basis of pastoralism in the Near East, has been integral to the social organisation, diet, economy, religion and environment of the region since the beginnings of animal domestication. Interestingly, this omnipresent factor of life in the Near East has not been a popular topic of enquiry in its own right amongst archaeologists—of course, they deal with pastoralism in one way or another, but they mostly manage to keep the herder separate from the king. Instead, the study of pastoralism in this region has been largely the domain of archaeozoologists who study the sheep, goat and indeterminate ‘sheep/goat’ bones that dominate Near Eastern faunal assemblages from the Early Holocene onwards (the notorious difficulty of distinguishing sheep and goat bones led archaeozoologists to invent the sheep/goat, now an official taxon in the Encyclopedia of Life no less!

Reference 221 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1320: Fortifications in the ancient Mediterranean and Near East

Reference 222 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1321: the outcome of the ‘Focus on Fortifications Project’, or ‘FoFo’ as its many participants refer to it here. In their insightful introduction, the editors explain that this project is best characterised as a scholarly network intended to foster new knowledge of ancient fortifications in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East (Asia Minor, Syria and Jordan). The resulting two volumes, published in the monograph series of the Danish Institute at Athens, encompass theoretical and methodological considerations (Volume 1), and the results of new studies of specific fortifications (Volume 2).

Reference 223 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1322: Mycenaeans in Bavaria? Amber and gold

Reference 224 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1324: How humans cooperate: confronting the challenges of collective action

Reference 225 - 0.05% Coverage

¶325: Marine ventures: archaeological perspectives on human-sea relations

Reference 226 - 0.06% Coverage

¶326: Stone tools in human evolution: behavioral differences among technological primates.

Reference 227 - 0.02% Coverage

¶328: patterns in mortuary practice.

Reference 228 - 0.07% Coverage

¶329: Elfenbeinstudien Faszikel 3: Elefanten und Elfenbein auf der Iberischen Halbinsel und in Nordwestafrika

Reference 229 - 0.02% Coverage

¶332: The people of early Winchester

Reference 230 - 0.59% Coverage

¶335: The future is therefore anyone's guess, but what about the past? There has been much discussion by archaeologists about ancient globalisations (most recently, Hodos 2017), but archaeological studies have often typically been set within the looser framework of 'connectivity'—the interconnectedness of people and places and the movement of material culture and ideas. The books reviewed here are concerned with various aspects of connectivity, focusing on the Eastern Mediterranean and its European hinterland. All of the volumes are edited collections, each adopting a different unifying theme—the influence of Braudel, a single country as microcosm, the transfer of technology, change vs tradition, and the effects of boundaries and frontiers. Do any wider insights into connectivity in the past emerge? And where might archaeological studies of connectivity go next?

Reference 231 - 0.12% Coverage

¶337: Modern research in the Caucasus involving both obsidian artefact characterisation and sourcing enhances our knowledge of the early exploitation and exchange of this raw material

Reference 232 - 0.17% Coverage

¶339: The paucity of archaeological evidence from the northern Afar Rift and Red Sea littoral remains a major hindrance to testing the hypothesised Out-of-Africa dispersal of early humans via the 'Southern Route'—across the Bab al-Mandeb into Arabia and beyond

Reference 233 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1339: The most conspicuous geomorphological features here constitute terraces of reef carbonates and associated marine deposits, formed when the depression was covered by the open Red Sea during the Middle to Late Pleistocene. Initial results of our exploration promise contexts in which the distribution and cultural/behavioural adaptation of early humans during the Out-of-Africa event can be closely investigated.

¶1340: 'Forest Moss': no part of the European Neanderthal diet

Reference 234 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1341: In recent years, the study of Palaeolithic people has been a vigorous, productive topic, with the increasing knowledge of diet contributing significantly to the debate's liveliness

Reference 235 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1342: New research on the Late Pleistocene in the Lim Channel, Istria

Reference 236 - 0.51% Coverage

¶1343: There is much debate on issues related to biological and behavioural continuity, to patterns of changes and adaptations during this crucial period, and to external factors (e.g. changes in ecology and climate). For example, a clearer insight is needed into how climatic change affects the ecology of specific regions, including changing sea levels. Additionally, there continues to be debate centring on who produced the earliest (Initial) Upper Palaeolithic industries in Europe. To achieve a more precise insight into long-term diachronic changes and cultural relations around the Adriatic, and to document the presence of Middle and Upper Palaeolithic humans in Istria, we concentrated on a single microregion (the Lim Channel in Istria, Croatia).

Reference 237 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1344: Flint quarrying in north-eastern Iberia: quarry sites and the initial transformation of raw material

Reference 238 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1345: Prehistoric communities carried out quarrying activities to obtain raw materials for tool production. These were produced either directly for immediate or later use by the same groups who quarried the stone, or indirectly by distributing the raw material or partially or completely manufactured products to third parties. All these procedures could be performed within a temporal and spatial sequence of variable extent, giving rise to archaeological evidence of very different types

Reference 239 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1346: The origins of metallurgy in China

Reference 240 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1347: Archaeologists worldwide have shown much interest in the origins of metallurgy in China

Reference 241 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1347: Around 2200–1700 BC, the Seima-Turbino Culture originated in the Altai Mountains of Central Asia and spread across the Eurasian steppes

Reference 242 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1347: Two new observations of these spearheads suggest that Seima-Turbino metal-casting technology was responsible for the development of metallurgy in China. ¶1348:

Reference 243 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1349: At the onset of the Iron Age, after c. 1200 BC, Iran was a place of major social transformation. After the collapse of the Bronze Age urban civilisations, the land was inhabited mainly by groups of mobile pastoralists that gradually transitioned from tribal organisation into loose federations, before finally developing into the Median and Persian early states (Potts 2014). This transition is still poorly recognised, as settlement sites from this period are scarce and most evidence is from cemeteries that were excavated many decades ago.

Reference 244 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1349: that may provide new insights into the social complexity and cultural affinities of Iron Age nomads in Iran.

Reference 245 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1350: Towards a landscape archaeology of Buddhist cave-temples in China

Reference 246 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1351: Buddhism spread from northern India throughout the Asian continent from the first century BC onwards. As it spread, it changed and adapted to suit the new peoples and customs with which it came into contact. In recent years, studies have been undertaken on the landscape archaeology of Indian, Central Asian and Southeast Asian Buddhism. By focusing on China, this study represents a preliminary step in attempting to illuminate a new aspect of early Buddhist practice in China. It considers the chronological implications of the way in which the sites are positioned within the landscape.

Reference 247 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1351: Based on these observations, an initial hypothesis was formed which states that the visibility of the locations into which cave sites are carved increases over time. Visibility is taken as the presence

or prominence of a site within the physical landscape. This study focuses only on rock-cut cave-temples because they can still be clearly seen within their (nearly) original landscape settings. They can also be dated with relative accuracy on stylistic grounds. The same cannot be said of surface religious structures.¶352:

Reference 248 - 0.06% Coverage

¶353: the work that has been done suggests that the area has been occupied since prehistoric times

Reference 249 - 0.51% Coverage

¶355: One of the recurrent patterns in the Eurasian past is the tension between the steppe and the sown—between the nomadic peoples occupying the grassland belt from the Ukraine to China, and the settled farmers living along their southern margins. Peoples of the steppe have featured regularly in recent issues of *Antiquity*: the bronze-working traditions of the eastern steppes (Hsu et al. 2016), Andronovo settlement in Xinjiang (Jia et al. 2017), the Yamnaya people of the western steppes (Heyd 2017; Kristiansen 2017) , , or animal husbandry in the southern oases (Lhuillier et al. 2017). The more nomadic the lifestyle, the fewer the archaeological traces one might expect to find; but for some steppe peoples, those traces are nonetheless spectacular.

Reference 250 - 0.11% Coverage

¶356: early hominin adaptations within the Arabian Peninsula

¶357: The role played by the Arabian Peninsula in hominin dispersals out of Africa has long been debated.

Reference 251 - 0.15% Coverage

¶357: The site and its associated artefacts provide important new evidence for hominin dispersals out of Africa, and give further insight into the giant handaxe phenomenon present within the Acheulean stone tool industry.¶358:

Reference 252 - 0.10% Coverage

¶359: Palaeolithic burials are few and far between, and establishing their chronology is crucial to gaining a broader understanding of the period.

Reference 253 - 0.08% Coverage

¶361: Parallels found in various other prehistoric contexts around the globe indicate widespread cultural convergence.

Reference 254 - 0.21% Coverage

¶362: the southern Levant across the agricultural transition

¶1363: Aurochs played a prominent role in mortuary and feasting practices during the Neolithic transition in south-west Asia, although evidence of these practices is diverse and regionally varied. This article considers a new concentration of aurochs bones

Reference 255 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1363: situating it in a regional context through a survey of aurochs remains from other sites. Analysis shows a change in the regional pattern once animal domestication began from an emphasis on feasting to small-scale practices

Reference 256 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1364: Exploring the emergence of an 'Aquatic' Neolithic in the Russian Far East

Reference 257 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1365: The Neolithic in north-east Asia is defined by the presence of ceramic containers, rather than agriculture, among hunter-gatherer communities. The role of pottery in such groups has, however, hitherto been unclear

Reference 258 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1365: Results indicate that early pottery on Sakhalin was used for the processing of aquatic species, and that its adoption formed part of a wider Neolithic transition involving the reorientation of local lifeways towards the exploitation of marine resources.

¶1366: Spiralled patchwork in pottery manufacture and the introduction of farming to Southern Europe

Reference 259 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1367: Pottery-manufacturing sequences can act as proxies for human migration and interaction. A good example is provided by the 'spiralled patchwork technology' (SPT) identified at two key early farming sites in the Ligurian-Provençal Arc in the north-west of the Italian peninsula. SPT is distinct from the ceramic technology used by early farmer communities in south-east Italy that shows technical continuity with the southern Balkans.

Reference 260 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1367: The identification of SPT opens up the exciting possibility of tracing the origins and migrations of a second distinct group of early farmers into Southern Europe. ¶1368:

Reference 261 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1369: The difficulty in identifying acts of intentional injury in the past has limited the extent to which archaeologists have been able to discuss the nature of interpersonal violence in prehistory.

Reference 262 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1370: Armies in the Early Bronze Age? An alternative interpretation of Únětice Culture axe hoards

Reference 263 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1371: The Early Bronze Age Únětice Culture in central Germany was a highly stratified society with a ruling class of 'princes'

Reference 264 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1371: To investigate the notion of Únětice military organisation, this article presents a new interpretation of the numerous weapons hoards recovered from the region. Hoard deposition and composition from central Germany strongly suggests a shift from a Late Neolithic culture of 'warrior heroes' to the creation of organised standing armies of professional soldiers under the control of ruling elites.

¶1372: Disproving claims for small-bodied humans in the Palauan archipelago

Reference 265 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1374: Cereal cultivation and nomad-sedentary interactions

Reference 266 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1375: Research on Late Bronze Age relations between Egyptians and local nomadic or semi-nomadic Libyans has hitherto focused almost exclusively on Egyptian textual and iconographic sources. Recent archaeological evidence for grain production and agrarian practice

Reference 267 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1375: Results suggest that Egyptian subsistence in this relatively isolated outpost of the New Kingdom Empire was probably dependent upon Libyan manpower and their knowledge of local environmental conditions and effective farming methods. ¶1376:

Reference 268 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1377: Defining its sources and usage is thus highly significant to understanding the metal industries of the Chinese Bronze Age

Reference 269 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1378: Exotica as prestige technology: the production of luxury gold in Western Han society

Reference 270 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1379: has provided a unique insight into the significance of early gold production in Western Han society

Reference 271 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1379: Production of this gold not only entailed the control of organised local labour, but also the co-opting of methods and stylistic attributes associated with foreign territories

Reference 272 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1380: On confluence and contestation in the Orinoco interaction sphere

Reference 273 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1381: The rock art was also examined in the context of established models of chronology and authorship

Reference 274 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1381: emphasises how the Atures Rapids structured pre-Columbian and Colonial contact between diverse groups in lowland South America. ¶1382:

Reference 275 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1382: new light on the origins of Venice

Reference 276 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1383: The origins of Venice have been of great interest to Venetians and to scholars more generally for centuries. Long shrouded in myth and legend due to the dearth of pre-ninth-century AD evidence, recent archaeological research is now illuminating how the famous city built on water began.

Reference 277 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1383: provide the first evidence for human activity

Reference 278 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1383: Dating to between AD 650 and 770, this activity included canal in-filling and ground consolidation intended to create an area that was to become the city's civic centre in the early ninth century

Reference 279 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1385: The study highlights the significance of contextual analyses for a greater understanding of the spatial dynamics inherent in the abandonment processes of early complex societies

Reference 280 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1388: Theory and practice in Russian and Soviet archaeology: retrospect and prospect

Reference 281 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1389: For non-Russian scholars, the first acquaintance with it can be nightmarish; for example, Anthony (2007: 164) describes the periodisation of the Aeneolithic Cucuteni-Tripolye culture of Ukraine and Moldova (parts of the USSR before 1991), and Romania

Reference 282 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1390: There is a Borges-like dreaminess to the Cucuteni pottery sequence: one phase (Cucuteni C) is not a phase at all but rather a type of pottery probably made outside the Cucuteni-Tripolye culture; another phase (Cucuteni A1) was defined before it was found, and never was found.

Reference 283 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1391: Bioarchaeological perspectives on the social experience of prehistoric and historic communities

Reference 284 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1392: Traditionally, reconstructions of social complexity in past societies have relied on a plethora of indicators including, but not limited to, ancient texts, monumental architectural and archaeological evidence for hierarchical leadership, surplus storage, craft specialisation and the density of populations. With the exception of mortuary patterns, particularly the quantity and quality of grave goods, bioarchaeological data have featured less prominently in archaeological interpretation

Reference 285 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1392: exemplary of current bioarchaeological approaches that draw on human biology, cultural development and physical environments to understand the human experience.

Reference 286 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1393: Ancient Rome mapped

Reference 287 - 0.83% Coverage

¶1394: When I first began my teaching career in 1976 at the University of California, Los Angeles, the subject of Roman topography was difficult to teach to English-speaking students. Most of the

scholarship was written in Italian, and much of the rest was in French and German. Over the past 40 years the situation has changed significantly. We now have two useful introductory surveys in English: Coarelli's *Rome and environs* (2014) and Claridge's *Rome: an Oxford archaeological guide* (2010). We also have a host of monographic studies and, since 1988, innumerable articles and book reviews in the *Journal of Roman Archaeology*. Richardson's (1992) *A new topographical dictionary of ancient Rome* updated the one venerable but antiquated English reference work that we had long had: Platner and Ashby's (1926) *A topographical dictionary of ancient Rome*. Meanwhile, at least for polyglot scholars, the situation became even more favourable with the appearance of Steinby's (1992–2001) *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae (LTUR)*, a collaborative work by a distinguished international team writing in Italian, French, German and English, with around 2300 individual entries on specific sites and monuments of the ancient city

Reference 288 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1395: Aztec political economy: a new conceptual frame

Reference 289 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1396: For those in search of current perspectives on the Aztec with a focus on matters economic, I heartily recommend a deep dive into these three volumes. Each book offers an insightful vantage on what we presently know about this pre-Hispanic Mesoamerican empire

Reference 290 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1396: Empires were a relatively rare phenomenon in the pre-industrial world, especially in the ancient Americas, and few have been so skilfully studied through a multi-disciplinary approach that integrates both historical texts and archaeology. ¶1397:

Reference 291 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1399: *Farmers, fishers, fowlers, hunters: knowledge generated by development-led archaeology about the Late Neolithic, the Early Bronze Age and the start of the Middle Bronze Age (2850–1500 cal BC) in the Netherlands*

Reference 292 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1401: *Ländliche Siedlungsstrukturen im römischen Spanien*

Reference 293 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1404: archaeological research at the mouth of the Ntem River (south Cameroon)

Reference 294 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1408: At the end of Antiquity's ninetieth year, this issue of NBC looks at a selection of new books through the eyes of Antiquity's founder: O.G.S. Crawford. He died exactly 60 years ago, but were he

to be resurrected in 2017, what would he make of archaeology today? What would be familiar? And what developments would surprise him? He would undoubtedly scour Antiquity to bring himself up to date, but he might also turn to some introductory texts for a panorama of the modern archaeological landscape; he would have plenty to choose from

Reference 295 - 0.04% Coverage

¶409: new Initial Upper Palaeolithic evidence from Central Asia

Reference 296 - 0.17% Coverage

¶410: In world archaeology, there has always been a problem regarding the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition. Late twentieth-century research has attempted to address this issue through the recognition of Initial Upper Palaeolithic (IUP) lithic industries.

Reference 297 - 0.11% Coverage

¶410: they are now identified in many regions of Eurasia, including Central Asia, the Near East, the Altai Mountains, Transbaikalia, Mongolia and northern China.

Reference 298 - 0.50% Coverage

¶412: In contrast to the Acheulian and Middle Palaeolithic, the Late Palaeolithic archaeological record of the south-east coast of India is poorly understood (Pappu 2001; Petraglia et al. 2010; Pappu et al. 2011). Considerable uncertainty surrounds the definition of the blade-based microlithic or non-Levallois, flake-based assemblages, largely as a result of the lack of chronometric dates from excavated sites and due to the paucity of lithic studies (Pappu 2001). The Late Palaeolithic is a crucial period in relation to questions about the dispersals of anatomically modern humans across India and Sri Lanka (Petraglia et al. 2010; Mellars et al. 2013; Roberts et al. 2015) and regional evolutionary trajectories of blade technologies.

Reference 299 - 0.15% Coverage

¶412: While analysis of the lithics from other sites continues, we focus here on the lithic assemblage from KJ-3 because of its good preservation and potential to yield information on all stages of the reduction sequence

Reference 300 - 0.03% Coverage

¶412: as well as its geographic proximity to

Reference 301 - 0.09% Coverage

¶412: , which would enable the construction of regional cultural sequences.

¶413: New investigations of the Epipalaeolithic in western Central Asia

Reference 302 - 0.05% Coverage

¶414: allowed for the formulation of the main regional cultural-chronological schemes

Reference 303 - 0.29% Coverage

¶416: The end of the last Ice Age in Britain (c. 11500 BP) created major disruption to the biosphere. Open habitats were succeeded by more wooded landscapes, and changes occurred to the fauna following the abrupt disappearance of typical glacial herd species, such as reindeer and horse (Conneller & Higham 2015). Understanding the impact of these changes on humans and how quickly they were able to adapt may soon become clearer

Reference 304 - 0.11% Coverage

¶416: The extreme rarity of such sites of this period in Britain makes this discovery especially significant and re-emphasises the potential importance of the Colne Valley

Reference 305 - 0.10% Coverage

¶418: , which yielded sizeable lithic and ceramic assemblages and one of the largest collections of Early Holocene human remains from Eastern Africa (

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 267 references coded [45.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶4: Both Antiquity and archaeology have changed immeasurably since O.G.S. Crawford penned this journal's first editorial in 1927. The discipline has grown in size and sophistication, and has achieved professional status and public recognition.

Reference 2 - 0.94% Coverage

¶4: both flagged in that first editorial, have now long been integral to archaeological theory and practice. Antiquity has documented—and often driven—these developments, itself evolving along the way. Nine decades after its foundation, Antiquity publishes more content, on more varied periods and places, and authored by an ever-more international cast of contributors. It has also changed in terms of its audience. Part of Crawford's original vision was to communicate archaeology more effectively to the general public, not least with the intention of debunking the misleading, sensationalist and downright incorrect fare peddled in the bestsellers and newspapers of the day. The content of Antiquity today is aimed at a more professional readership, what one previous editor, Martin Carver, called “the extended archaeological family” of academics and field archaeologists, and the many associated specialists in cognate disciplines with whom we work. All these developments notwithstanding, it is striking that many of Crawford's concerns and interests still continue to resonate

#### Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: Understanding the Palaeolithic emergence of human social complexity opens up a key perspective on later periods of cultural evolution. Palaeolithic mortuary practice is particularly revealing, as it echoes the social statuses of both the living and the dead

#### Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶16: Through this approach, the Sungir burials become more than just an example of elaborate Palaeolithic burial, and highlight the diversity of early social and mortuary behaviours.

¶17: What lies beneath . . . Late Glacial human occupation of the submerged North Sea landscape

#### Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶18: Archaeological evidence from the submerged North Sea landscape has established the rich diversity of Pleistocene and Early Holocene ecosystems and their importance to hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies. Comparatively little of this evidence, however, dates to the Late Glacial, the period when Northern Europe was repopulated by colonising foragers

#### Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: They are set against the background of significant climatic and environmental changes and a major technological and sociocultural transformation. These discoveries also reaffirm the importance of continental shelves as archaeological archives. ¶19:

#### Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: a new chronology for mobiliary and parietal depictions ¶110:

#### Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶110: The two methods taken together enable a direct chronological comparison to be made between the production of parietal and mobiliary art at this important cave site. ¶111:

#### Reference 9 - 0.57% Coverage

¶112: has revealed evidence for the continuity of hunter-gatherer lithic technology into the early stages of the Neolithic in the tenth to ninth millennia BC. In particular, the Nemrik point, previously seen as a hallmark of the early Neolithic, can now be shown to have been in use in a local tradition of hunter-gatherer lithic technology. Overall, the continuity in time and space at Hasankeyf Höyük indicates a long-term persistence of lithic technologies, which contrasts with the pattern of change in the Levant and which suggests different pathways to the Neolithic in different parts of the Fertile Crescent region in the Near East.

¶113: Keep your head high:

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: The socio-cultural behaviour of Scandinavian Mesolithic hunter-gatherers has been difficult to understand due to the dearth of sites thus far investigated

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: This unique site challenges our understanding of the handling of the dead during the European Mesolithic. ¶15:

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: Longhouses are a key feature of Neolithic Linearbandkeramik (LBK) settlements in Central Europe, but debate persists concerning their usage, longevity and social significance

Reference 13 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: This paper produces a model for the chronology of Versend, and it considers the implications of the new date estimates for a fuller understanding of the layout and duration of LBK longhouse settlements.

¶17: On the scent of an animal skin: new evidence on Corded Ware mortuary practices in Northern Europe

Reference 14 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: The Late Neolithic Corded Ware Culture (c. 2800–2300 BC) of Northern Europe is characterised by specific sets of grave goods and mortuary practices, but the organic components of these grave sets are poorly represented in the archaeological record

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: offers the oldest evidence for domestic goat in Neolithic Finland, indicating a pastoral herding economy

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶22: making it one of the earliest Pacific Island cemetery sites.

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶23: The art of rock relief in ancient Arabia: new evidence from the Jawf Province

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶125: The Viking Great Army in England: new dates from the Repton charnel

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: Archaeological evidence for the Viking Great Army that invaded England in AD 865

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶126: have been attributed to the overwintering of the Great Army in AD 873–874

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: Although numismatic evidence corroborated the belief that these were the remains of the Great Army

Reference 22 - 0.37% Coverage

¶130: The development of an advanced stone-working technology in the Aegean Bronze Age is suggested by the putative Mycenaean pendulum saw. This device seems to have been used to cut through hard sedimentary rock at a number of sites on the Greek mainland and, according to some scholars, also in central Anatolia. As no pendulum saws are preserved in the archaeological record, understanding the machine relies on preserved tool marks

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: The Desert Fayum in the twenty-first century

Reference 24 - 0.30% Coverage

¶132: The long history of research in the area means that the Fayum is a testament to changing archaeological approaches, particularly regarding the Neolithic. Caton-Thompson and Gardner's study is recognised as one of the most progressive works on Egyptian prehistory, and their research provided the foundation for many subsequent studies in the region

Reference 25 - 0.30% Coverage

¶132: to generate a series of speculative statements concerning agricultural origins in the region (Shirai 2016b). The majority of these statements are very similar to conclusions initially made by Caton-Thompson and Gardner in the first half of the twentieth century, and new data and theory needed to reassess earlier conclusions are not considered

Reference 26 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: Here we acquaint Antiquity readers with current archaeological approaches to the Fayum north shore Neolithic, with the intent of stimulating academic debate.

Reference 27 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: Deposition practices in Iron Age France: new light on old discoveries

Reference 28 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: Dealing with information coming from nineteenth-century discoveries is not always an easy task for archaeologists

Reference 29 - 0.23% Coverage

¶134: A careful re-examination of old collections can, however, often be as fruitful as new findings. This is exemplified by the volumes under review here, which reassess two of the most important archaeological discoveries made in the late nineteenth-century in France

Reference 30 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: as well as re-evaluations of certain find categories.

¶135: Between Marx and Locke: approaching early complex societies

Reference 31 - 0.32% Coverage

¶136: I viewed this review project as an opportunity to assess the degree to which archaeologists have been able to transcend what Gary Feinman (Eurasia at the dawn of history, p. 146) refers to as “impenetrable academic silos and rigid adherence to entrenched ideas”. Happily, I found ample evidence of transcendence, with the exception of Modes of production and archaeology

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶137: Elite power in the landscapes of early medieval Europe

Reference 33 - 0.32% Coverage

¶138: The early medieval period in Europe is commonly viewed as a time of emerging nations, as the institutions, lineages and territories that we recognise as integral to medieval and later states were established. The preoccupation with nationhood is the primary reason that earlier generations of early medieval scholars often limited the geographic focus of their studies

Reference 34 - 0.95% Coverage

¶138: Such research traditions have taken some time to evolve, but thankfully the last decade or so has seen a marked increase in the publication of archaeologically orientated studies with a broader remit. The ability to compare and contrast the evidence from other regions has resulted in a much-improved research environment, transforming our understanding of the period. Two of the

publications reviewed here, *Fortified settlements in early medieval Europe* and *Making Christian landscapes in Atlantic Europe*, represent the latest additions to this positive trend, comprising edited volumes with impressive coverage across the Continent. While the third volume, *Social complexity in early medieval rural communities*, is concentrated solely on Iberia, it is an equally welcome addition, as its publication in English is likely to broaden readership and open up the archaeology of the area to new audiences. Each contribution explores distinct material, although the articulation of elite power, and the means by which archaeologists can detect that power, is the prominent theme throughout.¶39:

Reference 35 - 0.10% Coverage

¶41: *The Desert Fayum reinvestigated—the Early to Mid-Holocene landscape archaeology of the Fayum north shore, Egypt*

Reference 36 - 0.05% Coverage

¶42: *Prehistoric to contemporary commodities in the Maya region*

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

¶43: *Landscape and politics in the ancient Andes*

Reference 38 - 0.09% Coverage

¶46: *The archaeology of Byzantine Anatolia: from the end of Late Antiquity until the coming of the Turks.*

Reference 39 - 0.53% Coverage

¶51: At Antiquity, we still receive upwards of 300 books per year, and send out over 120 to review across the six issues. NBC is an attempt to provide some critical perspective on a selection of the remaining books, many of which merit reviews in their own right but cannot be included for reasons of space. This section will continue in much the same manner as in the past, safe in the knowledge that, as Groucho Marx put it, ‘Outside of a dog, a book is a man's best friend . . .’ (the second half of the quotation is less relevant here but perhaps worth including—‘. . . inside of a dog, it's too dark to read’).

Reference 40 - 0.12% Coverage

¶54: This evidence both complements and supplements our understanding of central and northern Asian Initial Upper Palaeolithic populations.¶55:

Reference 41 - 0.10% Coverage

¶56: in the hope of substantially improving our currently limited knowledge of the Early Neolithic in this region.¶57:

Reference 42 - 0.18% Coverage

¶158: Further study of these fingerprints has provided a unique insight into the production history of the workshop, even showing how particular innovations in technique may be associated with particular individuals.¶159:

Reference 43 - 0.12% Coverage

¶160: Coastal erosion of archaeological sites has long been a problem for archaeologists seeking to understand maritime interactions in the past

Reference 44 - 0.14% Coverage

¶163: For this particular young archaeologist, it was a glimpse of a foreign civilisation that made the local Roman ruins look desperately provincial by comparison.

Reference 45 - 0.07% Coverage

¶164: The antiquity of bow-and-arrow technology: evidence from Middle Stone Age layers

Reference 46 - 0.20% Coverage

¶165: The bow and arrow is thought to be a unique development of our species, signalling higher-level cognitive functioning. How this technology originated and how we identify archaeological evidence for it are subjects of ongoing debate

Reference 47 - 0.12% Coverage

¶165: Our results support the claim that bone weapon tips were used in South African hunting long before the Eurasian Upper Palaeolithic.¶166:

Reference 48 - 0.19% Coverage

¶167: Bilateral symmetry in handaxes has significant implications for hominin cognitive and socio-behavioural evolution. Here the authors show that high levels of symmetry occur in the British Late Middle Pleistocene Acheulean

Reference 49 - 0.24% Coverage

¶167: Furthermore, they argue that lithic technology in general, and handaxes in particular, were part of a pleasure-reward system linked to dopamine-releasing neurons in the brain. Making handaxes made Acheulean hominins happy, and one particularly pleasing property was symmetry.

Reference 50 - 0.03% Coverage

¶168: Illuminating the cave, drawing in black

Reference 51 - 0.09% Coverage

¶169: Fire was particularly important to the occupants, providing light and producing charcoal for use in motifs.

Reference 52 - 0.14% Coverage

¶169: The results throw new light on the cultural and palaeoenvironmental factors that influenced choices underlying the collection of wood for charcoal production. ¶170:

Reference 53 - 0.12% Coverage

¶171: The results of these recent analyses are placed here in the context of local and extra-local traditions of comparable prehistoric art.

Reference 54 - 0.03% Coverage

¶172: Missing link: an early wool textile

Reference 55 - 0.27% Coverage

¶173: These reveal that the Pustopolje textile has major significance for our understanding of the early development of weaving technology and clothing in the Bronze Age archaeological record, and in particular it underlines the presence of distinct and separate weaving traditions in Central Europe and Scandinavia. ¶174:

Reference 56 - 0.03% Coverage

¶174: Liao sacrifices of the Shang Dynasty ¶175:

Reference 57 - 0.02% Coverage

¶176: a horse burial at Tombos

Reference 58 - 0.16% Coverage

¶177: The Third Intermediate Period (1050–728 BC) saw the development of the Nubian Kushite state beyond the southern border of Egypt. Analysis of the mortuary and osteological evidence

Reference 59 - 0.07% Coverage

¶177: This new discovery has important implications for the study of the early Kushite state

Reference 60 - 0.08% Coverage

¶178: The east bank of the Tiber below the Island: two recent advances in the study of early Rome

Reference 61 - 0.33% Coverage

¶179: This article reconsiders the Sant'Ombono data in an environmental context, questioning both the previous interpretation of site usage and the provenience of the dating evidence. This reappraisal is placed within a recently developed research theme, namely the transformation of the landscape of early Rome into a cityscape, which involved large-scale encroachment on the east bank. ¶180:

Reference 62 - 0.18% Coverage

¶181: The identification of parasites in ancient human remains can address questions of past health, disease, mobility and mortuary customs. Archaeoparasitological evidence from Russia is, however, almost absent

Reference 63 - 0.20% Coverage

¶181: This evidence provides the first confirmation of prehistoric contact between southern Siberian nomads and distant agricultural areas, such as China and Central Asia.

¶182: A moment frozen in time: evidence of a late fifth-century massacre

Reference 64 - 0.09% Coverage

¶183: The European Migration Period (c. AD 400–550) was characterised by political, social and economic instability

Reference 65 - 0.22% Coverage

¶183: have revealed indisputable evidence of a massacre which occurred at that time. Osteological, contextual and artefactual evidence strongly suggest that the fort was abandoned immediately following the attack and was left undisturbed throughout antiquity.

Reference 66 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: and provides evidence highly relevant to studies of ancient conflict, and on social and military aspects of Iron Age and Migration Period societies. ¶184:

Reference 67 - 0.11% Coverage

¶185: The Christianisation of Ireland in the fifth century AD produced distinct monastic practices and architectural traditions.

Reference 68 - 0.16% Coverage

¶185: In a global context, this research emphasises how material and spatial settings of pilgrimage can accommodate and construct social distinctions through patterns of seclusion, exclusion and

Reference 69 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185:

T¶186: echnologies of urbanism in Mesoamerica

Reference 70 - 0.21% Coverage

¶187: Despite the high degree of technological sophistication visible in other aspects of urban engineering, the archaeology of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica has revealed curiously few examples of bridges or formal, permanent water-crossing structures

Reference 71 - 0.31% Coverage

¶187: The author reviews the archaeological and historical evidence for these bridges, and reflects upon the diversity of engineering technologies that they reveal. Although it remains unclear why bridges are absent at many other contemporaneous sites, these examples offer a fascinating glimpse into the urban planning of structured mobility in Mesoamerica. ¶188:

Reference 72 - 0.21% Coverage

¶103: We also believe that archaeology has a responsibility towards the dead. We are, in a Derridean spirit, committed to “those others who are no longer or [. . .] not yet there, presently living, whether they are already dead or not yet born”

Reference 73 - 0.32% Coverage

¶105: Following four centuries of Roman expansion, the Emperor Trajan led the Empire to its greatest extent by annexing Dacia (Transylvania), north-western Arabia and Sinai and, briefly, all of Armenia and Mesopotamia. He bolstered imperial administration, reformed provincial government, clarified certain principles of justice and encouraged a system of welfare, the *alimenta*

Reference 74 - 0.04% Coverage

¶106: Ceramic studies: examining the full spectrum

Reference 75 - 0.15% Coverage

¶107: These three books range from the clinical (Hunt) to the folksy (Woodward and Hill), and might be seen as a progression. One travelling from the Hunt-edited encyclopaedia

Reference 76 - 0.57% Coverage

¶107: through the Integrative approaches book using techniques and ideas that have proved effective for decades (this book is firmly within the mainstream of recent excellent pot books that have a very strong US contribution, as exemplified by Quinn 2009), to the English, and almost quaint, re-issue of Woodward and Hill outlining post-processualist concerns and quite devoid of any black box 'gee-whiz'. Their combined 1200 pages, heavily featuring petrography, often alongside geochemistry, show that these sorts of ceramic studies, although often regarded as comatose-inducing, are in favour again.

¶108: Societies and economics in the Eastern Mediterranean Bronze Age

Reference 77 - 0.36% Coverage

¶109: These volumes treat economic and social themes of the Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean; all touch on Egypt, but the volume on Egypt itself limps way behind in both quality and scope. Taking these three volumes together, one has the impression that the unresolved problems of the last five decades of turmoil in archaeological thought have left not merely unhealed scars, but also badly set broken bones.

Reference 78 - 0.04% Coverage

¶110: Rethinking the dichotomy: 'Romans' and 'barbarians'

Reference 79 - 0.18% Coverage

¶111: Our understanding of the interactions between the Roman Empire and indigenous societies (or 'barbarians') that lay within or surrounding its borders has undergone considerable advances over the last 30 years.

Reference 80 - 0.01% Coverage

¶113: Early humans

Reference 81 - 0.08% Coverage

¶114: Going west? The dissemination of Neolithic innovations between the Bosphorus and the Carpathians.

Reference 82 - 0.06% Coverage

¶115: Agricultural sustainability and environmental change at ancient Gordion

Reference 83 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: archaeology of long-distance maritime trade along the south coast of Papua New Guinea

Reference 84 - 0.03% Coverage

¶117: The Caribbean before Columbus

Reference 85 - 0.02% Coverage

¶118: Ancient Maya commerce

Reference 86 - 0.01% Coverage

¶119: Water from stone

Reference 87 - 0.01% Coverage

¶121: Archaeologies

Reference 88 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: Archaeological theory in the new millennium. Introducing current perspectives.

Reference 89 - 1.01% Coverage

¶124: And so to my next NBC, the difficult second album, the sophomore slump. As an antidote to any jitters on my part, in this issue we tackle a range of books investigating creativity and innovation in the past. Innovation is enjoying something of a 'moment' in archaeological thought at present, with several large, multi-disciplinary projects underway in Europe and sessions devoted to the topic at major US and European conferences over the last few years. As with the current concentration on inequality, this interest can be traced to the social and political climate of the present and concerns over rapid technological change, economic growth and productivity. Innovation can be both productive and profoundly disruptive, and as such, it is of central concern in understanding social change in the past and predicting its effects in the future. The first four volumes discussed below deal directly with innovation, creativity and learning. The fifth, written by political scientist James C. Scott, invites us to consider the negative consequences of certain kinds of innovation and the implications for the sorts of complex societies that we live in today.

Reference 90 - 0.06% Coverage

¶125: The Palaeolithic of Seimarreh Valley in the Central Zagros, Iran

Reference 91 - 0.11% Coverage

¶126: in the Seimarreh Valley in Iran provide the first evidence for Palaeolithic human habitation in this region of the Central Zagros. ¶127:

Reference 92 - 0.15% Coverage

¶128: lithic-rich site on the Karaburun Peninsula offers new insights into a currently undocumented period of western Anatolian prehistory.

¶129: Connecting Early Neolithic worlds

Reference 93 - 0.18% Coverage

¶130: have provided new evidence for social and cultural interaction between mobile groups during the Balkan Early Neolithic.

¶131: The first possible evidence of the Aceramic Neolithic in the Iranian Central Plateau

Reference 94 - 0.10% Coverage

¶132: This may offer the earliest evidence for the spread of Neolithic culture across the vast Iranian Central Plateau. ¶133:

Reference 95 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: Disparity in recorded Neolithic activity between the eastern and western Thessaly plain in central Greece

Reference 96 - 0.21% Coverage

¶134: offers exciting new evidence for intra-regional pottery production and circulation during the Middle Neolithic period.

¶135: Collapse or transformation? Regeneration and innovation at the turn of the first millennium BC at Arslantepe, Turkey

Reference 97 - 0.27% Coverage

¶136: are revealing settlement continuity spanning two crucial phases at the transition from the second to the first millennium BC: the post-Hittite period and the development of Syro-Anatolian societies.

¶137: The Georgian Caucasus and its resources: the exploitation of the Mount Chikiani uplands during the metal ages

Reference 98 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: intensive prehistoric exploitation of high-altitude obsidian resources, far beyond the scale previously documented. ¶139:

Reference 99 - 0.09% Coverage

¶142: In response to increased international collaboration in archaeological research of the South Caucasus

Reference 100 - 0.30% Coverage

¶145: Nonetheless, like all good quotes, it captures a wider truth—a capital city as the pivot of a vast and diverse nation, a symbolic and political, if not geographic, centre. In this sense, the choice of Washington, D.C. to host the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 11–15 April 2018, was more than coincidence

Reference 101 - 0.06% Coverage

¶147: propose the next generation of research and response strategies,

Reference 102 - 0.15% Coverage

¶149: The findings show that heat treatment was not universally applied to this particular tool type, meaning that we must rethink the reasons why such a technique was used.

Reference 103 - 0.08% Coverage

¶150: Harvesting and processing wild cereals in the Upper Palaeolithic Yellow River Valley, China

Reference 104 - 0.23% Coverage

¶151: Northern China has been identified as an independent centre of domestication for various types of millet and other plant species, but tracing the earliest evidence for the exploitation of wild cereals and thus the actual domestication process has proven challenging

Reference 105 - 0.28% Coverage

¶151: show that in the Shizitan region of north China, various plants have been exploited as far back as 28000 years ago, and wild millets have been harvested and processed by the time of the Last Glacial Maximum, 24000 years ago. This is some 18000–14000 years before the earliest evidence for domesticated millet in this region.

Reference 106 - 0.43% Coverage

¶153: Limitations of dating evidence have, however, rendered the nature of the relationship between the settlements on these mounds unclear. Traditional models favoured a hiatus between their occupation, or, alternatively, a rapid shift from one site to the other, often invoking changes in natural conditions by way of an explanation. New dates challenge these theories, and indicate a potentially significant overlap between the occupation of the mounds, starting in the late seventh millennium BC.

Reference 107 - 0.01% Coverage

¶154: Radical 'royals'?

Reference 108 - 0.04% Coverage

¶154: the emergence of early states in Mesopotamia ¶155:

Reference 109 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: This was indeed a retainer burial, reflecting the emergence of stratified society at a time of instability and crisis. ¶156:

Reference 110 - 0.14% Coverage

¶157: social formation processes are topics of great interest to the archaeological community. Regarding the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments of Central Europe

Reference 111 - 0.11% Coverage

¶157: suggests that circular or henge-like enclosures were monumental sanctuaries that served as venues for communal gatherings

Reference 112 - 0.19% Coverage

¶157: and that they also played important roles as communal structures in local identity formation and social regulation.

¶158: Mixing metaphors: sedentary-mobile interactions and local-global connections in prehistoric Turkmenistan

Reference 113 - 0.31% Coverage

¶159: The deeply engrained stereotype of opposing 'steppe' and 'sown' societies has strongly influenced interpretation of Bronze Age Central Asia. This has led to the idea that the agricultural Oxus civilisation and non-Oxus mobile pastoralists formed two distinct cultural-economic groups in this region that are easily distinguishable through archaeological remains.

Reference 114 - 0.28% Coverage

¶159: provide new evidence of variability in exchange between sites, suggesting adaptation by pastoralist groups in their interactions with settled Oxus farming groups. Rather than wholly reiterating or dissolving the distinctions between them, such practices dynamically reshaped the boundaries of these social and economic groups.

Reference 115 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: A first absolute chronology for Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Myanmar:

Reference 116 - 0.07% Coverage

¶161: Late prehistoric archaeological research in Myanmar is in a phase of rapid expansion

Reference 117 - 0.28% Coverage

¶161: They have also identified the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition in central Myanmar, which is of critical importance in understanding long-range interactions at the national, regional and inter-regional level. This research provides the first significant step towards placing late prehistoric Myanmar in its global context. ¶162:

Reference 118 - 0.08% Coverage

¶162: a social archaeological approach

¶163: The Shang Dynasty has attracted much archaeological research

Reference 119 - 0.52% Coverage

¶163: Understanding of the social strategies informing Shang mortuary practices is, however, very limited. A new reconstruction of the detailed chronology of the cemetery is presented here, allowing social theory to be applied, and reveals the strategic social decisions behind the placement of the tombs in relation to each other. The results of this analysis are important not only for the reconstruction of the social structure and organisation of the late Shang dynasty, but also for understanding the relationship between mortuary practices and the functioning of early states in other regions. ¶164:

Reference 120 - 0.08% Coverage

¶165: Archaeological evidence for a Sasanian presence in the 'Uman region of Eastern Arabia is sparse.

Reference 121 - 0.24% Coverage

¶165: demonstrating occupation until the Islamisation of South-eastern Arabia in the early seventh century AD, and also briefly into the very Early Islamic period. Fulayj fort provides new insights into Sasanian military activities during this crucial period of Arabian history.

Reference 122 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: The 'Birka dragon' symbol is synonymous with the famous Viking Age town of that name

Reference 123 - 0.08% Coverage

¶172: Retracing the footsteps of H.H. Thomas: a review of his Stonehenge bluestone provenancing study

Reference 124 - 0.40% Coverage

¶173: The long-distance transport of the Stonehenge bluestones from the Mynydd Preseli area of north Pembrokeshire was first proposed by geologist H.H. Thomas in 1923. For over 80 years, his work on the provenancing of the Stonehenge bluestones from locations in Mynydd Preseli in south Wales has been accepted at face value. New analytical techniques, alongside transmitted and reflected light microscopy, have recently prompted renewed scrutiny of Thomas's work

Reference 125 - 0.16% Coverage

¶173: reveal that key locations long believed to be sources for the Stonehenge bluestones can be discounted in favour of newly identified locations at Craig-Rhos-y-felin and Carn Goedog. ¶174:

Reference 126 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: The expanding and deepening scope of historical archaeology

Reference 127 - 0.06% Coverage

¶179: Human dispersal and species movement. From prehistory to the present.

Reference 128 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: Woodland in the Neolithic of Northern Europe: the forest as ancestor

Reference 129 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: The story of Alderley. Living with the Edge

Reference 130 - 0.06% Coverage

¶182: Rethinking prehistoric Central Asia: shepherds, farmers, and nomads

Reference 131 - 0.05% Coverage

¶183: Megadrought and collapse: from early agriculture to Angkor

Reference 132 - 0.06% Coverage

¶185: Archaeologies of African American life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic

Reference 133 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: Geology for archaeologists: a short introduction.

Reference 134 - 0.03% Coverage

¶188: The Oxford handbook of zooarchaeology

Reference 135 - 0.83% Coverage

¶193: The second pair of articles are based on the regional data compilation and analyses of great houses and great kivas, which form part of the larger Chaco World. The article by Mills et al. (2018) applies social network analysis to a large database of ceramics to look at changing connectivity in the Chaco World over three centuries. Katherine Dungan et al. (2018) use an innovative total viewshed approach to examine when and to what degree great houses and great kivas were placed in visually prominent locations. This introduction reviews new findings of the past decade and contextualises the following four articles within the current literature. It does not provide a comprehensive review of the Chaco literature, and the reader is referred to other reviews, most recently by Plog (2010, 2018), Schachner (2015) and Plog et al. (2017). These can be compared with earlier syntheses (Mills 2002; Lekson 2006, 2009) to underscore the pace of new research

Reference 136 - 0.01% Coverage

¶194: Water uncertainty

Reference 137 - 0.25% Coverage

¶195: The Pueblo population of Chaco Canyon during the Bonito Phase (AD 800–1130) employed agricultural strategies and water-management systems to enhance food cultivation in this unpredictable environment. Scepticism concerning the timing and effectiveness of this system, however, remains common

Reference 138 - 0.08% Coverage

¶195: The extent of this water-management system raises new questions about social organisation

Reference 139 - 0.18% Coverage

¶197: Here, the authors present new research that helps to clarify the early phases of occupation, and illuminates some of the problems inherent in reconstructing a building that was a perennial work in progress.

Reference 140 - 0.06% Coverage

¶198: A total viewshed approach to local visibility in the Chaco World

Reference 141 - 0.36% Coverage

¶199: The Chacoan great houses and great kivas of the U.S. Southwest are monumental, both in their scale and in conveying meaning. Visibility is key to understanding how and by whom that meaning was experienced. Although often discussed in Chaco studies, visibility has been infrequently tested. Here, the authors consider 430 great house and great kiva locations, and evaluate their visibility within their local landscapes

Reference 142 - 0.14% Coverage

¶199: These patterns may speak to the social and physical properties of the structures.

¶200: Evaluating Chaco migration scenarios using dynamic social network analysis

Reference 143 - 0.09% Coverage

¶201: Migration was a key social process contributing to the creation of the 'Chaco World' between AD 800 and 1200

Reference 144 - 0.43% Coverage

¶201: By the late eleventh century, Chaco Canyon was tied strongly to the Middle and Northern San Juan, while a twelfth-century retraction of networks separated the Northern and Southern San Juan areas prior to regional depopulation. Understanding Chaco migration is important for comprehending both its uniqueness in U.S. Southwest archaeology and for comparison with other case studies worldwide.

¶202: Between foraging and farming: strategic responses to the Holocene Thermal Maximum in Southeast Asia

Reference 145 - 0.13% Coverage

¶203: Large, 'complex' pre-Neolithic hunter-gatherer communities thrived in southern China and northern Vietnam, contemporaneous with the expansion of farming.

Reference 146 - 0.43% Coverage

¶203: suggests that such hunter-gatherer populations shared characteristics with early farming communities: high disease loads, pottery, complex mortuary practices and access to stable sources of carbohydrates and protein. The substantive difference was in the use of domesticated plants and animals—effectively representing alternative responses to optimal climatic conditions. The work here suggests that the supposed correlation between farming and a decline in health may need to be reassessed.

Reference 147 - 0.09% Coverage

¶204: Cultural and economic negotiation: a new perspective on the Neolithic Transition of Southern Scandinavia

Reference 148 - 0.50% Coverage

¶205: The diversity of archaeological evidence for the adoption of farming in Northern Europe has led to competing hypotheses about this critical shift in subsistence strategy. Through a review of the archaeological material alongside ethnographic evidence, we reconsider the Neolithic Transition in Southern Scandinavia, and argue for both continuity and change during the early Funnel Beaker Culture (c. 4000–3500 cal BC). A new model is proposed for understanding the processes of regional transition—one which allows for compromise between the dominant explanatory frameworks

Reference 149 - 0.04% Coverage

¶206: The emergence of complex society in China

Reference 150 - 0.12% Coverage

¶207: The large-scale public works and remarkable grave goods at Liangzhu are products of what may be the earliest state society in East Asia. ¶208:

Reference 151 - 0.12% Coverage

¶209: Settlements incorporating large-scale human aggregations are a well-documented but poorly understood phenomenon across late prehistoric Europe.

Reference 152 - 0.24% Coverage

¶209: This research contributes to our understanding of the extent and patterning of human mobility, which underlies the emergence of late prehistoric mega-sites in Europe.

¶210: When peripheries were centres: a preliminary study of the Shimao-centred polity in the loess highland, China

Reference 153 - 0.11% Coverage

¶211: Chinese civilisation has long been assumed to have developed in the Central Plains in the mid to late second millennium BC.

Reference 154 - 0.13% Coverage

¶211: This research reveals that by 2000 BC, the loess highland was home to a complex society representing the political and economic heartland of China

Reference 155 - 0.06% Coverage

¶212: Early Metal Age interactions in Island Southeast Asia and Oceania

Reference 156 - 0.01% Coverage

¶212: jar burials

Reference 157 - 0.31% Coverage

¶213: suggests an earlier than previously assumed date for extensive interactions between this area of Southeast Asia and the wider Pacific. Shared mortuary customs and associated ceramic grave goods, along with other practices such as megalithic traditions, appear to start in the Late Neolithic, but become more widespread and consolidated in the Early Metal Age.

Reference 158 - 0.25% Coverage

¶213: the northern Moluccas may have figured prominently in the newly established network of interaction evidenced at this time, making it an important location in the spread and dispersal of people and culture throughout Island Southeast Asia and into Oceania.

¶214: Bone tool and tuber processing

Reference 159 - 0.09% Coverage

¶215: thereby questioning the disproportionate attention directed towards maize in late pre-Hispanic economies.

Reference 160 - 0.16% Coverage

¶217: Archaeological indicators of inequality at major historic centres of power have long been poorly understood. This paper is the first to address the archaeology of class and inequality

Reference 161 - 0.31% Coverage

¶219: Artefact biographies are a valuable means of conceptualising the relationships between people, places and objects in the past. It is rare, however, that the detailed contextual information required by such approaches can be extracted from the archaeological assemblages typically found in the often dense and confusing palimpsests of complex urban sites.

Reference 162 - 0.03% Coverage

¶223: Objects, Romans, materialities

Reference 163 - 0.05% Coverage

¶224: Prismatic perspectives on the pre-Islamic empires of Persia

Reference 164 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1225: Humans and the environment in northern Baikal Siberia during the Late Pleistocene

Reference 165 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1227: An archaeology of Ancash: stones, ruins and communities in Andean Peru

Reference 166 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1228: In search of the Phoenicians

Reference 167 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1230: Maya E groups: calendars, astronomy, and urbanism in the early lowlands

Reference 168 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1231: Landscapes of social transformation in the Salinas Province and the eastern Pueblo world.

Reference 169 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1232: The archaeology of underwater caves

Reference 170 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1233: The opium poppy in Europe: exploring its origin and dispersal during the Neolithic

Reference 171 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1234: A new project aims to define the origins and dispersal patterns of the opium poppy in Neolithic Western Europe

Reference 172 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1235: Late prehistoric coastal settlement patterns in the Cantabrian region, northern Spain

Reference 173 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1237: These structures, which probably vary in shape based on local geomorphology, may have been used for hunting or herding animals. ¶1238:

Reference 174 - 0.04% Coverage

¶238: enhancing research with publicly accessible data ¶239:

Reference 175 - 0.10% Coverage

¶240: Exploring non-urban society in the Mediterranean: hill-forts, villages and sanctuary sites in ancient Samnium, Italy

Reference 176 - 0.09% Coverage

¶244: Back to basics: a non-photorealistic rendering method for the analysis of texts from 3D Roman inscriptions

Reference 177 - 0.18% Coverage

¶245: This paper presents the results of a non-photorealistic rendering approach to analysing Roman inscriptions, which uses line drawings to highlight the text of two epigraphs from Galicia in north-west Spain.

Reference 178 - 0.03% Coverage

¶246: Christ's face revealed at Shivta:

Reference 179 - 0.09% Coverage

¶248: Ironworking technology and social complexity in rural communities in the early medieval Basque Country

Reference 180 - 0.16% Coverage

¶249: The Basquesmith project aims to illuminate the cycle of iron production and consumption by early medieval rural farming communities in the Álava province, Basque Country, northern Spain.

Reference 181 - 0.05% Coverage

¶250: Remote cays and the pre-Columbian colonisation of The Bahamas

Reference 182 - 0.12% Coverage

¶251: A complete lack of prehistoric evidence, however, suggests that they played no significant role in the colonisation of The Bahamas. ¶252:

Reference 183 - 0.04% Coverage

¶253: The first technical sequences in human evolution

Reference 184 - 0.36% Coverage

¶254: Analysis of the lithic assemblage from EG 10 reveals the earliest-known evidence for refitting and conjoining stone artefacts. This new information supplements data from other Oldowan sites in East Africa, and provides an important insight into the technological capacities and evolutionary development of hominins during this period.

¶255: Is there a centre of early agriculture and plant domestication in southern China?

Reference 185 - 0.11% Coverage

¶256: The archaeobotanical evidence for a putative third centre of early agriculture and plant domestication in southern subtropical China

Reference 186 - 0.29% Coverage

¶256: The available data are not diagnostic of early cultivation or plant domestication based on vegetative propagation in this region. The uncertainties raised by this review are not unique to southern China, and reveal a bias against the identification of early cultivation of vegetatively propagated plants in other regions of the world.

Reference 187 - 0.09% Coverage

¶257: Neolithic pastoralism in marginal environments during the Holocene Humid Period, northern Saudi Arabia

Reference 188 - 0.28% Coverage

¶258: The origins of agriculture in South-west Asia is a topic of continued archaeological debate. Of particular interest is how agricultural populations and practices spread inter-regionally. Was the Arabian Neolithic, for example, spread through the movement of pastoral groups, or did ideas perhaps develop independently

Reference 189 - 0.27% Coverage

¶258: The site's material culture, environmental context and chronology provide evidence suggesting that well-adapted, seasonally mobile, pastoralist groups played a key role in the Neolithisation of the Arabian Peninsula.

¶259: The long-distance exchange of amazonite and increasing social complexity in the Sudanese Neolithic

Reference 190 - 0.26% Coverage

¶260: The presence of exotic materials in funerary contexts in the Sudanese Nile Valley suggests increasing social complexity during the fifth and sixth millennia BC. Amazonite, both in artefact and

raw material form, is frequently recovered from Neolithic Sudanese sites, yet its provenance remains unknown.

#### Reference 191 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1260: This research, along with data on different exotic materials from contemporaneous Sudanese cemeteries, suggests a previously unknown, long-distance North African exchange network and confirms the emergence of local craft specialisation as part of larger-scale developing social complexity.

¶1261: Settlement and social organisation in the late fourth millennium BC in Central Europe

#### Reference 192 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1262: With the exception of Circum-Alpine wetland sites, structural remains of fourth-millennium BC settlements in Central Europe are rarely encountered. As a result, there is a dearth of information concerning settlement organisation and social differentiation

#### Reference 193 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1262: have, however, provided important new evidence for the existence of complex Late Neolithic settlement strategies and social stratification

#### Reference 194 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1262: The results reveal a complex and highly dynamic settlement system, and provide a rare insight into the organisation of Late Neolithic Central European society. ¶1263:

#### Reference 195 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1264: show evidence for structural and organisational characteristics that overlap with those found

#### Reference 196 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1264: The reinterpretation of Tulán-52 suggests that early monumentalism in the Puna de Atacama may reflect the emergence of social complexity among late hunter-gatherers—a development that led to, rather than resulted from, the process of Neolithisation.

¶1265: Siret's smile

#### Reference 197 - 0.40% Coverage

¶1266: considers a simultaneous spread of material culture as supportive of these model. The author addresses Heyd's suggestions in the light of new archaeological data from the southern Iberian Peninsula. These data strongly suggest both Eastern Mediterranean and endogenous influences and innovation in the spread of culture across Europe during the third millennium BC.

¶1267: The South American agricultural frontier: the first direct evidence for maize consumption

Reference 198 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1268: The spread of agriculture across the Andes is a topic of intense archaeological debate, particularly the processes driving the adoption of maize (*Zea mays*) by mobile hunter-gatherer groups of the Central Pampas of Argentina. This paper presents the first direct botanical evidence of maize

Reference 199 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1268: an area considered climatically unsuited to maize production. These data provide important new information on the production, processing and consumption of maize on a macro-regional scale, and the development of Central Pampas exchange systems.

¶1269: Social responses to climate change in Iron Age north-east Thailand: new archaeobotanical evidence

Reference 200 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1270: shows a transition in rice farming towards wetland cultivation that would have facilitated greater yields and surpluses

Reference 201 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1270: suggests that this transition took place in the Iron Age, at a time of increasingly arid climate, and when a number of broader societal changes become apparent in the archaeological record. For the first time, it is possible to relate changes in subsistence economy to shifts in regional climate and water-management strategies, and to the emergence of state societies in Southeast Asia.

Reference 202 - 0.58% Coverage

¶1272: The origins of ancient states is an important archaeological research topic that illuminates the precursors of modern nations. Public buildings, as is the case today, created urban settings in which political, administrative and religious functions were undertaken. This investigation of the ancient Mesoamerican kingdom of Izapa reveals a network of urban centres laid out according to shared design principles. While the capital city of Izapa has long been known, the authors' research reveals, for the first time, the entire Izapa kingdom. This work provides an important new insight into the origins of political hierarchy and urban life in pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica.

Reference 203 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1275: beyond the edges of Empire ¶1276:

Reference 204 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1276: from various contexts across north and east Scotland, has been debated for over a century

Reference 205 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1276: have allowed for a more precise chronology, extending from the third/fourth centuries AD, broadly contemporaneous with other non-vernacular scripts developed beyond the frontiers of the Roman Empire, to the ninth century AD.

Reference 206 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1277: Viking Age tar production and outland exploitation

Reference 207 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1278: The use of tar and resinous substances dates back far into Scandinavian prehistory. How it was produced, however, was unknown

Reference 208 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1278: now identified as structures for producing tar. A new way of organising tar production appeared in the eighth century AD, leading to large-scale manufacture within outland forests. Intensified Viking Age maritime activities probably increased the demand for tar, which also became an important trade commodity. The transition to intensive tar manufacturing implies new ways of organising production, labour, forest management and transportation, which influenced the structure of Scandinavian society and connected forested outlands with the world economy.

¶1279: The influence of Amazonia on state formation in the ancient Andes

Reference 209 - 0.57% Coverage

¶1280: The impact of Amazonia on the history and development of late prehistoric (c. AD 500–1500) Andean highland polities has been largely ignored. This article considers how shifting exchange relations between Amazonia and the Andes may have greatly influenced state-formation processes. It is argued that Arawak expansion in the Amazonian lowlands, completed by c. AD 500, was a prerequisite development for stimulating the rise of Andean highland empires, which were heavily dependent upon imported prestige Amazonian feathers. Future research directions are suggested in order to enhance our understanding of late prehistoric state formation in the Americas.

Reference 210 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1281: Ancient pathways and geoglyphs in the Sihuas Valley of southern Peru

Reference 211 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1282: Anthropogenic pathways and geoglyphs comprise two of the most recognisable pre-Colombian features of the Peruvian Andes. Although often found in close proximity, there has been no quantitative investigation of the relationships between these types of landscape features

Reference 212 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1283: Thinking of the children: assessing archaeological evidence for childhood

Reference 213 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1284: Urbanism and culture contact in ancient Egypt: looking out from within

Reference 214 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1286: The Oxford handbook of the prehistoric Arctic

Reference 215 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1287: the emergence of kingship in Early Dilmun

Reference 216 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1289: Origins of the colonnaded streets in the cities of the Roman East

Reference 217 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1290: North Africa under Byzantium and Early Islam

Reference 218 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1291: Connected communities: networks,

Reference 219 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1291: , and social change in the ancient Cibola World

Reference 220 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1294: Between Denisovans and Neanderthals

Reference 221 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1295: have revealed previously unknown complexity in hominin occupation of the Altai Mountains, including the first regional evidence for the presence of anatomically modern humans.

¶1296: Rockshelters and the impact of the Laacher See eruption on Late Pleistocene foragers

Reference 222 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1297: rockshelter sites to the north-east of the Laacher See volcano in western Germany.

Reference 223 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1297: the impacts of volcanic eruption on Late Pleistocene foragers.

¶1298: Before and after: millet cultivation and the transformation of prehistoric crop production in northern Germany

Reference 224 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1299: the onset of millet cultivation in northern Germany with cultural and technological changes during the Bronze Age. ¶1300:

Reference 225 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1301: rather than the expected Carpathian source for prehistoric obsidian in Eastern Europe. ¶1302:

Reference 226 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1305: reveal extensive evidence for Meroitic-era occupation, providing valuable data on contemporaneous diet, migration, exchange and population composition in sub-Saharan Africa. ¶1306:

Reference 227 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1307: has revealed an ancient plough soil, with associated evidence of intensive prehistoric agricultural activities. ¶1308:

Reference 228 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1315: The effects of heavy-duty machinery on the formation of pseudo-knapping debitage in Stone Age

Reference 229 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1316: The results demonstrate that while formal tool types are not easily replicated through machine action, the creation of assemblages that resemble archaeological debitage poses a much greater challenge for archaeologists.

¶1317: Human mobility and early sedentism: the Late Neolithic landscape of southern Azerbaijan

Reference 230 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1318: challenges traditional notions of Neolithic sedentism. Here, the authors present their findings, and propose that prior to its abandonment towards the end of the sixth millennium BC, the occupation of the region was comprised of numerous highly variable short-term sites

Reference 231 - 0.69% Coverage

¶1318: This indicates multi-scalar patterns of mobility of a much more complex nature than had previously been supposed, making this region quite unique for the Late Neolithic of South-western Asia.

¶1319: Gaining traction on cattle exploitation: zooarchaeological evidence from the Neolithic Western Balkans

¶1320: The study of the exploitation of animals for traction in prehistoric Europe has been linked to the 'secondary products revolution'. Such an approach, however, leaves little scope for identification of the less specialised exploitation of animals for traction during the European Neolithic. This study presents zooarchaeological evidence—in the form of sub-pathological alterations to cattle foot bones—for the exploitation of cattle for the occasional pulling of heavy loads, or 'light' traction.

Reference 232 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1322: The Caribbean coast of Nicaragua has witnessed relatively little archaeological research. In the last decade, however, there has been a substantial effort to record regional archaeological sites.

Reference 233 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1322: This represents both the earliest archaeological feature recorded to date on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua

Reference 234 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1323: A material and technical study of Paracas painted ceramics

Reference 235 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1324: The materials and the methods used to achieve post-fire painting, however, remain elusive.

Reference 236 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1326: however, challenges widely held assumptions concerning the Shang polity at Anyang and its hierarchical lineages based on war and sacrifice. Evidence for specialised pottery production

Reference 237 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1326: suggest an unexpected degree of regional economic integration. Guandimiao is emerging as a site of revolutionary importance for understanding Anyang-period Shang political and economic

networks, and in its significance to both Chinese archaeology and the study of early complex societies more generally.

#### Reference 238 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1328: The South Caucasus occupies the divide between ancient Mesopotamia and prehistoric Europe, and was thus crucial in the development of Old World societies. Chronologies for the region, however, have lacked the definition achieved in surrounding areas

#### Reference 239 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1329: Spice and rice: pepper, cloves and everyday cereal foods

#### Reference 240 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1330: which, alongside an improved understanding of the site's chronology, provide important new insights into the development of local and regional trade routes and direct evidence for early trade in the valuable spices upon which later empires were founded.

¶1331: Alpine ice-core evidence for the transformation of the European monetary system, AD 640–670

#### Reference 241 - 0.65% Coverage

¶1332: The seventh-century AD switch from gold to silver currencies transformed the socio-economic landscape of North-west Europe. The source of silver, however, has proven elusive. Recent research, integrating ice-core data from the Colle Gnifetti drill site in the Swiss Alps, geoarchaeological records and numismatic and historical data, has provided new evidence for this transformation. Annual ice-core resolution data are combined with lead pollution analysis to demonstrate that significant new silver mining facilitated the change to silver coinage, and dates the introduction of such coinage to c. AD 660. Archaeological evidence and atmospheric modelling of lead pollution locates the probable source of the silver to mines at Melle, in France.

#### Reference 242 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1333: New evidence for late first-millennium AD stilt-house settlements in Eastern Amazonia

#### Reference 243 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1334: Archaeological evidence for stilt-house settlements, or pile dwellings, has been recorded in diverse wet environments around the world. The first-millennium AD stilt-house villages in the Brazilian state of Maranhão, however, are poorly known.

#### Reference 244 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1334: point towards a number of similarities and differences in their spatial organisation, material culture and social structure.

Reference 245 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1335: Was there ever a Neolithic in the Neotropics? Plant familiarisation and biodiversity in the Amazon

Reference 246 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1336: The Amazon is one of the few independent centres of plant domestication in the world

Reference 247 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1336: In order to make sense of this time lag, the authors propose the use of the concept of 'familiarisation' instead of 'domestication', to explain Amazonian plant management, and the long-term relationship between plants and people in the region. This concept allows them to cast a fresh eye over ancient and contemporary patterns of plant cultivation and management that may be distinct to the ones described for the Old World.

Reference 248 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1338: The results show that most objects and structures were made using fast-growing European species, with evidence for the small-scale but continuous importation of North American timber.

¶1339: Archaeological evidence of early settlement in Venice

Reference 249 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1340: —including two peach stones—illuminate the earliest settlement of the historic centre of Venice.

Reference 250 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1340: Here, the authors summarise this evidence, and propose that a large area of the historic centre may have been settled by, or during, the mid seventh century AD. ¶1341:

Reference 251 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1347: Ancient China reconsidered

Reference 252 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1348: These three ambitious, successful and highly rewarding books help us to rethink the archaeology of ancient China and its context. The work co-authored by Linduff, Sun, Cao and Liu is the most wide-ranging. It offers an overview of ancient Chinese interactions with Central Asian neighbours over more than two millennia, from the first beginnings of metal use up to the Iron Age.

Reference 253 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1349: Globalisation vs the state? Macro- and micro-perspectives on Roman economies

Reference 254 - 1.30% Coverage

¶1350: There can be few topics in Roman archaeology and history that are contested with such vigour and widespread interest as the Roman economy. In part, this present situation arises as a legacy of older debates on the significance of ancient economic growth and long-distance trade, in which key twentieth-century figures such as M.I. Finley, M. Rostovtzeff and K. Hopkins continue to loom large and provide compelling insights. More recently, the debate has been re-cast around questions of state involvement vs free markets, and the extent of market integration, as this pair of edited collections demonstrates. On the one hand, *Trade, commerce and the state in the Roman World* (edited by Andrew Wilson and Alan Bowman, hereafter TCS) takes a big picture view on the role of the Roman state in long-distance trade, arising from a conference that took place in 2009 as part of the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council-funded project, 'The Economy of the Roman Empire: Integration, Growth and Decline'. In contrast, *The economic integration of Roman Italy* (edited by Tymon de Haas and Gijs Tol, hereafter EIRI) brings together a series of typically smaller-scale studies focused on understanding the impact of economic changes on rural communities in Roman Italy. It emerges from another conference, held in 2013, this time as part of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research project 'Fora, Stations, and Sanctuaries: the Role of Minor Centres in the Economy of Roman Central Italy'.

Reference 255 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1351: Historical ecology and archaeology in theory and practice

Reference 256 - 0.68% Coverage

¶1352: Although historical ecology has become a highly popular framework for contemporary archaeological research, archaeologists have always, in some form or another, been engaged with its study. Historical ecology and archaeology are inseparable; the techniques and methods of the latter are essential for accessing the deep time of human-environmental relationships, while interest in the former is implicated, whether explicitly or not, in all empirical, field-based archaeology. Two recent edited compilations, bringing together authors from a range of disciplines with a common interest in historical ecology, contribute significant theoretical and practical insights related to its study for archaeologists.

¶1353: First islanders: prehistory and human migration in Island Southeast Asia

Reference 257 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1354: Daily life at the turn of the Neolithic. A comparative study of longhouses with sunken floors at

Reference 258 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1355: The donkey in human history: an archaeological perspective

Reference 259 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1357: Dress and society: contributions from archaeology

Reference 260 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1359: Writing and power in the Roman world: literacies and material culture

Reference 261 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1361: Recent investigations of the south Indian Middle Palaeolithic: the Middle Godavari basin

Reference 262 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1362: This article focuses on the Middle Palaeolithic of a region of south India, highlighting diverse stratigraphic contexts and lithic reduction sequences suggestive of high mobility and planning in raw material usage.

Reference 263 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1364: The finds broaden the distribution of movable rock art objects in the European Mesolithic. ¶1365:

Reference 264 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1367: The first human settlement of Formentera during the Bronze Age

Reference 265 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1368: using an interdisciplinary approach. ¶1369:

Reference 266 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1371: Myanmar's earliest Maritime Silk Road port-settlements revealed

Reference 267 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1372: showing their involvement in extensive networks as far as the West and China during the last centuries BC. ¶1373:

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 3 references coded [1.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶19: Archaeological Curatorship

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: Archeological

Reference 3 - 1.27% Coverage

¶134: NPS archeological and natural resource collections have grown, as has the rate of collecting, though less than 2% of NPS collections are natural resource specimens, whereas 52% are archeological.

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶169: In a Time Far, Far Away: The Proto-Indo-Europeans

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.76% Coverage

¶129: The site and its collection became a standard (both scientifically and culturally) for comparing other Middle Stone Age sites. The collection, however, does more than just provide a comparative sample for archaeologists.

Reference 2 - 0.79% Coverage

¶129: and shifting methodological and theoretical paradigms for Pleistocene archaeology. The life history of Klasies River Mouth pairs the physical materiality of the collection with its subsequent cultural (and disciplinary) cachet.

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶133: beyond their use in the reconstruction of past human behavior and population adaptations

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶126: The purpose of this article is to present one model for best research

<Internals\\IJCP 1994 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: Archaeologists

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶15: Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶23: Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology

Reference 4 - 0.55% Coverage

¶27: Portable Antiquities: A Statement of Principles

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶57: Treasure from East Anglia

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶3: surplus archaeological objects

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶9: Mycenaean Artifacts

Reference 3 - 0.72% Coverage

¶13: Country Land Owners Association Guidance Note on Metal Detecting

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.09% Coverage

¶17: Principles for Partnership in Cross-Cultural Human Sciences Research with a Particular View to Archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

¶28: Archaeology and Construction of the Metro in Athens

Reference 3 - 0.77% Coverage

¶30: Construction of Highways and Rail Networks in Switzerland and Archaeology ¶31:

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶15: the Archaeological Excavation of Tombs ¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶16: using recent examples as illustrations.

Reference 3 - 1.10% Coverage

¶40: Civil Liability for Costs for Archaeological Investigation Necessitated by Criminal Negligence

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶35: The American archaeological record

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶36: Most studies of connections between politics and archaeology in analogous contexts

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶22: the core issues surrounding the archaeological discovery

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.37% Coverage

¶4: Phase IV will outline a program for ongoing archaeological research and conservation.

Reference 2 - 0.92% Coverage

¶19: Salvor in possession: friend or foe to marine archaeology

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶14: Cultural property goes back a long way. It is probably fair to say that it originated with the beginnings of human creation, the earliest material and intellectual expressions of mankind

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: archaeology

<Internals\IJCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [7.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.78% Coverage

¶16: the practice of collecting antiquities are used to explore whether the disassociation of the archaeological community from the collecting sphere over the last several decades has better protected the archaeological record

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: I argue that early field expeditions led by U.S. archaeologists

Reference 3 - 0.58% Coverage

¶16: We can understand the early days of collecting in Honduras precisely because of the close relationships once forged between collectors, museums, and archaeologists

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

¶16: The shift from the label collector to archaeologist is explored through the lens of the development of archaeology as a discipline

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶16: The essay concludes with a look at recent archaeological work in the region

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶13: Monumental Queensland:

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶162: Mediterranean Crossroads: International Archaeological Conference on Movements of People and Movement of Cultures

Reference 8 - 2.46% Coverage

¶163: some 200 academics and administrators concerned with Mediterranean prehistory, history, and heritage. It was conceived and organized by Sophia Antoniadou, curator of the Pierides Museum, and Anthony Pace, superintendent of Cultural Heritage of Malta, who have also edited the proceedings, published in 2007. It was sponsored by the Pierides Foundation of Cyprus with the collaboration of the Foundation of the Hellenic Greek World, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage of Malta, the Istituto per le Tecnologie Applicate ai Beni Culturali-Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy, and the Centre de Recherches en Arts, Images et Formes of the Université de Picardie Jules Verne of France;

Reference 9 - 0.85% Coverage

¶163: Following an introductory lecture by Professor Harry Tzalas on Greek ships and seamanship, participants heard and discussed 40 papers by speakers from a dozen countries on topics ranging from pottery and mortuary practices to trade, shipping

Reference 10 - 0.72% Coverage

¶165: The organization committee included coconvenors Dr. Joe Watkins, Dr. Caroline Phillips, and Dr. Des Kahotea along with Academic Program Chair Stephanie Ford and Conference Administrator Margaret Rika-Heke

Reference 11 - 0.36% Coverage

¶165: was held in 1989 in Vermillion, South Dakota, and focused on the topics of reburial and repatriation.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶165: The Fourth International Meeting of Archaeological Theory in South America

Reference 2 - 2.52% Coverage

¶166: It was organized by the Doctorate in Human Sciences (Faculty of Humanities, Catamarca National University) and sponsored by the World Archaeological Congress (WAC), as well as by other national and international organizations. It was the fourth meeting of this nature held in South America after the fruitful ones organized at Vitória (Brazil, in 1998), Olavarría (Argentina, in 2000), and Bogotá (Colombia in 2002). As a result of these three meetings, a number of volumes were published and the first continental journal named Journal of South American Archaeology was launched as a joint publication of the National University of Catamarca (Argentina) and the University of the Cauca (Colombia).

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: Carman is a latecomer to archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶65: The Institute for Archaeological Studies of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University of Frankfurt am Main, Germany

<Internals\\IJCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [6.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶4: . At risk are not only archaeological sites, but

Reference 2 - 0.78% Coverage

¶6: Archaeological sites are composed of unique, complex landscape settings including architectural remains, visually and spatially interrelated spaces, and ecologies with topographical features and landforms framing them.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶13: Archaeology and Capitalism

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: to DNA from ancient sources

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶16: Finally, I propose a model for the best way to deal with genetic information from ancient sources

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶17: Decoding Implications of the Genographic Project for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶18: Some of the issues addressed by the panelists and commentators include access to samples

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: the World Archaeological Congress. ¶19:

Reference 9 - 1.58% Coverage

¶120: In November 2006, a discussion thread erupted on the online discussion list of the World Archaeological Congress (WAC) concerning the National Geographic Society's Genographic Project (which is also sponsored by IBM and the Waitt Family Foundation). Initiated in 2005, the Genographic Project is designed to study human population movements in the past based on the analysis of DNA samples voluntarily contributed from people around the world.

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶120: the Human Genome Diversity Project, which began in 1991 and continued until the late 1990s.

Reference 11 - 0.83% Coverage

¶121: Decoding Implications of the Genographic Project for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Transcript of A Panel Discussion Held at the Chacmool Conference "Decolonizing Archaeology", University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, November 2006

Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶123: Response to Decoding Implications of the Genographic Project

Reference 13 - 1.36% Coverage

¶124: In spring 2007, the transcript of the forum discussion was sent to all of the panelists for their review and approval. That summer we invited a number of people—several of them individuals who had been invited to attend the Chacmool Conference but were unable to do so—to contribute essays to be published as commentaries on the forum proceedings or the topic of the forum itself.

Reference 14 - 0.23% Coverage

¶133: I want to commend the organizers of the Chacmool Conference panel

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134: Commentary on Implications of the Genographic Project

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: Cosmopolitan Archaeologies

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: including coastal or submerged prehistoric

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶18: historic waterfront structures, the remnants of seagoing vessels, and the maritime traditions and lifeways of the past and present.

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.10% Coverage

¶30: By using field data, the article continues with an analysis of the effectiveness and impacts of this administrative and legal framework established in Suriname. It examines in detail the main problems encountered and the extent to which this strategy is supported by the key stakeholders.

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶47: Held at the Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶7: focuses on the idea that archaeology aids the revaluation of cultural properties within historical centers

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 2 references coded [2.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.08% Coverage

¶32: The published history of a set of silver and gold objects acquired by the J. Paul Getty Museum in 1975 contains an unusual reference to a gold coin, supposedly found with the set but not purchased by the museum.

Reference 2 - 1.51% Coverage

¶32: Almost five years of research into the stories of the Getty objects and the coin has revealed important information about these particular items, but it also offers a cautionary example for scholars who might hope to reconstruct the find-spot of antiquities that are likely to have been looted. ¶33:

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: the archaeological heritage

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶155: Wessex to AD 1000,

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.75% Coverage

¶163: Their passion has less to do with revising historical reputations than with archaeological engineering.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶172: and the Practice of Archaeology

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶119: Managing Archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶161: and Archaeology, ¶162:

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶162: Stone Age Britain

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶163: Roman Forts in Britain

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶114: Visible Archaeological Remains in Towns and Parks

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶154: the management of archaeology in practical situations

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶154: to develop a body of theory that will help to illuminate such practice in terms of our own contemporary culture.

Reference 4 - 0.68% Coverage

¶155: ?Doing Archaeology?: cultural heritage management and its role in identifying the link between archaeological practice and theory

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶156: the recent history of archaeology in Australia,

Reference 6 - 0.61% Coverage

¶156: archaeologists involved in Cultural Heritage Management become the regulators of archaeological practice and theory.

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶158: rescue archaeological activities in Japan create a discursive space

Reference 8 - 0.85% Coverage

¶158: .This is connected with the nature of the stability of the lives of the rescue excavation officers themselves, in contradistinction to that of the general public.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶18: Prison Heritage, Public History and Archaeology

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: Garden archaeology is necessary to uncover the symbiotic relationship between

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶132: Working Together: Archaeology in Global Perspective

Reference 3 - 1.12% Coverage

¶133: A one-day international discussion, sponsored by the Elliott School of International Affairs, Culture in Global Affairs Program at George Washington University, USA; the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, USA; and Florida State University, USA

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: A Genealogy of Maya Labour

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶157: This narration serves as a dialogue between archaeologists and the public

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶133: notwithstanding archaeological research involving wider aspects of landscape setting

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶121: This interest has been sparked by debates that have taken place in archaeology,

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: An Archaeological Perspective ¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶167: This article argues that that the discipline of archaeology

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶167: The colonial ASI was marked by four characteristics: it was a monument-based archaeology based on geographical surveys

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: Aspects of Archaeological Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶16: Throughout the course of time, environments built within landscapes have been transformed into conserved archaeological heritage sites through natural, but mostly anthropogenic, forces.

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶18: Firstly I examine the tropes and themes that link archaeology, memory studies and the history of bombing

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶18: These include ruins, fragments, depth, wounding

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶18: the roles of oral history and archaeology in these processes

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶18: Finally I briefly discuss a case study of bombsite archaeology

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶122: Highland art begins with prehistoric rock art of world importance

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶112: reports on the transformation from an archaeological research project

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶168: has had a lasting impact on archaeological investigation and

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶127: My archaeological work at a museum-in-the-making

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶127: which begs the question of how archaeology can contribute

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶154: archaeological research

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶110: rather than the archaeology or their impact on it

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶143: as developed by the World Archaeological Congress.

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶169: The issue is discussed in the light of four discourses or themes. Firstly the international characteristics of the archaeological discipline

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶170: Underwater and maritime archaeology in Latin America and the Caribbean

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: entails a change in the interpretation of archaeological records.

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶16: Instead, the authors argue that, at least in the affluent northern parts of the settlement, the northern gate, its adjacent fortifications, and the Block A stupa court were the dominant structures.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶111: Heritage and archaeology in Chitral, Pakistan

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶104: archaeological activity

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶156: so-called 'pilgrims' gouges' observable at numerous pilgrimage sites in the Eastern Mediterranean

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶149: Isomorphism and legitimacy in Spanish contract archaeology: the free-fall of an institutional model and the caveat of change

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶150: The paper analyses the emergence of Spanish contract archaeology after the 1990s. This new organisational pattern in the field of archaeology was a complex institutionalised process that gave rise to a new labour market. The economic crisis starting in 2008 has impacted this sector severely, to the extent that it is, at the time of writing, on the brink of extinction. ¶151:

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: Recent decades have witnessed an increasing involvement of archaeology projects

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: run by the Çatalhöyük Research Project in Turkey

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶141: archaeologies. Approaches and future directions

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶152: Archaeology,

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶163: Breaking ground:

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶123: this article addresses the roles of science (archaeology)

<Internals\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [4.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶111: The stylistic comparisons and the chemical composition of the objects suggest a date around the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, while other finds on the site seem to indicate a later period.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶129: The genesis and characterisation of 'Marmor Misium' from Kozak (Turkey), a granite used in antiquity

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶130: 'Marmor Misium' was one of the most used granites of antiquity, especially for the manufacture of columns and slabs. It was quarried in the area of Kozak (Turkey) and used locally from the Late Hellenistic period and later, probably at the end of the 1st century AD, exported to Rome and other important Roman towns of the Mediterranean sea. It seems that 'Marmor Misium' continued to be quarried until the Early Byzantine time; it is now still quarried for local use (road paving, etc.). In spite of its historical importance and geological interest, this granite has never been the subject of detailed petrological studies.

Reference 4 - 0.87% Coverage

¶132: multidisciplinary research project, developed in collaboration with archaeologists and geophysical experts, which aims at delineating the spatio-temporal relationships between paleoenvironmental conditions of an alluvial plain in an alpine environment and the human settlements during past ages. The study area is located in the upper Lake Como region at the confluence of the Valtellina (Adda river) and Val Chiavenna (Mera River) valleys in northern Italy. The area is a deltaic zone which was affected by great adjustments due to varying sediment loads and separate parts emerged at different times, thus conditioning the human presence and distribution. Archaeological evidences dating back to the last millennium BC and relicts of Roman ages were discovered in the area, particularly during the 19th century Adda River canalisation.

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶132: Integrated analysis of remote sensing multilevel derived information, cartographic data and archaeological evidences proved to be useful for archaeological research with indications of favourable sites for future exploration in the area.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: Production and characterization of Egyptian blue and Egyptian green frit

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶150: The disappearance of the city of Luni

Reference 8 - 0.49% Coverage

¶151: The morphological evolution of the study area and the characteristics of the deposits which cover the Roman settlement point to a series of exceptional meteoric events which might have caused the disappearance of the ancient city of Luni. Archaeological studies have ascribed these events to the mid-7th century and the beginning of the 8th century, during a short cold-humid climatic interval which is considered responsible for other historically documented events.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶152: Firing techniques of the impasti from

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶153: The concotto and the coarse pottery are two types of fired clay mixtures unearthed

Reference 11 - 0.75% Coverage

¶153: The concotto pottery was produced by firing clay mixtures under oxidizing conditions at high temperatures in kilns, or at lower temperatures in open air. The firing of these clay mixtures, containing partially ground pieces of waste pottery, resulted in hard, impermeable and coloured construction materials, particularly suitable for humid environments. In turn, the coarse pottery was produced by firing clay mixtures less heterogeneous than those of the concotto. The firing was performed under reducing conditions at high temperature with a final exposition to air by opening the still hot kiln. This firing technique yielded light and agreeable coarse pottery with a red-coloured surface covering the grey-black core.

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: and its bearing on the provenance of stones of ancient artefacts

Reference 13 - 0.41% Coverage

¶166: Trachytes were extensively used by the Romans for paving Via Aemilia, the most important road in the Po Plains connecting Ariminum (present-day Rimini on the Adriatic sea) to Placentia (present-day Piacenza on the Po river). Remains of the trachytic flagstones (basoli) used for paving segments of Via Aemilia crossing Regium Lepidi (present-day Reggio Emilia) and Bononia (present-day Bologna)

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶166: The dominant provenance of blocks, which is different in the two colonies distant by less than 50 km, suggests that the two segments of Via Aemilia were not built simultaneously. ¶167:

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶184: Ethnic dynamics during pre- and proto-history of Sicily

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶185: The historical geography of ancient Sicily: implications for genetics

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: Y Chromosome-specific polymorphisms in human populations

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶191: DNA and cultural heritage

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [10.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

¶15: may be dated archaeologically and artistically between the late republican-Augustan age (end of the first century B.C.-beginning of first century A.D.) and the second century A.D.-first half of third century A.D.

Reference 2 - 1.44% Coverage

¶17: thus making it possible: 1) to recognize the age of a brick by means of its chemical analysis; 2) to date the layers of archaeological excavations or the ground where there are medieval building foundations by means of membership bricks; 3) to calculate the rate of local ground lowering in the elapsed years by the difference in level from one layer to another; 4) to estimate local rates of land subsidence by comparison with mean values already known. ¶18:

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶21: the implications of the wood identification

Reference 4 - 2.11% Coverage

¶22: It started in 1997 and from 1998 it has been a part of the PARABOW project, in the frame of the Raphael project. The project involves archaeological researches on pagan and Christian remains from

the early medieval times in Iceland. The aim is to examine the origin and development of the Christian religion in Iceland. Furthermore, it is the intention to investigate how Christianity evolved alongside paganism assuming the conversion to Christianity was a long process, climaxing in the year 1000 when Christianity was adopted as a national religion. The wood identification uncovered evidence concerning church architecture, limiting actors for building traditions,

#### Reference 5 - 1.02% Coverage

¶122: as well as their contacts with the foreign countries during the Viking Age and early medieval times. It did show that the native species were mainly used as fuel but drift timber was probably mainly used for construction purposes and for making coffins. According to the results from the wood identification, for instance,

#### Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶124: The production of Terra Sigillata imitations (TSI) from Nyon (south-west Switzerland) (15–30 A.D.)

#### Reference 7 - 0.51% Coverage

¶124: were compared with the local Nyon TSI in order to verify the possibility of the existence of two different workshops of this potter during the Gallo-Roman period.

#### Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶124: Samples from Augst were certainly produced in a different workshop. The presence of two Fronto workshops is therefore presumed. ¶125:

#### Reference 9 - 0.81% Coverage

¶128: The paper explains how basic petrological knowledge can be applied to the study of ceramic artefacts in order to define provenance of the raw material, firing technology and how ancient craftsmen transformed the natural clayey materials into floor tiles.

#### Reference 10 - 1.09% Coverage

¶143: In order to investigate the origin of the material used for the columns, a comparative examination was conducted between the column samples and specimens collected from quarries in the surrounding area of the town of Randazzo (Randazzo and Maniace quarries and the 1536 lava flow). The correlation with the Randazzo quarry proved to be excellent.

#### Reference 11 - 0.69% Coverage

¶149: These results point to a wide local production of transport amphorae in Locri, thus indicating that the ancient town was self-sufficient in producing agricultural foodstuffs, with limited dependence on imported goods.

Reference 12 - 1.15% Coverage

¶157: The brown–green front left by the *Laminaria*, an alga living between the high and low tide, constitutes a precise biological indication of the average level of the high tide. By comparing the level of this front at Canaletto’s time with the present level, we can calculate/discover the relative sea level rise which has occurred in the last two and a half centuries.

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶145: Started in 1996, the Chacas Valley Project is coordinated by Laura Laurencich Minelli and aims to study the social–cultural organization of space in the Chacas Region (Ancash-Perú) during the Early Intermediate Period (III–VII century A.D.).

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶163: For almost all the samples, it has been possible to formulate a hypothesis about the production sites based on purely archaeological elements. ¶164:

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶181: Roman marble quarrying near Karystos Southern Euboea

Reference 4 - 1.87% Coverage

¶183: Although Venice is regarded as being one of the most important centres of glass manufacture and trade in Western Europe, little is known about the origins of the Venetian glassmaking. Some archaeologists suggest there is a continuity in the history of glass making, in its transplanted from the Roman centres of the mainland (Altino and Aquileia), first to some islands of the lagoon, and later to the town. Some others, instead, think that there was no continuity at all and that the art of glassmaking was imported in Venice from the Islamic glass factories of the Middle East. Of great help in answering this and other technological questions is the information about the composition of ancient glass from well-dated excavations that allows to conclude on the early technology, sources of raw materials and long-distance trade.

Reference 5 - 1.07% Coverage

¶183: The results show that in this period there occurred a gradual transition from the Roman technique (a two-ingredient formulation with silica-lime sand and natron as a fluxer), towards the use of silica sand and soda plant ash. There is evidence, therefore, for a production continuity with the Roman period (melting pots and glass scraps with a natron-based composition), yet restricted to transparent blown items. No evidence was found for a local production of glass tesserae

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.85% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶18: The underwater cultural heritage (UCH) includes all the material evidence of human activities carried on in the marine environment, particularly as evidenced on the sea floor. The evolution of the UCH is outlined, taking due account of its origins in the world's traditional societies, and of the process of industrialisation of maritime activities over the past half-millennium.

#### Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶14: buildings, sites, artefacts

#### Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶20: a rare opportunity to investigate archaeological woods buried for centuries under wet and anoxic sediments. Botanical analysis shows evidence of a variety of species of wood that were used in these ships with respect to others reported in literature.

#### Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶20: From chemical composition of wood of ships C and L, it can be inferred that the Pisan ships are degraded to a greater extent than others like the Hanse Coge, the Mayence Roman Ship and the Mary Rose reported in the literature. The collected data are also useful for the choice of consolidation and stabilisation methodologies of wet wood. ¶21:

#### Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: the physical characterisation of findings of woods

#### Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶22: . The physical characterisation deals with measurements of wood density, shrinkages and maximum water content.

#### Reference 7 - 0.60% Coverage

¶38: The painted flora is analyzed from the scientific viewpoint and previous identifications are critically discussed. Here, 24 different species are described, giving information on the taxonomic, and phytogeographic position. Most of them belong to the spontaneous elements present in the Mediterranean forests, maquis and grasses of Southern Italy, such as *Arbutus unedo*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Nerium oleander*, *Quercus ilex*, *Quercus robur* gr., *Cornus mas*, *Myrtus communis*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*, *Viola reichenbachiana*, *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, *Anthemis cotula*, or widely cultivated, such as *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Cydonia oblonga*, *Pinus pinea*, *Punica granatum*, *Papaver somniferum*, *Rosa centifolia*, *Phoenix dactylifera*.

#### Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶142: Comparisons between archaeological settlements of the Sabine Tiberine area ¶143:

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶162: the utilisation of different timbers and the probable geographical area which supplied them ¶163:

Reference 10 - 1.04% Coverage

¶163: The wooden timbers constituting the ship C and ship F (which date back to the first and the second century A.D., respectively, as attested by archaeological findings) were selected in order to collect information about the technological knowledge of the time. *Pinus pinaster* Aiton was essentially utilised for the planking of ship C and *Quercus sp. caducifolia* for that of ship F. The choice of timber for the other parts of ship C hull was much more differentiated. Ship C seems to be built in a careful way and its characteristics when added to its overall lightness, seem to reflect its use as a higher capacity boat built for sea sailing. Ship F seems more linked to short voyages in inner fresh waters. The utilisation of different woods was linked not only to the technological characteristics of wood, but also to their easy availability. Palynological analysis, carried out on the clay sediments embedding the shipwrecks, has shown that the flora of Pisa area in that time period would have allowed the acquisition of all the timber species used for both the ships' construction, with the exception of the fig wood. However, a foreign origin of the timber from somewhere else in the Northern Mediterranean area has not been excluded. ¶164:

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: Medieval and renaissance glass technology in Valdelsa (Florence). Part 1: raw materials, sands and non-vitreous finds

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶12: evidence of pre-Roman exploitation ¶13:

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: Accessory minerals and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of marbles from the Mediterranean area

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶19: The distribution of these minerals is not uniform among the marbles investigated and has considerable implications on the discrimination of marble localities, and hence on the provenancing of archaeological marbles. ¶10:

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶13: This paper describes the 3D digital reconstruction

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶13: Accurate models and textures were obtained that capture all the wear and tear of a real suburb populated by real characters. The visualization is based on archaeological evidence

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶127: In the frame of the research carried out on the Roman age wall paintings,

Reference 7 - 0.75% Coverage

¶144: An archaeometallurgical research project has been underway for several years in the laboratories of the Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry of the University of Genoa (Italy). Its principal objective is to identify the relationship between ancient metallic artefacts and how they are made. Other objectives are the alteration and conservation problems of the artefacts

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶158: Geoarcheometric and geophysical methodologies applied to the study of cultural heritage

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶173: Province dell'Asia Minore: Costo dei marmi Architettura Pubblica e Committenza

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 25 references coded [14.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.97% Coverage

¶18: and probably were recycled from Roman artefacts. They come from the Euganean Hills, a Tertiary volcanic Complex close to Padua, and more specifically from Monte Oliveto, Monte Merlo and Monte Lispida. Whereas the role of Monte Oliveto and Monte Merlo as sources of trachytes for Roman Mutina (present-day Modena) has been already documented, the stones from Monte Lispida, used in the cathedral, may represent the first evidence of the contribute to Mutina from this important locality, quarried under the Romans.

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶10: The stratigraphic analysis partially confirms the preparation techniques described by Plinius and Vitruvius; moreover it confirms the hypothesis that the artifacts are not fresco paintings. This work has been conducted within the context of a wider research on the Roman age mural paintings.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶13: Medieval and renaissance glass technology in Valdelsa (Florence)

Reference 4 - 0.75% Coverage

¶14: Eight archaeological sands of the GP site were also investigated in order to verify their possible use as raw materials in glass production. The obtained physico-chemical and/or mineralogical-petrographic data corroborate the archaeological classification of the finds of the two Tuscanian sites and define more appropriately the glass production cycle and its evolution from the 14th to 16th century.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Water permeability vs. porosity in samples of Roman mortars

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶16: Two representative samples of mortar from Roman water supplies systems unearthed in an archaeological site in North Africa and dated to around the first century AD have been studied.

Reference 7 - 0.21% Coverage

¶19: Garden archaeology is a new discipline in France, which mainly focuses on technical aspects of garden creation.

Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶19: show that soils are strongly influenced by human activities linked to cultivation, including for aesthetic purposes. The objective of the research was firstly to better understand and explain the complex archaeological deposits of a historical garden

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: Preliminary study on the import

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶138: These findings provide further confirmation of the central role played by Orvieto in the Roman production and export of millstones

Reference 11 - 0.74% Coverage

¶138: Mugearite lavas from Etna, transitional basalt from the island of Pantelleria, alkaline basalt, probably from Al Haruj-Al Aswad (Central Libya), and high-K calc-alkaline andesite of uncertain geological origin were the other rocks used for the millstones investigated in this study. This

evidence clearly indicates a trade in millstones between Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Central-South Italy.

#### Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶143: Medieval and renaissance glass technology in Valdelsa (Florence)

#### Reference 13 - 1.02% Coverage

¶144: Their composition, morphology and thermal behaviour gave information on the working temperature inside the kilns. These studies offer a scientific contribution to the archaeological requests to characterise correctly the pre-industrial glass manufactures in Valdelsa. The obtained results allow us to gain a more exhaustive knowledge of the production technology at Germagnana (14th century) and Gambassi (16th century) and of the provenance of the employed raw materials and to register differences and analogies in their production process.

#### Reference 14 - 0.72% Coverage

¶146: During the Bronze Age, Tyre and Sidon were characterised by semi-open marine coves. After the first millennium BC, our bio-sedimentological data attest to early artificial harbour infrastructure, before the later apogees of the Roman and Byzantine periods. Post-1000 AD, silting-up and coastal progradation led to burial of the ancient basins, lost until now, beneath the city centres

#### Reference 15 - 0.91% Coverage

¶146: The outstanding preservation properties of such fine-grained sedimentary contexts, coupled with the presence of the water table, means these two Levantine harbours are exceptionally preserved. This work has far-reaching implications for our understanding of Phoenician maritime archaeology and calls for the protection of these unique cultural heritages.

¶147: Runoff drainage, groundwater exploitation and irrigation with underground channels in Cappadocia: Meskendir Valley case-study

#### Reference 16 - 2.43% Coverage

¶148: Cappadocia is characterized by a particular plateau geomorphology, with a mean altitude of about 1000 m above sea level, and is composed of several pyroclastic ignimbrite deposits. Its climate has both continental and sub-desertic elements, with rainy and even snowy precipitation, which is intense in Winter and Spring and scarce in Summer. Strong geomorphological activity in the soft ignimbrite context gave rise to a unique landscape, which is defined by branched and deeply-incised valley systems and by the well-known pinnacles or "Fairy Chimneys". The human settlements in this area are principally due to the Christians and, at a later stage, to the Byzantines: their activity marked the entire area and produced an outstanding system of underground settlements. In addition to residential structures, various types of service structures are still visible. Among the latter, mention should be made of those connected with water utilization. Both geology and climate made it imperative to optimize the use of water resources, with a view to enabling the development of minimal farming activities on the terraces of the valley bottoms and the related conservation of a

minimal vegetational-faunal environment in a pre-desertic area. Two different types of water works can be identified:

#### Reference 17 - 0.61% Coverage

¶149: Shallow drainage channels, consisting of underground tunnels dug into the ignimbrites; these tunnels, which run parallel to the valleys, ensured the fast discharge of meteoric waters, thereby avoiding erosion of the valley slopes, but above all of the valley bottoms, where agricultural crops were and still are concentrated.

#### Reference 18 - 1.24% Coverage

¶150: Groundwater drainage tunnels, exploiting the small local perched aquifers. A drainage tunnel perpendicular to the axis of the valley can be observed. The tunnel, which intercepts the aquifer, is blocked at its outlet so as to create a cistern. Here, spring waters are stored to be used especially for irrigation. These cisterns might also favor condensation during the night. The simultaneous presence of these multi-purpose water works, a unique case in the pre-industrial era, testifies to a deep understanding of hydrological cycles by the ancient inhabitants of Cappadocia, as well as the close linkage between human activities, land and water resources.

#### Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶156: Medieval and Renaissance glass technology in Tuscany

#### Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶157: A scientific classification of the finds discovered

#### Reference 21 - 0.50% Coverage

¶157: A comparison of the obtained data with those already published for the coeval Medieval Germagnana site or the Renaissance Gambassi site offers a satisfactory view of the glass production technology in Valdelsa and of its evolution from the XIVth to the XVth century.

#### Reference 22 - 0.14% Coverage

¶166: An overview of Mesopotamian bronze metallurgy during the 3rd millennium BC

#### Reference 23 - 1.21% Coverage

¶167: Literature results of chemical bronze analyses originating from Near Eastern excavation sites have been assembled to obtain a general overview of the Mesopotamian bronze technology during the 3rd millennium BC. Results show that at the end of the 4th and at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC arsenic alloys with an arsenic concentration up to 5% were generally into use, while tin bronzes were introduced during the middle of the 3rd millennium. This introduction appears

almost synchronously over the entire region of Mesopotamia, although there is an indication that the tin bronze introduction was slightly later in southern Mesopotamia.

Reference 24 - 0.45% Coverage

¶182: It is hoped that the data presented in this study will reveal useful, for future comparison, if further molecular genetics research will be carried out on the royal dynasties that ruled Sicily in the early centuries of the past millennium. ¶183:

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶191: Iran: archaeological heritage in crisis:

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [3.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶19: Based on the measurements, dates were produced that shed light on the beginnings of Cycladic Bronze Age metallurgy.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶124: Ancient resources: knowledge and dating

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶147: Ancient resources: knowledge and dating

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶148: GIS based models and estimation methods for the probability of archaeological site location

Reference 5 - 0.67% Coverage

¶176: That confirms the expectation that sources of lead might be almost all possible deposits of lead ores on the Balkan Peninsula—from Lavrion through Chalkidiki to the Rhodope mountain. The result indicates that the Thrace did not utilize one single lead source continuously but that lead was provided according to availability from different production centers.

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶183: provenance of the raw materials and new evidence of high thermal performances ¶184:

Reference 7 - 0.25% Coverage

¶184: However, three crucible samples recorded extreme temperatures as high as 1650 °C, suggesting very high flame temperatures for wood fuel.

#### Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶184: A comparison with Sidérolithique clayey sand samples from the Swiss Jura, shows strong affinities which may rule out the archaeological hypothesis of an exclusive provenance of such clays from Germany, suggesting an import from the Swiss Jura mountains.

#### Reference 9 - 0.37% Coverage

¶193: are an important testimony of medieval glass making in which a wood-ash flushing component was used. Glass surfaces reveal alteration processes extending to depth, with evidence of microbial corrosion

#### Reference 10 - 0.55% Coverage

¶193: Electron microprobe analyses coupled with EDS data allow the identification of different steps in the alteration process. Microbial attack occurs in an early stage and determines component leaching of the glass, with the development of reactions in which the crystallisation of gypsum is favoured.

#### <Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [3.22% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶140: Ancient Resources : Knowledge and Dating

#### Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: Dust and light: predictive virtual archaeology

#### Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: Ancient resources: knowledge and dating

#### Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶107: The results seem to indicate a provenance from Italy or from Germany and the context in which the ampulla was found indicates a chronological time around the first quarter of the 14th century.

#### Reference 5 - 0.93% Coverage

¶121: The data of 29 of the 42 glasses indicate that an earlier group of samples (window sheets and sacred vessels, dated from the V–VI century) is typical of the Roman technology and can be associated to a Levantine production of natron glass. The blue glasses of this group are all window

sheets coloured with cobalt, probably from the Near-East. The remaining heterogeneous samples (lamps, necklaces, cups) are related by their type and function and by the different compositions, to the later use of the site as a market place. The natron glasses of San Martino di Ovaro provide new data for the understanding of the changes in the glass industry in North-eastern Italy and nearby regions across the fall of the Western Roman Empire.

#### Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶150: They have been collected in a place 70 km far from the Iranian border, on the ancient Silk Route and hence, in connection with Turkey, Afghanistan and Indo Valley.

#### Reference 7 - 0.42% Coverage

¶152: These ceramics were characterized on the basis of the employed raw materials and the production technology, verifying and ascertaining differences and analogies. Finally, we have evaluated whether an exhaustive scientific description and characterization of these findings can be useful for proposing a historical contextualization.

#### Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶157: Archaeometric and geological constraints for the provenance of carbonatic breccias used in monumental works

#### Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶158: The stones, employed to build many bridges, substructions and sewerages, are represented by carbonatic breccias whose geological environment of formation and source areas had never been established. On

#### Reference 10 - 0.86% Coverage

¶158: The possible source areas of the breccias are compatible with stratified slope-waste to scarp-base deposits of periglacial origin belonging to the Upper Pleistocene. In particular, among the seven investigated areas, we pointed out the most probable provenances (Monte Faeto-Colle, Costacciaro, Scirca, Foci, Secchiano) along the flanks of the Apennine Mesozoic chain of the Umbria and Marche regions. Although the Romans could have exploited the whole thickness of some outcrops (now disappeared) of these carbonatic lithotypes at the deepest part of the valleys, we have constrained a local provenance of the breccias so commonly used in the monumental works of the Flaminia. ¶159:

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 33 references coded [5.93% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶5: Glass Archaeometry

#### Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶13: Roman glass: Art and technology in a 4th century A.D. opus sectile in Ostia (Rome)

#### Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶15: Monochrome vitreous materials of varying colours have been identified (among them several red tones), as well as polychrome materials imitating marbles (serpentino and red marble), precious stones and mosaic materials (gold foil tesserae and opaque glass pastes coloured in several shades from green to blue and less frequently in red and black). Forming, cutting and shaping techniques of the vitreous materials were also investigated.

#### Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: Early evidences of vitreous materials in Roman mosaics from Italy: An archaeological and archaeometric integrated study

#### Reference 5 - 0.45% Coverage

¶17: This work displays the lines of a project about vitreous materials used in Roman Republican Age opus vermiculatum mosaics from Italy. This mosaic technique, originated in Egypt and Greece during the Hellenistic Age, testifies the first evidences of vitreous materials used in mosaics: faience and glasses. The use of these materials in vermiculata mosaics from Italy was almost unknown when this research was started, so it was necessary to map and characterize the whole mosaic production.

#### Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: Technological study of enamelling on Roman glass: The nature of opacifying, decolourizing and fining agents

#### Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶19: questions around the production of decorated Roman glass vessels with a focus on the enamelling techniques used.

#### Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶19: yielded a range of interesting information about glass quality and especially the use of opacifying pigments.

#### Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19: The observations made all testify to the high quality of raw materials used, to the skill of the glass maker(s) and the high rank of the grave owner.

¶20: Glass-working evidences

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶120: : An archaeological and archaeometric study

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶121: For the first time an archaeological and archaeometric work presents the discovery of glass-working evidences

Reference 12 - 0.47% Coverage

¶126: In the case of natron glass, this is mostly attributed to shell or limestone in the silica sand. In this study, 1st to 5th and 6th to 7th century AD glass from Sagalassos is compared to the typical signature of 4th to 8th century AD primary glass with a known production location in Egypt and Syro-Palestine. The results suggest a difference in glass supply to Sagalassos between both periods, and that glass was produced in the eastern and western Mediterranean area at least before the 6th century AD

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶142: Glass History and Archaeology

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶163: that this area situated in the north of Valencia was a river port district dedicated to commercial activities and storing goods during the Roman Imperial period and maybe also in the Republican period.

Reference 15 - 0.27% Coverage

¶164: a situation where a port building of the High Imperial period was transformed into a workshop at the end of the third century. This incident can be related to the diverse violent episodes which took place in Valencia between 270 and 280 affecting both the residential zones and the forum.

Reference 16 - 0.18% Coverage

¶165: At sometime in the fourth century this workshop was shut down. This episode must be contextualised within the general processes of change which affected the whole city in the Late Roman period.

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166: Archaeological window glass from Cistercian Abbeys

Reference 18 - 0.44% Coverage

¶167: Although historical and art historical evidence shows an interesting contemporary practice in glazing, profound archaeological research into the flat glass and lead comes of medieval windows has not yet been undertaken. The purpose of this research project is to create a methodology to compare and evaluate archaeological window glass (collections). The archaeological window glass from Cistercian monasteries throughout Europe will be used as the central research topic.

Reference 19 - 0.48% Coverage

¶168: The principal aim is to place this collection in its context with other Cistercian sites, preferably within the context of the Clairvaux filiation.

¶169: Specific information about the dating range, the number of fragments, the typology and the historical importance of the sites will lead to a final and limited selection of sites from a geographical area that is as large as possible. The selected sites will hopefully represent sites all over Europe, from the north of England down to Cyprus and from Portugal to Sweden.

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶170: communication of archaeology ¶171:

Reference 21 - 0.11% Coverage

¶190: Mineralogical, petrological and radioactivity aspects of some building material from Egyptian Old Kingdom monuments

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶194: The white colour in Etruscan polychromes on terracotta

Reference 23 - 0.22% Coverage

¶195: The present work thus provides the first definitive identification of the white pigment used in Etruscan polychromes on terracotta from the Cerveteri area, and suggests that the source of kaolin might be the Monte Sughereto quarry. ¶196:

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶113: The "Terracotta Army" is a worldwide known archaeological finding in China.

Reference 25 - 0.16% Coverage

¶113: The fact that the sculptures, chariots and weapons of the First Chinese Emperor's Terracotta Army were originally all painted in bright colours is still not widely known

Reference 26 - 0.17% Coverage

¶113: Moreover it represents one of the first steps towards an understanding of the painting technique used on ancient sculptures in China, of which – despite their fame – nothing is yet known.

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: Firing techniques of black slipped pottery from Nepal (12th–3rd century B.C.)

Reference 28 - 0.13% Coverage

¶164: Previously published results have preliminarily characterised the prehistoric production (12th–3rd century B.C.) of black slipped pottery

Reference 29 - 0.58% Coverage

¶164: Some clayey materials, still used nowadays by local potters for producing vessels, have been collected in the surroundings of the site and analysed. Two different ceramic classes have been particularly investigated: the so-called Black Slipped Ware (BSW) and the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW). So far it has not been possible to define clearly distinctive markers of these on the basis of either archaeological studies or archaeometric analyses. The main result obtained for the NBPW and BSW pastes is the high compatibility with the examined clays. The use of local clays for artefacts manufacturing is therefore assured.

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶175: Ancient Resources: Knowledge and Dating

Reference 31 - 0.37% Coverage

¶198: The Dogon statuary can be divided into three periods. The oldest one, before 1350 A.D., is called the Tellem period, according to the name of the people who lived in this area before the arrival of the Dogon. The most recent, after 1650 A.D., is the Dogon period. These two periods are separated by an intermediary period, where the attribution to the Tellem or to the Dogon cultures is difficult.

Reference 32 - 0.14% Coverage

¶204: (The coloured marbles of ancient Greece. History, use, distribution, quarries, geology, scientific characterization, archaeometry, deterioration.)

Reference 33 - 0.04% Coverage

¶206: Ancient Resources: Knowledge and Dating

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 20 references coded [3.59% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶15: For thousands of years, people throughout the world have built homes, communities and temples using earth materials, mainly in arid and semi-arid lands where generally other building materials were quite scarce. In the arid regions of Peru, from the 3rd millennium B.C. to Inca age, several civilizations shaped sand, clay and water into bricks (known as adobe) to build ceremonial centres, pyramids and towns

#### Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶15: Both vegetated and non-vegetated areas were investigated. The promising results we obtained pointed out that the use of Earth Observation (EO) technologies can open new perspectives to detect adobe settlements.

#### Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: In the Northwestern Peru, near the city of Trujillo, an Italian Archaeological Mission (MIPE), in close collaboration with the National Institute of Culture (INC) of Peru, is working on

#### Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶17: The resulted classification clearly separates the central archaeological site from the areas intensively cultivated and besides puts in evidence the coastal band, characterized by a reduced parceling and by the presence of damp zones

#### Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: possibly, by putting in evidence some archaeological emergencies and discovering new mark and signs.

#### Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: Archaeological sites often exist as ruins. It is difficult to get an overall perspective while standing near them.

#### Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶19: The terrain of Badami is dramatically rocky. Scattered on this landscape are many monuments that are either hewn from or built with the local rock, hence they appear camouflaged with the background or hidden because of the surface undulations. It is often difficult to spot individual structures from a distance. The peculiar topography of the site and its amenability for better understanding through 3D perspectives and synoptic coverage

#### Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶11: The strategic objective of the work is to integrate all the actions related to the archaeological research, conservation and exploitation of the site

#### Reference 9 - 0.40% Coverage

¶11: The image represents the cartographic base of the GIS called “The Archaeological Park of Chan Chan” planned as a means of management and valorization of the Archaeological Complex and of its territory. The final objective of such a system, that is going to be managed in a specific Documentation Centre, is the gradual creation of a multidisciplinary data archive that will allow the various research and conservation actions to be updated.

#### Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶12: Metrical use of declassified satellite imagery for an area of archaeological interest in Turkey

#### Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶13: has been verified within the framework of a multidisciplinary research project carried out by the University of Bologna, in collaboration with Istanbul University and Gaziantep archaeological museum,

#### Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶23: Examples are employed where the resulting terrain models are interpreted with additional field inspection to further the understanding of the archaeological features and structures.

#### Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶67: Based on the results of historical quarries

#### Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶72: Archaeometric study of the white and coloured marbles imported in the Roman age ¶73:

#### Reference 15 - 0.25% Coverage

¶75: Of the few coloured lithotypes that have been found, all are of Greek origin with the exception of the so-called “Portuguese pink”, a pale pink marble exploited by the Romans near Vilaviçosa in the Lusitania which, till now, has not yet been identified outside Iberia.

#### Reference 16 - 0.47% Coverage

¶75: The latter also features among the white marbles used for crustae and architectural elements together with the dolomitic variety of Thasian marble, Parian marble from Lakkoi, Proconnesian marble from the island of Marmara, an unknown marble most probably of local origin, and a variety

of the so-called “greco scritto” whose provenance still remains unclear. In fact, its petrographic and geochemical features do not match those known for the classical “greco scritto” from Cap de Garde, near Annaba (Algeria).¶176:

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶179: Manufacturing expedients in medieval ceramics in Apulia

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶183: indicates that contamination occurred after burial

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶156: have provided one of the few evidences of glass production in the ancient Islamic territory of Al-Andalus

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166: Provenance study of ancient Iranian luster pottery

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶124: The treatments were performed on wood samples of maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster* Aiton), oak (*Quercus* sp. *caducifolia*), elm (*Ulmus* cf. *minor*) and strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo* L.), obtained from stems pertaining to the original vegetation

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶145: an abandoned historic mine

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶145: We have also analyzed the importance of recognising the geometric and functional relationships between the underground workings and the superficial signatures

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶145: For the case of the iron mine of Llumeres, we explain the methodology required to analyze and classify the documents in order to investigate and reconstruct the 3D geometric structure of the mine

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶145: In summary, this work represents a major step forward in improving our knowledge of the ancient iron mine of Llumeres and, as a consequence, it has been possible, for the first time, to consider the underground mining heritage in the framework of the better known (but as yet unrecognised) overground heritage

Reference 6 - 0.41% Coverage

¶164: Nevertheless, karstic areas usually imply complex studies, and a universal methodology is very difficult to establish. This work exposes the basic methodology for the geological risk assessment in archaeological site and/or rock art bearing karstic caves getting a strategy that provides flexibility to adjust specific methods according to the conditions of different cases

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶177: The influence of natural stabilizers and natural fibres on the mechanical properties of ancient Roman adobe bricks

Reference 8 - 0.87% Coverage

¶178: Adobe is a construction technique that uses raw clayey earth mixed and moulded to form blocks to realize a bearing wall. Romans were also used to add sand or coarse sand into the mixture to “degrease” clay and to allow to make it into a mixture. Fibres such as straw were often added into the mixture. Anyway, ancient home brick-makers have not had a chance to do scientific experimental investigation on the balance of ingredients and the optimisation of this production. This paper elaborates on how workability and mechanical properties of Roman ancient adobe earthen bricks change by varying the percentage of an on situ soil, straw and coarse sand into the mixture to produce them. The comparisons were also made with the only-earth samples. Breaking manners of all the samples were also compared.

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶109: the historic Roman cement mortars representative of different locations in Europe and time periods as well as different application techniques from architectural castings to in situ formed renders and profiles

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶124: The preliminary study on kiln identification of Chinese ancient Qingbai wares

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶125: The kilns identification of the Qingbai wares has caught the attention of many archaeological experts

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.93% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶124: . A high diversity of sandstone landforms is in the west and southeast geopark, involving mesa, square mountain, peak wall, peak cluster, peak forest, single peak, remnant peak. Surrounding the sandstones is the widely distributed denudation terrain, occupying 44% of the region. The alluvium locally scatters in the middle Suoxi River, whilst the karst landscapes preferably emerge in the limestone area, covering an area of about 82 km<sup>2</sup>. Our study indicates that the distribution of various landscapes is primarily controlled by the distinct linear features and river system, which is of significance to increase understanding the landform evolutionary processes.

#### Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶139: The identification of Maya Blue in this building may prove to be the earliest known use of this colour on the monumental architecture of the Maya Lowlands. The colour was seen to precede the Maya Blue pigments identified in other archaeological sites and dated from later periods and this, together with the analytical results

#### Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶139: reveal the technical development of this complex pigment in Maya wall painting throughout classic and post-classic periods.

#### Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶148: Effect of burial environment on crocodile bones

#### Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶158: Surface investigation of some medieval silver coins

#### Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶169: Comparative analysis on the archaeological content of imagery from Google Earth

#### Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶184: Most of the white marbles are probably from Proconnesus (Turkey), whereas Docimium (Turkey), Naxos and Thasos (Greece) are minor sources. The most probable source of the green marble "cipollino verde" is Karystos (Greece), while the red marbles probably come from Iasos (Turkey).

#### Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶103: One set of samples from wall paintings of the Xth Regio of Italy containing green colours

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶138: The role of copper on colour of palaeo-Christian glass mosaic tesserae

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶118: Wooden shipwrecks in the marine environment form a large part of the underwater cultural heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: . Studying those finds was important because of their archaeological and technological interests.

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶174: For the archaeological study of the Basilica of the Nativity, we used the methodology of its investigation of the Archeology of Architecture. Stratigraphical analysis was carried out in relation to various portions of the church walls, as well as in relation to the buildings that make up the whole complex, in order to understand the dynamics of major changes in the structure in its entirety. Direct analysis of evidence from the walls was supported by the reading of existing literature and historical maps with particular reference to the plans of the church

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶212: The possible pre-consolidation of the stones

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶212: was studied, on the premise that this had been carried out prior to placement in the wall. A detailed study of the stones was conducted in order to determine whether they had been treated, and if so, how this had been done.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶214: This result is particularly significant for the definition of reference groups of this wealthy polis that played an important trading role in the Mediterranean area.¶215:

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [2.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶25: Diversified production of red figured pottery in Apulia (Southern Italy) in the late period

#### Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶126: was studied in order to widen the view on this ceramic class in Southern Italy.

#### Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶126: The set of results highlighted the contemporary presence in the Apulian land in the late 4th century BC of both local and imported finds and showed the existence of two different kinds of local production, the "classic" Attic and a peculiar one, characterized by the application of an engobe layer before the black gloss. Our previous studies resulted in the discovery that an engobe layer, with similar chemical and minero-petrographic characteristics, was present in finds from another site in central Apulia (Monte Sannace). So the discovery of red engobe on fragments from Egnatia, proves that its use was not an isolated occurrence, but was quite common in the production of red figured in Apulia during the Late period, appearing as a peculiar technological mark of Apulian potters

#### Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶158: The territory of the Borrello Municipality is located in the Region Abruzzo, next to the Molise Region. Samnites remains are spread all over this area, up to the Sangro River; however, precise dating of archaeological remains attributable to Samnites is hard to perform because ancient fortifications were re-handled in later periods, specifically to build up rural houses, walls to contain roads, agricultural terraces, sheep barns, etc. This work is devoted to unexplored tombs.

#### Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶109: Kültepe structures, consisting of mud-brick walls on stone foundations and wood pillars to carry the roof, formed the basis of the typical Hittite architecture

#### Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶110: Characterisation of Roman coatings from

#### Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶115: A great portion of these ceramic pieces mixed with mortar were found in walls of the ponds, canals and, tanks.

#### Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶116: It can be concluded that in the whole Roman Empire a wide knowledge of the mortars and very strict standards existed. They use high purity lime, and aggregate siliceous sand, marble dust and crushed ceramic

#### Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶117: The durability of these coating mortars gives an idea of the knowledge Roman technicians had in manufacturing and applying mortars. It has to be noticed that it is within the limits set in the current regulations concerning aggregates of mortars that gives information about the quality level of these Roman mortars

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶136: With being revealed the periods and features to be cut and polished of the ancient gemstone artefacts, the dating and estimating the values of the jewelleries with gemstones which are both obtained in the archaeological excavations and come to the museum for giving can be possible.

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: Orchids in the Roman culture and iconography: Evidence for the first representations in antiquity

Reference 12 - 0.56% Coverage

¶181: Orchids have fascinated humans since ancient times. Not only the particular morphology of their flowers and hypogean organs, but also their reproductive biology have inspired myths, legends and popular traditions in many cultures, all around the world. Despite these facts, their representations on ancient artefacts have never been described in the scientific literature. No clear data exist for Eastern culture, and in Western countries, the first certain representations of orchids in art date back to the XV-XVI century CE. This paper documents different identifications of orchids on Roman monuments changing the common belief that these plants first appeared in art more recently. Floral elements of *Cephalanthera* spp., *Spiranthes spiralis* (L.) Chevall, of *Orchis tridentata* Scop., and of other orchids were observed in different architectural elements (cornices and ceilings) throughout the Roman period

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶183: KOCOA is an acronym which stands for Key terrain, Obstacles, Cover and Concealment, Observation and Fields of Fire, and Avenues of Advancement and Withdrawal. The KOCOA analysis provides an established method for identifying critical defining features of the battle and determining the influence of the landscape on the ephemeral battle events.

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶12: Files have been prepared for each of these sections on the basis of cartographic analysis and detailed field work, these files including data related to location, characteristics and inventory of historic elements forming the road's heritage and will subsequently include references to road layout (both longitudinal and cross-sectional), structures (essentially drainage works), auxiliary

elements (signalling) and associated buildings (inns, roadworkers' houses...). Finally, and on the basis of the experience gained during the research,

#### Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶165: Characterization and dating of waterlogged woods from an ancient harbor in Italy

#### Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶124: Excavations for the purpose of flagging replacement in the zone around the east frontage were made in 1979. A probe beneath the main apse uncovered a water cistern where the connection between the mid and north apses is located, and instead of a staggered foundation, a wall with a depth of more than 2.2 m beneath the flagging was discovered. With respect to the given that churches were built on existing ones, it is possible to assume that this is a wall of the late-antiquity church described by Constantin Porfirogenet in the 10th century, built on and later adapted to the foundation for the new structure.

#### Reference 4 - 0.41% Coverage

¶185: The project was indeed carried out with the help of an orthogonal centuriation grid, with all probabilities starting from a node located at the south easternmost point of the grid itself. The road however does not run along the grid's diagonal: it was orientated astronomically to the setting of the star Castor at the time of construction. Since the Gemini twins were patrons of the Roman army, the project turns out to be a work entertained for both practical and symbolic reasons, during a key moment of the Roman history. ¶186:

#### Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶194: The rediscovery of Benevento Roman Theatre Acoustics

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.80% Coverage]

#### Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: Reconstruction of the appearance and structural system of Trajan's Bridge

#### Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶18: It was a marvel of Roman engineering, especially taking into account challenging site conditions, available resources and record time for construction. The bridge's still-standing columns are witnesses to its masterful construction. The bridge was later intentionally destroyed by Romans, and several researchers in the past studied the bridge and attempted to reconstruct its appearance and structural system. However, the dearth of information generally associated with destroyed ancient structures makes their reconstruction extremely challenging. In the case of Trajan's Bridge, the only confirmed representation of the structure is on Trajan's Column, found just north of the Roman Forum. Nevertheless, several studies performed in the past proposed a structure different from the

one shown in the Column. Most of these studies are not based on detailed structural analysis, and thus some of them do not seem to be credible from the engineering point of view

#### Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶144: Vietnamese pottery appears to have been exported by the Indian Ocean Monsoon trade since medieval times. However, the number of identified Vietnamese stoneware/porcelain remains very small by comparison with Chinese productions (< 0.1%) and the question of mis-assignment remains open. In order to evaluate the potential of on-site identification

#### Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶155: a multidisciplinary study on the archaeological, historical, constructive and architectural characteristics of Ostia and Portus' warehouses is ongoing.

#### Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶155: The final aim of the project is to understand the role these warehouses played in the process of storage and distribution of food supplies. The starting point is the study of the degree of knowledge the ancient people had in storage techniques.

#### Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶163: This research investigates marble trade and supply to north Jordan during the Byzantine period

#### Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶163: The results also indicated that the Marmara Island remained a major center of marble trade to this region during the Byzantine times probably because of its good quality and low cost. ¶164:

#### Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶172: The multidisciplinary approach to archaeology has contributed new information about the structure of the baths and their evolution over time. This data has formed the basis of a project to restore the site that involved de-restoration and restoration of the baths and a critical analysis of the techniques used to restore it at various stages of its history

#### Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶176: was only fully studied in the late 1980s. The study was therefore subject to the archaeological research limitations and specific characteristics of that time, as can be seen in the quality of the site's planimetry

#### Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶206: The presence of the tattoos and their precise positioning on the mummy's body shall prove helpful in the future for the in-depth analysis of their relationship with recent scientifically acquired knowledge, to help determine the real function of tattooing in prehistoric times. ¶207:

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶44: Ancient city walls, a kind of important cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶77: The discussion considers the elevation of conical sections with the ellipse compared to the lowered forms derived from the circle with the oval – figures which are formally often confused. The question considered in this study – a determination of the elevation of

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶77: – is based upon a purely geometric analysis; we explicitly avoid considering the instruments required to construct the curve that creates the shape of the amphitheatre.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶77: Because the arena apparently has an elliptical layout, our approach to the problem involved determining the four- and eight-centred ovals that provided the best approximation for the only ellipse that fits into the axes that we determined

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶99: Was Cumae supplied by the collection of rainwater, widely practiced for long time in the Mediterranean area, or by a branch of the Augustan Aqueduct? The main goal of Aqua Augusta was to provide water to Puteoli (civilian) and Misenum (military) that were two of the main harbors of the Empire.

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶99: The aqueduct structure has not been studied in detail due to the difficulty in inspecting and the missing arches.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶106: Towards refining the classification

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶107: Tracing the origin of glass trade beads excavated at archaeological sites can contribute significantly to dating a site and reconstructing prehistoric trade routes. Wood developed a temporally sensitive bead sequence dating from the 8th to the 16th century AD for beads excavated at southern African sites that is commonly used by archaeologists to classify beads according to their morphology

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶119: also that, since Sumhuram was one of the most important harbours in southern Arabia during the pre-Islamic time, it was also possibly a centre for the production and trade of purple pigments.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶135: Pompeii, which became a Roman colony after being a Samnite city, underwent significant social and economic changes, including the construction of several performing spaces. The city was destroyed by the Vesuvius eruption in 79 A.D

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶137: Its long reverberation times produced a grandiose acoustic experience of Gregorian chant, heightening spirituality. Its extensive choir served as a place of spatial reference, because of its location in the temple and its major role in the liturgy. It could be defined as an ecclesiola in ecclesia with an identity of its own. The sound of the Gregorian chant of the monks was perceived clearly and powerfully within this space. However, the high reverberance perceived in the rest of the spaces of the church transformed the chant into an unintelligible, inaudible signal. ¶138:

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶159: Recently identified features that help to distinguish ceremonial tsantsa from commercial shrunken heads

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶219: The iconological aspects, colours, patina and conservation state are strictly compatible with ancient bronze production in Imperial Roman age but a doubt on the authenticity was cast by the presence of nineteenth and twentieth century copies of original Herculaneum statues produced by Chiurazzi smelter.

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 35 references coded [3.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: Beyond the modern landscape: Earth Observation to see the unseen

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶13: Identification of traces of past human activities fossilized in the modern landscape

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: According to historical documents and archaeological researches, we discussed the cultural types and natures of the relics discovered by remote sensing images. On this basis, more pertinent and operable interpretation marks were proposed focusing on hidden linear ancient cultural relics in the alluvial plain. To improve the interpretation of the traditional crop, soil and shadow marks, we also included indexes of scale, continuity, shape and clustering.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: From remote sensing to a serious game: Digital reconstruction of an abandoned medieval village in Southern Italy

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: The digital reconstruction of the history of a buried medieval village is the main focus of this paper. The study, based on remote sensing and historical sources

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: as well as the historical sources and archaeological records provided useful information on the 'forma urbis' of the medieval settlement from its foundation to its abandonment. The extraction of the archaeological features and the analysis of urban pattern put in evidence similarities with some medieval settlements based on "motte and bailey" typology that spread in Southern Italy, France and England from the 11th to the 13th century.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶12: Uncovering the ancient canal-based tuntian agricultural landscape at China's northwestern frontiers

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: The tuntian system was a state-promoted system of military–agriculture, which originated in the Western Han dynasty (206 BC–9 AD). All the imperial dynasties in Chinese history adopted the practice of tuntian to cultivate and guard frontier areas as an important state policy for developing border areas and consolidating frontier defense.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶13: The effective irrigated tuntian area was estimated to be 2800 ha and the maximum irrigated tuntian area was found to be more than 8000 ha during the area's most prosperous period.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶123: this study reconstructed a 3D view of Milan's turtian agricultural landscape in a GIS. ¶124:

Reference 11 - 0.49% Coverage

¶169: unearthed several shipwrecks which dated back to the Roman time, from the Republican to the Imperial periods. The recent identification of the woods used for building ships D, E, H, I and P, in addition to data of the previous analysis of ships A, B, C, F, L, revealed the utilization of 18 different taxa. Wood from oaks, both deciduous and evergreen, is mostly represented. 6 different softwood timbers, mostly from maritime and umbrella pine, were also largely used. Some of the hulls were entirely realized with hardwoods, others with softwoods or using a combination of softwoods for planking (mostly pines) and different hardwoods for the frame. The selection of timber indicates a skilful knowledge of the technological properties of the different woods and their suitable utilization in the Roman vessels. The use of woods largely available in the territory surrounding the Pisa docking site, as demonstrated by pollen analysis, does not necessary indicate the local production and/or provenance of the ships, given the spread of the identified wood taxa throughout the North Mediterranean area. ¶170:

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶106: Turin Shroud hands' region analysis reveals the scrotum and a part of the right thumb

Reference 13 - 0.12% Coverage

¶129: The issue of the orientation of Greek Temples has been the subject of much debate since the end of the 19th century. In fact, although a general tendency to orientation within the arc of the rising sun is undeniable, specific patterns and the true meaning remain obscure.

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶129: Our results include all temples – one of which was essentially still unpublished – and show that very different reasons influenced the choices of orientation

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶129: beyond the general rule of orienting 'to the rising sun'. In particular, the temples of the central terrace – including the world famous temple of Jupiter – were oriented in accordance with the town's grid

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶144: A study for the understanding of the Roman pavement design criteria

Reference 17 - 0.21% Coverage

¶145: The authors present the suggestive hypothesis that Romans possessed specific and specialized pavement design criteria, from which the most appropriate construction techniques and the majestic road infrastructures descend. From a back-analysis of some road pavements, it emerged that there is a good correspondence between thicknesses and materials selection used by Romans and those arising from the calculation by analytic methods introduced only in the modern age.

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶150: Blood reinforced by pigments in the reddish stains

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶151: It can therefore be supposed that the bloodstains, originally composed of blood, have been refreshed by some artist perhaps during the XVII century. ¶152:

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶183: The use of textiles for building temporary shelters is a widespread common practice for the protection of archaeological sites. Temporary shelters often become long-term structures

Reference 21 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: Materials and structures of temporary shelters are often less expensive (and, unfortunately, less durable) than permanent ones: their major advantages consist in their flexibility, modularity, easy and fast assembly and dismounting, reversibility, low impact on the soil and ruins and impermeability.

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: The dimensional characterisation of pottery is usually necessary to typify finds and also to recognise sherds pertaining to the same object.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶208: Megalithic stone beam bridges of ancient China reach the limits of strength and challenge size effect in granite

Reference 24 - 0.24% Coverage

¶209: In all ancient monuments, stone beams and architraves have unsupported spans that seldom reach 7 m, while ordinary spans are usually much less. These structural elements were and still are believed to be prone to failure, so that several relieving systems (arches, chambers, gaps) were adopted through history to prevent collapse. The perception that stone beams could not exceed a certain span is coherent with the so-called size-effect theory of rock and concrete, which predicts that large elements are proportionally weaker than small ones.

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1255: Bodhisattva head images modeling style recognition

Reference 26 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1256: the name of Beishan No 180 should be “Cave of Eleven Incarnations of Avalokitesvara” instead of the previous “Cave of Thirteen Incarnations of Avalokitesvara”. It is because the modeling style of two statues behind the major statue is quite different from the others. They were probably carved to substitute the two outmost damaged statues. Our work can be viewed as a reference to solve some art problems. Moreover, as it is efficient to search for similar images by our method, this paper can be as the basis for virtual exemplar-based inpainting of Dazu Rock Carvings in our future work.

Reference 27 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1260: Compared with other wall paintings, tomb murals are rarely and have been most seriously damaged by natural weathering, erosion of bacteria and vandalism. Traditional identification methods are time-consuming, laborious, and confined to the visible light range, which mainly relies on expert's experience, analogy and visual color. This calls for new recording methods for mural site protection, relics restoration and repairs.

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1280: Ancient Egyptian painted artworks are usually understudied from an analytical point of view, due to their extremely fragile nature.

Reference 29 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1291: through interdisciplinary analysis

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1292: presents the results of an interdisciplinary investigation of the mosaics

Reference 31 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1292: In terms of the material provenance and artistic features, the mosaics of the Durres amphitheatre clearly reflect the merging of eastern and western elements, typical of the early medieval Adriatic, while visual references to Byzantine imperial iconography may have served to reassert a link with Constantinople and the Byzantine court. Taken together, the material, technical and artistic data reveal the cultural and economic connectivity that shaped the art of mosaic making in the late antique and early medieval period. ¶1293:

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1299: The ancient metallurgy in Sardinia (Italy) through a study of pyrometallurgical materials found

Reference 33 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1300: Since ancient times, Sardinia has been characterized by a strong mining connotation and its enormous mineralogical potential has attracted several Mediterranean people including Phoenician-Punic (VIII–IV Century BC) and the Roman Empire (V Century AC). This strong metallurgical activity is testified by the presence of slags, tuyeres and ceramic artefacts

Reference 34 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1300: The selection of these two sites has been dictated by the analysis of the Phoenician trade routes. The purpose of this study is to investigate and correlate the metallurgical skill reached from indigenous populations and the most advanced technologies imported from dominating peoples.

Reference 35 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1300: The results have shown that the two investigated archaeological sites are different for both historical period and metal extracted and worked. This study demonstrates a continuity and an evolution of skills through different historical dominations and it could be useful to reconstruct the routes, the trade and the cultural exchanges with the Phoenicians firstly and Romans later that led Sardinian to be a strategic centre in the Mediterranean. ¶1301:

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [2.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: What is a nautical chart, really? Uncovering the geometry of early modern nautical charts

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: It is widely accepted that meteoritic iron was the first iron alloy used by mankind, however, the manufacturing processes of the earliest iron artefacts remain uncertain and sometimes disputed.

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶140: A visible inclusion on the surface of this alabastron was identified as a rock fragment, most likely sandstone or sandy shale, which suggests that a problematic large inclusion had been removed from the vessel and was subsequently filled with clay during the firm leather-hard stage. We argue that the painter intentionally deviated from the usual compositional form by leaving the area of the repair unpainted and adapting the drawing of the panther accordingly

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶182: Traditionally, the main difference between Oriental and Western traditional parchment preparation consisted in the dehairing method: enzymatic for Oriental and lime-based for Western.

Moreover, a finishing treatment with tannin was supposed to be applied on ritual Jewish parchments.

#### Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶197: Natural disasters written in historical woods: Floods, a thunderbolt fire and an earthquake

#### Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: The present paper analyzes different types of natural disasters recorded in the woody elements from reconstruction or repair works

#### Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶198: We employed architectural and historical documentation, along with archaeoseismological analysis techniques in order to frame the events and processes. We analyzed several woody elements from the wooden deck of the Old Mint, including beams, planks and support blocks; and for the Cathedral roof the structural elements analyzed were tiebeams, raised aisles, rafter braces, common rafters and roof battens, as well as many planks and soulaces.

#### Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶198: The results enable us to detect and corroborate the dates of at least two catastrophic flood events that affected the Old Mint (1695 and 1733). Additionally, we establish the unknown effects to date upon the Cathedral roof of the fire caused by the thunderbolt in 1614 and by the Lisbon earthquake in 1755.

#### Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶203: On the characterization of temporal and spatial patterns of archaeological crop-marks

#### Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶204: Crop-marks are the most important proxy indicators of the presence of archaeological buried remains. Their characteristics and information provided on human past depend on the nature of expected features, land use, meteorological parameters, soil and vegetation types. The interaction of these factors is crucial for the major and minor visibility of crop-marks over seasons

#### Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶212: Today's modern organizations are striving hard to trace the beginnings of human civilization and

#### Reference 12 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1226: They were generally larger, but presented both the very largest and smallest heads in the collection. The largest heads (with c.7–8 mm visible tissue depth) were marked with mould, suggesting improper processing and desiccation; hair analysis confirmed the smallest (c.1.2–1.7 mm visible tissue depth) were of juveniles. Visible tissue depths, taken from skin lining the neck/head opening, was typically c.3–4 mm. MDCT analysis otherwise identified a tissue depth variance of 1.95–3.67 mm minimum (common in upper face and inferior to chin regions) and 3.49–10.09 mm maximum (at vertex). Ceremonial and ambiguous heads often presented moderately thicker, heavier skins to commercial heads, with evident papillary and reticular layer separation of the dermis, from an imbalanced heat application and pronounced manual manipulation during desiccation. To advance research findings, a greater sample size of ceremonial tsantsa is required to ideally identify morphometric parameters that definitively differentiate ceremonial and commercial heads.

#### Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1244: *Bursera* species are the source of oleoresins that have been used by pre-Columbian American cultures as adhesives, raw materials for molding figurines

#### Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1259: As one of the world's oldest civilizations, China has a continuous history that extends for more than 5000 years. There are many important capital cities throughout China.

#### Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1260: The fractal structure of the Ming Great Wall Military Defense System: A revised horizon over the relationship between the Great Wall and the military defense settlements

#### Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1261: but was rather a part of a much larger and a more complex system—the Ming Great Wall Military Defense System (M-GWMDS). Yet, this deep-rooted narrow understanding of this defense system has resulted in excessive attention on the Great Wall

#### Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1261: The obtained results show that the two elements were integrated into a complex collaborative system via fractal structure, enabling realization of specific systematic functions, such as efficient resource allocation, rapid army deployment, and highly effective cooperative defense. The operational mechanism of the M-GWMDS is further discussed from the perspective of systematic relationships. ¶1262:

#### Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1267: The reassembly of cultural heritage (CH) artifacts from their fragments is an important problem in field archeology

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1277: Since remote times, mankind has been bound to water bodies and evidence of human life from the very beginning hides under the water level, off the coasts, under shallow seas or deep oceans, but also inland water bodies of countries all around the world.

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1277: mapping together with relevant highlights of well renowned projects in 3D recording underwater.

Reference 21 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1313: Structural and geotechnical engineering assessment of