

E-POSTER

Abstracts



1st Edition of international Conference on
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Giuseppe Nicastro, Glob J Res Rev 2018, Volume 5
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND DIGITAL REPRESENTATION: AN INTERACTIVE PLATFORM FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF THE PROJECT BARATTI IN 3D

Giuseppe Nicastro

University of Florence, Italy

The scientific research in the field of surveying and digital representation has now consolidated methodologies that have seen an ever-increasing hybridization with new languages: a more advanced use of 3D to describe an environment has forced us to look more closely at those experiences of digital visual storytelling, such as cinema and videogames, which have long used this multimedia languages. At the same time, the massive diffusion of mobile devices as well as their technological development, gave us the opportunity of reaching an increasing number of users who are confronting today with these technologies. So, the virtual reconstruction, based on the data collected during the surveying campaigns, offers the possibility to make interactive simulations and thematic readings of an archaeological site, allowing us to give shape to interpretative and reconstructive hypotheses: the digital reconstructions allow us to display complex information in a more complete visual way to create a communication channel aimed at a wide and diversified audience of users. From these methodological premises the Baratti in 3D digital platform is born, designed to store and display in an interactive way the results of research conducted on the site of Populonia (Piombino – Italy) in recent years. From this point of view, the data collected during the survey become a precious archive to develop an advanced digital reconstruction of this archaeological site. The Baratti in 3D platform offers an interactive environment built using real-time rendering technologies: unlike static rendering engines, dynamic rendering engines allow to program freely explorable 3D environments equipped with dynamic lighting systems, management of physics in real time and the possibility of adapting the user control systems to different types of devices (laptops, smartphone, tablet, etc.).

Recent Publications

1. Nicastro G. (2018), *Defensive towers in south-eastern Sicily: digital survey for knowledge and development of the architectures still visible*, in proceedings of the International Conference on Modern Age Fortifications of the Mediterranean Coast – Fortmed 2018
2. Nicastro G. (2018), *The Piazza di San Pier Maggiore: from the environmental survey to the environmental visualization*, in Puma P. (editors), Firenze, la trasformazione del centro antico. Edifir
3. Nicastro G. (2016), *The ancient city walls of Florence: from survey to proposal for tourist development of the urban heritage*, in The Book of Tourism Vs Heritage, proceedings of the International Conference Tourism Vs Heritage - ICTH 2016.
4. Nicastro G. (2016), *Digital Survey and Virtual Heritage: the Castellum Aquarum of Poggio Murelle in Manciano (Gr)*, in proceedings of the International Conference UID 2016.

Biography

Giuseppe Nicastro took master's degree in Architecture at the University of Florence - DIDA, Department of Architecture, discussing the thesis Digital Survey and Virtual Heritage: the Castellum Aquarum of Poggio Murelle in Manciano (Gr). From 2016 he is PHD student in Survey and representation of Architecture and environment at the University of Florence: he is mainly interested in digital survey technologies (Laser Scanner, Structure from Motion, UAV) and 3D applied to cultural heritage.

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Julie Daguebert, Glob J Res Rev 2018, Volume 5
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THE NEW INTEREST FOR THE FRENCH MOUNTAIN HERITAGE FROM THE CELESTIAL ARCHWAY TO THE EARTH, A FEMININE MOON FACE'S WORSHIP STATUE REVEALS AN ARCHAEOASTRONOMICAL SITE, LOCH SAINT LÉGER, TRANSITION NEOLITHIC – CHALCOLITHIC, ALPES DE HAUTE PROVENCE, FRANCE

Julie Daguebert

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Lot of archaeological sites are directed according to celestial bodies, their effects on the Earth, as well as their impacts on the human behaviour towards their environment, especially throughout the Neolithic and metal age thanks to the megaliths and artefacts in relationship with the sun and the moon. The archaeoastronomy study is used to understand the ancestral worship to measure the time for the pastoral and the ritual activities. A fortuitous discovery in August 2015 made in the Alpes de Haute Provence by voluntary archaeological association GAPS awakened a renewed interest for the Blanche valley's archaeology. A feminine statuette was found around a loch nearby two glacial tills carved of a lunar timetable graduated, stars and cupula; dated 3500 BC by the prehistorian J Courtin. The first approach caught our attention for its particularities attached to an observatory, for the fertility cult, for the fact it has never been registered as a monument and because since other sites appeared in its surroundings. The palaeoecological rapport by Natura 2000 tells three dates of human occupation: 4500-3500 BC keeps up a correspondence with the astronomical devotion and confirms the date estimated, 970 BC really short with no pertinent evidence, for medieval age the loch was brought into play for the textile manufacture, date not kept. The statuette is anchored in the prehistoric statue tradition, here with two triangular forms and two crescent forms, its fourth faces match up the principal fourth moon faces, which reveal with the calendar a mathematic system to rhythm the agricultural bustles instead of the cup-marked stones, which reveal a cult during the Taurus constellation era, could be the sky chart. In the south-east French Alps Mountain, this site shows the motion of use of the rocs

putting them in line with the belief about water and the sky.



Figure1: The microscope views of the statuette with the feminine artefact. J. Daguebert and GAPS section.



Figure1: East cup-marked stone with 13 cupula, 61 stars and the moon timetable graduated. J. Daguebert and GAPS section

Archaeology and Anthropology

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Recent Publications

1. Daguebert J and the Caligae d'Hermès (2018) The inventory and first interpretation of the last sites and artefacts discovers during the 2017 in Hautes-Alpes and Alpes de Haute Provence, rapport of activities for the Regional Archaeological Service of the Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur region
2. Daguebert J, Dr Whaley R.H.G (2017) Excavation beside river Meon, the first interpretation of the artefacts found during the excavation over the two May Bank Holidays 2017, in The Roman road Chichester to Winchester – settlement at Exton, Hampshire, UK
3. Daguebert J and the Caligae d'Hermès (2017) The inventory and first interpretation of the last sites and artefacts discovers during the 2016 in Hautes-Alpes and Alpes de Haute Provence, rapport of activities for the Regional Archaeological Service of the Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur region
4. Daguebert J and the Caligae d'Hermès (2015 and 2012) Rapport des travaux d'études pour le projet Via Cottia per Alpe à Chorges inclus dans le projet « Nouvelle lecture hydrogéomorphologique du réseau routier et de l'implantation anthropique dans les Hautes-Alpes

à l'époque gallo-romaine » for the Musée Museum départemental des Hautes-Alpes, for the Mairie of Chorges village and its archaeological association

5. Daguebert J (2012) A new programme for the cultural heritage protection against floods and others environment impacts, in Rapport about the creation of a portative photographic laboratory for environment archives for European commission, ACTHYS diffusion company.

Biography

Julie Daguebert has completed her Master's thesis from Rennes 1 University in archaeological sciences with seven other trains about geology, environment, and history of art, legal study, the heritage by the feels, Egyptology and army. From her Master's thesis subjects (the protohistoric boats for Yorkshire - Lincolnshire, following the protohistoric textiles and dyes for the French Atlantic area), she became an archaeologist multipurpose in ten years for several companies and museums in France and UK. As well as, by her laboratory ArtKéo'N'Stone, she's voluntary archaeological analyst and site assistant for the N.E.H.H.A.S archaeological company (Hampshire UK) and for the voluntary archaeological research section Les Caligae d'Hermès ASCEE 05 association (Hautes-Alpes), for which she participates at the roman road projects. During four years, as archaeological and historical art professor, she trained her students in Université du Temps Libre and like reference professor for students in university which distribute diploma.

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THE ORIGIN OF ETRUSCANS: SOME NOTES

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As we know since ancient time's historians wondered where Etruscans came from. The answers can be summarized in: Etruscans came from Lydia (Asia Minor), by Herodotus (Vcent.B.C.), Autoctonous origin, by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I cent.B.C., the Etruscans came from the previous prehistoric populations in Central Italy Etruscans from Northern Italy (by a quote of Tito Livio), developed in '800 and '900, by Freret and Niebuhr, for Raethians, descended from Etruscans, The discussion of the origin of Etruscans lasted until today, but there no scientific proof to confirm the validity of single theories, neither recent DNA studies gave a solution. We confirm what M.Pallottino wrote: the question was incorrectly placed, looking for a definitive solution, without considering several aspects. We can sustain that the proper historian population of Etruscans (from VIII cent.B.C.) came certainly from Etruria, directly from Villanovian and Protovillanovian (XII-IXcent.) for a production of Etruscan pottery is the clear consequence of the black pottery of Villanovians and Final Bronze. Nevertheless we know a conflictive period in XIII cent.B.C., witnesses to a profound social and demographic change throughout Mediterranean, with vast migrations of populations, probably connected with a general crisis (that should make us reflect on the similarities with XXI century); the unresolved fall of Myceneans, the invasion of Sea People in Egypt, the same through the Central Anatolia with the collapse of Hittites, and the great eruption of Thera. The same aspects which brought indeed in Italy great changes, a passage during the end of MBA, from well-developed culture to a global impoverishment, in North from Terramare to next FBA cultures with a cremation tradition, the same in Central Italy with the end of the Appenninic culture towards a FBA which will lead in direction to another society, and later to the formation of the city.

Keywords: – Etruscans, Origins, Villanovians, (FBA) Final Bronze Age.

Recent Publications

1. L'Elba e l'Arcipelago Toscano. Le avventure archeologiche di Ilvo, Roste e Velia. Guida per ragazzi. Pisa 2010
2. La preistoria. La vita quotidiana nella Toscana antica, AMAT, Firenze 2013
3. Metodologia ordinativa dei motivi decorativi applicata alla ceramica vascolare dell'età del Bronzo finale nell'Italia medio-tirrenica in "Atti XLII Riun Sc I.I.P.P. Arte preistorica in Italia – Trento 2007" Trento 2014
4. La collezione etrusca del MAEC. Guida breve, Cortona 2018

Biography

Stefano Rossi completed his degree (Prehistoric Archaeology) in 1993 and Special School of Archaeology (Prehistory and Proto-history) in 2000 at University of Florence, and several Masters. He is member of IIPP (Italian Institute of Prehistory), Accademia Etrusca di Cortona and ICOM. He founded and works for a private society (Aion Cultura) from 1995 in Cortona (Arezzo), for which he is the coordinator of archaeological projects. He is active mainly at Museo dell'Accademia Etrusca e della Città di Cortona – MAEC, in which is responsible of the managing for archaeological sector. He is involved daily with educational in museums and communication with a large audience. His research area is Bronze Age, Etruscans, Excavations, Educational, Museums, Exhibitions, Relations between contemporaneity and ancient world. He dug about 50 excavations, most of them as coordinator or director. He has published more than 20 scientific papers and popular books. He gave several lectures for different Universities.

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CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY

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In 2014 I proposed to start a project of a new approach to archeology and stratigraphical excavation as a research method in Cortona (AR) thanks to experimental and simulative archaeology. The idea is to understand if it is possible to investigate our contemporary society through material culture and our methods of study like stratigraphical research and excavation. If, during an excavation, we can find a context of objects in different raw materials, and these ones show us a general reading of the circumstances why those findings are in such environment, we are in the right direction. And of course we the chance to know that context in advance because it is contemporary and therefore already acquired by direct knowledge. Then we can directly check the veracity of the conclusions of our archaeological research. The same if we collect a series of objects of the same category and make a classification of them in a typological catalog, will they tell us the truth? Moreover, this "experiment" would finally confirm the scientific nature of archaeological research.

Finally in 2018, to achieve this test we have set up at Parco archeologico Del Sodo in Cortona (AR) an experimental archaeological field where to dig contemporary layers. A first group used some students of secondary school involved in a simulated excavation lesson, to verify which kind of situation, stratigraphy and objects we could find and then to draw conclusions to proceed further. The results were so interesting to encourage us to continue on this direction and to expand our investigation on several fronts. Another group will be engaged in the classification of some classes of materials, such as bottles, to try to define a cultural aspect of the contemporaneity.

Keywords: Contemporaneity, Method, Excavations, Experiments.



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1. L'Elba e l'Arcipelago Toscano. Le avventure archeologiche di Ilvo, Roste e Velia. Guida per ragazzi. Pisa 2010
2. La preistoria. La vita quotidiana nella Toscana antica, AMAT, Firenze 2013
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RELATIONSHIP INSIDE THE MUSEUMS BETWEEN CONTEMPORANEITY AND ANTIQUITIES IN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Stefano Rossi

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In these years our society tries to carry on a new point of view to develop an interaction between contemporaneity and antiquities, archaeology with contemporary art to show that man is always the same, Homo sapiens, his brain has not changed since the beginning of Upper Pal eolithic and reacts in the same way to the problems the environment induces, often elaborating the same solutions or the same expressions. According to this aim we are introducing several initiatives together some museum institutions including a series of art exhibitions and conferences about relationship between topics of the museums and the point of view of an artist about these. Thus we started with an exhibition made in 2018 at MAEC – Archaeological Museum in Cortona and in MANN – Archaeological Museum of Naples, of a photographer, Aldo Palazzolo from Sicily, and which is considered by the critics one of the most important portraitist in contemporary author-photography, using his works in relationship with the content of the museums with: some portraits overlapping ancient statuary, a work concerning light in marble sculptures, furthermore some composed traces of Egyptian culture, in a continuous reference to the forms of antiquity.

And nextly in MANN: -another exhibition of an American photographer, Susannah Hays, Prof. in Fine Arts at University of Georgia, whose work is focused on objects and their cultural meanings, or degrading landscapes like in different archaeological layers. A conference about Domenico Cimarosa, the famous 18th cent. Neapolitan opera composer, carried out by dr. Simone Perugini (DAMS University of Florence) with the participation of M.° Riccardo Muti. A commemoration of the famous Naples journalist Luigi Necco, very famous in Italy for his works in RaiTV, who produced archaeological documentaries about Pompei, Near East, mostly on Mesopotamia and Egypt which we'll present in MANN on June 2019.

Keywords: Photography, Contemporary Art, Music, Museums Age.



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MUSEUM AND CULTURAL ITINERARIES FOR DIFFERENT DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE IN CORTONA (AR)

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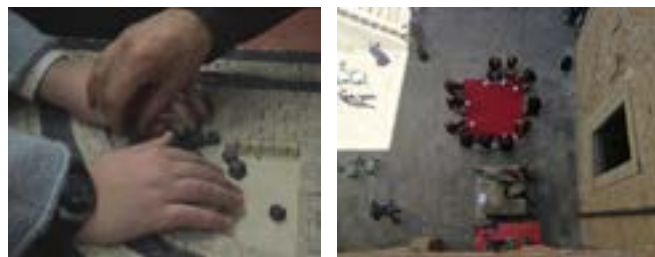
Museo dell'Accademia Etrusca e della Città di Cortona (AR) in Tuscany (Italy) presents a remarkable archaeological collection concerning Etruscans and particularly findings from local Tumulus of archaic period (Vicent.B.C.). Our society (AION Cultura) manages museum's educational activities and extended its projects involving disadvantaged people in every category.

At first we developed a path inside the museum for blind and visually impaired people:

- Through the implementation of panels and captions in Braille alphabet and an optional support in a short Braille book guide
- Through the realization of models or copies of findings so that a blind can easily "see" and understand by touching them
- With guided tour for them thanks internal cultural guides, trained to make individual special tours for blind by National Blind Association of Florence
- With specialized researcher we created an olfactory – sensorial path in the Parco Archeologico del Sodo in Cortona through the execution of several olfactory stations with different essences and perfumes of the vegetation present in Etruscan times

All this was possible for our participation in an European Project in 2002 with Comune di Cortona together with France (Paris) about disabilities and our formation allowed us to propose this experience to other museums like Museo della Preistoria del Monte Cetona (Siena) and Museo Fiorentino di Preistoria, Florence with a project called "Forbidden not to touch" Moreover we continued this program with other kinds of disabilities and we can organize guided tour in the museum for people with mental disease in collaboration with local associations for mental health aid as CAM Association in Cortona. Furthermore in 2018 with Comune di Cortona we start a project of hospitality for immigrants coming from Africa, involving them to make an intercultural garden to treat the main original plants and essences in Parco Archeologico del Sodo.

Keywords: Disabilities, Etruscan civilization, Mental disease, Immigrants



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1. L'Elba e l'Arcipelago Toscano. Le avventure archeologiche di Ilvo, Roste e Velia. Guida per ragazzi. Pisa 2010
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MIMESIS: THE SCAPEGOATING FUNCTION OF CHRISTIANITY

Ogechi Ibeanusi

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In my presentation, I will discuss Rene Girard's theory of mimesis and the scapegoating function of Christianity. In Girard's theory of religion and culture, he offers what he calls to be the science of humanity that can answer the questions surrounding the origins of culture and religion. The components that comprise of these theories are mimetic desire and violence, the second being the scapegoat, the third is religious awe, and finally the Bible and the revelation of Jesus Christ. Girard differentiates mimetic desire with imitation in that imitation is copying while mimetic desire functions as a triangle with subject, object, and mediator. Furthermore, violence is added because mimetic desire unlike imitation later leads to rivalry over object desire. Thus, the mediator becomes both the model and obstacle and mimetic desire intensifies rivalries, which Girard believes early modern societies experienced paroxym. This explains the situation in which human beings revert to the Freudian death instinct, which eventually leads to a single victim or outsider on the margins, whom the community thrusts their bane upon and blames for the problems apparent in all members of the community (otherwise known as the scapegoat.) After the scapegoat has been sacrificed, the community begins to experience greater peace and deifies the scapegoat as a god. The act of killing the scapegoat becomes holy and is at the center of Christ's crucifixion on the cross and Christian-Judeo culture. In my presentation, I will discuss the importance of Girard's theory of the scapegoat mechanism on Christianity today and the socio-political implications it has had on marginalized groups today. I will also discuss how the scapegoating function of Christianity completes the need for atonement of the global community's sin by both canceling the bane and reviving the peace needed for the community to thrive.

Keywords: Mimetic Desire, Scapegoat, Religious History, Anthropology

Recent Publications

1. Oxford Symposium on Religious Studies at the University Church of St. Mary "Unshakable Faith Amidst the Storm: The Role of Black Intellectualism and Religious Leadership in the Formation of the Civil Rights Movement"
2. The Many Faces of War: An interdisciplinary symposium on the experience and impact of war throughout history "Auxiliary Recruits: The Emergence of Women in Modern Warfare during World War I"
3. The 19th Annual Graduate Conference History Conference at the University of Memphis "Unshakable Faith Amidst the Storm: The Role of Black Intellectualism and Religious Leadership in the Formation of the Civil Rights Movement"
4. The Ninth International Conference on Religion and Spirituality in Society at the University of Granada "Mimesis: The Scapegoating Function of Christianity"

Biography

Ogechi Ibeanusi has completed her BA in history at the age of 22 years from the University of Southern California. She is the career awareness program coordinator of Beacon Aptos Middle School CYCSF program, a premier middle school college and career service organization. She will present up to five academic presentations in the following year.

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ATHENS BEFORE 480BC: THE EMERGENCE OF A WEALTHY CIVIL SOCIETY

John K Davies

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This presentation will first sketch a major but hidden current historical problem, and then set out a possible route of reaching an answer to it. The problem, presented by literary sources that are scanty and, in many ways unreliable, is that of modelling the transformation of pre-classical Athens in the 6th century BCE from being a society labouring under serious social tensions to one that was wealthy and powerful enough to resist Persian invasion in the 490s and 480s and then to aim for primacy in the Aegean and in Greece. The route towards the answer is indirect. It has five components. One, to be described briefly, is archaeological, comprising the various excavations of the city and its surroundings, and especially that of the Acropolis of Athens in the 19th century. The focus here will be on the mass of destroyed buildings and monuments and other debris that was cleared away after the Persian sack of the Acropolis in 480-479 BC in order to start afresh. The second component is largely art-historical. Again briefly, this will report two of the great collective scholarly achievements that used the mass as prime material evidence, first the establishment of a reliable chronology of Archaic-period sculpture in stone and bronze, and secondly the creation of a reliable system of classifying and dating many thousands of fragments of painted ceramic vessels that Athenian potters and vase-painters had created in the 6th and 5th centuries BC: both achievements being effectively complete by the 1950s. A third component is partly art-historical, partly epigraphical. This was

the creation of a reliable catalogue in 1949 for all the inscribed dedicatory monuments of the 7th, 6th and early 5th centuries that had been set up on the Acropolis, together with the scrupulous re-edition of all the relevant inscriptions in 1994. That re-edition in turn has allowed a fourth essential component to appear. Athens before 480 BC was unique in Greece for the extent to which its inhabitants, women as well as men, made their own and others' names known in public: on the dedicatory inscriptions, on gravestones, on painted ceramics, and on the 'votes' for ostracism that began in 487. Scattered and hard to find for years, all those names and many more from all periods of Athenian history have now been gathered together in the 21 volumes (1994-2012) of a biographical dictionary: and a parallel publication in active progress is listing attestations of personal names from all other regions of the Greek world. Finally, a fifth component, now in active preparation, will be a catalogue of early Athenian coinage that will give us a newly updated estimate of its bulk. These components – historical, archaeological, art-historical, epigraphical, onomastic, and numismatic -- can now be put together to create a far more detailed human, social, and economic portrait of Athenian society before 480 BC than has ever been possible until now. In particular, it will show how wealth gradually accrued far more widely than within the handful of seigneurial families known from the literary sources.

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LONG WAVES OF URBANIZATION, 1800-2015

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This paper is about long waves of urban growth and urbanization in Sweden during the past two hundred years. Since an urban breakthrough around 1840 Swedish urbanization has evolved in cycles with a length of forty years. A combination of demographic and economic factors is supposed to have generated this pattern. Each long period has for example a specific set up of dynamic industries which can be supported by favourable urban demographic conditions. The expansive branches cause rapid growth for some cities while others stagnate. A theory of uneven urban development has been used to explain variations in population growth between cities and regions as well as over time. The first four cycles (1840-1870/80; 1870/80-1920/30, 1920/30-c.1970) form together a long wave of industrial

urbanization. They have been followed by post-industrial urbanization (c.1970-c.2010) characterized by metropolisation and urban shrinkage, and a second post-industrial cycle may recently have started. The analysis is based on official datasets for towns, boroughs and all other urban localities from the Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics. These figures have been carefully revised to give reliable and comparable data. The short term effects of changes in administrative urban areas have thus been neutralized. Foundation of new towns and boroughs, and the introduction of new urban localities into the official statistics have been balanced in the same way. The revised figures have given a more solid base for the analysis.

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THE ROLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE IN THE PROMOTION OF RECOVERY TO COMBAT VETERANS SUFFERING COMPLEX TRAUMA OF A PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL NATURE

Richard Bennett

Breaking Ground Heritage, UK

Breaking Ground Heritage are in their fourth year of utilizing Archaeology and heritage to support service personnel in the UK. The majority of which are suffering psychological and physical trauma caused predominantly through military operations. With over 30 projects completed to date ranging from archaeological excavations, historical research, academic instruction and heritage craft skills, we have been able to gather a corpus of evidence that is starting to show us why these projects are so effective in the promotion of recovery to this demographic. There have been a number of studies conducted on this demographic, looking at the human borne legacies from the veterans of conflicts such as WW2 (World War 2), Korea, The Falklands Campaign and even Iraq and Afghanistan. All of these studies elude to the benefits derived from a peer network, but this has never been followed up in any capacity until now. Evidence

is now indicating that peer-peer interaction is instrumental in helping beneficiaries reconstruct a narrative that is conducive to their own personal recovery and that the heritage element is a driving force, helping to build upon a social identity that is more than just a label or career description (veteran/ex-army). Heritage also provides the platform to refocus the soft skill ingrained into this community, during the process of becoming 'military'. Skills such as self-discipline, attention to detail, a desire to succeed and teamwork. All highly desirable in any workforce. What we are now considering is how this peer-peer support this can be built upon for the progression of an individual's clinical intervention and how it might be replicated in other social demographics that might not have a commonality, such as the military identity.

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DECLINING CULTURAL IDENTITIES OF THE GAA FULANI PEOPLE OF THE ILORIN EMIRATE, KWARA STATE

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Many societies of the world experience changes in their cultural attributes as a result of cultural assimilation over time. This is also the case with the Fulani settlements within the Ilorin Emirate of Kwara State known as Gaa. The Gaa settlements are occupied by the Fulani ethnic groups that migrated with their kiths and kin over three hundred years ago and have settled permanently as agro-pastoralist communities within the country sides. However, the Ilorin Emirate being an area of various ethnic groups predominated by the Yoruba ethnic group have significantly influenced the cultural attributes of the Fulanis and has resulted in changes in their lifestyle. The Fulanis have many of their traditions preserved in memories that are passed down from one generation to another. However, many of their traditions are gradually becoming extinct as the younger ones are

fast embracing modernization, education, intermarriage among others thereby leading to gradual loss of their cultural identities including language, diet, dressing, architecture as well as their settlement history. Therefore, this paper focuses on some of the material culture of the people that have declined and/or declining over time such as food, dress, architecture, and examines some of the measures taken by the people to ameliorate the problem. The paper concludes that if adequate measures are not put in place to check the cultural decay, total erosion of the Gaa Fulanis' culture in diet, dressing, architecture among others within the Ilorin Emirate may result into a disconnect between their future generations and their past.

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CONTRIBUTIONS OF IRON WORKING IN YANKARI GAME RESERVE, BAUCHI TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTHEASTERN NIGERIA

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The paper examines the contributions of iron working in Yankari Game Reserve to the socio-economic life of the people of northeastern Nigeria. The study was conducted when the park was under the Federal Government, as a National Park, but it is now under the control of Bauchi State Government and, it had reversed to a Game Reserve. The methods of our study include ethnographic and reconnaissance survey, key informant interview, excavations and literature review. The significant role that iron working played within the life of the people of northeastern Nigeria is discussed in the text. In this part of northern Nigeria lies one of the world's most extensive concentrations of very early iron smelting sites. Intriguingly, the area lies at one end of an ancient trans-Saharan trade route which might account for a major marketing center located at Dukkey well where one hundred and thirty wells were discovered within the Game Reserve. Fuel and ore were the major locating factors for these sites. Interviews with the last generation of people with some good memories of iron smelting revealed a much wider range of smelting techniques comparable

to those observable in other accounts of iron working in other archaeological record in Nigeria. The text highlights the group of people who might have carried out iron working in this area. The smelting sites in the game reserve include Ampara, Delemiri, Shau Shau and Panguru. More than one hundred standing and based furnaces were discovered in the game reserve. The text illustrates some of the shaft furnaces still existing on the sites. The report of a written record gave an account of another eleven iron smelting sites in Bauchi, which had not been studied before. In the Yankari Game reserve are numerous iron-smelting sites, indicative of a large scale iron smelting industry during the early iron age. The text considers some contributions of iron working in Yankari to the socio-economic life of the people of northeast Nigeria. The conservation of this area in a game reserve for ecotourism, where a lot of wildlife and other natural resources are located, has prevented human destruction of the archaeological sites in the reserve .

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THE PRISON INTO A MUSEUM: BODY AND THE DISCIPLINARY POWER

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The transformation of prisons into museum is a new practice all over Europe since last decades. The purpose is representing the repressive communist regime, organized in the prisons and the memory of the victims of the system. The main reasons behind these transformations come as a need to underline and commemorate the situations within these prisons, as a need to overcome and change the symbolic of that place. This paper brings into focus the Memory Museum of Shkodra (Albania). It is the first museum of its kind in Albania, after the communist regime pavilion in the Historical Museum of Tirana. It was founded in 2014, 25 years after the fall of the communist regime, in order to make public know the crimes of that period. The focus of this paper lays on the "personal lives stories" and the main key questions of the study are; what has happened inside the walls of

this former-prison and how it was transformed into a museum? Based on some autobiographical evidences it is intended to describe the mechanisms of violence in the prison following an analysis of the tortures exercised there. The museum itself, located inside the cell of a real prison (former prison of Sigurimi), offers the meeting with the walls that have seen the sufferings, the tortures. The visitor is experiencing the past with the prison itself as the main object. The visitor in return takes the role of the former prisoner, visitor's body takes the place of former prisoner body; means that the violence which was once the integral part of penal experience is now transmitted as a huge esthetical experience for the visitors inside the museum.

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JEWISH EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE, AND THE WAY THE ROMANS PERCEIVED THE JEWS AND JUDAISM IN THE LATE ROMAN REPUBLIC AND THE EARLY EMPIRE

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In 1914, Juster showed that there was some clear evidence for Jewish military service in the Roman Empire. Since then, especially in the first decade of the 21st century, others have followed suit and written articles which brought new evidence to light, in order to strengthen this assertion. However, through the ages, many scholars tried to claim that there were no such soldiers in the Roman army or at least, if there were, they were a negligible minority in Jewish society. They usually bring up Josephus' writings, where he describes Jews repeatedly being granted exemption from military service in the second half of the 1st century BCE. But these exemptions never encompassed the entire Jewish population under Roman rule. Exemptions were given only to certain communities for a limited time. If there was a general exemption for all Jews, from all classes and all across the Empire, Josephus would have mentioned it in his writings. In addition, Josephus, who sat in Rome, with all the archives of the

empire in his disposal, could not find even one local exemption after the year 14 BCE. So one can infer that such exemptions were not in existence after the year 14 BCE. That, by itself, is the best evidence that Jewish military service existed in the armies of the early Roman Empire. More importantly, the way the writings were phrased highlights how the Romans perceived Jews and Judaism, and their ability to see the difference between Jews as individuals, and between different streams and sects in Judaism. The exemptions raise some further assumptions. Firstly, on how the Romans conducted their affairs in the east. Secondly, about the difference between the administrative staff in the provinces and the politicians in the form of the province's governor. Thirdly, about the Romans' caution in not causing any precedents and countering any of the old laws. Much more can be learned from these exemptions as will be brought forward in the lecture.

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CULTURE OF SURVIVAL: DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF SURROGATE MARRIAGE AMONG THE IGBO SOUTHEAST, NIGERIA

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Marriage is a socially sanctioned union between spouses. Procreation is one major reason for marriage but in Africa, the choice of whom to marry is determined by culture. In Igboland, different types of marriages exist including surrogate marriage, which is the practice of a woman marrying one or more women. The major aim of surrogate marriage is procreation. However, surrogate marriage causes social and health conflicts. In spite of this, no serious attempt have been made to determine why young girls enter into such marriage or the consequences of surrogate marriage among the Igbo. As a result, this study seeks to determine reasons why young females enter into such marriages and the conflicts that arise from such marriage. To achieve this, the study adopted qualitative research design. Data collection was through in-depth interviews. The study conducted in Mbanjo,

southeast Nigeria used a sample of 52 participants (women) selected through snowball sampling. The study revealed that surrogate marriage which has lasted for a long time in Igboland, is being sustained by several factors including infertility. It was also found that young girls enter into such marriage as a result of poverty, physical or social challenges (stigmatization). The study has shown that wives of female-husbands do have sexual intercourse with multiple partners unprotected in order to get children. Therefore, surrogate marriage becomes the easiest conduit for the spread of STDs including HIV/AIDS. Surrogate marriage causes marital conflicts, psychological trauma and death. Its elimination will save humans from health, social and psychological problems.

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THE CHALLENGES OF KILLER HERDSMEN/BOKO-HARAM INSURGENTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN NIGERIA

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Nigeria, for the past ten or so years, has witnessed various forms of violence against her citizens and foreigners alike. The wave of violence continued to widen and increased by the day in different forms and dimensions, ranging from armed robbery, kidnapping, and outright burning and total destruction of the entire village. The violence seemed unending despite the Federal Government efforts to curb hostility. The populace feels unsafe as movement from one place to another has been curtailed across the country. The focus of this paper therefore, is to seek how archaeological researches can be conducted in such an

environment that is so charged with such criminality against her citizens and foreign nationals. What will be our options, if we must continue to study our past and preserve our cultural heritage? In the face of violence that does not respect or discriminate against whoever was involved. This paper, seek to enquire and propose tentatively a more cost effective way if archaeological researches must continue in the wave of these violent crimes against humanity in Nigeria.

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DESIGNING A NEW SOCIETY: SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY AND POLICY OF EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE LARGE-SCALE SETTLEMENTS IN BELGRADE

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The change of state polity and dominant social goals, as well as redirecting of state production from agricultural to industrial after the Second World War, caused radical transformation of urban life in Serbia, and generally in the former Yugoslavia. The large migrations of the state sector working age population to large administrative centres led to an accelerated settlement of cities, in the first place of Belgrade, and a large deficit of housing. These problems caused the transition to the new state housing policy and the beginning of the new concept of housing settlements by moving to massive construction of a large-scale collective housing. In such political atmosphere, the ideas of modernism were originally taken over as mandatory content of social reform. As a key driver of social reforms were adopted modernist principles - idealism and belief in creating a new

world. New Belgrade and peripheral city locations, outside the framework of traditional city units, were very suitable locations in such conditions of necessity for construction of a large number of collective housing facilities in the conditions of uniform standard. However, the critique of uniformity, mono-functionality and monotony of settlements built in the spirit of modern architecture has led to a conceptual shift in architectural and urban practice from the unidirectional and deterministic impact of the environment on people to a more complex interactional concept and the recognition that the relation between people and their physical environment is not as direct and causal as the deterministic paradigm suggests.

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ROMAN EMPRESSES COINS FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION: ANALYTICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

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Throughout their history, civilized nations have competed to issue coins as proof of their social advancement, reflecting the political history of their region. This study deals with thirty-five coins from a private collection of Roman empresses. This is the first study of this group which included silver and bronze coins bearing inscriptions, symbols and monograms. It has special connotations for Roman styles, and types. This study sample extends from the beginning of the first century AD to the beginning

of the fifth century AD. During period of the emergence of the Roman empire and the height of its expansion and prosperity, the Empresses of Rome played great role in the prosperity of this empire, especially during the reign of Emperor Constantine the Great (285 - 337 AD) and his mother the Empress Helena (250 - 327 AD), who had the greatest role in this transformation.

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CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIOCULTURAL SYSTEMS OF IN NIGERIA

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The paper is centred on the critical analysis of sociocultural systems in Nigeria with particular emphasis on family, marriage and religion. Family, marriage and religion is viewed with high esteem in Nigeria especially among the various ethnic groups in Nigeria. These social structures are too distinct among the Igbos, the Yorubas and the Hausa/Fulani extractions. The aim of this study is to examine the role of family, marriage and religious ties in reconstructing the Nigeria society as well as developing the people. The methodology employed in the study is the in depth analysis of secondary data. The study contends that each of these aspects of socio-cultural systems differs from one ethnic group or the other. This is because each group or

society in Nigeria has experienced totally very peculiar/different challenges and problems in its environment, and has had to adopt markedly different set of solutions in solving the problems. However, the paper opined that modernization has affected these social-cultural systems in terms of practices and beliefs. Hence the paper recommends that the cultural practices and beliefs that hold the people together should be explored and upheld towards the overall transformation of the society and its people. This will go a long way in reconstructing the people towards a better society.

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A PUBLICATION OF THE SHARIF LIBRARY WRITTEN BY AHMAD AL-SHIRAZI MANOJ IN MECCA IN 957 AH AND MAHFOUZ MUSEUM PALACE MANIAL IN CAIRO UNDER THE NUMBER 310

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The Koran consists of 410 leaves and a folder with its skin, built with a medallion with a floral motif, with a floral motif on top and two small gems. The four corners are parts of gilded gilding. The upper part of the book is decorated with floral and geometric motifs. The rectangle is a rectangle with a gilded floor on either side. A large area, painted on the shape of a local pointed necklace with the same colored decorations, emerges from the top of the contract, a floral unit. The rectangle is surrounded by a rectangular frame in the shape of a curving line in red. The decoration in the pages of the Qur'an is a large rectangle divided into three rectangles. The inscription in the bold font in golden color encloses two large rectangles to be written in black in the copy line. The inscriptions are placed inside a rectangle in blue and green. The name of the surah is engraved with a gilded floor,

set in blue, with colored Nabataean motifs. Copy as follows "Praise be to God who preferred us and the cities to complete this great Holy Quran Great words of God the king of the most precious Aziz by the hands of Abdul-Daif less slaves of God neighbor of the House of God, Ahmed Ibn Sir Sayed Mirki Hussein Shirazi writer and writing in his book The best of the country Mecca, the Almighty, the honorable supervisor increased by God and reverence in the sixth month of the hanged argument, the year of 577 Hijri Hijri Prophet Muhammadiyah, the best prayers and the most compliments and the best greetings and praise of God the Lord of the Worlds, "and the Koran restored in all limbs and some writing written in ink, Formation of words with blue and red ink.

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VIRTUAL METHOD USING EXOCRANIAL MESHES FOR TESTING SEX ESTIMATION AND POPULATION SPECIFICITY OF HUMAN SKULLS

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Estimation of sex and population specificity is an important part of biological identification of unknown human remains. Skull is usually one of the best markers to determine both categories. Population affinity is known as a huge variable when estimating sex, due to different projection of sexually dimorphic traits, different body size or social and behavioural habits. Therefore, for forensic purposes the estimation of ancestry is first necessary step in identification in mixed populations before estimating sex. The main aim is to study new virtual method, which uses exocranial surface (from CT scans or surface scans) for estimation sex and population. Tested sample consisted of 208 CT scans of individuals from

two recent European populations. The classifier was based on geometric morphometry analysis (Coherent Point Drift-Dense Correspondence Analysis, Principal Component Analysis, and Support Vector Machines) and was able to assess sex on French population with accuracy over 90%. For improvement and reliability verification the Czech population sample was added to studied dataset. Sex was estimated with highest accuracy of 96.2%. Secondly, we used the same method for estimating population specificity and the highest accuracy rate was 92.8% using shape of the skull, which makes it a valuable tool for both sex and population assessment.

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