



Herbstsemester 2021

Ringvorlesung Archäologische Kulturwissenschaften

Modul 682-506

Die Ringvorlesung Archäologische Kulturwissenschaften umfasst eine Auswahl der von den drei archäologischen Fachbereichen organisierten Gastvorträge. Es handelt sich um öffentliche Vorträge, die sich an ein breites, fachlich interessiertes Publikum und insbesondere auch an alle Studierenden der archäologischen Studienprogramme richten. Studierende des Monomasters Archäologische Kulturwissenschaften, die das entsprechende Modul buchen wollen, entnehmen weitere Angaben bitte dem VVZ.

Corona: Die Vorträge sind als Präsenzveranstaltungen in den angegebenen Räumen geplant. Bitte beachten Sie die aktuellen Informationen auf der UZH-Webseite:

<https://www.uzh.ch/de/about/coronavirus.html>

Um über mögliche Änderungen informiert zu bleiben, abonnieren Sie bitte den Newsletter:

<http://www.archaeologie.uzh.ch/de/lehreundstudium/Newsletter-Studium.html>

Programm

Mi 6. Oktober
14:00 h, RAK E 6

Dr. Sebastian Watta, Universität Heidelberg
**Plätschern, Sprudeln, Springen: Wahrnehmung
von Wasser in der Spätantike**

Do 4. November
16:00 h, SOC 1 106

Dr. Peter Jezler, Kunst im Kontext
**Granatmode – Handelswege, Werkstätten und Formengut
zwischen Spätantike und germanischen Kulturen**

Di 9. November
18:15 h, RAK E 8

Prof. Dr. Erich Kistler, Universität Innsbruck
**Die Forschungen der Universität Innsbruck auf dem Monte
Iato (Sizilien) (prov. Titel)**

Mi 17. November
18:15 h, KO2 F 153

Juliette Brangé M.A., Université de Strassbourg
**Archaeological research in the Natzweiler-Struthof
concentration camp (Alsace): excavation of the granite
quarry**

Di 23. November
18:15 h, RAK E 8

Prof. Dr. Heide Frielinghaus, Universität Mainz
Theater im Haus: Komödienbilder in der Vesuvregion



Mi 1. Dezember
18:15 h, KO2 F 153

Dr. Shevan Wilkin, IEM UZH
**Ancient proteins in archaeology: An example regarding
Bronze Age steppe expansions**

Di 14. Dezember
18:15 h, RAK E 8

Prof Dr. Johannes Bergemann – Dr. Rebecca Klug, Universität
Göttingen
**Landschaft, Umwelt, Geschichte im antiken Sizilien: Neue
Ergebnisse aus Camarina und den Monti Sicani
(Agrigento)**

Mi 15. Dezember
18:15 h, KO2 F 153

Rémi Berthon, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris
**Herdling strategies and socio-economic developments in
the South Caucasus from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze
Age**

Do 16. Dezember
16:00 h, SOC-1-106

Dr. Thomas Rainer, UZH
**Decke und Deckel. Das Wechselverhältnis von Textil- und
Goldschmiedekunst am Beispiel der Buchdeckel der
Theodelinda aus Monza**

gez.
Prof. Dr. Philippe Della Casa
Prof. Dr. Carola Jäggi
Prof. Dr. Christoph Reusser

Stand 27.09.21



Abstracts

Mittwoch 17. November 2021, 18:15 Uhr, KO2 F 153

Juliette Brangé M.A. (Université de Strassbourg)

Archaeological research in the Natzweiler-Struthof concentration camp (Alsace): excavation of the granite quarry

Since 2020, an archaeological research programme has been developing around the granite quarry of the Natzweiler-Struthof camp (Alsace, Bas-Rhin). This area was the workplace of the deportees. Initially a granite quarry, the site was also used from 1943 as an aircraft engine dismantling factory for the company Junkers. Current research focuses on the architecture and construction of the quarry buildings, the work of the deportees and the post-war reuse and destruction of the site.

Mittwoch 1. Dezember 2021, 18:15 Uhr, KO2 F 153

Dr. Shevan Wilkin (IEM UZH)

Ancient proteins in archaeology: An example regarding Bronze Age steppe expansions

Early Bronze Age (EBA) western steppe populations expanded across an immense area of northern Eurasia. Combined archaeological and genetic evidence supports widespread EBA population movements out of the Pontic-Caspian steppe that resulted in gene flow across vast distances, linking Yamnaya pastoralist populations in Scandinavia with pastoral populations far to the east in the Altai Mountains and Mongolia known as the Afanasievo. While some models hold that this expansion was the outcome of a newly mobile pastoral economy characterized by horse traction, bulk wagon transport, and regular dietary dependence on meat and milk, hard evidence for these economic features has proven elusive. Here we draw on proteomic analysis of dental calculus from western steppe individuals to demonstrate a major dairying transition at the start of the Bronze Age. The rapid onset of ubiquitous dairying at a point in time when steppe populations are known to have begun dispersing offers critical insight into a key catalyst of steppe mobility. Identification of horse milk proteins also indicates horse domestication by the EBA, supporting its role in steppe dispersals. Our results point to a potential epicentre for horse domestication in the Pontic-Caspian steppe by the 3rd millennium BCE, and offer strong support to the notion that novel exploitation of secondary animal products was a key driver of Eurasian steppe pastoralist expansions by the Early Bronze Age.

Mittwoch 15. Dezember 2021, 18:15 Uhr, KO2 F 153

Rémi Berthon (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris)

Herding strategies and socio-economic developments in the South Caucasus from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age

The South Caucasus (the current republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) constitutes an interesting case study for analyzing the role of herding strategies in the development of socio-economic trajectories. While there is currently no evidence for local processes of animal domestication, zooarchaeological data from Neolithic sites provide us with information concerning the neolithisation process and challenge the apparent socio-economic homogeneity of the Caucasian Neolithic communities. The Caucasian region is well known for its mountainous landscape where several natural resources (metallic ores, obsidian, pastures) are available. The exploration of the mountainous areas by the neolithic communities seems so far limited. There is a rush towards the mountainous resources from the Chalcolithic onward, leading to the emergence of crucial technological developments (extractive metallurgy for instance). The development of specific herding strategies, such as a seasonal herd mobility, might have accompanied, if not initiated this exploitation of the resources located in the highlands. We will investigate this hypothesis, focusing on our approaches to detect, characterize and quantify herd mobility.