Lecture #6:

- Kansyore (archaeological entity): hunters and gatherers she studies
    - Kenya: where she studies
        - Olorgesailie
        - Shurmai
        - Wadh Lang'O
        - Nzoia River
        - Siror, Uganja, Haa: main sites she studies
    - Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania
    - Munsa, Kibengo, Mubende, Uganda
    - Chaco Canyon, New Mexico
- Research before going: is it safe, permission to study, are the deposits that want to excavate highly disturbed (integrity),
- Piles of sand on the side of the river: taking sand from the river and walking it up from the river and then putting it in the town, chance that artifacts was completely obliterated)
- Refine hypotheses….quick cultural study (a lot of the material was destroyed already)
- Next sites found were Siror and Haa
- Part C: Funding
- STAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
    - 1st stage: implement research design
        - identify hypothesis
        - reconnaissance study
        - apply for funding
    - 2nd stage: Data acquisition
    - 3rd stage: analysis
    - 4th stage: interpretation
    - 5th stage: publication
- How archaeologist find sites
    - Some are never lost: ex: stone henges, great zimbawe, chaco canyon,
    - Some do not have a lot there
    - Some sites are buried under meters and meters of sediments and are revealed by natural agents: geological, volcanic, water. Ex: Olduvai gorge
- Where to begin looking for sites?
    - Think about the sediments that are of the age of people you are looking for
    - Where they might be in your stratigraphy
    - What type of archaeological remains the culture would create
    - Midden: accumulation of food remains or other organic materials left behind by human occupation
        - Look for changes in soil
- Finding sites
    - Ask the local people

- Foot survey: walk in a straight line equidistant apart for each other and stop when artifact is found
- Accidental discoveries: Otzi found in the Alps
- Construction projects: Ceren,
- Subsurface detection methods: augers, corers, shovel
- Remote sensing models

- 2nd stage of Archaeological Research
  - Data Acquisition:
    - Excavation: use as a means to acquire data it because subsurface artifacts are usually better preserved and less disturbed than artifacts on the surface
      - Horizontal excavation: reveals contemporary activities (happening at about the same time) in the horizontal plane
      - Vertical Excavation: reveals changes in activities through time take place in the vertical plane
      - The aim of excavation: is to explain the origin of every layer and feature at a site
        - We do this by revealing provenience, matrix, and association all in the pursuit of understanding context
    - Stratification: observed layering of the earths sediments
      - Stratigraphy: study of the layers of sediments
    - Law of Superposition: states that the most recently depositied layers of sediment or soil are nearest the surface and as you dig down through those layers you encounter successively older layers and deposits
      - Refers to the sequence of the deposition of the layers and not necessarily the artifactual age of those layers
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