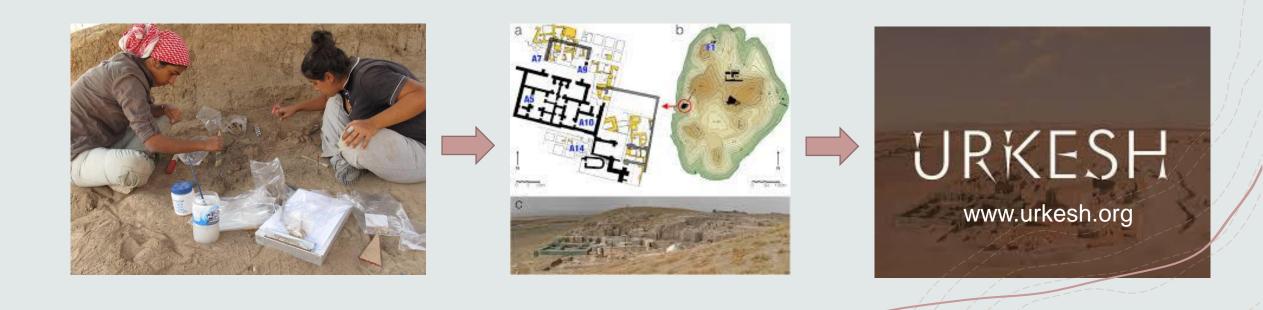


+

From the field to the laboratory to an online database



The Urkesh Global Record

- + hosted on www.urkesh.org
- + documentary & Interpretive
- + 99% of the total of the website

OVERVIEW PROJECT WEBSITE EDUCATION - METHODOLOGY BACKGROUND STRATIGRAPHY TYPOLOGY INTERPRETATION - PRESERVATION RECORD ELIBRARY SEARCH

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FACES OF URKESH

Kalaidoscopa

1: G. Buccellati, March 2002

OVERVIEW

The Mozan/Urkesh Archaeological Project conducts excavations at Tell Mozan, a locality in northeastern Syria and the site of ancient Urkesh.

Urkesh was a major political and religious center of the Hurrians – an elusive population of the ancient Near East.

Our excavations have shown that they had developed a strong urban civilization, already at the very dawn of history, over 5000 years ago.

urkesh.org is its modern counterpart.
Like ancient city-gates, a number of portals give access to our website.



The figure above peers at the written word that stands for our city as if an image of you, the visitor about to browse our site on the web.

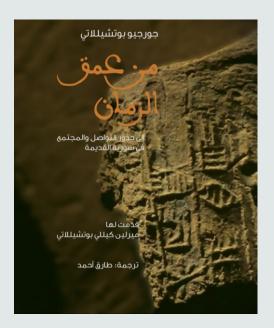
The music you hear (if your speakers are on) is that of the most ancient musical score ever discovered (at Ugarit) – a tune that accompanied a Hurrian religious hymn.

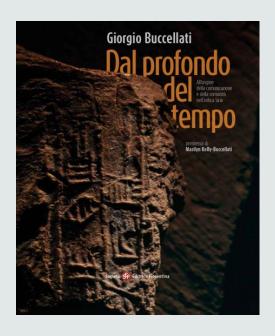
Image and sound give you a glimpse of the Hurrian city and its world

Concept & Principles



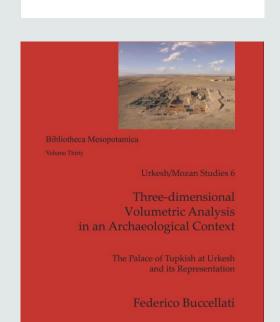
Digital publication





An Invitation to Tell Mozan, Ancient Urkesh دعوة إلى تل موزان، أوركيش القديمة Vexwendinek ji bo serdan ya Girê Mozan, Orkêş ya Kevin

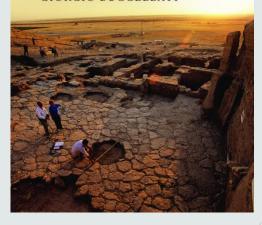




Archaeological Reason

Structural, Digital, and Philosophical Aspects of the Excavated Record

GIORGIO BUCCELLATI

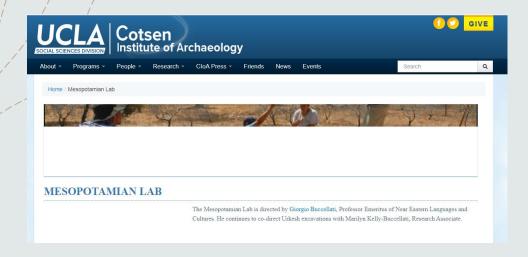


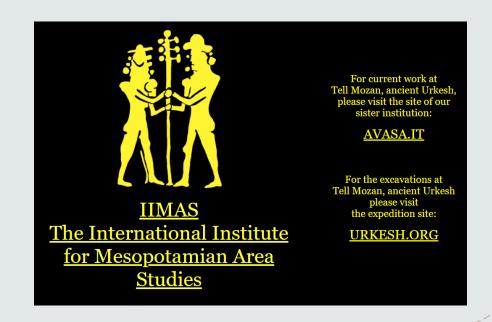
History of UGR



Excavations at Terqa	Excavations at Tell Mozan	Data storage	Graphics	Browser	Network	Final shape
1976–1986	1984	1990	1997	2002	2006	2013–2015

The UCLA server





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Cybernetica Mesopotamica – Urkesh Website – Urkesh Global Record

A16

Seasons: MZ14 (L/2001) - MZ15 (M/2002)

Giorgio Buccellati Lorenzo Crescioli

with the collaboration of

Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati Federico Alessandro Buccellati Caitlin Chaves Yates and Laura Ramos



Grammar

the boo

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Metal objects from Unit A16

May 2012 - L. Crescioli
The home for this page is A16

Overview

A large number of metal artifacts were found in A16, primarily belonging to funerary sets of the several burials recovered. So the objects are typical of funerary set: pin, earring, bracelet, metal vessels. Other objects were instead found in secondary deposition, mainly in the large brickfall a4. Here not all the objects are listed, but just those indicative for each typology.

Metal objects in funerary set

Metal objects are typical of funerary set, i.e. jewelry items for females and weapons for males, either from pot burials and excavated burials, and either for female, male or child burials.

Earring

The most common object found is the earring found only(?) associated to female skeleton. It could be made of silver (<u>i33</u>, <u>i36</u>,) or made of bronze/copper-alloy (<u>i124</u>, <u>i125</u>, <u>i134</u>). <u>i74</u> is a group of 9 bronze rings belonging to earrings or more probably to some other object like a necklace. The earrings are usually circular in shape, smaller or larger in diameter.



Bracelet

Two bronze bracelets (<u>i72</u> and <u>i73</u>) were found in a single pot burial of a 2-3 years old child. They were very oxidized and they have a small opening. The diameter is about 4.5 cms

Organization of the page

A16w11

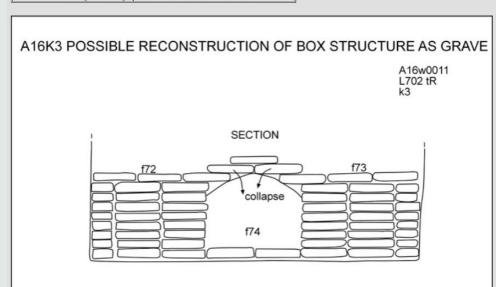
File: /MZ/A/A16/D/W/0011.HTM Processed on 10-10-2016 The home for this page is A16

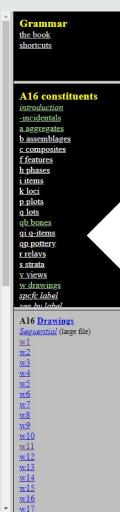
Description/Count

Description 2001-7-2 E Early reconstruction of box structure a6 showing plan and profile views plus a possible collapse scenario. [Input file: W314LC_J / W314LC_J

Analogical record

Aggregate(s) within view	2001-7-2	<u>tR</u>	a6 [Input file: W314LC.J/W314LCJ]
Feature(s)within view	2001-7-2	<u>tR</u>	f72, f73, f74 [Input file: W314LC.J/W314LC.J]
Locus/i within view	2001-7-2	<u>tR</u>	k3 [Input file: W314LC.J / W314LCJ]





Right sidebar: analytical

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A16 Frequency computations

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ware or material
phase
feature

Ceramic vessels

ware
overall shape
shape family
shape sub-family
shape type
details of shape

phase stratum feature body sherds

Glyptics

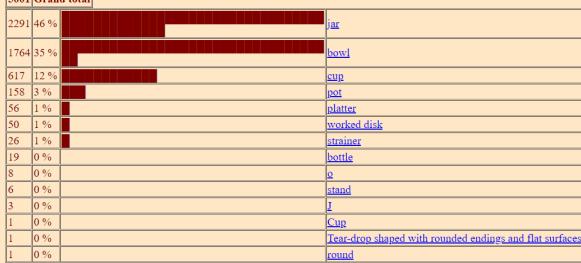
stratum/feature aggregate

A16 Frequency Computations Ceramic vessels and sherds in order of frequency by overall shape

Processed on 10-10-2016

Note. Included in this category are ceramic vessels, whether complete objects or sherds, and whether items or g-items.

5001 Grand total



Grammar

the book shortcuts

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<u>q lots</u> <u>qb bones</u>

qi q-items

<u>qp pottery</u> <u>r relays</u>

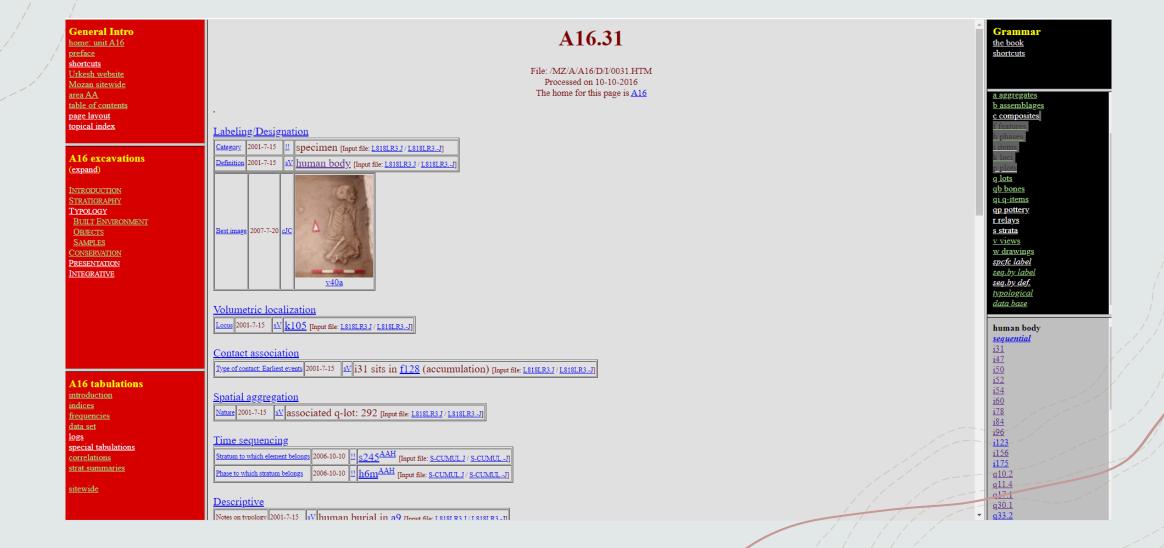
s strata v views

w drawings spcfc label

A16 <u>Drawings</u> <u>Sequential</u> (large file)

w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7 w8 w9 w10 w11 w12 w12 w14 w15 w16

Bioanthropological Data



Bioanthropological Data

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Special roster: physical anthropology (Zpa)

Zpa1df	2007-8-6	-6 R hs [Input file: R815LR.] / R815LR]			
Zpa2ba	2007-8-6	Ad [Input file: R815LR_I/R815LRI]			
Zpa2bs	2007-8-6	8-6 R Fe [Input file: R815LR.J / R815LR.J]			
		Biological age was estimated through a combined approach of various aging techniques. Dental wear patterns visible on the mandibular molars estimates	7-		
Zpa2da	2007-8-6	an age between 28-36 years (Miles 1962). Alterations of the pubic symphysis (Suchey and Brooks 1990) at stage 2-3 estimates this skeleton also within			
		the range 25-34 years of age. The average of both methods suggests that this is a young adult 25-35 years at time of death. [Input file: R815LR_J/R815LR_J]			
Zpa2es	2007-8-6	145-154 cm (4'8-5'1) [Input file: R815LR_J/R815LR_J]			

a aggregates b assemblages c composites figures h phases hitems keloci p plots q lots qb bones qi q-items qp pottery r relays s strata y views w drawings spcfc label seq.by label seq.by def.



<u>typological</u> <u>data base</u>

human body

Advantages

Immediate worldwide access during (war, epidemic)

Raw data -> continuity to reserach projects

Durability

Free & collaborative



Thank you





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MOZAN PROJECT SPEARHEADED BY GIORGIO BUCCELLATI AND MARILYN KELLY-BUCCELLATI RECEIVES DISTINCTIONS



The Tell Mozan/Urkesh Archaeological Project in Syria received the first prize from the European Union for Heritage-led International Relations, presented virtually from Sofia, Bulgaria, by the European Commission for Culture and the Director of Europa Nostra. This project, which has been spearheaded by Giorgio Buccellati and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, had earlier received a supporting grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. A video registration of the event can be viewed here (the sections on Tell Mozan/Urkesh start at 18:38 and 1:20:39).

In addition, a lecture about the past, present, and future of the ancient site of Urkesh was presented by collaborators of the Tell Mozan/Urkesh Archaeological Project and the Italian Association for Furthering Value Archaeology and Ancient History, including nine from Syria, Italy, Greece, and China. This event was organized by the Center for Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Studies in Florence, Italy, and part of the Bulletin of Near Eastern Excavations and Research. A video registration can be viewed here.

Giorgio Buccellati is professor emeritus of the departments of History and Near Eastern Languages and Cultures at UCLA and the founding director of the Institute of Archaeology (now the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology). He is currently the director of the Mesopotamian Laboratory. Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati is professor emerita of archaeology and art history, California State University-Los Angeles. They have worked for many years in the Near East and served as directors of the archaeological expedition to Tell Mozan/Urkesh. Their careers were recently featured in a volume of studies honoring their work.

Published on December 1, 2020

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