



BIWEEKLY COLLOQUIUM
Monday, 28th of January, 05.00 pm

HOW POTS KILL CATTLE: ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY IN SAMBURU, KENYA
Katherine Grillo (Kiel University/University of Washington)

Relatively high levels of residential mobility are thought to preclude the development of specialized or centralized craft production, and highly mobile pastoralists are assumed to be unlikely to carry heavy or breakable goods (including pottery) in the first place. In Samburu, Kenya, however, ethnoarchaeological research reveals a deep, and perhaps unexpected, integration of pottery and other container types into a mobile lifestyle centered on the herding of livestock. In this presentation I examine the pottery traditions of the Samburu and emphasize the importance of pottery to pastoralist survival, and suggest that household ceramic assemblages might best be understood through holistic examination of pastoralist foodways.

**SPECIALIZED PASTORALISM AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION -
ANALYSIS OF THE FAUNA FROM CHALCOLITHIC TEL TSAF, ISRAEL**
Austin "Chad" Hill (Kiel University)

The Chalcolithic period in the Near East is a key transitional period in terms of both animal production strategies and the development of social stratification. Zooarchaeological and Spatial analyses of the faunal remains from the site of Tel Tsaf, Israel provide important insight into production and consumption goals during this period. Tel Tsaf is a Middle Chalcolithic village located in the Jordan River Valley, dating from 6800 to 6500 BP. It is one of the most important Chalcolithic sites yet excavated in the Levant. While there is little evidence for a shift towards the specialized production of wool and milk, cattle remains at the site provide early evidence for plowing in the region. The use of cattle for plowing likely enabled the large-scale surplus production of agriculture indicated by the presence of large grain storage silos at the site. Additionally, the spatial distribution of food remains indicates that not all households had access to the same variety of foods, suggesting the development of social differentiation.

Venue: Seminar Room 204 Leibnizstraße 1, CAU Kiel