

01:09

We found a lot of those in building 80 last year, they were just small, small clusters... Yes, that's interesting... Yes, there seems to be an association between bone and stone clusters. Stone and bone! They're all over the place. There were so many deposits in building 102 that I've, like, that Stelle was excavating and it's incomplete, unfortunately, that building, but there's so much bone and stone in that building: inside bins, on the floor, I mean, it's just so, just so weird... Yeah, we've found, Roddy's found them all up through the south sequence... 65, 56, 44, 10... Under the platforms? Yeah, under platforms, on platforms, in ovens... Yes, yeah, yeah. For instance, now I'm looking at one of those, these clusters from building 44 and we're talking about massive amounts of material, not just crappy broken tools, we're talking about complete tools. And they were buried together with the animal bones and other things... ...clay balls as well sometimes. And just, I mean it's a lot of material, a lot of material. So, I remember, I mean, maybe I'm going to be repeating stuff that you already know, but when they were talking about one of the theories back in the day that was going on with that sequence of buildings was that because there was a structural instability, they were abandoning the building, building a new one. And... but in that process, they were leaving certain things behind, almost like... he was interpreting it as a gift. So that instability or, you know, wouldn't happen again. Talking about sharing and community: whether, you know, who's building and whether or not you've got people from more than one house assisting, which, I mean, it's hard to imagine a situation where that isn't happening! You know, so... That actually could explain the burials in the platforms... Because, as far as we can tell, these are not people who are related biologically, so maybe they had some kind of input into the genesis of the house. That's a possibility. Well, that's, that's, you know, the notion of how society originally is about a community that shares an investment in a property, it's not about biologically related people. If you think about it from the perspective of all the people who have an investment in that continuity and reproduction of the house, in this sense, that investment is the proof that you belong. And if you don't invest it and you're related genetically to somebody, but you don't invest it, that doesn't mean you get to be there. You, you... your identity with that space is dependent on your investment: fundamentally of labour. So, for

me, that particular datum is entirely expectable, entirely predictable, if what we're talking about is the notion of how society at its very essence, which is collaborative work by a group of people intent on creating and reproducing an estate. I've a specific question about that: when does that become an inherited right? Can we see... is that something we can ask here? I think it's something you can ask here as I understand the archeology here, and it's certainly something that any of us can ask in any particular place.

04:28

Screen #2

05:00

114 no priorities, 132 no priorities, 52 no priorities... GDN no priorities...
Yeah... 22811... shifting from the last... 22811... TPC 22770, South
building 80... 22402, 22400 and 21799... Building 89, 21964... 967...
969... 972... 973... and that's it... no other priorities.

05:30

Screen #4

05:38

If that's permanent, can it be an M2? Yeah. That one is the right one Yeah, this is the left, and this is the right Yep... OK... Alright, then we're going with... permanent M1... OK, and then we're keeping that as the retained... Well, I think that's not even so much of a... It's not hugely... out of... here... this thing. So, I've got it here, but mainly because I had those, so... It's actually back now, it's closer to... It's up here, or even here. Even here, where you still have the retained... They've lost their retained... Even here...10... because you've still got all your... Ah, but M1's a little bit further out. I don't know, because it's never exactly... Yeah, and I've got these. Those are the canines. So, it's past here. Maybe between 11 and 12. And what are your, erm, other teeth? Your lower right? Ah, yeah, that kind of works... Here, your high ones are closer like here, but then that's not exactly right, you know... Better here... that's a better fit... Maybe, but then you've still got all of these... erupting... Yeah, but I still have... yeah, they're still down in my ca... I've got my canines still in there. Yeah, they don't... See this one's smashed out so... that's

GROUND FLOOR

why. That's what it... otherwise... Now we have to... these guys have just fallen out of the cribs I mean, it's more like this, maybe ten years and you still got the um... Deciduous ones retained Canine...

Yeah, that's what arrived here a canine cause the root is just It's just past the crown. Just initiated. But here... It's just here that the M1 is just more fully erupted than it is here. So you know, it's either a 10 or 11.

08:12

Screen #1

07:30

So this is the guy that you and Marco lifted yesterday? Yes, the articulated one. So what was on the stuff you guys were working on earlier? I guess there was an articulate, disarticulate skeleton above it, that Ines had been doing... Oh, so that was just all the stuff that you were doing? Yeah, we had separated them into one individual and, like, a bunch of other minimum... So a lot of that stuff probably is going to be associated with that stuff you did earlier then, right? Maybe not with our specific individual, but with probably other... 'Cause we said that there was at least another... But, that's all from the same... Exactly, exactly, we said that there is at least another neonate, infant and another adult represented by the mixed, erm, stuff. But the individual... the primary individual was an adult? It was a juvenile. So they were unfused... Yeah, it was by the teeth and also by the... the bones. The in-situ one? Oh, the one at the bottom. Yeah, not the... The articulated one? Sorry, oh! The articulated one was an adult. Right, yeah. Because the majority of the bones that Chris is getting is adult... Yes... the only one. And there was a load of animal bones in there! Sorry about that. It's fine. Yeah, I mean, they all have animal bones because they're dug into middens, so there's lots of loose animal bones in there.

08:42

Screen #2

08:54

It looks like cortical, that top bit, doesn't it? Yeah. That is why I was down here anyway. Then I was trying to figure out... There

is the bit of the orange stuff down here too, right? Yeah that's what I saw... and that's kind of circular. Yeah, yeah. Maybe we take a little section of this to see if it's plant related... It might be something in the lining... Yeah... I'm thinking that was some kind of... 'cause this also... this is not just pigment, that's three dimensional, you know? Yeah, yeah ... I'd like to know what that is, but it has left a stain. Yeah, because you can see it going across. Yeah. Kind of crisscrossing. Maybe we'll ask Scott... ...maybe just to look at the color. Sample a tiny bit of each and see if it comes out something identifiable. Yeah. Because you can take a color off. Yes, and I'm just keep scraping. Yeah, maybe stop scraping for now. I'm stopping.

10:29



Screen #1 & 5

10:47

Hum, That's some scapula. That's it for a clavicle! Wow, I've never seen anything like this here... with all the.... It's quite spectacular! Is that a deteriorated bone, or...? This is all ochre. It's solid ochre underneath here. That's a lot. They basically packed the body in ochre. Look at the impression of... actually we should take a picture of this. Just get the rest of the bone out... This is some sort of...imprint. Yeah Have you made notes of this? Look at the hands, the hands are just covered in ochre! This ash layer was underneath the ochre here. ...so I think we are below anymore of that stuff...

12:51

Screen #2

13:32

20965... Yeah ...F6 and F7 Articulating cattle, first and second phalanges. Which one do you think I'll sample? Probably F6, which is the first phalanx. You can do it. All right. Then 19486, still in North. 19486... It's F41 Yep ... and it's a sheep metatarsal with unfused refitting epiphyses. Yeah. Yep. 19486 again, this time F40... F40 right? Yeah That's another sheep or goat female with unfused refitting proximal epiphyses. Okay, right, GDN again... 22811 Yeah F210... Yeah And here we have a goat, Caucasian with unfused refitting epiphysis. Okay, fantastic! Thanks!

15:19

Screen #4

16:10

Have you've seen any hands and feet in there? No Well, his is a hand here because here is... Oh... yeah, yeah... Wow! Actually this is... Wait! Okay this is even weirder... because this is the right humerus, and this is the radius and ulna going this way. Underneath, look it's over the femur but underneath the lower arm... these are the bones of the hands here... Yes, you're right. Look here! Oh, yeah yeah. Okay, so then actually... we have an extra radius unless... it slipped off. The head of the radius should be articulating with the humerus down here... but these two seem to be more or less in an anatomical position, so what is this doing here? There it is! Look. Yeah. But that's... Ooh, this is really weird! Look! Look. This is the ulna and radius. Yes. This is an ulna and radius. Yes. So they've tucked a lower arm underneath this guy's arm. Yes. Cranium and mandible, well...it's flexed. It's flexed. Rotation? It's hard to say actually, It's a bit unclear. We're looking at the lateral right aspect I suspect, based on the orientation of the vertebral column. Yeah, I mean... it almost looks like a bit prone... You can see that it's rotated slightly to the left. Yeah. It's facing... again It's hard to say which way it's facing, it's pretty crushed in there. But if it's rotated to the left, then...

17:56

Screen #2

18:04

This was an area where there was a long period of intense heat, so it's (the body) baked in a different way with a different intensity of heat for a different amount of time. So that would explain ... and also it was surrounded by this layer of stuff that we can't... sort of plastery stuff. See, there is normal ground soil and then there is this sort of halo of this whiter plastery chalky stuff that goes almost all the way around the body, and might go all the way further around, if you go deeper near the head, and it goes back to ground soil. Which I think might be where the wrapping went around. So this layer might have made a difference with how the heat got to the body and affected the body. Because if you have almost another layer of plastered material.

18:54



Screen #1 & 5

19:23

The big balls, the clay balls... they have quite a lot marking on... Crosses... Sometimes they have three little crosses on ... or some lines on them. Somebody's marking them intentionally, but it's not representational. It doesn't seem to be a representational system. It just seems to be... Maybe every ten balls you'll put a mark on... I think we should really study them...I don't think anyone has done that properly. It's definitely not symbolic in the sense of certain shapes held specific meaning, so when you get a cone, it doesn't represent sheep for example. It's quite likely they did use them for counting and keeping a record of things in a basic sense, so that if you had a handful of small clay objects... all looking similarly... that could represent the flock

of sheep in a field number to number. But not any specific shape or color, because we don't have any different standardization of meaning for that. That's why I thought of counting bricks to see where there is a unit of measurement. A unit of measurement that is a foot, that's entirely abstract. So if it was a Catalhoyuk, a Catalhoyuk foot or yard or half foot, that would be an abstract system. That's not indexical, They're not motivated by anything. Part of the problem here might be that we're tempting to divide off something that's symbolic from something functional, when many things are at the same time... so for example there is a guy, it's code name is "Midden man", think of the "Elephant man", similar kind of idea. This guy would have been... He was young man, male, he dies prematurely, he has three healed depressed fractures and when he dies rather than be put in a platform he is put in a midden, between building 4 and 67 and 21. His burial is quite rare cause he's in a position like this, which we now know is actually kyphoscoliosis and that seems to occasion some kind of reaction that meant he couldn't go into the platform, so his body was placed in the midden. To me that suggests there was some conscious effort to exclude him from the norm. And I think they're basically afraid that something had gone wrong in the social sphere and some kind of special reaction was required to correct whatever had gone wrong.

22:00



Screen #4

24:57

Normally this is a slightly more organic process, but because of the special circumstances and the fact that Ian and the security team need to be kept informed and what to know where we are at, at any point... and also because the security situation, which I would add at the moment is stable

GROUND FLOOR

and fine, but because it could change... we are warning a reduction in the side staff down to a kind of skeleton crew after the first week. So we're looking at a reduction about 75-80 percent of staff, with people hanging on to finish the remaining jobs. So the soft deadline for that would be 24th. What we like to ask you to do is: after this meeting go back to your labs and think about your lab-closure in the same way and start generating a list. Most importantly is to link those tasks of what you perceive within your labs to be essential stuff. Arek and the excavators: I think we're allowed three days for final recording, finishing of the old burials that needs finishing off. We're not starting any more digging in that period, this is our wrap up. Whether you're here or leaving on the 20th or a bit later, you have to slip into the lab and do some post-excavation work. So that everyone is offside essentially and it's all recorded by the 19th. We recognize you've all got research interests and they are very important to you. And we ask that you work with us to fulfill your research requirements within this timeframe and ideally within the first week, so that by the end we're really just packing up. We have to make sure that inventories are clean when we put everything away. And that goes for all the labs to make sure that we don't leave any loose ends. Any other questions? Because I think that's it, that's our plan. Any flaws in it? Besides the fact that it's cutting everything very short.... Is there any indication that we will be excavating next year? It's been muted, it's not... we don't know is the answer. It has been suggested by Ian, but we can't say. Who knows how easy it's gonna be to assemble a team or whether there're permits to consider and everything. So at this point we don't know.

27:08



Screen #5

27:44

There is an enormous amount of restrictions on people traveling from all over the world and... we are rather cut off here, but the danger is very real. We already had a consultant here helping us with security issues. David gave us a lot of help and advice behind the scenes through all this. But he was here for other reasons. He was here because of the ISIS and PKK type of threats. Now he got a completely new issue that I think there is a real danger. As a result of the coup something else is happening which I actually find even more frightening, which is the sort of popular nationalist uprising, sort of mobs going through streets. It's just very frightening. It's very difficult to know where it will turn.

It could well turn towards foreigners or strange groups of people... and it can happen anywhere. We know there are problems in Konya and in this region as well... so putting all that together I just felt very strongly that the right thing to do, including for our children, is to pull out. As I said I know it's difficult for many of us, but it's the right thing to do.

28:57



Screen #4

37:05

22703 22708 22706 Is that on our list of dated samples?
 Okay. Excellent. 22700 Does it have a charcoal sample? 21099
 21029 Any samples? 31329 And does it have any samples?
 31328 30488 7496 And what is it below? Now, what
 is above it? What is above 3124? 31398 Where is that on the
 matrix? 31382 Is there a botanical sample? 31327 Okay.
 31388. 31326 31328 31335 Any samples? 31337

21046 Does it have a sample? 224740 22746 Okay. And
22759, 22752. Feature 7279. 7496. Feature 7297, 21064,
22702. 22739.

44:00

Screen #3 & 5

44:34

10 centimeters to the dig house... 7 more... Alright. The last
point for today! Oh, not for today but... For the experimental
house! The last experimental point. Right? 20 centimeters to
the dig house.... Is it here? Yes, it is. Or here? No, the
first. Perfect, thank you!

45:53





Photography: Alexandra Pace.

00:43:49

Timmy Gambin

Most of the ceramic objects on board were made specifically to carry something liquid, either wine or olive oil, so when the ship sank, the objects would have lost the seals, the ceramic seals that were made specifically to keep the liquids in. We believe that at least some of the content would have made its way into the surrounding sediments or created some kind of chemical reaction with the surrounding sediment. Once empty, the objects became receptacles again, this time not of liquid, but they became receptacles of sediment, and over the 2700 years of leak of this ship, which was on the seabed, the objects started to collect sediments that were washed in from the island of Gozo. We have some research going on whereby we've taken samples of sediments, we've looked at them in detail and we can begin to understand what the environment of the island of Gozo was like over the past 2700 years by looking at the sediments from inside these pots. In a way, the site is now giving us environmental information which has nothing to do with the site, because, you know, the site is a ship that sank in this particular spot, but because of all these dynamics: the jars emptying, the jars being in a place where they can be filled with sediment, the natural processes of currents bringing the sediments from the river valleys to where the site is, we're able to understand another part of history which is, which came a thousand or a thousand and five hundred years after the ship sank. So it's actually pretty extraordinary that from such a small archeological site—we have to keep in mind that this measures 12 by 5 meters—we can get all these different strands of information.

00:46:15

00:45:03

From inside the amphorae, the study of the sediments inside the amphorae gives us an environment stratification that goes back, I would say, probably 2500 years, because by the time the site balances itself out and all the contents empty out and the sediments start to settle... It is stratified, we know this because we took seashells from inside the amphorae and we sent them for carbon 14 dating, and the results were: from the sediments at the top, about minus 500 years, so 500 years before present, from the middle, about minus 1000 years before present, and from close to the bottom, about 1500 years before present. These are very, very

important parts of history. We're looking at the middle ages, the end of the roman period... so some pretty dramatic phases.

00:46:15

00:58:00

Chamseddine Marzoug

From Jdairiyya, the touristic zone, it's 37 km of coastline. Because of three water currents, from Didon straight to this gulf, sometimes we found plastic boats, wooden boats, safety jackets and bodies. Their clothes, their shoes... Everything comes to this beach. I started to have nightmares. Sometimes I dream of them. You know here in Africa, we don't have psychological services. Maybe one day I will lose my mind. It's been like this since 2002, so we got used to it. We'd help the town when they come out of the sea. As fishermen, we always used to volunteer, so when the police bring bodies, we help carry them from the boat to the truck. We put them in bags and take them to the truck to be buried. On a boat in El Keft, 400. On another boat, 200, with 17 dead bodies inside the motor. They found 92 bodies the last time. And they couldn't find a place to bury them. Bodies wash on the beach and fishermen call the Coast Guard, who calls the National Guard, who then calls the Red Cross. And since I work with the Red Cross, the municipality and Civil Protection notify me. Civil Protection only helps on the beach to move the bodies from the water into the bags. After that, they leave because they don't have the right to help us on land. - Do you wash them? - On the beach. I always have a bucket in the car. I take my bucket and I take off all the algae. I do that out of respect for the body. In some cases, bodies are wearing clothes, sometimes they are decomposed, sometimes it's half a woman, sometimes only a thigh, or little babies... It is like, for example, at the El Ketf harbor in 2014, there were 53 Syrians and one Sudanese in three days. When you see a young woman with her baby tied to her waist, and another woman who attached her baby to a piece of wood so it wouldn't drown... When you see these cases, or children when they come out of the sea... Syrian families floating. That's terrible. We find bodies with clothes. We find skeletons in a state of decomposition. Sometimes they are naked. When bodies stay a long time in water, they lose their clothes. Everyone becomes white, even sub-Saharan Africans, because of the salt. Once, in Zarzis, I found a body in a place called Ras Trab, next to the commercial harbor, covered in algae. It had been a long time

underwater, almost three months. A body without its head, without its left leg, with seashells attached to the body like they get attached to a boat... A very horrible sight. Rosemary was 28 years old, from Nigeria. She is the only person we were able to identify in the cemetery. The rescue took place on May 28th, 2017. She had died the day before, on the 27th of May. We did mention that, according to her husband, she died the day before the rescue, so as to give the right information. The rescue took place on the 28th, and she died on May 27th, 2017. Her name is Rosemary, originally from Nigeria. She was 28 years old.

01:02:17

01:04:01

Khayreddine Debaya

We are in the northern part of the industrial zone, on the side of Ghan-nouch. This area's main activity is natural gas treatment, that's why we find behind us the national gas and power company, STEG, Tunisian Company of Electricity and Gas. There is also AGILGAZ, and the British Gas... They are behind us now. And in front of us, there is this man-made obstacle, so we don't see the fluorine being discharged into the sea. There are rocks in front of us, and behind the rocks there is the sea, in which this fluorine is released without any treatment. This is a dangerous and prohibited substance. International standards ban it from being discharged in the sea, because it has severe repercussions on citizens' health. The most dangerous disease is osteoporosis from which a lot of citizens in the region of Ghannouch and Gabes are suffering. That's it, most of the fluorine is discharged by ICF, a semi-state-owned company. Its name is Industrie Chimique du Fluor. Therefore, we're now standing here, at the scene of the crime, another side of the crime in Gabes.

01:05:38