FROM FIELD TO FOOTNOTE: A CASE STUDY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA



Introduction

"Since 1975, the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Press (formerly the Publications Unit) has served to preserve cultural heritage through the documentation and publication of scholarly archaeological research. Specializing in producing high-quality academic volumes, the Press publishes about 10 titles per year in seven different series..." (http://www.ioa.ucla.edu/publications/introduction)

The Institute plans to include two new services into its publication program:

- Web-based online publications
- Data hosting and citation services

These services are an expansion of existing digital publication activities at the Cotsen and it is not the intention to replicate services that are already available.

Online Publication

The Cotsen Institute currently publishes books in print, and as PDFs through the University's eScholarship repository: http://escholarship.org/uc/cioa.

The Digital Library currently hosts a number of web sites with narrative, contextual, and/or scholarly content, including Carolingian Culture at St Gall and Reichenau (http://stgallplan.org), the David Livingstone Spectral Imaging Project (http://livingstone.library.ucla.edu), UCLA Preserved Silent Animation (http://animation.library.ucla.edu), and the Los Angeles Aqueduct Digital Platform (http://digital.library.ucla.edu/aqueduct). A number of other scholarly projects—some already using the Digital Library's repository services--are in the process of being migrated into the Digital Library context: the UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology (http://uee.ats.ucla.edu), Ancient Egyptian Architecture Online (http://dai.aegaron.ucla.edu), Digital Karnak (

http://dlib.etc.ucla.edu/projects/Karnak/) and the Digital Roman Forum http://dlib.etc.ucla.edu/projects/Forum/).

In order to provide sustainable online publication services the Digital Library is standardizing on a few publication frameworks and components. One such framework will be based on the existing UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology (UEE), and will provide publication of texts from XML/TEI. Looking forward, the UEE publication framework can be used to provide publication services for the Cotsen Institute of Archeology Press. There are a number of objectives:

- Capture a SNAPSHOT of the data at strategic points in time.
- Create STATIC subsets of for publication purposes.
- 3. Create DYNAMIC services around the snapshot for users to explore the data snapshot.
- Deposit static snapshots to external repositories as required or desired by project managers.

Map data to a common UCLA schema **Publication Services** (static, dynamic, citable) Local Fedora Islandora/Solr repository Preservation Services Exernal repositories (Open Context, tDAR, Dash)

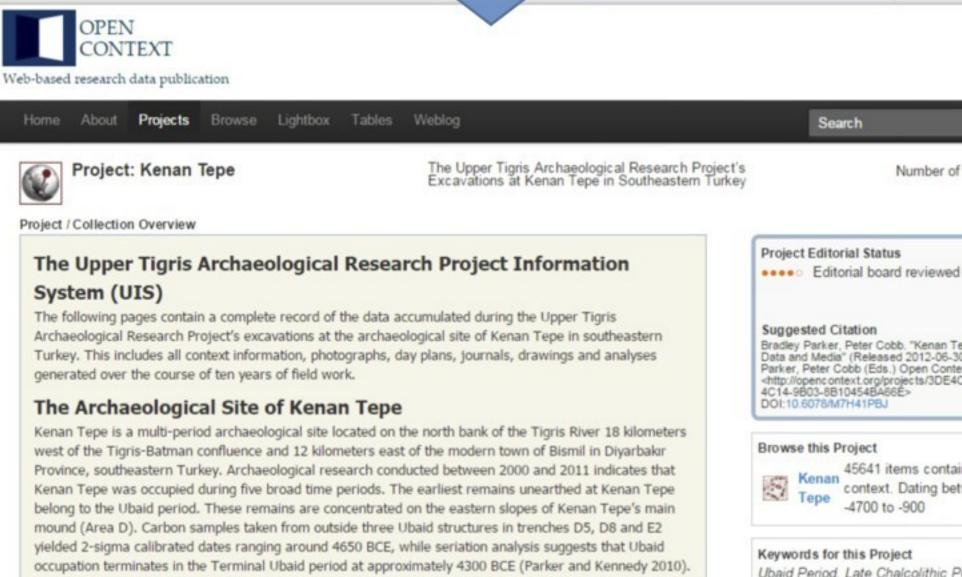
Target Projects:

- Fayum Greco-Roman excavations (UCLA/Rijkuniversiteit Groningen) - http://www.archbase.com/fayum/
- Fayum Neolithic survey and excavations (UCLA/University of Auckland) - http://www.archbase.com/fayum/
- Prehistoric Sitio Drago, Bocas del Toro, Panama (Tom Wake, UCLA) - http://antiquity.ac.uk/ProjGall/wake/
 - Easter Island Project (Jo Anne van Tilburg, UCLA) http://www.eisp.org/
- Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project (Bradley Parker, Univ. Utah) -

http://opencontext.org/projects/

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UTARP Project Data in Open Context



Remains dating to the Late Chalcolithic period have been discovered in abundance in the easternmost area of Kenan Tepe's lower town (Area F) and in several soundings near the high mound (Parker et al. 2003; 2006). Carbon-14 analyses from Late Chalcolithic contexts have yielded dates in the late LC 3 or early LC 4 period (between ca. 3600 and 3500 BCE) and the LC 5 period (ca. 3100 BCE [Creekmore 2007; Parker et al. 2006]). Four more carbon dates from fortification/retaining walls on the high mound show that occupation continued through the Late Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age transition (ca. 3000 BCE [Parker et al. 2006; Parker and Dodd 2005]). An analysis of the ceramics from various areas at Kenan Tepe combined with two carbon dates confirms that occupation at the site probably continued at least through the first half of the Early Bronze Age. Middle Bronze Age remains have been recovered on the eastern, western and northern slopes of the high mound (Areas A, B, C). Carbon-14 analysis places these remains around 1800 BCE (Parker et al. 2003; Parker and Dodd 2003). Kenan Tepe was again occupied in the Early Iron Age as evidenced by the presence of Early Iron Age Corrugated Wares dating between ca. 1050 and 900 B.C. (Parker et al. 2004. Also see Parker 2003).

Geomorphological Description of the Site

Measuring approximately 4.5 hectares in total size, Kenan Tepe is composed of a 32-meter high main mound and a lower town stretching off to the northeast of the main mound. The site is situated on a Pleistocene terrace composed of interspersed siltstones and sedimentary conglomerates close to the geographic center of the Upper Tigris River Valley. Virgin soil, which was reached in several trenches in the eastern portion of Kenan Tepe's lower town, is 23.7m above the current level of the Tigris River. The top of Kenan Tepe's main mound is 56.3m above the Tigris and rises 32.6m above the ground surface at the far eastern end of Kenan Tepe's lower town. Kenan Tepe's main datum, which is located at the top of the main

Bradley Parker, Peter Cobb. "Kenan Tepe: Digital Parker, Peter Cobb (Eds.) Open Context http://opencontext.org/projects/3DE4CD9C-259E4C14-9B03-8B10454BA66E Browse this Project 45641 items contained in this Kenan context. Dating between: -4700 to -900 Keywords for this Project Ubaid Period, Late Chalcolithic Period, Anatolia, Northern Mesopotamia, Middle Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Tigris River, Archaeology Linked Media (2 files) Version-control (Github, XML Data) Copyright Licensing To the extent to which copyright applies, this content is licensed Required: Citation, and hyperlinks for online uses

Number of Views: 8465

Data Hosting and Citation

There are currently three candidate data hosting services:

Dash

http://dash.cdlib.org

- A California Digital Library Service Content hosted in Merritt and replicated through the San Diego Supercomputer Center
- Intended as a general purpose data preservation and access service
- Not subject specific
- Does not include any peer review or data validation services
- Not currently in production mode

Open Context

- http://opencontext.org
- Maintained by a 501(c)(3) Non-profit corporation, The Alexandria Institute Archive, http://alexandriaarchive.org

Content hosted in Merritt

- Is a publication service for archeological data, including editorial and peer review, citation tracking, discovery and download
- Not intended as a preservation repository Fully formed, mature service
- Assigns ARKs to individual items; assigns DOIs to datasets and projects
- Option of working through OpenContext to archive data with the UC Curation

tDAR: The Digital Archaeological Record http://www.tdar.org

- Operates under the umbrella of Digital Antiquity, a multi-institutional organization that has been explicitly designed to ensure the long-term financial, technical, and social sustainability of tDAR. Currently being
- incubated at Arizona State University Designed to serve the needs of a wide range of archaeologists, researchers, organization, and institutions who use or manage archaeological resources
- Hosts documents, data sets, images, reports, bibliographies, etc.
- Extensive data dictionary: https://dev.tdar.org/confluence/display/ TDAR/Data+Dictionary

Project Questionnaire

The purpose of this questionnaire is to provide the UCLA Digital Library Program with information to inform a discussion about appropriate data curation and publication services that the Library can provide or broker.

General information about the project Name(s) and contact information for the Project director(s)

- Name(s) and contact information of the best person/people to
- answer questions about the project data and technologies

Project description

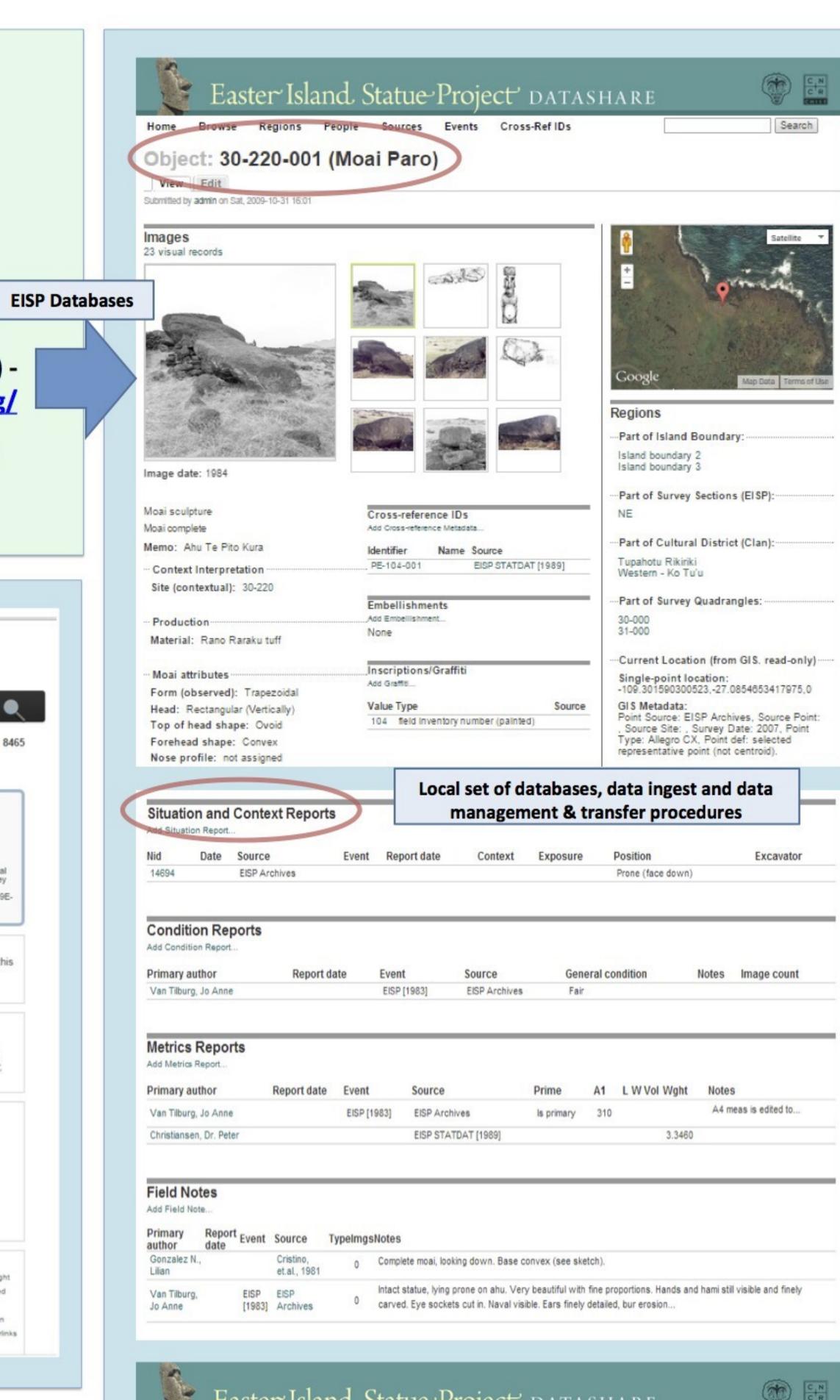
- What was the start date of the project (or data collection)? Is data collection ongoing, or is the data static?
- If data is static, what was the date on which data collection ceased?
- If data collection is ongoing, how often is new data gathered or
- How many concurrent projects under the umbrella? How many databases/data stores managed by co-directors or graduate students?

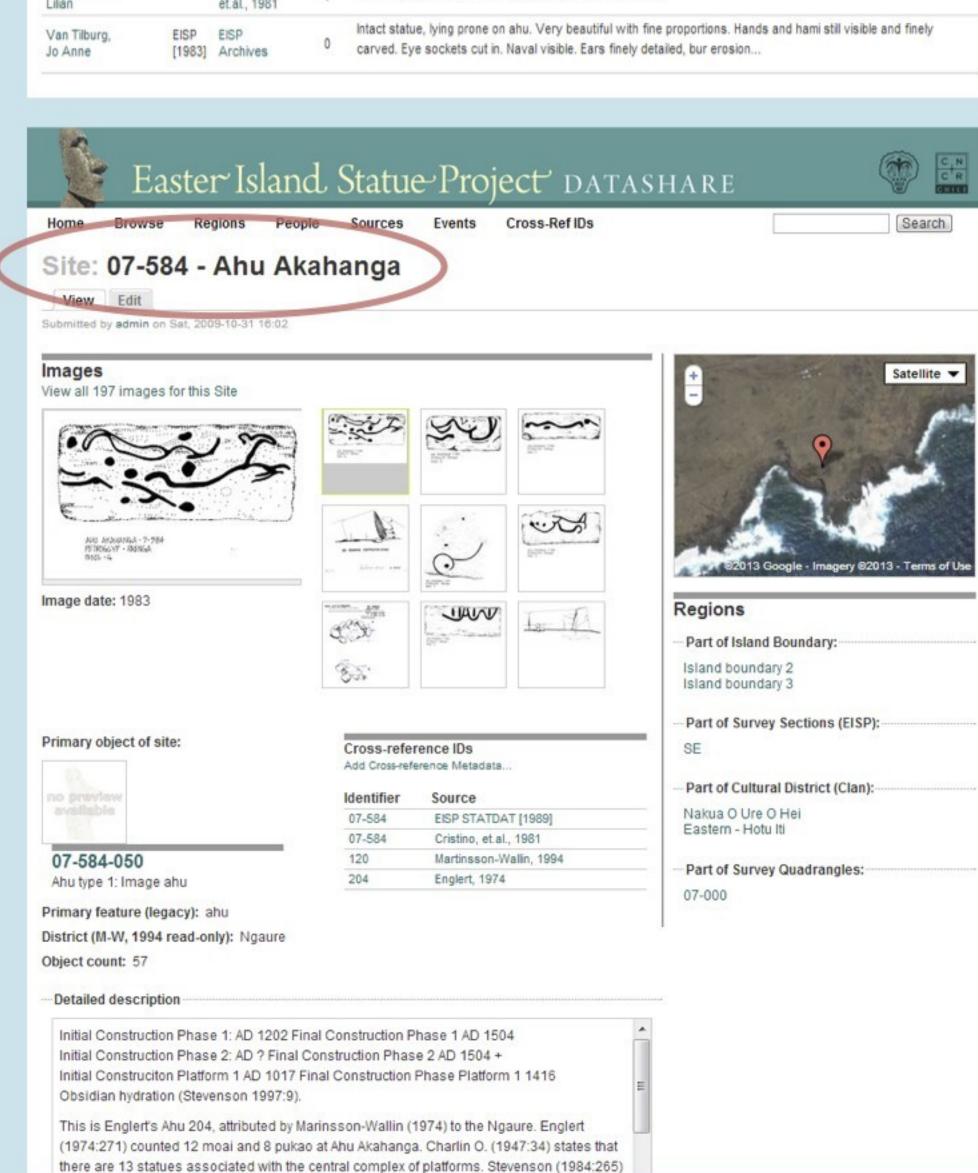
Data storage and maintenance

- What type of database or data storage software is used for the
- What other software is used for data management,
- Please provide a description of the database structure: tables
- and fields, relationships between tables
- If using a data store other than a traditional relational database please provide a description of the data structures in that store.

Data attributes

- Is the data currently available online (private, public)?
- How comprehensive is the data? What external references exist to data not in the database?
- If there are sub- or related projects, how do they relate to each other? Is data periodically aggregated?
- What are the main object types that your data describes? Objectives
- What are your future objectives for the data? Archiving? Publication? Normalization? Sharing? Reuse?
- What role do you see for the Library, or other data
- repositories? What do you need to meet your objectives? Do you have contractual or permit-related needs for your
- Are there other archiving needs that you have? PDFs. Images.





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