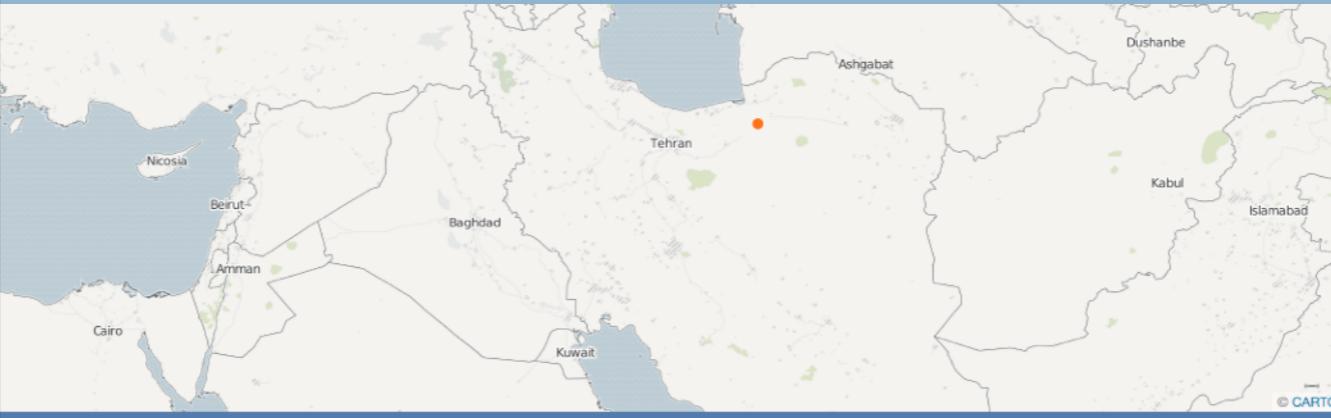


# Recreating Context: 3D Graphing Treasure Hill excavations at Tepe Hissar, Iran



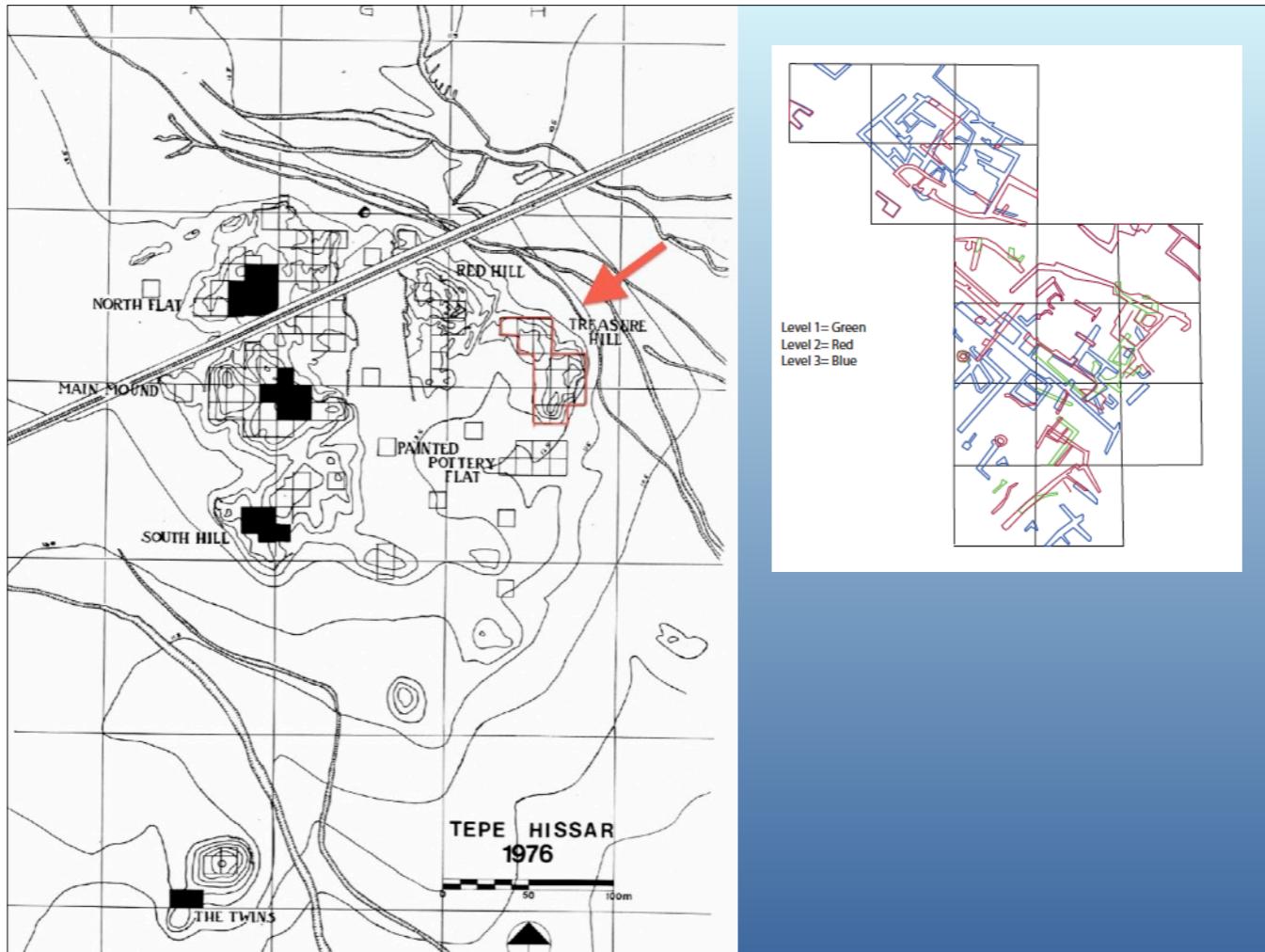
Narges Bayani

- chalcolithic - Bronze Age site
- the type-site for ceramic chronology of NE Iran

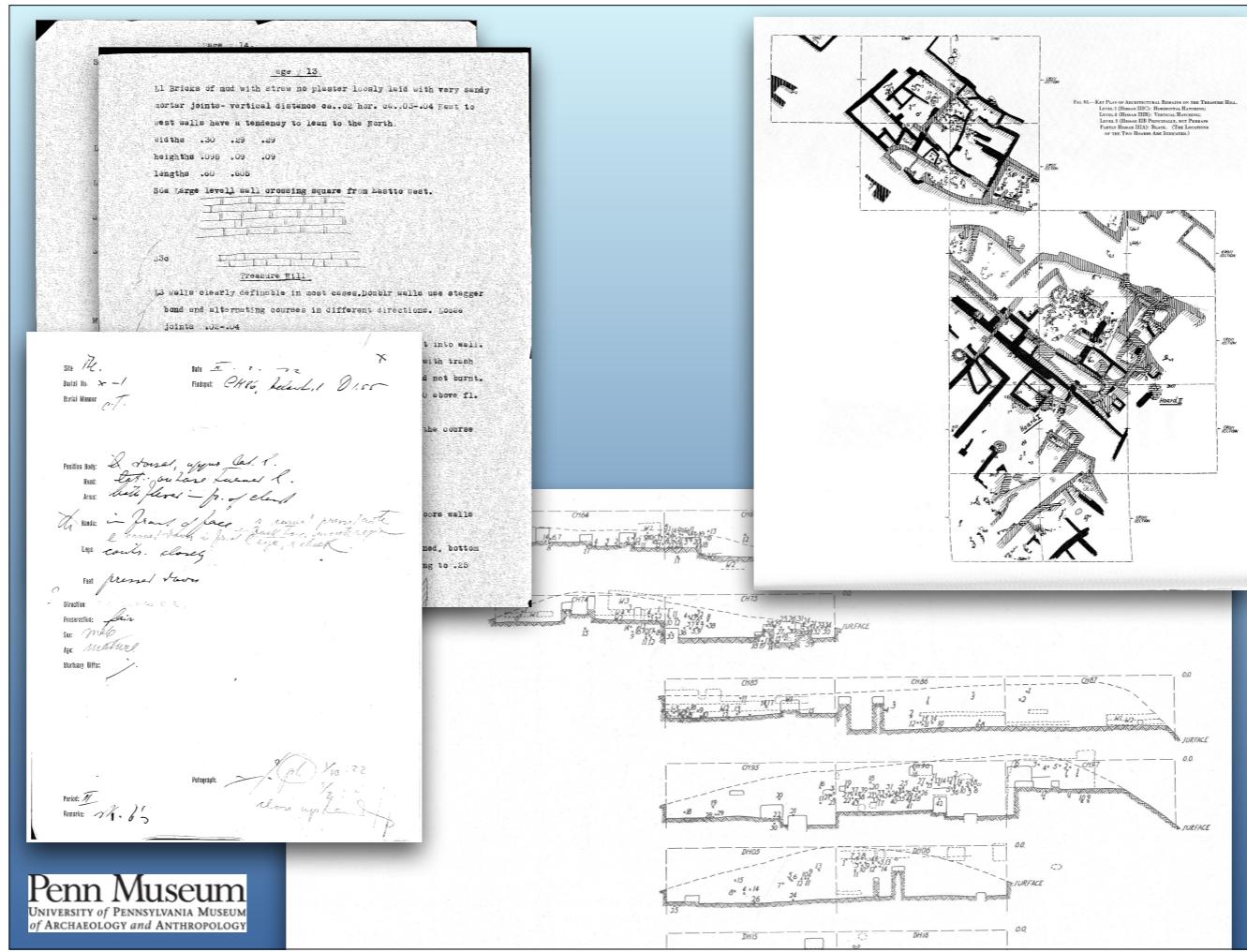


**Penn Museum**  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM  
*of ARCHAEOLOGY and ANTHROPOLOGY*

- excavated originally in 1930s by the Penn museum
  - mostly published
- a second expedition in 1976 revisited parts of the site,
  - cleared out some of discrepancies and questions raised from earlier exc.



- did not deal with the area of Treasure hill
- remained largely unpublished and unstudied.
- specifically, very little stratigraphy was recorded. dating is based on the cermic gravegoods of the burials.



- records in Penn Museum archives
- digitized now
- but still impossible to draw much information in the current unrelated state of the records.

Layout: Objects View As: Preview

**tab**

**personal notes**

- field # H2978
- date 8/23/32
- find spot DH06
- object figurine lo type, decorated with lines, goat
- material pottery
- colour dark brown on buff
- length .109
- breadth .041
- diameter .191

**archival photo #**

- drawing
- period II A
- remarks
- context CS

Museum #

**category** [redacted]

**form** [redacted]

**stratigraphic level** [redacted]

**Photo**

**object**

# H0391

**Museum Number**

- material stone
- type vessel
- form cup

**Square number** DF18

**Context** DF18x1

**description** serpentine, truncated cone, slightly convex, round rim

height .044  
diameter .086  
remark

**photo**

**drawing**

find date 8/25/31

date

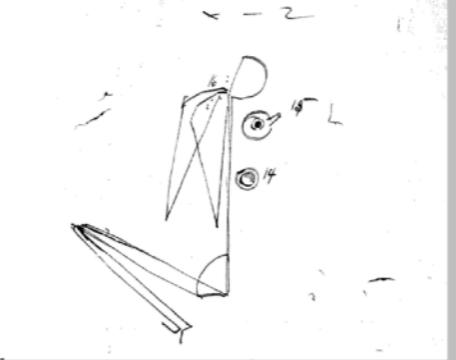
so I wanted to see if using descriptive records of excavation preserved in the file dsurveyor's notebook helped put the burials into a logical relative stratigraphy:

we know what sq they excavated in any given day, and at what depth they were excavating. we also know that they gave an ordinal number to discovered burial within each sq.

Layout: Burials | View As: | Preview

burial

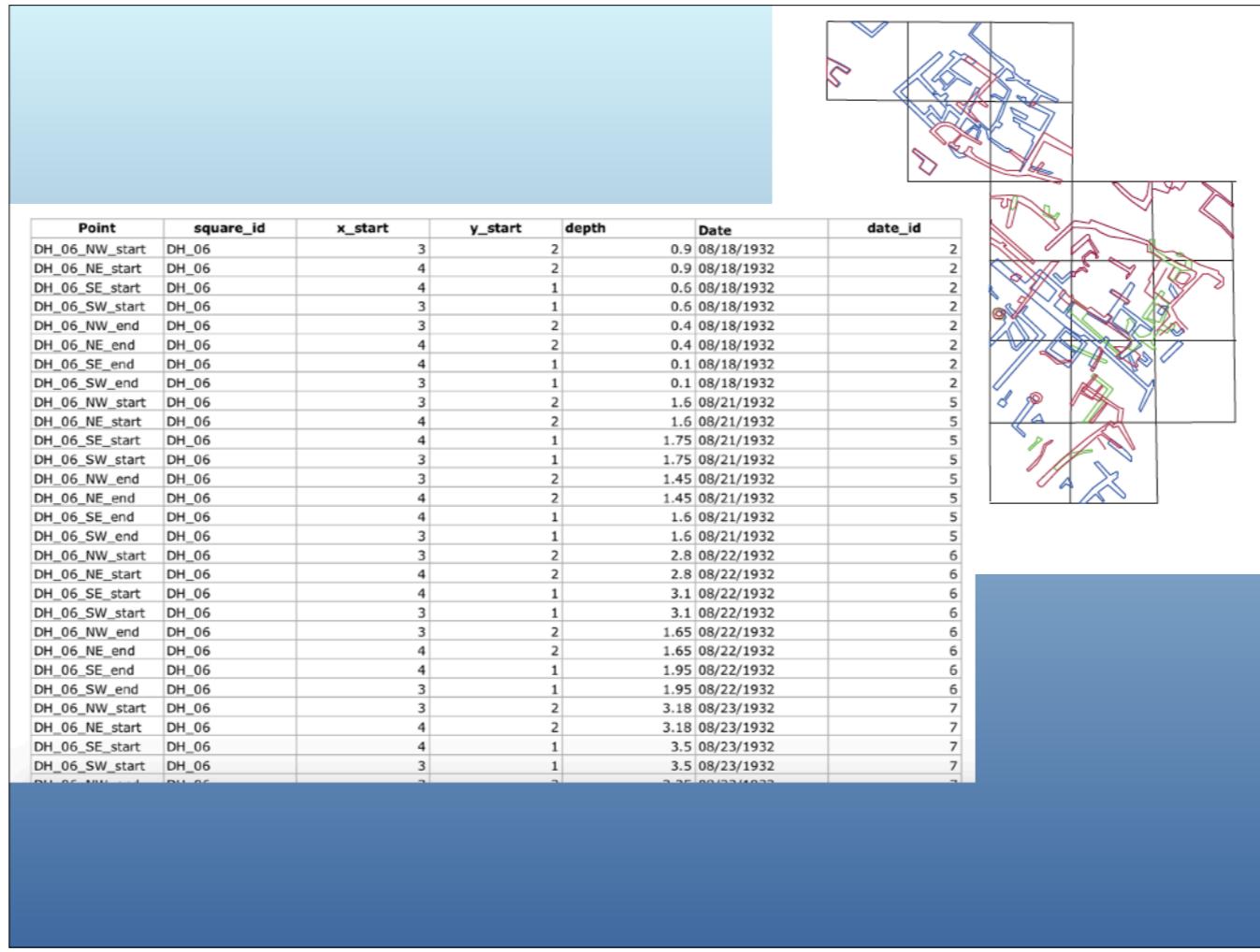
square	CH87	Remarks
Original burial #	CH87x2	Museum cat. #
Burial Manner	C.T.	
Findspot	top layer D. I.40	Photos
find date		
Body Position	lateral right	
head position	lateral right	
Arms Position	both flexed in front of chest	
Hands position	close together both curved towards chin	
Legs position	contracted	
Feet position	right pulled up , left pulled up and pressed	
direction		
Preservation	bad	
Sex		
Age		
Mortuary Gifts	1.(4295) ? cup (dis) remains lose beind vertebrae? 2. (4296) grey ??? 3. (4297) beads of lapis and ? necklace	
period	IIIC	
my dating	IIIC2	
level		
floor		
elevation	1.40	



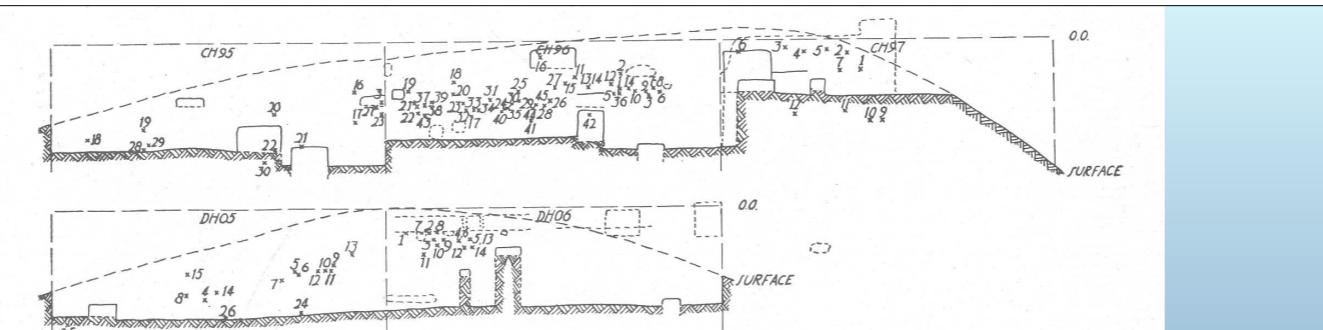
-we know what sq they excavated in any given day, and at whats depth they were excavating. we also know that they gave an ordinal number to discovered burial within each sq.

## goals of the project

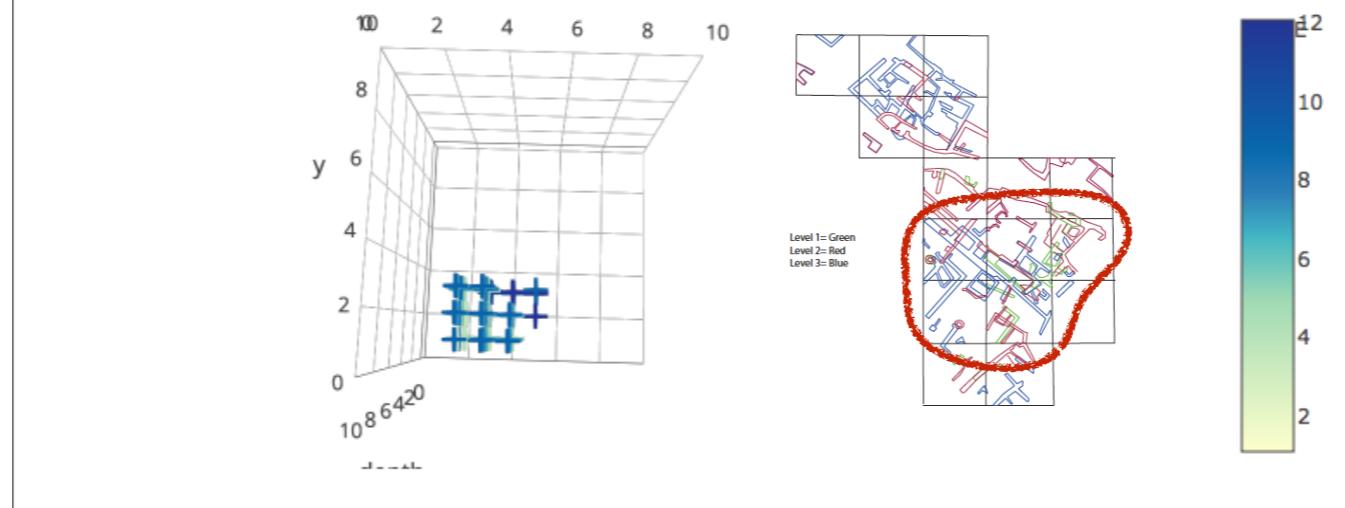
- recreate the process of excavations on Treasure Hill in 1931-32 in 3D graphs
- place the recorded burials into the recreated 3D sequence
- suggest original contexts/stratigraphy for burials



-a simplified view of the dataset from the field surveyor's notebook.



1932 excavation process of Treasure Hill, Tepe Hissar



- using plotly graphing tools, I can now create a snapshot of each day of excavation, and what was being excavated in each day in each sq.
  - the result is a 3d section of the sqs
  - by joining the two datasets (burials and their content, with excavation data) I can suggest a range of depth for each burial. effectively re-creating a relative stratigraphy.
  - I can run all kinds of queries
- my next step is to visualize these burials as floating dots inside their relative context.