

The Use of Network Cartography for Visualizing Large Prehistoric Relationships

Christian Sommer, Andrew W. Kandel & Volker Hochschild

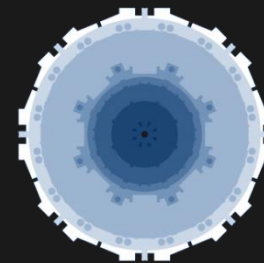
CAA 2022, Oxford

2022-08-09

So8: Are you my type? Network analysis and the
study of material culture



THE ROLE
OF CULTURE
IN EARLY
EXPANSIONS
OF HUMANS



CAA2022 OXFORD
iN SIDE
FORMATION
8:11 AUGUST 2022



Paul Butler (2010): Visualizing Facebook Friendships

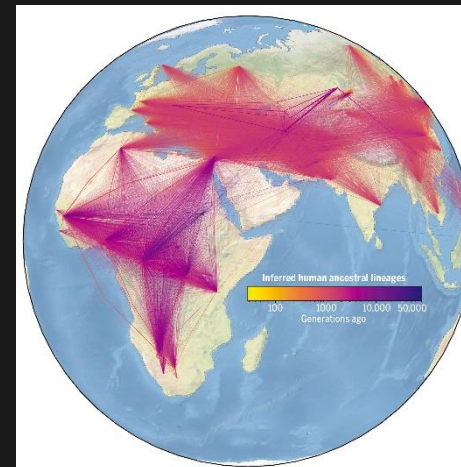
“Big data” network cartography – a data dump?



- Origin-Destination map
- Flow map
- Goal: showing an **overall picture** emerging from an overwhelming amount of **detail**.
- Communicating weights through colour (saturation, brightness, etc.) and line thickness.
- Cartographic refinement through layer ordering and opacity.



Brockmann & Helbing (2013): The Hidden Geometry of Complex, Network-Driven Contagion Phenomena. *Science*.



Wohns et al. (2022): A unified genealogy of modern and ancient genomes. *Science*.

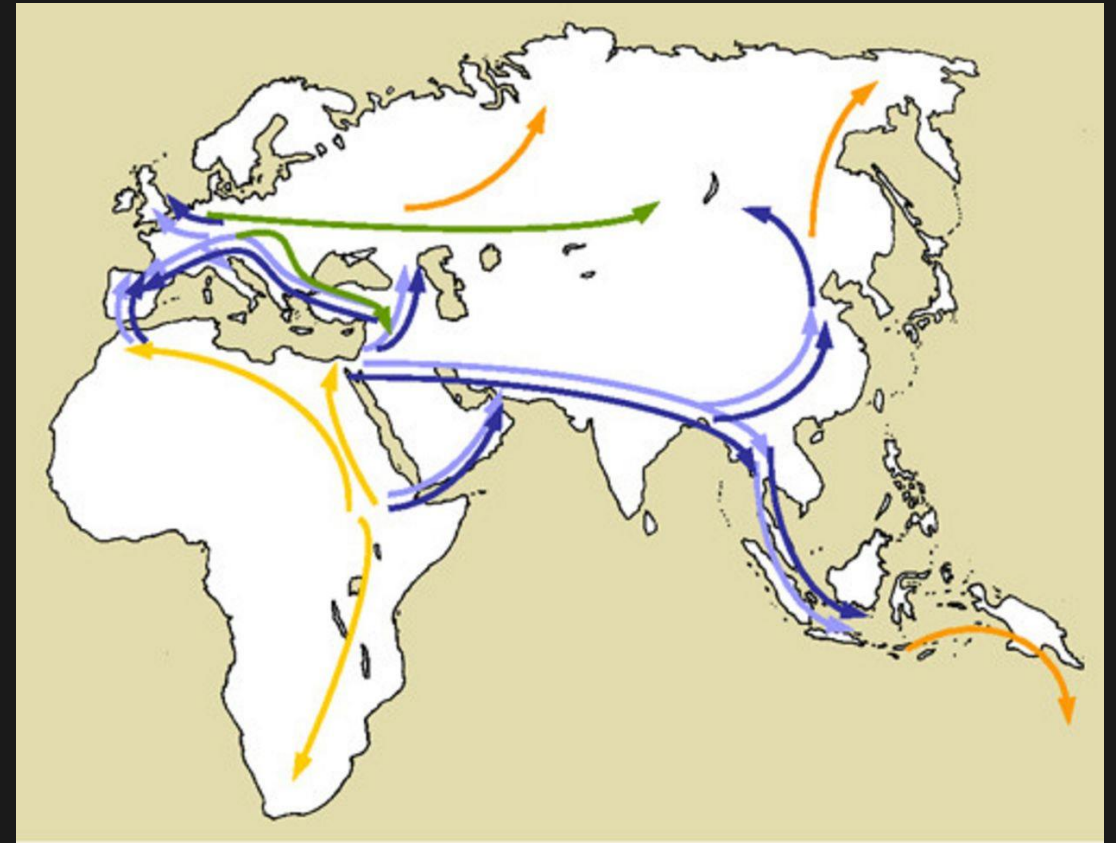
What would a prehistoric cultural network look like?

ROCEEH research center



THE ROLE
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- Long-term grant
 - 2008-2027
- Study expansion of humans in Africa & Eurasia between 3 million & 20,000 years ago
 - Culture
 - Habitat
 - Distribution
- Interdisciplinary perspective with researchers from
 - Archaeology
 - Anthropology
 - Paleobotany
 - Geography...



HEIDELBERGER AKADEMIE
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN
Akademie der Wissenschaften
des Landes Baden-Württemberg

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN



SENCKENBERG
world of biodiversity



ROAD database

- >2,200 Paleolithic sites *
- >20,000 assemblages *
- Culture, humans, fauna, plants
- Georelational database
- Uniform taxonomies

* as of July 2022

The screenshot displays the ROAD database web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: https://www.roceh.uni-tuebingen.de/roadweb/smarty_road/. The interface includes a sidebar with links for 'login', 'User Agreement', and 'Data Use Policy'. The main content area is titled 'ROAD simple search (developed with Firefox, but suitable for other browsers)'. It features a 'ROAD Summary Data Sheet for locality' field with a 'PDF' button. Below this, there are search filters: 'Assemblage Category (or logic combination is used as default)' with checkboxes for 'Human remains', 'Plant remains', 'Fauna', 'Symbolic artifacts', 'Organic tools', and 'Lithics'; 'Region (for multiple selection use Ctrl-key)' with a dropdown menu listing various regions; and 'Age (enter age in years or choose period)' with input fields for 'min' and 'max' age, and a 'Choose period' button. A 'Search' button and a 'Reset' button are at the bottom. On the right, a world map shows numerous red dots representing Paleolithic sites. The map includes a 'Map' tab, a 'Satellite' tab, and a 'Google' logo. At the bottom right of the map, it says 'Keyboard shortcuts | Map data ©2022 | Terms of Use'.

ROAD database



3,000,000 years ago

- >4,600 sources* in >10 languages
 - Articles
 - Books
 - Theses
 - Excavation reports
 - Own research
- Digitalization by paid research assistants and guests using data entry masks
- Georeferencing
- Standardization & Thesauri
 - Raw materials, tools, etc.
 - Tool groups
 - Cultures & cultural periods

* as of July 2022





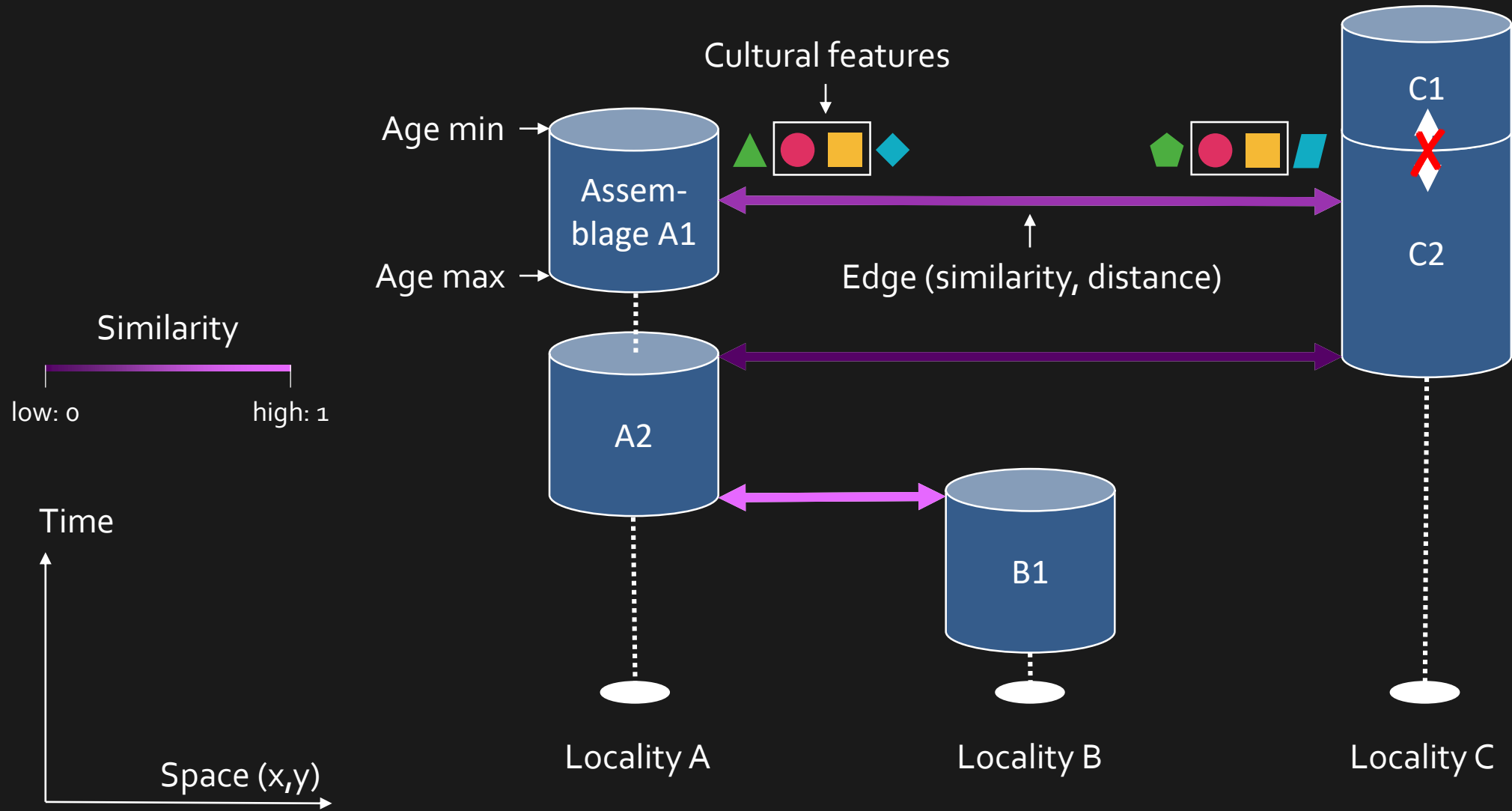
Cultural data query for the network

- 15,719 assemblages from 1,374 localities with geocoordinates, age min & max, 100+ cultures, 11 cultural periods
- Presence/absence data of 32 artifact categories including
 - 18 lithic tool groups
 - 6 organic tool groups
 - 3 symbolic artifacts
 - 3 Misc: Mineral pigment, shell, ostrich eggshell
 - combustion features
 - burial





Network construction



Jaccard Index

$$J_{Sim}(A, B) = 1 - J_{Dist}(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|} = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$

Assemblage A: 00000001000001000001001010110000

Assemblage B: 00010001000001000101000000110010

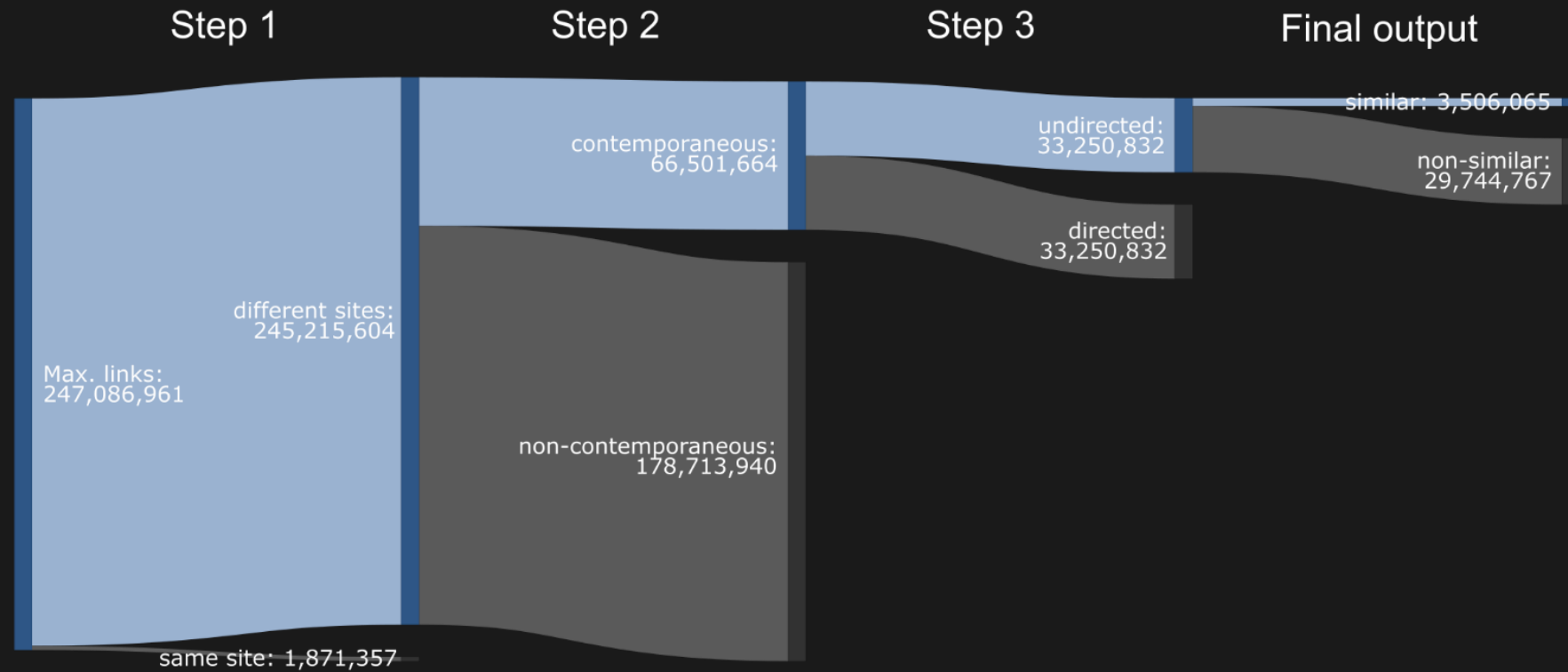
Lithic tool groups

Organic tool groups

Symb.
artifacts

Misc. Other

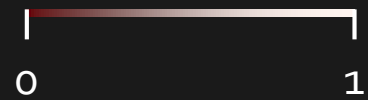
Processing



github.com/sommergeo/paleo_cultural_networks
zenodo.org/record/6873723

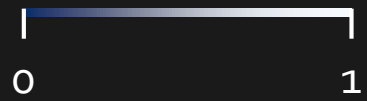


Middle Stone Age
300,000 – 30,000 years

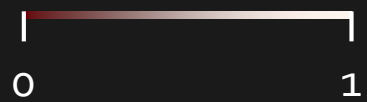




Middle Paleolithic
350,000 – 40,000 years

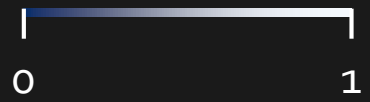


Middle Stone Age
300,000 – 30,000 years

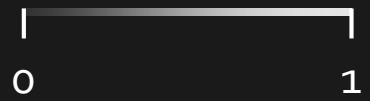




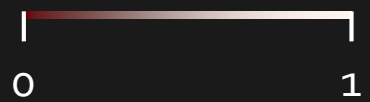
Middle Paleolithic
350,000 – 40,000 years



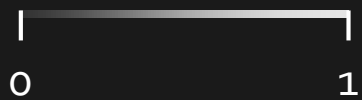
Between MSA and MP



Middle Stone Age
300,000 – 30,000 years



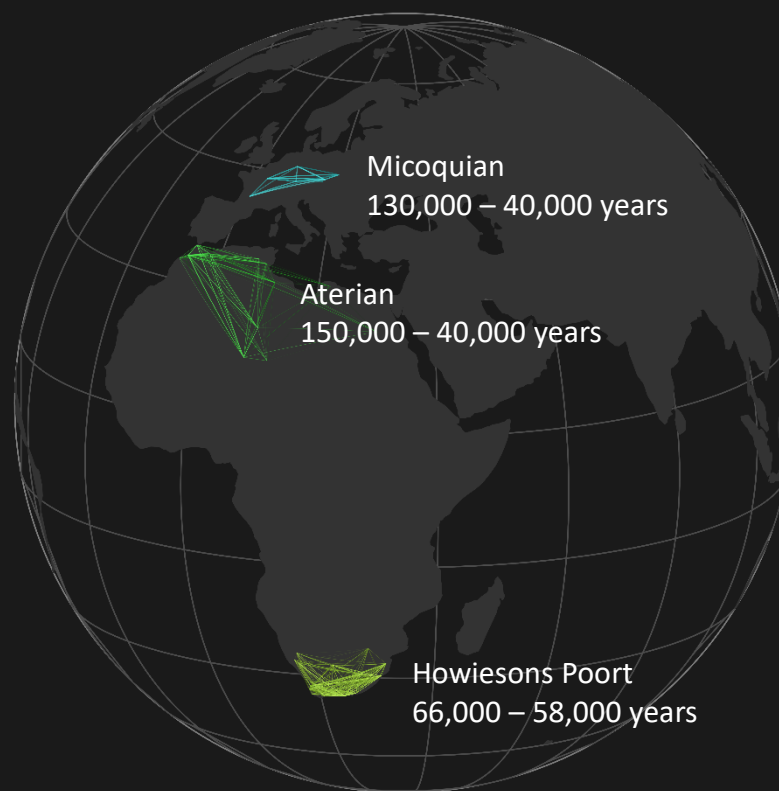
Between MSA and MP



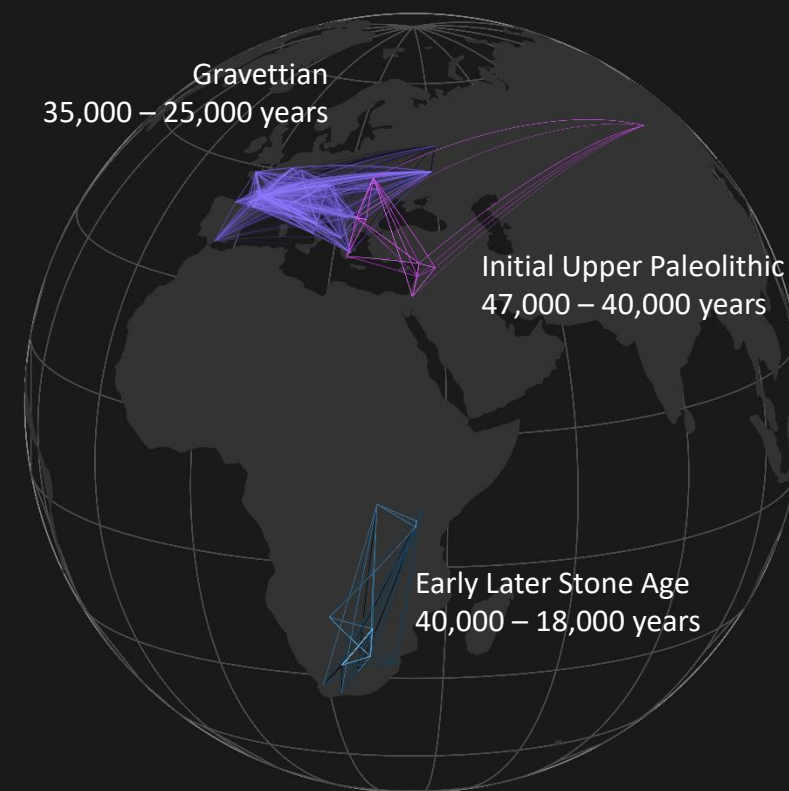
Lower Paleolithic – Early Stone Age



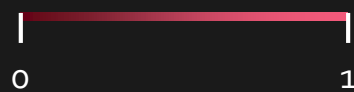
Middle Paleolithic – Middle Stone Age



Upper Paleolithic – Later Stone Age



African Acheulean



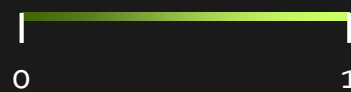
European Acheulean



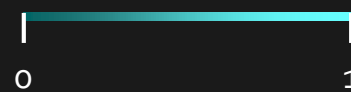
Levantine Acheulean



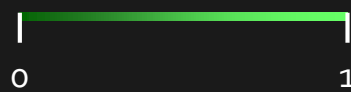
Howiesons Poort



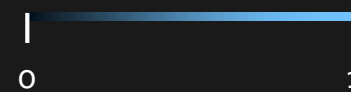
Micoquian



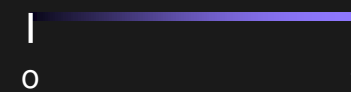
Aterian



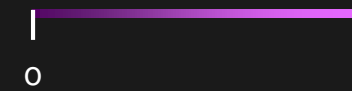
Early Later Stone Age



Gravettian

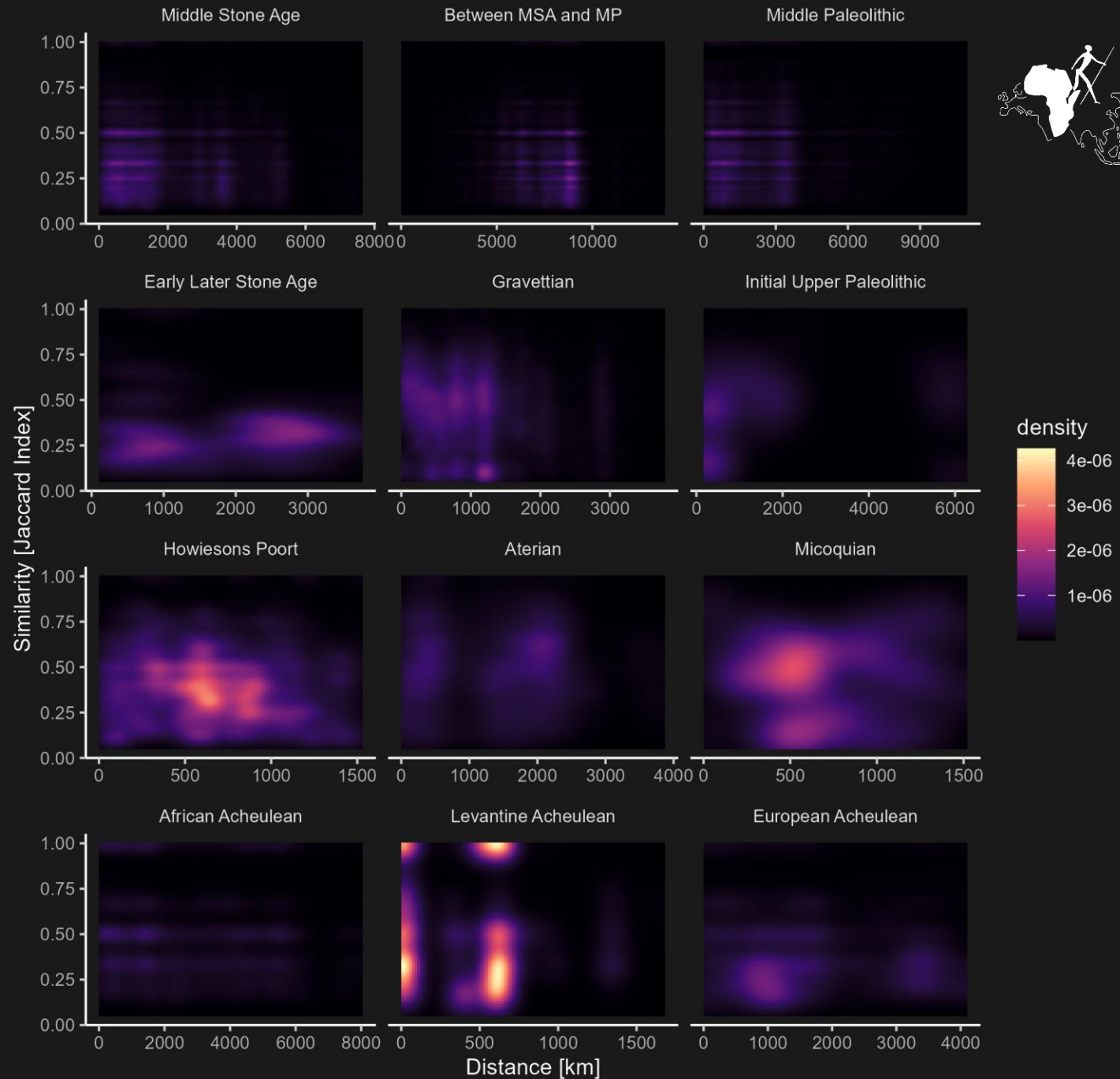
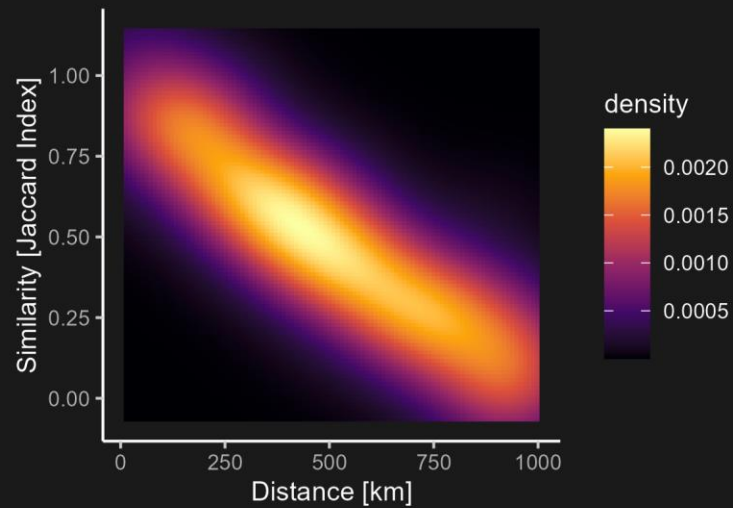


Initial Upper Paleolithic



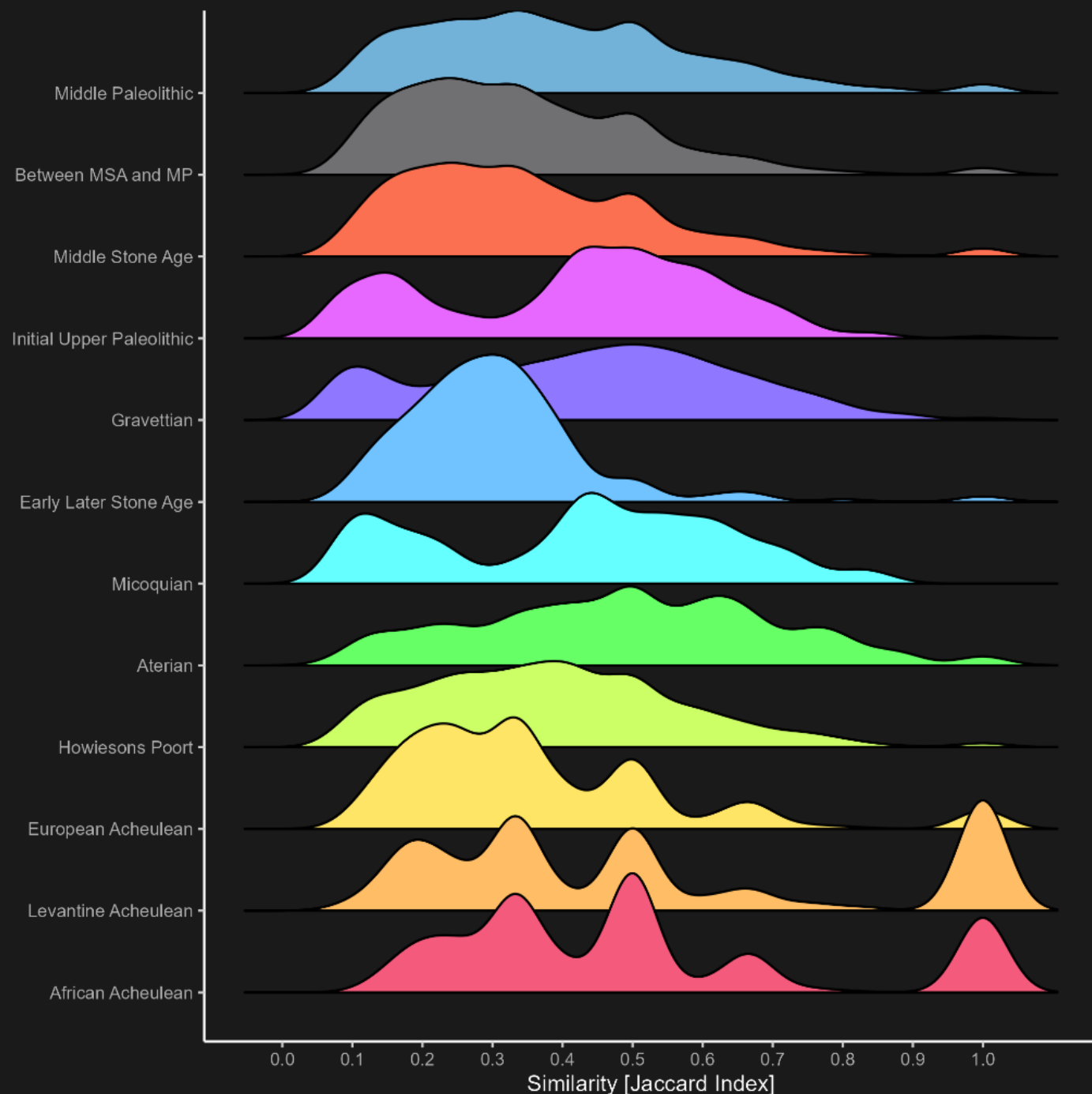
Absence of spatial autocorrelation?

Idealized spatially autocorrelated distribution



Complex patterns of spatial clustering and cultural similarity

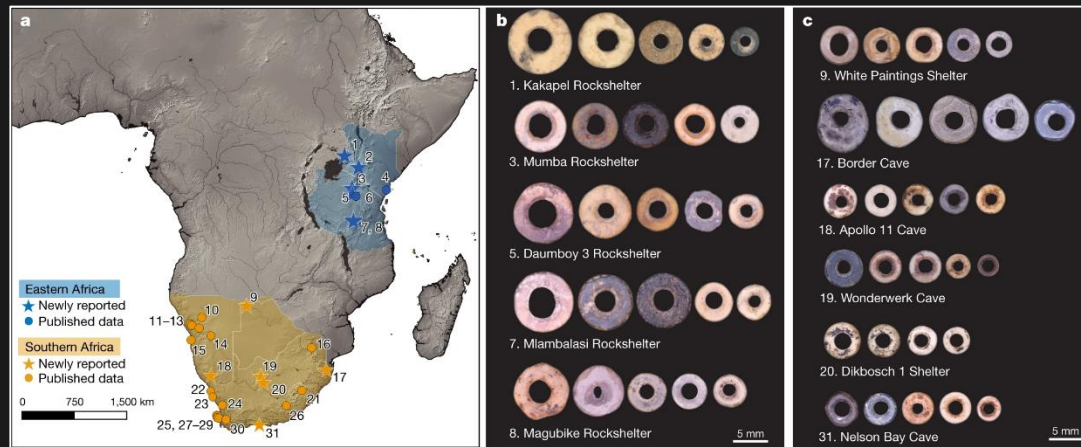
- Average Nearest Neighbour Analysis (Clark & Evans 1954):
 - ANN 0.34, $z=-28.66$
 - $D_{\text{obs}}=42.25$ km
 - $D_{\text{exp}}=124.46$ km
- Diversification of the hominin toolbox over time
- Multi-purpose vs. specialized tools
- Settlement patterns





Similarity = Relationship?

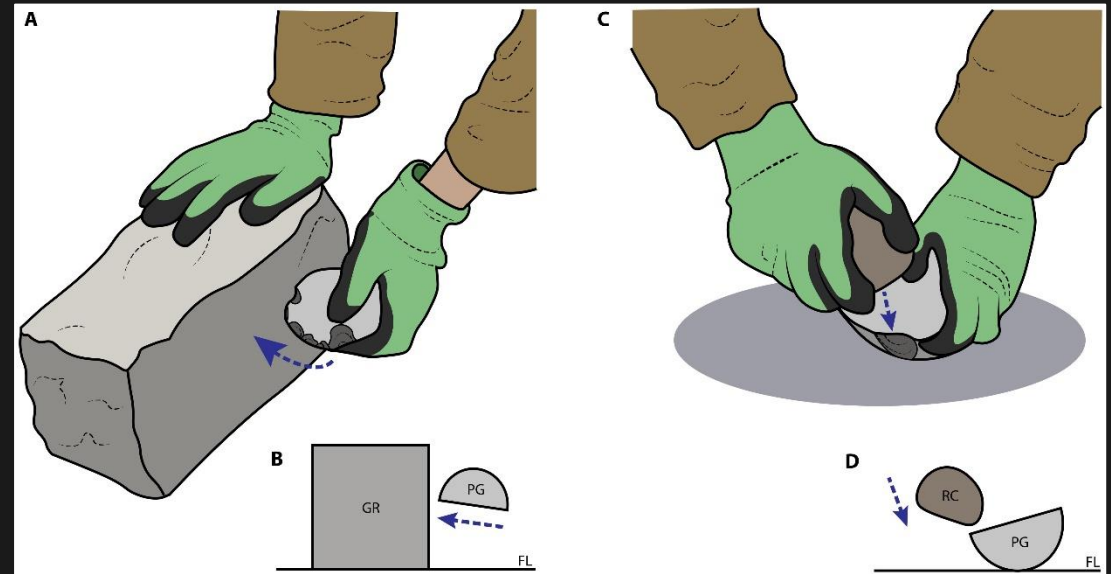
Yes,



Miller & Wang (2022): Ostrich network eggshell beads reveal 50,000-year-old social network in Africa. *Nature*.

Way, de la Peña, de la Peña & Wadley (2022): Howiesons Poort backed artifacts provide evidence for social connectivity across southern Africa during the Final Pleistocene. *Sci. Rep.*

but...



Snyder, Reeves & Tennie (2022): Early knapping techniques do not necessitate cultural transmission. *Sci. Adv.*

Dominguez-Solera et al. (2021): Equids can also make stone artefacts. *J. Archaeol. Sci.: Rep.*



Open issues

Research bias

- Published archaeological record biased by “Western” scientific research
- Completeness of the ROAD database
- Taphonomic bias

Methodological issues

- Integration of temporal overlap
- Integration of similarity
- Integration of distance
- Granularity -> Need for structured data and standardization in archaeology (e.g. McKeague et al. 2019&2021, Richards et al. 2002)
- Visualization of temporal depth
- Interactivity



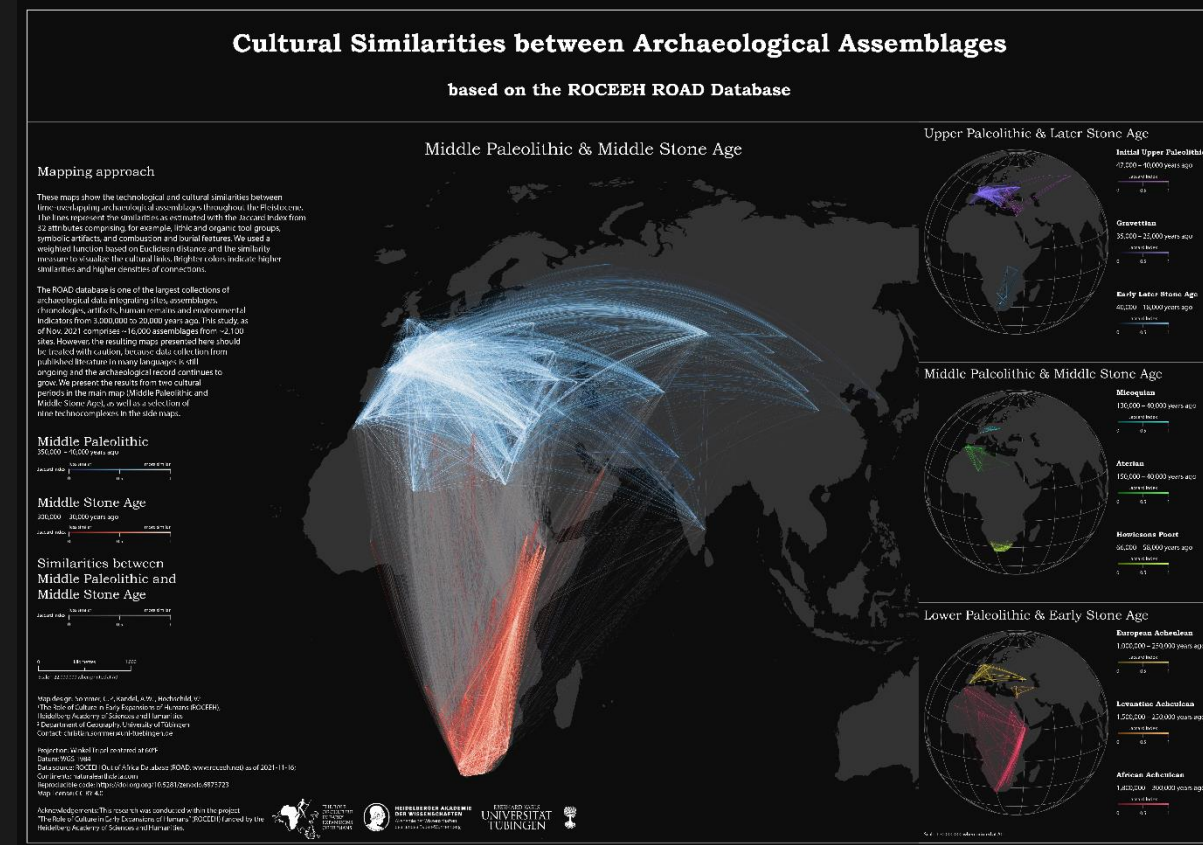
Thank you!

www.roceeh.net

@sommer_geo, @roceeh_news

github.com/sommergeo/

Sommer, C., Kandel, A. W., & Hochschild, V. (2022). The use of prehistoric 'big data' for mapping early human cultural networks. *Journal of Maps*, 1–12.
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