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CyberResearch on the Ancient Near East and Neighboring Regions

*Case Studies on Archaeological Data, Objects,
Texts, and Digital Archiving*

Edited by

Vanessa Bigot Juloux
Amy Rebecca Gansell
Alessandro di Ludovico



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The Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data is available online at <http://catalog.loc.gov>

Typeface for the Latin, Greek, and Cyrillic scripts: "Brill". See and download: brill.com/brill-typeface.

ISSN 2452-0586

ISBN 978-90-04-34674-1 (hardback)

ISBN 978-90-04-37508-6 (e-book)

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Digitus Dei est hic!
(Translation: The finger of God is here!)
Roberto A. Busa, 2004



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Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the organizers of the annual conferences of the American Schools of Oriental Research (San Antonio, Texas, November 2016), the American Oriental Society (Los Angeles, California, March 2017), and Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (Atlanta, Georgia, March 2017) for enabling many of the authors to introduce the work included in this volume.

Our gratitude also goes to our anonymous external peer reviewers for Brill and to our internal peer reviewers: Adam Anderson, Marine Béranger, Sergio Camiz, Jean-Baptiste Camps, Hanan Charaf Mullins, Francesca Cioè, Helen Dixon, Aaron Gidding, Nathan Morello, Terhi Nurmikko-Fuller, Andrew Pottorf, Anne-Caroline Rendu Loisel, Glenn Roe, Daniel Stockholm, Matthew L. Vincent, and Juan Pablo Vita, as well as our anonymous readers. We are also grateful to other contributors: Sarah Witcher Kansa, Brigitte Lion, Massimo Maiocchi, Palmiro Notizia, and Elena Pierazzo. We thank Eve Levavi Feinstein, Adina Yoffie, and Joshua J. Friedman for their assistance with editing and Elizabeth DiPippo and Susan Shapiro for their help with proofreading. In addition, we thank the Brill editors, and especially the editors of the Digital Biblical Studies series, Claire Clivaz and David Hamidović, who patiently supported us in this wonderful project.

Finally, the co-editors, Vanessa Bigot Juloux, Amy Rebecca Gansell, and Alessandro di Ludovico, sincerely thank the authors for their close collaboration and for having agreed to join us in this adventure toward the advancement of the humanities for both educational and scientific purposes.

More than anything else, this project would never have been successful without the strong support of our families (including Vanessa's numerous cats and dogs), friends, and peers, of whom we are deeply appreciative.

Special support for this volume was provided by St. John's University (New York).

Editors' Note

We look forward to hosting future conference sessions showcasing Cyber-Research on the ancient Near East and neighboring regions. Furthermore, we hope that these sessions will generate content for additional edited volumes relevant to a wide audience of both digital and non-digital specialists as well as digital neophytes and students.

Through this project, we are proud to contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage by sharing techniques and results for the digital knowledge-discovery and documentation of ancient archaeological contexts, objects, and texts, as well as modern archives and data repositories. Above all, this volume is dedicated to our friends and colleagues, and to the many students and scholars, whose work and lives suffer on account of the ongoing military conflicts and political crises in regions of the Middle East.

Phonology

(*vocalization*)

Consonants with diacritical marks in Akkadian, Sumerian and Ugaritic:

- ʾ (aleph), a voiced laryngeal with a glottal stop that is used with vowels /a/, /i/, /u/ for ʾa, ʾi, ʾu.
- ʿ (ayin), a voiced pharyngeal.
- ḏ (ḏal), a voiced interdental, as “th” in “that.”
- ġ (ġain), a voiced velar fricative, as “r” in French.
- ḡ a velar nasal, as “ng.”
- ḥ (ḥa), a voiceless velar fricative, as “ch” in German.
- ḥ (ḥota), a voiceless pharyngeal with a stricture of the pharynx.
- š (šin), a voiceless palate-alveolar fricative, as “sh” in shame.
- š (tsadé), an emphatic sibilant, as “ts.”
- ṭ (ṭet), an emphatic voiceless dental, as “t.”
- ṭ (taana), a voiceless interdental, as “th” in thin.
- z (zu), an emphatic voiced fricative dental, as “ts.”

Shortened Forms

Series, Periodicals, and Publishers

<i>ACalc</i>	<i>Archeologia e Calcolatori</i>
ACL	Association for Computational Linguistics
ACM	Association for Computing Machinery
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>AmA</i>	<i>American Anthropologist</i>
<i>AmAnt</i>	<i>American Antiquity</i>
<i>AnatS</i>	<i>Anatolian Studies</i>
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
<i>AoF</i>	<i>Altorientalische Forschungen</i>
ARA	<i>Annual Review of Anthropology</i>
ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research
<i>BaM</i>	<i>Baghdader Mitteilungen</i>
BAR-IS	British Archaeological Reports International Series
<i>BASOR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BSAJ	British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
<i>CAD</i>	<i>Chicago Assyrian Dictionary</i>
<i>CDA</i>	<i>A Concise Dictionary of Akkadian</i>
<i>CH</i>	<i>Computers and the Humanities</i>
<i>CISE</i>	<i>Computing in Science & Engineering</i>
<i>CMAO</i>	<i>Contributi e Materiali di Archeologia Orientale</i>
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
CUSAS	Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology
DANS	Data Archiving and Networked Services
<i>DHQ</i>	<i>Digital Humanities Quarterly</i>
HdO	Handbuch der Orientalistik
HSS	Harvard Semitic Studies
ICE	Initiative for Cuneiform Encoding
<i>IEJ</i>	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
<i>IM</i>	<i>Istanbuler Mitteilungen</i>
<i>JAMT</i>	<i>Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JAR</i>	<i>Journal of Anthropological Research</i>
<i>JASC</i>	<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>
<i>JCS</i>	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
<i>JCSSS</i>	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies Supplemental Series</i>

<i>JEurArch</i>	<i>Journal of European Archaeology</i>
<i>JGRSC</i>	<i>Journal of Global Research in Computer Science</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
<i>JTEI</i>	<i>Journal of the Text Encoding Initiative</i>
MDOG	Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
OBO	Orbis Biblicus Orientalis
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
<i>OxfJA</i>	<i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>PEQ</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
<i>QDAP</i>	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
RA	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>
<i>RANT</i>	<i>Res Antiquae</i>
SAA	State Archives of Assyria
SAOC	Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization
<i>ScAnt</i>	<i>Scienze dell'Antichità</i>
<i>SEL</i>	<i>Studi Epigrafici e Linguistici sul Vicino Oriente Antico</i>
<i>SJIS</i>	<i>Scandinavian Journal of Information Systems</i>
StCh	Studia Chaburensia
<i>StTr</i>	<i>Studia Troica</i>
<i>UF</i>	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>
<i>ZfSem</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Semiotik</i>

Additional Shortened Forms

AOS	American Oriental Society
AIUCD	Associazione per l'Informatica Umanistica e la Cultura Digitale
CAA	Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology
CIIT	Coimbatore Institute of Information Technology
CDLI	Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative
DARIAH	Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities
DH	Digital Humanities
ePSD	Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary
ETCSL	Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature
GLAM	Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
Oracc	Open Richly Annotated Cuneiform Corpus
RAI	Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale
TEI-C	Text Encoding Initiative Consortium

CyberResearch

AAS	Artificial Adaptative System
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ANN	Artificial Neural Network
API	Application Programming Interface
AS	Artificial Sciences
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATDM	A-Temporal Diffusion Model
ATF	ASCII Transliteration Format
Auto-CM	Auto-Contractive Map
C-ATF	c(anonical) ASCII Transliteration Format
CAL	Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon
CBOW	Continuous Bag-of-Words
CDLI	Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative
CIDOC CRM	CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model
CLTK	Classical Language Toolkit
CNNs	Convolutional Neural Networks
CRM	Conceptual Reference Model
CSV	Comma Separated Value
DANA	Digital Archaeology and National Archive
DBMS	Database Management System
DTM	Document Term Matrix
FRBR	Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HTML	HyperText Language Markup
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTP URIS	HyperText Transfer Protocol Universal Resource Identifiers
ID	Identifier
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
LD	Linked Data
LOD	Linked Open Data
log	logarithm
mDC	Manuel de Codage
MRG	Maximally Regular Graph
MST	Minimum Spanning Tree
NC	Natural Computing
NLP	Natural Language Processing
NPMI	Normalized Pointwise Mutual Information

OCHRE	Online Cultural and Historical Research Environment
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OD	Open Data
OM	OntoMedia
OWL	Web Ontology Language
PMI	Pointwise Mutual Information
RDF	Resource Description Framework
RDFS	Resource Description Framework Schema
RSTI	Ras Shamra Tablet Inventory
SKOS	Simple Knowledge Organization System
SOM	Self-Organizing Map
SQL	Structured Query Language
SPAD	Système Portable pour l'Analyse des Données
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics
SW	Semantic Web
TEI	Text Encoding Initiative
TF-IDF	Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency
TWC	Topological Weighted Centroid
UPGMA	Unweighted Pair Group Method with Arithmetic Mean
URIS	Universal Resource Identifiers
UTF	Unicode Transformation Format
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
XDR	External Data Representation
XML	Extensible Markup Language

Corpora of Texts and Seals

Adab	Sargonic Inscriptions from Adab
BM	British Museum
CUSAS	Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology
KTU	Keilalphabetischen Text(e) aus Ugarit
LBAT	Late Babylonian Astronomical and Related Texts
MAMA	Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua
PF	Persepolis Fortification
RS	Ras Šamra

Other

BVU	Basic Volume Unit
EDM	Electronic Distance Measurement
MURL	Mesopotamian Urban Revolution Landscape

Landscape Archaeology and Artificial Intelligence: the Neural Hypersurface of the Mesopotamian Urban Revolution

Marco Ramazzotti

In collaboration with *Paolo Massimo Buscema and Giulia Massini**

What people call “meanings” do not usually correspond to particular and definite structures, but to connections among and across fragments of the great interlocking networks of connections and constraints among our agencies.

MARVIN MINSKY, 1986, 131.



Introduction

Since the 1990s, there has been an unceasing debate over computer semiotics as an autonomous discipline aimed at establishing the function of the logical operators of programming and computing.¹ In fact, the structural and semantic encoding of the analytical object also comprise one of the main trends in Natural Computing (NC) and in the fast-moving field of computer science.²

* From the Semeion Research Center of Rome.

1 Computer semiotics: any empirical approach mainly interested in the ways that humans and machines may communicate with each other using written languages, texts, and/or codes (Andersen 1991a, 3–30; 1991b, 1–32; Figge 1991, 321–330).

2 Natural Computing (NC): a nonlinear dynamics and pattern formation computing inspired by concepts, principles, and mechanisms underlying natural systems (Anderson and Rosenfeld 1988; McClelland and Rumelhart 1988). NC algorithms are inspired by natural and biological phenomena and include evolutionary algorithms, neural networks, molecular computing, and quantum computing (Brabazon, O’Neill, and McGarraghy 2015, 221–280). Computer Science brings together disciplines including Mathematics, Engineering, the Natural Sciences, Psychology, and Linguistics (Beckerman 1997; Miller and Pages 2007).

Moreover, the possible encoding of the historical, archeological, anthropological, aesthetic, and linguistic records and contexts as a minimum unit of meaning (*sema*) defined a new epistemic perspective in ancient world studies.³ This new epistemic perspective, which currently also can be considered a recent branch of the digital humanities, is interested in translating the complex systems of the past into systems of signs and in turning each sign into a point (site) and node (or cell) composing many artificial formal networks.⁴

The present contribution introduces the theoretical and experimental approaches in encoding the complexity of the Mesopotamian Urban Revolution as an artificial network and in simulating the multifactorial relationships of this network with the biological computing of the Artificial Adaptive Systems (AAS).⁵

Methodology: Encoding, Translating, and Modeling

The artificial formal network of a complex system can be considered a synthetic and formalized representation of observed reality. It is both an abstract model and an algebraic generalization of the reality that can be explored and simulated using statistical, mathematical, and physical models.⁶ Exploring and simulating both abstract models and algebraic generalizations of complex configurations, the mathematical and physical models of NC equal tracking down, selecting, and (separately) recreating: 1) a wide variety of functions associating variables, 2) a wide variety of inferences controlling their conceptual structure, and 3) an equally wide variety of rules producing their transformations.⁷

3 A new epistemic perspective recently advanced in theoretical (Ramazzotti 2010), historical (Ramazzotti 2013d), and empirical (Ramazzotti 2014a, 15–52) approaches to the study of the past.

4 For network analysis in Archaeology, see Bentley and Shennan (2003, 459–485), Brughmans (2010, 277–303), Barthélemy (2011, 1–101), Knappet (2011), Kohler (2012, 93–123), Ramazzotti (2013b, 283–303), Leeuw (2013, 335–349), and Collar et al. (2015, 1–32).

5 Artificial Adaptive Systems (AAS) are biological computing methods, techniques, and algorithms forming part of the vast world of Natural Computation/Natural Computing, which is itself a subset of the Artificial Sciences (AS). AS are those sciences for which an understanding of natural and/or cultural processes is achieved by the recreation of those processes through automatic models (Buscema 2014, 53–84).

6 Ramazzotti 2014a, 15–42.

7 For a general introduction and overview of NC—both of abstract models and of algebraic generalizations of archaeological, anthropological, and visual complex configurations—see

Since the end of the 1980s, a matrix encoding of the Mesopotamian Urban Revolution has been in the process of development for the purpose of tracking down,⁸ selecting, and recreating the functions, inferences, and rules that produced the political, cultural, and economic transformations of the most ancient Urban Revolution.

The artificial formal networks obtained by such structural and semantic matrix encoding were thus massively described, analyzed, and simulated through the quantitative, qualitative, and symbolic methods of Artificial Intelligence (AI).⁹ After some 30 years of such theoretical and experimental research on the origin of the city-state and urbanism in the ancient Near East, the simulations of the Mesopotamian Urban Revolution Landscape (MURL)¹⁰ through the AI symbolic paradigm seem to maintain a distinct value. This distinct value is most evident in archaeological thought, where the MURL simulations serve both as a new analytical paradigm for computational modeling in Archaeology and as a new theoretical approach for the study of urbanism and urbanization.¹¹

Ramazzotti (1997, 495–522), Reeler (1999, 3–10), Zubrow (2003), Bintliff (2005), Barceló (2008, 154–184), and Ludovico and Ramazzotti (2008, 263–280); Ramazzotti (2014a, 15–52).

- 8 On matrix encoding and combinatorial analysis in Archaeology, see Kendall (1971, 215–252) and Shuchat (1984, 3–14).
- 9 For the so-called symbolic paradigm, AI has been conceived as the development of models using symbol manipulation. The computation in the models is based on explicit representations that contain symbols organized in some specific structures. The connectionist paradigm aims at massively parallel models that consist of a large number of simple and uniform processing elements interconnected with extensive links, the Artificial Neural Networks (Smolensky 1987, 95–109).
- 10 We use the acronym “MURL” to identify the historical period and the economic concept of the Urban Revolution as they were delineated first by Vere Gordon Childe (1950, 3–17), as well as the area of the world’s first urbanism—central-southern Iraq. On the geographical, archeological, and historical features of the MURL, see Ramazzotti (2002, 651–752).
- 11 One of the most significant turning points in the history of computational modelling in Archaeology is strictly related to the theoretical and empirical work of David Leonard Clarke on the System Theory paradigms and principles (Clarke 1968; 1972; 1977). This turning point cannot be summarized here, but for a recent critical historiography of computational modelling in Archaeology, see Ramazzotti (2013c, 23–56) and Ramazzotti (2014a, 15–52). Indeed, the most recent empirical theories on urbanism and urbanization are mainly based on settlement multifactorial complexity modelling through system theory and/or social theory (Smith 2011, 167–192); an “ecological approach,” we could say, started with many works of systematic research on Mesopotamian urban civilization at the end of 1970s (Redman 1978a; 1978b, 329–347). For a recent historiography of Babylonian urbanism, urbanization, and city-state ideal-types, and for the role played also by the neu-

The application of AAS to the MURL can elaborate new analytical hypersurfaces that can exhibit nuances and complex interrelations and, furthermore, can help the researcher to discover other, unforeseen (or even hidden) interrelationships.¹²

The Neural Modeling of the MURL

One of the first applications of AAS to the MURL (encoded in different matrixes) was advanced and tested at the Semeion Research Center (Rome) and at La Sapienza University of Rome and published in 1999.¹³

At that time, the main problem was how to properly encode and simulate the systemic settlement complexity of the most ancient urbanism, integrating data from excavated sites, surface surveys, and a mixture of each, in order to reveal and analyze the cultural, political, and economic interrelationships of the Mesopotamian Urban Revolution.¹⁴ In this respect, the land of Sumer's settlement system was first encoded in a matrix composed of records (208 archaeological sites) and variables (95 geographical, morphological, and cultural

ral approach to the systemic complexity of the Mesopotamian settlement systems, see Liverani (2013).

- 12 AAS are AI deep-learning models and algorithms that simulate physical or cultural phenomena and features that have been previously encoded, so that from processing such models previously unknown relationships can be revealed through the features. The application of such types of models and algorithms to the MURL natural and cultural phenomena encoded in matrixes can be considered a new combinatorial analysis of an artificial formal network, and the NC of the MURL can recreate a possible world of other associations of meaning from the body of incomplete sources and scattered information (Ramazzotti 1997, 495–522; 1999; 2000, 9–38; 2002, 651–752; 2003, 15–71; 2009, 193–202; 2013a, 10–34; 2013b, 283–303; 2013c, 23–56; 2014a, 15–52; 2014b, 53–84; 2016a, 17–26; 2016b, 183–194).
- 13 Ramazzotti 1999. These were the first applications of biological computing to the MURL (encoded in different *n*-dimensional matrixes); they were tested at the Semeion Research Center and discussed in the Department of Historical, Archaeological, and Anthropological Sciences of Antiquity at La Sapienza University in 1996.
- 14 This data mainly resulted from the pioneering field, satellite, spatial, and analytical surveys directed by Robert McCormick Adams, Henry T. Wright, and Hans J. Nissen in central-southern Iraq (Adams 1955, 6–18; 1956, 227–232; 1972a, 735–749; 1972b, 60–62; 1978, 329–335; 1981; 2008, 1–23, <http://cdli.ucla.edu/pubs/cdlj/2008/cdlj2008_001.html> [accessed June 9, 2017]; Nissen 1980, 285–290; 1983a, 91–106; 1983b, 287–294; 2001, 149–179; Adams and Nissen 1972; Wright 1977, 379–397; 1978, 49–68; 1981, 297–362; 1984, 41–78; 1986, 141–155; 1998, 173–192; 2001, 123–148).

variables).¹⁵ Then the matrix was analyzed by simulating any possible relationships between archaeological sites and variables through different types of Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs).¹⁶ This neural modeling of the MURL empirically approached many cultural, settlement, and economic arguments of the world's first urbanism, revealing many connections from the body of incomplete sources and exhibiting the nuances and complex interrelations.

The specific use of ANNs as a classification method improved for Southern Mesopotamian protohistoric pottery technically confuted the existence of a Middle Uruk sub-typology in Sumer.¹⁷

The specific use of ANNs as a spatial analysis method on the central-southern Mesopotamian settlement distribution specifically focused on the peculiar

-
- 15 The analysis was founded on the archeological material from the Uruk, Akkad, Kiš, and Nippur surveys (Ramazzotti 1999, 259–269). The 95 parameters describing each archaeological deposit were mostly sub-articulated in six macro-groups: a) settlement and site morphology, b) environmental and adaptive context, c) architectural and visible remains, d) cultural and technological milieu, e) pottery typologies, and e) occupation phases. The occupational sequence of each settlement from the second half of the fifth to the second half of the third millennium BCE was subdivided according to the classical periodization of ancient Mesopotamia (Porada et al. 1992, 77–121) into the main seven periods of the southern Urban Revolution process (Ubaid IV: UBIV; Early Uruk: EU; Middle Uruk: MU; Late Uruk: LU; Jemdet Nasr: JN; Early Dynastic I: EDI; Early Dynastic II – III: EDII – III), and the most conspicuous occupation phases were selected for each site based on both the quantities and qualities of the dating materials.
- 16 Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs): learning systems; these are algorithms for processing information that allow for the reconstruction, in a particularly effective way, of the approximate rules relating to a set of “explanatory” data concerning the considered problem (the input), with a set of data (the output) for which it is requested to make a correct forecast or reproduction in conditions of incomplete information (Buscema 2014, 53–84). See also in this volume, applied a) to art, Ludovico, 92–94 and b) to semantics, Svärd, Jauhainen, Sahala, and Lindén, 228–229, 246–249.
- 17 The typological subdivision of archaeological pottery also can be considered a Constraint Satisfaction (CS) problem, in which the recognition of a class or a type must satisfy a number of constraints. Most of the conventional approaches to solving CS problems improved the algorithms by processing the constraints. The ANNs’ approach was completely different, since, in a Neural Network, the constraints are encoded in a net topology (biases and connections), and when a network sets in a stable configuration, the pattern of firing neurons represents the solution. See Mézard and Mora (2009, 107–113). In particular, applying the ANNs classification method, the existence of the Middle Uruk pottery sub-typology was refuted. This absence revealed the functional role played by this latent horizon in the explanation of the southern Urban Revolution as an orthogenetic process, inspired by market-oriented economic categories (Ramazzotti 1997, 495–522).

relationship between settlement morphology and spatial organization in the hinterland of the site of Uruk (Warka).¹⁸

Since the end of the 1990s, moreover, the neural modeling approach has also analytically challenged the most ambitious demographic hypothesis on the origin of the Mesopotamian city-state.¹⁹

Indeed, to explore the possible relationships between the high spatial variability of southern Mesopotamian settlement organization and human mobility, unsupervised networks were tested to draw inferences between settlement morphologies,²⁰ settlement distributions, and settlement dynamics.²¹

18 For a specific discussion on the recognition of the Jemdet Nasr period (c. 3100–2900 BCE) as either a distinct archeological period of the Mesopotamian Urban Revolution or as a regional pottery style, see Finkbeiner (1986, 33–56) and Ramazzotti (2000, 9–38). In this case, the neural-spatial analysis showed the Jemdet Nasr settlement pattern not as a phase of collapse rendering a hard break in culture at the end of the Urban Revolution, but rather as a different and peculiar regional adaptation to manage central-southern Mesopotamian hydrological resources (Ramazzotti 2002, 651–752).

19 Adams 1972a; 1972b; Young 1972, 827–842; Gibson 1973, 447–463; Weiss 1977, 347–369; Brinkman 1984, 169–180.

20 In this case the Kohonen's features maps/Self-Organizing Maps (SOMs) have been used. The SOM is a type of learning algorithm used to draw inferences from datasets and to order high-dimensional statistical data so that neighboring nodes on the map represent similar inputs. Often the SOM is applied to numerical data in application areas such as pattern recognition, signal processing, and multivariate statistical analysis (Kohonen 1982, 59–69). In other words, the SOM is an unsupervised type of network that offers a classification of the input vectors, creating a prototype of the classes and a projection of the prototypes on a map having two dimensions (but n -dimensional maps are also possible) that is able to record the relative proximity (or neighborhood) between the classes (Kohonen 1996, 281–291; Massini 2010, 313–348). Regarding multivariate analysis, see in this volume, Martino and Martino (118–119), who discuss the method, in particular, for making object-typologies.

21 Since the key advantage of the SOM is the clustering, which reduces the input space into representative features of a map, comparing different output maps' strong correlations between the morphology of the archaeological sites, assessments of the hydraulic landscape and anthropic mobility trends were observed. During the Late Uruk period (c. 3500–3100 BCE), the local southern population was predominantly settled in stable anthropic deposits close to the canals, but during the subsequent, Jemdet Nasr period (c. 3100–2900 BCE), the population settled in more dispersed patterns, that fit what Adams and Nissen (1972, 24, fig. 11) describe as composite and multiple occupations. Then settlement adaptation patterns drastically changed during the subsequent Early Dynastic period (c. 2900–2350 BCE), when, on account of a process of small-settlement aggregation (synoecism), the dispersed population probably shifted northernmost and converged onto more isolated sites in the region of Nippur (Ramazzotti 2003, 15–71; 2009, 193–202).

The Biological Modeling of the MURL

A turning point in the neural modeling of the MURL was the investigation of an empirical analogy between the complexity of the archaeological settlement systems and the complexity of the biological system.²² Considering the spatial relations between points (sites) as the nodes and/or cells of a highly interconnected net, we translated the spatial-temporal segments (sites) of the MURL into a network, intended as a membrane dynamically activated by different actions, causes, and/or events.²³

Each point of the membrane was thus conceived as a geo-referenced archaeological site, and the adaptive network was trained first through the most advanced generation of AAS. Then, the highly sophisticated outputs of the training were optimized, formalized, and displayed through data-mining algorithms in tree-graphs.²⁴ The graph analysis of the deep learning of the membrane/network was thus tested as a predictive spatial tool for locating the possible position of undiscovered monuments and/or sites.²⁵

In particular, graph-algorithms were applied on a matrix generated by the last ANNs generation to predict the possible spatial localization of the Ebla Royal Mausoleums in the hinterland of Tell Mardih–Ebla, in northern Syria.²⁶

Moreover, the same integrated method (ANNS training and graph analysis) has been applied to identify correlations between settlement distributions and cultural, technological, and economic variables between the Ubaid (c. 6500–3800 BCE) and Uruk periods (c. 3800–3100 BCE) in south-central Babylonia.²⁷

22 For this assumption, see Ramazzotti (2014a, 15–52).

23 Ramazzotti 2013b, 283–303; 2013c, 23–56.

24 “For the purposes of archaeological analysis, graph theory can be defined as a mathematical method to describe the kind, direction and magnitude of interconnections between individuals or groups at differing nodes of activity and to analyze the underlying systematic structure that the whole set of interconnections implies” (Rothman 1987, 73).

25 A computerized learning machine takes precise input and produces definite output as “true” or “false,” which is equivalent to a human’s “yes” or “no.” Artificial neural learning of complex configurations can be understood to emulate human learning based on fuzzy logic, as it operates on degrees of possibilities of input to achieve definite output.

26 Regarding the last ANNs generation, see also footnotes 30 and 36. Auto-CMs (which stands for Auto-Contractive Maps) “spatialize’ the correlation among variables by constructing a suitable embedding space where a visually transparent and cognitively natural notion, such as ‘closeness’ among variables, reflects accurately their associations” (Buscema et al. 2009, 8; Ramazzotti 2013a, 10–34).

27 In particular, the A-Temporal Diffusion Model (ATDM) equation and Auto-CM Artificial Neural Network has been recently sketched, tested, and presented as a learning machine method for the training of a large matrix composed by 496 archaeological sites (records)

The hypersurface outputs of neural learning have been explored by integrating the traditional Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) graph analysis with the Maximally Regular Graph (MRG) new algorithms.²⁸ This integrated approach was thus adopted to recognize the logic of the spatial distribution of two of the most significant cultural-material records in the region: the Ubaid clay sickles and the Uruk clay cones (Fig. 2.1a–b).²⁹

The uniformly distributed presence of clay sickles and clay cones in the MST-MRG tree-graph, and the distribution of the branches of the tree-graph,

described by 106 parameters (variables). ATDM is a recently proposed algorithm that has been developed to detect the dependencies among pairs of variables in a large dataset, while also taking approximate account of their higher-order relationships with other variables (Buscema et al. 2013b, 231–275).

28 From a conceptual point of view, the MST represents the energy-minimization state of a structure. In fact, if we consider the atomic elements of a structure as the vertices of a graph and the strength among them as the weight of each edge linking a pair of vertices, the MST represents the minimum of energy needed so that all the elements of the structure preserve their mutual coherence. In a closed system, all the components tend to minimize the overall energy. So the MST, in specific situations, can represent the most probable state for the system. For the classical formulation of the MST (Kruskal 1956, 48–50), see Buscema and Sacco (2016, 726–746). Despite other seriation techniques, the MST data-mining method permits branching structures that also reveal clustering in archaeological datasets (Hage, Harary, and Brent 1996, 149–155); this method has been applied as a model for spatial analysis in different ways. The MRG algorithm can be considered a new type of semantic graph that uses a new index for detecting structural/topological complexity information in undirected graphs (H function). In fact, from an MST, generated from any metric, the MRG reshapes the links among nodes in order to maximize the fundamental and most regular structures implicated in any dataset. The MRG algorithm generates, starting from the MST, the graph presenting the highest number of regular microstructures that make use of the dataset's most important connections. Compared to the MST, therefore, the MRG adds all (and only) those extra features that are really useful in understanding the prototypes that are hidden in the database; in other words, it adds the optimal amount of complexity that is necessary to read the phenomenon. In terms of our specific object of study, the MRG represents an alternative graph-theory representation of the underlying power network with respect to the one obtained by simply reconstructing the geography of common board affiliation (Buscema and Sacco 2010, 227–276; Buscema et al. 2016, 355–378).

29 The Ubaid clay sickles (fifth to fourth millennium BCE) are usually associated with the first intensive agricultural activities in the alluvial plain (Benco 1992, 119–134; Stein 2010, 23–44), and the Uruk clay cones (fourth millennium BCE) are linked to the ideographical and symbolical representations of the most important religious buildings of the first southern Mesopotamian cities (Brandes 1971; Wright and Johnson 1975, 267–289; Cooper 1985, 97–114).

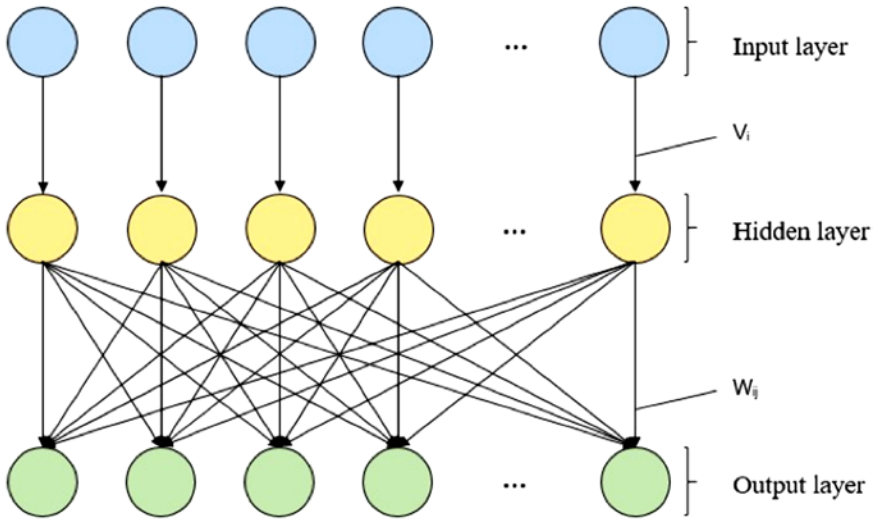


FIGURE 2.1a *Auto-CM ANN* (BY PAOLO M. BUSCEMA © SEMEION)

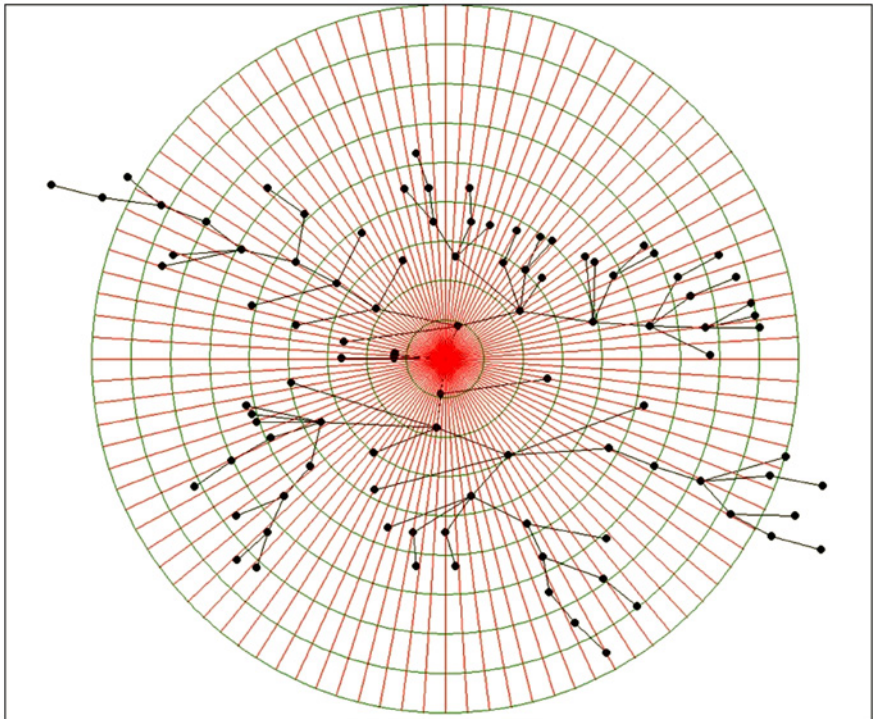


FIGURE 2.1b *Tree-Visualizer* (BY GIULIA MASSINI © SEMEION)

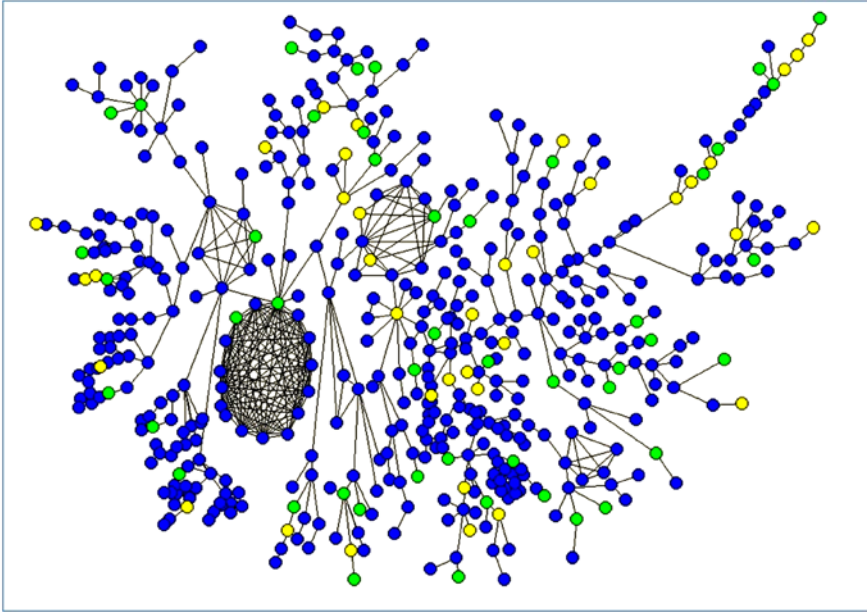


FIGURE 2.2a *Auto-CM – MST-MRG graph. The presence of the clay sickles (green points) and clay cones (yellow points) is uniformly distributed on the MST-MRG tree-graph. The distribution on the tree branches could indicate a homogenous spatial relationship between food-production activities and symbolic/religious functions.*

could indicate a homogenous spatial relationship between food production activities and symbolic and/or religious functions (Fig. 2.2a).

On the contrary, by testing the same neural training outputs on the distribution of the two variables together (clay sickles and the clay cones) we observed a sensible reduction in the number of occurrences (Fig. 2.2b).

The co-existence of the two variables in specific regions of the graph-tree could thus implicate a possible nuclear settlement organization and could suggest a pilot role, on both economic and symbolic levels, played by some specific sites across the whole settled area between the end of the fifth millennium BCE and the end of the fourth millennium BCE.

The Topological Modeling of the MURL

Recently, research on the MURL has been advanced by the exploration, through a new data-mining experimental procedure (see Appendix 2.1), of the spatial semantics of the settlement distributions in the region between Ur

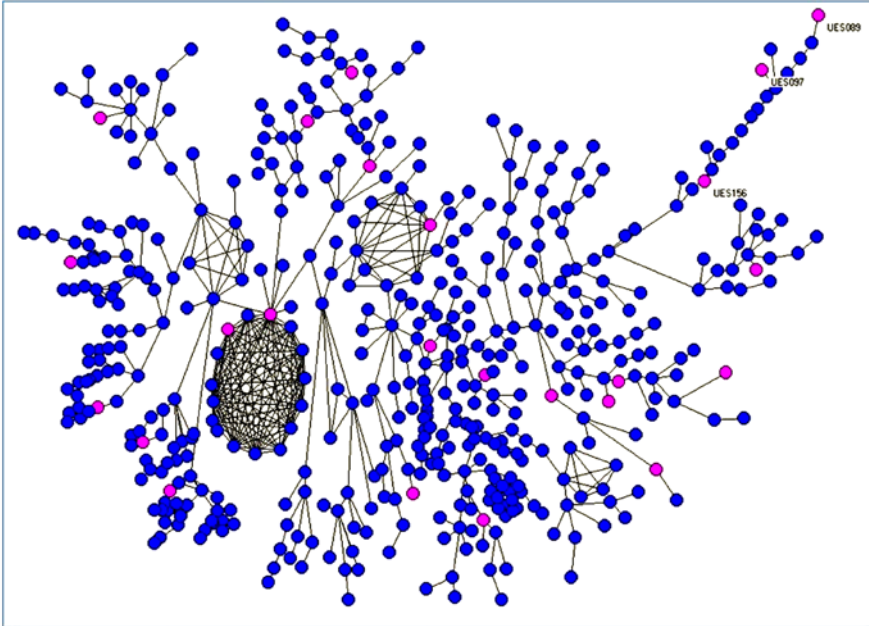


FIGURE 2.2b *Auto-CM – MST-MRG graph. Testing the same neural hypersurface on the distribution of the two variables together (clay sickles and the clay cones), we observed a sensible reduction of the number of occurrences (purple points). The coexistence of the two variables in specific regions of the graph-tree could thus implicate a possible nuclear organization.*

(Tell Muqayyar) and Uruk (Warka). In particular, the spatial semantic of the MST-MRG graph-trees resulting from the neural learning of the Ur and Uruk settlement network through the new algorithm of the Topological Weighted Centroid (TWC) has been discussed (see Appendix 2.2).³⁰

The aims of this applied research are to focus on the possible topology of the MURL and to investigate the topography of movement of these shapes and forms through time.³¹ Following this new space-analysis to the geographical profiling, we first have selected the fifth, fourth, and third millennium BCE settlements of the region between Ur and Uruk.

30 For a detailed explanation of the TWC, see Appendix 2.2 by Paolo Massimo Buscema. The TWC mathematical approach explores the natural and anthropic landscape with respect to certain quantities (entropy), spatializing the optimal solutions in the centers of the masses (Buscema, Breda, and Catzola 2009; Buscema, Grossi, and Jefferson 2009; Buscema 2014; Buscema et al. 2015, 532–567).

31 To approach movement from a computational perspective by creating tools that can help to cope with its fluid and emergent nature, see Mlekuž (2014, 5).

Second, we tested the TWC algorithm on the Auto-CM and the ATDM neural hypersurfaces of a new dataset (224 sites for 106 variables). Lastly, we generated four TWC maps for each individual period of the Urban Revolution process (the Ubaid, c. 6500–3800 BCE; the Uruk, c. 3800–3100 BCE; the Jemdet Nasr, c. 3100–2900 BCE; and the Early Dynastic, c. 2900–2350 BCE), superimposing the results on a satellite photo of the region between Ur and Uruk.

Since we define the TWC map of n -entities in a two-dimensional space as the *center of mass* of these entities, weighted by the proximity of each entity to the others,³² we have produced TWC distribution maps for each chronological sequence of the MURL (period 1, period 2, period 3, and period 4).

The four maps selected here describe a diachronic trajectory (periods 1, 2, 3, 4) across the same space (the region between Ur and Uruk) and thus display a semantic topology of the most significant geographical, morphological, and cultural features of the MURL (Fig. 2.3).

At the present state of our research, this diachronic trajectory can only be intended as the spatial-temporal diffusion of a centroid, where the centroid here simulated is the *center of mass* of the variables (106 geographical, morphological, and cultural variables) defining each individual archaeological site in the region (224 sites).

The diachronic changes of these centers of mass on the four maps seem to demonstrate an ancient spatial history of the Mesopotamian Urban Revolution akin to a mitosis process, a biological process of cell duplication, or reproduction.³³

Turning *back to the future*,³⁴ the morphogenesis of this topology opens another fascinating frontier for the analysis of the world's first urbanism: the topological modeling of the settlement networks intended as adaptive and dynamic biological membranes.

32 According to the TWC mathematical paradigm, if we take the center of mass of the distribution as the natural reference, we can therefore consider how the distance between the center of mass and any given point is influenced by the relative distance of all other points in the distribution (Buscema et al. 2013a, 75–139).

33 In fact, the first TWC map related to the Ubaid period shows two separated centroids, in the southern and northern parts of the selected area; the second and the third TWC maps related to the central periods of the Urban Revolution display only one centroid (in the northern sector of the selected area), and the fourth map repeats the same two-centroid distribution of the first map.

34 Ramazzotti 2016b, 183–194.

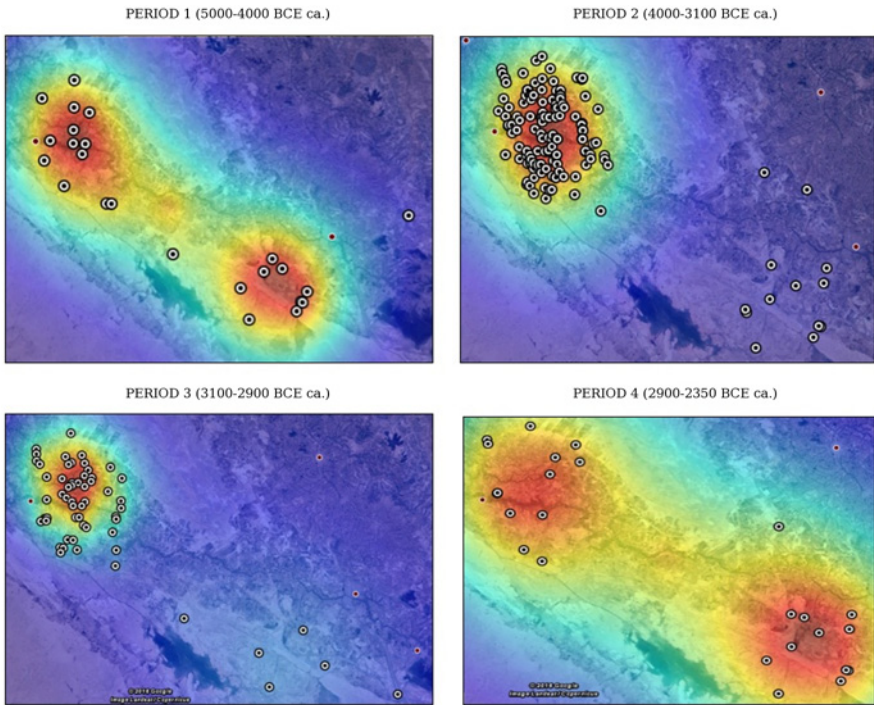


FIGURE 2.3a-d *The four period TWC Gamma (γ) maps of the MURL. Each map describes the extent to which each point of the space is activated by its closeness to any of the points belonging to any of the nonlinear trajectories connecting each point to the center of mass.*

Appendix 2.1. The Experimental and Simulation Procedures³⁵

A complex machine-learning system (Fig. 2.4) has been adopted to process the MURL encoded data and transpose it in an n -dimensional matrix (224 sites for 106 geographical, morphological, and cultural variables).

The experimental process has been subdivided into four steps:

1. The archaeological records divided into the four main periods (Ubaid, Uruk, Jemdet Nasr, and Early Dynastic) of the Urban Revolution were first formalized in an n -dimensional matrix in which each site has been described by geographical, morphological, and cultural variables. The n -dimensional matrix, thus formalized, has been transposed in a Boolean matrix to constitute the Input of the Auto-CM (Auto-Contractive Map) Artificial Neural Network. The Auto-CM can be

³⁵ By Giulia Massini (Semeion Research Center).

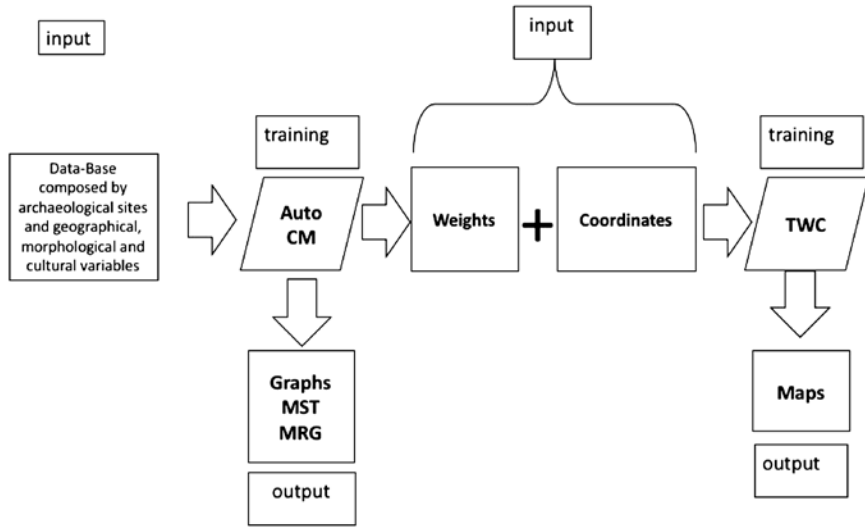


FIGURE 2.4 *Machine-learning system for the neural simulation of the MURL*
(© SEMEION – GIULIA MASSINI)

viewed as a neural network with three layers of units, with each unit being connected to the next unit as shown in Fig. 2.1a.³⁶

2. After the training phase, the weights developed by Auto-CM are proportional to the strength of the associations of all records to each other. The weights W are then transformed into physical distances and saved on a symmetric matrix of relationships between records, with a null diagonal. The matrix of distances derived from the Auto-CM matrix of similarities has been explored through graph theory. A graph is a mathematical abstraction that basically consists of a set of vertices and a set of edges, where an edge represents the connection between two vertices on a graph.
3. A distance matrix among vertices V represents an undirected graph, where each vertex relates to all the others except for itself. Consequently, each distance between a pair of nodes (archaeological sites) becomes the weighted edge between this pair of nodes. A simple mathematical filter represented by MST is applied to

36 The Auto-CM neural network was designed by Buscema in 1999 and is characterized by a three-layer architecture consisting of 1) an input layer, where the signal is captured from the environment; 2) a hidden layer, where the signal is modulated inside the Auto-CM; and 3) an output layer, through which the Auto-CM feeds back upon the environment on the basis of the stimuli previously received and processed. The top layer is the input layer, and these are equivalent to the variables among which we seek to identify relationships.

the distances matrix, and a graph is generated, but to obtain major complexity in information, MRG was used.

4. The MRG describes other high-value relationships between records that are obtained from the Auto-CM analysis and are not shown by the MST. Such MRG relationships are represented as arcs creating circuits. Based on the values of the proximity relations between the archaeological settlements obtained by the Auto-CM, ANN has been connected to the value of the physical proximities. In other words, the values of proximity thus obtained has been linked to the spatial coordinates (latitude and longitude) to display the neural morphology of the settlement distributions (see TWC maps).

Appendix 2.2. The Topological Weighted Centroid Basic Definitions³⁷

The basic intuition behind the Topological Weighted Centroid (TWC) approach is that every distribution of a point in space has an implicit semantics, provided the following conditions are met: 1) each point of the distribution represents a discrete occurrence of the same process, 2) the distribution of points is statistically representative of the process to be analyzed, and 3) TWC is a set of ordered mathematical quantities that transforms the discrete dataset into different scalar fields: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Theta, and Iota (Fig. 2.5).

The TWC Alpha (α) represents a spatial estimate of the hidden (outbreak) point, or area, where the process under study originated. The ideal candidate for an outbreak is a region that represents the portion of space from which the information needed to code and retrieve the relative position of all the other events is optimized—that is, the location from which the global entropy of the distances from all the other points attains its minimum level, and the correlated Free Energy is maximum. TWC Alpha represents the more rational past of the process.

The TWC Beta (β) is the spatial estimation of the relevance of the areas probabilistically linked to the process represented by the distribution of the points to be analyzed. The closer the points are to each other, the stronger the attraction they exert. The TWC Beta represents the actual state of the process.

The TWC Gamma (γ) will describe the extent to which each point of the space is activated by its closeness to any of the points belonging to any of the nonlinear trajectories connecting each point to the center of the mass. The Gamma scalar field may therefore be thought of as a further qualification of the Beta field, which transforms attraction strengths into intensities of network interaction and therefore highlights

³⁷ By Paolo Massimo Buscema (Semeion Research Center).

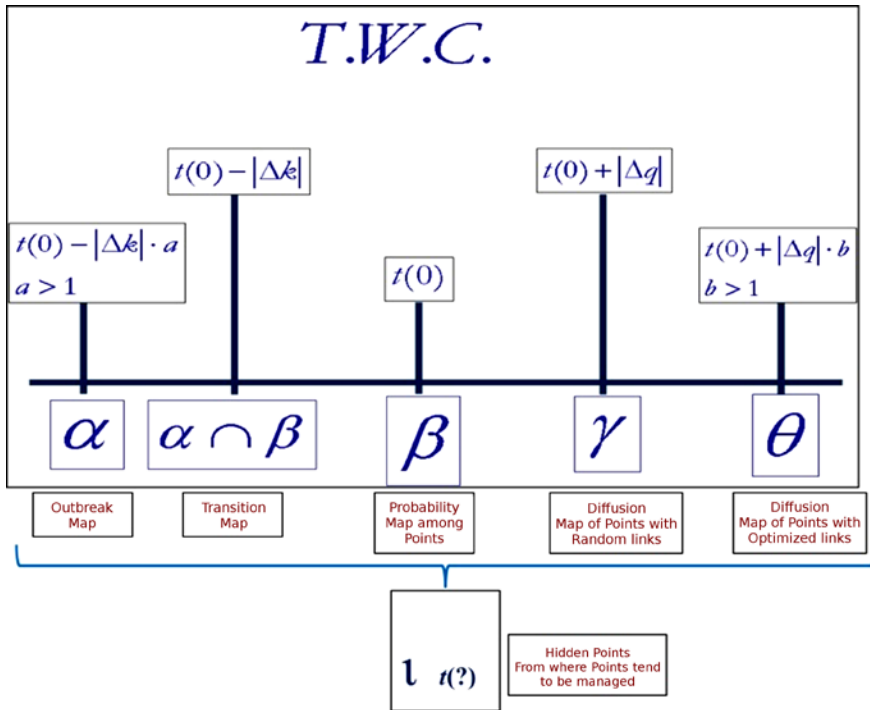


FIGURE 2.5 TWC algorithms (© SEMEION – PAOLO M. BUSCEMA)

longer-term activation patterns within the spatial distribution. The TWC Gamma represents the next evolution of the process.

The TWC Theta (θ) allows one to build the nonlinear MST that links together the points of e spatial distribution in terms of a minimal network of influence. The nonlinear MST generated represents the ideal network of intercommunication among points if the contextual conditions remain stable. The TWC Theta represents the final evolution of the process.

The TWC Iota (ι) allows one to estimate the vanishing points of the actual distribution of points. It indicates hidden areas where the assigned points could be clustered in an optimal way. From an empirical viewpoint, these areas may indicate the points from which the process is managed.

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