

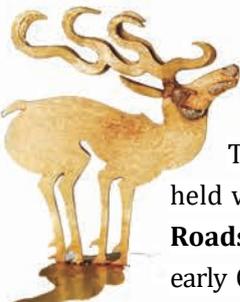


“Eurasian Archaeology from East-West exchange perspective” lecture series

Online lectures

The prehistoric Silk Roads:

New materials, technologies and ideas in the move



The first *Eurasian Archaeology from East-West exchange perspective* lecture series will be held via Tencent from October 22nd to December 3rd 2021. This year theme “**The prehistoric Silk Roads: new materials, technologies and ideas in the move**” will focus on cultural encounters between early China and its neighbors, to examine how material culture was shaped by cultural acceptance/resistance in a given society, and how knowledge communication and technology transfer occurred in many ways (trading, warfare, marriage, diplomacy, migration, etc.). We have some great speakers lined up for this year, and will be kicking off with a presentation from Katheryn M. LINDUFF on this Saturday October 23, at 8.30 PM Beijing time, on the Eurasia as a significant player in the field of Asian studies. Materials under discussion include, but not limited to exotic artifacts from pre-imperial Qin territory, new excavations in southern Siberia, early Chinese bronze metallurgy in the Eurasian context, Chinese mirrors from Tillya Tepe, and gold artefacts in the Mediterranean world.

The lecture series is a part of “**Belt and Road**” **Cultural Heritage Global Alliance** international education and research program. It is aimed at helping postgraduate students better understand the formation and dynamics of the interacting networks in ancient Eurasia before the beginning of the commercial Silk Roads, also open to the general public. 60 mins for each lecture (including 15 mins Q&A), lectures in Russian will be provided with Chinese translation.

Speakers and topics (CST):

October 23 Saturday 8.30-9.30 PM

Changing the Relationship with Eurasia in the study of Ancient East Asia (in English)

Katheryn M. LINDUFF (University of Pittsburgh)



October 29 Friday 8.30-9.30 PM

The Art and Craft of Ancient Greek Gold (in English)

Jack OGDEN (Birmingham City University)



<p>November 6 Saturday 9.30-10.30 AM</p> <p><i>Eurasian Pastoralists at China's northwest Frontiers in the first millennium BCE: Evidence from Materials, Technologies, and Types (in English)</i></p> <p>Jenny F. SO (Chinese University of Hong Kong)</p>	
<p>November 19 Friday 8.30-9.30 PM</p> <p><i>Funeral and memorial complexes of the era of early nomads in the Tuvinian "Valley of the Kings " (in Russian)</i></p> <p>Konstantin V. CHUGUNOV (State Hermitage Museum)</p>	
<p>November 26 Friday 8.30-9.30 PM</p> <p><i>Transfers and Transformations Beyond the Edge of the Silk Roads: Tillya Tepe in the mid-1st century CE (in English)</i> Karen S. RUBINSON (New York University)</p>	
<p>December 3 Friday 8.30-9.30 PM</p> <p><i>The origin of Chinese metallurgy and connections with the Eurasian steppes (in Chinese)</i></p> <p>Jianjun MEI (Cambridge University)</p>	

Chair:

Junchang YANG, Yan (Fiona) LIU (Institute of Culture and Heritage, Northwestern Polytechnical University)

If you have any inquiries, please contact: metallurgyts2021@sina.com

Interpreter (by courtesy):

Maxim KOROLKOV (Heidelberg University)

Organized by:



“Belt and Road”
Cultural Heritage
Global Alliance



西北工業大學
NORTHWESTERN POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Presentation Abstract

Changing the Relationship with Eurasia in the study of Ancient East Asia

Katheryn M. LINDUFF (University of Pittsburgh)

October 23rd 2021, 8.30-9.30 PM (CST)

Language: English



The study of Eurasia has changed dramatically in the past several decades. Deeply affected by the fluctuating geopolitical setting, including shifting relations among modern nations and possibilities for exchange of information worldwide, the telling of history across East Asia has necessarily broadened its lens of interpretation to include Eurasia as a significant player in world affairs. One such telling change has been recognition of the interaction with Eurasia in the formation of early East Asian States long before the Silk Road endorsed that relationship with governmental trade agreements in the Western Han period. Within this context, the convener of this conference has charged the speakers to look at the transmission of ideas, people and objects across Eurasia and how to examine it. Against the backdrop of expansion of contemporary economic and cultural interaction back and forth across Eurasia, I will review those cultural interfaces when studying Eurasia as witnessed archaeologically.

No registration is necessary. For the Tencent links,
please scan this QR code or visit

<https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/zuYizZoRQIYL>

Conference ID: 851 420 623

Password: 369741



The Art and Craft of Ancient Greek Gold

October 29th 2021, 8.30-9.30 PM (CST)

Language: English



The beauty and technical mastery of ancient Greek gold jewellery is evident from the multitude of exhibitions and books about it. This talk will delve a little deeper. Examples of Greek jewellery from about 1500 BC to 31 BC will be shown and used to explain how both design and methods of manufacture developed, and show the impact of the coloured gemstones that began to reach the Greek World following the Eastern conquests of Alexander the Great. We will also consider the Greek goldsmith and what we know of him and his workshop.

No registration is necessary. For the Tencent links,
please scan this QR code or visit

<https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/NMRConMXLxSy>

Conference ID: 185 844 525

Password: 369741



Eurasian Pastoralists at China’s northwest Frontiers in the first millennium BCE: Evidence from Materials, Technologies, and Types

Jenny F. So (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

November 6th 2021, 9.30-10.30 AM (CST)

Language: English



Sima Qian (145-86 BCE) described Qin’s ancestors as people who lived among the “*Xirong* (Western Barbarians)”. By the ninth century BCE, the Zhou king entrusted Qin with the western territories because they were skilled horse-breeders. When the Zhou capital fell to mounted pastoralists in 771 BCE, Qin was given the responsibility of defending the western frontier (modern-day southern Shaanxi and Gansu provinces).

This lecture will focus on the artistic and cultural characteristics of these so-called “Western Barbarians” — pastoralists active in the grasslands and the semi-desert regions bordering Qin’s north and west, stretching as far as Central Asia and South Russia — and their presence in Qin territory before the unification in the late third century BCE. The latest archaeological discoveries in the region and relevant museum collections will be examined, particularly focusing on the choice of materials, methods of manufacture, and artifact types. I hope to reveal how these pastoral elements provide glimpses of the cultural mobility and exchange across ancient Eurasia, well before the establishment of the “Silk Road” during the second century BCE.

No registration is necessary. For the Tencent links, please scan this QR code or visit

<https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/OqniVIwAr1df>

Conference ID: 509 911 642

Password: 369741



Funeral and memorial complexes of the era of early nomads in the Tuvinian “Valley of the Kings”

Konstantin V. CHUGUNOV (State Hermitage Museum)

November 19th 2021, 8.30-9.30 PM (CST)

Language: Russian (with Chinese translation by Dr. Maxim Korolkov
of Heidelberg University)



In the Turan-Uyuk valley in the north of Tuva, two burial and memorial complexes have been excavated, belonging to the highest social stratum of the nomads of Central Asia - Arzhan and Arzhan-2. At present, an expedition of the State Hermitage is excavating another monument of Chinge-Tei 1. These complex structures, which are complex in their structure, have provided rich materials for a comparative analysis of artifacts and reconstruction of cultural processes and the movement of people and ideas in antiquity. The lecture compares some artifacts from the early Scythian time complexes of the Sayan-Altai region with finds from sites located in China. The rare and unique motifs in animal style art may indicate that Chinese jewelers may have been involved in the production of some prestigious gold pieces. Some bronze items that have no analogues in the complexes of the Sayan-Altai territory have prototypes near the borders of the Chinese states.

No registration is necessary. For the Tencent links,
please scan this QR code or visit

<https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/qbdAPZpQsHiE>

Conference ID: 137 129 119

Password: 369741



Transfers and Transformations Beyond the Edge of the Silk Roads: Tillya Tepe in the mid-1st century CE

Karen S. RUBINSON (New York University)

November 26th 2021, Friday 8.30-9.30 PM (CST)

Language: English



Excavated by Soviet archaeologist Viktor Sarianidi in 1978, Tillya Tepe is located in western Bactria, near what is today Shiberghan, in NW Afghanistan. The burials of a male and five females date to the middle of the first century CE, the date based on the coins found in the graves. Some of the grave goods came from the ends of Eurasia, demonstrating the wide interconnections of contact of these elite individuals. In addition to actual objects from afar, the grave goods included many pieces, often made of gold and semi-precious stones, that incorporated visual imagery from many different Eurasian cultures, as well as practices known from elsewhere. This lecture will look at these many aspects and query how the burial materials and practices may help us understand who the deceased individuals were.

No registration is necessary. For the Tencent links, please scan this QR code or visit
<https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/KgmjISjzs7iD>
Conference ID: 225 343 477
Password: 369741



The origin of Chinese metallurgy and connections with the Eurasian steppes

Jianjun Mei (Cambridge University)

December 3rd 2021, Friday 8.30-9.30 PM (CST)

Language: Chinese



Did Chinese metallurgy originate independently or from outside? This question drew much attention of scholars in the field of Chinese Archaeology and metallurgy. From the 1940s to now, relevant academic disputes have arisen one after another, and it is difficult to reach a conclusion. Recent archaeological discoveries provide us with new perspectives and ideas to solve this problem. Based on the new archaeological findings, this report makes a systematic investigation and analysis on the debatable questions about the origin of metallurgy in China, and holds that the view that metallurgy was introduced into China from the Eurasian steppe is supported by more archaeological evidence. This report will consist of three parts : (1) the occurrence of metallurgy in the old world and its spread in the Eurasian steppe; (2) material remains of early bronzes and smelting castings unearthed in northwest China; (3) the development of early metallurgy in China and its connection with the Eurasian steppe culture. In the third millennium BC, metallurgy was introduced into northwest China from the Eurasian steppe and then spread eastward into the central Plains of China. After long-term localized development, the combination pottery casting technology with Chinese characteristics was formed, and the splendid bronze civilization of Shang and Zhou dynasties was established at one stroke.

No registration is necessary. For the Tencent links, please scan this QR code or visit
<https://meeting.tencent.com/dm/urIAcfCoGIZC>
Conference ID: 408 232 320
Password: 369741



Scholars’ Bio

Speakers

Dr. Katheryn M. LINDUFF specializes in Eurasian and East Asian art history and archaeology and holds appointments in both HAA and Anthropology (in Archaeology). She is especially interested in the rise of complex society, and in the interplay of ethnic, cultural and gender identity with economic and political change in antiquity. Her study of early China and Inner Asia has led to many books and papers, the most recent of which are: *Pazyryk Up in the Altai*, with Karen S. Rubinson, Oxford: Routledge Press, in press; *From the Bookshelf of Katheryn M. Linduff: Essays about the Ancient Chinese and their Significant Others*, Sun Yan 孙岩 (ed.), Shanghai: Shanghai Guji, in press; *Ancient China and its Eurasian Neighbors: Artifacts, Identity and Death in the Frontier*, with Sun Yan 孙岩, Cao Wei 曹玮, Liu Yuanqing 刘远晴 (Cambridge University Press, 2018; 古代中国与欧亚大陆: 边疆地区公元前3000年至700年的金属制品, 墓葬习俗和文化认同 Shanghai: Shanghai Guji Press, 2020.); *Monuments, Metals and Mobility: Trajectories of Complexity in the Late Prehistoric Eurasian Steppe*, with Bryan Hanks (Cambridge University Press, 2009); *Are All Warriors Male? Gender Roles on the Ancient Eurasian Steppe*, with Karen S. Rubinson (AltaMira Press/Roman & Littlefield Publishing, Inc., 2008); *The Beginnings of Metallurgy from the Urals to the Yellow Rivers*, Katheryn M. Linduff (Mellen Press. 2004); *Gender and Chinese Archaeology*, AltaMira Press, 2004 [in English] 2006 [in Chinese]; *The Emergence of Metallurgy in China*, Edwin Mellen Press, 2000.

Dr. Jack OGDEN is a British historian, a leading expert in the field of early jewellery materials and techniques, and has written and lectured widely on these subjects. He is a Visiting Professor in Ancient Jewellery Materials & Technology, at the School of Jewellery, Faculty of Arts, Design and Media, Birmingham City University, President of the Society of Jewellery Historians, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He is the author of books “Ancient Jewellery, Interpreting the Past (1992)”, “Greek Gold: Jewelry of the Classical World” (with Dyfri Williams, 1994) and “Diamonds: An Early History of the Kings of Gems” (2018).

Dr. Jenny F. SO received her Ph.D. from Harvard University, U.S.A., in 1982. She is an art historian specializing in the arts of ancient China. Before returning to Hong Kong, she was the Senior Curator of Chinese Art at The Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. involved in a variety of exhibition and catalogue projects and publications. Professor So joined the Fine Arts Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong as Professor of Fine Arts in 2001. She lectures on the history of Chinese jades, ancient Chinese bronzes and methodology in art-historical studies. She was Chair of the Department from 2001 to 2008, Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies from 2002 to 2011, and Director of the Art Museum from 2013 to 2015. She retired from her full-time position in 2015, remaining as Adjunct Professor in the Fine Arts Department. Professor So’s research

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focuses mainly on art and archaeology from the Neolithic period through the Bronze Age, as well as cultural and artistic exchanges between China and its neighbors over the ages. Her recent research projects include Chinese jades in American collections, ancient Chinese gold, and antiquarianism in Chinese art.

Dr. Konstantin CHUGUNOV is a senior researcher in the Department of Archeology of Eastern Europe and Siberia of the State Hermitage, keeper of Siberian antiquities, head of the South Siberian archaeological expedition. He is one of the main excavators of Arzhan 2 kurgans in southern Siberia. His research interests include archeology of the Bronze Age and early Iron Age in Central Asia, the origin and development of nomadic culture, and contacts between nomads and farmers.

Dr. Karen S. RUBINSON is an art historian and archaeologist specializing in the steppe and Central Asia in the first millennium BCE and early first millennium CE and the South Caucasus in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Ages. One focus of her work is how objects of artistic production can help understand cultural contact and exchange; another is gender questions in the Eurasian Iron Age. As leader of the Lost Wax/Lost Textile Working Group, Dr. Rubinson has organized international workshops to bring scholars together to investigate this widespread and distinctive technology, which is found, *inter alia*, among objects in the Hermitage's Peter the Great gold collection, on the Chinese borderlands, and at Tillya Tepe in Afghanistan. Recent edited volumes book include *Are All Warriors Male? Gender Roles in the Ancient Eurasian Steppe*, with Katheryn M. Linduff and *Ceramics in Transitions: Chalcolithic Through Iron Age in the Highlands of the Southern Caucasus and Anatolia*, with Antonio Sagona. Her Ph.D. in art history and archaeology is from Columbia University.

Dr. Jianjun MEI is Director of Research at the MacDonald Institute of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, and Director of Needham Research Institute, Cambridge, fellow of Churchill College, University of Cambridge. He is also a visiting professor of University of Science and Technology Beijing, a corresponding fellow of the German Institute of Archaeology, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Congress on the History of Metallurgy, managing editor for international journals, including *Advances in Archaeological Materials*, *Archaeological Research*, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, and *Archaeometry*. His publications include *Copper and Bronze Metallurgy in Late Prehistoric Xinjiang: Its Cultural Context and Relationship with Neighbouring Regions* (monography) and *Metallurgy and Civilization: Eurasia and Beyond* (edited book), and 120 articles published in both Chinese and English.

Chair

Junchang YANG Professor, Ph.D supervisor, the Vice Dean of Cultural Heritage Research Institute, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Deputy Director of key scientific base of Mural painting conservation and restoration and Material Science studies, National Cultural Heritage Administration. He has more than 30 years working experience in cultural relics protection and scientific research. Related cultural relics protection research work won the second prize of Cultural Relics Conservation Science and Technology Innovation (2014) and the first "Archaeological Assets Protection *Jinzun* Award" (2016). He is

also the Deputy Director of Cultural Heritage Conservation Committee, the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Deputy Director of Textile Cultural Relics Association, Chinese Society of Culture Relics, Deputy Director of Cultural Relics Conservation and Analysis Technology Association, Chinese Cultural Relics Conservation Science and Professional Education Committee, Vice President of Chinese Traditional Craft Association, Chinese Society of Science and Technology, etc. In the past five years, he was the principal investigator of National Natural Science Foundation project and National Standards project, and has published more than 20 journal articles, and co-authored three monographs.

Yan (Fiona) LIU specializes in archaeology and material culture study between the Warring States and the Qin and Han periods. Her current research concerns material expressions of identity and power, social agency and ancient technology, and cultural interactions between northwest China and the Eurasian steppes, with a particular interest in prestige gold and lacquers along the Silk Roads. She received Dphil of Archaeology from University of Oxford (2015) and PhD of Art History from Tsinghua University (2012) respectively. She had lectured and held fellowships in the University of Oxford, Christie’s Education (London) and Chinese University of Hong Kong, etc, and worked as an exhibition curator at the Ashmolean (2016-2018). Her work has been extensively published in many journals, such as *Antiquity*, *World Archaeology*, *Archaeometry*, *Heritage Science*, and *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry*. Currently she is an associate professor of Chinese Art & Archaeology at the Research Center of Material Science and Archaeology, Institute of Culture and Heritage, Northwestern Polytechnical University in Xi’an. She is also the principal investigator of the research projects: “Interdisciplinary study of gold and silver artefacts along the Silk Roads from Chang’an to Athens”, and “Early gold in the Altai region of Xinjiang: material connections with the Eurasian Steppes”.