

THE ICEMAN COMETH: QUEERING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAST

ROBERT A. SCHMIDT pdf

1: The Cambridge History of Twentieth-Century English Literature

The iceman cometh: queering the archaeological past / Robert A. Schmidt Bareback sex, risk, and eroticism: anthropological themes (re-)surfacing in the post-AIDS era / Benjamin Junge We're "not about gender": the uses of "transgender" / David Valentine.

As a challenge to heteronormative practice, queer theory, instead, provides a framework for engaging with all aspects of identity formation and the processes and behaviors that mediate it. This article examines two primary points: Through this analysis, I explore how investigations of identity and status can and should be part of a queer analysis. Cet article examine deux points: This article is published with open access at Springerlink. Over the years, its boundaries have been stretched, variously influenced by postmodern and poststructural theory as well as the radical critiques of women of color and lesbian feminists. The denaturalization of these in terms of sex and sexuality has come to the forefront of archaeological investigations only recently, largely through the application of queer theory. While it can and should challenge heteronormative assumptions, queer theory has the potential to illuminate many processes in the past, not just those related to sexuality. As a tool for deconstructing the normative, it provides a framework for archaeologists to examine identity and the processes and behaviors that inform it Ardren ; Voss ; Wylie While fluidity and plurality are easily conceived in a modern context, most examinations of prehistoric identity formation focus on one aspect of identity to the near exclusion of others. Although recent work in feminist archaeology draws from poststructuralism and postmodernism, queer theory remains underutilized despite extensive publications and conference symposia. Such disregard, whether willful or not, is unsettling given its potential to reframe archaeological discussions of identity as complex, situational and contextual. I examine how queer theory, as part of feminist discourse, informs archaeological research, particularly in the realm of ancient Maya identity formation. My discussion will be divided into two sections: Does the utilization of queer theory require an examination of either gender or sexuality? If not, how are such investigations applicable to or a product of queer analyses? This alone, however does not reflect the power and utility of queer as a theoretical tool: It is from the eccentric positionality occupied by the queer subject that it may become possible to envision a variety of possibilities for reordering the relations among sexual behaviors, erotic identities, constructions of gender, forms of knowledge, regimes of enunciation, logics of representation, modes of self-constitution, and practices of community-for restructuring, that is, the relations among power, truth, and desire. From a queer perspective nothing is natural, nothing is normal. Everything is a social and cultural construct and gender identities are acquired, at least in part, through performanceâ€In theoretical terms, queer theory is in many ways postmodern, since it renounces any fixed notions of differenceâ€Binary oppositions are replaced by a proliferation of 78 CHELSEA BLACKMORE differences which queer theory and politics refuses to hierarchize. Queer as a theoretical tool formalized amongst debates concerning then definitions of gender, sex, and sexuality see Butler , ; de Lauretis ; Foucault ; Grosz ; Halperin ; Sedgwick Not only did this reinforce a heteronormative perspective, but illustrated that feminist studies of the time were not an adequate site for theorizing sexuality and sexual oppression Rubin ibid: Butler elaborates on this point, arguing that both gender and sexual identities were cultural constructions. In this light, gender and sexual identities could no longer be framed as constant, stable, or irreducible truths. Although the anti-essentialism at the heart of queer theory parallels many of the central tenants and principles of feminism, the two have a long and contentious history Dowson ; Rudy ; Weedon This work reframes discussion of gender and sexuality in terms of intersectionality: It is within these spaces that the overlapping concerns of queer theory and feminist theory become a productive point of engagement How to Queer the Past Without Sex 79 Rudy Moreover a focus on intersectionality provides a way to understand fluidity and historical contingency important to queer theory without ignoring the structurally embedded practices of power at the core of feminist philosophy. In terms of feminist archaeology, queer theory has gained momentum over the

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last 10 years Alberti ; Ardren ; Casella ; Croucher ; Dowson , ; Hays-Gilpin ; Hollimon ; Schmidt ; Schmidt and Voss ; Voss , Ortner and Whitehead , anthropological archaeology was slow to investigate sexuality. As a response to this rigidity, scholars influenced heavily by the work of Judith Butler , and Michele Foucault , began emphasizing material culture in terms of representation, embodiment, and performativityâ€”moving beyond assumptions of apriori identity to one where material remains were a mediation between self and society Alberti ; Casella and Fowler ; Perry and Joyce ; Joyce , , a; Loren ; Meskell , ; Meskell and Joyce ; Strassburg This work demonstrates how archaeological bodies, whether we refer to the skeletons themselves, their adornment, or graphic representations, are in a constant process of construction, negotiation, and deconstruction. In this framework, objects cannot be viewed as mere reflections of the past, but rather fragments embedded in a recursive dialogue with the world around it. Despite these extensive publications, there continues to be a disconnect between queer theory and feminist archaeology let alone the discipline at large. This problem arises, in large part, from assumptions of what queer theory is and its translatability to material analysis. Because queer theory is situated within a modern context, this has discouraged archaeologists from approaching and incorporating this theoretical perspective within their work for exceptions see Dowson ; Perry and Joyce ; Voss ; Voss and Schmidt The difficulties of bridging concepts of modernity to archaeological materials, however, are not insurmountable if we look to similar challenges faced by feminist archaeologists 20 years ago. Additionally, the political and social connotations associated with queer have led many to associate it with a search for homosexuality. While examinations of alternate sexualities and gender categories are a necessary part of archaeological inquiry, they are not the only form of a queered analysis. In the next section, I consider how queer theory can be applied to the deconstruction of ancient Maya commoner identity. As a state-level society, the ancient Maya were enmeshed in multiple levels of social organization, including political factions, social class, gender, status, lineage, occupation, and ethnicity. As contradictory and overlapping processes, archaeologists rarely examine these in terms of class positionality, specifically the way in which lower class eg. Queer theory is uniquely positioned to examine these issues, by interrogating not only the modern biases that underwrite assumptions of commoner life but to explore social identity as fluid and contextual. A Case Study from Chan, Belize For Maya archaeology, feminist practice has led to an increasing interest in ancient households and the everyday lives of people. As Robin notes Specifically, how were differences in social identity and status expressed by peoples living at the Northeast Group? Chan was an ancient agrarian village located in the Upper Belize River Valley, approximately 4 km southeast of the minor polity-center of Xunantunich Robin As the paramount center, Naranjo was the primary economic and political force in the region, impacting the growth and expansion of centers throughout the Belize Valley. Xunantunich was situated strategically along the Mopan River, an important waterway facilitating trade and communication with Classic period polities located between How to Queer the Past Without Sex 81 Figure 1. Work conducted by the Xunantunich Settlement Survey project illustrated that these settlements, while tied to the fortunes of Xunantunich were not completely dependent on them. While population density at Chan drops off after the fall of Xunantunich, people continued to live, work, and worship there Docster et al. Occupied from the Early Classic to the Terminal Classic period, the Northeast Group is characterized by 6 mound groups NE 1â€™6 and 2 isolated mounds NE 7â€™8 , with buildings ranging in size from. Ceramic chronology dates its apogee to the Late Classic period A. The Northeast Group map courtesy of C. Robin X ment trajectory parallels population growth throughout the Chan site and in neighboring regions in the area, partly a residue of the growth of Xunantunich Robin Research and analysis was carried out over five field seasons, from to Work began with survey and testing of both on and off-mound areas to define the extent of each household group and identify the distribution of artifacts, activity areas, and architecture throughout the neighborhood. Based on analysis of materials recovered from this phase, later excavations focused on penetrating and horizontal excavations to examine the range and variability of households across the neighborhood Blackmore , To understand the complexity of identity construction, I examine the social history and material practices of three households, NE-1, NE-3, and NE The settlement of

both of these household groups may be associated with the steep hill sides that define the northern and western boundaries of the NE Group, areas that were intensively terraced for agricultural production. When comparing ceramics between the two, there is a notable distinction in form between open bowls, plates, and dishes, closed jars and tecomates, and specialized vessels incense burners, drums. While common to Early Classic ceramic assemblages, these thick walled cooking vessels were found only in association with NE A single-course crypt was identified at the base of construction, suggesting it was interred prior to the addition of Structure 2. NE-1 construction extended the width of the earlier platform. At its widest, it measured 5. Like NE-6, a single burial was found in association with this phase. Although it sits on bedrock as did Phase 1 construction, I argue that it was not interred until the Early Late Classic period. Ceramics recovered from the surrounding matrix were dated to the Late Classic period. Further, the plaster surface associated with Phase 1 construction was poorly preserved above the burial whereas the same floor a meter north was in good condition. The burial was likely placed prior to Phase 2 construction, forcing occupants to cut through the earlier surface. This was then capped with fill and re-plastered. A new household group, NE-3, was also founded during this time. Spatially, this group falls into an approximate middle of NE-1 and NE Five middens were identified as a result of posthole testing: Ceramic material from these middens date to the Late Late Classic period. Of more interest, however, was the composition and extent of these various middens. Middens 1, 3, and 4 were relatively shallow and were not directly associated with architecture. Middens 2 and 5, on the other hand, were directly associated with architecture. Based on postholes, Midden 5 extended along the northern, eastern, and western faces of NE-3, with its densest concentration along its western edge. In contrast, Midden 2 was a tightly bound feature associated with the western edge of the NE-1 patio group excavated. Further excavations revealed that Middens 2 and 5 contained a considerable diversity of material when compared to the other middens identified Blackmore Analysis of ceramic form and function illustrates potential differences in the residue of practices associated with the nearby architectural groups. Additionally the only two vases identified for the neighborhood came from NE Construction took off at both NE-1 and NE For NE-1, this includes three additional construction episodes that elaborated the height and width of Structure 6. Terminal construction culminated in a 1. Around the time of resurfacing occupants built Structure 4, a square, single-level platform 4. The latter burial is distinct from other burials excavated at the Northeast Group, as it is only one of two burials that contain grave goods. This included a piece of polished jade, two cut shell beads, and a fragment of bivalve shell. At NE-3, additions were made over the course of 5 additional phases. Phase 2 is defined by the addition of a larger rectangular platform, which would have capped Phase 1, raising the platform approximately 30 cm in height. Three special deposits, a cache and two burials, were identified in association with this construction phase. Special Deposit 5 was a cache of two sets of lip-to-lip ceramic vessels covered by a plate. Both burials were crypt constructions, each lying underneath the fill associated with this phase of construction. One of these Burial C5, included burial goods, specifically 23 Marginella shell beads and 2 shell disc-shaped ornaments Strombus sp. Subsequent constructions focused on the development of Structures 2 and 3—Phases 3 and 4, which includes the founding of and later additions to the two structures and Phases 5 and 6, focused on the increase in height and width of Structure 2. A second major deposit was recovered apart of excavations that exposed Phase 4 construction. Hearth feature X patio surface during Phase 4 construction, residents deposited and capped ceramic vessels and food bone within a hearth feature built into the western retaining wall of Structure 3 Figure 4. The deposit included burnt deer and peccary bone, shell fragments, ceramic and lithic fragments, two stacked ceramic dishes, and a 20 cm lens of ash.

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2: Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

LEADER: cam aa s ilu b s 0 eng: |a |a (OCoLC)ocm |a DLC.

Leila Papoli Yazdi Meeting Time: Performance and the politics of gender in the archaeology of the Middle East This course examines some of the essentialist assumptions about gender held by archaeologists which have shaped, and continue to shape, scholarly and popular perceptions of the past. Moreover, the course will include discussions of the politics of propaganda and media that influence the interpretations of archaeologists. Specific case studies will be drawn from the historical dynasties of the Middle East dating from the first millennium B. Discussion Presentations – Individual discussants will be critiqued on the following grounds: The lowest of the three scores will be dropped at the end of the semester. Final Paper or performance – For the final paper, each student will select one topic of interest and explore how the archaeology of gender has been OR could be applied to that topic. The topic may be in every desired time period or area of study e. This is both an exercise in critical thinking and a research paper, so readings outside of class will need to be incorporated. Papers should be words long including the bibliographies , written in 12 point Times New Roman font, double spaced with 1 inch page margins. Also the students have the choice to present a performance or body art instead of a paper including traditional or modern dances, local costumes or even an artistic interpretation of the area of study or theoretical issues. If possible, a clip or short film minutes or also a series of photography including a short proposal for an exhibition are acceptable. The essays should be written in German or English. Assessing what we know, where we stand, and where we go from here. The Archaeology of Gender. A Companion to Archaeology. Archaeologies of the Contemporary Past, Ancient Bodies, Ancient Lives: Sex, Gender, and Archaeology. Multivocality and Social Archaeology. In Evaluating Multiple Narratives. Beyond the Tropes of Modernity, Identity- self and the other Reading Assignments: The Prism of Self: Handbook of Gender in Archaeology. Dialogue, Narrative, and Writing. Duquesne University Press 6. Companion to Social Archaeology. Individuality, agency and gender Reading Assignments: Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory, Vol. Past, Present, and Future Directions. Robb eds Agency in Archaeology. Complicating Gender in Archaeology. Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. Politics, propaganda and body control Reading Assignments: Chomsky Propaganda and the Public Mind: Conversations with Noam Chomsky. The Birth of the Prison. Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group 3. Cornell University Press 4. The interplay of evidential constraints and political interests: Recent archaeological research on gender. American Antiquity 57 1: Political, oppositions and sexuality Reading Assignments: Columbia University Press Week 7: Performative gendered roles, law and the material culture Reading Assignments: Translated by David Kishik, Stefan Pedatella. A Politics of the Performative. University of California Press Week 7: Gender and Representation in Mesopotamia, London: Erotism and the Body in Mesopotamian Art" in S. University of Helsinki Press. Journal of Near Eastern Studies, Vol. Eds Engendering Archaeology. Baron Women in Middle Eastern History: Shifting Boundaries in Sex and Gender. Yale University Press 7. Narrative, Representation, and the Uruk Vase. Studies in Honor of Donald P. Miniatures, literature and holy texts Reading Assignments: Quran and Bible- Zoroastrian holy and juridical texts 2. University of Chicago Press 3. Towards understanding the sexual politics in Middle East Reading Assignments: Reconstructing Fertility from the Archaeological Record. D Whitehouse and Katherine Wright eds. Conkey, , Contexts of Action, Contexts for Power: Tringham, , Households with Faces: An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Bam Earthquake. Vol 6, Issue 1, pp Week Queering the Archaeological Past. Analyzing Power and Prestige. Gender and the Interpretation of Power in Archaeology. Routledge Weeks

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3: Obituaries - , - Your Life Moments

Out in theory: the emergence of lesbian and gay anthropology. The iceman cometh: queering the archaeological past the archaeological past / Robert A. Schmidt.

Gender Archeology 3 credit hours Instructor: Good Hall Office Hours: Consistent with the multi-vocal orientation of modern archeological practice, gender studies in archeology originate from a variety of theoretical perspectives and research goals. The course is a seminar format where students are asked to directly engage the literature on this subject. Gender Archeology meets these objectives in the following ways: Assessment is based on grades obtained on weekly reading quizzes and paper writing assignments. In addition, students will be required to lead discussion each week and prepare a detailed discussion handout for these sessions. Graduate assessment will be based on completion of the same assignments, with the addition that graduate writing assignments will be longer and graded more rigorously. Assignments will have the following point values: Students are expected to complete this quiz in the first 15 minutes of class. Each quiz is worth 30 points for a cumulative score of points toward the final grade. The four lowest quiz scores will be dropped at the end of the semester. Discussion outlines can also draw on readings from previous weeks. Each outline must include the following: Each group will lead discussion three times. Each discussion outline is worth points. The lowest of the three scores will be dropped at the end of the semester. Discussion Presentations – Individual discussants will be critiqued on the following grounds: Each discussion presentation is worth 50 points. This paper is NOT a summary of the main points of each article, although some summarizing of specific points may be required in order to provide background for the critique. Rather, students are required to compare and contrast the articles with reference to shared content e. A 5 to 6 page paper is selective in nature, so be concise and be sure to frame your critique in an organized manner. Paraphrase the articles you are critiquing rather than quote them directly, although use of limited quotes is acceptable if doing so will augment your critique beyond what is possible with a simple paraphrase. Mid-terms papers for graduate students will be 8 to 10 pages. Final Paper – For the final paper, each student will select one topic of interest and explore how the archaeology of gender has been OR could be applied to that topic. The topic may be a specific region e. This is both an exercise in critical thinking AND a research paper, so readings outside of class will need to be incorporated. Papers should be 8 to 10 pages long, written in 12 point Times New Roman font, double spaced with 1 inch page margins. Papers should follow the SAA format http: Final papers for graduate students will be 18 to 20 pages. Students are expected to be on time to and attend all discussion sessions. Attendance will be taken at the beginning of every class. Students who miss class for valid reasons e. Students may choose to make up quizzes for each excused absence within one week of returning to class. Quizzes cannot be made up after this time or for any unexcused absences. Assignments will be due by the beginning of class on the date that they are due. No assignments will be accepted beyond two weeks from their original due date. I will strictly adhere to this time limit policy. This includes having read the assigned readings. If you find yourself falling behind in this course it may be difficult to catch up if you do not take immediate measures to get back on track. If you are finding the subject matter or readings difficult to comprehend, contact me immediately to schedule an appointment to discuss your study habits and find a solution. I want you all to do well in this class and am willing to help in any way to see that that happens as long as you uphold your end of the bargain and prepare effectively by completing the reading and homework assignments. Participation is vital to meeting the learning goals of this course. Academic misconduct, including cheating, plagiarism or misrepresentation of any kind, will not be tolerated. Cheating is defined as dishonesty of any kind in connection with assignments or examinations; it applies to both giving and receiving unauthorized help. Students guilty of plagiarism or cheating are subject to disciplinary action that may include failure in the course involved or expulsion from the University. Students committing plagiarism will be required to sign a written statement acknowledging that I suspect that their work is

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plagiarized. Beyond this, disciplinary action taken will be judged on an individual by individual case. If you have a disability that may have some impact on your work in this class and for which you may require accommodations, please inform me immediately so that your learning needs may be met appropriately. You are responsible for initiating arrangements for accommodations for tests and other assignments in collaboration with the SSD and the faculty. This schedule is subject to change depending on the needs of the class. Due dates for assignments may be extended and dates certain materials are covered may be changed. In the event of absence, be sure to check with one of your classmates to determine whether the schedule remains correct as posted here. Week 1 September 1st: Assessing what we know, where we stand, and where we go from here. Woman, Culture, and Society: Gender, Culture, and Political Economy: Feminist Anthropology in Historical Perspective. In Gender at the Crossroads of Knowledge: Feminist Anthropology in the Postmodern Era, edited by M. Perspectives on Our Past, Present, and Future. Week 2 September 8th: Archaeology and the Study of Gender. In Reader in Gender Archaeology, edited by K. Recent Archaeological Research on Gender. Methods in Feminist and Gender Archaeology: A Feeling for Difference " and Likeness. In Women in Antiquity: Theoretical Approaches to Gender and Archaeology, edited by S. Week 3 September 15th: Engendering Archeology Reading Assignments: Brain Evolution in Females: An Answer to Mr. Gender and Human Evolution. In Handbook of Gender in Archaeology, edited by S. Gender and Human Origins Reading Assignments: Week 5 September 29th: Women and Prehistory, edited by J. Week 6 October 6th: Skeletal Analysis and Theoretical Complication. World Archaeology 37 4: Gender and Archaeological Mortuary Analysis. Week 7 October 13th: An Engendered Bioarcheology Reading Assignments: Identifying Gender Representation in the Archaeological Record: Archaeology, Men, and Masculinities. Mid-Term Papers must be e-mailed to me no later than midnight on Friday, October 15th. Week 8 October 20th: Multivocality " What is Gender Anyway? Queering the Archaeological Past. In Out in Theory: Reading images stone b. World Archaeology 32 2: Week 9 October 27th: The Archaeology of Sexuality 8 Reading Assignments: Reconstructing Fertility from the Archaeological Record. In Gender and Archaeology, edited by R. Current Anthropology 37 2: Comments on pages are optional.

4: How to Queer the Past Without Sex: Queer of Identity RESEARCH

SIX The Iceman Cometh: Queering the Archaeological Past. SIX The Iceman Cometh: Queering the Archaeological Past Robert A. Schmidt.

5: Anthropology of Music, Winter

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6: Wikipedia:Recent additions//January - Wikipedia

Feminist anthropology and lesbian/gay studies / Ellen Lewin -- Studying lesbian and gay languages: vocabulary, text-making, and beyond / William L. Leap -- The iceman cometh: queering the archaeological past / Robert A. Schmidt -- Bareback sex, risk, and eroticism: anthropological themes (re-)surfacing in the post-AIDS era / Benjamin Junge.

7: Staff View: Out in theory :

Anthropology of Music is a survey of theoretical schools and trends in anthropological theory, selected for their historical

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and/or contemporary importance to the cross-cultural study of music.

8: Table of Contents: Out in theory :

PRESERVING LGBTQ HISTORY The chapters in this section provide a history of archival and architectural preservation of LGBTQ history in the United States.

9: Archaeology of Gender Syllabus, Fall | Christopher Moore - www.enganchecubano.com

Pap Am Anthropol Assoc Nelson SM ed Handbook of Gender in Archaeology from CHEM at Fort Hays State University.

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Caribbean (Travellers History) The roles of the storytellers : Richard and Judy read The Jane Austen book club Jenni Ramone Wits 2018 prospectus The Art of Andreas Raufeisen Constitutions, Markets and Law Rural development and factional politics The Indian incident Spiritual way of St. Jeanne dArc Dan stevens evermore sheet music Phytoplankton Manual (Monographs on oceanographic methodology) A survey of the core-congruential formulation for geometrically nonlinear TL finite elements Additional fragments from Irenaeus. MI for the working programmer Roads and bridges The Mathematical Analysis of Logic (Key Texts) The hundred thousand kingdoms by nk jemisin Advanced stretching. Editors on editing gerald gross Therapeutic recreation for chemically dependent adolescents and adults Kissy fish lap quilt Handbook on ontologies An introduction to civil procedure The hand which graces by Gary A. Braunbeck Pedagogy of freedom Frank Tenney Johnson Interpretation and understanding Invasion the Suit 1 Digest (Virtual Comics the Suit) Concepts of geomorphic cycles and landscape development Aviary birds in colour Rainbow magic fairy books Lynn, Massachusetts Philological Studies A ministry of love and faith : photo essay : Prison ministry Joel Sartore Redemptions involving related corporations 12 Paying Tribute Four Decades Later 491. From imitation to innovation Brighton Churches Network operating systems Tales of Hollywood the bizarre Power over temptation