

TEA

# The European Archaeologist

The newsletter of EAA members for EAA members

– Issue No. 43: Winter 2015 –

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**dedicated to**

**Willem J. H. Willems**

(19 July 1950 – 13 December 2014)



## **Opinion Editorial**

### **The European Association of Archaeologists Some thoughts for the future of our Association**

Carsten Paludan-Müller, General Director, NIKU – Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research ([carsten.paludan-muller@niku.no](mailto:carsten.paludan-muller@niku.no))

In 2014 we celebrated the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the EAA. It was also the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Allied invasion of Normandy, 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the break out of the First World War, the 150<sup>th</sup> year anniversary of the battle of Dybbøl heralding the unification of Germany in the Kaiserreich, the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the opening of the Vienna Conference and the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Bourbon conquest of Catalonia, during the Spanish War of Succession. Objectively the anniversary of our Association does not in importance match those other anniversaries that all mark major geopolitical shifts in Europe. However the EAA does somehow deserve to be understood – subjectively by us as members in that context, if we want to understand the wider perspective in which our organization is or should be operating. These “major” anniversaries remind us of how the geopolitical order of Europe has been remodelled time and again through history. They remind us of the dynamics of European history, which has formed the political, social and cultural framework within which archaeology and heritage management has developed. And they remind us of the need to understand our own undertakings as both impacted by, and impacting history and society around us. They remind us of the short time span during which a major part of the Europeans have enjoyed the benefits of civil rights and democracy, still a precarious good that remains challenged in Europe and beyond. Democracy is a culture that grows from deep but vulnerable roots; it needs cultivation at all levels.

When the EAA was founded more than two decades ago, it happened in the immediate aftermath of one of those major reshuffles of the European geopolitical order, this time the collapse of the Soviet Empire and the end of the bipolar world order. The founding of the EAA was inspired by the euphorising prospect of a united and democratic Europe (Kristiansen 1993). The ambition was to create a pan-European arena for Archaeology and Heritage Management to rise to the historic occasion and add its deep time perspective to the short-termism dominating our contemporary European societies.

Much time has passed since then, and the overall political development has sometimes taken other routes than those we might have hoped for. Europe is not all united – and certainly not all democratic. With the dismissal of the illusion of a (Soviet) real existing socialism also came a less timid and more aggressive neoliberal capitalism expanding all over Europe with social inequalities and with the carving out of more room for the private market and less room for the state, to provide or regulate services and supplies needed for our lives as citizens. In fact one could notice that we as citizens were and are increasingly being addressed as customers and consumers in a new market driven public management regime. I mention this because Archaeology and Heritage also became engulfed by these trends (Demoule 2010) for good and for bad. Good, when increased cost-benefit awareness leads us to develop more conscious goals, strategies and priorities for our projects and activities. Bad, when costs and benefits are only measured in an economic short-term perspective and the gaining of new knowledge for society is left out of the equation (Kristiansen 2009).

However our organisation, the EAA itself has thrived and grown into a big success in terms of numbers. With well over 2500 members in 2014 we are in contact with more European

Archaeologists than any other professional organisation. There is a large and growing core of members who are in for the long haul, even if not everyone remains in the membership register, since membership to a certain degree shifts from year to year depending on the participation in the annual conference.

Important reforms have been achieved during the years. The relocation of the Secretariat to Prague at the heart of Europe helped get both the geography and the economy right. More recently, reclaiming the Journal as the property of the EAA has made another big leap. It is now not only an academic, but also an economic asset. And in general the economy of the EAA is in a much better shape than it used to be. Clearly the growth in the membership and the strengthened economy must lead us to reconsider and develop our thoughts about what we want the EAA to achieve, and how we organize ourselves to achieve it.

The EAA has benefited from an efficient administration that, though understaffed, has somehow been able to shoulder the increased demands following from a growing membership. Recently a new business model has been tabled in the Executive Board with the suggestion that the EAA in the future assumes the role of PCO (Professional Conference Organiser) for our annual conference. Shifting companies from year to year have hitherto filled that role. By taking over as PCO the EAA will be able to ensure a much more seamless service to us as members and also a better return to the EAA of an eventual economic surplus from the conference. Once a thorough economic analysis has been done of the business model and its resilience to different stress scenarios, I believe it will show that this is indeed the right next move for our Association to take.

That being said, I also think that the members need to become more involved in the context of such strategic decisions. This involvement can only happen through an open access to information and hence a well-informed discussion for instance in the TEA, at round tables and eventually at the Annual Business Meeting (ABM). The advantage of increased membership involvement is not only that we will share a bigger pool of insights and ideas with each other, but also that by having more members involved we will increase the potential for recruitment of future Executive Board members. Democracy is not only an important principle for ethical reasons; it has certain competitive advantages, with respect both to stimulate participatory creativity and to protect against the pitfalls of unchecked power.

We should have a full discussion about how we, the membership, want to benefit from our strengthened economy. To what degree should we accumulate and invest economic surplus for later redistribution to the benefit of the members and should we then also spend part of that surplus to build up financial management capacity? To what degree should we rather keep the price of membership at a minimum? How do we balance between the two? In case we then want to accumulate and invest capital beyond what is needed in order for the EAA to have the necessary resilience, by which principles do we then want to guide our investments? Any ethical considerations or just pure economical? Would we invest our money in stocks from companies that have a bad track record with cultural heritage? Probably not, but what then about companies where other environmental or ethical concerns have been raised? And in the end, given sufficient surplus, what kind of purposes and activities will we want to be able to fund in order to make sure that the EAA can make a difference where we think it matters most for us? One purpose, which has already been put on the priority list, is that of strengthening conference participation from the economically less privileged parts of Europe. Another purpose could be that of taking initiatives to raise the relevance and status of the fields, within which archaeologists are working.

In many parts of Europe Archaeology and Cultural Heritage is under pressure. Much of this has to do with the current economic crisis (Demoule 2010; Schlanger 2010). But explaining

the weakened standing with reference solely to the current crisis will miss an important point: Too much of the archaeology that is going on has been reduced to a bureaucratically legitimized exercise, where sites are excavated only because they are under threat from construction projects, and because excavations can then be prescribed by law. Too often – though not everywhere and not always – the end product is a stock of artefacts, samples, documentation and grey literature, left to oblivion in storage vaults and archives, because funding for the rest of the “food chain”, the production of new knowledge and giving it back to society, has been cut out (Kristiansen 2009; Paludan-Müller 2013a). And too often, cultural heritage management has failed to work in more inclusive ways with local communities, and with sufficient awareness of issues beyond those strictly pertaining to the sphere of cultural heritage.

In order to increase the significance and status of what we are doing as European archaeologists, we need to explicitly reconnect archaeology and cultural heritage to big issues occupying people in contemporary society: Climate, conflict, globalizations and origins – for instance (Paludan-Müller 2008, 2009 and 2013a). Today Europe is haunted by an inability to create the jobs necessary for social inclusion of a growing fraction of its population. There is a concern among European politicians and in the European Commission that the European project is balancing on the edge of an ultimate failure to meet the basic expectations of its citizens. We need to think hard about how heritage can become a relevant part of a new equation, instead of a reminder of better days and the set pieces in “Heritage Theme Park Europe”. A new equation would have to address the need for inclusiveness in terms of citizenship and employment in a Europe that looks with confidence to the future and openness to the wider world. We need to work with “big data” (Gattiglia 2014) in order to better see archaeology and heritage as sources of insights that help us understand and manoeuvre in long term developments that are still unfolding and affecting our lives (Guldi and Armitage 2014: 88-116). And we need to see heritage less as a stock that needs conservation and more as an asset that inspires innovation. In previous periods of epochal transition the European archaeology and heritage professions have been capable of connecting to big issues, and I believe we can do it again. But we must do it with awareness and integrity to avoid instrumentalization of history to divide and oppress.

An important discussion is now going on within the history-discipline (Guldi and Armitage 2014) about how historians should shift focus back to the “longue durée” by reinserting a long time perspective for a better understanding of the big changes we live through and which are so difficult to analyse and address with the short term perspective currently guiding our political discourse and decision processes. Geopolitics with its long-term and transnational perspective has re-emerged as an important discipline to support the understanding of international politics (Paludan-Müller 2013b). There is no reason why archaeology should not weigh in from its privileged position for analysing big data to understand long-term developments over vast spaces, be it in the development of global power and economic structures and of empires, the shifting patterns of migration or the response of human society to changing climate.

Archaeology and history are parts of a long cultural tradition of self-reflection. When the Vienna conference 1814-15 reordered Europe after the upheavals and wars following the French revolution, archaeology experienced a long, sustained period of growth and discoveries that revolutionized the understanding of the origins and development of humans and human culture. This was undertaken within the framework of national institutions but also within a pan-European community of scholars, which shared insights and understandings for instance of origins and spread of agriculture, or Bronze Age culture across the continent. Other times archaeology and heritage were instrumentalized in nationalistic political agendas to claim pre-eminence for some people over others and “historic” rights to territories (Legendre, Olivier and Schnitzler 2007). But at its best Archaeology has provided

encouraging perspectives, celebrating humankind's ability to reach beyond barriers and limitations whether self-imposed or imposed by nature.

We need again to concern ourselves with the big issues of our own time in order to let them reflect in the deep mirror of the past, and we need to reconsider the ways in which we articulate and practise our profession in contemporary society. For instance today we could use big data to focus on long term and global patterns of cities and systems of cities, their growth, sustainability, occasional collapse, transformations and mutations (Ortman et al. 2014).

A determined push to reinsert our field as highly relevant and respected in society can best be undertaken by a concerted and long lasting effort. I believe that the EAA is well situated for facilitating such an effort. The EAA offers an ideal framework for arenas and initiatives to further the efforts of all of us as members. The Executive Board is important but should not and cannot deliver all the solutions. Strategically important questions could be defined by the Board to be processed by Working Groups or Committees for instance on archaeological practice and the production of knowledge for society, cultural heritage in international politics (Willems 2014; Comer et al. 2014), or cultural heritage and its potential in cultural, social and economic revitalization. The findings and suggestions reported by these committees could then form the basis of the EAA's policy developments, for instance towards the EU and the Council of Europe (CoE). It is important for the Board together with all members, Working Groups and Committees to engage in a creative dialogue about how we can support the EAA's real purpose. This purpose is not merely to be a big and well-run association, but also to be an association that remembers what it set out to achieve and now uses its size, its economic strength and its combined talents to revitalize our profession as an important contributor to contemporary society.

Enjoy your EAA, use it and engage in its future!

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## **EAA Matters**

### **Letter to our members**

Dear members of the EAA,

While every year is special, the year of 2014 was an exceptional year for the EAA in many ways. We have never before had so many members. We now hope to encourage those that joined for the first time last year at the Annual Meeting in Istanbul to remain members in EAA's 21<sup>st</sup> year and be part of the on-going development of our Association.

Just before Christmas EAA sadly lost one of its foremost founding members, a former President and an inspirational mentor to all, Prof. Willem Willems. His presence, leadership and participation at our Annual Meetings will be sorely missed by us all. As you know, the EAA has had no elected President for four months now. With just two officers, Secretary (and Acting President) and Treasurer elected in September last, the Board has been going through a period of consolidation but also administrative development and review. It is very important that this Board can trust that EAA members this year, in particular, will participate and help to steer the EAA forward by actively engaging in the EAA's nomination and election process.

#### **Review by Dr Adrian Olivier**

This year we await Dr Adrian Olivier's report commissioned in the early summer last year. It will present an evaluation of EAA's management and administration and a focus on its functions, its structure (Executive Board, Committees and Working Parties, Statutes, and services to members). The report will take into account the impact of the installation of the iMIS software purchased in spring last year. The report is not concluded but we anticipate its presentation prior to an extended Board meeting in late March and we will consult it with members and share any ideas that the current Board may have in that regard as requested at the Annual Business Meeting (ABM) in Istanbul.

#### **The iMIS software**

This year, our Administrator Sylvie Květinová, with the assistance of her local IT support, our webmaster Andrzej Leszczewicz and the iMIS team will work toward the first phase of the instalment of the system (used very enthusiastically by the SAA for many years). At a meeting with the iMIS personnel in early December the features and potential of the package were outlined, some of which are very exciting indeed ([www.advsol.com](http://www.advsol.com)). The new software will bring significant efficiency to membership administration, immediacy to management and communications with members, groups and committees in a social media-type environment, facilitating the tracking of personal profile and information by members themselves. In its second phase of implementation it will manage significant aspects of conference and meeting organization and will also assist in tracking EAA's membership fees and finances. As stated in the past issue of TEA, it will take time to replace the EAA's current database and administrative IT support, but we aim to be fully installed by the time of the Annual Meeting in Vilnius in 2016.

#### **The Oscar Montelius Foundation (OMF)**

The Oscar Montelius Foundation, established in 2013, has lost its chairman Prof. Willem Willems. It is now working to elect a new chair and will pursue its function, which is to use its funds to support and serve the membership of the EAA in general and more specific to provide grants to members disregarding their country.

### **Elections 2015**

As stated in the Autumn Issue of TEA and communicated to members very recently by our Administrator, we face an unusual year of elections this year in which we must choose a President to lead the EAA for the coming three years, together with two new Ordinary Board Members. We therefore urge members to use their initiative to seek representation on the Board and to engage actively in the nomination and election process.

### **The European Archaeologist (TEA)**

Our TEA editor Alexander Gramsch will also retire this year, together with his assistant Lidka Zuk. We would like to thank both for their wonderful work since 2010 and especially for the recent initiative in developing the TEA into a quarterly newsletter. A new editor will be appointed by the Executive Board.

### **The Executive Board**

The current Board members (outgoing members in italics) are:

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Marc Lodewijckx              | Secretary (2014-2017) and 'acting President' (2014-2015)  |
| Margaret Gowen               | Treasurer (2014-2016); former Vice-President (2006-2010)  |
| Nurçan Yalman                | Board member (2013-2016) and Vice-President               |
| <i>Monique van den Dries</i> | <i>former Vice-President and Board member (2009-2015)</i> |
| <i>Agné Čivilytė</i>         | <i>Board member (2012-2015)</i>                           |
| Maria Gurova                 | Board member (2013-2016)                                  |
| Sophie Hüglin                | Board member (2014-2017)                                  |
| Alessandro Vanzetti          | Board member (2014-2017)                                  |
| Robin Skeates                | EJA General Editor (2010-2016)                            |
| <i>Alexander Gramsch</i>     | <i>TEA Editor (2010-2016) retiring</i>                    |
| <i>Lidka Zuk</i>             | <i>assistant TEA Editor (2010-2016) retiring.</i>         |

Sylvie Květinová is the EAA Administrator and thus the central contact for members.

### *The work of the Board*

The Board is pressing ahead with the work of consolidating EAA following developments commenced in 2014 by the previous Board, and is now working very confidently together and with our Administrator. The Board will meet twice before the summer, with an agenda that covers a very large range of issues, some urgent and some less so. The core business of the EAA is now focused on its basic functions concerning members, Annual Meetings and the quality of its sessions and papers, its Committees and Working Groups, its publications, and its relationship with MERC, SAA, AIA and other bodies. It also seeks to advocate for archaeology and archaeologists in Europe and has taken steps to establish where representation can be most effectively achieved within the European Commission, Council of Europe and other pan-European organizations.

The election of a new President and two new members to the Board will ensure the continuity of a dynamic and vibrant Board in the coming year and will help us make the necessary strategic choices in consultation with members. As stated in the last TEA issue (No. 42, Autumn Issue), EAA seeks to provide a collegial forum for the exchange of information and ideas, for professional exchange and for research development.

Based on the new developments, we are confident that we can stimulate members to pursue their professional interests in a European context, but would also request members' engagement in the Association and its work.

With our best wishes,

Marc Lodewijckx and Margaret Gowen  
Secretary                      Treasurer

## Willem in memoriam (1950–2014)

Kristian Kristiansen

### Brothers in arms

I met Willem for the first time around 1986, when I lectured about archaeological heritage at ROB, where he was the newly appointed deputy director. From that time onwards we kept contact, as we early on realized we were brothers in arms: we wanted to position archaeological heritage in a wider European framework, and we wanted to combine the academic and the practical, research and heritage. We would meet in the Council of Europe from time to time, and I took part in the early years of the ICAHM that Willem also later contributed to. Both of us felt strongly that the old national contexts of heritage had to be replaced by an international one, but we were a relatively small group to start with, who shared such visions, which also lay behind the Malta Convention and the ICAHM Charter.

However, when the Iron Curtain fell there was for the first time the opportunity to form a truly European Archaeological Association, combined with a European journal, which for perhaps the same reason had never existed. For those of us who were raised during the Cold War this was an opportunity not to be missed. We gathered a strong group of representatives from all over Europe in a founding committee, and I naturally called upon Willem to join our first meeting in Maison Suger in Paris, in 1991 where Alain Schnapp found money to host us, as well as good restaurants. Willem and I shared the conviction that the best results of hard work are obtained when also accompanied by good food and drink, and fun.

In 1994 we had a memorable travel together to the first inaugural meeting in Ljubljana: we first travelled to Vienna to open the Bronze Age Campaign, and then on a boat along the Danube to open exhibitions in Bratislava and Budapest. In Budapest we were picked up by a van sent by Predrag Novaković from Ljubljana to drive us so we could arrive in time for the opening of the meeting. Among the passengers were Willem, Øivind Lunde, David Breeze, and Colin Renfrew. We passed briefly through the war zone, and were stopped by soldiers at the border to show passports; they were quite baffled at the international composition of the group, which also included my wife, and our ten year old son Niels, but we were allowed in and out again.



Fig. 1: Founding members of the EAA gathered in Ljubljana.

The inaugural meeting was a success, and figure 1 shows many of the founding members of the European Association of Archaeologists (from left to right): Colin Renfrew, Predrag Novakovic, organizer of the inaugural meeting, and partly hidden Arek Marciniak; at the back seat Alain Schnapp (first Treasurer), Anna Maria Bietti-Sestieri (first Vice-President) Willem Willems, Henry Cleere (first Secretary), partly hidden Mitja Gustin, organizer of the inaugural meeting, and blurred Kristian Kristiansen (first President), Elin Dalen, from the back Harald Hermansen and, with red hair, Tina Wiberg. Finally to the right of Renfrew is Øivind Lunde. The four last mentioned represented the first Oslo secretariate of the EAA.

In 1996, Willem was the natural candidate to take over the post as EAA Secretary after Henry Cleere (fig. 2), and two years later when I decided I had done what I possibly could as President and wanted to retire from the post, Willem was the natural successor without opponent (fig. 3). He brought new steam and energy to the EAA, where he succeeded in getting the old big archaeological nations such as Germany on board through his networking, he connected the EAA with the SAA and other professional organizations. On the initiative of Elin Dalen, and economically supported by Geoffrey Wainwright at English Heritage, he instituted the European Heritage Prize, a major achievement, for which I became the first chairman. Later Willem succeeded me in that capacity.

Our professional lives have thus been intertwined during nearly 30 years, which turned professional collaboration into a long-lasting friendship. Here we are at the heart of Willem's many achievements in archaeology: his capacity to bring people together and unite them under a shared vision, often followed by a shared friendship.

#### **And bringing people together**

Willem has always been that special kind of networking/bridging personality: his life illustrates in an exemplary way how to build bridges: between people and between theory and practice; from his early work in Dutch Heritage to his position as Dean of the archaeology faculty in Leiden, but always with an understanding of the international and global challenges that archaeology needs to confront to become successful.



*Fig. 2: Chairing the Annual Business Meeting in Ravenna, 1997 with Willem as secretary and Peter Chowne as treasurer.*

Hard work and joy are the two sides of Willem, and in tandem with high personal integrity and loyalty to his friends these personal characteristics goes a long way to explain his achievements. We treaded some of the same paths, fought some battles together, because we shared the same ideals of a European and international archaeology without borders, and without barriers between theory and practice.

When Willem stopped as director at ROB I took part in the celebration, and my speech was on the theme: there never grows grass on a rolling stone. This remained true until sudden death stopped Willem in the middle of life. The Danish humourist Victor Borge used to say that: the shortest distance between two people is a smile. When I think of Willem, I see him with that boyish smile and laughter he always brought along with him, often accompanied by a good joke. I am sure he himself would have added that the second shortest distance between two people is a good glass of beer. He always brought the joy of life into his professional undertakings, and therefore he is now so badly missed. We his friends will lift our glasses when we meet and cheer Willem – wherever he is, there will always be good company.



*Fig. 3: Kristian handing over the EAA presidency to Willem at the Annual Meeting 1998 in Gothenburg.*

## In memoriam Willem J. H. Willems (1950–2014)

Monique van den Dries

On 13 December 2014 Prof. Dr Willem J. H. Willems passed away, just a few weeks after he was diagnosed with a stomach cancer that turned out to be very aggressive. For many years Willem was one of the most prominent and passionately active people within EAA. He was a founding member in 1994 and served ‘his association’ from the start till his very end, in almost every possible committee and from various positions. His mission was to give heritage management the place it deserved and needed, to get the archaeological sector prepared for the future.

In 1998 Willem became President and served two full terms (until 2003). During his presidency he initiated the EAA Heritage Prize, in order to stimulate outstanding contributions to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage, and he subsequently chaired the prize-committee from 2004 to 2010. He then invited the EAA annual conference to take place in The Hague in 2010, on behalf of the Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University, and chaired the steering committee that organised it, together with the municipality of The Hague (Corien Bakker) and the state agency for cultural Heritage (Jos Bazelmans). In this conference several innovations were introduced that would become traditions in the years that followed, such as the student-for-student accommodation and a musical intermezzo during the opening ceremony. It was also the first conference that was run with the help of a professional conference organization. It paid off; it was the largest annual conference of the association till then (with 71 sessions) and the first that gathered over 1000 participants, from 50 countries. It also paid off in the sense that he was the first organizer that made a substantial profit with the conference, which he could donate back to the association. This generous donation became the starting fund for the Oscar Montelius Foundation, which became instituted under the auspices of one of Willem’s successors as President, Friedrich Lüth. Willem’s last position within our Association was chair of the Oscar Montelius Foundation (as of its inauguration in 2013). He was asked to keep an eye on the use of the fund he had helped to create and to make sure that it would be spent in the best benefit of EAA’s members.



Fig. 1: Willem J. H. Willems, 1950 –2014 (photo: Monique van den Dries).

Not only within EAA, but also back home Willem played a major role, both in his family life and professionally. He had two academic professorships (on Roman archaeology and International archaeological resource management), was involved with the restructuring of the Dutch archaeological heritage management system after the Malta Convention had been signed, founded a chair group on archaeological heritage management at the Faculty of Archaeology, took part in several national and private sector committees, ran an advisory company (till 2008 with his good friend Roel Brandt), supervised over 25 PhDs and provided the profession with an impressive list of academic publications, both on Roman archaeology and archaeological heritage management.

Willem was however tirelessly dedicated to heritage management and still could do more. He was the founding president of the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC, from 1996 to 1999), member of the board of ICOMOS-Netherlands (1990–1999, 2008–2014), and in 2010 he was elected as one of the twelve members of the European Union's academic committee for the Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage and Global Change.

But his true passion was to work on heritage management issues that extended the borders of Europe. Ever since he had enjoyed part of his academic training at the University of Michigan (USA), he remained intensely interested and involved in the global dimension of international heritage management. A dream came true in 2010 when he became co-president of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), along with Douglas Comer. In this role he was able to actively protect cultural heritage of national and international importance. If time allowed him, he travelled around the world to evaluate World Heritage nominations.

His achievements are truly remarkable, as he did all this next to the demanding jobs he had in the Netherlands, where he steered three main national organizations. From 1989–1999 he was director of the State Service for Archaeological Investigations (ROB), from 2011–2006 he was Inspector General for Archaeology at the State Inspectorate for Cultural Heritage, and in 2006 he became dean of the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University.



*Fig. 2: Willem during his acceptance speech for the EAA European Heritage Prize in Helsinki 2012 (photo: Lidka Zuk).*

His extraordinary commitment and outstanding work has often been awarded. He was, for example, in 2004 the Recipient of the Rheinlandtaler of the Landschaftsverband Nordrhein-Westfalen in Bonn, and got in 2010 the Special Achievement Award of the Register of Professional Archaeologist's for his efforts in drawing the Malta Convention and for his commitment to heritage management in Europe and globally.

His last prize from colleagues was in 2012, when he was the laureate of 'his' EAA Heritage Prize (s. [http://e-a-a.org/TEA/archive/TEA\\_38\\_WINTER\\_2012\\_2013/mat7\\_38.pdf](http://e-a-a.org/TEA/archive/TEA_38_WINTER_2012_2013/mat7_38.pdf)). It was an appreciation for his significant contribution to widen perspectives in archaeological heritage management, to position European archaeology and heritage in a wider global context. With hindsight, this beautifully closed the circle of his work for EAA. But his highest reward was yet to come. This was in September 2013, when he stepped down as dean of the Faculty and was knighted in the Order of the Dutch Lion, a distinction only given to people with exceptional achievements.

Willem was a life-member of EAA. He often told me, not only because he was proud of it, but also because he liked to make the joke that he was making a 'profit' on his membership fee. Despite his international orientation, he also remained a Dutchman. But, in return, he took the meaning of the word life-member truly literal. He was active for 'his' Association until his very last days, by giving advices to the board and sharing his vision for the future of the EAA. Now that it had reached its 20<sup>th</sup> birthday, he wished EAA to proceed as a mature and financially healthy organisation that would be proficiently steered to serve the interests of its members, the profession and of the European archaeological heritage even better.



*Fig. 3: Willem enjoying a heritage excursion with his chairgroup and PhDs (photo: Monique van den Dries).*

In return, EAA could unfortunately not do much for Willem to ease his difficult farewell, but his family appreciated very much the rich EAA bouquets with white flowers that so beautifully decorated his coffin during the memorial service in Amersfoort on 22 December. The service was crowded with around 500 colleagues from the Netherlands, Europe and the world and with representatives from the various organizations Willem had contributed to speaking.

Willem was EAA, and it will be difficult to continue without his vision, advises and support. But above all, he was a very loyal and generous friend of so many members and he has always loved the company of all those friends, with whom he shared so many good meals, drinks and memories.

We all miss him dearly.

Monique van den Dries ([m.h.van.den.dries@arch.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:m.h.van.den.dries@arch.leidenuniv.nl))  
EAA board member 2009-2015, Vice-President (2010-2014)  
and colleague in Willem Willems' chair group at Leiden University

## On the memory of Willem Willems

Arkadiusz Marciniak

Professor Willem Willems, the former President of the European Association of Archaeologists, who died prematurely on 13 December 2014, aged 64, made a lasting, institutionalized impact on contemporary archaeology and its theory and practice. This great man, dedicated husband and father, loyal friend, visionary thinker, inspirational mentor, highly respected and esteemed leader, as well as an excellent administrator, left many friends and colleagues around the globe with a deep sense of grief, sorrow and overwhelming emptiness.

There can be no doubt that we bid farewell to a great European archaeologist whose place in the history of the discipline is unquestionably secured. He was truly a scholar of the new era, where the level of influence on the field is no longer measured by great discoveries or new conceptualizations of the past, but is achieved by defining and situating material remains from the past within an increasingly complex contemporaneity; being more concerned with the living than the dead.

Willem Willems will always be remembered as a brilliant visionary of the turbulent time of the collapse of the Iron Curtain and of the emergence of large scale infrastructural projects across Europe. By promptly and accurately identifying the challenges facing Archaeology in these new circumstances, he not only managed to conceptualize them, but, more importantly, to effectively institutionalize their practical solutions in a number of intertwined ways. His judgment of the situation proved to be accurate, profoundly changing the practice of the discipline: a couple of decades later, a new cohort of archaeological practitioners takes the current shape of European archaeology for granted. Willem remained a critical observer of the ever-changing socio-political environment in which archeology is practiced until his last days. One of the challenges he has been working on resolving was the increasing withdrawal of the state, no longer the main decision maker in the domain of archaeological heritage, and the growing role of international corporations and banks.

Willem's inspirational ideas will continue to flourish and inspire the archeological community for many years to come. They will certainly remain influential among his many friends and colleagues with whom he worked and shared numerous exciting and joyful moments. More importantly, however, they will become an important point of reference for those who did not happen to know him, as well as those who will come after us. We owe it to him that his intellectual legacy be clearly and thoroughly spelled out and debated. For someone passing away so unexpectedly and prematurely, in the peak of his professional life, this legacy is far from being easily graspable in its entirety and complexity. The time will come when Professor Willems' long-lasting and profound contribution to different archaeological fields and practices will be properly assessed and placed in the context of his time both in Europe and beyond.

The EAA was very fortunate to have Willem Willems as one of its founders and leaders for so many years. He served as Secretary in the years 1996–1998 and later as President in the years 1998–2003. He led the organization after its initial and enthusiastic early years, transforming it into the professional body with well-defined objectives and efficient means of achieving them that it is today. With his extraordinary administrative skills and personal charm he made all this possible, handing the EAA Presidency over to his successor with the organization in very good shape, with ca. 1000 members, a well established journal, successful conferences and other benefits for its members.

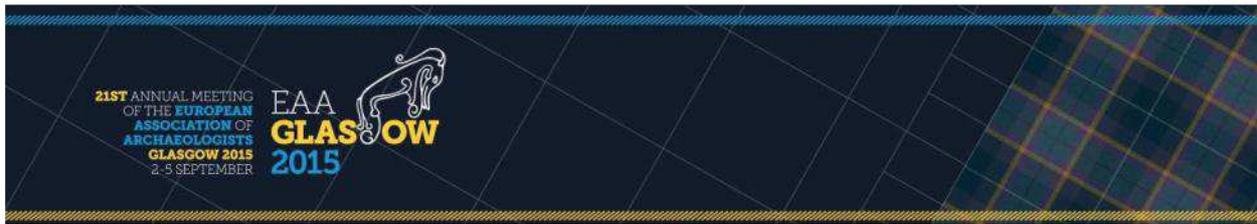
Willem was a tireless supporter, adviser and counsellor of the EAA for the rest of his life. His indisputably essential role was recognized through awarding him the Honorary Membership

of the Association in 2003. He was also a recipient of the European Archaeological Heritage Prize in 2012 and, since 2013, served as Chair of the Oscar Montelius Foundation. He remained deeply engaged in different dimensions of the Association's life. His unquestionable authority, integrity and honesty made him well-predestined for the role. Nothing he did was ever driven by his personal agenda, but only by the vision for the bright future, growth and flourishing of the EAA. He expected others to follow his steps by being conciliatory, keeping promises and fulfilling agreements.

Willem Willems' professional career was extremely rich and intense, making it impossible to even mention all his achievements in different institutions including the *Europae Archaeologiae Consilium*, the ICOMOS Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management, the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science, and the Faculty of Archaeology in Leiden. From 1989–1999 he was the Director of the State Service for Archaeological Investigations (ROB). In the years 1999–2001 he was a Director for Archaeological Heritage Management at the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science. He was then appointed Chief Inspector for Archaeology at the State Inspectorate for Cultural Heritage at the Ministry and worked in this capacity in the years 2001–2006. In 2006 Willem Willems left the Ministry to become the Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University, where he worked between 2006 and 2013. He was an esteemed member of the Council of Europe expert committee that drafted what later became the Malta Convention. He was also the founding President of the *Europae Archaeologiae Consilium*, an international association of state archaeologists from all European countries.

I was truly privileged to be Willem's friend. I worked with him hand in hand for six consecutive years during his EAA Presidency, while serving as the EAA Secretary. It was a genuinely productive, rewarding, and enjoyable period. We kept meeting afterwards on numerous occasions in Europe and beyond, our very last meeting being during a breakfast in an Istanbul hotel, a day after the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> EAA Annual Meeting. When, a couple of days before Christmas in 2013, we stood together in a small parish church in Sankt Olof in rural southern Sweden in front of Cecilia Åqvist's coffin, the EAA Treasurer from our time as EAA officers, I would have never ever imagined that I would be left alone in front of Willem's in his beloved Amersfoort exactly one year later. And now I can do nothing, but cherish the fond memories of these bygone encounters.

## The 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting in Glasgow 2015 – an update



2-5 September 2015 in the University of Glasgow, Scotland

### Call for Papers

Dear EAA members,

it is our pleasure to alert you that the call for papers and posters for the EAA conference in Glasgow, 2–5 September 2015, is now open at <http://eaaglasgow2015.com/call-for-papers/> until **16 February 2015**. As soon as you have covered your 2015 EAA membership fees, you are welcome to register for the conference at member rate.

### Registration

You can register online at <http://eaaglasgow2015.com/programme/registration-fees-and-conditions/> where you will also find details concerning the conference fees. Please note that all participants must be EAA members. The conference fee includes:

- Conference Pack
- Admission to the Opening Ceremony and Welcome Reception
- Admission to the Hunterian Museum Exhibition Reception
- Admission to the Annual Party (+ 1 complimentary drink)
- Admission to the Exhibition Area
- Teas/Coffees

### Sessions

A large number of sessions have been proposed and will be grouped into the following themes:

- Archaeology and Mobility
- Reconfiguring Identities
- Science and Archaeology
- Communicating Archaeology
- Legacy and Visions
- Celtic Connections
- Interpreting the Archaeological Record

Topics span a wide array of themes, such as *Living history, open air museums and the public; The legacies of Nazi archaeology and their impact on contemporary prehistoric research; Casting a glance over the mountains: Archaeological and biogeochemical approaches to the understanding of vertical mobility and “European Archaeology”? Past reality, practical agenda, or political banner?*

Find out more at <http://eaaglasgow2015.com/conference-themes/>.

### Student bursaries

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has generously provided 10 student bursaries to cover the costs of attendance and accommodation for EAA Glasgow 2015. Full details and the application form can be accessed through this link:

<http://eaaglasgow2015.com/student-bursaries-from-the-society-of-antiquaries-of-scotland/>

Deadline for Applications: **01 March 2015!**



## Project aims

The project's main aims are “to increase public appreciation, understanding and conservation of the landscape and archaeological heritage of Europe through the application and international sharing of skills and experience in airborne and other forms of remote sensing” by organizing and supporting conferences, workshops, field schools, aerial archaeology training schools, internships, exhibitions and publications. A special focus is on the involvement of community groups and the wider public in general, as well as on the support of students and young researchers from all over Europe.

## ArcLand's activities since the last ABM

Since last year's EAA Annual Business Meeting (ABM), ArcLand has been very active, publishing a number of books, both in printed and in digital form (fig. 2):



Fig. 2: Recent ArchLand publications.

KAMERMANS, H., M. GOJDA and A. G. POSLUSCHNY (eds), 2014. *A Sense of the Past*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, Int. S. 2588.

- This book groups together papers presented at a Commission 4 session at the XVI UISPP World Congress in Florianópolis, Brazil (4–10 September 2011), a UISPP Commission 4 session in Leiden, The Netherlands (2 November 2012) and an EAA session in Helsinki, Finland (29 August–1 September 2012).

STICHELBAUT, B. and P. CHIELENS, 2013. *The Great War Seen from the Air. In Flanders Fields, 1914–1918*. Mercatorfonds / Yale University Press.

- This lavishly illustrated publication uses aerial images to write the history of the First World War.

HANSON, W. S. and I. A. OLTEAN (eds), 2013. *Archaeology from Historical Aerial and Satellite Archives*. New York: Springer.

- Historic aerial and satellite images are still an important data source for archaeology and the book describes how to make good use of this material, presenting a number of case studies from Europe and beyond.

BERTÓK, G. and C. GÁTI, 2014. *Old Times – New Methods. Non-Invasive Archaeology in Baranya County (Hungary) 2005-2013*. Budapest/Pécs: Archaeolingua.

- The volume, again lavishly illustrated and available in Hungarian and in English, reflects the result of the intensive work with aerial images that the Janus Pannonius Museum in Pécs has carried out in recent years to investigate past landscapes with airborne and geophysical investigations, which were presented in an exhibition in Hungary 2013.

PALMER, R., S. CAMPANA and C. MUSSON, *Flights into the Past*.

ebook: <https://itunes.apple.com/gb/book/flights-into-the-past/id773596917>;

PDF: <http://archiv.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/propylaeumdok/volltexte/2013/2009>

- An Open Access eBook about the past and the present of aerial archaeology.

As in the previous years of the project, a strong emphasis of the project work has been on the organization of workshops, field schools and aerial archaeology training schools (fig. 3):

- Technical Fieldschool for Students, part 1: Methods and Theory, Spring/Summer 2013, Leiden/NL; part 2: Field Applications, 30 July – 7 August 2013, Hyettos, Greece;
- Aerial Archaeology in the Karst Region (AAKR 2013), 16–26 October 2013, Zadar, Croatia;
- DART Heritage Remote Sensing Horizon Scanning Workshop, 17 September 2013, Leeds, United Kingdom;
- UAVs & Drones Summer School, 20–26 September 2013, Pontignano, Italy;
- 2D–3D–4D Hands-On Workshop, 30 September – 1 October 2013, Amersfoort, Netherlands;
- 3D Scotland — LiDAR workshop, 2–3 October 2013, Edinburgh, United Kingdom;
- Recovering Lost Landscapes — Historic Aerial Images workshop, 19–20 November 2013, Belgrade, Serbia;
- TRAIL 2014 — Training and Research in the Archaeological Interpretation of LiDAR, 19–21 March 2014, Frasne, France;
- Workshop LiDAR for Archaeologists, 7–11 July 2014, Esslingen, Germany;
- LiDAR workshop — Innovative Technology for Archaeology 2, 28 July – 1 August 2014, Poznan, Poland.



Fig. 3: Snapshots from field schools on Crete and in Hungary.

Besides actively participating in a number of national and international conferences, *ArcLand* partners organized conferences and conference sessions:

- 30<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG), 26–28 September 2013, Amersfoort, The Netherlands;

- ‘Archaeology Above and Below’ — One-day school seminar and two-day community archaeology conference, 4–6 April 2014, Balla & Tulsk, Ireland;
- ‘Patterns, Processes & Understanding’ — Historic Aerial Photographs For Landscape Studies, 24–26 April 2014, Będlewo-Poznań, Poland;
- Big Work for Small Planes – Using UAVs and Kites for Archaeology — UAV Public Workshop & Conference, 23–24 May 2014, Berlin, Germany (fig. 4);
- UISPP session ‘Detecting the Landscape(s) — Remote Sensing Techniques from Research to Heritage Management’, 2 September 2014, Burgos, Spain;
- EAA session ‘Iron Age Landscapes in a comparative perspective’ (T04S002), 11 September 2014, Istanbul, Turkey.



Fig. 4: Snapshot from the Berlin UAV conference.

Since the start of the *ArcLand* project, 1,169 students and young researchers have participated in these events, supported so far by 67 grants, worth more than 31,000 €.

#### ***ArcLand's* future and ongoing activities**

The travelling exhibition *Traces of the Past*, which started on 8 May 2013 in Dublin, Ireland, and so far hosted by Ireland and the US (<http://tracesofthepastexhibition.wordpress.com>), will be travelling to various European countries, including Slovenia, Spain, Denmark and Germany. Colleagues who are interested in hosting the exhibition are invited to get in touch with the project manager: [axel.posluschny@dainst.de](mailto:axel.posluschny@dainst.de).



Fig. 5: Snapshot from the opening of the travelling exhibition *Traces of the Past* in Dublin.

The *ArcLand* Final Conference ‘Sensing the Past — New Approaches to European Landscapes’, will take place from 24 to 26 February 2015 in Frankfurt, Germany. Find out more at <http://www.arcland.eu/index.php/outreach/conferences/1783>.

*ArcLand* will support a number of students who volunteered to help organize this event with travel and accommodation grants.

It is extremely important for the project and all partners involved that the work of *ArchaeoLandscapes Europe* not only reflects the current work in the field of archaeological prospection, but that the knowledge, experience and expertise of this work and of the specialists involved from all over Europe are shared with the public and also with a younger generation of archaeologists, who will in future work as multipliers to spread the knowledge.

## EAA Monograph Series “Themes in Contemporary Archaeology”

The European Association of Archaeologists launches its new monograph series *Themes in Contemporary Archaeology*. The Series will provide cutting edge perspectives on key areas of debate in current archaeological enquiry, with a particular emphasis on European archaeology. The Series will have a broad coverage, encompassing all periods and archaeological approaches, from theoretical debate to archaeological practice. The multi-author volumes will be based on selected sessions from the Annual Conferences of the Association. Each volume will undergo strict peer-review, ensuring volumes of high quality that capture current debates in the field.

For publication in the Series there is a strict time schedule to be followed which can be accessed on the EAA homepage.

The Series editors are Kristian Kristiansen, Eszter Bánffy and Cyprian Broodbank.

## EAA Corporate Members

As outlined in the membership report, the EAA had 11 corporate members in 2014:

Archaeological Service Agency  
English Heritage  
Historic Scotland  
Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic  
Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences  
Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives  
Museum of Cultural History of the University of Oslo  
Norsk Institut for Kulturminneforskning  
Society of the Lithuanian Archaeology  
Stowarzyszenie Naukowe Archeologow Polskich  
University of South Bohemia Jana Kryeziu

Their support and endorsement is highly appreciated and it is hoped that they will continue their affiliation in the EAA. Special thanks belong to the corporate members who have already subscribed for the 2015 membership:

Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic  
Museum of Cultural History of the University of Oslo  
Norsk Institut for Kulturminneforskning  
Romano-Germanic Commission of the German Archaeological Institute

The respectable Romano-Germanic Commission of the German Archaeological Institute is a new corporate member in 2015 and the EAA is proud to welcome it among its membership.

Would your Institution be keen to become corporate member of the EAA? Please contact Sylvie at [administrator@e-a-a.org](mailto:administrator@e-a-a.org) and enjoy a number of benefits, such as

- up to ten free individual memberships from your employees in the EAA for the year of your corporate subscription,
- three print copies of each European Journal of Archaeology quarterly issue, and on-line institutional access to the Journal,
- on-line institutional access to the 1993–1997 archive of the Journal of European Archaeology,
- four e-copies of the TEA newsletter per year,
- and your logo and link on EAA home page.

## EAA election 2015 – Nomination by members

The EAA is undergoing a period of rapid growth and yet there are major changes still ahead that will affect membership services and conference organization. Please use your chance to propose the most appropriate candidates to steer the EAA forward.

The chart below represents the current situation in the EAA Executive Board and Nomination Committee – positions that will be available for election in 2015 are highlighted in *blue italics* and include the President, two Ordinary Executive Board members, and a Nomination Committee member. Nominations must be received at the EAA Secretariat no later than **15 March** to be further considered in the election process.

| Position                        | Name                              | Term of Office   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>EAA Executive Board</b>      |                                   |                  |
| <i>President</i>                |                                   | <i>2015-2018</i> |
| Secretary                       | Marc Lodewijckx                   | 2014-2017        |
| Treasurer                       | Margaret Gowen                    | 2014-2016        |
| <i>Board Member</i>             | <i>Agnė Čivilytė</i>              | <i>2012-2015</i> |
| <i>Board Member</i>             | <i>Monique van den Dries</i>      | <i>2009-2015</i> |
| Board Member                    | Maria Gurova                      | 2013-2016        |
| Board Member                    | Sophie Hüglin                     | 2014-2017        |
| Board Member                    | Alessandro Vanzetti               | 2014-2017        |
| Board Member                    | Nurcan Yalman                     | 2013-2016        |
| <b>EAA Nomination Committee</b> |                                   |                  |
| <i>Committee Member</i>         | <i>Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri</i> | <i>2012-2015</i> |
| Committee Member                | Tim Darvill                       | 2013-2016        |
| Committee Member                | Arek Marciniak                    | 2014-2017        |

### Election of President and Ordinary Executive Board members

Candidates running for the post of President, or Ordinary Executive Board member must be supported by 10 full current members of the EAA. Nominations received by 15 March will be forwarded for consideration to the Nomination Committee which will produce candidate lists to be sent to all full members before the end of July together with ballot papers. You may then vote by post, fax, e-mail or on-line; alternatively, you may vote using your ballot papers at the conference in Glasgow.

### Election of Nomination Committee member

Candidates running for a position on the Nomination Committee must be supported by 5 full current members of the EAA. Nominations received by 15 March will obviously *not* be forwarded to the current Nomination Committee but will be included in the election materials circulated to all full members before the end of July. The new Nomination committee member will then be elected in the normal election process as above, i.e. in a vote by post, fax, e-mail or on-line or at the conference in Glasgow.

### Appointment of Editorial Board members

A system of appointment rather than election, as was the case in the past, has been approved at the Annual Business Meeting in Riva del Garda, 2009. Therefore, members cannot put themselves forward for election to the Editorial Board, but can express their interest to work on this board to the EAA Secretariat which will then communicate it to the Executive Board, responsible for the appointment of new members.



# European Association *of* Archaeologists

**CANDIDATE TO BE CONSIDERED FOR ELECTION TO THE POST OF**  
(select as appropriate):

**PRESIDENT /**

**EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER / NOMINATION COMMITTEE MEMBER**

**First Name and Surname, Title**

**Country**

**Institutional Affiliation**

**Contact (e-mail, phone)**

**Age**

**Gender**

**Education**

**Employment**

**Research**

**Recent Publications**

**EAA Membership since**

**Candidate Statement** (please state why you think you are suitable for the position you are applying for and what you could offer the EAA)

Supported by 10 *current* Full Members (for election to the Executive Board):

Supported by 5 *current* Full Members (for election to the Nomination Committee):

|    | <b>Printed Name</b> | <b>Country</b> | <b>Signature / Other Method of Confirmation</b> |
|----|---------------------|----------------|---|
| 1  |                     |                |   |
| 2  |                     |                |   |
| 3  |                     |                |   |
| 4  |                     |                |   |
| 5  |                     |                |   |
| 6  |                     |                |   |
| 7  |                     |                |   |
| 8  |                     |                |   |
| 9  |                     |                |   |
| 10 |                     |                |   |

Please return to: EAA Secretariat  
c/o Institute of Archaeology CAS  
Letenská 4  
118 01 Praha 1  
Czech Republic  
Tel + Fax: +420 257014411  
[administrator@e-a-a.org](mailto:administrator@e-a-a.org)

**Return as soon as possible, but no later than 15 March 2015.**

If you are interested in serving the EAA in any of the positions, or if you have any suggestions for candidates, just send the filled out candidate form above to the EAA Secretariat. Please participate for the future of the EAA!

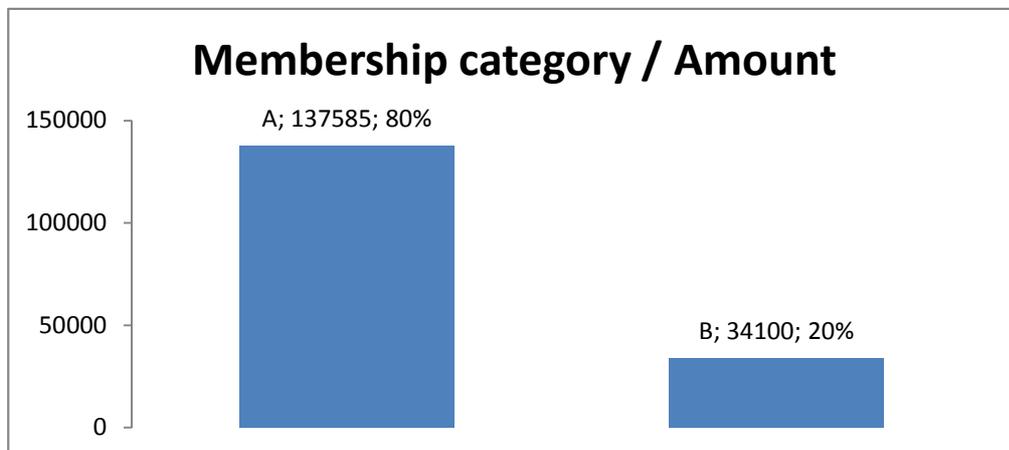
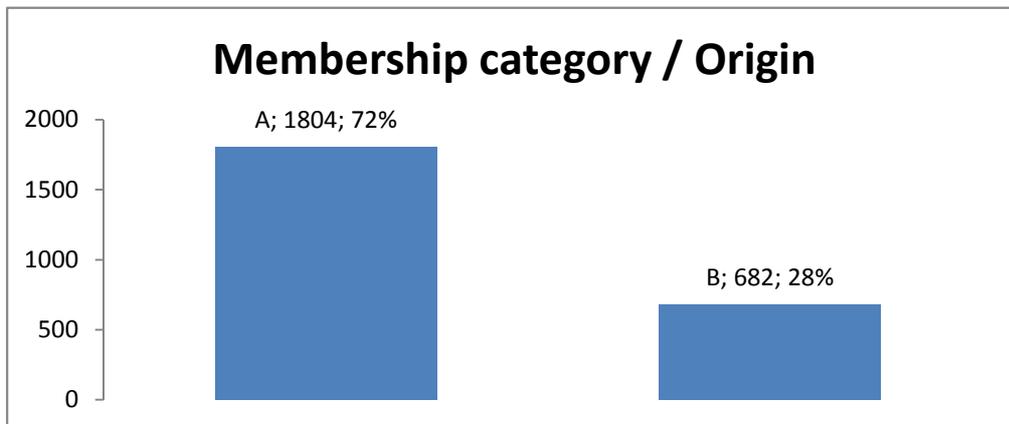
## EAA membership report 2014

as of 31 December 2014

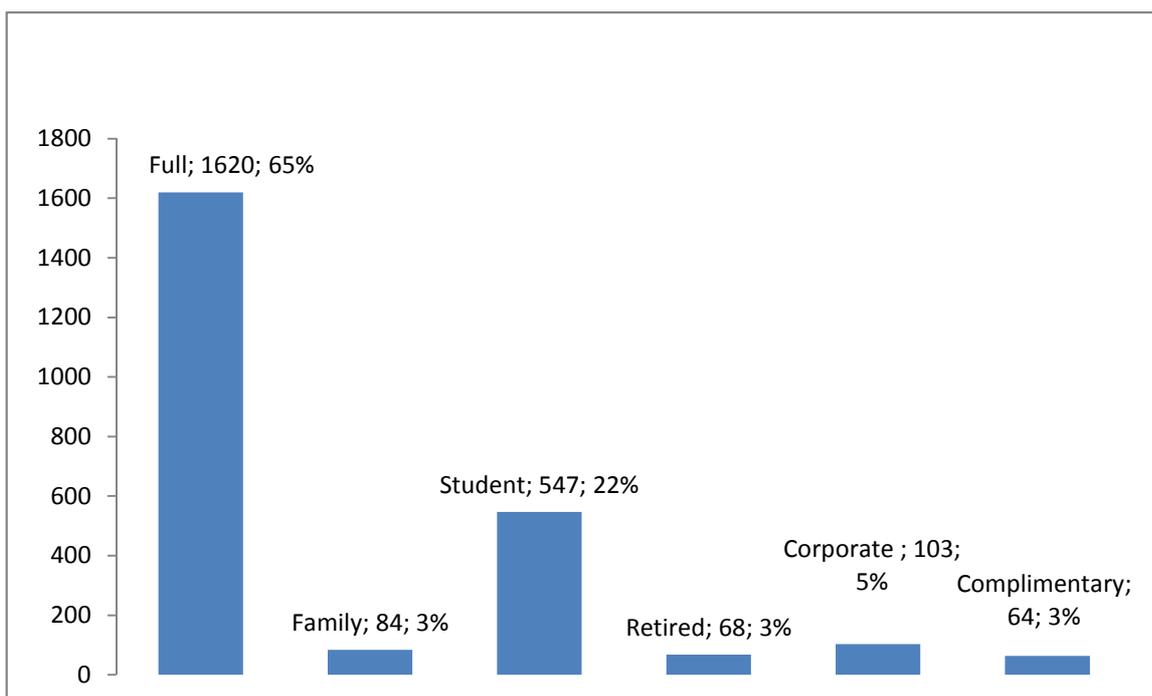
| Membership category         | Person      | Fee  | Amount        | Discount   | Disc.amount |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| A full                      | 1199        | 85   | 99940         | 395        | 1975        |
| A Family                    | 54          | 110  | 2865          | 21         | 105         |
| A Student                   | 400         | 55   | 21580         | 84         | 420         |
| A Retired                   | 59          | 60   | 3410          | 26         | 130         |
| A Corporate                 | 5           | 1600 | 7995          | 1          | 5           |
| B full                      | 421         | 55   | 22430         | 145        | 725         |
| B Family                    | 30          | 65   | 920           | 11         | 55          |
| B Student / Retired         | 156         | 45   | 6855          | 33         | 165         |
| B Corporate                 | 6           | 700  | 3895          | 1          | 5           |
| Life/Honorary/Complimentary | 64          | n/a  | 1795          | 1          | 5           |
| Corporate individual        | 92          | 0    | 0             | 0          | 0           |
|                             | <b>2486</b> |      | <b>171685</b> | <b>718</b> | <b>3590</b> |

these figures reflect payments made for 2014, disregarding the date of payment

| Membership category | Person      | Amount        | Discount   | % discount |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| A                   | 1804        | 137585        | 528        | 29%        |
| B                   | 682         | 34100         | 190        | 28%        |
|                     | <b>2486</b> | <b>171685</b> | <b>718</b> | <b>29%</b> |

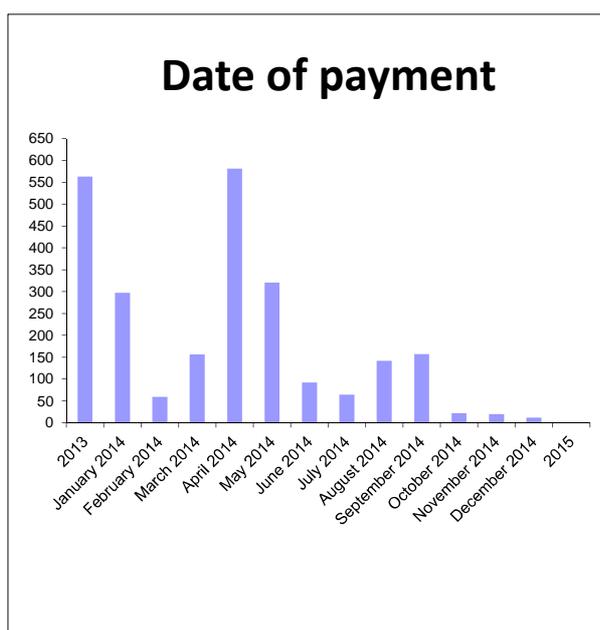


| Membership category         | Person      | %    |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------|
| Full                        | 1620        | 65,2 |
| Family                      | 84          | 3,4  |
| Student                     | 547         | 22,0 |
| Retired                     | 68          | 2,7  |
| Corporate                   | 103         | 4,1  |
| Life/Honorary/Complimentary | 64          | 2,6  |
|                             | <b>2486</b> |      |



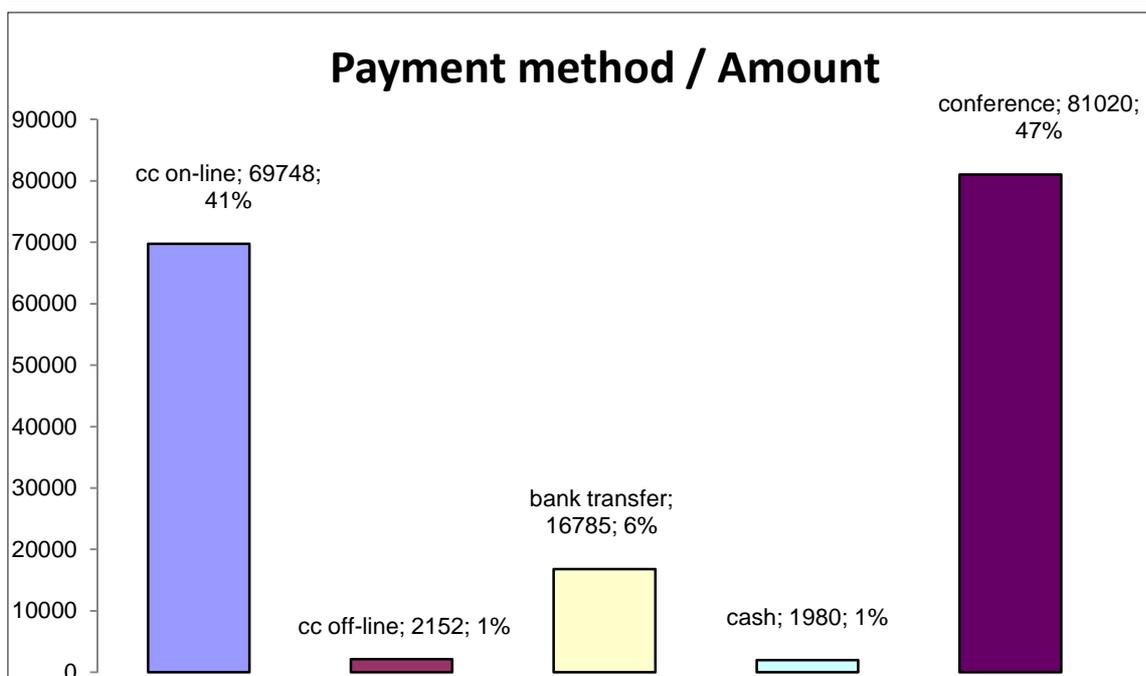
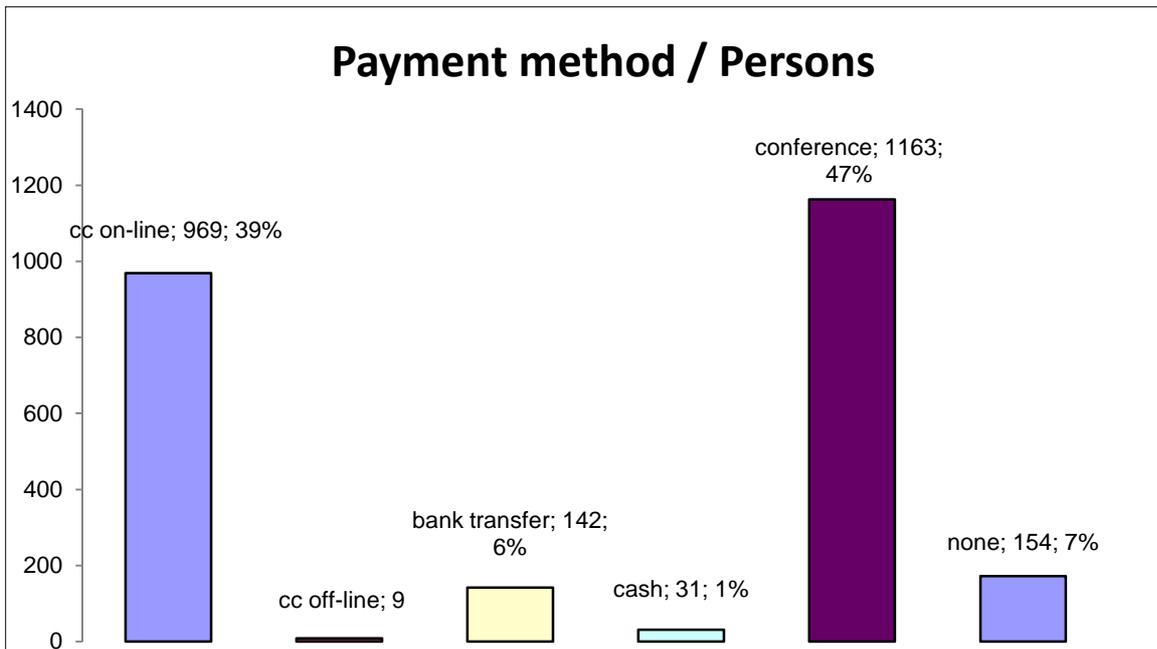
#### Date of payment for 2014

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 2013           | 563         |
| January 2014   | 297         |
| February 2014  | 59          |
| March 2014     | 156         |
| April 2014     | 581         |
| May 2014       | 321         |
| June 2014      | 92          |
| July 2014      | 64          |
| August 2014    | 142         |
| September 2014 | 157         |
| October 2014   | 22          |
| November 2014  | 20          |
| December 2014  | 12          |
| 2015           | 0           |
|                | <b>2486</b> |



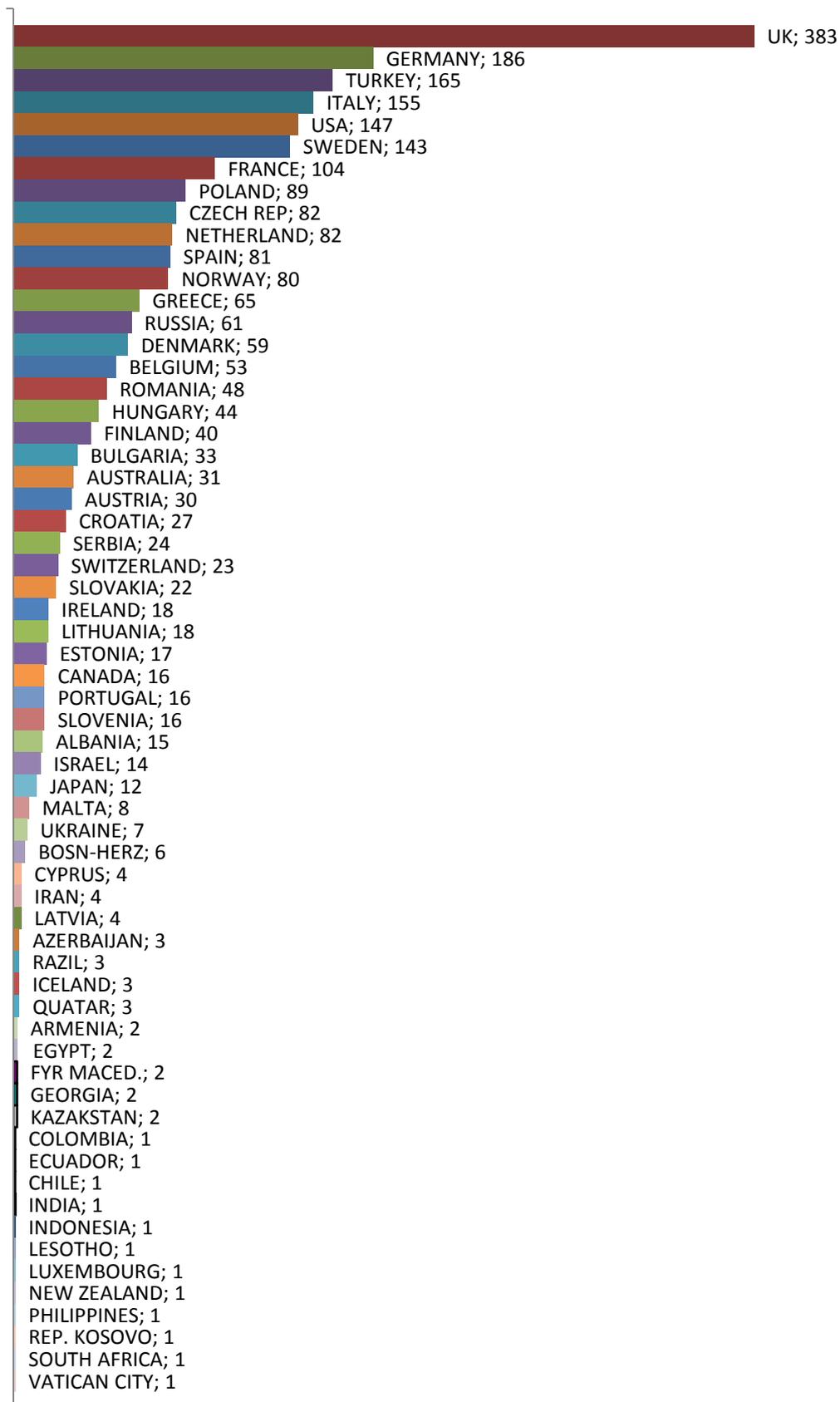
| Payment method              | Person      | Amount        | % Person | % Amount |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| cc on-line                  | 969         | 69748         | 39,0     | 40,6     |
| cc off-line                 | 9           | 2152          | 0,4      | 1,3      |
| bank transfer               | 142         | 16785         | 5,7      | 9,8      |
| cash                        | 31          | 1980          | 1,2      | 1,2      |
| conference                  | 1163        | 81020         | 46,8     | 47,2     |
| none (student helpers etc.) | 172         | 0             | 6,9      | 0,0      |
|                             | <b>2486</b> | <b>171685</b> |          |          |

these figures reflect payments made for 2014, disregarding the date of payment



**Country of origin**

|                        |     |                |   |
|------------------------|-----|----------------|---|
| UK                     | 383 | ECUADOR        | 1 |
| GERMANY                | 186 | CHILE          | 1 |
| TURKEY                 | 165 | INDIA          | 1 |
| ITALY                  | 155 | INDONESIA      | 1 |
| USA                    | 147 | LESOTHO        | 1 |
| SWEDEN                 | 143 | LUXEMBOURG     | 1 |
| FRANCE                 | 104 | NEW ZEALAND    | 1 |
| POLAND                 | 89  | PHILIPPINES    | 1 |
| CZECH REP.             | 84  | REP. OF KOSOVO | 1 |
| NETHERLANDS            | 82  | SOUTH AFRICA   | 1 |
| SPAIN                  | 81  | VATICAN CITY   | 1 |
| NORWAY                 | 80  |                |   |
| GREECE                 | 65  |                |   |
| RUSSIA                 | 61  |                |   |
| DENMARK                | 59  |                |   |
| BELGIUM                | 53  |                |   |
| ROMANIA                | 48  |                |   |
| HUNGARY                | 44  |                |   |
| FINLAND                | 40  |                |   |
| BULGARIA               | 33  |                |   |
| AUSTRALIA              | 31  |                |   |
| AUSTRIA                | 30  |                |   |
| CROATIA                | 27  |                |   |
| SERBIA                 | 24  |                |   |
| SWITZERLAND            | 23  |                |   |
| SLOVAKIA               | 22  |                |   |
| IRELAND                | 18  |                |   |
| LITHUANIA              | 18  |                |   |
| ESTONIA                | 17  |                |   |
| CANADA                 | 16  |                |   |
| PORTUGAL               | 16  |                |   |
| SLOVENIA               | 16  |                |   |
| ALBANIA                | 15  |                |   |
| ISRAEL                 | 14  |                |   |
| JAPAN                  | 12  |                |   |
| MALTA                  | 8   |                |   |
| UKRAINE                | 7   |                |   |
| BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | 6   |                |   |
| CYPRUS                 | 4   |                |   |
| IRAN                   | 4   |                |   |
| LATVIA                 | 4   |                |   |
| AZERBAIJAN             | 3   |                |   |
| BRAZIL                 | 3   |                |   |
| ICELAND                | 3   |                |   |
| QUATAR                 | 3   |                |   |
| ARMENIA                | 2   |                |   |
| EGYPT                  | 2   |                |   |
| FYR MACEDONIA          | 2   |                |   |
| GEORGIA                | 2   |                |   |
| KAZAKSTAN              | 2   |                |   |
| COLOMBIA               | 1   |                |   |



## Calendar for EAA members January – June 2015

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 January   | Beginning of the 2015 EAA membership (log in the members' only section valid since the 1 December 2014)        |
| 31 January  | End of the 2014 EAA membership (log in the members' only section valid until 31 January 2015)                  |
| 15 January  | Call for nominations to the EAA election circulated to the members   |
| 16 February | Deadline for paper and poster proposal submission for the EAA conference in Glasgow                            |
| 2 March     | Deadline for articles and announcements for the TEA 44 Spring Issue  |
| 15 March    | Closure of nominations to the EAA election by members  |
| 31 March    | Deadline for early-bird discount on EAA membership for 2015  |
| early April | TEA 44 Spring Issue sent out to members  |
| 10 April    | Notification of successful paper and poster proposal submissions or the EAA conference in Glasgow to proposers |
| 24 April    | Deadline for registration and payment for the EAA conference in Glasgow for paper and posters proposers        |
| 1 May       | Final version of Scientific Programme of the EAA conference in Glasgow published online                        |
| 1 May       | Deadline for early-bird registration for the EAA conference in Glasgow   |
| 1 May       | Deadline for proposals of candidates for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize                            |

## Session Reports

### Bringing down the Iron Curtain: Paradigmatic changes in research on the Bronze Age in Central and Eastern Europe?

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Anthony Harding ([A.F.Harding@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:A.F.Harding@exeter.ac.uk)), University of Exeter, United Kingdom,  
Viktória Kiss ([kiss.viktoria@btk.mta.hu](mailto:kiss.viktoria@btk.mta.hu)), Institute of Archaeology, Research Centre for the  
Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, and Klára Šabatová  
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and Museology, Brno, Czech Republic

#### Introduction

It has been a quarter of a century since the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe and the opening to the West. With this process archaeology saw a considerable influx of new projects and ideas. Bilateral contacts, Europe-wide circulation of scholars and access to research literature has fuelled transformation processes of long-standing paradigms and research questions. The aim of our session was to explore the dimensions and depths of these changes regarding research on the Bronze Age, a period which for a long time saw conservative approaches with an emphasis on cultural-chronological studies.

Researches of different generations from twelve countries (Hungary, Romania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Serbia, Croatia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Germany, USA, Canada, Austria) participated in the session. The talks tried to address the question of change in the approaches to Bronze Age research in the Eastern European countries from different points of views. One group of researchers followed the general lines of developments after 1989 in larger regions. The other group of studies approached the topic through well-delimited case studies, offering insights into developments in the nowadays manifold sub-disciplines of Bronze Age research.

The following summaries of the presentations are partially based on the abstracts submitted by the contributors.

#### General trends

Gabriella Kulcsár and Viktória Kiss discussed the analysis of Middle Bronze Age settlements in Hungary. They concluded that the traditional typo-chronological method has been completed, but not replaced, by modern multidisciplinary research allowing to discern social development, large-scale interaction zones and the acting of cultural networks in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC.

Neculai Bolohan presented a statistically based analysis to highlight how Bronze Age research in Eastern Romania went through modernization. He concluded that methodological change and new approaches are visible, although coherent regional research programmes and a firm methodological foundation are still missing.

Klára Šabatová discussed the development of Bronze Age archaeology in Moravia over the last quarter century, centring on the Middle and Late Bronze Age. She showed that elements of processual and post-processual research paradigms did not change completely the old cultural-historical approach, but are about to be organically integrated into the interpretation.

Luboš Jiráň, Ondřej Chvojka and Tereza Šálková analysed the changes in Bronze Age research in Bohemia. Planned research programmes have been widely substituted by large-scale rescue excavations and surveys. In combination with new scientific methods and non-destructive investigations of sites a new basis of research data could be produced.

Klára P. Fischl and Tamás Pusztai used the Borsod Region Bronze Age Settlements project as a case study to highlight the impact of regional landscape studies on our image of the

Bronze Age. They emphasized new approaches that lead away from “traditional” settlement archaeology centring on typo-chronological questions towards an analysis of social and cognitive aspects of the Middle Bronze Age world.

Magdolna Vicze, Marie Louise Stig Sørensen and Joanna Sofaer analysed the introduction of new practices into the Hungarian Bronze Age research based on the international Százhalombatta Archaeological Project. They traced a former tendency to use simple, predictive models in interpretations of social organization rather than accepting that these were poorly understood. Access to theoretical and interdisciplinary approaches, methods, and literature would have led to considerably broader research questions in the last years. However they see no brusque paradigm shift, new approaches are a result of a dynamic process between innovation and tradition.

Michal Ernée analysed the significance of modern excavation methods for Czech Bronze Age research. He argued that the detailed excavation of settlement layers in this region has been undervalued for many decades in favour of swift mechanical excavation of complexes visible in the virgin soil, which led to a considerable data loss.

### **Case studies**

Csaba Bodnar ventured into an analysis of Early and Middle Bronze Age communities by use of network theory. By investigating the spatial distribution, relative frequency and multivariate statistical coherences of different pottery, metal and other artefact types the complexity of material interconnectedness among EBA societies was revealed, going beyond traditional concepts of ‘cultures’.

Laura Dietrich focused on paradigmatic change in the description of prehistoric conflict by analysing weapon finds of the Late Bronze Age in the North Pontic regions. She argued that the traditional understanding of conflict was based in many cases only on the stylistic analysis of bronze weapons from hoards. This image is not only incomplete by neglecting other archaeological sources, but also the various social and economic dimensions of warfare.

Oliver Dietrich highlighted changes in our understanding of hoard finds. The earliest appearance of socketed axes in southeastern Europe was presented as a case study, arguing that selective non-deposition during the MBA obscures the pre-Late Bronze Age history of a whole object group, which however can be reconstructed by taking into account settlement finds where deposition is governed by a different set of rules.

Hrvoje Kalafatić examined the way in which chronology-oriented paradigms have influenced Bronze Age research in the southern Carpathian Basin. He used the definition of the last stage of the Vinkovci-Somogvar Culture (the Barice-Gređani group) as a case study to show how the preconception of a three-partite chronological order (early, classical, late) predetermined chronological modelling.

Dmytro Teslenko discussed the general lines of development along the about 100 years of research history into the Yamnaya Culture. He described how Soviet archaeology developed its very own theoretical approach with a mix of ethnography and archaeology in isolation from western developments.

Marianne Mödlinger presented new information on defensive armour in Eastern Europe, which until now was analysed mostly typologically and under the aspect of distribution patterns. The use of surface and microstructure analyses of bronze alloys allowed new insights into production processes as well as in the peculiarities of different production regions.

Julia Giblin, Paul R. Duffy, László Paja and Györgyi Parditka showed how the classical concept of “migration” can be set into a new perspective by isotope studies. They presented the research design and preliminary isotope results from a multidisciplinary project focused on a Middle Bronze Age cemetery, Békés Jégvermi-kert, in southeastern Hungary.

János Dani, Ernst Pernicka and Gábor Márkus re-examined the important hoard find from Hajdúsámson in Hungary. Going beyond typo-chronological approaches, they used metal analysis to show how the Hajdúsámson hoard fits into regional and supra-regional networks.

Valerii Kavruk and Anthony Harding used recent finds from the large-scale salt production site from Băile Figa, Transylvania to discuss the establishment of a whole new field of

Bronze Age research in the Carpathian Basin through an international and multidisciplinary research project. Results included the discovery of thousands of timbers that may allow – for the first time in southeastern Europe – the construction of a dendrochronological framework. Dragan Jovanovic presented recent research at the type-site Vatin to showcase how new approaches can change views on presumably well-known places. Systematic survey, aerial photography, digital elevation models in addition to small-scale excavations allowed new insights into the site and its catchment, the results completely transforming the so far known picture.

Peter Toth and Jozef Batora analysed the problem of the transformation of the Early Bronze Age civilization into the tumulus cultures that has long been studied mainly from a typological-chronological perspective. In a combination of GIS based approaches with traditional data sources, high mobility, changes in burial rite and the abandonment and/or destruction of fortified settlements as a result of deep transformations of society became visible as important factors in these transformation processes.

Anthony Harding reviewed the papers from the EAA session with a view to establishing some general patterns in the changes visible in official and unofficial archaeologies in Central and Eastern Europe since the fall of the Iron Curtain. He pointed to the relative speed with which processual and post-processual approaches have been adopted in different countries, and the extent to which new paradigms really have taken hold since 1989.

The poster session comprised contributions by Mădălina Voicu (Finds of the Wietenberg culture along Pianu Valley [Alba County, Romania]); Annamaria Priskin (The development of Bronze Age food processing in Hungary: A Lithic Perspective); Susanne Stegmann-Rajtár and Petra Kmeťová (Research of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age hillforts in Tribeč Mountains in Western Carpathians, W Slovakia); Viktória Kiss, Zsolt Bernert, János Dani, Klára Pusztainé Fischl, Julia Giblin, Tamás Hajdu, Kitti Köhler, Gabriella Kulcsár, Géza Szabó, Ildikó Szathmári and Vajk Szeverényi (Changing populations or changing identities in the Bronze Age of the Carpathian Basin? Migrations and/or transformations during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> millennia BC); Corina Borș, Luciana Irimuș and Vlad Rumega (New data about the Late Bronze Age on the Middle Mures Valley. The site Aurel Vlaicu – Obreza [Hunedoara County]); Ionuț Bocan and Mădălina Voicu (A new Bronze Age site on the Middle Mureș Valley: Pianu De Jos – Lunca Pârâului; László Paja) as well as Julia I. Giblin, Györgyi Párditka and Paul R. Duffy (Micro-stratigraphic analyses of Middle Bronze Age cremation urns at Békés Jégvermikert, Hungary).

## Who lived in longhouses? New directions for Neolithic household studies

Penny Bickle ([penny.bickle@york.ac.uk](mailto:penny.bickle@york.ac.uk)), University of York, UK,  
and Lech Czerniak ([lechczerniak@gmail.com](mailto:lechczerniak@gmail.com)), University of Gdansk, Poland

The aim of this session was to assess the present state of research on *Linearbandkeramik* (LBK) and post-LBK households. The starting point for discussion was Levi-Strauss's model of *sociétés à maison* (house societies), which has found increasing application in the context of the Neolithic. 'House societies' was a concept created by Levi-Strauss (1982) to explain descent patterns which were focused on maintaining both the material and immaterial possessions of household, ensuring the unity of the house into future generations. In such societies, descent patterns are often flexible with heirlooms and inheritance being passed on through both, or either, the mother or father. This contrasts sharply with the patrilineal kinship models proposed by aDNA analysis and strontium isotopes. These developments have also coincided with a wealth of new data arising from excavation and material studies, which suggest diversity rather than uniformity was the norm and prompting questions not only about the social organization of households but how they related to each other. This session was thus a timely chance to review how these different datasets intersect and look to future directions for research.

Nine papers were presented, covering research from Poland, Czech Republic, Germany, France and the UK. The papers divided into two groups. The first four papers focused on various aspects of everyday life of the residents of longhouses. In particular these papers dealt with the issues pertaining to the interpretation of data from the distribution of large quantities of different types of waste, both outside and inside the houses, including the remains of food, sherds and flint waste. In the second group of papers presented different approaches to the subject of social organization and relations of LBK societies to their ancestors, neighbours and local hunter-gatherer communities were explored.

The papers fell seamlessly into the subject matter that we expected to address in the session, and were a good reflection of the new directions of research into Neolithic European households.

Lech Czerniak and Joanna Pyzel spoke first, introducing the session, and presenting the discovery of a ceramic altar at the site of Modlnica 5 (Southern Poland), which had been deliberately fragmented. Analogous objects were analysed from LBK as well as Alföld and Vinča contexts. The presenters raised the possibility that such objects could be viewed as heirlooms, testifying to the origins of the community or perhaps the culture more broadly in the Balkan Neolithic. They argued that family history was an important element of identity construction in the LBK.

Katarzyna Inga Michalak and Łukasz Połczyński discussed the possibility of identifying kitchen and domestic activity zones at the sites of Targowisko 16 and Brzezcie 40 (southern Poland). In total 59 longhouses and their accompanying pits were investigated. The presenters argued that the evidence suggested that domestic activities, such as cereal processing, were found both inside and outside of houses.

Václav Vondrovský, Jaromír Beneš, Michaela Divišová, Lenka Kovačiková and Petr Šída presented new research from the LBK and Stichbandkeramik (SBK) settlement of Hrdlovka (Bohemia). A mix of different methodologies had been applied from artefactual studies of grinding stones to phosphate analysis of soil samples from house plans. They discussed the difficulty of coping with mixed deposits and problematized house duration, suggesting that houses were occupied from more variable periods than is currently envisaged.

Ivan Pavlů, Veronika Mátlová and Vladimír Filip discussed pottery function, presenting new research from the important LBK site of Bylany (Bohemia). The authors argued that pot types and function, indicated through lipid analysis, varied by household. Bylany is a long-lived settlement and these variations appear to persist across its duration, suggesting that diversity of practice was a stable system practiced by the community.

Laura Berrio, Julian Wiethold and Vincent Blouet presented new archaeobotanical research from the site Marainville-sur-Madon (Vosges, France). This pioneering study had intensively sampled posthole fills for plant remains, comparing the different parts of the house. This allowed the authors to propose a model of how households were using internal spaces with regards to cereal storage and processing. The front of the house was thought to act as a vestibule, the centre used for culinary preparation and the rear acted as an area of temporary storage.

Louise Gomart, Lamys Hachem, Caroline Hamon and François Giligny reported on the results of inter-disciplinary research at the site Cuiry-lès-Chaudardes (Paris Basin, France), which demonstrated economic and social differences between longhouses. The authors combined analysis of the animal bones, ceramic production and macrolithic technologies to demonstrate that LBK longhouses were autonomous in subsistence terms. Two house 'types' were identified, long- and short-houses, which occupied spatially mutually exclusive areas of the settlement. This fed into a discussion of how the village evolved.

Corina Knipper, Guido Brandt, Nicole Nicklisch, Robert Ganslmeier, Mechthild Klamm and Kurt W. Alt also presented inter-disciplinary research, combining aDNA with strontium and stable isotopic analysis of 34 burials from the settlement site of Karsdorf (Saxony-Anhalt, Germany). Together the analyses suggest that the population at Karsdorf was part of a dynamic network of interaction and exchange across the region.

Daniela Hofmann investigated the changes in architecture across the LBK and post-LBK world, tracing the different kinds of social relations passed down the generations. Drawing on Lemonnier, the author argued that houses are 'resonators' in that they are a non-verbal

expression of concerns occupying varied social fields. Three strategies were identified as being maintained across the LBK: internal complexity, monumentalization and lack of variation.

Penny Bickle ended the session by returning to Levi-Strauss's concept of house societies and debated its applicability to early and middle Neolithic contexts. After evaluating the context in which 'house societies' was first conceived, the author argued that the model has useful potential for reframing households as a dynamic and varied part of social organization in the Neolithic, rather than static and unchanging.

The session presented not only new directions for research, but also a number of particular themes arose that warrant further discussion. Two particular themes stood out: the significant variability between households in LBK and post-LBK contexts, and in what way the relationships between material remains and the practices from which they arose can be adequately modelled. We hope to continue discussion at the EAA conference in Glasgow, but widening the scope to other regions of Europe during the Neolithic, with a view to publishing an edited volume on the topic.

## **Textiles in a social context. Textile production in Europe and the Mediterranean in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> millennia BCE**

Małgorzata Siennicka ([zkv933@hum.ku.dk](mailto:zkv933@hum.ku.dk)), The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, SAXO Institute University of Copenhagen (Denmark),  
Agata Ulanowska ([agatula@uw.edu.pl](mailto:agatula@uw.edu.pl)), Institute of Archaeology University of Warsaw (Poland), Lorenz Rahmstorf ([rahmstor@uni-mainz.de](mailto:rahmstor@uni-mainz.de)), Institute for Pre- and Protohistory, University of Mainz (Germany)



Research on prehistoric and ancient textiles has recently gained increasing interest in the scholarship and by now it belongs to one of the most rapidly developing research fields. While the main focus has frequently been put on technical analyses of ancient textile remains and on typological aspects of textile tools, the main aim of the session was to explore the social context and cultural aspects of the textile manufacture by presenting new research on textiles in various areas of Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, based on archaeological, ethnographical, textual, iconographic, and experimental evidence.

The focus was on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> millennia in Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. During this period crucial developments and changes in fibre use occurred, notably the animal fibres, like the so-called hairy and woolly sheep wool, goat hair, and others, which in turn influenced changes in textile tools and techniques. During the Late Neolithic, Copper and especially the Early Bronze Age (EBA), textile production achieved a considerably high level of advanced craftsmanship and local standardization, with a wide range of spun fibres and fabrics woven in various techniques. Stone and clay loom weights, spindle whorls and other textile implements, like metal and bone needles, became common and widespread, but some fundamental improvements and changes continued to occur. Influences and adaptations from neighbouring and distant areas and cultures can also be traced in textile industries during the EBA. This subsequently had a strong impact on social and economic aspects of textile production. By this point, textile industry seems to already belong to the most important activities in the Near East, while raw materials and finished products became main products of exchange and trade, as is evident for example in the archives in Ebla and Ur. New adopted fibres, as well as techniques of spinning and weaving, must have been of

fundamental importance for both local communities and external contacts, as they directly influenced the quality and quantities of produced textiles and cloths.

The session comprised eighteen oral and three poster presentations. Altogether, 25 authors from 14 countries were involved in the session. It was divided into five sections: Methodology; Anatolia and the Levant; the Aegean; the Carpathian Basin and the Balkans; Poster session.

Session co-organiser Lorenz Rahmstorf began with an introduction summarizing various approaches used to investigate ancient textile production: ethnographic, iconographic, textual, material-topologic, contextual and experimental. These approaches should be combined in order to explore this ancient craft. In the Methodology section, Eva Andersson Strand discussed ways of approaching textile production without preserved textiles or tools. We can better assess textile production and seek new interpretations about this invisible ancient craft with the help of archaeological, ethnographic and experimental studies. Susan Möller-Wiering presented the important, yet still understudied research field of textile impressions and imprints. Impressions of textiles are frequently the only visible traces of prehistoric cloth and basketry. Tests including different variables, and evaluating processes based on comparing the impressions with the original textiles, offer a very useful and practical tool for studying prehistoric textile imprints. Eva Wigforss confronted us with the famous find of the Iceman from the Ötztal Alps, who surprisingly did not wear any woven textiles, but only skins and plant cloth. She used this example as a starting point for a discussion about regional and social variations in plant fibre technology, and the spread of textile techniques in Europe around 3500 BC.

In the section on Anatolia and Levant Ali Umut Türkcan presented Neolithic Anatolian stamp “seals” (mainly from Çatalhöyük) and their possible use in textile production. The small sizes of the objects would fit well with the production of narrow linen strips and decorative borders on larger textiles. They were found in contexts with spindle whorls indicating domestic activities associated with textile production. Orit Shamir presented textiles and textile tools from the Chalcolithic Southern Levant. Many examples of textiles superbly preserved in natural caves in the Judean Desert show that textile craft achieved a high level of craftsmanship already in the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> millennia BC. The only fibre used in this area until the Middle Bronze Age was flax. The splicing technique was common in the Neolithic and the EBA. Christopher Britsch and Barbara Horejs explored textile production in Western Anatolia in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> millennia BC. They focused on spindle whorls, loom weights, needles, awls and combs from the still ongoing excavations at Çukuriçi Höyük, and from other contemporary sites in Western Anatolia and the Eastern Aegean. They analysed changes and continuities in tool inventories, in order to demonstrate the importance and the social impact of textile production. The paper of Romina Laurito was devoted to textile manufacture at Arslantepe in Turkey during the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> millennia BC. Precisely dated textile tools from various archaeological contexts allow us to investigate specialized textile crafts. Spinning and weaving tools and techniques were discussed to conclude that absence of textile implements and the appearance of new tools are always related to specific social and cultural contexts. Luca Peyronel dedicated his contribution to secondary urbanisation and textile industry in the EBA Northern Levant. Using epigraphic and archaeological evidence from Ebla, the manufacture of textiles from various socio-economic contexts was discussed. Both in large urban centres, where textile production was controlled by the public administration, and in smaller communities, woollen textiles were essential everyday-live products and important means of exchange at various socio-economic levels.

In the third section, on the Aegean, Kalliopi Sarri focused on iconographic evidence from Neolithic Greece. She argued that geometric patterns depicted on vessels, seals and figurines reflect actual woven patterns, and that they represent a mutual transfer between various media of household crafts. Joanne Cutler examined the Cretan Neolithic and EBA evidence for the production of cloth. She discussed both technological and social aspects using archaeological evidence (textile tools) supported by recent advances in experimental archaeology to reconstruct the types of textiles made with specific tools. Małgorzata Siennicka presented archaeological evidence from the EBA Southern Greece. Textile tools reflect broader cultural changes during this period visible in the assemblages from Lerna and

Tiryns. Various kinds of plant and animal fibres, and a broad range of yarns and textiles that could have been produced in prehistoric Greece were discussed. The contribution of Sophia Vakritzi was devoted to yarn production on the Aegean islands in the EBA. According to her, spindle whorls can be interpreted as technological and cultural markers of yarn and textile production. Moreover, they can provide evidence for the organization and the scale of production on the local level. In the last paper of the section, Agata Ulanowska discussed the use of specialized band looms for weaving bands and starting borders in the Aegean. She investigated iconographical evidence, like wall paintings and glyptics, which she compared with technical analyses of patterned bands and starting borders made on a loom with a rigid heddle. She suggested that this implement, though not materially preserved, may have been used as one of the band looms as early as the Bronze Age.

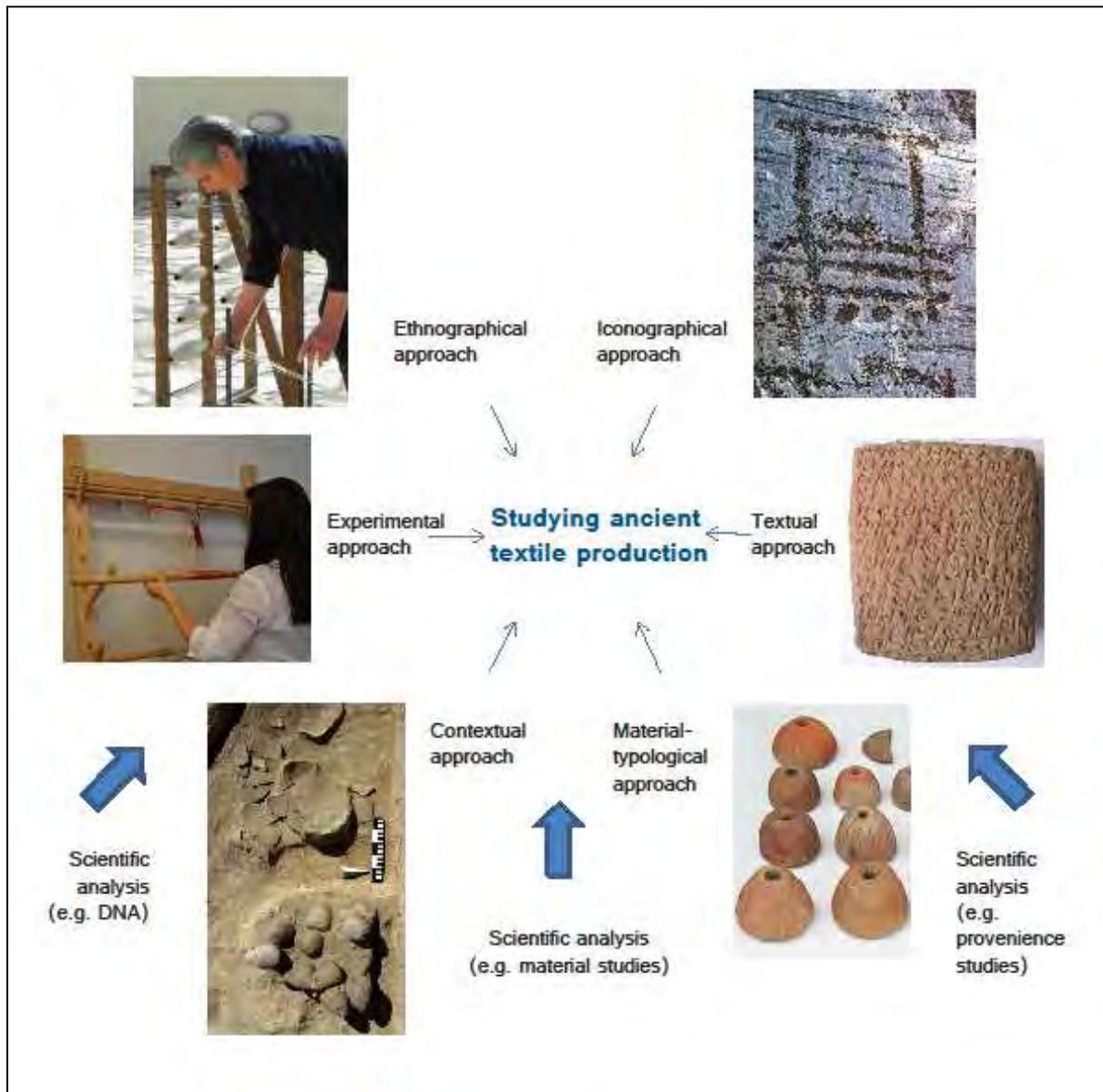


Fig. 1: Approaches to the study of ancient textile production according to Lorenz Rahmstorf (Credits: Ethnographic Museum of Arachova, Greece; Archive of the Italian Archaeological Excavation in Eastern Anatolia – Sapienza University of Rome; Katarzyna Żebrowska; Lorenz Rahmstorf; Małgorzata Siennicka).

The last section of the session considered the evidence for textile production in the Carpathian Basin and the Balkans. Tomasz Jacek Chmielewski suggested that the major Eneolithic innovations in textile manufacture in South-Eastern and Central Europe occurred

in the Sălcuța-Krivodol-Bubanji Hum-Maliq complex of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> millennia BC. In the initial phase, spinning and weaving belonged to an array of prestigious technologies. He suggested a spread to Central Europe during this period. The paper of Petya Hristova discussed textile tools and other implements possibly associated with textile manufacture during the Late Neolithic and EBA in Bulgaria. She argued that at that time multimedia workshops and cross-craft interaction emerged, with textiles playing a crucial role. Ana Grabundzija presented preliminary results of her on-going Ph.D. project on textile tools and the introduction of the woolly sheep in the Central and South-East Europe, where she focuses on the question to what extent technological changes in textile tools and techniques mirror the introduction and use of new raw materials. In a joint paper Neculai Bolohan, Ciprian Lazanu and Paula Mazăre introduced the extraordinary find of a mineralized woven structure (dimensions: 4.90 x 2.90 m) from a burial tumulus of the EBA in Eastern Romania, possibly remains of a burial veil. The last paper of the session by Vanya Petrova was devoted to important changes in technology (weaving on a warp-weighted loom) and the organisation of textile production in the EBA, which were associated with major cultural and social transformations during the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC.

Three posters were presented in a short poster session. Untypical textile tools from Bulgaria (Todor Valchev), woven fabrics in the Andronov costume (Emma Usmanova) and semantic web ontologies for ancient textile production (Frank Lynam) were introduced.

The papers presented in the session covered a large number of themes and approaches displaying the many so far still understudied topics of prehistoric textile production. The session achieved its main goal of bringing together textile researchers working on different regions to discuss the social context of this fundamental craft.

The session organizers would like to thank all speakers and session participants for presenting exciting new research and engaging in inspiring discussion. We plan to publish the papers from the session (with the proceedings of the forthcoming conference *First Textiles* [http://ctr.hum.ku.dk/economy/first\\_textiles/](http://ctr.hum.ku.dk/economy/first_textiles/)) in a peer-reviewed volume in the *Ancient Textiles Series*, Oxbow.

## **“A crystal formed of necessity” – Gifts, goods and money: The role of exchange in processes of social transformation**

Daniela Hofmann ([daniela.hofmann@uni-hamburg.de](mailto:daniela.hofmann@uni-hamburg.de)), Universität Hamburg,  
Archäologisches Institut, and Nick Wells, Cardiff

This morning session explored the role of exchange networks as an agent of social change: what happens when new objects are introduced into a system, or when existing objects go out of use? Can we tell whether objects shifted between different spheres of exchange, for instance from commodity to prestige item? And how does this relate to situations of change and upheaval in general, such as collapses, crises or the emergence of new polities and social constellations?

Arne Windler (Bochum) began the session with a general overview of exchange systems as described and modelled in social anthropology. He usefully reminded us that celebrated case studies, such as the oft-quoted Kula exchange, are only ever parts of much larger sets of relations, which include commercial aspects as well as highly formalised encounters. For his case study of *Spondylus* exchange in the Neolithic of south-eastern Europe, Windler could show a trend towards progressive commodification at sites like Durankulak, where the ‘prestige’ function of shells was increasingly taken on by new goods such as metal ornaments.

In the first of two papers on amber in Scandinavia, Morten Ramstad (Bergen) examined the reasons behind the attractiveness of this material particularly for Neolithic societies. Whilst in the Mesolithic, amber beads were worked either into animal representations or left in their natural shapes, in the Neolithic a much wider variety of forms was produced, but these were now abstract and geometric. At the same time, the range and volume of amber circulation increased. For Ramstad, this is part of a new material logic in which qualities such as brilliance, alongside exotic origin and regular shapes, became central for the success of new sorts of objects, a trend also paralleled in polished stone axes. These themes were taken up again in Anders Strinnholm's (Stavanger) paper on the relationship between two such shiny materials, amber and copper, which in Scandinavia is also present from the Neolithic onwards. He noted a tendency towards skeuomorphism after about 3500 BC, when amber beads were increasingly shaped to look like small axes or even hammerstones, before decreasing in importance from 2400 BC onwards. This trajectory of adoption and eventual replacement was the object of much heated discussion.

Robert Tykot (Tampa) introduced another brilliant, or indeed translucent, material that circulated widely in the Neolithic: obsidian. Based on years of research, Tykot and his team managed to pinpoint the various Mediterranean sources of obsidian much more specifically and to document fluctuations in supply, both between contemporary sites and over time. This will in due course lead to a much more nuanced appreciation of the flexibility and contingency of Neolithic long-distance networks and the way people reacted to changing alliances and the resulting shortfalls and opportunities.

Finally, the importance of all things shiny was also evident in Joanna Ostapkowicz's (Liverpool) research on Caribbean belts and other prestige items made around the time of Columbus' first contact. Ostapkowicz showed how new rare objects, such as glass beads and mirrors, were incorporated into existing native traditions of prestige items, both tapping into new sources of wealth and re-working the stimuli provided by new materials (such as European cloth or armour) into a medium appropriate within traditional exchange systems.

Our thematic block on coinage also dealt with wider themes of introduction, change in use, and eventual absence of this key new exchange mechanism. David Wigg-Wolf (Frankfurt) examined how Roman coinage was integrated into a native pattern of Iron Age hoarding practices in Germany and France (fig. 1). The ritual deposition of just a few valuable objects – gold coins – is here contrasted with the use of coins as a monetary system, i.e. for trade transactions, which involve largely Bronze coinage and are centred on oppida. Coinage thus had to fit into native patterns of transaction and deposition before being adopted for new purposes.



Fig. 1: A La Tène-period gold coin from Geismar (Hesse, Germany), a so-called 'Regenbogenschüsselchen', of 4.2 cm diameter (from David Wigg-Wolf's presentation).

Similarly, Oya Yağız (Istanbul) used coinage to elucidate the interaction of Greek polities with the existing local population in Thrace. Again she could show the specific selection of only some coinage for hoarding, this time bronze, and traced the contrast between the royal mints issuing gold and silver coinage and the use of small change in local transactions. It is unfortunate that the comparative paper on Thrace by Evgeni Paunov (Sofia) had to be cancelled due to illness.

Finally, Nick Wells (Cardiff) outlined possible evidence for the continued use of coinage in Britain after the withdrawal of Roman rule in 410 A.D., also stressing the very clear differences in depositional patterns between Britain and the Continent. He linked the ultimate demise of coin use to the progressive decline of the artisan class as more local systems of production and exchange, based on relations between already acquainted people, again took over.

Overall, the comparative perspective of this session was particularly productive, allowing the juxtaposition of several trajectories in which prestige goods eventually became commodities and finally were replaced by new sorts of items. It is these cross-cultural links that form the most exciting possibility for future research.

## **Interpreting the change – Adoption of stone and brick in urban settings**

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The research of medieval and post-medieval buildings includes a variety of issues discussed in urban archaeology, history and geography of today. The adoption and use of new materials, like stone and brick, was a significant historical process in different urban societies in Europe. It was related to the availability, acquisition and production of raw materials, trade and commercial activities, craftsmanship and technical knowledge, cultural and political contacts, demographic and urban growth, social organization and ambition of the people and social meanings included in the buildings and materials. When we try to understand why and how certain building materials were used in different times, we need to identify and date the buildings and materials, make environmental and geological surveys for tracing the availability of different materials and analyze the local historical events and cultural connections. The use of different materials has also caused environmental and topographical changes in urban surroundings, and vice versa – the environmental and topographical changes have affected the introduction and the use of new materials. All in all, the changes in the building materials and style are closely related to the changes in technology, material culture, environment and urban life-style. Consequently, understanding the changes in building materials and techniques requires different approaches, methods and expertises. In this session, this topic was discussed from different aspects in 11 papers and two posters presenting different case studies, towns and countries.

All the papers of the session emphasized the importance of the documentation of buildings, architectural details as well as larger building complexes when interpreting the change and representing the past events. Several papers presented new ideas for analyzing the materials, buildings and change in building tradition with the help of case studies and research projects. Furthermore, the dissemination of the results both in academic environment and for a wider audience was also discussed.

The presentations were divided in three parts. Part 1 was dedicated to detailed case studies and documentation of the buildings with a focus on archeometric and architectonic analysis including advanced digital documentation methods. The presentation of Alexandra Chavarria Arnau (*Building materials in 11<sup>th</sup> century Padova: Using old brick and stone spolia as elite identity*) discussed the relation between the reuse of building materials in clerical and secular buildings and the hierarchy of the local society. According to Arnau the detailed

archaeometric analysis of the building materials can increase the knowledge of the activities of different workshops, applied technologies and different construction phases. The papers of Stefano Columbo and Giorgio Verdiani (*The Romanesque churches of Sardinia (Italy): Digital documentation and investigation on their construction materials and architectonic aspects*) and of Andrea Arrighetti and Fabio Fratini (*The building materials in Sesto Fiorentino from the Late Middle Ages to the Early Modern Age*) presented case-studies which were characterized by the use of advanced documentation methods and databases and the introduction of “chrono-typologies” in order to understand the acquisition of materials, use of different techniques and architectural changes along the time. The last presentation of Part 1 (*High temperature processes in a Dominican environment*) by Anna Ihr discussed the key role of the Mendicant orders in introducing the skill of brick making in southern Scandinavia at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In her presentation, Anna Ihr exemplified how the implementation of new building materials affected the whole building process and local society.

Anna Ihr's presentation precluded the second part of the session, which focused on the interpretation of change mainly on a local level. Vincent Debonne (*Beyond the soil. Medieval brick architecture in Flanders reconsidered in its architectural historical context*) discussed the introduction of brick on the basis of a social analysis, in which he combined the increase in brick building and the development of new building techniques with new architectural ambitions. Similarly, Joakim Thomasson (*Stadtluft macht frei. Towns and incorporation of brick and stone into building culture*) viewed the urban society as a catalyst for innovations in building activities and as a forum of social competition. In her presentation, Liisa Seppänen (*Change is not a single thing. Causes and consequences of the adoption of new building materials in medieval and post-medieval Turku, Finland*) discussed various elements explaining the change in building materials including both external factors (like immigration and cultural contacts) and internal factors (like new living standards and housing culture). The presentation emphasized the connection between the changes in building materials and other innovations related to housing and infrastructure as well as the changes in the material culture at the same time. Gunilla Gardelin (*Changes and stability in building culture*) made a macro-scale analysis with a rural-urban perspective based on the archaeological information gathered by the Museum of Cultural History of Lund. The last paper of Part 2 by Josef Matiassek (*Stone and brick as innovations in the development of Prague*) discussed the adoption of stone and brick in Prague and Bohemia and combined the increase in masonry architecture with a period of socio-political stability in this area.

The final part of the session, Part 3, consisted of two papers, which presented a large-scale perspective to the changes in building material and housing culture. Paulo Charruadas (*From timber-framed houses to stone and brick buildings in the southern Low Countries: Two different patterns of change. A provisional report*) presented two models of adoption of stone and brick materials in Belgium related with environmental frameworks, economic development and symbolic factors. The last paper of the session, presented by Göran Tagesson (*Houses of stone, houses of wood. On building a perfect society. Early modern town planning, the example of Sweden*), focused on the early modern period in Sweden, which was a period of notable change in many respect. New housing culture, plot structures and urban planning in general reflected the modernization and development of the new kind of hierarchical of society in Sweden in the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The session included also two posters, which were presented to the audience at the beginning of the session. One was composed by Andrea Arrighetti, Fabio Fratini and Elena Pecchioni (*The change of building stone materials in Florence from the Middle Ages to Renaissance and until the 20<sup>th</sup> century*; fig. 1), who concentrated on analyzing the building stones as well as later artificial imitations of the stone material used in Florence between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The other poster (*City images, visualization and archaeology – Early Gothenburg within its fortifications*) was made by Andrine Nilsen and Richard Potter, who presented a project, which aims at 3D-visualisation of the city of Gothenburg in Sweden from 1698. The interpretation of the town is based on archaeological material, historical sources, images and descriptions. The poster did not only present the visualization but discussed the

methods and theories used in the project as well as the practices of presentation with an emphasis on the original data and transparency of the source material.

### Conclusion

All the papers of the session aimed at dating and analyzing the change in building materials and discussing the factors and consequences of the change in different parts of Europe. All participants dismissed 'monocausal explanations' and instead introduced the complexity of reasons and networks of various factors over time and space. The emergence and increased use of stone and brick in buildings of different kind is an important topic in urban archaeology and historical studies of today, which is related to several questions of past society and requires a multitude of analyses, methods and approaches. The participants of the session raised a few aspects related to the changes in building practises and housing culture in a global context. These included stability and instability of economic, political, ideological and social circumstances, the relation between rural and urban areas as well as the maintenance of woodlands and deforestation of the environment, material and mental realities, and practices and representations of different kinds in different connections. The session shed new light on these issues by providing new insights into the topic and presenting new approaches to this field of research. One of the most interesting outcomes of the session was the presentation of different techniques, methods and approaches to the urban landscape, material culture and medieval and post-medieval society represented by researchers from different countries and institutions. Consequently, the session on building materials and housing culture can be considered as an important step in analyzing a wider cultural change in Europe before the modern era.

*Fig. 1 (next page): Poster by Andrea Arrighetti, Fabio Fratini and Elena Pecchioni, analyzing the building materials used in Florence between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.*



*Fig. 2: One of the session organizers, Liisa Seppänen, giving her paper about the adoption of innovations in medieval Turku (photo: Giorgio Verdiani).*



# THE CHANGE OF BUILDINGS STONE MATERIALS IN FLORENCE FROM MIDDLE AGES TO RENAISSANCE UNTIL THE XX<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

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Session code:  
T03S006

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The building materials used in the Florentine architecture from the Middle Ages until the first half of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century are closely linked to the available stone materials cropping out in the hills surrounding the city and to its history, characterized by a succession of architectural styles that produced substantial changes to the historical centre over the years.

## Pietraforte: the stone of the Middle Ages

It is the stone that gives Florence its characteristic ochraceous colour, It was the main construction material (civic residences, large palaces, street paving). Its use has been documented since the 11<sup>th</sup> century; however, the Romans also used it, as shown by excavations carried out in Palazzo Vecchio, revealing some structures of the theatre in *Florentia*.

Its use spread also to the Baroque time (Church of San Gaetano and Oratorio dei Filippini) and to the architecture of the rationalist period (Santa Maria Novella Station).

## Historical Florentine quarries

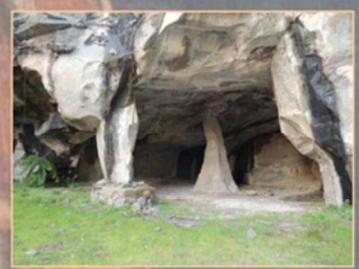


- Quarries of Pietra Serena:**  
 1 = Gonfolina; 2 = Tavarnuzze - Montebeni;  
 3 = via Bolognese; 4 = via Faentina; 5 = Monte Ceceri - Maiano; 6 = Fossato - Trassinaia
- Quarries of Pietraforte:**  
 7 = Campora; 8 = Santa Felicita - Boboli;  
 9 = Monteripaldi

## Pietra Serena: the stone of the Renaissance

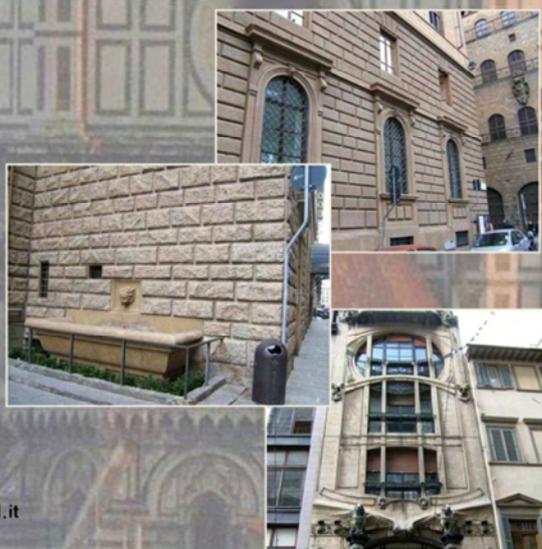
Its use began with the new stylistic needs proclaimed by illustrious artists (above all Brunelleschi) whose most salient characteristic was the contrast between the grey of monolithic stone blocks and the white of plaster.

Nevertheless the Pietra Serena for architectural ornaments, religious and civil buildings is well documented in the Etruscan and Roman *Faesulae* (sited on the hills north of Florence) where it was used almost continuously from then until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## The artificial stone (end of XIX<sup>th</sup> century)

Like in most of the European cities, also in Florence the artificial stone was used, particularly for architectonic decorations, thanks to the discovery of the modern hydraulic binders (Roman Cement and Portland cement) which made it possible an easy production (with the help of moulds) of decorative elements which hardness and appearance were similar to that of the natural stones (e.g. sandstones, travertine).



## The rationalist architecture (XX<sup>th</sup> century)

The Pietraforte quarry of Le Campora, on the hills west of Porta Romana, provided the material for Santa Maria Novella station, project of Giovanni Michelucci and considered a masterpiece of rationalist architecture.



## Who is on Board? Maritime Perspectives on the Prehistoric Aegean

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The objective of this session was to explore the intensity, range and scale of maritime travel across the Aegean from a diachronic prehistoric perspective. Through this, we hoped to address the motives and mechanisms behind mobility and exchange facilitated by maritime interaction. Defining various material correlates for such connectivity, and how we can recognize them through novel theoretical and analytical techniques, were therefore core themes.

Our session ran over one and a half days, with 18 papers and three posters from contributors originating from nine different countries. The papers and posters presented during the session, much to the delight of the organizers, covered a wide chronological timespan from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, and dealt with diverse issues concerning maritime encounters in the Aegean. We are happy to report that the session was very well attended and was a success in terms of addressing the themes identified in advance.

Six papers and two posters covered the time periods from the Palaeolithic to the Late Neolithic. Tristan Carter and colleagues presented fresh data from their survey at the Stelida chert quarry on Naxos. The chipped stones presented from the survey included highly interesting tools probably from the Middle Palaeolithic, which were produced using the Levallois technique. Although there is ongoing discussion on whether Naxos was already an island during the Middle Palaeolithic, the results will shed further light on the distribution of Neanderthal populations in the Aegean, and their potential seagoing activities. This paper was complemented by Christina Papoulia's poster, which discussed archaeological, geological and paleoenvironmental evidence for Pleistocene seagoing by pre-modern humans.

Another paper focusing on early seafaring ventures was presented by D. E. Bar-Yosef Mayer and colleagues. Focusing on the early Cypriot visits and early colonization of the island, Bar-Yosef Mayer argued that wind patterns played a very important role in the first colonization of Cyprus, which probably originated from the southern Turkish coast during April and October when mild southerly winds were prevailing. Martin Furholt presented results from a network analysis that covered west Anatolia and Greece during the Neolithic using several different common material cultural elements. The results show clearly the pattern of interactions in different regions of the Aegean and west Anatolia during the Neolithic. Marina Milić concentrated on the distributional patterns of Melian obsidian during the Neolithic in the Aegean, with a special focus on eastern Aegean sites. She argued that the intensity and temporality of obsidian procurement at these sites showed remarkable changes and diversity, implying different forms of involvement in the ongoing obsidian exchange. Bogdana Milić also concentrated on the amount and type of obsidian tools in eastern Aegean sites, especially at the site of Çukuriçi near ancient Ephesos. The examination of diverse chipped stone assemblages from eastern Aegean sites demonstrates the variability of obsidian procurement, use and discard by these contemporary communities. By concentrating on ceramic mobility and social interactions via maritime routes, Margarita Nazou outlined a model for explaining shared ceramic technologies from Attica, the Cyclades and Crete. Veronica Maxwell questioned the meaning and significance of metals, especially copper, for the emergent Bronze Age communities in the southern Aegean. She argued that communities did not merely adopt any novelty that passed their way, but were active agents in deciding whether to integrate copper into their lives and make planned voyages to the Cyclades.



Fig. 1: Sinan Ünlüsoy talking about Troy and its maritime interactions with the rest of the Aegean during the Early Bronze Age.

Five papers and one poster concentrated on the Aegean Bronze Age. Barry Molloy and Borja Legarra-Herrero challenged the idea that acquisition of obsidian and, especially, metals in the prehistoric Aegean should be associated with differential access to these raw materials. By using contextual evidence, they highlighted that access to these raw materials was very widespread and that the use of longboats, which required labour investment from entire groups, enabled these raw materials to be distributed equally among its members. Vasif Şahoğlu and colleagues' report on an experimental study of Cycladic longboats helped envisage the techniques and materials used for travelling these boats and the ways that these voyages were performed. Sinan Ünlüsoy assessed the relevance and meaning of Korfmann's concept of a "Maritime Troy Culture" by focusing on the engagement of EBA *Troia* communities with other social entities who were embedded in different interaction spheres. He argued that major influxes to *Troia* arrived from inner west Anatolia while a secondary involvement with Aegean maritime activities was also sustained.

Zarko Tankosić provided a fresh look at the evolvement of EBA maritime involvements from surveys in Euboea (Greece). He argued that the interaction with the sea evolved from being an activity of necessity to an activity of desire and habitus. By using new and old pictorial and representational evidence, Shelley Wachsmann argued that the Mycenaean galley appearing at the end of the Bronze Age had an open rowers' gallery linking this ship type to European Urnfield Culture and the so-called "Sea Peoples". By making a comparative assessment of Late Bronze Age anchorages of the Greek mainland, Crete and the Levant, Assaf Yasur-Landau argued that port towns and anchorages were important components of the Mediterranean landscape, where diverse forms of connectivity were created and sustained. Francesca Porta's poster focussed on the LBA pottery connections and sea routes by using ceramic evidence from major Bronze Age sites from the Aegean, Cyprus and the Levant.

The session also hosted papers focussing on thematic and diachronic themes. Steven John Vasilakis highlighted that the maritime archaeology in the Aegean should stop focusing on materialities and start to put humans, especially seafarers themselves, in context. From a seaman's perspective, session attendees were called to grasp the sociocultural, spiritual and symbolic meanings of maritime landscapes. Helen Dawson argued that engagement with the sea had diverse appearances depending on the motive, mechanism, technology and knowledge, and introduced the concept of a "maritime ethos," which is the sum of the attitudes resulting from constant interaction and encounters with the sea. Çiler Çilingiroğlu and Canan Çakırlar approached the procurement of marine products from a social angle in the Aegean from the Epipaleolithic to the Bronze Age. They argued that diverse shellfish

gathering and fishing activities engendered different kinds of social environments depending on the technology, risk, motivation and distance from the shore involved. Andrew Bevan and James Conolly focused on the results from their diachronic survey on the island of Antikythera and highlighted the sometimes abrupt social transformations identified at this marginal land in the Aegean.

The session ended with a closing discussion with participation from all the contributors. We discussed some of the issues that were touched upon in various papers from the session, such as the earliest appearance of sails; how we differentiate between different degrees and modes of maritime connectivity; how to make inferences on the social mechanisms of maritime travel; and the use of concepts like “seafaring”, “seagoing”, “maritime travel” and “maritime ventures”. The discussions and chat continued at a rooftop restaurant with a breath-taking maritime view near İstiklal Street in Taksim (fig. 2).



Fig. 2: Continuing the discussion on maritime prehistory on an İstanbul rooftop.

## **Spread of ideas, things and people. Cross-cultural contacts in the Baltic Sea area**

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At the 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the EAA in Istanbul, the session on the Spread of ideas, things and people in the Baltic Sea area was organized by Marta Chmiel (University of Szczecin, Poland), Michał Adamczyk (University of Szczecin, Poland), Paulina Romanowicz (Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland) and Aija Vilka (Latvian University in Riga, Latvia).

The subject of the session was a follow-up from discussions during the 19<sup>th</sup> EAA Annual Meeting in Pilzen, 2013. The starting point was the enormously dynamic history of the Baltic Sea area, from two perspectives: the environmental changes on the one hand, and the contacts between people living on the coasts on the other. From the first pioneers to historical times, this area was an arena for exchanging ideas, for trade, migrations and wars

between cultures, peoples and nations. This phenomenon can be seen in the spread of ideas, things and people.

Our session comprised 15 papers and one poster, dedicated to different views on the Baltic Sea region, understanding it as a multicultural area from the Stone Age to Post-Medieval times. The basic subjects of the presentations were migrations, trade, ideas, wars and – as an effect of all these phenomena – cultural changes. Our participants came from 17 institutions from Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Russia and Finland, representing almost all countries on the Baltic Coast.

The session was divided into three main sub-sessions: Medieval and Post-Medieval times; from Bronze Age to Viking Age and Early Medieval times; and Stone Age to Early Bronze Age. The sub-sessions were planned in reverse chronological order. We assumed that this might enable participants of other sessions to join the oral presentations of interest to them.

The first sub-session comprised four papers on trade and migration; however, the issue of playing as a cultural idea was also presented. The next five papers, forming the second sub-session, were dedicated mainly to interregional contacts, ideas and social reconstructions. The last sub-session contained five papers on different aspects of Stone Age technologies seen as cultural ideas and their transmission, as well as on paleoenvironmental changes. A first conclusion of the session is that there is a large number of different approaches to the subject of cross-cultural contact in the Baltic area. While some approaches were strictly connected to particular issues and particular periods, we as the organizers were glad to see that there have been successful trials to apply some new and unorthodox research methods to well-known research problems.

The session was concluded by a final discussion and closing remarks. The most important conclusion was the necessity of organizing similar, regional sessions in future meetings. It was agreed that it would be a good idea to hold an annual Baltic Conference, with sessions dedicated to different periods. Another possibility is periodically organized sessions during future EAA Annual Meetings, e.g. organized every two years. As the session organizers, we appreciated this initiative, which was the effect of the discussion.

The interest in Baltic archaeology, especially in the countries surrounding the sea, is ongoing. It is impossible to talk about the archaeology of the coastal areas without referring to neighbouring regions. From the Stone Age to present times the Baltic was – and still is – an area of migrations and contacts, resulting in continuous changes. For every period, some different and specific issues can be outlined; however, the dynamics of the region remain a commonality, as can be seen from environmental perspectives, as well as in processes and events revealed by archaeology.

As the organizers, we are particularly glad that the papers presented a set of research methods, with a focus on progressive methods of obtaining and analyzing new data. This seems to be important, because it shows how the differences in approaches, research questions and applying methods between Eastern and Western archaeological traditions have been changing in recent years. Thanks to international and national funds for archaeology, researchers from the former Eastern Block have new opportunities. It is one of the most important successes of the EAA, as well as of local and national organizations, which nowadays have a significant role in developing science in Europe.

## **Archaeologists in dire straits. Stories from the front lines**

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During the 20<sup>th</sup> meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists held in Istanbul, our session entitled *Archaeologists in dire straits. Stories from the front lines* took place on Friday 12 September 2014 in the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Building of the Istanbul Technical University. We proposed this session theme having in mind that research on and

the protection of cultural heritage in war time is a much discussed and heated topic among archaeologists, media and the public; a subject which instantly stirs debates about ethics, decision-making and effective action taking, questioning the foundations of archaeology. At the same time, it is apparent that the study of war and conflict sites gains constantly ground with 'battlefield archaeology' and 'conflict archaeology' having emerged as independent academic branches of the archaeological discipline. Yet we felt that there was a lot more to explore, pertaining to the place archaeology, archaeologists and cultural heritage hold on occasions of political crisis and conflict.

The session aspired to bring together examples that would illuminate the context, practicalities and implications of research, i.e. surveys, excavations and studies performed, the function of archaeological sites and monuments and their tangible or intangible associations, the role that archaeologists voluntarily or involuntarily assume when political tension is looming and the impact of war is upon their routine.

The session included initially ten papers and one poster from diverse geographical and cultural settings. Unfortunately, Katerina Stefatos (University of Columbia) and Dimitris Papadopoulos (Independent Researcher) were unable to join us and present their paper "*On bones, ruins, bodies: Doing research in contemporary Greek conflict sites*".

The nine presented papers brought to light diverse examples from Turkey, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq, Poland and Spain. The papers were presented in a chronological order starting from World War I, moving to the Greek-Turkish War (1918-1922) then to the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), the Communist regime in Poland (esp. 1939-1956), World War II (1939-1945), the Greek Civil War (1946-1949), the siege of Sarajevo (1992-1995), and ending with the recent wars in Afghanistan (2001-) and Iraq (2003-).

After a brief introduction, Karin Reichenbach (Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe, Leipzig University, Germany), opened the session with her paper entitled: "*From Trenches to sections – An excavation in World War I circumstances*". This comprehensive presentation based on archival data shed light on a dig that took place in a highly important military zone close to the Eastern front. Karin presented one of the earlier examples of archaeological excavations carried out during war. Moreover, Karin's case study raised issues of ownership of cultural heritage and its contestation and fragility, when wars lead to the emergence of new nation-states and the redrawing of borders.

The next paper was given by Stelios Lekakis (CAA, Institute of Archaeology University College London, UK), one of the two coordinators of the session. Stelios' presentation: "*For these we fought. Digging the land of Ionia after WWI (1919-1922)*", provided valuable information about how a military expedition, inspired by nationalistic aspirations for a Greater Greece, went hand in hand with an archaeological campaign in Asia Minor (modern Turkey), an area which Greeks identified and still identify as a lost homeland. Excavations and restoration work were carried out and museums were established, only to come to an abrupt halt when the Greeks were defeated and fled Asia Minor. Of interest is that Stelios also discussed the meaning of these antiquities for the Turkish Republic and their current role in modern Turkey (fig. 1).

Can Aksoy and Ziyacan Bayar (University College London/Dokuz Eylül University) presented their interdisciplinary project about the battle of Aslıhanlar (29-30 August 1922). Can's and Ziyacan's paper focused on the Greek-Turkish war as Stelios' paper did, but offered an alternative perspective to this issue by discussing the tangible and intangible aspects of this final battle for modern Turkish society and the place it holds in local community's narratives. To achieve this, they combined archaeological ethnography, battlefield archaeology and new technologies. The end product is an interactive website which will operate as a forum of memories and ideas and a tool for reconciliation. It is important to mention that this interdisciplinary project, which brought together public archaeology, visual storytelling and interactive map designing, won the EAA Students Award for 2014 (s. TEA Autumn Issue No. 42, 2014: [http://e-a-a.org/TEA/e3\\_42.pdf](http://e-a-a.org/TEA/e3_42.pdf)).



Fig. 1: Greek military men among ruins in Asia Minor (Μαλούχος, Γ., Παπαγιαννίδης, Π., 2008. *Αγώνες των Ελλήνων*, 41).

The first part of the session closed with two Spanish archaeologists' paper about "*Ethics, archaeology and Spanish Civil War: Three stories from the front*". Xurxo Ayán Vila and Alfredo González Ruibal (University of Basque Country, Spanish High Council for Scientific Research) touched upon ongoing archaeological work done on the theme of the Spanish Civil War (fig. 2). Xurxo tried to move attention away from the much discussed issue of exhumations and laid emphasis on the ethics of excavating battlefields, mass graves and concentration camps. As he noted, the treatment and management of this traumatic past not only concerns archaeologists. One has to take into account the various groups and communities that have a stake in the protection and study of the Spanish Civil War legacy.



Fig. 2: Xurxo Ayán Vila during his presentation.

After the break, the session resumed with the paper of Marek Jasinski, Andrzej Ossowski and Krzysztof Szwagrzyk (Norwegian University of Science and Technology) on “*The dire straits of Polish modern history. Interdisciplinary research on victims of the Communist regime 1939-1956*”, presented by the former. This paper commented on the long-standing and on-going interdisciplinary excavation project, focusing especially on the exhumation and identification of the recently revealed unmarked tombs at the Powązki Cemetery in Warsaw, Poland. These belong to members of the Polish anti-Communist resistance (1944-1956), hidden among graves of members of the Communist party. The paper raised a number of arguments on ethics and practicalities of dealing with such a politically laden issue that directly interacts with the transformations of the Polish identity in the last three decades, along with the changing stance of the public opinion towards the subject.

Nota Pantzou (University of Patras, Greece), the second coordinator of the session, followed with the paper “*Archaeologists in resistance: An account of archaeological endeavours in 1940s Greece*”, commenting on this particularly long and stressful decade for Greek archaeology. This was an interesting attempt to chart places, persons and activities, managing to provide a coherent map of the appreciation, use and abuse of antiquities during these turbulent years. Particularly interesting were the directives of the British military headquarters for the preservation of the antiquities in Athens during the civil war and the inconsequent activities of the troops, representing military initiatives for the safeguarding of antiquities during periods of war, before the adoption of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in 1954.

After Nota, three young colleagues, Marija Kamber, Theofanis Karafotias and Theodora Tsitoura (University of Kent/Athens University of Economics and Business) presented part of their MA thesis (a joint field study project) on the “*Implications of the latest war of 1992-95 on Sarajevo Cultural Heritage: The formation of a new dark heritage*” that brought forward the disastrous consequences of the wars in Former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, in relation to Sarajevo’s complex

political and cultural past. The remnants of that tragedy, both those that once were cultural heritage landmarks and the ones that stand as material manifestations of the siege – such as the Tunnel of Hope – are currently being redefined and appreciated as destinations of ‘dark tourism’, a contemporary trend that seems to hold a large part of the international tourist mobility.

On the same grounds, the poster of Aleksandar Jasarevic and Melisa Foric (Museum in Doboj, Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Center for Balkan Studies, Sarajevo) presented the challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina rising from the extent minefields in its landscape and the archeological sites that lie underneath them.

The discussion was afterwards turned to Iraq and the site of Babylon with the paper of Grzegorz Kierszys (Szczecin University, Poland), entitled “*View from the High Castle. War, power and landscape of ancient Babylon*”. This explored the research and management of the site in relation to S. Hussein’s rise and establishment in power and especially the manipulated interpretation, not only by the dialectics of a political regime but also through the use of modern day technology, as satellite imagery.

The final paper was given by Peter Stone (Newcastle University/Blue Shield, UK), titled “*Cultural property protection in the event of armed conflict – The work of the Blue Shield*”, discussing the importance of the Blue Shield organization for the protection of cultural heritage in the event of war. Even though Blue Shield operates since 1996 and the concept for the protection of monuments is well established at least since 1950’s with the Hague Convention, recent events in the wars of Afghanistan and Iraq have provided the opposite feedback. Peter argued for the proactive protection of antiquities in the endangered areas through close collaboration with the military people and discussed the role of archaeologists; a concept that raised a lot of arguments in the consequent discussion, providing the perfect closure to this intriguing session (fig. 3).



Fig. 3: Peter Stone sparked a lively discussion.

## **Archaeology across past and present borders: Fragmentation, transformation and connectivity in the North Aegean and the Balkans during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age**

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The objective of our session in Istanbul was to spark theoretical debate on archaeology at the crossroads of the Balkans, Aegean and Anatolia and its interrelationship with social and political life in this historically turbulent region. Modern political borders still divide European archaeology and obstruct research. This is particularly evident in the area of study, where archaeological interaction among neighbouring countries, such as Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, the F.Y.R. of Macedonia and Albania, is practically inactive. While globalism is increasingly bounding different parts of the world in many different ways, the nationalistic approach in archaeological research is still present in our research region. The wish of the organizers of this session was to challenge national narratives, which often draw arguments from culture-historical methods in regional archaeology and feed into the rising ideology of nationalism. Reception of the past within the local perspectives of modern nation states and changing identities are the focus points: how far can breaks or continuities in the material culture serve as evidence for ethnic continuities, migrations, ethnogeneses, etc., and what is the socio-political background of such approaches? What is the potential of material culture towards defining modern and past identities?

In the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, the area encompassing the north Aegean and the Balkans was the stage for fascinating cultural entanglements. Domestic, cultic or public architecture, artefact groups and burial rites have always been employed in the process of describing archaeological cultures or defining prehistoric identities. However, these identities were not static, but rather, underwent constant transformations. How people and objects interacted and how objects and ideas changed their function in time and space were among the questions addressed in our meeting.

Despite the fact that the north Aegean and the Balkans are geographically interrelated, they are almost never treated in archaeological terms as a cohesive topic; rather, they are usually regarded as being part of clearly distinct “cultures” that rarely interrelated. This is due to divisions by modern borders and powerful biases that have resulted from the different regional traditions in our discipline: The central Balkans and even north Greece are usually regarded as remote and exotic worlds within the Aegean prehistoric and classical archaeological narrative, while the Aegean is idealized in the archaeology of the Balkans. On the other hand, Anatolia or Asia Minor – the terminology depending on the viewpoint of the researcher – is a *terra incognita* for Aegean archaeology and vice versa. This traditional division between “Aegean”, “Balkan” and “Anatolian” archaeology is especially marked in Late Bronze and Early Iron Age research. The outcome is a certain ‘Balkanization’ in regional archaeology, which promotes further cultural and political division through the construction of conflicting national-archaeological narratives. Within this division, the north Aegean and the central Balkans are often regarded as the periphery or the back water of neighbouring Aegean and Anatolian cultures, and their cultural contribution is discriminated by being – not always unconsciously – classified as non-innovative, passive and receptive, and often overlooked. Therefore, one important issue in the session was the re-evaluation of the local, “less renowned” cultures and their interactions in the broader cultural milieu.

Colleagues representing different scholarly traditions and cultural backgrounds, who work in Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Albania, F.Y.R. of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia, have

taken part in this debate, and a total of 21 oral papers were presented. The proceedings of the session are scheduled to be published by the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

After a short introduction, the session was opened by the joint presentation of Stefanos Gimatzidis and Sila Votruba, who discussed the fabrication of archaeological narratives in northern Greece and western Turkey, as well as the role of modern politics and education on these nations' perceptions of their past.

Based on discussion of various Late Bronze Age objects from the Troad, Magda Pieniżek addressed the topic of the so-called “archaeological import”, the transformation of the meaning of “foreign” objects, and their adaptation into or rejection from the local archaeological milieu.

Luca Girella presented the “progressive” interaction of the north-western Aegean islands with the southern Aegean (Minoan) world. He addressed the concept of insularity, as well as the effects and trajectory of selection, adaptation and incorporation of technological innovations and foreign material culture, based mostly on the analysis of pottery from Lemnos and Samothrace.

Peter Pavuk presented the recent survey in the Kaikos Valley and new evidence for the Late Bronze Age in the area, and analysed Kaikos Valley within a broader, western Anatolian cultural context.

Rik Vaessen commented on the impact of post-colonial studies on the investigation of “peripheral” regions, and stressed the significance of successful integration of past scholarship into modern research. He emphasized contexts and backgrounds of archaeological research in western Anatolia during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Mario Gavranović questioned traditional cultural-historical approaches by means of mortuary evidence in the western Balkans. He demonstrated that specific features of the local material culture do not support the idea of uniform archaeological cultures and postulated instead greater regional diversity.

Tobias Krapf addressed the state of research in modern Albania, tackling the so-called issue of “Illyrian ethnogenesis”. He discussed the region of the Korçë basin and the interregional contacts with Macedonia and other neighbouring areas.

Maja Gori explored various aspects of cultural identity in north Macedonia and demonstrated how certain definitions of “cultures” and archaeological patterns that derive from pottery distribution are influenced by modern politics.

Daniela Heilmann's focus point was the Axios and Bregalnica valleys in the Early Iron Age, where she made use of the “Paeonian culture” paradigm in order to challenge ethnogenesis theories, as well as to demonstrate the process of the emergence of certain local identities.

Yannis Karliambas discussed ancient and modern identities in the light of mortuary practices of Early Iron Age western Macedonia. He presented two neighbouring necropolises as case studies and discussed the notions of variability in burial practice and its social meaning.

Soultana Maria Valamoti, Elena Marinova, Eugenia Gkatzogia, and Ivanka Slavova presented the evidence of plant remains from several sites in northern Greece and southeast Bulgaria, and discussed continuities and discontinuities of plants found at archaeological sites, as well as differences in the paleoeconomy of these two regions.

Denitsa Nenova examined settlement pattern and other aspects of the material culture of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC in Thrace, and presented several alternative scenarios as possible interpretations for the discontinuities in the interrelationships between the mainland Balkans, Aegean and Anatolia during this period.

Tanya Dzhanzheva critically discussed the traditional approaches in defining and classifying archaeological cultures, with particular focus on the areas near the state borders of Bulgaria, and highlighted new methods of cultural characterization.

Elena Bozhinova challenged the traditional interpretation of certain sites of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> millennia BC in the eastern Balkan territory as peak or pit sanctuaries by revising the criteria for the distinction between cult, domestic or industrial sites.

Hristo Popov and Krasimir Nikov presented evidence from their extensive excavation of the gold mines of Ada Tepe in the Eastern Rhodopes regarding the organization of ancient industrial production in the region, and suggested that it was part of an exchange network in the Balkans and the Aegean.

Corinthian products in the north Aegean and their function as common trade commodities or exotica were discussed by Eleni Manakidou. The focus was on their significance as evidence for trade contacts and their symbolism after re-contextualization in a non-Greek cultural-domestic and mortuary milieu.



*Fig. 1. A late archaic roof tile with an incised male figure dressed in 'oriental' style, with an inscription in Greek, Aramaic and Phoenician letters from Thessaloniki, presented by Eurydice Kefalidou and Ioannis Xydopoulos.*

Two very special ceramic finds from Thessaloniki were treated by Eurydice Kefalidou and Ioannis Xydopoulos as evidence for a multicultural society in the coastal region of central Macedonia in the late archaic period (fig. 1). Male figures with 'oriental' dresses were incised

with inscriptions written in Greek, Aramaic and Phoenician letters. The historical interpretation evokes the Persian campaigns against Greece.

Mustafa Sayar elaborated the issue of identities in the Thracian Chersones and Propontis region during the Archaic period by examining inscriptions and other material expressions of cultural variability.

Alexander Baralis commented on the methods and approaches in archaeological research on the protohistorical societies of the Balkans, which was mainly treated by regional archaeological institutes and has barely received scholarly attention in western Europe. Certain biases in the treatment of regional cultures were put forward after juxtaposition with ancient Greece and an idealized Thracian culture.

New insight in the Greek “*apoikismos*” on the western Black Sea coast was offered by Margarit Damyanov, who addressed crucial questions such as the demography of the early establishments that are known as Greek colonies. Bearing in mind the meagre evidence on the earlier phases of the Greek enterprise in the Black Sea, he tackled the issue of identities by promoting the idea of hybrid social milieus that resulted after the settlement of the newcomers.

Finally, cultural connectivity between the north and central Aegean was discussed by Despoina Tsiadaki, who took into consideration the perception of the Thracians in Greek (mostly Athenian) art, and also examined cultural material from the northern Aegean itself.

### **Conclusion**

Our meeting brought local and non-local archaeologists working in the central/south Balkans and northwest Anatolia together in Istanbul, building new bridges for their specialization and beyond. Specifically, cultural phenomena were re-evaluated and traditional methods of interpretation were challenged. There was much discussion regarding sea-born connectivity and other forms of cultural exchange or conflict, and the interrelationship of archaeology and politics was amply demonstrated.

## **Chasing Death Ways: New methods, techniques and practices in documenting and interpreting the funerary record**

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In recent years, archaeology has undergone a series of rapid developments in both theoretical and methodological approaches to death and burial. Excavation and documentation techniques, such as archaeoethnology, developments in bioarchaeology and other cutting-edge research has meant that human remains have gained increasing importance in the field.

This session, organized by Rita Peyroteo-Stjerna, Mari Tõrv, Hayley Mickleburgh, and Karina Gerdau-Radonic, aimed to explore new avenues for interpreting funerary behaviours systematically through time and space, by scrutinizing the growing variety of new methods and techniques (both in the field and post-excavation) and how well these are integrated with the aims and theoretical approaches in the field of the archaeology of death and burial.

The starting questions addressed in the session were: What are the methodologies from the variety of sciences that can be used in studying funerary practices? Which of them have been effective, dismissed or have gained far too little attention? What are the possibilities for bridging theory and method in the study of past funerary practices?

The session ran for a full day with 16 papers (19, in the original programme) and five posters, covering a wide temporal span, from the Mesolithic to the Early Modern Period, and a broad

geographic distribution with case studies from various continents, from the Caribbean Islands to Finland. The session had a good attendance throughout the day. Martin Smith was the guest discussant and had the final slot for a critical analysis of the session. In this report, we would like to highlight some of the key issues addressed, which stirred more discussion and debate during the session. For details about each paper and a complete list of authors, please refer to the abstract book of this session.

Several papers, presenting different case studies, demonstrated that taphonomy-focused excavation methodologies (E. Aspöck), particularly when combined with spatial analysis (S. Gummesson), are powerful tools for the interpretation of funerary contexts. The taphonomic approach was shown to be particularly useful in contexts where bone fragmentation is ubiquitous and the questions of intentionality of practices are often difficult to address (S. Gummesson; Y. Yilmaz).

Archaeoethanatology was another taphonomy-based methodology with a strong presence in this session. This is an effective method for the excavation of human remains that can reveal interesting patterns of intentionality and non-intentionality and can importantly contribute to the reconstruction of the history of the site as a whole (M. Smith). A series of current studies are increasingly showing that archaeoethanatology is a robust method to be applied not only in the context of fieldwork, but also during the post-excavation phase of analysis (H. Mickleburgh). In fact, it has been argued that it is one of the few reliable methods when working with material from early excavation, but in this case, it is fundamental that the source material is tackled in a critical and holistic way (M. Törv and R. Peyroteo-Stjerna).

Landscape approaches continue to be a rich framework in funerary archaeology (S. Dederix), but the discussion was limited to the application of GIS methods to archaeological questions of funerary contexts (T. Ingman; C. Laforest).

Other approaches, such as correspondence analysis (P. Wallin) or a combined and well-integrated set of physicochemical methods applied to different sets of materials, cross-checked at different scales (K. Mannermaa), can reveal interesting results in very complex sites.

Non-invasive techniques developed in medical contexts are increasingly being applied to ancient human remains. These methods are particularly important when the archaeologist is dealing with fragile and rare material, such as mummified bodies (T. Väre), and contribute a rich data set which is of interest not only in the field of funerary archaeology, but to a range of other disciplines dealing with the human body.

A set of papers pointed out some problems and possible pitfalls in funerary research, and emphasized the need for close collaboration and dialogue between osteologists and archaeologists (E. Sjöling and S. Prata), as well as the need for balance between the methods applied and the quality of data retrieved; high-tech methods do not necessarily give us the best data (G. Soeters).

Funerary studies can gain a lot from experimental approaches. For a number of reasons, including ethical issues, experimental funerary archaeology is not very common. One excellent experiment was presented in the field of cremation studies (E. Sjöling and S. Prata), which undoubtedly will become a reference study for questions of taphonomy and intentionality of practices.

The funerary record is rich in questions of the human relationship to death. In fact, this subject is rarely tackled, and questions of bereavement and commemoration in prehistoric contexts (K. Croucher) are possibly some of the most meaningful questions one can address when studying funerary practices.

One of the main debates that went through the whole session came from a paper discussing issues of terminology and interpretation of funerary contexts (P. Sellier). It is clear that different archaeological traditions, and even different languages, influence terminology with an important impact on our interpretations. The issue of common terminologies is a problem that must be addressed, particularly in the current context of increasing specialization of sub-fields within funerary archaeology. One of the conclusions of the meeting is that current research is successfully using very sophisticated methodologies and approaches to address archaeological questions, but we are still lacking a common terminology. The problems concerning the absence of a common terminology emerged in various papers indicating communication problems within different archaeological traditions.

## Neolithic collective burials in Europe in the later 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC

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### Objectives

The objective of the session was primarily to reassemble a ‘European’ panorama of collective burials in Europe during the later 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC based upon actual research and data from the various regions.

This meeting was motivated by the fact that still many questions with regard to the collective burials of the Later Neolithic (according to Western and Central European chronology) cannot be sufficiently answered. At the beginning of the period, around 3500 BC, the number of collective burials ‘exploded’. In some cases, an increasing number of individuals were successively deposited over what sometimes amounted to several centuries. Many burial monuments of various architectural forms (be they megalithic or made from light construction materials) were built; older structures were also reused.

In order to understand the phenomenon of the emergence of so many collective burials and their geographical distribution throughout the European continent, two main foci were proposed. The first priority was to take a closer look at burial practices and the internal organization of such burials (made accessible by thorough modern excavations of new sites) in accordance with the following questions: What kind of burial ritual ‘gestures’ were practiced? Which were distinctly forbidden? Who was included in burial practices (in terms of age, sex, and status, etc.)? Do these characteristics correspond with the diversity of burial practices as well as the features of different chrono-cultural groups in Europe, or were they based on a homogenous burial tradition?

A second proposition was to collect the most recent radiocarbon data. Over the past few years, the number of processed radiocarbon dates and the re-examination of the material finds from such monuments allow for a more precise determination of their chronological context and the duration of their use. So the following question was posed: Is it possible to determine different patterns or perhaps even ideological changes within grave use on the basis of the quantity of absolute data? Does the amount of actual data also allow researchers to specify arrival dates for the various European regions, thereby characterizing this phenomenon as a rapidly-spreading or simultaneous process?

In view of the international aspect of our session meeting, it seemed necessary to also address methodological questions, such as how differences in methods, foci, preservation issues, chronology and terminology, might best be overcome in order to create a scientific common ground, as well as comparable data and a clear international material overview.

### Proceedings

The session began with two introductory presentations (Eleonore Pape/Arnaud Blin/Anne-Sophie Marçais and Philippe Chambon), which broached the issue of the chronology of collective burial practices from the Mesolithic period up to the beginning of the Bronze Age, as well as the architectural diversity of collective burial monuments (structure/material), their definition, issues and possible interpretations. For example, Philippe Chambon concluded that the conspicuous increase of collective burial structures and the rise of collective burial practices clearly represent a social phenomenon that was probably coupled with a new ideology of death.

The journey through the different national case studies then began in southern Europe (Spain and Italy), from whence it led westward (France and Germany) and northward (Denmark and

Sweden), before finishing in eastern Europe (Azerbaijan). This geographical advance was conducted in order to conserve general geographical and (in some cases affiliated) cultural entities. Furthermore, two short poster presentations were presented within the session regarding specific case studies involving collective burials in France.

Teresa Fernández-Crespo presented the anthropological analysis of five megalithic graves from the Rioja Alavessa-Sonsierra region in Spain, which, according to radiocarbon dating, were used from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC onwards. She considered the selection of the deceased to be intentional (as exemplified by the lack of 0-4 year olds) and, in combination with her palaeodemographical analysis, interpreted these graves as exclusive burial structures that were reserved for a specific group within the population with particular rights or characteristics.

Ida Tiberi and Giorgia Aprile focused on their case study of the mound necropolis of the Laterza and Gaudio Cultures located in Salve, Lecce (Italy), which featured a complex dual practice of inhumation and cremation within single mounds (comprising up to a minimum of 50 individuals). Radiocarbon dating sets the beginning of this collective burial practice to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC.

New methodological approaches were proposed by Noisette Bec Drelon with regard to the study of megalithic collective graves through the study of barrow architecture, an often disregarded topic in the subject's research history. On the basis of eight barrows located in the Golfe du Lion (France), she observed highly complex construction phases and the alternation of procedures over time. Furthermore, factorial correspondence analyses of chamber surfaces in relation to mound surfaces may indicate regional particularities.

Sandrine Thiol brought forward the collective burial of Passy-Véron „La Truie Pendue“, Yonne (France), which, according to radiocarbon dating, was used from approximately 3350–3100 BC before being destroyed by fire. She reconstructed a wooden case in a pit within a large-scale timber structure (29 post holes), which contained numerous human remains. Demographic analysis revealed either an underrepresentation of adult individuals or an overrepresentation of the age classes 5-14.

Next, Mélie le Roy presented her research on the non-adult deceased individuals from a total of 45 collective graves in France. She stated that no differences existed in the quantitative presence of non-adults, in regard to either architecture or to geography. Furthermore, she determined that some younger children were not present in some case studies, whereas an overrepresentation of 5-19 year olds was present in others. According to her, no major changes in the observed patterns are detectible between 3600–3000 BC.

Anne-Sophie Marçais presented a case study of the wooden gallery grave of Bazoches-sur-Vesle, Aisne (France), and her archaeo-anthropological analysis of its content. Via this method, she demonstrated spatial distribution patterns during the first phase (in which adults and non-adults were segregated) and in the second phase (in which a spatial discrepancy was given for an area reserved for primary burials and an area featuring isolated bones, perhaps representing an ossuary). Lacking 14C dates (as the collagen of the bone material was insufficient for dating), a burial deposition rhythm model was presented via taphonomic analysis.

Next (and within the same geographical and sepulchral setting), Arnaud Blin focused on the spatial use of collective gallery graves and hypogea within the Paris Basin, for which he developed differing typo-chronological use pattern models throughout three sub-phases of the Late Neolithic period (3300–2900 BC).

Moving to western Germany, gallery graves took centre stage once again with Kerstin Schierhold's presentation of her recent excavations of two such structures at Erwitte-Schmerlecke. She presented new insights concerning the construction of graves, their human remains and the associated grave good assemblages. The results of absolute dating may indicate the start of a collective burial phase around 3500 BC, or perhaps even 3600 BC.

Turning the focus to northern Germany, Anja Behrens described the general development of burial practices (individual/collective) and megalithic structures within the context of the Northern TRB group (used from approx. 3600–2800 BC), as well as their connection to the neighbouring regional TRB groups. She ended her presentation with a short discussion of the megalithic burial landscape of the island of Rügen, presenting her recent excavation of three larger dolmen featuring complex systems of barrow architecture.

On basis of her case study of Tustrup (Denmark), Anne-Brigitte Gebauer emphasized the topographical relationship between megalithic graves and contemporary, 'non-profane' (albeit burial-free) mortuary houses in which the spatial repartition of ceramic offerings showed the practice of complex rituals. These houses were built between 3300–3100 BC.

Malou Blank brought our attention to her re-evaluation of the chronology and reuse of Neolithic collective graves in Sweden (Scania and Öland) and, more specifically, to the megalithic passage and gallery graves of Falbygden on the basis of radiocarbon dating. Her preliminary results indicate the simultaneous appearance and initial use of passage graves and gallery graves between 3350–3000 BC. This flies in the face of former assumptions that gallery graves evolved from passage graves. She also demonstrated the various peaks in the re-use phases of the graves up to the Early Bronze Age (within the Nordic chronology).

Finally, Yimaz S. Erdal presented the collective burial of the Uzun Rama kurgan in Goranboy, Azerbaijan (3350–3100 BC), which contained successive deposits of articulated skeletal remains indicating a flexed primary position, as well as non-articulated human remains. Once again, the lack of children (and, more specifically, the lack of infants) was put forward in terms of demographic anomalies. Interestingly, many bones featured different degrees of burning. According to the author, this should be interpreted as an intentional gesture (perhaps as closing ceremony).

### **Discussion**

As particular comments and questions were brought forward directly after most presentations, the initial motivational questions were brought up again in order to kick off the final discussion. When considering the starting date of the practice of collective burial, it appears as if most of the case studies generally indicated the beginning of the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, even in the more remote regions of Europe. As was commented earlier during the session, in view of the problematic Late Neolithic plateau on the C14-calibration curve, it is necessary to set radiocarbon dates in relation to each other (i.e. in a sequential modeling of dates), thus providing more information regarding burial chronologies and perhaps the rhythm of rearrangement/disarrangement activities within these structures. As to the internal organization of burial deposits, it becomes apparent that the current state of research cannot provide a decisive answer to the question going beyond the mere statement of similar demographical anomalies or the general observation of successive burial deposits within Late Neolithic collective burials. Our methods of analysis are still too diverse and are biased by different 'national' foci. This question is closely tied to the problem of vast differences in the preservation of graves and their contents (as a result of acidic soils, etc.). It must, therefore, be specifically addressed in the future, in order to make our conclusions and results comparable across regions and national borders.

Despite the differences noted by scholars not only with regard to the diverse regions studied here, but also in terms of the various national and regional approaches by which they were investigated, the rich contributions to the session suggest that the assumption of a shared and common phenomenon of burial practice in collectivity is valid over great parts of Europe. Moreover, while it has always occurred in a more or less marginal fashion, this was the only period of European history in which people engaged primarily in collective burial practice. We thank all speakers and session participants as well as the EAA conference organizers for their support of this highly informative and interesting meeting.

## On the future reality of the past. Material, immaterial and virtual heritage in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

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The session “*On the future reality of the past. Material, immaterial and virtual heritage in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*” was an invitation to propose and discuss new methods to improve the “reality” of the Past, as well as to present current research, which brings new contributions to the 21<sup>st</sup> century research. It would also discuss the epistemological implications of the new virtual reconstructions of the Past, taking into account the contemporary trends to approach both material and immaterial heritage.

Constantinos Papadopoulos (University of Southampton, Southampton, UK) was the first to speak and presented on “*From excavation and recording to 3D visualization: Digital (re)construction as a process of knowledge production*”. With his paper he added a piece to the puzzle of knowledge production in digital reconstruction by evaluating strategies and factors that influence perception, depiction, capture and reproduction of real and digitally simulated three-dimensional information; his paper also highlighted and demonstrated through examples the power of this approach as an inseparable element of any fieldwork project, as well as its transformative impact on archaeological sense-making.

Andrea Vianello (Independent Researcher, Sheffield, UK) with his presentation on “*Data and interpretation in the digital and virtual worlds*” suggested that data should always be clearly presented and distinguishable from any reconstruction or form of enhanced reality; this already happens with restoration works, where original and reconstructed parts are deliberately recognizable with little effort. As digital technologies advance, it will be increasingly difficult to separate between the two and ultimately build on previous work, and this does not apply only to virtual reconstructions. It is necessary to embrace new technologies and engage the public, but archaeologists must be aware that producing fiction is not their task.

Cecilia Gustavsen (Vestfoldmuseene, Sandefjord, Norway) followed with her paper “*A virtual reconstruction*” and discussed the advantages and drawbacks of virtual presentations in the light of the archaeological site Castrum Tunsbergis in Norway, while Dragos Gheorghiu (Doctoral School, National University of Arts, Bucharest, Romania) gave a presentation on “*Augmenting the reality of the material and immaterial past*”. He presented a Mobile Augmented Reality (MAR) application inspired from the fractal paradigms, to display layers of augmented information for different archaeological Points of Interest (POI), starting with Virtual Reality (VR) architectural reconstructions and leading up to technological gestures recovered with the help of experimental archaeology; the MAR application can also play an important educative role, by virtue of its ease of navigation via mobile devices.

Gregory MacNeil (Jerry MacNeil Architects Limited, Halifax, Canada) and Sara Beanlands (Boreas Heritage Consulting Inc., Halifax, Canada) then gave us a presentation with the title “*Intersecting the professions of archaeology and architecture through a cloud-integrated workflow*”. Through applications such as BIMx Hyper-model that can be uploaded to Apple and Android smart devices and represent a unique technology that brings the archaeological site into the dynamic touchscreen environment, the intersecting professions of archaeology and architecture were incorporated through a cloud-integrated workflow, adding to the Cultural Landscape terms such as “research related” and “planning related” a new virtual vantage point.

Cantisani Matteo (Quaternary, Materials and Culture, Department of Geology, University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Quinta de Prados, Vila Real, Portugal) and Console Marco (Computer Sciences at Sapienza University, Roma, Italy) presented their paper entitled “*A*

*museum for Alfedena (AQ, Italy) Town of the Samnites. Virtual archaeology and identity management*. As Alfedena needs a museum not only capable of endorsing the archaeological regional heritage but also of improving its scientific inquiry, they suggested the creation of an interactive web portal by using a content management system software to charge 2D as well as 3D heterogeneous data. This model shall represent a scientific and didactic tool at once, unconventional and capable of refreshing the coping among the local community and the archaeological and historical local heritage by enforcing archives, studying and consulting tools as well and pointed that local user and researcher will be able to visit, record, catalog and research online using the different types of interactive tools thanks to the content management system software adopted.

Stuart Jeffrey (Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow, UK), Alex Hale (The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK), Sian Jones (University of Manchester, Manchester, UK) and Phil Richardson (Archaeology Scotland, Musselburgh, UK) presented us their paper entitled “*Virtual heritage and community co-production: The Accord Project*”. The Accord Project, through the co-design and co-production of an integrated research asset that encompasses social value and engages communities with transformative digital technologies, examines the opportunities and implications of digital visualization technologies for community engagement and research through the co-creation of three-dimensional (3D) models of historic monuments and places. Accord is creating a permanently archived open-access dataset of community co-produced 3D digital models of archaeological sites and monuments, integrated with expressions of social value and contextual documentation.

Esther Renwick (University of the Highlands and Islands, Lerwick, UK) presented then “*The well-trodden path: Reality and authenticity in heritage presentation*”. Her paper was based upon research into the potential of theoretical archaeology to tackle the dichotomy between the experience of the modern visitor and conceptualizations of the experience of the site in the past. Illustrated by a comparison of Google Earth Tours of Stonehenge and Pompeii and other World Heritage Site case-studies, the speaker argued that presentation needs to be taken back to basics and emphasis put on common human experiences and concepts, before adding extra layers of interpretation. A key dimension of the daily human experience is movement and access and this paper postulated that the sequence of encounter and knowledge of controlled spaces play a vital role in creating a more “authentic” and realistic experience, whether actually on the site itself or moving through a virtual world.

Rafal Zaplata (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland) with his paper “*Virtual heritage – Different ways of experiencing the monuments*” aimed at summarizing experiences connected with the use of virtual reality in presenting, experiencing and researching heritage, since nowadays digital methods are very often the only means of presenting artefacts as digital copies and this might be a cause for concern and reservation. Therefore, a discussion about the meaning and place of digital copies and virtual reality within the cultural heritage sector is needed.

Colleen Morgan (University of York, York, UK) presented on “*The life and death of virtual Çatalhöyük in Second Life*” and finally Petr Kvetina, Hana Brzobohata, Pavel Burgert, Marketa Koncelova, Ivan Pavlů, Jiri Unger, Jaroslav Řídký, Radka Sumberova and Petr Vavrečka, a nine-member team of the Institute of Archaeology CAS, Prague, gave a presentation on “*Virtual 3D museum of Neolithic culture. Artefacts, technology and imagining*”. The aim of the paper was to present an ongoing project devoted to the virtual museum of the Neolithic; the goal was to provide a picture of the European Danubian Neolithic Culture, based on the example of the settlement in Bylany (Czech Republic), dating from the 6<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. The main parameter of the described project was to set up a methodology for recording and presenting ancient artefacts and technology. The basic technology was optical 3D scanning of artefacts that exactly reflects the 3D surface geometry and brings new presentation possibilities. Acquired digital records can also serve for research and educational purposes on all academic levels. The project’s most important output consists in a virtual museum on the web, while this platform will interconnect a classical static approach of exhibiting artifacts in form of an open library of 3D scans with dynamic level,

including videos and interacting features. In this way, both materiality and ancient technologies will be presented.

There were three more papers that did not finally get announced, but their abstracts have been included in the 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists Abstracts Book. These were the papers of Davide Delfino (Abrantes Municipality, Land and Memory Institute, Quaternary and Prehistory Group of Geosciences Center Coimbra University, Abrantes, Portugal) and Luiz Oosterbeeck (Polytechnic Institute of Tomar, Land and Memory Institute, Quaternary and Prehistory Group of Geosciences Center Coimbra University, Abrantes, Portugal) “*Virtual reality and design. Some considerations about the target and the actors to bridge society and archaeology. Examples from the middle Tagus Valley, central Portugal*”, Anastasia Chourmouziadi (University of the Aegean, Mytilene, Greece) and Dimitris Sphakianakis (University of Crete, Crete, Greece) “*Exhibiting the intangible: The case of a myth*” and Natiq Alishov (Department in Ancient Archaeology and Ethnography, Azerbaijan National Academy of Science, Baku, Azerbaijan) “*Christian monuments of caucasian Albania*”. There was also one poster presentation, that of Robert H. Tykot (University of South Florida, Tampa, USA) entitled “*Advantages and disadvantages of using PXRf in Europe on ceramics, metals, paintings, stone and bone*”.

The session organizers would like to thank all speakers and session participants for presenting some fascinating new research and engaging in stimulating and thought provoking discussion. It will be also attempted to publish in the future the papers of this session. Istanbul provided a wonderful venue for the conference and the organizers and staff are thanked for making everyone feel so welcome.

## **Round Table: Along the northern Mesopotamian frontier: The upper Tigris region and its surrounding regions during the Early Bronze Age (3100-2000 BCE)**

A. Tuba Ökse, Kocaeli University, Turkey, and Nicola Laneri ([nicolalaneri@hotmail.com](mailto:nicolalaneri@hotmail.com)),  
Near Eastern Archaeology, University of Catania, Italy

For northern Mesopotamia, the third millennium BCE (i.e., the Early Bronze Age, EBA) represents a period of great transformation characterized by phenomena of increasing social complexity. In particular, archaeologists have encountered a transformation of settlement patterns in this region with the presence of small-to-medium sized centres during the first half of the millennium and an increasing presence of urban environments during its second half. In particular, it is during the Akkadian period that the whole northern frontier is characterized by a process of territorial conquests enacted by the Akkadian kings, as is demonstrated by the presence of archaeological correlates linked to such imperial endeavours found scattered in the region. Within this landscape, the relationship between Mesopotamia proper (i.e., northern Syria and Iraq) and its northern frontier (i.e., southeast Turkey) has never been thoroughly investigated.

The material culture of the Upper Tigris region bordered by the Mardin Massif from the south is defined by recent excavations within the flooding zone of the Ilisu Dam (figs 1-2) that have brought to light an interesting archaeological pattern belonging to the EBA period. In particular, the EBA I phase is marked by the presence of simple ware assemblages as well as ceramic vessels decorated with fingernails incised decorative patterns and assemblages that recall early examples of the wheel-made Ninevite 5 pottery. These assemblages thus can help to reconstruct commonalities with northern Mesopotamian regions. During the EBA II, Ninivite 5 assemblages are more complex and present decorative motifs that are either painted or excised. The EBA III contexts are not well defined in the Upper Tigris region. Even though some examples of archaeological elements clearly link this region with northern Mesopotamian contexts (e.g., late excised Ninivite 5 or Metallic Ware), neither the architecture nor the material culture points to the existence of clear settlements. It is however

during the last quarter of the third millennium (EBA IV) that we trace an increase in the number of settlements as well as in the appearance of ceramic assemblages (i.e., Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls and early Red Brown Wash Ware) that can support the creation of a clear chronological sequence as well as express elements of similarities with northern Mesopotamian contexts during the Akkadian and post-Akkadian periods.

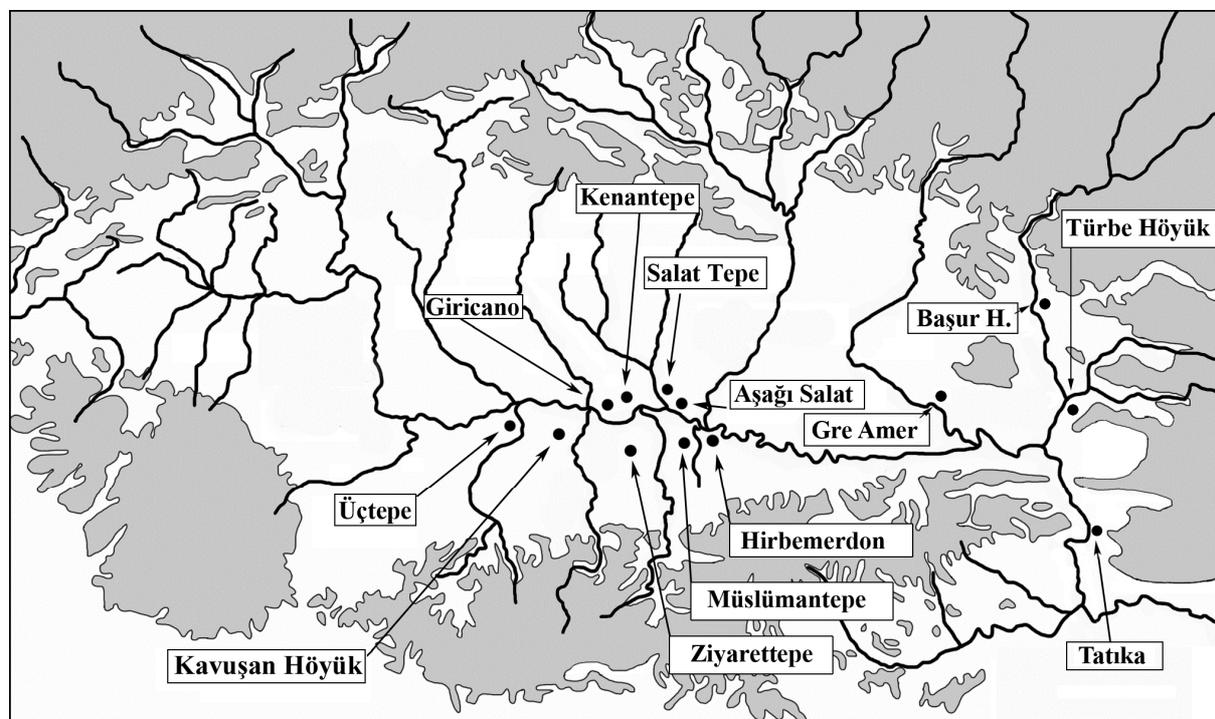


Fig. 1: Map of the Upper Tigris Region

|           | Early Bronze Age | Early Jezira | Salat Tepe | Kavuşan H. | Hirbemerdon | Ziyarettepe | Kenantepe | Üçtepe | Giricano | Aşağı Salat | Tatka |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 3300-3000 | IA               | 0            | ID:9       |            |             |             | LC 4      |        | 06       | 7           |       |
| 3000-2800 | IB               | I            | ID:8       |            | IIA         |             |           |        |          | 6           | x     |
| 2800-2600 | II               | II           | ID:7       |            | IIB         |             |           |        |          | 5-4         | x     |
| 2600-2450 | IIIA             | IIIA         |            |            |             |             |           |        |          |             |       |
| 2450-2300 | IIIB             | IIIB         |            |            |             |             |           |        |          |             |       |
| 2300-2200 | IVA              | IV           | IIA:6      | IX         |             |             |           | 13-12  |          |             |       |
| 2200-2000 | IVB              | V            | IIA:5      |            | IIIA        | E/6         | C1-2      |        | X        |             |       |

Fig. 2: Chronological chart of the Early Bronze Age sequence within the Upper Tigris Region.

Thus, this roundtable aimed at investigating the relationships between the different groups inhabiting the northern Mesopotamian frontier area, with a particular focus on confronting the data emerging from the recent excavations enacted along the upper Tigris regions with the Mesopotamian chronological framework recently established by the ARCANE work group (Associated Regional Chronologies for the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean), which represents a joint efforts by scholars in Near Eastern archaeology to establish a coherent chronological sequence for the third millennium BCE within the whole Near East.

At the roundtable, the nine participants discussed important topics such as the appearance of specific pottery assemblages originally made in Anatolia (e.g., the Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls) in the third millennium BCE in other regional contexts, e.g. in northern Syria and northern Iraq, as well as the importance of the transformation of funerary customs throughout the third millennium both in Anatolia and Mesopotamia. More specifically, Nicola Laneri introduced and discussed with the participants the data available from the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe, located along the upper Tigris region, in order to establish a more coherent chronology at the site and its relation with the whole region of the upper Tigris valley and the surrounding areas throughout the whole the third millennium BCE.

A. Tuba Ökse followed the same path and discussed the Early Bronze Age contexts at Salat Tepe along the upper Tigris river valley. At Salat Tepe, the pottery assemblages of the EBA I-II consist of a typical chaff tempered hand made local late Chalcolithic Ware and fine wheel made vessels of the proto-Ninevite 5, painted and incised Ninevite 5 wares, dating to the earlier two centuries of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE. Hereafter the mound was abandoned and resettled in the 23<sup>rd</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> century BCE (i.e., Level 6). According to radiocarbon dates, the succeeding Level 5 was inhabited in 2150-2050 BCE. The EBA IV assemblages are composed of Plain Simple Ware, Red Brown Wash Ware, Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls and Jezirah Grey Ware.

Gülriiz Kozbe also focused her attention on the analyses of the EBA contexts of another site of the upper Tigris region, i.e., Kavuşan Höyük. At this site, the earliest EBA settlement (Kavuşan IX) dates to the last quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE, and it is located immediately east of the confluence of Tigris River with its tributary, Şeyhan Çay, and approximately 10 km south-east of the modern town of Bismil. In these archaeological contexts there is an increased number of Cooking Pots with or without triangular lugs. Besides Cooking Pot Ware, the ubiquitous presence of Red Brown Wash Ware and Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls put the site in a contemporary chronological horizon with the region and further demonstrates the increasing social complexity in the region during the second half of the third millennium as well as the cultural and commercial exchanges with northern Mesopotamia during this specific period.

Valentina Orsi tackled this specific subject during her presentation in which she compared the material from the northern Syrian Jezira with those available from the upper Tigris region. In particular, she focused her attention on the impact Akkadian imperialism had on the local material culture, as well as the effects of Akkadian withdrawals from the north. Ceramic evidence emerging from the recent excavations carried out along the upper Tigris regions reveals specific morphological parallels, as well as more general similarities with contemporary ceramics from the Upper Khabur, clearly indicating a cultural trajectory linking the territories north of the Tur 'Abdin with the low lands to the south. The paper thus focused on the correlation between cultural changes and regional patterning in pottery manufacture, in order to explore dynamics of long- and short-distance interactions, movement of people and materials, and the variety of cross-cultural interconnections.

Also Mustafa Kibaroglu's paper was related to the cultural connections between Anatolia and northern Mesopotamia during mid-to-late third millennium BCE, based on a detailed archaeometric analysis of a specific pottery assemblage, i.e., the North-Mesopotamia Metallic Ware. According to these analyses, major and trace element composition of the ware show that the parent rock of the raw clay for the non-calcareous group of the Metallic Ware was derived from bad rocks such as schist/slate or similar rocks with felsic chemical affinity. Accordingly it is suggested that the similarly metamorphic rocks exposed in the Pötürge Massif, southeast of Malatya, most probably is the source area of the non-calcareous clay of the Metallic Ware. The  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  isotope analysis attests this suggestion, showing a unique isotopic signal, very close to the clays from the Pötürge Massif.

The paper presented by Juliette Mas focused its attention of the pottery sequence of a third millennium site, Bash Tapa, located 35 km south of Erbil, in Iraqi Kurdistan. The stratigraphic step trench excavated on the southern slope of the tell revealed six phases of occupation dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE, from the Ninevite 5 to the Early Dynastic III periods (i.e., ARCANÉ ETG 1 – 5). The paper gave a first overview of the third millennium pottery from the

first two excavation campaigns at Bash Tapa, and then linked the site with other neighbouring regions in order to enlarge the understanding of the chronology in the region.

The last three papers (Haluk Sağlamtimur, Stefano Valentini, and Jesus Gil Fuensanta) focused their attention both on the pottery based chronological sequence and on funerary customs. In particular, Sağlamtimur investigated the extraordinary discovery of a royal cemetery found at the site of Başur Höyük, located along the Garzan Çay, an affluent of the Tigris River, and dated to beginning of the third millennium BCE. The 17 tombs discovered at the site are either pit or cist graves and are outfitted with very rich funerary goods that include vessels of the Ninivite 5 horizon as well as numerous metal objects, stone necklaces and even a game board similar to the one discovered at the famous Royal Cemetery of Ur in southern Mesopotamia.

Fuensanta instead focused the attention on the material culture unearthed at the sites of Tilbeş Höyük and Surtepe in the Şanlıurfa province. Here the Spanish team was able to expose pottery and architecture dated from the end of the fourth until the beginning of the third millennium BCE. Dated to this latest phase are inhumations of sub-adults as well as the interesting presence non-born infants outfitted with funerary goods.

Finally, Valentini's paper analyzed the funerary traditions in Jezirah (north-east Syria) and the Upper Tigris valley (south-east Turkey) during the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE, in order to find elements of continuity and discontinuity. The aim of this paper was to describe the different types of burial (pit-, cist-, chamber, shaft-, intra moenia / extra moenia, intra mural / extramuros) linking the transformation in the use of funerary customs with the chronological framework recently established by the ARCANE Project.

## Reports

### German-Israeli research on the Crusader town of Arsur and its former lordship

Hauke Kenzler and Annette Zeischka-Kenzler ([kenzei@gmx.de](mailto:kenzei@gmx.de)), Institute of Prehistory, Early History and Medieval Archaeology, Department of Medieval Archaeology, University of Tübingen, Germany

Some 15 km north of the centre of Tel Aviv/Jaffa lies the desolate Crusader Period town of Arsur on a cliff above the sea. Only a few visible relics indicate the long history of the place, which was already settled during Persian times. In Hellenistic to Roman times, it was called Apollonia, named after the god Apollo, while the Byzantines called it Sozousa, "town of the Redeemer". After the Arabian Conquest, the town reverted to the original Semitic name, so that it was called Arshaf or Arsuf. When the Franks conquered the town in 1101, they changed its name slightly to Arsur. The historical connections were obviously unknown to the Crusaders, as they repeatedly conflated Arsur with the classical Antipatris, Azotus or Dor, the location of which was unknown to them (Beyer 1950: 155).

Archaeological excavations in Israel are often motivated politically or religiously. This can be seen by the archaeological emphasis on particular periods. The entire Middle Ages and especially the more modern periods are, up to now, largely underrepresented in archaeological research. The main research interests for the Crusader Period have always been castles, fortifications and churches. In contrast, studies of towns and settlements in general still take a backseat. Recent publications on fortifications and towns in the eastern Mediterranean (e.g. Piana 2008; Wiczorek et al. 2005) accordingly rely primarily on results of field walking and architectural investigations of buildings that still stand.

One searches in vain for comprehensive and comparative studies on medieval towns and the urban development of the Crusader Period in all of its aspects, such as planning, construction and use of public and private areas, the typology of housing, technology and craftsmanship, facilities for water supply or infrastructure, etc. The rural hinterland of the Crusaders' castles and towns is treated only in a single large-scale perspective based on all of Israel by Ronnie Ellenblum (1998). A groundbreaking archaeological settlement study on the development of the landscape in the southwest of Caesarea, which also includes the natural resources, in addition to an exemplary archaeological survey and the analyses of written sources, was published by Denys Pringle as early as 1986, but remained largely unnoticed by later researchers. Thus, at the moment, the landscape archaeology of the medieval period is largely neglected in Israel. Studies on medieval "Arab villages" are almost completely missing.

This *desideratum* also applies to the finds material. Our knowledge of medieval ceramic in Palestine – no matter whether early Islamic, Crusader or Mamluk – is still limited. Salvage excavations in towns and research excavations in castles provide important regional insights (e.g. Avissar/Stern 2005; Stern 2012). However, the biggest problem is the absolute chronology, which usually relies on historical data. Most digs in Israel excavate in small grids following artificial layers, resulting only rarely in reliable stratigraphies.

The archaeological research in Apollonia/Arsur has so far focused mainly on the Antique and Byzantine settlement and the Crusader castle (fig. 1). During salvage excavations within the area of a military factory, which was built in the eastern part of the deserted town after 1950, and through research excavations within the archaeological park, medieval structures were also exposed. But these were not the primary aim of the research and thus have not yet been comprehensively evaluated (Roll 1996, 1999; Tal/Roll 2012). Only about 3% of the medieval town, which covered an area of approximately 8.5 ha, had been archaeologically investigated at the beginning of the current cooperation project.

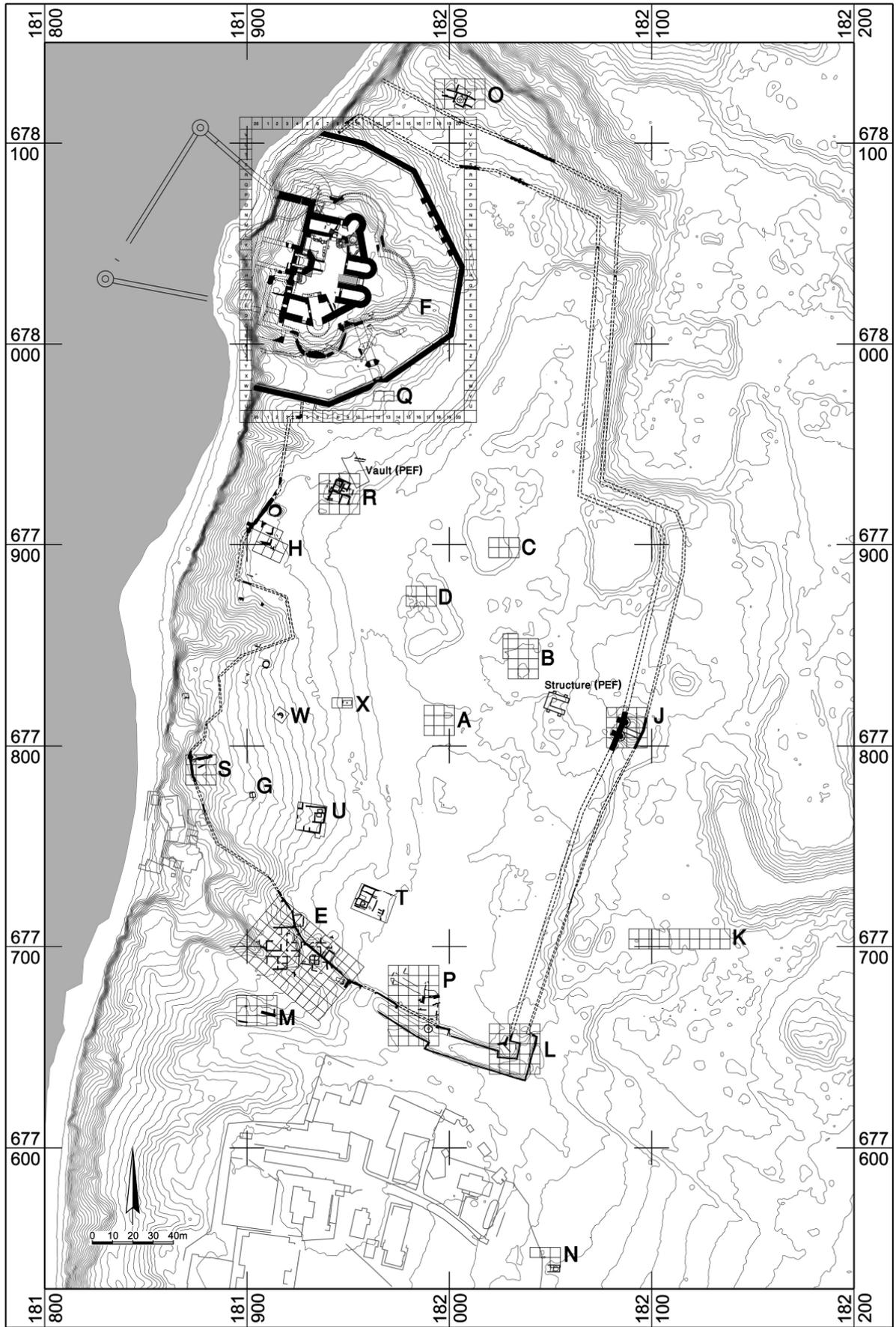


Fig. 1: Site plan of Apollonia/Arsur with excavated areas (drawing by S. Pirsky).

It was only luck for medieval studies in Israel that the town and the neighbouring castle were completely destroyed after the reconquest by the Mamluk Sultan Baibars in 1265 and never became inhabited again. The eastern part of the town was admittedly deeply disturbed during the construction of the military compound. But the factory was closed down and the buildings were dismantled a few years ago, so the entire medieval site is now accessible for archaeological research. Prof. Oren Tal of Tel Aviv University recognized the potential of the deserted town and had the idea for the collaboration with a German university with a focus on medieval settlement archaeology. Together with Prof. Barbara Scholkmann of the University of Tübingen, a research proposal was prepared, which was approved by the German Research Foundation in 2012 and funding extended in 2014 for a period of four years.

The project consists of different interrelated sub-areas:

- non-invasive survey methods
- examination of historical and archival sources
- trial trenches and larger stratigraphic excavations in selected areas
- analysis of the medieval features and findings from older excavations
- classification of the Crusader ceramics
- town-hinterland relationships

### Surveys

Firstly, an overview of the overall structure of the town had to be obtained. A digital terrain model of the town area inside the partially preserved fortification and of the surrounding area was created by Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS) – also called LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging). The data obtained were also used as the basis for a new completely digitalized site plan with integration of all archaeological results achieved so far. The terrain model indeed reveals many details in the undisturbed parts, such as footpaths, old excavation trenches, erosion lines, old field margins and the shape of the steep cliff with the beach in front. The heavy damage due to the building of the factory are clearly depicted as well. On the one hand, great embankments were created to the east, while in other areas, the level was sunk significantly. To the north, a large and deep ditch was created running towards the sea, which destroyed parts of the town fortification.

The construction of the factory also had negative effects on the geomagnetic survey of the eastern area, caused by ferrous objects and an outer fence with a broad road in front of it affecting magnetism in the ground. These disturbances cover up the possibly present weaker deflections of archaeological objects. In early summer 2012, all accessible areas, which means areas not covered by modern embankments or overgrown with shrubs or small trees, were investigated with the help of geomagnetic survey. In this way, a reliable overview of the final building phase finally was achieved for the western part of the town. Areas particularly important for the development of the medieval town were also surveyed with ground penetrating radar (GPR). The greater depth of penetration in combination with the insensitivity to contamination with iron objects achieves an extremely differentiated insight into the subsoil in smaller areas.

Further information taken into account came from older archaeological surveys and aerial photographs from the British Mandate period that ended in 1947/1948.

### Excavations

Mainly on the basis of the results of the geomagnetic survey, three areas with noticeably different archaeological structures were selected for excavation in the summer. The excavation team for each campaign is composed of students from Tübingen and Tel Aviv, as well as numerous volunteers from around the world (for volunteering see: [http://archaeology.tau.ac.il/?page\\_id=2103](http://archaeology.tau.ac.il/?page_id=2103)). In total, approximately 520 m<sup>2</sup> have been investigated stratigraphically so far.

In 2012, a small trench (Area W; fig. 1) was opened to investigate a suspected oven discovered by geomagnetic survey. In fact, a round late Byzantine structure was found with clear marks of heating, which has to be interpreted as an oven or a silo for incineration of waste. Several similar anomalies in the near vicinity can now be explained as corresponding

structures. Furthermore, it was found that this north-western slope of the town was obviously not settled in the Middle Ages.

In the geomagnetic measurement, the two extensive trenches showed on the one hand a large building complex on the steep slope towards the sea (Area U) and, on the other hand, structures that were divided into smaller rooms, situated in the highest parts of the former town near the southern fortification (Area T).

In the more than 14 x 14 m Area U, the well-preserved masonry of a building and an economically used area with a courtyard were excavated. Uphill was a residential building whose slope side was secured by a supporting wall. Via a staircase, one could enter the subjacent economical area with a stone-built cesspit and a small lodge or stable. Adjacent to this area were a roofed room and a corridor, which lead into the inner yard paved with stone slabs. Here the remains of a Byzantine mosaic was found. Another entrance was to the north.

In all archaeological features in the northern half of the excavated area, one can observe several periods. This means that Byzantine and early Islamic structures were integrated into those of the Crusader time. In the most recent phase, probably after a fire, the south-eastern part of the excavated area was filled with debris more than 1 m high. Thereon a large building with a ground plan divided into small sections was built. The entrance was probably in the south or west.

Especially noteworthy is the necessary terracing of the terrain due to the heavy downhill gradient of 18%. Despite two gullies and emplacements from World War I, structures from the Byzantine to the Crusader times are well preserved. The find material predominantly dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. However, objects from the time right before the destruction of the town, around the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, are generally missing, which is an indication that this slope area was not settled at the time when the family of Ibelin and, later, the Hospitallers took over the town.

The classification of the stratified pottery finds is always undertaken on site during each excavation campaign (fig. 2). Therefore, Dr Lisa Yehuda has created a completely new database, into which finds from older excavations are already incorporated.



Fig. 2: A small Crusader period lamp, Beirut ware, 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century (photo by N. Walzer).



*Fig. 3: Complete view of Area T, seen from the west.*

The recent past is also an important part of the history of Arsur. In an aerial photograph of the British armed forces from 1923, numerous emplacements and trenches from the First World War are visible. One of these emplacements was excavated in Area U. Besides many cartridge cases, artifacts such as uniform buttons and different types of tins were also found in situ.

The small-scale structures in Area T (fig. 3) turned out not only to be in very good condition, but also very complex. Up until the end of the last campaign in 2014, the trench was extended repeatedly, until it reached 300 m<sup>2</sup>. Two complete house plans with entrances and elaborated ground plans, a kitchen and economic area, including a tabun (a mud oven) and a vaulted rubbish pit, were discovered. Multi-phase pavements, pillars, further rooms with screed floors, square pools, sewers – among them a channel covered by stone slabs – and obviously a cistern, reflect the diversity of this densely-occupied area at the southern border of the town. The excavation work will continue here in 2015.

Byzantine structures could not be definitely identified here. However, extensive settlement remains of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century, which were rebuilt several times during the Crusader Period, were excavated. Some buildings showed significant marks of destruction by fire; a ballista stone and an arrowhead were among the findings.

### **Town and hinterland**

For its supplies, the town did not rely solely on the small harbour, but also on a developed rural hinterland. The borders of the Crusader lordship of Arsur presumably go back to early Islamic times (fig. 4). Already in that period, the town was the principal town of a district (called kura or kuwar) (Khalilieh 2008: 159-160; Taragan 2004: 85). The adoption of the Muslim administrative organization made it possible for the Franks to execute their manorial rights in villages and towns and to collect taxes from harbours, markets and trade routes. For even after the Crusader conquest, the local population remained mostly in their homeland. In spite of this, the change of leadership had consequences for the settlement pattern.

The foundations of any agricultural use of an area are the natural conditions. Thus, the reconstruction of the historical conditions is an important aim of the project, because the landscape changed dramatically after the foundation of the state of Israel. Previously, parts of the extensive plain between the coast and mountain range were marshes, where water buffalos

grazed. The water coming from the mountains found only a few natural drains into the sea. The way to the sea was blocked by several lines of old cliffs of fossilized dune sand (*kurkar*). Out of the plains rise large isolated areas consisting of a reddish sandy soil (*hamra*), which are dry, but less fertile without artificial fertilization. Forests grew here until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the Crusader period, a particularly large forest was located north of Arsur, which played an important role in the course of the famous battle of Arsur, a turning point during the third Crusade (Röhrich 1898: 585). Later, Baibars gathered his army here under the pretence of a lion hunt. The land in the Yarkon basin and at the foot of the Samaritan mountains, where alluvial soils predominate, was fertile. In addition, the river powered many flour mills. The mountainous regions were particularly used for livestock farming and olive groves.

In order to understand the settlement development during the medieval period, all available archaeological, historical and geographical information sources are collected and processed in a geographic information system (GIS). Most important is information from the time before and during the British mandate. Back then, many areas were surveyed systematically, so sites that are completely destroyed today are still preserved in photographs, written records and through finds. Up to now, more than 200 sites or single finds from the early Islamic, Crusader and Mamluk period have been assembled, which allow a first insight into the settlement process.

The preliminary results show that the coastal plain was densely populated and occupied by small rural settlements until the second half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century (Umayyads and Abbasids). Since the Roman period, the area has been artificially drained, and the most favourable soils were used for agriculture. Obviously, the necessary installations were not maintained with enough care towards the end of the early Islamic period (Fatimids). Before the arrival of the Crusaders, the population seems to have decreased, the settlement thinned out and was concentrated in fewer places. Only some time after the establishment of the Kingdom of Jerusalem a new increase of population and settlements became apparent. In contrast, in the mountains, the settlement pattern persisted largely unchanged over the centuries.

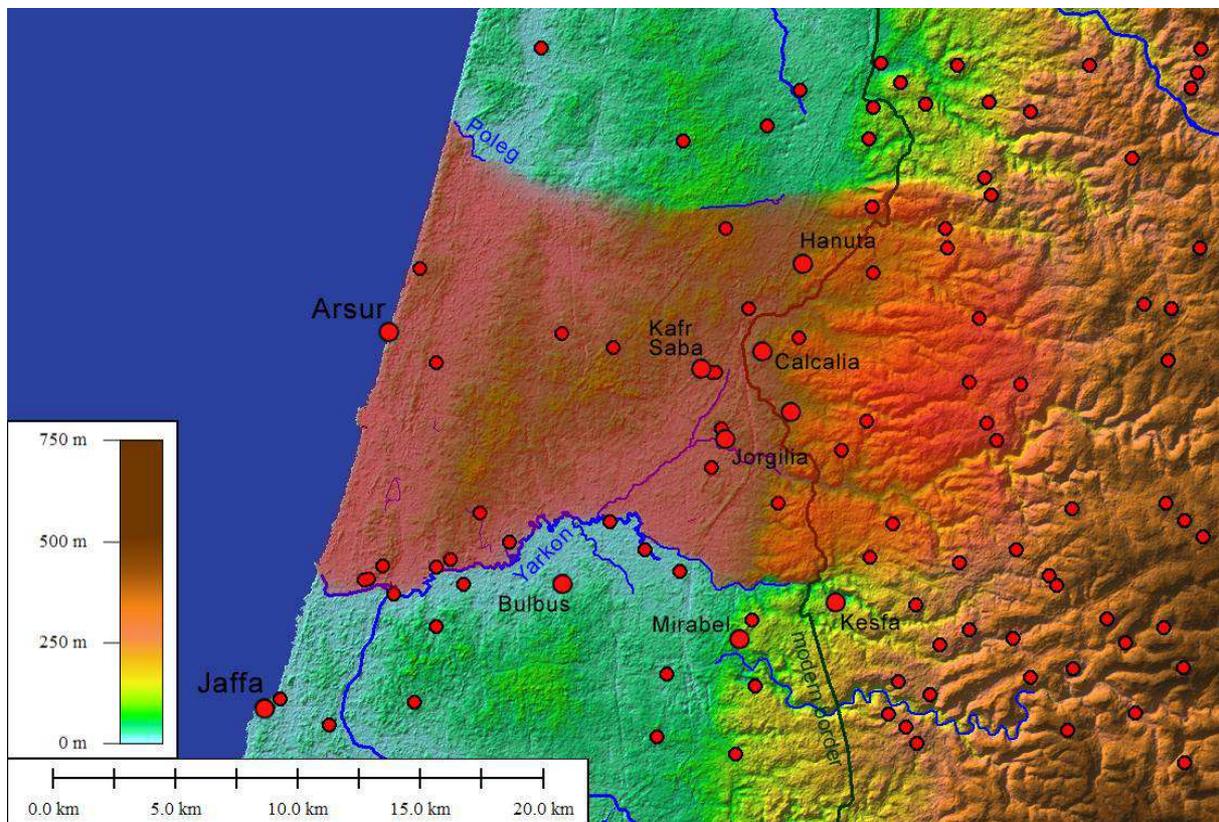


Fig. 4: All find spots of the Crusader period in the investigated area. The former lordship of Arsur is highlighted in red.



Fig. 5: Excavation work in Area T.

Town and castle formed the sole centre in the comparatively small dominion of Arsur. All other settlement remained far behind in size and importance. The rural environment was characterized by small villages or farmsteads. Of special importance were probably the revenues from the water mills.

As a result of the Mamluk conquest, the coastal plain became almost abandoned, without noteworthy settlements. Baibars made it the homeland of nomadic tribes. During this time, the country served as pasture ground. Permanent settlements were moved further eastward to the foot of the mountain range, where the population along the old caravan route from Cairo to Damascus increased considerably. Central functions of the major coastal towns Arsur and Caesarea, both having been destroyed by Baibars, were transferred to the inland town Caco (Qagun), halfway between the former capitals. The only remaining settlement near Arsur was a small village to the south, near the tomb of Sayyidna 'Ali, a holy Muslim man.

### **Archaeology in a conflict area**

Originally, extensive excavations in Area U and archaeological surveys along the borders and inside the West Bank were planned for 2014, but had to be cancelled due to the political situation. While Israel can be described as a very safe country, the situation can change quite abruptly, as occurred in July and August 2014. It was no easy decision to continue the project during the Gaza war, especially since many foreign colleagues interrupted their research in Israel this year. Reliable project partners and colleagues in Israel, alongside our close contact with both the Federal Foreign Office the German embassy in Tel Aviv helped us to make our decision.

In the end, the excavation was continued as it has every summer, but, understandably, very few volunteers or Israeli students participated (fig. 5). As a result, the small team had to work even harder and was also subject to constant psychological pressure due to the political situation, the media and those who stayed at home. Luckily, the team was spared from rocket attacks, despite three alarms. But the sirens of neighbouring villages could be heard more often than not and army helicopters flew frequently along the coast to the south. It

should be mentioned here, as an interesting and important experience, how extremely different the various countries and their media reported on the ongoing conflict. This led from time to time to discussions and misunderstandings with friends and family members at home, as well as with participants and partners in Israel. It would certainly be desirable for archaeological research to focus on the scientific issues, stay out of current conflicts in a country, and try not to be exploited for one or the other side. We are nevertheless aware that this is not always possible and the mere execution of a project can sometimes be regarded as a political statement.

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## **A report on the status of the funding cuts for archaeology, the preservation of historic buildings and monuments, and on the new Heritage Protection Act in North-Rhine Westphalia, Germany**

Frank Siegmund ([Frank.Siegmund@dguf.de](mailto:Frank.Siegmund@dguf.de)) and Diane Scherzler ([Diane.Scherzler@dguf.de](mailto:Diane.Scherzler@dguf.de)), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte e.V.

At the beginning of 2013, the federal state government of North-Rhine Westphalia (NRW) announced tremendous cuts in the funding for archaeology and the preservation of historic buildings and monuments. A public petition opposing these plans, which was initiated by the authors for the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte (DGUF), was ultimately signed by 27,000 people and presented to the regional parliament in June 2013. What has the petition achieved? One year on, the conclusion drawn by the initiators is that the DGUF petition of 2013 has been successful, resulting in cuts that were considerably lower than initially announced. In fact, in 2015, slightly more money is to be made available for archaeology than before the planned cuts. However, the loan programme created to replace the axed subsidies turns out to be unsuitable for the preservation of historic buildings and monuments because, in practice, it excludes many types of historic buildings and monuments from public funding. This will result in a gradual loss of historic buildings and monuments. The Heritage Protection Act for NRW was also amended in 2013: a treasure trove law was introduced, as well as, in line with the Valetta Treaty / Malta Convention, the principle of causal responsibility. In an article published on 26 November 2014 in the DGUF journal *Archäologische Informationen*, the changed situation in archaeology and the preservation of historic buildings and monuments in NRW was examined in great detail (Siegmund and Scherzler 2014). The authors consider that the specifications of the principle of causal responsibility in NRW lead to a situation where it is the public purse and not the party responsible which has to bear crucial costs. Ultimately, the federal state of NRW “gives away” public money, primarily to investors, without reason and despite the need to save money; we estimate this to run to eight to twelve million euros per year.

### **Problems with the amendment of the Heritage Protection Act**

This is happening despite the fact that the legislator had good intentions back in 2013 to strengthen archaeology in particular and – similar to the measures recently taken in Flanders (Cordemans 2014) – to adapt the legal position in NRW to the Malta Convention: The Heritage Preservation Act as amended in the middle of 2013 introduced the principle of causal responsibility (Davydov et al. 2014: 343-350), among other things. But contrary to European standards, the parties responsible actually pay only some of the costs of the excavation – the remainder, i.e. the inevitable consequential costs of the dig, is borne by the tax payer. This is despite the fact that Section 6 Para. 2 of the Malta Convention expressly stipulates that the consequential costs of digs, right through to the publication of the most important “findings”, i.e. the features and results, have to be borne by the party responsible. Furthermore, it appears that not all are equal before the law in NRW: in the Rhineland lignite coal fields, where large-scale excavations are made necessary by the mining, RWE Power AG, a major energy provider, pays only 5% of what the Act demands. The gain in funding for archaeology, which could be achieved by the rigorous implementation of the principle of causal responsibility, would be much greater than the size of the cuts in public funding for NRW archaeology, which were discussed in 2013/2014 and have been met by global protest. When the Heritage Protection Act was amended, NRW also introduced the concept of the treasure trove – one of the last German federal states to do so (Davydov et al. 2014: 254-262). However, the authors feel that the regulations published in summer 2014 by the ministry responsible on how it is to be implemented in practice thwart its actual purpose, i.e. that the specialist authorities will be notified of all finds made in the federal state and will register them. In contrast, the now-chosen regulation to limit treasure troves to “finds of

special academic significance” is creating unease among those members of the public who are committed to archaeology (Fuchs 2014), and it opens up a variety of loopholes for abuse, e.g. by those engaged in illicit digs. This means that notifications of finds will not take place, and the public and research will lose valuable knowledge as a result.

### Conclusions

The DGUF considers that the Heritage Protection Act is well intended, but important parts have not been logically thought through (similarly: Davydov and Rind 2014). The public and investors can expect that the same law applies to everyone and that they are fully aware before a construction project, for example, of what any possible archaeological finds would mean for them. Most commercial investors do not have to count the pennies – security of planning and transparent rules are more important for them. Thus, 26 November 2014 was also the day the DGUF published concrete recommendations for action for the attention of the regional government of NRW. Their implementation will lead to improved planning security, will not cost additional public money, and expresses higher regard for and strengthens civic commitment. It is irritating when a federal state that needs to make savings foregoes considerable income into archaeology. The current study “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe 2014” (DISCO 2014) shows that NRW spends less on the preservation of its cultural heritage than most other federal states and only one third of what is the norm in Europe. Only in Spain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Romania and Poland is even less money invested in archaeology than in NRW.

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<sup>1</sup> The German translation, which can be found on the website of the Verband der Landesarchäologen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland e.V., contains a crucial error in Section 6 Paragraph 2: [http://www.landesarchaeologen.de/fileadmin/Dokumente/Texte\\_Denkmalschutz/171\\_1992\\_Europarat\\_archaeologErbe.pdf](http://www.landesarchaeologen.de/fileadmin/Dokumente/Texte_Denkmalschutz/171_1992_Europarat_archaeologErbe.pdf) [11 Dec. 2014].

## **From our Correspondents**

### ***Turkey***

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#### ***Current projects***

##### **New Research in Western Anatolia: The Kaymakçı Archaeological Project**

Summer 2014 saw the inauguration of excavations and related activities at the second-millennium BCE site of Kaymakçı, in the Marmara Lake basin of the Gediz Valley in western Turkey. Operating with Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism permission, the Kaymakçı Archaeological Project (KAP), aims to explore the site of Kaymakçı with a variety of methods to better understand the nature of social, religious, and economic interactions in an area known to have been a political intermediary between more fully explored cultures to the east – Hittite central Anatolia – and west – the Mycenaean Aegean. The project is the latest cultural initiative of Gygaia Projects ([www.gygaia.org](http://www.gygaia.org)), a constellation of collaborative activities that promote the active production of knowledge, the sustainable management of cultural and natural heritage resources, and community developments that foster long-term US–Turkish interactions.

Discovered in 2001, the site was first investigated non-invasively yet intensively by the Central Lydia Archaeological Survey between 2006 and 2013. Consisting of a well-defined 8.6 ha citadel surrounded by at least one cemetery, a low-density settlement, and other remains representing a built environment stretching over more than 25 ha, it appears to have been inhabited first in the Middle Bronze Age, and its primary period of activity dates to the Late Bronze Age of the 16<sup>th</sup> through 13<sup>th</sup> century BCE. After that time, the site was abandoned and saw only sporadic activities of later periods in discrete areas.



*Figure 1: Aerial view of the citadel of Kaymakçı to the northwest, with the early morning sun casting shadows over the remains of exterior and interior fortifications and other subsurface structures.*

The primary aims of the Kaymakçı Archaeological Project are to explore spatial organization, subsistence economies, and material production as varied means of identifying the particularities of an inland western Anatolian culture and its interactions with better-understood neighbours. Results from the summer 2014 season informed each of these areas of research. Resistivity survey nearly completed its coverage of the citadel with satisfyingly clear illustration of buried architecture, while sediment geochemistry samples (still undergoing analysis) appear sufficiently anomalous to suggest differential use of space – an unsurprising yet gratifying preliminary conclusion. Excavations in four distinct areas distributed across the site exposed fortifications, domestic spaces, storage areas, and a street that provided communications across a wide extent of the citadel. The functional identification of these areas was aided not only by spatial configurations, but also by botanical, faunal, ceramic, and other samples that helped distinguish primary accumulations of domestic refuse, for example, from re-deposited fills. While botanical remains were scarce, with cereals (barley and wheat) and grapes the most readily identified, faunal remains included both domesticated (sheep/goat, pig, cattle, horse, and dog) and wild specimens (deer, hare, and fish). Ceramic and small-find analyses helped distinguish areas for storage (with a preponderance of pithos sherds) from domestic spaces, and also a street (with copious small and abraded sherds), and provided confirmation of the site's chronology, ranging from early in the Late Bronze Age towards its end, ca. 16th/15th–14th/13th centuries BCE. Such analyses also attested small-scale industrial activities and connections to Aegean and Anatolian production centres. The project eagerly awaits the resumption of fieldwork in 2015, when research activities aim to extend and deepen these preliminary results.



*Figure 2: View of part of an architectural complex with domestic and possibly other uses. The semi-subterranean round structure at left was likely built for the storage of grains.*

For more information visit: [www.gygaia.org](http://www.gygaia.org) or contact  
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## Conference News

### Keramos 2015 – Second International Conference on Ceramic Studies

June 3–5, 2015 Ege University, Izmir

Archaic and Classical Western Anatolia: New Perspectives in Ceramic Studies



We are pleased to announce the second international KERAMOS conference on “Archaic and Classical Western Anatolia: New Perspectives in Ceramic Studies,” which will take place at Ege University, Department of Archaeology, Izmir, Turkey, 3-5 June 2015.

The conference is dedicated to the memory of Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr. (1937-2012), director of the excavations at Sardis for more than 30 years, and professor at the University of California, Berkeley (Fig. 1). After participating in several archaeological explorations in Turkey since 1959, Greenewalt played an important role and contributed to the advancement of archaeological research and knowledge, especially in Lydia and Western Anatolia. He has bequeathed his personal library to the department of Archaeology at the Ege University. The official opening of “Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr. Library” is planned on 3 June 2015.

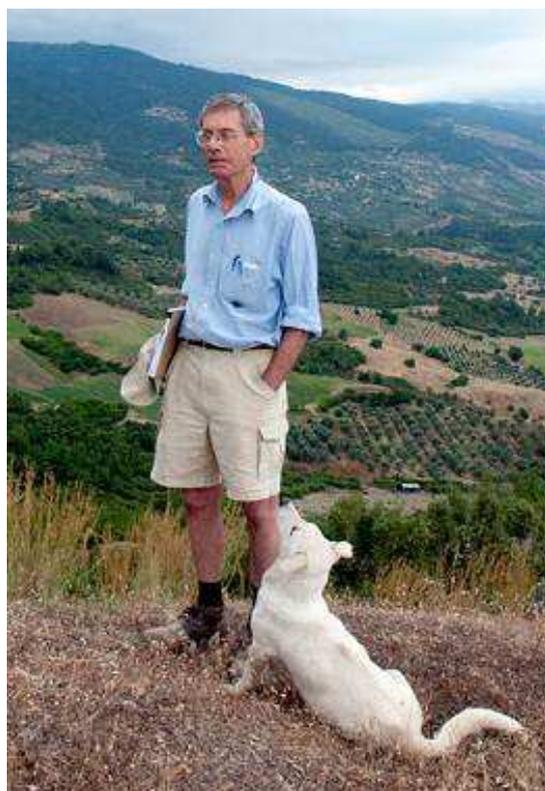
The conference aims to bring together diverse groups of established scholars and young researchers to discuss a wide range of topics, and to exchange ideas and approaches towards the Archaic and Classical periods of Western Anatolia. This meeting will also promote ceramic studies by introducing new perspectives and evaluating traditional methods of study. By “ceramic studies” we refer not only to pottery, but also to other clay-made artefacts, such as koroplastic and architectural terracottas.

The themes of the conference include:

- Provenance
- Chronology and dating
- Characterization and classification
- Workshops
- Production
- Contextualizing ceramics
- Trade; movement of ceramics and transportation of ideas
- Cultural interactions
- Archaeometric studies
- Methodology

The proceedings will be published in a peer-reviewed volume.

*Figure 1: Crawford Hallock Greenewalt, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Classics and Classical Archaeology at the University of California at Berkeley, and Director Emeritus of the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis (Turkey). Prof. Greenewalt, or “Greenie Bey”, as his Turkish colleagues called him, died on 4 May 2012. He bequeathed his personal library with ca. 4,500 volumes to the Department of Archaeology at the Ege University, Izmir.*



The organizing committee:

Prof. Dr. R. Gül Gürtekin Demir (Contact: gul.demir@ege.edu.tr)

Prof. Dr. Gürcan Polat

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin Polat

Assis. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Cevizoğlu

### **TAG Turkey 2015 – Second Meeting of TAG Turkey**

5–6 February 2015, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul

The first meeting of TAG Turkey, which was held at Ege University (Izmir) in May 2013, reached its goals in terms of bringing together scholars who hold opinions on the position of Turkish archaeology from a theoretical archaeological perspective and how it has evolved through shifting political conditions. The second meeting will be held at Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, on 5-6 February 2015 with a keynote speech by Ian Hodder.

The theme of the second meeting is “Archaeological Things”. The programme and the list of contributors will be announced on 1 January 2015.

Please check the website for further news:

<http://tagturkey2014.wordpress.com>.

The organizing committee:

Güneş Duru (World Archaeological Congress)

Kenan Eren (Mimar Sinan University)

Elif Kopalal (Hitit University)

Contact: [tagturkey2014@gmail.com](mailto:tagturkey2014@gmail.com)



#### *Introducing the Theme: Archaeological Things*

Archaeology aims to reconstruct past habitats and explain social and cultural dynamics using material culture as evidence. Its most common practice is the study of objects and their taxonomy. Archaeological objects revealed by excavation are classified as products of certain cultures, but archaeological ‘things’ consist of a much wider array of evidence of human interaction in the past and might include environmental or spatial data alongside tangible material culture. These things, or in other words, the sum total of archaeological data, are then correlated with anthropological and sociological concepts, in order to explain their meanings within the cultural context in which they have existed.

Things bear different meanings at various times and places, beginning with their appearance or formation up to the time of their disposal. Things create tangible and intangible habitats that exist in various contexts. The cultural habitats in which we exist are created by the interaction of things, their various functions and combinations. Symbolic perceptions of them that exist in disparate geographies and at different times, may either be unique or surprisingly similar. Their dynamic nature and existence reflected in these similarities or diversities clearly reveal that human civilization is not a phenomenon that follows a linear evolutionary developmental trajectory.

The conceptual framework that encompasses archaeological things is mostly derived from a model that considers form and composition, but not necessarily the interactions that also define and differentiate things. Therefore, archaeological things reveal much less than they could and are commonly accepted as passive components of social and cultural dynamics.

Contemporary archaeology seeks ways of defining the interaction of things describing the multi-scaled interrelationships of people and things. The dependency of humans on things, the interaction of things with each other, the habitats created by various combinations of things in different numbers or amounts, the interrelation of individuals and societies with things, and the social structures and cultures shaped by these dynamics are driving issues and worth considering in light of the continuing development of archaeological theory in this area.

The first meeting of TAG Turkey held in 2013 reached its goals in terms of bringing together scholars who hold opinions on the position of Turkish archaeology from a theoretical archaeological perspective and how it has evolved through shifting political conditions.

In the second meeting of TAG Turkey, planned for 5-6 February 2015, we will attempt to join in the rapidly developing theoretical debates around the world on archaeological things. The subject seems likely to be at the top of archaeology's agenda for years to come. With an aim to create a lively forum for discussion, we call for contributions on human-thing relationships with a conceptual framework particular to archaeology.

### *Session Themes*

#### Tangible and Intangible Things

Archaeology mostly deals with the tangible things, which archaeologists call material culture. Archaeological discussion has long debated over the “hyped” interest on objects and put forward the human and the societies as a reaction to that. Now, the focus of archaeology is once more on materiality – or, in other words, the “tangible things”. This session will also discuss the “intangible things”, such as concepts, thoughts and perceptions in the archaeological context that are known to us through the material contexts and objects. How much can we comprehend and understand?

#### Things and Assemblages

The concept of assemblage implies groups of associated artefacts, which are either related to each other or not, and its recent use has very much relied on contingency, change or movement. In the archaeological context, the relationship between the archaeologist and the archaeological record is being discussed due to the changing nature of the assemblages in the archaeological context. This session is intended to discuss the meaning and the use of the concept of “assemblage” in archaeological discourse; the limits of the notion of assemblage as well as presentations on archaeological interpretations derived from assemblages.

#### Things and Memory

Things bear different semantic meanings for individuals and societies. Cultural complexities and systems create codes that can be defined and assigned to things through the standard archaeological approach, which conceptualizes time and human civilization linearly and basically categorizes things temporally and spatially. However, things have fluid natures and go through processes until they reach their final stage of existence as archaeological things. Some archaeological things also appear repeatedly in various cultural contexts at various times, either as a consequence of cultural continuity or as a reflection of the human mind that repeats itself symbolically. This session is aimed at discussing archaeological things that reflects social memories and fundamental drives of human behaviour in a comparative way by explaining them with case studies from the recent past.

#### Objects and Subjects

The notion of object-subject dichotomy has long been discussed as a philosophical issue that is concerned with human experience within the world of objects. As humans are subjects (observers) that perceive the world of objects (entities), the ways that objects are associated with their observers should be questioned. How does an individual human mind relate to other minds? How does an archaeologist, as the final subject observing the archaeological object, relate to the mind of individuals and past societies? The object-subject problem deals with one of the fundamental practices of archaeology: how are entities grouped hierarchically

on the basis of their similarities and differences? This session is expected to create a forum for debating on what we know and understand about the subjects who produce, use and define objects.

#### Things and Networks

Things do not merely exist, but also create networks. Archaeology as a discipline tries to put together archaeological things to re-create, define and explain those networks. Cultural, commercial, political or social networks have been the primary aspects of cultural change, which is a basic notion for archaeological explanations. This session seeks to discuss the ways that archaeological discourse defines networks through things as their components, and by which new methods or approaches we can tackle them. This session is for exploring the things that created networks, both in macro- and micro-scales.

### **HERITAGE 2015 “Restoration, Archaeology and Museum Technologies” Trade Fair and Conferences**

5–7 February 2015, Istanbul

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# HERITAGE RESTORATION ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM TECHNOLOGIES FAIR - 2015

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New technologies, communication systems and enriched techniques give the opportunity to increase interest in and accessibility to cultural resources worldwide.

HERITAGE 2015 “Restoration, Archaeology and Museum Technologies” trade fair and conferences will be held between 5–7 February 2015 at the Istanbul Lütfi Kırdar Convention & Exhibition Centre, aiming to bring together the institutions, universities, governmental bodies, and associations with the companies and suppliers from the private sector that are working to conserve, preserve and transfer the historic and artistic assets of our country for future generations.

The mission of the organizers is to create an agenda throughout Turkey, to create a

sector “trade mark” or “brand” to be repeated annually, to create a point of attraction leading the industry that is also the number one in world rankings in terms of cultural heritage.

For the first time in Turkey, this event brings together the fields of archaeology, restoration/conservation and museology. The conferences will host world-renowned speakers like Maria Piacente from Lord Cultural Resources; Boris Micka, Czech architect and scenographer; Emre Arolat, architect; Hüsamettin Koçan, Baksı Museum founder; Gisle Jakhelln, ICOMOS CIAV president; Uwe Brückner, creative director and founder of Atelier Brueckner; Malen Mouliou, archaeologist and art historian at Museum of Underwater Antiquities in Piraeus; Helle Strehle, restorer from Moesgaard Museum; Marc Tamschick, creative director of Tamschick Media + Space; Professor Mahmut Drahor, working in archaeological prospection; Paintings and Contemporary Art Conservator Filiz Kuvvetli, who lives in Denmark; Professor Nevzat Çevik; Professor Ayşe Çakır İlhan; Professor Fethiye Erbay; Burcu Pelvanoglu; Kadriye T. Akmehmet, and many others.

For more information, see: <http://expoheritage.com/en/exhibition.html>

## *Alpine Archaeology*

Marcel Cornelissen (Institut für Archäologie, Fachbereich Prähistorische Archäologie, Universität Zürich, Switzerland - [marcel.cornelissen@uzh.ch](mailto:marcel.cornelissen@uzh.ch))

### *Exhibitions*

#### **Frozen Stories – Discoveries in the Alpine Glaciers**

South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology. Bozen, Italy  
25 February 2104 to 22 February 2015

Ötzi was not the only glacial archaeological find from the last few decades. Many other objects have been exposed from the ice, recounting exciting stories from a distant past. What was it that drove people onto the glaciers for thousands of years?

FROZEN STORIES is an exhibition of rare and, in some cases, only recently discovered finds from the glacier regions of the Alps, some of them appearing in public for the first time.

[For more information, go to: http://www.archaeologiemuseum.it/en/frozen\\_stories\\_en](http://www.archaeologiemuseum.it/en/frozen_stories_en)

### *Recent publications*

ANGELIN, A., R. PICAUVET and P. FERNANDES, 2014. Du Mésolithique au Néolithique ancien en montagne, étude lithique de deux stations alpines de « chasseurs » du Vercors: Gerland et La Mare (Isère). In Sénépart, I., Leandri, F., Cauliez, J., Perrin, T. and Thirault, E. (eds), *Chronologie de la Préhistoire récente dans le Sud de la France. Acquis 1992-2012. Actualité de la recherche. Actes des 10<sup>e</sup> Rencontres Méridionales de Préhistoire Récente* (Porticcio, 18-20 octobre 2012). Toulouse: Archives d'Écologie Préhistorique, 491-509.

*key words: Alps; France, Vercors; Mesolithic; Early Neolithic; Neolithization; lithic technology*

ANGELUCCI, D. E., F. CARRER and F. CAVULLI, 2014. Shaping a periglacial land into a pastoral landscape: a case study from Val di Sole (Trento, Italy). *Post-classical archaeologies* 06 / 4, 157-180.

*key words: Italy; Trento; mountain communities; Eastern Alps; pastoralism; historical archaeology; enclosures*

DIETRE, B., Ch. WALSER, K. LAMBERS, Th. REITMAIER, I. HAJDAS and J. N. HAAS, 2014. Palaeoecological evidence for Mesolithic to Medieval climatic change and anthropogenic impact on the Alpine flora and vegetation of the Silvretta Massif (Switzerland/Austria). *Quaternary International* 353, 3-16 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2014.05.001>).

*key words: Holocene; Eastern Alps; palaeoclimate; timberline; pastoral activity; cereal cultivation; non-pollen palynomorphs; palynology*

GASSIOT BALLBÉ, E. and D. GARCIA CASSAS, 2014. Històries d'ovelles i pastures. Arqueologia dels darrers segles de ramaderia a l'alta muntanya. *AFRES* 78, 451-470.

*key words: archaeology of the modern age; pastoralism; Pyrenees; Spain*

GIETL, R., 2014. Zeithistorische Archäologie zum Ersten Weltkrieg am Karnischen Kamm und in den Sextener Dolomiten. In Kofler, M. (ed.), *Das Pustertal und der Krieg 1914–1918. TAP-Forschungen Bd. 2*, Haymon, Innsbruck, 138-149.

*key words: World War I; Tyrol; Austria; historical archaeology*

KAPPER, K. L., D. ANESIN, F. DONADINI, D. E. ANGELUCCI, F. CAVULLI, A. PEDROTTI, and A. M. HIRT, 2014. Linking site formation processes to magnetic properties. Rock- and archeomagnetic analysis of the combustion levels at Riparo Gaban (Italy). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 41, 836-855.

KAPPER, K.L., F. DONADINI, M. MAUVILLY, S. PANOVSKA and A. M. HIRT, 2014. New directional archeomagnetic data of burned cave sediments from Switzerland and geomagnetic field variations in Central Europe. *Geophysical Journal International* 198, 2, 1208-1221. (doi:10.1093/gji/ggu184)

MAZET, S., J.-M. BONTEMPI, N. MARINI, and G. BOSCHIAN (contributions by C. Bressy-Leandri, A. Forti, M. Gabriele, F.-X. Le Bourdonnec, C. Camille Joly-Delanoe, and K. Wilkinson), 2014. L'abri des Castelli (2140 m, Corte): une occupation néolithique de haute-montagne. In Sénépart, I., Leandri, F., Cauliez, J., Perrin, T. and Thirault, E. (eds), *Chronologie de la Préhistoire récente dans le Sud de la France. Acquis 1992-2012. Actualité de la recherche. Actes des 10<sup>e</sup> Rencontres Méridionales de Préhistoire Récente* (Porticcio, 18-20 octobre 2012). Toulouse: Archives d'Écologie Préhistorique, 339-350.

*key words: High mountain archaeology, Corsica, Neolithic, palaeoenvironment, anthracology, palynology*

PICAVET, R., A. ANGELIN and B. MOULIN, 2014. Massif du Vercors: état des prospections sur les Hauts-Plateaux et les Quatre Montagnes pendant le Préhistoire récente. In Sénépart, I., Leandri, F., Cauliez, J., Perrin, T. and Thirault, E. (eds), *Chronologie de la Préhistoire récente dans le Sud de la France. Acquis 1992-2012. Actualité de la recherche. Actes des 10<sup>e</sup> Rencontres Méridionales de Préhistoire Récente* (Porticcio, 18-20 octobre 2012). Toulouse, Archives d'Écologie Préhistorique, 461-489.

ROGERS, S. R., M. FISCHER and M. HUSS, 2014. Combining glaciological and archaeological methods for gauging glacial archaeological potential. In *Journal of Archaeological Science* 52, 410-420. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2014.09.010>.

TURCK, R., Ph. DELLA CASA and L. NAEF, 2014. Prehistoric copper pyrotechnology in the south-eastern Swiss Alps: an overview on previous and current research. In Bullinger, J., Crotti, P. Huguenin, C. (eds), *De l'âge de du fer à l'usage du verre. Mélanges offerts à Gilbert Kaenel, dit "Auguste", à l'occasion de son 65<sup>e</sup> anniversaire*. Cahiers d'archéologie Romande 151 (Lausanne 2014), 249-257.

*This paper results from the prehistoric mining and metallurgy Oberhalbstein project of the Department of Prehistory at the University of Zurich and the Archaeological Service of the Grisons, which was presented in the TEA Autumn 2014 issue No. 42: [http://e-a-a.org/TEA/cor2\\_42.pdf](http://e-a-a.org/TEA/cor2_42.pdf).*

### Journal of Glacial Archaeology

In autumn 2014, the first volume of the *Journal of Glacial Archaeology* was published. The description of the journal from the publisher, Equinox Publishing, is as follows:

“The *Journal of Glacial Archaeology* encompasses all topics concerning archaeological discoveries from glacial, permafrost, polar and high-altitude frozen contexts across the world and presents the latest discoveries and research from frozen sites. The main themes will include: archaeological analyses of recovered frozen artefacts, interpretations of frozen finds in relation to past and present climates, problems and solutions related to managing, monitoring and rescuing frozen deposits as well as social, political and ethical issues related to these discoveries. With sites and discoveries from Europe, North and South America, Asia

and Antarctica included, *JGA* will present an exciting forum for this complex branch of archaeology. The close relationship between many of these frozen discoveries and the effects of global warming makes this new project current and relevant.

The Journal will include original multidisciplinary research papers, short reports and reviews including archaeology, anthropology, ethnography, glaciology, geography, palaeobotany, indigenous knowledge, conservation science and climatology.”

(<http://www.equinoxpub.com/journals/index.php/JGA/index>; last accessed 15.12.2014)

Currently, *JGA* will be published annually, and bi-annually from 2016. The first issue includes one Antarctic, a South American, a North American article, two European papers and a methodological contribution of special interest to European archaeologists, regarding Bronze Age arrows recovered from alpine settings in Norway (Callanan, 2014; full references for the European papers are below).

CALLANAN, M. E., 2014. Bronze Age arrows from Norwegian alpine snow patches. *JGA* 1, 25-49.

ROGERS, S. R., 2014. An overview of selected GIS methods for use in glacial archaeology. *JGA* 1, 99-115.

RYD, Y., 2014. Wild reindeer and Saami hunting with bow and arrow. *JGA* 1, 11-24.

## *Iberian Peninsula*

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### *Research Projects*

#### **“Guidoiro Dixital”**

##### **An initiative to recover lost scientific information from private image archives**

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#### **Introduction**

The vulnerability of coastal heritage is increasingly coming into focus. Hundreds of archaeological sites are threatened by destruction on the European Atlantic coast as the result of the combined effect of sea-level rise, coastal environment dynamics and human activity. Through the eSCOPES Project, we are using close-range photogrammetric techniques to monitor the erosion process and to provide a detailed three-dimensional record of at-risk archaeological sites (López-Romero et al. 2014). In the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula, the islet of Guidoiro Areoso (Illa de Arousa, Pontevedra, Galicia; Figure 1) is a good example of this situation (Rey García and Vilaseco Vázquez 2012). A number of sites, including several Neolithic funerary monuments and a Bronze Age paleosoil, are suffering from quick erosion. Two of them, a megalithic chamber (known as “Mound 5”) and a Bronze age cist, have recently been destroyed. It then became obvious, pretty quickly, that our research scope was limited by the starting date of the project (May 2013).

### The "Guidoiro Dixital" initiative: context and preliminary results

In an attempt to overcome this situation, to obtain a wider perspective on the erosion history of the sites and in order to generate a response from the local community interested in preserving their heritage, we recently launched the "Guidoiro Dixital" (Digital Guidoiro) initiative. This initiative aims at recovering private photographic and video archives of Guidoiro Areoso, to integrate them into the analysis, to engage in a dialogue with local communities and to regularly provide them with information on results of and advances made by the project. A series of tools have been created to achieve these objectives: a *HistoryPin* project (<http://www.historypin.com/channels/view/54782>), a blog and information website (<http://guidoirodixital.wordpress.com/>), a *Facebook* page ([www.facebook.com/guidoirodixital](http://www.facebook.com/guidoirodixital)), a *Google+* page (<https://plus.google.com/118411261666364325005/>) and a dedicated contact email address ([guidoirodixital@gmail.com](mailto:guidoirodixital@gmail.com)).

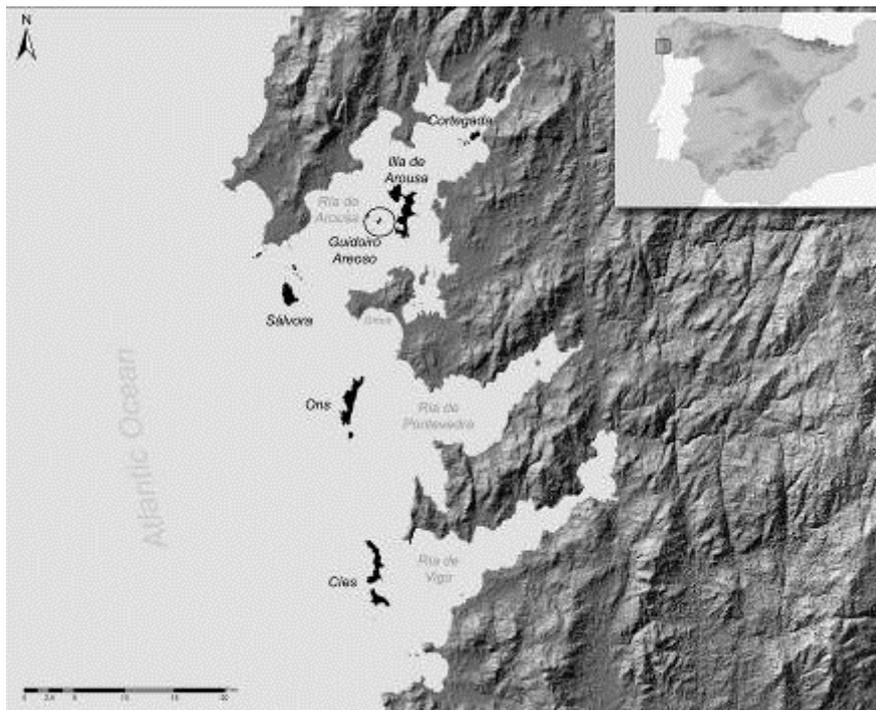


Figure 1. Location map of Guidoiro Areoso in the context of the southern Galician islands.

The initiative has already received very positive feedback and media coverage. We have collected more than 240 images so far from members of the local community and from colleagues from Galician universities. All contributors were requested to complete a form with some basic information and copyright requirements. We have also integrated our own photographs taken before 2013 and without a photogrammetric purpose into the dataset.

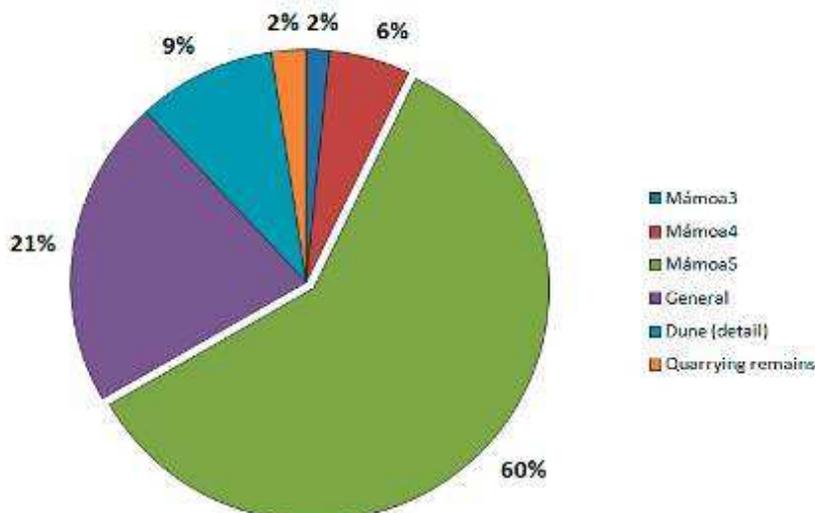


Figure 2. "Guidoiro Dixital". Percentage frequency distribution of the main elements photographed in Guidoiro Areoso (n=246).

Half of the dataset covers the year 2011; the earliest images date from 1990; so far, we have no record for the years 1991 to 2005 and 2008 to 2010. The frequency of the sites and elements photographed are shown in Figure 2.

Significantly, as it has been mentioned above, "Mound 5" was destroyed in 2013. The image record of this monument is especially abundant for the year 2011 (63 images). With an awareness of the potential of modern imaging techniques and software (De Reu et al. 2013: 1114-1116; Aparicio Resco et al. 2014; López-Romero 2014), we worked on the hypothesis that this dataset could be used to reconstruct a metric 3D model of the site that would allow us – together with further metric information recovered by one of us (X.I. Vilaseco) before its destruction – to gain a better understanding of its architecture. After careful selection, 56 out of the 63 images of "Mound 5" were loaded in Agisoft Photoscan Professional 0.9.1. software. The digital processing of the files was performed using an Acer Aspire V3-771G computer, equipped with an Intel® Core™ i7-3632QM 2.2GHz processor and NVIDIA® GeForce® GTX 730M graphics. In order to create the 3D model, the usual Photoscan workflow was followed (<http://www.agisoft.ru/tutorials/photoscan>). Automatic alignment of 50 images was successful, and a 3D surface was obtained (Figure 3). The detailed analysis of this model is still ongoing.



Figure 3. 3D model of "Mound 5" obtained from photographs taken in 2011.

### Conclusion

"Guidoiro Dixital" is an ongoing initiative and we keep on receiving image datasets. We expect to increase our database and, hopefully, to fill in the chronological gaps for the years listed above from the 1990s and 2000s. In complement to their inherent value as visual records of the past, building metric 3D models from these images allows to extract fresh scientific information from archaeological sites and structures that have been destroyed, seriously damaged or are no longer accessible. This initiative is also contributing to establishing a better dialogue with the local communities and the wider public, engaging them into part of the research process.

"Guidoiro Dixital" wouldn't be possible without the support of all the people who are contributing their images, and without the support of Ana Bellón (Unidad de Comunicación, CSIC, Galicia), who has promoted this initiative through the local and regional media.

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### *Conference News*

#### **“Other Archaeologies” International Conference**

This conference was held in Madrid from 12 to 14 November, organized by Rey Juan Carlos University. The aim was to give voice to unusual archaeological disciplines (such as industrial archaeology or the archaeology of conflict), to other sciences and techniques that help archaeology to develop hypotheses and get results, and to other disciplines aimed at disseminating these results to the general public (such as digital technologies).

Therefore, the conference was divided into six sessions:

- Industrial archaeology
- Conflict archaeology
- Archaeobiology
- Other sciences and techniques in archaeology
- New technologies applied to archaeology
- Teaching archaeology

The conference has been a success! We hope to see you next year!  
For more information: <http://cotarg2014.jimdo.com/>

### *Recent Publications*

#### **“MEMORIAS SUJETADAS” IN GASTEIZ @ WAR**

by Jaime Almansa-Sánchez

Vitoria-Gasteiz, in Spain, was the venue for the I. International Conference on the Archaeology of the Spanish Civil War. It was an amazing meeting in which dozens of professionals in interaction with local groups explored the multiple perspectives included in the archaeological approach to the war (in the next TEA, we will present a summary of the congress).

A new book edited by JAS Arqueología was presented at the conference.



“Held Memories” (Memorias Sujetadas in Spanish) is an innovative approach to the processes of memorialization, through a compilation of texts that explore different scenarios. Compiled by Soledad Biasatti and Gonzalo Compañy, the book consists of eight chapters, two prologues and an epilogue that delve into the concept of memory from different perspectives; general reflections, conflict and indigenous people, dictatorial repression in Spain and South America, etc. This group of papers and topics offers examples from different moments and different countries: Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Spain. Materiality and memory, as well as their interrelationship and the way we, as a society, relate to them, make up the thread of the argument throughout the book. The book contains very interesting pieces upon which to reflect, as a starting point to understand all these processes of memorialization from different perspectives.

During the presentation, one of the organizers of the conference, Xurxo Ayán, joined the editor and the compilers for almost an hour of stories about the book and some comments from an interested public. A great venue for the topic, and a great book, too.

## *Benelux*

*Karl Cordemans (Vlaamse Landmaatschappij, Brussels, Belgium - [Karl.Cordemans@vlm.be](mailto:Karl.Cordemans@vlm.be))*

### *Conference News*

On March 5 and 6 2015, the Port of Rotterdam will host the ‘**20 meters under water!**’ International Symposium.

This International Symposium presents the results of recent interdisciplinary research (geological, archaeological, palaeobotanical, archaeozoological and paleontological) carried out in relation to the construction of the Maasvlakte 2 port extension into the North Sea, near Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

Culminating in on-site research 20 meters under water in a drowned landscape, the research produced evidence of hunter-gatherer activities from between 8400 and 6400 BC (Late Preboreal to Early Atlantic).

More information can be found here: <http://www.20metersunderwater.nl/>.

## Announcements

### **Archäologische Berichte: The DGUF monograph series is now being published with open access**

Frank Siegmund ([mail@frank-siegmund.de](mailto:mail@frank-siegmund.de)), Alte Geschichte, Universität Düsseldorf, Germany

Having given its journal *Archäologische Informationen* a makeover, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte (DGUF) has now also renovated the monographs it publishes, the *Archäologische Berichte* series, in keeping with its open access strategy: from November 2014, new volumes of the series will be published from the outset as online publications that are freely accessible from all corners of the globe.

The DGUF's objective in establishing the monograph series in 1987 was to offer its authors a platform that would allow them to publish for a large readership and with the quality assurance usual in the academic world in a way that was fast, low cost and gave the readers good value for money. In order to be able to achieve this objective in an even more effective way, given the technological changes and new demands, the DGUF has radically modernized its series.

The contemporary, revised concept for publication can be found at [www.archaeologische-berichte.de](http://www.archaeologische-berichte.de). The first volume (*Archäologische Berichte* vol. 25) following this makeover is already online: a study by Christian Lau on Roman imperial era pottery in East Westphalia.

#### **Quality assurance and technology**

As before, all volumes undergo quality control by means of peer review, among other things, before they are accepted for publication. On publication, volumes are issued with an ISBN number; thanks to an immediate bibliographic recording, they are visible in the national and international library catalogues from the very start. As in the DGUF journal *Archäologische Informationen*, the monographs can be enriched with supplemental material, such as high-resolution maps, oversize formats and photos, and, most importantly, the associated research data (Open Data). Interested persons can find the necessary details in the new editorial guidelines for the series. The DGUF's partner in this project is the same as for the journal, the Heidelberg University Library (UB Heidelberg), which is taking over and guaranteeing the hosting and long-term archiving of the volumes and the data. The software platform is the widely-used open-source software Open Monograph Press (OMP), which unfortunately still has clumsy and English-only user prompting at the moment. OMP is rapidly being developed further, however, and the DGUF feedback is also being taken into consideration; the UB Heidelberg is generating a German user interface, among other things.

#### **Reduced costs for the authors**

Right from the start, the aim of the series was to lead to fast and low-cost publication for its authors and its readers. Before, advance funding for the layout and printing was required from the authors and the DGUF. The new model obviates the need for shared advance funding for the printing, and the online reading is free of charge for the readers, of course. The layout can now be done by the authors themselves in accordance with precise specifications, although the publishers prefer to have the layout done under their supervision. The layout processing costs have to then be borne by the authors, as before.

The authors can generate income as well, however, by registering their publication with the relevant German collecting society VG Wort (Munich). Although it is currently still difficult or even impossible to obtain royalties from VG Wort for a purely online research publication, as soon as the volumes can also be supplied in print, the author can register the publication as before with VG Wort.

### Printed edition

At the same time as the online publication, it will also be possible to order the printed volume, although this is not yet the case with the current pilot volume (volume 25). Together with the UB Heidelberg, the DGUF is looking for a service provider who can take over the printing. A solution is to be found in the first half of 2015. The aim is for readers of the online edition to be able to order a printed version as well with a few clicks.

### Open Data

Additional data that the authors have recorded and evaluated can complement the publication as Open Data. The “HeiDok” data archive, which is operated and guaranteed by the UB Heidelberg, then makes the data available via a cloud with only one click. Results thus become easier to check and understand, and the further use of the data is also made easier. The editors take care that the data are stored in simple and well-defined formats so that they can be loaded into the relevant programmes again for as long as possible.

### Republication of out-of-print volumes

Back in 2013, the DGUF started to gradually retro-digitize out-of-print volumes of *Archäologische Berichte* and to make them available in Open Access. Eight older volumes are currently available online (vols. 1 – 7 and 10).

### More information

For more information, check *Archäologische Berichte* website at Heidelberg University Library: <http://books.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/index.php/propylaeum/catalog/series/arch-ber>. For more on the series *Archäologische Berichte* (in German), go to: [www.archaeologische-berichte.de](http://www.archaeologische-berichte.de).

## GRASCA – Linnaeus University and several archaeological companies want to shape the future of Swedish contract archaeology



In 2015 Linnaeus University will launch GRASCA, a new Graduate School in Contract Archaeology, run in close cooperation with several Swedish companies in contract archaeology and supported by a major grant from the Knowledge Foundation. GRASCA is a joint venture of Linnaeus University, Museum Archaeology Southeast at Kalmar County Museum, the Contract Archaeology Unit at Bohusläns Museum, Natural and Cultural Heritage of Västra Götaland, in Uddevalla, and the Contract Archaeology Unit at Jamtli Foundation, Östersund. Yet more companies may join in 2015.

GRASCA will be strengthening the knowledge base and competencies of companies working in Swedish contract archaeology in order to increase their competitiveness on the market. The entire sector has in recent years undergone comprehensive changes in the way its aims in society are defined, and bids for contracts are increasingly being evaluated in relation to their societal impact. GRASCA will focus on advancing knowledge and competencies through research in those areas that have become critical for successful bidding, related to the academic fields of public archaeology, heritage studies and public history. The significance of the research conducted within GRASCA will be international.

We will extend and develop the existing competency in contract archaeology in two crucial ways. On the one hand, the research students will gain an international research perspective allowing them to compare and contrast the latest research developments and debates concerning archaeology's value in society in different countries. On the other hand, the

students will enhance their competency in practices of social engagement that benefit people and society at large in cost-effective ways while being based on recent academic research results. GRASCA will contribute to filling a number of specific knowledge gaps that have great relevance for the development of competitive contract archaeology, both in Sweden and beyond:

1. *Determining society's need*: how much and which knowledge about the past does society need? What is the value of that knowledge? Which needs other than knowledge can archaeology meet?
2. *Measuring quality*: which indicators can be used to define and measure the quality of projects in contract archaeology, with societal impact in mind?
3. *Maximizing societal impact*: to what extent can contract archaeology contribute to meeting significant societal challenges including conflict resolution and social cohesion, economic regeneration and sustainable development, continuing education and democratization of society?
4. *Communicating in society*: how can the practices and outcomes of contract archaeology be successfully transmitted to society at large, using a variety of media and genres including emerging new technologies? How can the way contract archaeology communicates with particular communities and other audiences be improved? How can existing clichés and stereotypes that are prevalent in media representations of archaeology (e.g. Indiana Jones) be avoided?
5. *Supporting professional development*: given the rapid changes in some of the content and the social context of contract archaeology, how can professional competence be held high and indeed further improved over the coming decades, in particular in the areas of public archaeology and museum archaeology?
6. *Re-negotiating the national past*: given increasing diversity of collective identities in society, what is the role of national heritage and how can it be developed to facilitate actively cultural integration rather than (inadvertently) promote cultural division?
7. *Developing the market*: how can the existing demand for archaeology in society be increased, new products / services be developed and new markets for business be found? What can we know about future opportunities and to what extent can companies actively influence them?
8. *Improving efficiency*: how can contract archaeology define cutting-edge research questions and develop cost-effective ways of answering them for the benefit of society at large? Which new methods of social engagement could be used and to what effect?
9. *Clarifying the nature of competition*: what does it mean to compete with knowledge about the past made available to society? How is that knowledge, or indeed how are other outcomes of archaeology, assessed?

GRASCA will consist of up to eleven Doctoral research projects that address many of these questions in relation to specific contexts relevant to the respective archaeological company. GRASCA will also offer academic courses in which all of these questions will be introduced and critically discussed. The research students are all professional archaeologists who during their studies remain employed by the participating companies. They possess extensive practical experience in the sector. Through GRASCA, they will acquire key competencies in areas that are of particular significance for successful bidding in the future, and they will therefore be able to make especially valuable contributions to the quality and competitiveness of their respective companies and to assume leading positions in future contract archaeology.

The identified needs of the sector of contract archaeology match the competence of researchers at Linnaeus University in the subjects of archaeology (especially public archaeology), heritage studies, didactics of history, and public history and the uses of the past in present society. The Archaeology unit in the Department of Cultural Sciences at Linnaeus University has a strong focus on research about various aspects of the relations

between archaeology and society. GRASCA will fulfill the University's aspirations to integrate teaching and research in an environment that engages with wider society, to develop existing co-operation with non-academic partners and to make a significant contribution to professional development at the national level

GRASCA will be directed by Professor Cornelius Holtorf of Linnaeus University and Dr Per Lekberg of Museum Archaeology Southeast. The Chairman of the Board will be Professor Kristian Kristiansen of the University of Gothenburg. GRASCA will run 2015-2021 and initially include 7-11 research students. The total budget is about 45 million Swedish kroner (ca. € 4.8 million). Funding comes from the Knowledge Foundation, the companies involved and Linnaeus University.

Contact: Cornelius Holtorf, Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden; [cornelius.holtorf@lnu.se](mailto:cornelius.holtorf@lnu.se).

### **Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe 2012–14: Transnational Report**

The *Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe Project* 2012–14 is concluded with publication of the Transnational report available at [http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/national\\_reports/2014/transnational\\_report.pdf](http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/national_reports/2014/transnational_report.pdf). It is a 60 pp. report published by York Archaeological Trust 2014, summarizing the rationale and background to the project, its economic and political context, aims and objectives, as well as information on the total number of archaeologists, age and gender, qualifications, contracts, salaries, working hours, employers etc.

The National Reports are available by clicking on each country through the map at the project home page <http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu>.

“Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe 2014 has shown that measuring archaeologists' capabilities is a tool that can be used to plan for the development of the profession, development that is necessary to enhance to protection and interpretation of the global archaeological resource. A special issue of *Archaeologies: the Journal of the World Archaeological Congress* (vol. 10, no. 3) entitled ‘Discovering the Archaeologists of the World’ has been published by WAC.” ([http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/blog\\_index.html](http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/blog_index.html), last accessed 30 December 2014)

## **Conference Announcements**

### **3D-ARCH 2015 6<sup>th</sup> International ISPRS Workshop “3D Virtual Reconstruction and Visualization of Complex Architectures”**

25 – 27 February 2015  
Avila, Spain  
<http://www.3d-arch.org>

The 2015 edition will focus on the steps and processes for smart 3D terrestrial modelling, accessing and understanding of virtual environments from multiple data sources.

Topics are limited to:

- Multi-source data and multi-sensors approaches;
- Low-cost sensors and open-source algorithms for terrestrial 3D modeling;
- Automation in data registration;
- Image matching and 3D reconstruction;
- Point cloud analysis;
- Procedural modeling;
- Accuracy requirement and assessment in 3D reconstructions;
- Virtual and Augmented Reality applied to the visualization and conservation of complex architectures and heritage.

The event will have single-track technical sessions with oral presentations, poster sessions and demos.

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### **Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC) Annual Meeting 2015**

18 – 21 March 2015  
Lisbon, Portugal

The event will be held at the National Archaeological Museum in Lisbon. The programme will include the 16<sup>th</sup> EAC Heritage Management Symposium under a topic related to preventive archaeology: “When Valletta meets Faro. The reality of European archaeology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century”. Deadline for registration is **15 February 2015** (there is no registration fee).

Further information is available on the EAC website:

<http://european-archaeological-council.org/activities-und-events/general-assembly>

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**International Open Workshop  
Socio-Environmental Dynamics over the Last 12,000 Years: The  
Creation of Landscapes IV**

24 – 27 March 2015  
University of Kiel, Germany  
<http://www.workshop-gshdl.uni-kiel.de/>

This workshop aims to bring together researchers from different disciplines to discuss the interaction between physical and social landscapes as the most profound process that catalyses human activities in space and time; and the interplay of environments, social relationships, material culture, population dynamics, and human perceptions of socio-environmental change.

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**5<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on the Archaeology of Roman  
Construction: Arquelogía de la Construcción V  
Man-made materials, engineering and infrastructure**

11 – 12 April 2015  
University of Oxford, UK  
Ioannou Centre for Classical and Byzantine Studies, Oxford

Four sessions are planned:

- man-made materials 1: production and supply
- man-made materials 2: transport and deployment
- engineering, machines and infrastructure 1: engineering and machines
- engineering, machines and infrastructure 2: organization of the building site

Workshop Secretary:  
Alejandra Albuérne  
Department of Engineering Science  
University of Oxford  
[alejandra.albuerne@new.ox.ac.uk](mailto:alejandra.albuerne@new.ox.ac.uk)

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**Geosciences Union General Assembly  
Session “From Artefact to Historical Site: Geoscience and Non-  
Invasive Methods for the Study and Conservation of Cultural Heritage”**

12 – 17 April 2015  
Vienna, Austria  
<http://meetingorganizer.copernicus.org/EGU2015/session/17204>

The session is aimed at presenting the state of art of geoscience, novel instrumentation and as well as data processing approaches to support the study and conservation strategies of the historical built heritage, monuments and artistic (movable) artefacts, such as sculptures, paintings and frescoes.

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## **Current Research in Egyptology (CRE)**

15 – 18 April 2015

Oxford University, UK

<http://cregyptology.org.uk>

The theme of the upcoming CRE XVI conference is “Travel in Egypt”. Papers may address, but are not limited to, any of the following topics: concrete or abstract travels, travel in space and time, travel in myths, travel in the afterworld, travel of ideas, travel inside, to, or from Egypt, travel in literature, travel of objects or travel in modern times. Organizers encourage the analysis and discussion of the theme from various perspectives, such as history, art history, archaeology, current fieldworks, geoarchaeology, material culture, philology and linguistics, religion, economy, social studies, and others.

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## **ISPRS / CIPA Workshop Underwater 3D Recording & Modeling**

16 – 17 April 2015

Piano di Sorrento (Naples), Italy

<http://3dom.fbk.eu/files/underwater/index.html>

Water covers about 71% of our planet's surface and since remote time human activities have been relying to it. Many traces of these activities exist under the "zero level" therefore they need to be explored, documented and preserved. Measuring, mapping and positioning objects in underwater scenarios is a complex task with some unsolved problems.

The ISPRS / CIPA workshop on Underwater 3D Recording and modeling aims at bringing together scientists, developers, companies and users in underwater 3D recording and related disciplines. The workshop will represent a meeting platform for various disciplines like Cultural Heritage, environmental monitoring, 3D surveying and modeling, biology, reverse engineering and industrial metrology.

The event will feature 2-days of oral presentations and posters with an exhibition of underwater-related companies.

The key topics of the event include but are not limited to:

- Underwater photogrammetry;
- Underwater platforms (ROV, robots, etc.);
- 3D bathymetry;
- Active and passive sensor integration and characterization;
- Data processing and 3D modeling;
- Underwater archaeology and heritage;
- Marine biology.

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**Central Europe TAG**  
**Material perspectives on culture: making archaeology relevant**

12 May 2015  
Prague, Czech Republic

The conference constitutes the 2nd meeting of the Czech national chapter of the theoretical research group known internationally as TAG (Theoretical Archaeology Group). Organizers aim to develop a broader interest in the discussion of theoretical issues in the archaeological research, follow up on the discussions started in 2014 meeting in Pilsen, and further build on the general call to extend the national chapter to include more Central European countries in the following years.

The following themes outline the general focus of the conference:

Thinking culture through things; theorizing physical evidence of a culture; How fine a brush do we need for painting the picture of the past?; Producing grand narratives versus providing evidence about locally-relevant past issues?

Cultural heritage; exhibiting things – theories beyond the museum display: How do we present archaeology?; Cooperation between museums and academic archaeology – issues and debates;

Fieldwork and collecting; things in motion, materiality and lifecycles of people and things: Theory of archaeological practice; relevance of past material culture for the present society.

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**Megaliths, Societies, Landscapes**  
**Early Monumentality and Social Differentiation**  
**in Neolithic Europe**

16 – 20 June 2015  
Kiel, Germany  
<http://megaconf2015.ufg.unikiel.de>

The following conference results from the DFG Priority Programme 1400 “Early Monumentality and Social Differentiation” commenced in July 2009. Its research agenda focuses on the investigation of the phenomenon of monumental structures, in particular on megalithic constructions and their social and economic backgrounds during the Neolithic with a focus on Northern Central Europe as well as a wider European perspective.

The program will include six sessions on different topics covering the monuments and the related Neolithic societies as well as social events, and the possibility to get in contact with the members of the Priority Programme and European colleagues. The conference will be linked to a meeting of the European Megalithic Studies Group.

The sessions will include:

- Monuments in Stone, Wood and Earth;
- Monumental Landscapes;
- Neolithic Subsistence and Megaliths;
- Social Diversity and Differentiation;
- Material Culture in Monumental Settings;
- Monuments and their Builders.

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**People on the move  
Framework, means, and impact of mobility across the  
east Mediterranean region in the 8<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> c. BCE**

3 – 6 August 2015

Landgut Castelen (near CH-Basel), Switzerland

<https://aegyptologie.unibas.ch/forschung/tagungen/people-on-the-move/>

Call for Papers: deadline 15 March 2015

We cordially invite proposals from junior as well as senior researchers. Only complete proposals including

- name and affiliation of the author
- an indication whether the abstract is for a poster or a paper
- the title
- an abstract of no more than 300 words

will be considered.

Contact: [peopleonthemove@unibas.ch](mailto:peopleonthemove@unibas.ch)

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**23<sup>rd</sup> International Limes Conference**

12 – 23 September 2015

Ingolstadt University of Applied Sciences, Germany

[www.limes2015.org](http://www.limes2015.org)

The topics of the approximately 20 sessions will range from questions about Roman frontiers, construction matters to subjects about arts and crafts, religion, food and even “Sex on the Limes”. Organizers invite to propose a paper or a poster at the congress.

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**Archaeological Propection  
11<sup>th</sup> International Conference**

15 – 19 September 2015

Warsaw, Poland

<http://www.iaepan.vot.pl/ap2015/>

The conference aims to provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of latest developments and cutting-edge research in the field of archaeological prospection. It shall cover the entire spectrum of methodology and technology applied to the detection, localization and investigation of buried cultural heritage (aerial photography, airborne laser scanning, hyperspectral imaging, near-surface geophysics, data processing, visualization and archaeological interpretation).

The focus shall be on integrative approaches exploiting the diversity of all data and information necessary for the visualization and interpretation of archaeological and historical monuments, structures and entire archaeological landscapes.

During the conference an emphasis will be put on the importance of archaeological feedback. An open doors session will be dedicated to the topic of geophysical-archaeological cooperation. Organizers also intend to devote attention to the history of archaeological geophysics.

## **International Congress of Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA) 6 Celebrating our Shared Heritage**

28 November – 2 December 2016

Western Australian Maritime Museum, Fremantle, Western Australia

<http://www.aima-underwater.org.au/ikuwa6-2016/>

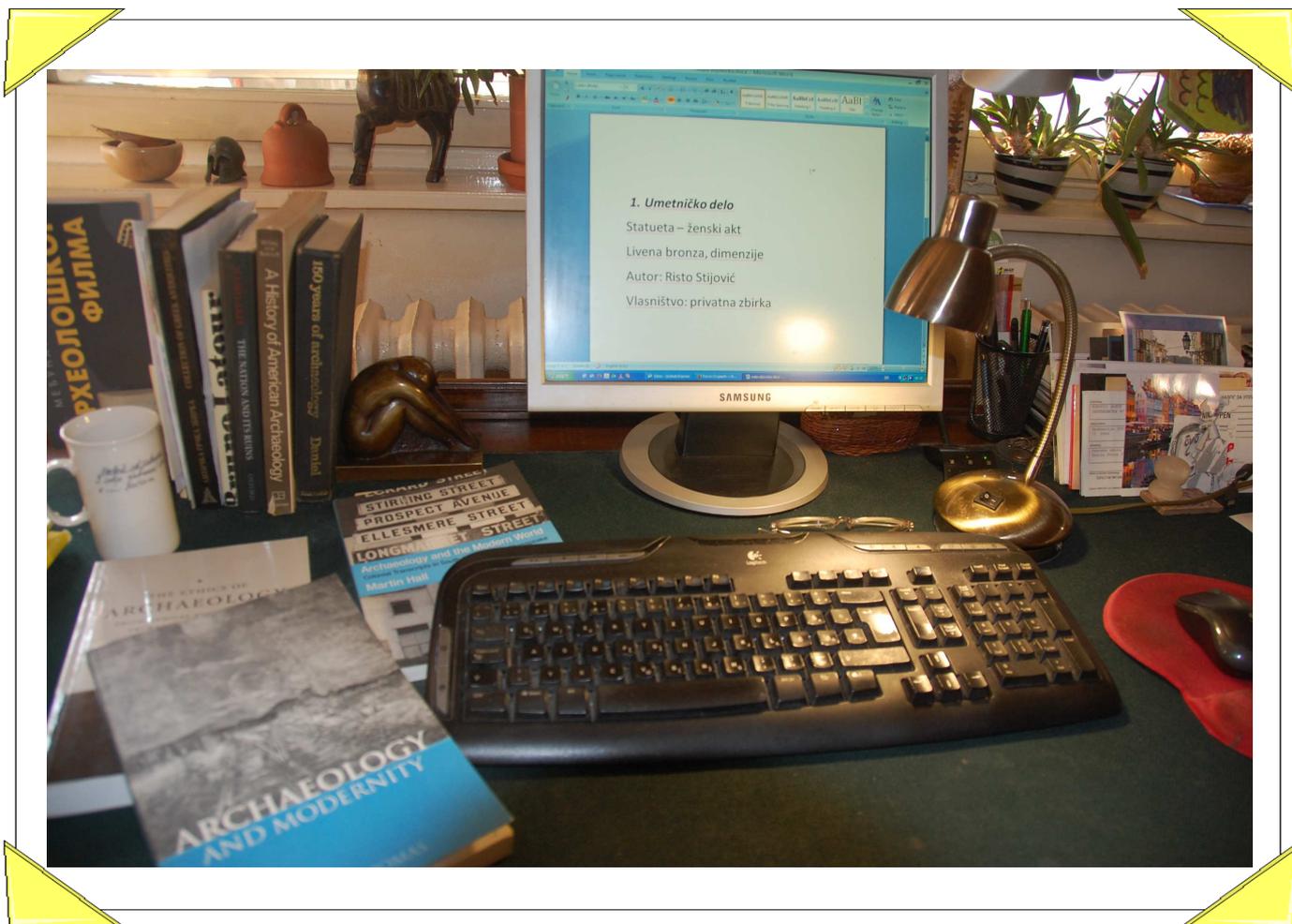
The year 2016 marks the 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the first recorded European landing in Shark Bay, Western Australia (WA). The inscribed pewter plate left behind to commemorate this voyage and landfall in 1616 is the earliest archaeological evidence of a European visit in Australia. It heralded the beginning of a series of explorations by English, Dutch and French navigators, many of whom called at Shark Bay and charted its waters.

IKUWA6 will celebrate and explore the issues of shared heritage - crossing cultural, geographic and political borders. It will support a broad, internationally focused agenda and offers a great opportunity for IKUWA to reach new audiences, stamp its mark on the Asia-Pacific and South-east Asian regions, and exchange research, knowledge and ideas with international colleagues from around the world.

IKUWA6 is partnered by the Western Australian Museum and joined by AIMA (Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology).

## ShowRoom

Where archaeology is made



Office of Staša Babić, Belgrade.