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## Polish archaeology: experiences and future (by Stanisław Tabaczyński)

What follows is an abridged version of the Inaugural Lecture to the 12<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Cracow, 19-23 September 2006.

### *(1) Native traditions and external influences*

The turn of the nineteenth and twentieth century saw a change in scientific attitudes based on two diametrically different methodological premises which had far-reaching consequences for German and also continental European archaeology. They were personified by two scholars who influenced a whole generation of researchers. Rudolf Virchow, with his 'Urgeschichte', regarded as a section of anthropology, while Gustaf Kossinna taught his 'Vorgeschichte', based on racist premises. Virchow focused on the general science of man, aiming at identification of the *conditio humana* by an attempt to understand various prehistoric, historic, ethnological and political forms of human existence in a global, holistic perspective. Kossinna, on the contrary, concentrated his scientific attention on the beginning and development of European tribal and then supra-tribal forms of social and political organisation. He did it from a 'Nordic' and 'Indo-Germanic' perspective. His approach can be defined as narrower, descriptive, idiographic and even, in a sense, provincial, as compared with the wide scope of Virchow's research attitude.

The discussion between Virchow and Kossinna finished with a decisive victory of the latter. It was of great significance for us, because one of the creators of Polish archaeology was a student of Kossinna. Józef Kostrzewski, retaining Kossinna's methodological approach, concentrated his attention on the Slavs. His main thesis was the early presence of the Slavs (or Proto-Slavs) in the territory between the Vistula and Oder, and the main difference between him and Kossinna was the shift of perspective from a 'Nordic' and 'Indo-Germanic' to 'Slavic'.

The culture historical model of archaeological interpretation is still present today in some milieux in Polish archaeology. Poland risks becoming in this way one of the last bastions of an extreme (but anachronistic) 'Neo-Kossinnism', which is the source of discussions and polemics causing a deep division in many archaeological milieux.

The Processual approach, however, is either absent or minimally applied. This is in part a consequence of the holistic research orientations of Virchow's school being abandoned a century ago for Kossinna's positivist monothetic approach. That's why also post-processual ideas and approach tendencies, imported mainly from the Anglo-Saxon world, were published in Polish, but have never been seriously discussed on a larger scale. After all, a milieu which never went through a stage of interest in processual archaeology, is hardly likely to be able to fully participate in debating its successors.

### *(2) Enforced methodological turn and approved Millennium Project*

Another important topic in the description of the experiences of Polish archaeology after the Second World War concerns the role of the Marxist paradigm in the so-called 'Enforced Methodological Revolution'. The Marxist paradigm, imposed by the State on Polish science, wasn't much different in its key features from what happened and characterised the tendencies of the contemporary social and historical sciences in other countries, including western ones. It was an evolutionary, materialistic and holistic approach.

A major problem for most Polish archaeologist after 1945 was the political context, which led to many of them rejecting Marxism wholesale, as a part of the hated sovietisation. While there were a few archaeologists, who saw the positive cognitive values of the central elements of Marxism, their innovating writings had little lasting effect.

In 1946, the largest research programme in the history of Polish archaeology was begun. Its aim was to obtain new sources for a deeper, global knowledge about the processes of the formation of the Polish state in the tenth century, its appearance in European history and

adoption of Christianity. These state-funded transdisciplinary studies were carried out in the well-organised structures of the 'Committee for Research on the Origins of the Polish State', and then of Institute of the History of Material Culture of the Polish Academy of Sciences (now: Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology). It involved the intensive historical, anthropological, sociological, architectural and environmental studies becoming increasingly a standard, especially for the multi-strata sites, which were the main object of interest. The programme tended to eliminate the division between prehistory and history. It was critical of the cultural-historical school and its variants ('Siedlungsarchäologie'). A rather open Marxism was one of its key features, having in many causes much more intellectual contact with the French 'Annales' School, than with the schematic, often only declarative, or vulgar materialism, typical of the Stalinist period.

In the framework of the Millennium investigations it was possible for the scientist to execute a good and important research programme. This happened, first of all, thanks to the competent historians and archaeologists, their methods of work and professional skills. They all understood well, that the Marxist paradigm – even when critically received, or merely tolerated – could enrich the questionnaires of research. It was precisely this programme, developed within, and enriched by Marxist theory, which has meant that the Polish Millennium Research is still the object of vivid interest.

### *(3) International activities*

The attempt to abandon the spontaneous positivist method of approach bore fruit also on an international scale. Polish archaeologists became sought-after partners for the creation and execution of joint research programmes, teaching and publications, e.g. with Italy, France, Algeria, Spain, Germany, Bulgaria and USA. This collaboration was concentrated mainly on specific research projects abroad and in Poland.

Besides the joint publication of the research results, there were also papers and reviews about theory, read with attention and interest, but without significant further consequences. Certain foreign trends however have found a certain resonance in Polish archaeology, for example the French logicist school in archaeology. For example recently lectures and seminars in Warsaw and Poznań of Jean-Claude Gardin, giving a first hand presentation of the main concepts and ideas of this school, as they had been formed during the last thirty years, and as they appear now in confrontation with main tendencies in the English speaking world.

### *(4) Scientific, professional and conservationist goals*

One of the urgent matters to be taken up again by the Polish archaeologists is the current normative, socio-political issue in connection with questions about their professional and public responsibilities. The cultural resource management that has functioned so far in Poland for many years gave the impression of being formally correct and correspondent to the needs of conservation policies and salvage efforts. It was – for a long time – as in the other countries, sufficiently efficient. In the last two decades it became clear that also in Central Europe, especially in the post-communist countries, the future of archaeology was threatened by rapidly accelerating destruction of the archaeological resources by highways and industrial construction, by agricultural and other land-development projects.

This critical moment, considered and discussed in various academic milieux in our country, meant an increase in awareness of the great rate at which sites are being destroyed by human activities. Besides development and the lack of state funding are the effects of ignorance, vandalism and looting of antiquities accompanied by an unprecedented expansion of the international antiquities market. The current urgent challenge of Polish archaeology is to overcome the bureaucratic, political institutional, and narrow parochial local resistances, in order to create an integrated system of protection, capable of limiting the damage and contribute to a better understanding of our common cultural past.

A particularly serious problem emerged after the Millennium Project, and it is recently increasing by huge rescue excavations, a problem however, by no means, restricted to Poland. In recent decades Polish archaeologists dug more than they were able to publish. They gathered 'data' which, to a great degree, were never used. A particular threat has been the 'rescue mentality' – the intensity of efforts expended to save evidence from destruction was seen as an inadmissible excuse for its non-publication. This explains the increasing disproportion between the number of field investigations begun, and the number which reached completion in the form of a competent final publication. This practice must be absolutely abandoned. Only in this way can be fulfilled the scientific goals, central to archaeological enquiry – a better understanding of the cultural past, that is a common good, that serves society as a whole rather than the ambitions of personal interests of individual archaeologists.

*(5) Transition of transformation: how to avoid Pareto's 'trap'?*

I tried to pick up a couple of experiences that possibly have relevance for present day Polish archaeology and therefore, maybe, relevant for its near future. The past experiences formed a closed chapter of our discipline. It cannot be changed, can only be interpreted in various manners. The future, on the contrary, can and should be formed by us, even if our plans might not be totally realised.

It is better, I think, and also safer, to accept the paradigm of transformation rather than transition for an archaeology in a country like Poland. By 'transition' I mean the naïve and unrealistic illusion that one may import, or imitate, en masse the features of a foreign archaeology, regardless of local traditions or conditions.

The paradigm of transformation however seems more promising. It does not describe from the outset a state we wish to achieve, but assumes that it will only gradually be shaped in a process of scientific activity, accumulated experiences and deepened critical reflections. This paradigm is an open one, and does not exclude any viable route to achieve the aim. This may even include the potential of intellectual achievement by Marxist and other thoughts, but neither does it assume them from the outset.

The experiences of post-war Polish archaeology, and, first of all, its long-term collaboration and joint investigations with the Annales School's milieux, and with the other foreign scientific centres, formed a good starting point of the transformations of Polish archaeology. For me, personally, particularly close is to conceive archaeological investigations as based on the theory of internal social relationships of the past societies.

There is a need for an increasingly closer collaboration, and, as suggested, even integration of the humanistic and natural scientific research on man and his history, in the largest chronological and spatial scale. The role of archaeology – conceived as Long-Term Ethnography and Anthropology – seems here crucial for its ability to embed their narratives in the physical realities of human biology and psychology, from where culture arises.

It is my view, that archaeology will always be an evident representative of the 'deep history' in Edward O. Wilson's sense (i.e. a seamless process embracing prehistory and traditionally conceived history) embracing in the same manner the unconscious conditions to conscious expressions of social life, and can be treated, to a large measure, as 'the past tense of anthropology'. Such an approach requires not only interdisciplinarity, and even integration, and a close collaboration with the natural sciences. It requires also another approach to the university programmes and academic structure. As a discipline, archaeology with its empirical experiences and methodological maturity, not only could, but also should contribute to an integration of the disciplines studying the social past in the largest range of time and space. The subject matter of all these disciplines starts with the very beginning of our species and continues to the era of globalisation.

# Linear pottery settlement structure in northwest Bohemia, Czech Republic: a study of socio-economic dynamics in micro-regions (by Ales Kacerik)

## Abstract

This contribution presents the study of the Linear Pottery Culture (LBK) in northwest Bohemia, emphasising settlement structure and its relationship to particular natural conditions. It is a post-doctoral project involving a collection of map information about past landscapes (based on reconstructive geo-morphological and historical maps), along with analysis of information of potential usefulness for LBK pottery studies. The project is currently at an early stage. Another important step in the project will comprise an investigation of Mesolithic artefacts from the area. Although there is a model for the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition for this country, and a very good relative chronology based on Bylany by Kutna Hora, there is not yet a sufficiently formulated model, especially for northwest Bohemia.

## Introduction

The research aim is settlement structure of Linear Pottery in the region of North-West Bohemia (Czech Republic), as delimited by administrative divisions, and stretches over an area of 2200km<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1). The structure of LBK settlement is associated with the Bílina basin and its watercourses – Neolithic sites tend to concentrate along rivers. This structure suggests exploration of the settlement pattern by means of a micro-region model.



Fig. 1: The study region in North-West Bohemia

## Current state of knowledge

Some results about the general structure of LBK sites

are available. The case-study of Krbice near Chomutov implies a very large Neolithic settlement area (25ha). The site was settled during the Classical stage of LBK (according to Bylany's data). Krbice is a part of the Hutná-brook microregion (Fig. 2). Other excavated LBK sites within the drainage area of the Bílina River have not yet been evaluated or published. Therefore the northwest Bohemia-region LBK lacks even relative chronology.

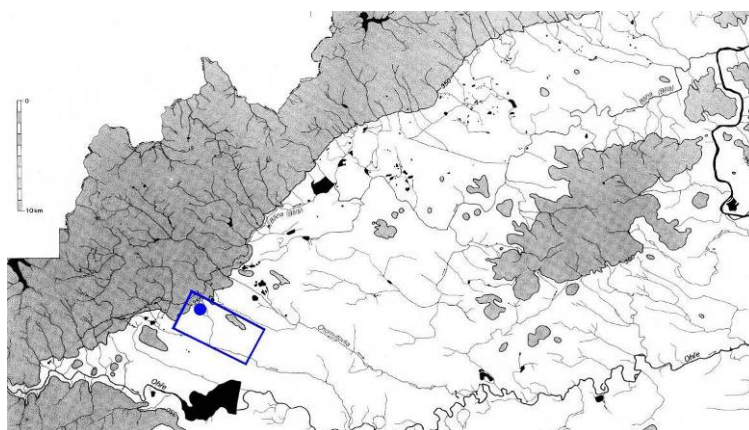


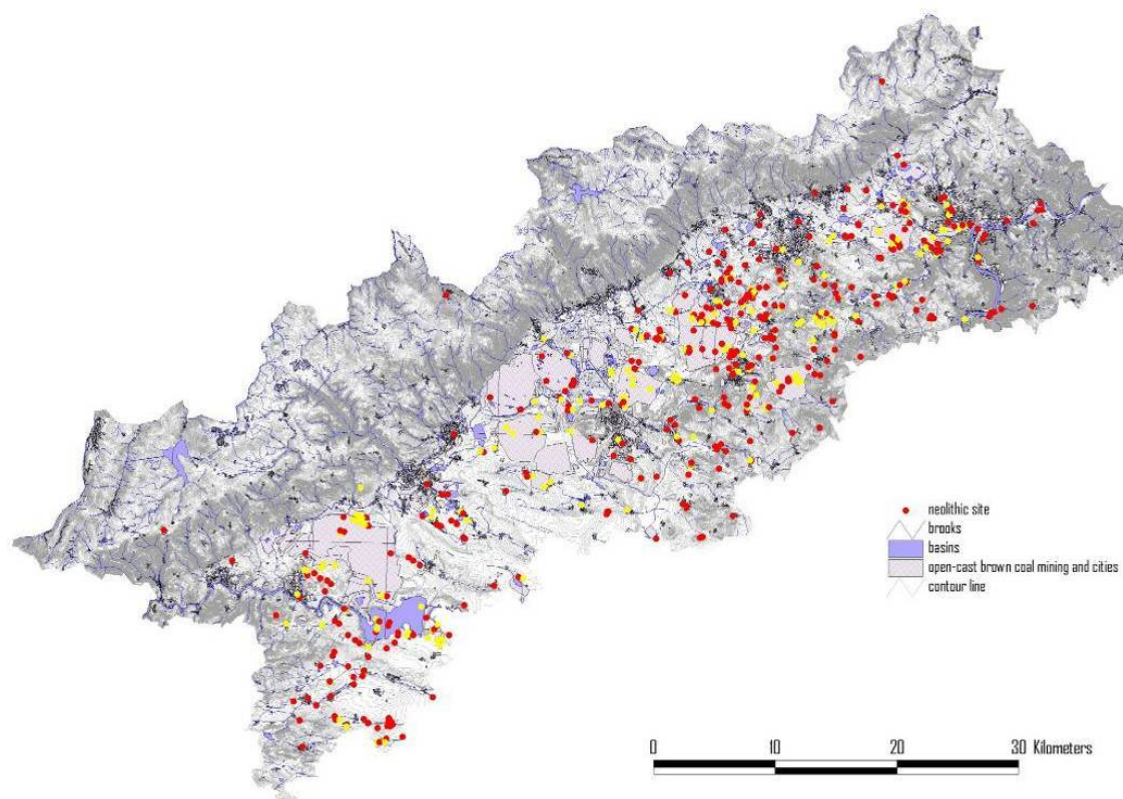
Fig. 2: Krbice near Chomutov in the Hutná-brook micro-region

## Material and methods

North-West Bohemia archaeology emphasises the model of micro-regional study from the 1970s so far. Several reconstructive geo-morphological and hydrological maps were created depicting the situation before the first industrial revolution in the eighteenth century had taken place.

Due to the planned extent of the study project and the extensive open-cast brown-coal mining (covering almost 154 km<sup>2</sup>) it will be necessary to vectorise the missing parts of the maps. A collection of antique maps, the so-called First and Second Military Survey, is available for these purposes. The following step of the chosen method is based on the recording of LBK sites via GIS tools (**Fig. 3**). Most of the sites have only an approximate position within the cadaster so far. Meaningful work with social-economic dynamics of LBK sites is feasible only by an accurate location within a cadastral map.

Relative chronology of the LBK sites in northwest Bohemia will comprise analysis of ceramics according to the Bylany descriptive code where subsequent local style modifications are taken into consideration.



**Fig. 3:** Neolithic sites (red points) in the study region. Yellow points represent only LBK sites.

#### *Discussion and interpretation*

As far as the settlement pattern is concerned, it would be very interesting to observe different settlement patterns in both Early and Classical Linear Pottery Cultures. In general terms, Early LBK significantly occupies small areas in several scattered locations, situated on the margins of ecological zones – either river flood plains or alluvial benches. This subsistence strategy allowed exploitation of wide range of natural resources.

Generally speaking, the last fifty-year Neolithic study in the Czech Republic has emphasised LBK at the expense of the research of the Mesolithic – Neolithic interactions in Bohemia. Therefore, this topic should be more pursued nowadays. In this sense, I. Pavlů challenges to the 're-evaluation of artefact interpretative possibilities', which may be hidden in the inventories of the Early LBK. For instance flaked/chipped stone industry of the Early LBK is particularly made of flint obtained from the proximate sources in the glacial sediments occurring in the north of Bohemia. Partially stone industry may be an indirect indication of interactions between local indigenous pre-Neolithic people and inbound farming communities.

## Landscape archaeologies from pipeline developments in England (by Tom Wilson)

Limited in scope and beyond the protection of British planning guidance, gas pipeline developments have a reputation for delivering poor archaeological results. However, by considering their results as a whole, and studying what was avoided as well as what was excavated, it is becoming possible to interpret far broader landscapes than individual sites afford. This is possible because of the staged approach to assessment that takes place. Another key development has been the way in which Geographic Information Systems (GIS) allow data from each stage of a project to be built into a single large dataset.



*Fig. 1: Pipeline development across Cambridgeshire*

Pipeline developments differ from most because they are moveable. Many practical, economic or environmental factors prompt small or large route changes, and avoiding archaeological sites is considered alongside all other factors. Environmental Impact Assessment and project design follows a standard pattern of desk-based assessment, field-walking, reconnaissance, metal detector and geophysical surveys, followed by trial trenching and excavation. Unlike many developments, the option of moving the pipeline means that stages of field assessment may be repeated, and work may cease at sites where significant deposits are found. This assessment process creates a substantial quantity of data covering wide areas. In the past, a large but piecemeal and disconnected archive resulted. Analysis concentrated on any large excavated sites, ignoring much of the data. GIS technology can collate results from every stage, resulting in final interpretations that cover broader landscapes.



*Fig. 2 (left): Excavation of a late Iron Age roundhouse ditch at Flinton, east of Hull in the East Riding of Yorkshire, an area where almost no archaeological investigations have taken place*

*Fig. 3 (right): La Tène style decorated copper alloy shears, probably late first century BC, from a ditch at a small Iron Age settlement at Hamperden End, Henham, Essex. Its placement and broken blades suggest that it might have been ritually deposited.*



There are two well-known disadvantages to archaeology conducted on pipelines: the narrow easement (**Fig. 1**), and the hectic speed at which excavations must proceed once the pipeline is being constructed. Good assessment should counteract the latter, and will help mitigate against the former. For large sites, the narrow excavation area often coincides with wide geophysically surveyed areas, undertaken as part of a second assessment stage. This

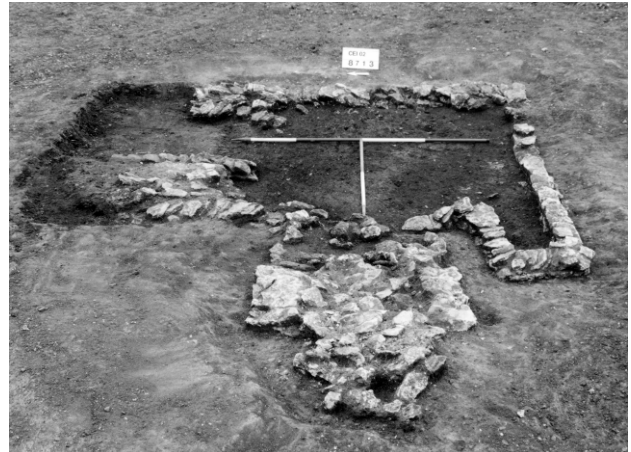




helps overcome a limitation of almost all British archaeology, that funding is available to study the site but not its setting. Pipeline developments have the advantage that they usually cross areas neglected by traditional academic or modern developer-funded research (Fig. 2). They often encounter a few spectacular chance finds and rich sites despite the assessment process (Figs 3 & 4). Pipelines also regularly reveal patterns of the rural landscape, including focal points of livestock management and crop processing (Fig. 5).

**Fig. 4 (left):** Bronze miniature figurine of Mercury found in a grave at a late second or third century AD Roman cemetery at Newport, near Saffron Walden, Essex

**Fig. 5 (right):** Two-phase corn drier found in the late Roman countryside at Berrick Salome, Oxfordshire (first phase flue on north side, second flue on west)



Landscape interpretation must consider the fact that pipelines produce biased datasets, favouring agricultural features and small prehistoric or early medieval settlements on well-drained plains or valley bottoms. Sites with large artefactual assemblages or structural remains are usually located by survey, and pipelines avoid modern towns, which often have medieval origins. Upland sites are missed for engineering reasons, and known major sites can be avoided early in the planning process. In many cases, pipelines can only be rerouted across the edge of large sites, so development affords a limited glimpse of their character. Previous, site-based reports were little affected by these biasing factors, but they must be explicitly addressed to interpret whole landscapes on the basis of pipeline results. First, we must emphasise important areas that have been avoided. Secondly, aspects of the data should be sought where project bias is broadly equal. For example, the preponderance of Iron Age sites over earlier phases is likely to be accurate. Thirdly, we can use the assessment data to create predictive models of the zones that a pipeline avoided, and to form interpretations that go beyond the limitations of the few large excavated sites.



**Fig. 6 (left):** Saxon brooch from a cemetery at Tittleshall, Norfolk

**Fig. 7 (right):** the time available for chance discoveries can be perilously short once the pipeline development starts



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**The Hamangia settlement at Cheia, Costantza County, Romania (by Valentina Voinea, Cătălin Dobrinescu, George Neagu<sup>1</sup>, Adrian Bălăşescu and Valentin Radu<sup>2</sup>)**



The Eneolithic settlement from Cheia fits into a carstic area that has ensured, in the course of time, a series of circumstances which have been propitious for life. It is the site of the discovery of the earliest traces of habitation in the space situated between the Danube and the Black Sea ('Bats' Cave' – 600000 BC) and the oldest human fossils ('La Adam' Cave – from the Gravettian era).

**Fig. 1 (left): location map; Fig. 2 (below): excavation**

The Hamangia communities have lived in this region starting with the early Eneolithic (approximately the middle of the fifth century BC), representing the first agricultural people in this land. Starting from the discovery of this culture



(1952), the archaeologists have been fascinated by the originality of their artistic and spiritual manifestations and have sought their origin in the Anatolian sector. The most emblematic creations are the two figurines discovered in the necropolis from Cernavodă, named, in the specialty literature, the *Thinker* and his *consort*. In the same necropolis, some special practices have been identified, practices whose meaning remains hard to decipher: ritual pits with skulls and other human bones (only some of them in an anatomical connection), next to animal offerings.



**Fig. 3 (left): destruction level  
Fig. 4 (right): ritual deposition**

The archaeological research undertaken in the Hamangia settlement has emphasised new aspects of the economy, of domestic life, but especially of the spiritual complexity of the old communities. Reaching a plateau near the Casimcea River, the new-



comers have only built their dwellings after they have carried out founding rituals: large animal pieces (bovine, ovine and caprine, swine) have been laid in the layer of the dwelling's placement, beneath one of the walls. The most consistent part comes from a calf, perhaps not accidentally, if we take into account the fact that the archaeo-zoological research has demonstrated the important role played by the cattle in this community's nourishment. Cheia is also the place where it was seen for the first time that the construction technique is much more evolved than it was believed to be for a long time. Thus, the presence of a special arrangement was noticed under the floor of a dwelling similar to the *vid sanitaire* confirmed in later settlements, belonging to Gumelnița. Successive soldering shows that the duration of use of the dwellings was rather long.

<sup>1</sup> The National History and Archaeology Museum Constantza, Romania. [vialia\\_rahela@yahoo.fr](mailto:vialia_rahela@yahoo.fr), [george\\_neagu1@yahoo.com](mailto:george_neagu1@yahoo.com).  
<sup>2</sup> National Museum of Romanian History, National Center of Pluridisciplinary Researches, Bucharest. [cncp@mnr.ro](mailto:cncp@mnr.ro).

Inside the examined dwellings, the archaeological inventory is remarkably abundant and varied: ceramics fashioned on the slow wheel (many of them of fine quality), stone, clay, bone and copper tools. The silex pieces, numerous and very elaborate, have a pronounced microlithic character. The pieces of hard material of an animal origin are as neatly wrought as the former: bone needles and handles, shell pearls (Spondylus, Dentalium), boar tusk pendants. From an artistic point of view, the plastic arts of this culture are exceptional. Several clay figurines and a small anthropomorphic amulet made of Spondylus have been discovered in Cheia. The red ochre traces noticed in the genital area of a feminine statue suggest other magical practices.



**Fig. 5** (left): pit for clay extraction: filled with rubbish



**Fig. 6** (left): clay idol in situ

The recent discoveries demonstrate that this ancient civilisation still hides many secrets and is not sufficiently investigated yet. In the present moment, the archaeological site from Cheia represents the only systematic research of this culture in Romania. Given the density of the population in the area, we deem it absolutely necessary to draw up an ample interdisciplinary research project that could establish the

complete chronology and, implicitly, a clear periodisation, the reconstruction of the archaic environment, of the ceramic and lithic technologies, of some aspects connected to every day life. Only thus, and not intuitively, can the problem of the origin of these communities be solved, communities which are so special in the scenery of the south-eastern European Eneolithic.



**Fig. 6** (left): clay idol: detail of pubic zone with traces of red ochre

**Fig. 7** (below left): objects of bone and copper

**Fig. 8** (below right): shell amulet



## The costume of Iranian peoples of Classical Antiquity and the homeland of the Indo-Iranians (by Sergey Yatsenko<sup>1</sup>)

The following is an abridged version of a paper presented at the EAA conference at Cracow, 2006, in the session entitled 'Departure from the homeland: Indo-Europeans and archaeology'. The session was organised by Marc Vander Linden and Karlene Jones-Bley.

Our knowledge of Bronze Age costume of many territories is fragmentary, which does not give an opportunity today to identify the primordial territory of the Iranian-speaking peoples forming. The comparison of common features of the costume of main Iranian peoples of Achaemenian-Scythian time (Persians, the Early Scythians and 'Classic' European Scythians, Pazyrykians, Khvarasmians and partly oth.) and the number of monuments of Late Bronze Age (from Ukraine to Xinjiang) helps retrospectively reconstruct the list of the costume elements of the most ancient Iranian community. The list includes 11 elements: 1) short opening-down-the-front *gaunaka*, *sisirna* etc. (worn either overlapped from the right to the left or fastened with two-three clasps, or thrown open); 2) a gala sleeved coat *candys*, worn throw up; 3) men's trousers with shoulder straps; 4) high cone-shaped headdresses; 5) men's leather plate-decorated belts with a set of one-typed metal plaques on the strap; they appeared as long ago as the Bronze Age; 6)-7) Short boots and, probably, shoes; 8) men's leggings fastened to the belt with straps; 9) circular-shaped capes with a cut in the middle worn by nobles of both sexes; 10)-11) gold neck torques and narrow pectorals (the latter ones having images of hoofed animals).

Most of the 11 above-mentioned elements have been found in Eastern Xinjiang in China which was the furthest to the east zone of the Indo-European settling. A series of bronze depictions of the 13<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries BC europeoids found in Sanxingdui (the Szechwan province). Probably the centre of forming of this type of costume was the region of Transoxiana and partly Eastern European Steppes. The tribes of the Bronze Age of Andronovo cultural unity in Central Asia have only single elements analogous to the Iranians of the Achaemenian time (high cone-shaped headdresses and high leather boots, partly, plastrons and tubes for hair locks on the top of the head). What's why the popular identification of Andronovo tribes and Early Indo-Iranians is not correct.

Nowadays the question of the character and the mechanisms of the first Iranian groups penetration into the territory of modern West Iran are still under discussion. On the territory of Iran the most ancient depictions of personages with elements of the Iranian costume are episodically presented mainly in artistic bronze of Luristan beginning in the tenth century. BC. The small number and the fragmentary character of these Iranian elements do not prove the presence of any rather large group of Iranians in Luristan and evidently reflects only not very intensive contacts with neighbours of other ethnoses. There is still a much smaller number of Iranian elements on the depictions in the region of Gylan (North Iran).

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<sup>1</sup> Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow.

## Archaeology and education: six years of archaeology in a Greek high school (by Kosmas Touloumis)

In the Experimental School of the University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece, an Archaeology Club was established in 2001. The scope of this club was to familiarise twelve- to fourteen-year-old kids with archaeological critical thinking and the interdisciplinary methods of archaeology, and to realise the complexity of constructing the past. Great emphasis was given to activities concerning archaeological methods and prehistory. Exercises involving techniques of locating archaeological sites, excavation and stratification were among the most successful activities. The schoolroom was, often, the simulated trench of an imaginary excavation, and familiar objects of the daily school life were the finds of this excavation. The human origins, neolithisation and life in prehistory were the most popular cases among the activities. Ethics and archaeology was an issue of great interest.

Beyond this club, students participated in three different projects during the 'Flexible Zone for Innovative Activities', a program which was encouraged by the Pedagogical Institute of Greece (two hours every fifteen days). These projects were: *Local history in the classroom* (school year 2001-2), *What do we eat today?* (2002-3) and *Genesis* (2003-4). In the school year 2005-6 archaeology was combined with environmental education in the project for the first grade (age 13) *Water-worlds: archaeology of (wo)men and lakes, rivers and seas in the antiquity*. This project was funded by the University of the Aegean, Mytilene, Greece and concentrated on examples like the Neolithic lakeside settlement of Dispilio, Kastoria, Greece.



The *Dispilio Ecomuseum* was a case-study for the students in order to better understand a prehistoric water civilisation, i.e. the relationship between the (wo)man and the lake during prehistory, and the significance of the prehistoric landscape for his/her life. They, also, noticed the way in which modern societies are managing their past through archaeology and the close connection between archaeological reconstructions and tourist exploitation.

**Fig. 1** (left): children visiting the Dispilio Ecomuseum

A number of classroom and onsite activities, focused on the development of pupils' skills (intellectual, cognitive, knowledge, kinetic, values), were chosen in order to accomplish the above goals. Before visiting the *Dispilio Ecomuseum*, students investigated in the classroom, using various, geophysical and geological, maps of Greece, the differences between living in plain, mountainous and water environments. They, also discussed the nature of habitation in a hypothetical settlement located by a river, a lake or the sea and the possibilities offered to man by the ecosystem in each case.

A book and some research papers were among the results of the above-mentioned projects: Touloumis, K., 'Teaching in a vacuum: experimental teaching of archaeology in a Greek Classroom': paper in the session 'Teaching Archaeology in Schools' (organised by C. Pathy-Barker) EAA, 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (Abstracts book, p. 160). Thessaloniki 2002.

Touloumis, K., 'Teaching archaeology in a Greek Experimental School', in *Bringing the Past to Diverse Communities: Management and Education in Mediterranean Prehistory*. International Conference hosted by the 'Temper' Project (15-18 April 2004, Rhodes, Greece).

Touloumis, K., *'Didaskontas gia to par(elt)hon: i arxaiologia sti Mesi Ekpaidefsi'* 'Teaching about the past/present: archaeology in secondary education', Thessaloniki 2004. Ziti.

ktoul@otenet.gr: Experimental School of University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

## The Sevso Treasure

What follows is an abridged version of an article that appeared recently in *SALON: the Society of Antiquaries of London Online Newsletter* (Issue 151: 30 October 2006). By permission.

Attention has been drawn recently to the case of the Sevso Treasure, which Bonhams, the London-based auctioneer, has placed on public display, but which the Hungarian government believes was found on Hungarian soil and illegally exported from the country. In an article in *The Guardian* on 17 October 2006, Maev Kennedy noted that: 'one of the most beautiful and infamous treasure hoards of the twentieth century, fourteen pieces of Roman-era silver of staggering quality, will resurface today on display in London, to the consternation of leading archaeologists who regard it as archaeological loot'. Although Bonhams auction house, which will display the Sevso Hoard, insists no sale is planned, the Marquess of Northampton, who bought the silver for an undisclosed sum in the 1980s, recently said he 'hopes' the silver will be sold, and that it has 'cursed' his family. It now belongs to a trust he founded and has a notional value of more than £100m. It is believed by many archaeologists to have been illicitly excavated in Hungary and smuggled out of the country in the late 1970s. It was last seen in public in 1990, when a planned Sotheby's auction was abandoned after Hungary, Yugoslavia and Lebanon all claimed but failed to prove ownership through the US courts, which found that the marquess was the legal owner.



'The fourteen pieces of fabulous silver include four enormous platters, the size of bin lids, each containing up to a stone of pure silver. They may have been made in a Greek workshop for a staggeringly wealthy Roman client, possibly the Sevso who gave the hoard its name in the inscription: 'May these, O Sevso, yours for many ages be, small vessels fit to serve your offspring worthily'. The pieces resemble those found near Lake Balaton in the nineteenth century, now in the National Museum in Budapest, and one is engraved Pelso, the Roman name for the lake.

'Bonhams will show the silver at private viewings in London. The glossy invitations, sent to collectors, academics and archaeologists, describe it as 'the finest surviving collection of ancient silver known to exist'. A spokesman for Bonhams said: 'there is enormous academic interest in this silver, but it has been locked in a vault for the last sixteen years. It seems

better to us to put it on display than to have it locked away, and we are thrilled and privileged to be given the opportunity to do that’.

‘Roger Bland, Head of the Portable Antiquities Scheme for recording archaeological finds, was astounded when his invitation arrived. ‘It is very difficult to see what Bonhams hope to achieve through this private viewing. Under [UK government] guidelines for museums, no UK museum could ever acquire or even borrow it. I think the circumstantial evidence points strongly to its having come from Hungary, and I hope that it goes back there and is put on show for public benefit’.

The exhibition of the Sevso Treasure then prompted Professor Lord Renfrew to write a letter to *The Times*, published on 19 October, in which he said: ‘a decade ago the antiquities market in London was, in effect, unregulated: one former minister described it as a ‘thieves’ kitchen’. Since then, the UK has ratified the 1970 UNESCO Convention on Illicit Antiquities, and parliament has passed the Dealing in Cultural Objects (Offences) Act 2003, and one hoped that matters had significantly improved’. ‘In the mid-1990s a court in New York awarded possession to the current owner, the marquess of Northampton. However, this was because the claimants, the governments of Hungary, Lebanon and Croatia, whose land was part of the Roman Empire, had not made a sufficient case for the silver. Therefore, I believe that the matter of rightful ownership is still fully to be clarified. The Hungarian Government still claims the Sevso silver and is pursuing the matter. Is it not now time that the marquess tried to determine from which country it was originally exported, apparently without legal export permit, and took steps to return it to its land of origin?’

A week later, on 24 October, Lord Redesdale, Secretary of the All-Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group, contributed a further article to *The Guardian*, arguing that the case of the Sevso hoard was illustrative of the wider difficulties governments all over the world are experiencing in attempting to stem the illicit trade in cultural objects. ‘There is’, he concluded, ‘an urgent need for a full examination of the origins and ownership of this treasure before determining its ultimate destination. While the treasure remains here with its status unresolved, it represents a standing challenge to the effectiveness of the measures in force in this country to combat the trade in illicit antiquities’.

## A silver ring discovered by Lund archaeologists in Portugal

A silver ring (pictured here, right) was the most precious artefact found by an international excavation team investigating a monumental prehistoric grave in southern Portugal. The ring had been lost days earlier by Barbara, herself a member of the archaeological team.



Cornelius Holtorf from the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History at the University of Lund directs the project at Monte da Igreja near Évora in the central Alentejo. He says: 'We are interested in the entire history of the site. A find from several millennia ago, when the monument was being constructed and used for the first time, is as important to us as a find from yesterday.'

Holtorf explains that Neolithic people built the imposing collective burial site in order to alter the landscape forever. The large granite slabs were to ensure that the structure lasted into the future. Some five thousand years later, the imposing structure still stands on the same hill. But with the original intentions of the builders lost, later generations had to come up with their own interpretations of the site.

The new results from this spring confirm that already in the late Bronze Age, the grave chamber was re-used although its precise purpose at that time is not known. Later, in the Roman period, a small farm building was built next to the monument. At that time, the fourth century AD, the ancient grave had become a quarry and convenient part of an animal enclosure. Lost coins and other artefacts suggest that the site was subsequently revisited in the eleventh, seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. It was not until the middle of the twentieth century that archaeologists first recorded the grave at Monte da Igreja.

Holtorf insists that his project, which is funded by the Swedish Science Council (Vetenskapsrådet), is but the most recent episode in a long history of reusing and reinterpreting the prehistoric monument. Seen in this light, the silver ring is archaeological evidence for the presence of the contemporary excavation team. It is also evidence for the craftsmanship of a modern silversmith and the wealth of the archaeologist who owned it.

'At the end of the season, we took photographs of the ring and then returned it to Barbara', says Holtorf with a smile. [cornelius.holtorf@ark.lu.se](mailto:cornelius.holtorf@ark.lu.se)



## The UISPP (International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences) Congress, Lisbon, September 2006: a delegate's diary (by Andrea Vianello)



On Monday, it was time to register and, awkwardly, we had to queue at different desks according to our first name, something that caused confusion for some delegates. It was my first time at a UISPP congress, and the first thing that I noted, after several years of attendance at EAA meetings, was the many countries represented: French-, Italian- and English-speakers formed the largest groups.

*Fig. 1: Praça do Comércio, Lisbon's main square*

The second day I attended the first part of 'Mountain environments in prehistoric Europe', where summaries were given of the comprehensive study of portable painted stones from Dalmeri rockshelter near Venice (Dalmeri et al), on which wax has been preserved, and new rock art from Gobustan (Malahat Farajova). Several authors then presented their new books in the 'book release' session.

*Fig. 2: Belém Tower*



On Thursday I attended what I consider the most interesting and challenging of sessions, entitled 'the Pleistocene palaeo-art of the world'. Paul Bouissac informed the audience that geometric signs commonly found in cave and rock art may be part of a symbolic form of language, predating iconographic and alphabetic ones. Frederick Coolidge and Thomas Wynn's study of Enhanced Working Memory suggests instead that 'daydreaming', like the state obtained trying to recognise shapes in clouds, could have been responsible for many figures, including compositions of different animals. Robert Bednarik then suggested that many bones of Neanderthals and Homo sapiens sapiens found in Europe

could be evidence that anatomically modern Europeans (graciles) descended from Neanderthals (robusts). He also went as far as suggesting that some European Palaeolithic cultures, such as the Aurignacian and Uluzzian, were Neanderthal cultures. Derek Hodgson then presented some innovative research on neurons: he found in particular a neuron specialised in the recognition of corners and one specialised in the recognition of concentric circles and spirals.

*Fig. 3 (above): The author and friends in Lisbon*

*Fig. 4 (right): stone circle at Almendres*



On Friday it was time for some chronological issues related to the Mediterranean Iron Age, at least for me. In 'A new dawn for the Dark Age? Shifting paradigms in Mediterranean Iron Age

chronology' several papers alternated presentations of ceramic-based chronologies and radiocarbon chronology. Although there was uncertainty with radiocarbon dates, it was generally agreed that the beginning of the Iron Age should be dated shortly after 1,000 BC, and the Phoenician presence at Huelva, Spain, dated in the second half of the ninth century BC. According to these results, the Phoenicians were already in the West Mediterranean when the Greeks decided to colonise Magna Graecia.

Last day tiredness started to kick in, but not before attending 'Theoretical and methodological issues in evolutionary archaeology, toward an unified Darwinian paradigm', which presented



the application of the theory of evolution to human cultural development, but as the first speaker, Monica Tamariz, said, evolutionary units in culture have not yet been found and the search is on. I also attended 'American archaeology', where Robert Tykot presented his impressive work on palaeodiet, with more analyses I can think of, and M. Gardner reported on a pre-Columbian skull from Jamaica, dated 1000 BC.

**Fig. 5:** Andrea Vianello & Robert Bednarik at Evora

Full report available at: <http://eja.e-a-a.org/2006/09/13/report-from-uispp/>

**The EAA Conference, Cracow, September 2006: a member's perspective (by Andrea Vianello)**



On Thursday I headed to “Salt of the Earth’: Salt Production and Beyond’, a session organised by Sarah-Jane Hathaway and Mark Maltby, which focused on the production of salt and it was an ideal starter given the strong connection that Cracow has with salt. John Bintliff and Mark Pearce asked about ‘The Death of Archaeological Theory?’, but fear not, theory is here to stay. In the afternoon I attended ‘Living mobility - Crossing-border Archaeology in the modern world’ organised by Serena Sabatini and Anita Synnestevedt, where Sophie Bergerbrant said that each Baltic amber bead found may represent a single journey by individuals, about whom we cannot even know their gender. Per Cornell noted how long journeys by individuals and small groups are difficult to recognise in the archaeological record.

**Fig. 1 (left):** Wawel (inner yard)



Friday morning came I was in Tobias Kienlin, Bénédicte Quilliec, Ben Roberts’ ‘Beyond Types, Composition and Production Techniques: what insights can studying metal provide into the social dynamics of prehistoric communities in Europe?’ session, nicknamed ‘metallurgy’. I started attending Jan Bouzek’s paper, who is convinced that metals were one of the most important elements in ancient life.

**Fig. 2 (left):** Cracow’s walls

**Fig. 3 (right):** Koji Mizoguchi; Laurent Olivier; Stephanie Koerner and Andrea Vianello

Next, I moved to ‘The Materiality of Death: Bodies, Burials, Beliefs’ organised by Fredrik Fahlander and Terje Oestigaard to attend Helène Whittaker von Hofsten’s presentation on the symbolic use of gold by the Mycenaeans. I headed back to the ‘metallurgy’ session - see how practical that name is – where Peter Northover said that scrap metals for recycling were probably the largest source of raw material since the Bronze Age. I had then my presentation on Aegean metals in the Bronze Age West Mediterranean. I moved to present my second presentation about Intute, at ‘Culture Heritage and Modern Information Technology’, where Włodzimierz Rączkowski or Wlodek, as he calls himself, was asked to moderate it. He mistrusts anything involving computers and that session was about IT. I then attended Marc Vander Linden and Karlene Jones-Bley’s ‘Departure from the homeland: Indo-Europeans and archaeology’ session. Karlene started



with a presentation declaring the importance of the Indo-Europeans, followed by John Robb who denied the very existence of Indo-Europeans as a cultural homogenous group. John acknowledges the importance of linguistic studies, but he simply cannot see how people speaking similar languages can be grouped into one.

Saturday was the last day with the 'European Egyptologists Gaze The Future' session organised by Amanda-Alice Maravelia and Galina A. Belova; the 'European Anthropological Spaces. Archaeology vs. Anthropology?' round table organised by Dragos Gheorghiu and Giorgos Dimitriadis; and 'Building Bridges With The Past: The Significance of Memory and Tradition In The Genesis And Transmission Of Culture', organised by Chrysanthi Gallou and Mercurios Georgiadis.



**Fig. 4 (above):** Wawel (outside)



At the business meeting, a few things emerged clearly: very few members seem to vote in internal elections; Vincent Megaw should be made official barrister for the audience; and we will have to pay more in fees in the future. At the dinner, some people danced, everybody ate and drank: another EAA meeting had ended.

**Fig. 5 (left):** Dragos Gheorghiu (left); Andrea Vianello (centre) and Kristian Kristiansen (right) (and below... some photos by the editor! MP)

Full report available at: <http://eja.e-a-a.org/2006/10/01/a-report-from-krakow/>



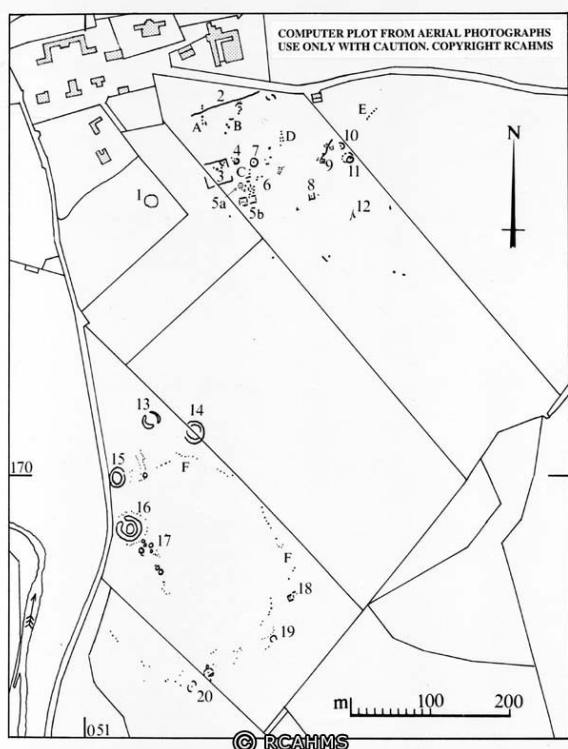
**Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot (SERF) Project, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow 2007 (by Stephen Driscoll, Kenneth Brophy & Gordon Noble)**



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The Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow would like to inform EAA members of what will be an exciting new research project studying the long-term evolution of a cultural landscape in North-West Europe. The Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot Project (SERF) has been developed by the department to investigate a major cropmark complex at Forteviot (Strathearn, Perth and Kinross), the largest and most extensive concentration of Neolithic ritual monuments in mainland Scotland, and a site which in early medieval times emerged as a major royal centre (Fig.1). These remarkable cropmarks have been known since the 1970s and have attracted a high level of scholarly interest including repeated aerial photographic reconnaissance. Previous research has highlighted the outstanding character of the Neolithic monuments and noted cropmark evidence for later activity thought to date from when Forteviot was a Pictish power centre. The death of King Kenneth mac Alpin was recorded at the 'palace' of Forteviot in AD858 and at this time it is clear that this site was the most important royal centre in a fledgling Scottish nation. It is these two widely separated but



**Fig. 1.** A 1992 RCAHMS transcription of the cropmark complex at Forteviot showing the site of the Neolithic palisaded enclosure and Early Medieval cemetery

physically linked episodes of landscape use at Forteviot that has drawn us to explore what it is about Forteviot and the wider Strathearn region that created this regional centre in such different social and political situations. In 2006 a research programme was inaugurated which will attempt to transcend the limitations of period and site-oriented approaches to produce a more flexible study of a landscape which was exploited and re-worked over a period of several millennia. From 2007 onwards Forteviot will become the focus of the annual Department of Archaeology summer field-school and a number of complimentary research activities will be initiated as part of the investigation of the landscape evolution of Strathearn. The field evidence at Forteviot, which largely survives as cropmarks, will necessitate the use of a combination of field techniques: geophysical and topographic survey with field-walking, targeted excavation and environmental assessment. The wider landscape setting, represented by the adjoining parishes of Forteviot and Dunning, which contains a range of upstanding monuments from churches to hillforts, will also be examined to provide a long-term landscape context for

the settlement and ceremonial complex at Forteviot. The Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, wishes to develop partnerships with other departments and institutions that are interested in the long-term evolution of cultural and natural environments and envision the Strathearn region as an excellent opportunity in which to pursue a number of research themes and agendas. We would also be interested in hearing from other EAA members who are interested in similar processes of landscape reuse at sites across Europe, particularly the Early Medieval reuse of prehistoric monument complexes. Please contact one of us (email addresses above) for further details and information.

## **The Porolissum Forum Project: archaeology on the fringes of the Roman Empire (by Eric C. De Sena and Alexandru V. Matei)**

Founded 1900 years ago by the Emperor Trajan, Porolissum was one of the largest Roman cities in ancient Dacia. Porolissum was established as the primary military base in northern Dacia with 5000 auxiliary soldiers and developed into a city of about 20,000 inhabitants by the early third century AD. The Roman State officially withdrew from Dacia in AD 271, yet life in this city thrived for several centuries; the city was abandoned around the tenth century.

The location of the city's forum was identified by J.K. Haalebos and A.V. Matei between 1996 and 1998 through geophysical prospection. According to the magnetometry readings, the forum consisted of a large central court with a basilica on the north side and a series of public buildings and shops to the west, east and south. Collaboration between Matei and De Sena commenced in 2004 with what has become known as the Porolissum Forum Project. The Porolissum Forum Project is a joint Romanian-American archaeological endeavour whose four primary objectives are: 1) to investigate the construction history and use of the forum in the Roman and post-Roman periods as well as any pre-Roman features that might underlie it; 2) to elucidate aspects of daily life in Porolissum – farming, community relations, trade – through the study of artefact and ecofact assemblages; 3) to investigate the nature of the post-Roman city; and 4) to study Porolissum in the context of its natural and artificial environment with the use of G.I.S. Archaeological work at Porolissum ([www.porolissum.org](http://www.porolissum.org)) will continue until 2010 and we welcome students of all nationalities for the Field School.

The excavations conducted in 2004 and 2006 have confirmed that features suggested by the magnetometry exist, but have also revealed many other features not apparent in the geophysical results. The PFP team has defined the extent of the forum's courtyard. It measures approximately 41 x 33 m. The porticus of what we currently presume is a basilica defines the entire north side. On the south side is another porticus constructed in the same style of masonry. While there were already structures in the area of the forum, the forum was renovated on a large scale at a certain moment in time. This building activity seems to correspond to the early Severan period when Porolissum was granted *municipium* (i.e. self-government). On the east side of the courtyard is a large building with a hypocaust system, which may have been a public bath complex. The western side of the forum has not yet been explored.

At least two major building campaigns preceded the construction of the basilica and south porticus: a large timber structure, possibly a Trajanic/Hadrianic fortress; and a small stone building whose function has not yet been determined. We are also gaining insights into the post-Roman period. The spaces of the forum were used for a heretofore undetermined period of time. Several dwellings have been identified, whilst a crude defensive system in the form of a ditch appears to have surrounded the entire forum complex. Moreover, a system of drainage channels and cisterns were built in order to ensure a water supply.

In terms of daily life at Porolissum, a preliminary analysis of the archaeological materials indicates that while some commodities were brought to Porolissum over long distances (Hispania and Africa) during the first generation or so, Porolissum relied primarily upon local resources or at most, resources obtained from lower Dacia. Certain craft activities, such as pottery manufacture, continued uninterrupted into the post-Roman period, a further indication that life at Porolissum continued relatively undisturbed for a considerable amount of time after the Romans withdrew administration from Dacia.

## Hellenic Rock Art Documentation (HRAD) Project: Philippi, Greece (by George Dimitriadis)

Rock art in Greece is still largely unknown. For this reason, in 2003 the Hellenic Rock Art Centre has been founded with the aim of promoting, documenting and safeguarding Greek rock art and developing rock art research in mainstream Aegean archaeology. The Hellenic Rock Art Documentation (HRAD) Project has been recently launched by HERAC jointly with the Philippi Municipality Culture Enterprise, and has resulted in two field campaigns being held in 2005 and 2006. The principal goals of the Project are four: to document and study the already known rock art and to discover new engraved cliffs; to establish an eco-museum focusing on both natural and human presence in the territory; to open a summer field school integrated with future field campaigns; to publish the scientific results and bolster the dialogue with other scholars. In order to achieve the last point, HERAC expects to publish the results of its activities in a new publication, called 'Notebook of Mediterranean', which would primarily publish the results of its own researches and also accept relevant papers in English, Greek and Italian. The European partners of the project are the International Institute of Ligurian Studies (IISL), section of Valbormida, Italy, the Archaeological Society of Lombardy (ALA), Milan, Italy, and the Museum of Prehistory at Maçao, Portugal. HERAC is open to scientific cooperation with other European and foreign universities and research institutes in order to reach its goals.

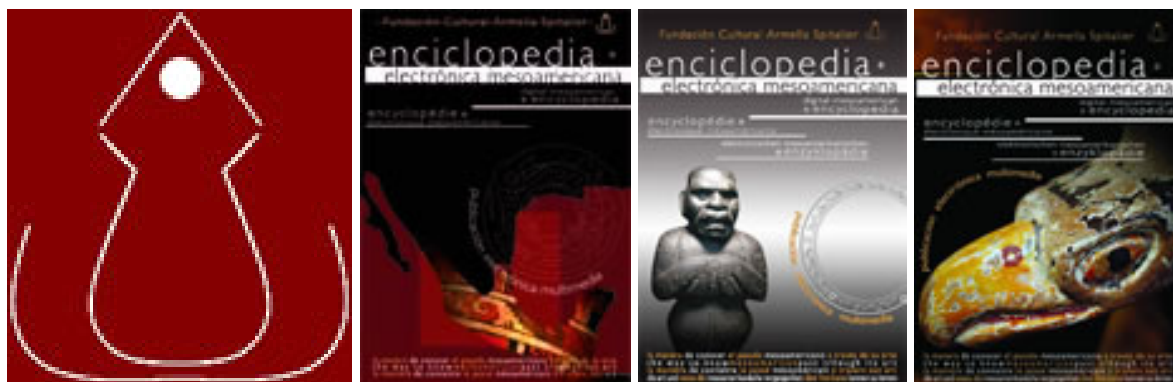
The work carried out so far at Philippi has improved the knowledge and conservation of existing rock art; a new field campaign is expected in summer 2007 and will concentrate on finding and documenting new engraved stones.

Queries are welcome and may be addressed to Dr George Dimitriadis (Italy; HRAD Project).  
[giorgio.dimitriadis@cheapnet.it](mailto:giorgio.dimitriadis@cheapnet.it)

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## The Armella Spitalier Cultural Foundation (by Juan Carlos Corral Lara)

The Armella Spitalier Cultural Foundation, in Mexico, houses approximately 3600 pre-Hispanic vessels and objects from the Mesoamerican area. These pieces have been rescued and restored and are used for educational and research purposes. We have developed a **Digital Mesoamerican Encyclopedia**, comprising 36 titles relating to Mesoamerican themes. On CD ROM auto-executable, they are the result of archaeological research, and are available in Spanish, English, German and French. They include texts, announcers, videos, images, animations, interactive applications and games. Each title includes approximately forty archaeological pieces related to the theme. Each title is a virtual portable exhibition with a great deal of content.



To find out more, please contact Juan Carlos Corral Lara ([carlos.corral@fundacionarmella.com](mailto:carlos.corral@fundacionarmella.com)), write to the Armella Spitalier Cultural Foundation (Héroes de Churubusco No. 7, Col. Tacubaya, México DF, 11870), telephone 52732397, or log on to <http://www.fundacionarmella.com>

## **Standing Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe (report by Christopher Young)**

Since the last Round Table, individual Committee members have contributed in its field of interest to various conferences. Examples include Peter Alexander-Fitzgerald's contribution to the conference on 'Security of Archaeological Heritage' held in St Petersburg in May this year, and Christopher Young's paper on the protection of archaeological sites in England for the annual seminar of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues held in Brussels in November 2005. Peter Alexander-Fitzgerald has also continued work on his heritage law project ([www.heritagelaw.org](http://www.heritagelaw.org)).

The Committee has not managed to organise a Round Table for the 2006 annual meeting of EAA and will need to consider over the next few months how best to define its objectives and then to meet them. A report by Peter Alexander-Fitzgerald is attached at Annex A (below) which can form the basis of discussion on what our objectives might be.

A major issue will be how we can resource the necessary work and maintain active participation by Committee members. A further issue is how to get active membership of the Committee from all parts of Europe. The Committee's current terms of reference and membership are attached at Annex B (below) but some members have been inactive for some time.

It is planned to organise a Round Table for 2007.

*Christopher Young, Co-Chair (see Annexes A & B below)*

*Annex A (by Peter Alexander-Fitzgerald)*

### **Standing Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe**

From the high ideals expressed at St Petersburg, Thessaloniki and before, the following objectives can be derived:

- 1) The need to establish a recognised presence in the formulation of archaeology/heritage law at state/European/World level.
- 2) To be a source of informing the process of drafting legislation.
- 3) To be a source of information and advice to National Governments and National Archaeologists about the application of European Law in a National context.
- 4) To act as a conduit with recognised authority to all parties.
- 5) It therefore follows that there is a need to:
  - A) Know the current state of archaeological and heritage legislation, its application and effectiveness at both national and site level
  - B) Produce documents for Archaeologists of current European legislation and how it affects practice
  - C) Establish an internet presence, under the aegis of the EAA, for dissemination of information. Lobbying of legislative bodies. Raise the profile of heritage and archaeological law within the EAA, EU, Council of Europe, Government departments, Universities, Heritage organisations, Contractors, Developers, the diggers in the trench, and generally, in the public and political arena.
  - D) Provide Really Useful Information for All.

Parts of A), B), C) and D) are being addressed through a web site ([heritagelaw](http://heritagelaw.org)) being developed by P Alexander-Fitzgerald. It has successfully completed its test run and is



showing positive results but lacks the funding to be properly developed. However it has already attracted the attention of Universities, NGOs in Eastern Europe and some Government Departments throughout Europe and the United States. Full user statistics are available.

At a recent conference (St Petersburg, May 2006), although there was no official representation, the work of the EAA was discussed and useful contacts were made with archaeologists and lawyers working in the heritage sector, primarily on developing new international legislation for the better protection of marine archaeology in the Baltic.

Eastern Europe in general is an area that needs to be developed as a source of forward thinking in the world of heritage law and contacts are being developed, some as a direct result of the web-site, but this is happening slowly. It is hoped the present conference can be used to develop this further. It is also hoped that the opportunity will be used to develop internet communications to inform and advise the committee and other interested parties as to the progress of the projects undertaken.

*Peter Alexander-Fitzgerald, Poland, September 2006*

## *Annex B*

### **Standing Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe**

#### *Terms of Reference*

The Standing Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe, working closely with other relevant Standing Committees and Working Groups, will:

- A**
  - 1 monitor developments in archaeological legislation and organisation in Europe
  - 2. inform and influence international agendas and organisations (eg the European Union, Council of Europe, UNESCO)
  - 3. identify activities of international organisations which will have an impact on the management of the historic environment
  - 4. through the development of specific projects, and the identification of appropriate funding for them, quantify the impact of development and change on the historic environment in Europe, and the responses to these changes by archaeologists and other managers of the historic environment
- B** advise and assist the EAA Board on these issues
- C** hold a Round Table annually
- D** brief the EAA membership on matters discussed at the Round Tables and also on other relevant matters

#### *Membership*

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## **Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology (report by Kenneth Aitchison)**

In the course of 2006, the Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology organised a round table discussion of transnational archaeology at the EAA annual meeting in Cracow, hearing a report on progress towards the start of the *Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe* project, which will run from October 2006 – September 2008. This project, which is being financed by the European Commission's Leonardo da Vinci II fund, will gather labour market intelligence in ten European countries and will examine opportunities or obstacles for individuals or organisations who seek to carry out archaeological work in countries other than their own.

The Committee also discussed moves by professional associations towards accreditation of Continuing Professional Development (CPD), and following this now wishes to establish a formal link with the Committee on Teaching and Training in order to maintain discussions on issues relating to professional training and CPD. Issues and developments regarding standards of archaeological work, particularly in Flemish, Irish and German archaeology, were also looked at by the Committee. Jeff Altschul of the US Register of Professional Archaeologists was welcomed and thanked for his contributions, where he was able to offer a different perspective on many of the issues facing professional archaeology in Europe.

Committee members who were in Cracow also attended and contributed to the round table on professionalism and ethics, and to the session on 'making Malta work'.

The Committee has now provisionally planned a programme of future meetings, both at EAA Annual Meetings, and inter-conference, which will coincide with project meetings of the *Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe* project. This future timetable will be ratified at the first meeting of the *Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe* project.

*Kenneth Aitchison, Committee Secretary*

## **European anthropological spaces: archaeology vs. anthropology? (session report by George Dimitriadis and Dragos Gheorghiu)**

Round table organisers George Dimitriadis and Dragos Gheorghiu are convinced that even today the anthropological analysis of archaeological material evidences are not widespread among European archaeologists. They asked to all participants to develop their ideas according the following guidelines: The 'Logic of the Relationships' as functionality and signs materialisation was necessary created by the humans in order to gain a deeper understanding of the privilege connexion with the landscape they inhabited, and to follow the dynamic evolution of the events generating the sense of the space. The 'anthropomorphic territory' symbolic construction of the inhabiting tribe, limited by the natural forms (hills, lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys) persists, from an isomorphic perspective as the body of the ancestors (head, arms, legs, etc.). Indeed, the clan cohesion is ensured by a special social topographic stratification. Thus, the space can be 'created' in response to the necessity of an internal space re-organisation. Moreover, human inter-relations continuously produce, transform and restructure heterogeneous and inter-connected spaces. The Alps and the Balkan Alps with their annex geographical areas can be considered as one such space system which, on the other hand, for millennia played the role of natural barrier or filter between Southern-Northern and Eastern-Western areas of Europe. The session was asked about this particular cultural and technological osmosis: what was the nature of the relationship between man and natural space?

The conclusions of the round table regarded the influences coming from anthropology as useful for both archaeological practice and theory. An interdisciplinary framework can provide substantial advantages to archaeological research especially because of the similarity in the interests of the two disciplines. The point of contact between anthropology and archaeology appears set in space rather than time. Human agency operates within a defined space, but rarely is aware of time and therefore anthropology provides archaeology with the useful capability of looking at a spatial dimension as humans normally do without being affected by time, which is a major concern in archaeology.

## **Eco-archaeology: a new perspective to explore the technological changes of garbage (round table report by George Dimitriadis and Dragos Gheorghiu)**

Archaeology proceeds from the assumption that all things change over time, and that material culture and its spatial relationships can tell us about the people who produced it. Human beings during their lifetime produce and manage different kinds of raw materials that after their consumption are transformed into garbage, therefore, we are going to look at garbage assemblages - such as, pottery, weapons, bottles clips, plastic objects, glass, small mechanical parts etc. - and try to ascertain what sort of activities produced it and what can tell us about the people who did it. The study of garbage has a long tradition in archaeology, but always a classical topic could be subject of new interpretations. In our case we believe that by examining how the deposition has changed in a limited time horizon one can get interesting information from micro-changes. Additionally we believe that analysing changes in materials or changes in form or its attributes over relatively short periods of time mean to 'excavate' humans' technological mentality. An example of technological mentality to be 'excavated' is the production of garbage at the passage from industrial to post-industrial society. This is very visible for example in the former Socialist block nations where the un-consumed materials of the Industrial era form a thick un-recycled layer of deposition. Still nowadays in the Western post-industrial society the imperative has not changed, but what has changed is the way to produce 'garbage' in an eco-logical way and of course the archaeological layer now is thinner than the previous one due to recycling and the technological changes in materials. Now ecology became a current attitude and the new technological mentality will definitely influence the archaeological approach. We also believe that archaeologists, in order to understand contemporary and future archaeological record, shall approach garbage through a new sub-discipline, the eco-archaeology.

## **Forest architecture: traditions of timber building in Neolithic Europe (session report by Kenneth Brophy and Gordon Noble)**

The focus of Neolithic monument studies in recent decades has gradually shifted from visible earthworks and megaliths, to the invisible Neolithic identifiable only from the air through cropmarks. This session focused on a series of timber buildings identified through aerial photography and development excavation. In particular there was a focus on a series of remarkable timber 'halls' found in the last few decades in Scotland. These demonstrate a notable example of the growing impact of aerial photography on identifying a 'lost' Neolithic in the agricultural heartlands of lowland Europe. Timber architecture can increasingly be identified as a significant part of the Neolithic and this session aimed to more fully understand the roles timber architecture played in the Neolithic on both a practical and symbolic level. The session also aimed to highlight the interconnected relationships between people and woodland during this period and the implications of this for the ways in which timber architectures were perceived.

Nicki Whitehouse opened the session with a valuable contribution on current debates surrounding the composition of Holocene woodlands and drew attention to the implications of this debate for reconstructing the relationships between people and woodland in the Neolithic. Phil Richardson proceeded to recount the remarkable discovery of an Early Neolithic timber hall at Lockerbie, south-west Scotland and the inherent problems in conveying and interpreting the function and form of timber buildings which have been reduced to truncated postholes through recent agricultural activities. Kenneth Brophy continued the timber hall theme with a paper tracing the development and fragmentation of the practices of hall building in Neolithic Scotland as a whole, arguing that roofed 'big houses' were later replaced by ceremonial or mortuary houses. Roy Loveday moved focus from timber to turf arguing that the use of turf as a building material is a neglected subject in archaeological studies and that the use of this material has important implications for both the reconstruction of timber buildings and their survival. Gordon Noble then crossed the North Sea to Denmark to argue that in the Neolithic of this region the construction, dismantlement and subsequent transformation of timber buildings was very much caught up with cycles of forest exploitation and that concepts of fertility and regeneration in this period were closely tied to an understanding of the forest world around. Last, but not least, Gavin MacGregor neatly closed the session with a report on a series of timber mortuary structures recently discovered in East Lothian, Scotland, exploring the inter-relationship between these structures, their wider environmental setting and their social context.

The organisers of the session hope in the coming months to expand the focus of this session and revisit its themes at future EAA meetings. We invite contact from the wider European audience of EAA who are exploring similar themes in their exploration of timber building traditions. Contact [k.brophy@archaeology.gla.ac.uk](mailto:k.brophy@archaeology.gla.ac.uk) or [g.noble@archaeology.gla.ac.uk](mailto:g.noble@archaeology.gla.ac.uk)

**Sacralia Ruthenica: archaeology about the Christianisation of Eastern Europe (10th-13th centuries) (session report by Aleksandra Sulikowska)**



*Organisers*

Mirosław P. Kruk, The National Museum in Cracow; Institute of History, University of Gdańsk, Poland  
 Aleksandra Sulikowska-Gąska, The National Museum in Warsaw; Institute of Art History, The Warsaw University, Poland  
 Marcin Wołoszyn, Institute of Archaeology, Rzeszów University; Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Science, Cracow, Poland

**Fig. 1 (left):** plaque: *Doubting Thomas*, National Museum in Warsaw, Byzantium or Kiev, late XII – early XIII c.

The objective of the session was a discussion about devotional articles from the territory of Eastern Europe, dating from the tenth to the thirteenth century. The first paper of organisers (Mirosław P. Kruk, Aleksandra Sulikowska-Gąska, Marcin Wołoszyn) was the presentation of some relics from the collections of the National Museum in Warsaw and the National Museum in Cracow, which were presented in the National Museum in Cracow in the time of exhibition: *Sacralia Ruthenica. The Ruthenian Encolpia in the Collections of the National Museum in Cracow and the National Museum in Warsaw*, which the participants of the session were visiting the day before. The organisers announced also the publication of catalogue of encolpia from the Collections of the National Museum in Cracow and the National Museum in Warsaw.



**Fig. 2 (right):** *St Nicholas*, National Museum in Warsaw, Rus, XIV c.

The following papers and poster abstracts concerned various questions of the cult and the functions of the encolpia in the Eastern Europe: the problem of the relations between religion and politics in the Kievan Rus' (paper of Grzegorz Rostkowski), the question of the Christianisation in the perspective of archaeology (Alexander Musin), problems of the dating, iconography, significance and interpretations of the pectoral crosses from Bulgaria (Lyudmila Doncheva-Petkova), Belarus (Kristina Lavysh), Ukraine (Viera Hupalo, Radosław Liwoch), Poland (Grażyna Małowska, Tomasz Dzieńkowski, Jerzy Ginalski, Dariusz Krasnodębski, Marcin Wołoszyn) and Bohemia (Kateřina Horníčková), their cultural and religion context (Aleksander Baškov) and their relations to Byzantine prototypes (Svetlana V. Gnutova).



**Fig. 3 (above):** *Mother of God Hodegetria*, National Mus. in Warsaw, Rus, XVI c.



The papers showed various aspects of the cult of the Holy Cross in the Eastern-Christian area as the main Christian relic, and its importance for the tradition of production of pectoral crosses in the region of Orthodoxy. Other papers referred to the other aspect of that tradition – the pagan meaning of the crosses and the coexistence of pagan and Christian traditions from the tenth to the thirteenth century. One of the problems of some pronouncements was the meaning of the objects connected with the ancient tradition, as medallions and gems with the head of Medusa.



**Figs 4 & 5:** *Enkolpion (reliquary cross): obverse (above left) – Crucified Christ; reverse (above right) – Mother of God Orans*, Kievan Rus, first half of XIII c.

## **Ceramic production centres in Europe (round table report by Derek Hall)**

### *Presentations*

Pietro Riavez (Italy): 13<sup>th</sup>-century pottery in Italy: production centers and Mediterranean exports

Marta Caroscio (Italy): Crossing cultures - the Spanish production centres of Andalusia and Valencia and their effect on the first tin-glazed pottery production in Tuscany

Irene Trombetta (Italy): Slip-ware production in Tuscany from Renaissance up to the 18th century

Maciek Trzeciecki (Poland): the present state and future perspectives of medieval pottery research in Poland

### *Summary and lead discussion*

Derek Hall (Secretary, CPCE Scotland) – Connection and Innovation

Why is the concept of a European database so important? What can it tell us about connections and links across Europe in the past? How can we make sure that it is of relevance to the European community in the twenty-first century.

### *Summary of proceedings*

Following four excellent presentations by Pietro Riavez, Marta Caroscio, Irene Trombetta (all of Italy) and Maciej Trzeciecki (Poland), I gave a short round up of the current state of play with the project and our aims and ambitions. There then followed a very useful discussion of European funding opportunities which was aided immensely by the presence of Professor Andre Buko (Poland) and Professor Sauro Gelichi (Italy). It was felt that the main reasons for our failure with econtent plus was the fact that the bid was seen as being led by a 'rich' country (the UK) and the inherent difficulties in trying to get funding for a three year project. It was suggested that we should consider applying for a 1 year project in the first instance involving maybe three countries that could be led by a country that would not be regarded as being 'rich', ie someone from the likes of Poland, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia. This could then be repeated on a yearly basis, this is apparently the way that several people have got European funding.

### *A way forward?*

The call is about to go out for Culture 2007 <http://www.culture2007.info/> and I would like to suggest that we try for funding from this source. I would be grateful for any views on the concept of applying for 1 years grant aid for a few countries at a time whilst pointing out that this would mean that the project would take a long time to complete if we were only to apply for European funds.

*Derek Hall, Secretary, CPCE, Perth, Scotland*

## Prehistoric pedagogies? Approaches to teaching European prehistoric archaeology<sup>1</sup> (session report by Karina Croucher<sup>2</sup> and Hannah Cobb<sup>3</sup>)

The tensions between theoretical archaeology, excavation and teaching are no doubt familiar to many academics teaching and researching archaeology in Europe, and these are a particular challenge to those dealing with prehistory. We conceived of this session to share and develop ideas, bringing together academics from across Europe with varying and innovative approaches to teaching prehistoric archaeology whilst incorporating excavation data and theoretical insights.

The session began with a short introduction by the organisers which included a summary of some of the findings of a recent research project by the Archaeology HCA into staff and undergraduate experiences and expectations of fieldwork. This illustrated perceived problems amongst some students of the integration between fieldwork, theory, and the rest of the course, whilst highlighting examples where students felt that their fieldwork elucidated theoretical elements of their courses (Brennan *et al.* Forthcoming). With this poignant information illustrating the importance of the integration of theory with practice, and teaching with research, providing a starting point for discussion, the first two papers, by Thomas Dowson (Freelance) and John Collis (University of Sheffield, UK), continued these critical themes. Both papers provided excellent examples of how two very different courses, conceived to teach two very different subjects (the art of prehistoric Europe and the European Iron Age), could use a series of devices to engage students with theoretically situated critical thinking, whilst equally playing an important part in the contributors' research agenda. These papers were complimented by the account provided by Anthony Sinclair (University of Liverpool, UK) of his own experiences of positive teaching practices and the impacts that these have had on both his own teaching style and research practices. Finally the first half of the session saw a fascinating account of the structures and developments of Archaeological teaching in Belgium by Marc Lodewijckx (University of Leuven, Belgium).

The second half of the session began with an inspirational paper from Tim Darvill (Bournemouth University, UK) in which he outlined a series of thoughts on integrating theoretical aspects and positive teaching practice with fieldwork. This was followed by a paper presented by Hannah Cobb (University of Manchester, UK) and Phil Richardson (University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK) which provided a case study addressing the practical application of many of the points raised by Prof. Darvill, albeit on a smaller scale, through a research and training excavation in western Scotland. Another case study that similarly illustrated the benefits gained from the integration of practical work with innovative teaching and learning methodologies was presented by Nick Thorpe (University of Winchester, UK), pioneering the use of Virtual Walkabouts within his teaching and assessment. Similar critical issues were then illustrated in their European context by Tove Hjørungdal (Gothenburg University, Sweden) who spoke on a project that has recently been undertaken at Gothenburg University which developed methods to develop students understanding of the integration of theory and fieldwork by facilitating students' verbalisation of their field experience and observations (Hjørungdal *et al.* 2004, 2006a,b). Finally Fay Stevens (University College London, UK) discussed an alternative approach to assessment through the use of posters, demonstrating a further practical method of enhancing teaching and learning.

Through this diverse collection of papers the session provided a series of practical examples as to how we might address the age old tension between teaching and research. Indeed whilst teaching 'is all too often considered a second-rate pass-time when compared with the Great Gods of Research or other professional bodies' (Fagan 2000: 125), this session

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<sup>1</sup> We look forward to the future publication of our session by Cambridge Scholars Press, which will provide an excellent opportunity for the issues touched upon briefly here to be expanded in much more detail.

<sup>2</sup> Archaeology HCA, Higher Education Academy, University of Liverpool, School of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology, Hartley Building, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GS. [Archaeology.HEAcademy@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:Archaeology.HEAcademy@liverpool.ac.uk)

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demonstrated that throughout Europe, despite the contrasting requirements of theoretical, practical and academic archaeology, as well as the conflict between teaching and research, it *is* possible to obtain high class teaching whilst enhancing rather than jeopardising an integral research agenda.

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**Regional analyses of spatial and social dynamics (session report by Roderick B. Salisbury and Tina Thurston)**

The session on Regional Analyses of Spatial and Social Dynamics brought together people from Europe and North America to discuss how spatial analysis can inform our interpretations of social dynamics. After a brief introduction by Tina Thurston, Matthew Fitzjohn started the session off with a discussion of visualisation and visibility studies using GIS. Matt demonstrated methods for understanding landscapes and archaeological sites from the perspective of local inhabitants. Kimberly Kasper followed by presenting a method for understanding landscape use and change through wood charcoal analysis. Using a case study from northeastern North America, Kim redefined the impact of social practices on the environment. Peter Biehl brought an exciting re-interpretation of the function of Neolithic circular enclosures in Central Europe. Using micro-regional spatial analyses, Peter examined the patterns of social practices in and around these enclosures. Three papers based on research in Hungary formed the middle of the session. Atilla Gyucha and William Parkinson used an inter-site, macro-scale perspective to explore settlement changes during the transition from the Neolithic to the Copper Age on the eastern Hungarian Plain. Roderick Salisbury and Margaret Morris results of micro-scale analyses from the same region, interpreting the praxis of settlement structure at Early Copper Age sites based on intra-site spatial analysis. Szilvia Fabian and Gábor Serlegi moved west, examining Late Copper Age society and environment near Lake Balaton. John Chapman was present for these three papers, asking several searching questions and encouraging discussion. After lunch, Gill Plunkett examined the connections between landscape use and socio-political organisation in the Irish Late Bronze Age using pollen diagrams. Tina Thurston, with Mette Roesgaard and Jørgen Westphal, rounded out the session with a discussion of changes and developments in regional data collection and analysis in Danish prehistory. Although not all participants could attend, the session was a coherent and successful examination of new approaches to the dialectic between people and space.



## **Bronze and Iron Age strongholds in Central and southeast Europe: new results (session summary by Louis D. Nebelsick and Carola Metzner-Nebelsick)**

We started our session with slight changes in the order of the speakers. At first Vendula Vránová offered an interesting overview of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age hillfort of Jívová – Tepenec in northern Moravia, Czech Republic. The detailed view of the structural features in a stronghold in this region is a step forward as is the contextualized evidence for contacts to Lower Austria which is surprising for a stronghold community on the northern fringe of the Hallstatt province. Richard Kubicek and Libor Janíček (who was absent) presented new activities in field walking surveys in the peripheries of fortified sites in Western Bohemia and discussed a systematic strategy for investigating peripheral settlement activity. In her lecture about the defended sites in western Hungary (Transdanubia) Erzsébet Jerem gave an overview of the research activities of the strongholds in the region during the past decades spanning from the Late Bronze to late La Tène Period. This was complemented by the talk of Carola Metzner-Nebelsick about fortified sites in north-eastern Hungary. She pointed out that the idea of a general break down of settlement activity in the hillforts of that region due to a proposed steppe impact needs to be revised. The evidence from pottery clearly indicates that at the majority of the few partly excavated sites shows a Hallstatt i.e. seventh century BC occupation with a dominant cultural orientation towards the Banat and Transylvania.

Philip Mason gave a compelling interpretation of monumentality as means of status representation of the Hallstatt elites in Slovenia illustrated by the evidence of recent excavation in and around strongholds including evidence for iron smelting and sacred ways.

Karin Reichenbach gave an introduction to the block of Polish sites talking about research activities in Silesian hillforts before 1945. In her detailed analysis she gave interesting insights in the political and ideological dependencies of archaeological research.

Modern research in Iron Age settlements in Poland was discussed by the talks of Anthony Harding, Ewa Bugaj and Zbigniew Kobylński/Louis Nebelsick. Harding was looking at the evidence from Wielkopolska with special emphasis on the Biskupin-type-settlement. He pointed out that this particular site is the dominant but not the exclusive type of interior spatial organisation within Hallstatt strongholds. More spaciouly arranged outlines of houses and free areas could be proven by a new geomagnetic survey at the site of Sobiejuchy. He also pointed out that the recent dendro-dates from Biskupin correspond well with the Sobiejuchy with felling dates between 755 and 738 BC pointing at an occupation within the HaC period.

Nebelsick and Kobylński summarized the state of research about strongholds between the Saale and Vistula rivers and the unpublished results of the Polish-German research project in Biehla, a late-seventh-century Biskupin-type strong in Saxony and the early La Tène stronghold Starosiedle/Starzeddel in western Poland. They also introduced the site of the Scythian gold hoard in Vetersfele/Witaszkowo (Kozów) which proved to be an early Iron Age sanctuary site.

A fascinating new type of Hallstatt settlement was discussed by Bugaj. Thanks to large scale rescue excavations at Wrocław Milejowice 19 she and colleagues were able to reveal the spatial organisation of housing, working and ritual activities of a settlement type with houses grouped around an empty space. In the centre of one of those circular structures a particularly large aisled building was uncovered which may be interpreted as indicator of social stratification by the difference of construction, the presence of a palisade defence and the evidence of finds like metal working and high quality of artefacts as well as an accumulation of ritual activity.

As an additional speaker Wojciech Piotrowski talked about new activities in Biskupin stressing the interplay between research, reconstruction and monument protection.

At the dawn of Celtic civilisation Angela Mötsch reported about brand new excavations and surveys at the Mont Lassois in Vix, France. Here a princely residence with a large apsidal house with painted plastered walls and a porticus was discovered. Mötsch argued convincingly that the only parallels so far are found in Archaic Greece. Imports like Greek pottery underline the immense importance of the hillfort of Vix at the end of the Hallstatt Period.

Dagmar Dreslerová and Alžběta Danielisová (who could not be present) gave an insight into their research of the Vlatava river valley from the Late Bronze Age to the La Tène period. Thanks to GIS recording the dynamics of settlement activities with a decrease at the end of the Hallstatt period and an increase in the Middle La Tène period could be illustrated. Both introduced the new settlement type of a 'castella' for a small kind of oppidum or stronghold. The session was ended by the illustration of recent discoveries at the Late La Tène stronghold of Oberleiserberg, Lower Austria by Maciej Karwowski who showed a surprisingly rich find spectrum betraying wide range contacts.

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### ***New advances in Central European Neolithic research (session report by Penny Bickle and Daniela Hofmann)***

This session was designed as an opportunity for junior researchers involved in the study of the LBK (Linearbandkeramik) culture to present their findings to an international audience. We are particularly pleased to have attracted speakers and audience members from many different countries working on diverse projects. The scope of the papers varied from a focus on specific sites to papers tackling the regional scale or linking several regional groupings.

Amkreutz and Vanmontford, and Lodewijckx, addressed the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition at the north-western frontier of the LBK, relying on artefactual evidence and raw material distributions to establish the intensity and nature of contact between farmers and foragers. Bickle reflected on the changing nature of human involvement with the landscape from a phenomenological perspective, while Bedault identified continuities and changes in stock-keeping practices from the LBK to the VSG in the Paris Basin. Boiron, also focussing on the Paris Basin, tried to identify activity areas around houses by applying detailed quantitative and qualitative analyses to material discarded in loam pits. Hofmann's paper was concerned with blurring the distinction between cemetery and settlement burials by revealing each ritual as a performance playing on multiple concerns. The stone adze exchange mechanisms presented by Ramminger provide an example for long-range contacts between different regions and address questions of the social processes behind the distribution of artefacts from distinct raw materials.

In addition, related posters by Erich Claßen (LBK networks in the Lower Rhine area), Ales Kacerik (LBK settlement in Bohemia) and Willy Adam (Orientation and symbolism of domestic and funerary constructions) were exhibited in the poster session.

Overall, the session was successful in creating a dialogue between representatives from different academic traditions, who otherwise rarely have the chance to interact and exchange ideas. We hope that it has also facilitated the creation of lasting networks between young researchers and are planning to publish the papers presented in Cracow in an edited volume.

## **Enclosed and buried surfaces as key sources of information in archaeology and Earth sciences applied to archaeology (session report by Kai Fechner)**

The session 'From microprobe to spatial analysis: enclosed and buried surfaces as key sources in Archaeology and Pedology' was organised by J. Völkel (Universität Regensburg<sup>1</sup>), M. Leopold (Universität Regensburg<sup>2</sup>), K. Fechner (RooTS<sup>3</sup>/ INRAP<sup>4</sup>) and Y. Devos (RooTS/ Université libre de Bruxelles<sup>5</sup>) in the context of the general theme 'Archaeology and Material Culture: Interpreting the Archaeological Culture' of the EAA annual meeting of Cracow. The talks mentioned here below refer to the extensive summaries in the abstracts' volume of the congress.

The session's theme was mostly motivated by the large amount of recent results to be communicated on this topic. A special focus was put on Celtic Enclosures, including the so-called 'Viereckschanzen', but other presentations concerned Neolithic to Modern well delimited and relatively situated anthropogenic contexts, as buildings, fields, gardens, cattle spaces, court-yards, pathways, as well as particular domestic, handicraft, sacral and funerary micro-zones, in both rural and (proto-) urban contexts. Besides purely archaeological presentations, the session also focused on the results of analyses of sediments and soils (field parameter, physico-chemical analysis, micromorphology, scanning electron microscopy, geophysics, etc.).

On one hand the talks and posters concerned the studies of walls, ramparts or burial mounds that have protected the soils and the surfaces over long periods, as illustrated e.g. by the sites of southern Germany (Leopold and Völkel; Hoffmann et al.) and some Danish (Lewis) and Belgian (poster of Devos et al.) sites. As the general cultural development often destroys parts of the original surface by erosion, overbuilding or forcible demolition, well defined and unaffected activity zones within sites are heavily searched by archaeology and soil science and the presented studies delivered important changes in the archaeological interpretation of the occupation context (Man-made erosion phenomena, fields, gardens ...) and construction conditions (problems related to a fluctuating water table, selective use of sediments for construction) of the concerned sites.

On the other hand, a number of talks concerned sites without such exceptional fossilisation, but whose scraped surface can under some conditions (talk of Devos et al.) also be better interpreted by special approaches as mapping by phosphate-analyses (talk and poster of Fechner et al.; Rouppert et al.; Fercoq du Leslay), by magnetic susceptibility (Leopold and Völkel; Hoffmann et al.) or by electric resistivity (David and Fechner).

Finally, the advantage of comparing archaeological results with the ones of life sciences was shown by Raab et al. and by Fercoq du Leslay. This gave birth to further discussions on how to differentiate natural and man-made impacts in the results provided by pollen data in both the archaeological layers and the sequences obtained in a nearby natural setting.

It appears from the results that the presented rectilinear and curvilinear Celtic enclosures are associated with settlement sites, with the exception of the cultural site of Ribemont-sur-Ancre (Fercoq du Leslay). Hierarchical ranking of these sites can often be established and this is largely based on the recognition of the presence of certain internal features (especially in Northern France: Malrain; Prilaux and Jacques). For other periods, the interpretation and precise relative positions of internal features were achieved for diverse proto-historic to Roman cultivated areas, temples and barrows of North west Europe (Lewis), for a Roman enclosure in Northern France (Rouppert et al.), for Neolithic to Roman longhouses and other constructions (posters of Fechner et al.), for Bronze Age to Modern agricultural and settlement contexts (David and Fechner; poster of Devos et al.).

The case studies from Germany, Belgium, France, Scandinavia and Great Britain permitted to confront different results and approaches. So did the discussions that showed that there was until now a certain lack of homogenisation between different approaches to identical

problems. It seems that the session succeeded in -at least- initiating a better knowledge of different possible approaches and interpretations, so as to better differentiate different types of proto-historic and historic human occupations, their buildings, their surfaces and soils. A publication as a volume of the British Archaeological Report has been decided and launched.

Notes:

- (1, 2) Dept. of Landscape Ecology and Soil Science. Institute of Geography (Regensburg, Germany).
- (3) Research Team in Archaeo- and Palaeo-Sciences (Brussels, Belgium).
- (4) Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives/ Grand Est Nord (Metz), Centre Ile-de-France (Paris, France).
- (5) Centre de recherches archéologiques (Brussels, Belgium).

*Kai Fechner [Roots\\_Research\\_Team@yahoo.com](mailto:Roots_Research_Team@yahoo.com)*

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### ***Knowledge, belief and the body (session report by Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, Katharina Rebay and Jessica Hughes)***

The session 'Knowledge, belief and the body', organised by Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, Katharina Rebay and Jessica Hughes, was loosely based on the context of the Leverhulme project based at Cambridge University on 'Changing beliefs of the human body.' Our intent was to focus on the complex issue of belief, and how it is implicated in various forms of bodily practice. We were particularly interested in the relationship between belief and knowledge, concepts which are conventionally seen and approached from different angles.

The first block of papers focused on beliefs about the body, as they are embedded in society and expressed through burial rites, votive offerings or representations of bodies. John Robb explored long-term traditions of self-knowledge in prehistoric Europe, looking at a wide range of Neolithic figurines and stele and suggesting that their different schema of representations indicates changing understandings of the body. Jessica Hughes showed how changes in the representation of internal organs in Greco-Roman art were closely tied to changing ideas about knowledge and truth. Katharina Rebay tried to unravel how the Bronze Age community of Pitten perceived their dead on the threshold between inhumation and cremation burial practices, finding more similarities than differences. Hitting a similar topic, Ana M. S. Bettencourt gave an overview on burials, funerary rites and beliefs in the Bronze Age of the NW Iberian Peninsula. Simon Stoddart and Caroline Malone's paper looked at the form, style, material, gender attribution, chronology and context of body representations in Malta and showed how embodiment changed over time.

The second block of papers covered the aspect of so called 'practical' or non-discursive knowledge. Sheila Kohring's paper on materialisation and technological knowledge introduced the afternoon session with a theoretical outline of arguments that see practice as an essential aspect behind any material tradition. Lise Bender Jørgensen and Harald B. Høgseth looked at belief and practical knowledge, trying to 'translate' these into a language accessible to academic dispute and analysis. The final contribution, from Sandy Budden and Joanna Sofaer, on Bronze Age Potters, Potting and Performance used potting as an example of the ways in which non-discursive knowledge is articulated through the repeated enactment of bodily performance, exploring variations in the ceramic record by reference to different levels of knowledge and experience.

Bringing together papers about knowledge and belief in one session provided us with the opportunity to learn from each other and discuss different frameworks of thinking. The topic obviously tapped the pulse of the age, since the room was overcrowded and many archaeologists commented positively on the session.

## **The history of archaeological practice: reflections on technology and social organisation in field work (session report by Åsa Gillberg and Ola W. Jensen)**

Session organised by Åsa Gillberg and Ola W. Jensen Dept of Archaeology and Ancient History, Göteborg University, Sweden.

The overall purpose of this session was to reflect on archaeological field practices in the past, with nine speakers from Germany, Sweden, France and England. Two papers dealt explicitly with excavations methods. One was a detailed case study of hillfort archaeology in Germany in the nineteenth century (S. Grünwald), and the other was a general survey of changes in rescue excavation methods in Champagne, France (J. Vermoerkerke). A study of early, systematic surveying, maps, and the connection between archaeology and land surveyors was the only paper dealing with this very interesting issue (F. Krauenbrink). The social organisation of labour in field work was one of the main themes. Issues of class and gender were discussed in early British twentieth century archaeology (J. Roberts). An argumentation for the importance of such questions along with a discussion on the archaeological workforce, and the ethical and moral qualities attributed to it, followed (N. Schlanger).

Three papers focused on the role of instructions in the early formation of excavation methods. The changing ideals of the nineteenth century and the difference between ideals and practice were discussed (G. Eberhardt), as well as the importance of field work instructions in the professionalisation process in Swedish nineteenth century antiquarian practice (Å. Gillberg and O.W. Jensen). The final paper of the session took a more international perspective, focussing on the influence of French archaeology in Spain during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (M. Diaz Andreu).

Discussions during the session were good, not least thanks to our discussant Prof. Jarl Nordbladh, Dept of Archaeology and Ancient History, Gothenburg University.

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## **Salt of the Earth: salt production & beyond (session report by Sarah-Jane Hathaway)**

The half day session entitled 'Salt of the Earth: Salt Production and Beyond' was arranged thematically, looking at the production, trade and consumption of salt in the archaeological record. Particular focus was placed upon the evidence for prehistoric and Roman salt production and consumption in the UK and France. The methodology used to record salt production sites along the coast of Britain was addressed by Sarah-Jane Hathaway, who discussed evidence for the associated archaeological remains and material culture (known as briquetage). These remains included gullies, ditches, enclosed hearths, open hearths and settling tanks, as well as debris mounds created by the waste briquetage. Choices made for the location of these sites, especially estuaries, harbours and marsh areas were outlined. A case study from the Somerset Levels in the UK was presented by Richard Brunning. This included discussion of the later Roman remains, and the issues surrounding the preservation of the site. Evidence for the duration, scale and organisation of this activity was also discussed, as well as the restrictions placed upon the investigation of the site as a result of development-funded archaeology. The environmental impact of salt production sites upon the Seille Valley, in Eastern France during the Iron Age was discussed by Naomi Riddiford, using environmental data obtained from core samples. Then possible evidence for the preparation and trade of salted meat was discussed by Mark Maltby, using case studies of animal bone data obtained from Iron Age and Roman sites in the UK. Finally, the use of salt in prehistoric cooking was discussed by Jacqui Wood, who also suggested that some associated material culture (briquetage) could have been misinterpreted, and in fact may have been used in 'clay cooking'. The session was successful in providing examples of the many implications that arise from studies of salt production and consumption, when attempting to interpret the importance of this resource.

### **Maritime archaeology (session report by Joe Flatman and Andrzej Pydyn)**

Included in the recent EAA conference was a day-long session on maritime archaeology, organised by Andrzej Pydyn (University of Torun, Poland), and Joe Flatman (Institute of Archaeology, University College London, UK).

The session was on the theme of 'Current Research and Education in Underwater and Maritime Archaeology'. Thirteen speakers from across Europe, the US and Australia considered how education and research into maritime and underwater archaeology can be interlinked across boundaries, and how such boundaries – real and imagined, institutional, environmental, political, legislative or other – can be dissolved. The session began with a keynote presentation by Tim Runyan (East Carolina University, USA) on 'Partnerships in Nautical Archaeology: Case Studies from North Carolina and Alaska', outlining the recent collaboration of ECU with a series of industry and government partners. Such collaboration was a theme returned to by several other speakers, including Marek Jasinski (Norwegian University of Science and Technology) and Mark Staniforth (Flinders University, Australia), both of whom emphasised the need for maritime archaeology students to gain 'real world' experience through collaborative projects with future employers.

Speakers came from a diverse array of locations and backgrounds, including Colin Breen (University of Ulster, Northern Ireland) discussing the ethics of recent fieldwork by UU off the coast of East Africa, Timm Weski (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Germany) looking back to a decade of teaching ship archaeology in Germany, and Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network) discussing recent initiatives in underwater preserves, education and training programs, and public archaeology across Florida. The session was concluded by a presentation from Mark Beattie-Edwards (Nautical Archaeology Society, UK) on the wide range of training initiatives pioneered by the NAS over the last few years.

It is the intention of the organisers to publish an edited book of proceedings from the session, in which it is hoped to include additional contributions not made on the day. If you would be interested in submitting a paper for publication, please contact Andrzej or Joe by email ([pydyn@uni.torun.pl](mailto:pydyn@uni.torun.pl) or [j.flatman@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:j.flatman@ucl.ac.uk)). The deadline for submission of papers for publication is 31 December 2006.

Pdfs of all the papers presented, together with a full session timetable and contact details of presenters, are available on the UCL Institute of Archaeology website at:  
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/maritime/index.htm>

## **Quantitative archaeology and advanced archaeological computing (session report by Benjamin Ducke)**

This year's EAA was considered an excellent forum to attempt an assessment of the current state of quantitative methods in archaeology and make the topic more accessible to the archaeological community as a whole. All session contributors were able to present illustrative case studies based on well-founded long term research and cutting-edge developments.

Papers presented in the session covered all scales of archaeological research, from artefact analysis (Carver, Hermon) to site (Ducke/Suchowska, Lieberwirth, Orton) and landscape scale projects (Bevan, Connolly, Lake, Lockyear, Verhagen). A number of key themes emerged in the greatest part of the presentations: the necessity to deal more adequately with the uncertainty and complexity involved in all archaeological information (e.g. Carver, Hermon, Lake), the degree to which scale and spatial dependence must be treated as problem or chance in research (Bevan, Connolly, Verhagen) and finally the need to provide better information representation (Lieberwirth) as well as standardised, universal and open schemes for information sharing in the digital age (D'Andrea). The degree to which these non-trivial problems were identified and tackled demonstrated just how strongly quantitative and computational approaches contribute to modern archaeology's most valuable fundamental research. The quality and efficiency of archaeological documentation (Lieberwirth, D'Andrea, Ducke/Suchowska), research strategies (e.g. Hermon, Bevan, Orton and Lockyear) and resource management decisions (Verhagen) will greatly benefit from these insights and proposed solutions.

The range of computational tools applied in the presentations included spreadsheets, statistical systems and databases with a strong focus on (3D) GIS (Bevan, Connolly, Lieberwirth) for spatial research. An interesting aspect is the fact that most of the research presented was done using freely available tools -- a strategy that without a doubt benefits open information exchange (D'Andrea) and longevity of the research.

As a whole, the session was perceived as a meeting that set new benchmarks in the development of quantitative and computational methods for archaeology.

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## **Skull collection, modification and decoration (session report by Michelle Bonogofsky)**

Fourteen papers were presented during the all-day session on Skull Collection, Modification, and Decoration, covering the regions of Europe, Middle East, Central Asia, Oceania, and the New World. Presenters from universities in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, France, Austria, the United States, Australia, and Russia discussed the methodology and theory of skull collection, modification, and decoration from areas as diverse as Neolithic Europe to Ethnographic Melanesia. The archaeological contexts, osteological analyses, and visual descriptions of the skulls were discussed. Applications of modern technology such as DNA analysis, dental X-rays, radiocarbon dating, and FORDISC software, were used to answer questions common to many who conduct research on skulls, such as age and sex, group affiliation, and chronology.

The session included regional specialists who, as a whole, employed an interdisciplinary approach, drawing upon ethnography, archaeology, bioarchaeology, taphonomy, and forensics to contextualise and interpret the collection, modification, and decoration of skulls in various world regions. Common themes included social power, status, symbolism, and identity, as well as ritual treatment of the skulls.

## ***The Roman Empire and beyond* (session report by Halina Dobrzańska and Eric C. De Sena)**

Despite being a general session, 'The Roman Empire and Beyond' proved to be a very stimulating venue. This session consisted of seven presentations: four 'Roman' papers and three papers concerning Barbaricum. In his brief introduction, De Sena mentioned the maturity of studies dealing with the central and eastern European provinces of the Roman Empire and the contiguous regions of Barbaricum. Until 10-15 years ago, most studies concerned the Roman military, 'Romanisation' and the struggle of Romans and 'barbarians' with other themes only occasionally pursued. Today, the 'other' themes have taken the forefront: unbalanced, bilateral exchange between Romans and European natives, aspects of religion, including the spread of Christianity, daily life and landscape in the Roman provinces, the post-Roman period, etc.

The session began with a paper by Marinella Pasquinucci and Simonetta Menchelli on pottery production in Etruria. While this region was an integral part of Italy during the Empire, Etruria was, in a sense a very early province of Rome until it was finally subsumed in the first century BC. It is instructive to compare the changes in Etruria with the realities in the European provinces.

The next paper, by Vlasta Begović Dvoržak and Ivana Dvoržak Schrunk, concerned Roman maritime villas in Dalmatia and Istria. This survey indicated that Italian elites were the most frequent owners of such villas and that while typical features of villas were present, the configuration of each villa was quite unique, varying according to the tastes of the owner. This paper also highlighted the importance of wine production in this region.

A paper by Eric De Sena and Alexandru Matei presented an overview of Porolissum, a Roman city in northern Dacia and the preliminary results of current excavations in the Forum of this city. The project leaders have begun to understand the plan and chronology of the Forum and are elucidating aspects of daily life in this city in the Roman and post-Roman periods.

Olivera Ilić discussed the importation of Christian implements into the central Balkans in the Late Roman and immediate post-Roman periods. Objects derived from all areas of the Mediterranean, including Italy, North Africa, Asia Minor and Syria, good evidence for the solid social and economic relations between the Mediterranean and the Balkans.

An excellent paper by Artur Błażejowski concerned the adoption of Roman-style goods, in this case pottery, by the inhabitants of Barbaricum. He questioned the nature of Roman influence (direct vs. indirect) and considered some of the mechanisms by which the transferral of knowledge occurred.

Halina Dobrzańska presented the results of a long-term study of the largest known pottery production centre in Barbaricum. The inhabitants of Zofipole (southern Poland) engaged in pottery manufacture whose styles were a mix of indigenous and Roman. There appears to have been a link between the pottery produced in this region and in Dacia Porolissensis.

The final paper, presented by Liana Vakulenko, provided an overview of the Carpathian Barrows Culture, which corresponds to the Late Roman period. Whilst the local populations were influenced to some degree by the Romans in terms of stylistic attributes of material objects, the inhabitants of the northern Carpathian Mountains still abided by strong indigenous customs.



## **European Egyptologists gaze the future (session report by Amanda-Alice Maravelia and Galina A. Belova)**

### *Session Organisers*

Amanda-Alice Maravelia (Centre for Egyptological Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia and National Archaeological Museum of Athens, Hellas)

Galina A. Belova (Centre for Egyptological Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia and Russian Institute of Egyptology (RIEC), Cairo, Egypt)

When an egyptological session was officially incorporated for the first time in the agenda of the *European Association of Archæology*, during the EAA 7<sup>th</sup> Conference in Esslingen (Germany, 2001), subsequently during the EAA 8<sup>th</sup> Conference in Thessaloniki (Hellas, 2002), and during the EAA 9<sup>th</sup> Conference in St Petersburg (Russia, 2003) we were not expecting such a warm welcome even by non Egyptologists. This year's session endeavours to continue and stabilise this short tradition, which tries focusing on European Egyptology and its various aspects. We hope to explore and discuss various themes, which should be mutually interesting enough both for Egyptologists and for specialists in European Archaeology, as well as to Egyptologists originating from other scientific disciplines (Astronomy, Informatics, Meteorology, Geology, Architecture, Geography and Surveying, and c.). This year's session will be bi-faceted: (i) it will host papers on European Museology and excavation reports related to Egyptian Archaeology; and (ii) it will try to shed light on an interdisciplinary approach between European Egyptologists and European Archaeologists, in their common endeavour to study the dynamics of past cultures, based either on field work or on theoretical work (History, Archaeoastronomy, & c.). The main topic and lodestar of this egyptological session will be the interpretation of the material culture of Ancient Egyptians (as it is revealed by the methodical study of various objects found in European and other Museums or by artefacts uncovered *in situ* by European Egyptologists digging in Egypt), in line with one of the research axii proposed by the EAA and the Scientific Committee of the Cracow 12<sup>th</sup> Conference.

### *Papers*

Tatjana A. Sherkova (CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia): Small Objects from the Temple Deposits at Tell Ibrahim Awad, Egypt.

Amanda-Alice Maravelia (CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia and National Archaeological Museum of Athens, Athens, Hellas): A Stelophorous Statuette of an Adorer with a Hymn to the Solar God Re.

Anne-Sophie Goddio-von Bomhard (Paris, France): The Naos of the Decades.

Franck Goddio (Institut Européen d'Archéologie Sous-Marine (IEASM), Alexandria, Egypt): The Enigma of the Cities of Heracleion and Thonis Revealed.

Galina A. Belova (CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia): Archaeological Researches at Kom Tuman (Memphis) in 2005-2006.

Alexej A. Krol (Russian Institute of Egyptology in Cairo and CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia): Column Bases from Kom Tuman (Memphis).

André J. Veldmeijer (PalArch Foundation, Amsterdam, Holland): Studies of Ancient Egyptian Footwear: Technological Aspects. Part III: Leather-Reinforced Fibre Sandals from Qasr Ibrim.

Edward Loring (Gnosarch Foundation, Basel, Switzerland and CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia): Leather-Work in Egypt at c.1000 BCE.

Sergej V. Ivanov (RIEC, Cairo, Egypt and CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia): A Bronze Figurine of a Priestess from the Mit-Rahina Bronze Hoard.

Alexander Belov (CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia): Studies of the Seaworthiness and Maneuverability of the Egyptian Sea-going Vessels of the New Kingdom.

S.V. Vassiliev, S.B. Boroutskaya and A.I. Nechvaloda (CES/RAS, Moscow, Russia): Palaeoanthropology of Deir el-Banat (Fayoum, Egypt).

Sophia Tsourinaki (Benaki Museum, Athens, Hellas): A Child's Woollen Tunic from Byzantine Egypt.

## **The President's Corner (by Anthony Harding)**

Those of you who attended the Annual Meeting in Kraków in September will, I am sure, know that it was a very successful and well-attended conference. We offer our deep thanks to Halina Dobrzanska and Arek Marciniak for all they did to make our time enjoyable. Now we are moving on to pastures new: next year we are in Croatia; and in 2008 in Malta, as the short news item in this issue from Patricia Camilleri indicates. Both will be excellent venues, as well as wonderful places to enjoy a short holiday.

At last the EAA is in a stronger financial position. We have paid off our debts and expect income to exceed expenditure for the coming few years, at least as long as we have no more than our present commitments. But we want to do more for you, the members! We are considering a number of initiatives, including starting a Handbook series, and appointing someone to start a 'jobs' website for archaeologists in Europe. This is something that has several times been suggested to us, and which we might now have the resources to begin. Those of you who work in Britain already have such a service, provided by the Institute of Field Archaeologists; but in some other countries no such service exists, and we are the obvious people to provide it – if we can overcome the practical difficulties.

Do please let me, or other Board members, know if you have views about this or any other matters of concern to you.

Meanwhile, I wish you all a pleasant and enjoyable holiday season, and every good wish for 2007. It will be an interesting year for the EAA as well!

*Anthony Harding, President, EAA*

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## **Teresa Júdice Gamito (1936-2006) (by João Zhilao)**

Teresa Júdice Gamito, a long-time member of the EAA, which she occasionally represented on Association business, passed away on 17 April, 2006, at the age of 69, in Teheran. She suffered a sudden stroke while she was addressing fellow participants on an excursion to the main archaeological sites of Iran, co-organised by the Portuguese National Museum of Archaeology and the Embassy of Iran in Lisbon.

After graduating from the University of Lisbon with a degree in Germanic Philology, Teresa developed an interest in Archaeology, which eventually led her to a PhD at Cambridge, with a dissertation entitled 'Social complexity in southwest Iberia (800-300 AC): the case of Tartessos' (*BAR International Series* 439, 1988). Teresa held a Chair at the University of the Algarve, in Faro, the city where she had been born in 1936. Having joined the university (created in 1979) almost at the beginning, she was a driving force behind the creation of its Department of History, Archaeology and Heritage Studies, which offers undergraduate and MA training in the Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites.

Of late, her research interests had become focused on the archaeology of the Islamic period in southern Iberia. Among her many contributions, she pioneered the application to the study of abandoned settlements of this period located in remote mountain areas of the Algarve, where continuity in medieval times was apparent in many aspects of material culture, of the ethno-archaeological approach developed by Lewis Binford for the study of hunter-gatherer sites. She founded and was President of the university's Centre for Arab, Islamic and Mediterranean Culture.

Teresa was a prominent figure of the generation that, in the mid-1970s, achieved the transformation of Portuguese archaeology from the predominantly amateur field it had been for almost one hundred years into an institutionalised profession. She was active in research, teaching and organising, and will be remembered, and missed, for her contagious energy and optimism. Mostly, however, she was a person, an academic, and an archaeologist whose integrity commanded respect and admiration.

## Malta and the EAA Conference, 2008 (by Patricia Camilleri)

Malta looks forward to hosting the EAA Annual Meeting in 2008. Many of the participants will already be familiar with the Maltese archipelago because of its long and fascinating past.



On the occasion of the Annual Meeting in 2008, there will be pre and post-event tours during which the participants can get a taste of Malta's rich archaeological and historical heritage and, of course, enjoy the sun and sea as well! During the meeting we shall also have the opportunity to visit some significant sites, and those who want to be more independent will find that the islands' extensive network of bus links offers an easy and cheap way to travel round at your leisure. The distances are small, and the number of sights large.

For further information about Malta, access the Heritage Malta and Malta Tourism Authority websites: [www.heritagemalta.com](http://www.heritagemalta.com) and [www.visitmalta.com/](http://www.visitmalta.com/)

Malta, Gozo and Comino, the inhabited islands of the Maltese archipelago, lie at almost the exact geographical heart of the Mediterranean Sea. With Sicily some 100 km to the North, Tripoli 350 km to the South and Tunis 320 km to the West, Malta is virtually at the crossroads between continents. The islands' strategic position has, in fact, made them subject to a succession of rulers, who in turn left their influence on the country and language as we know them today. Malta's prehistory dates back to 5000 B.C., whilst its documented past is traceable over a period of 2000 years.

In 1964 Malta obtained its political independence from Britain and in 1974 it became a Republic. Elections to the House of Representatives are held every five years. Malta is a member of the United Nations and its various organisations and ever since 1964 has taken an active role in United Nations affairs. In 1967 Malta launched the idea of seabed resources being the common heritage of mankind. Malta joined the European Union on 1 May, 2004.

The national language is Maltese which is a complex derivative of Semitic and Romance languages using a primarily Latin alphabet but also including a number of additional letters which originate in the Arab language. English is also an official language and you will find that almost everyone speaks it.

*Patricia Camilleri, President, Archaeological Society of Malta*

## Minutes of the EAA ABM, Cracow, 23 September 2006 (by Sylvie Květinová)

### 1. Welcome and opening

The EAA President, Anthony Harding, welcomed the 83 members who attended the ABM. He thanked the local organisers and volunteers for the excellent running of the conference. Halina Dobrzanska reiterated thanks to all the people and institutions involved in the organisation of the meeting.

### 2. Minutes of the ABM in Cork 2005

The minutes of the ABM in Cork, 2005, were published in Issue 24 of *TEA*. Anthony Harding briefly reminded the participants of its contents and the minutes were approved as a correct record.

### 3. Matters arising from the minutes of the ABM in Cork 2005, not otherwise covered

Anthony Harding informed the ABM about actions arising from the last ABM.

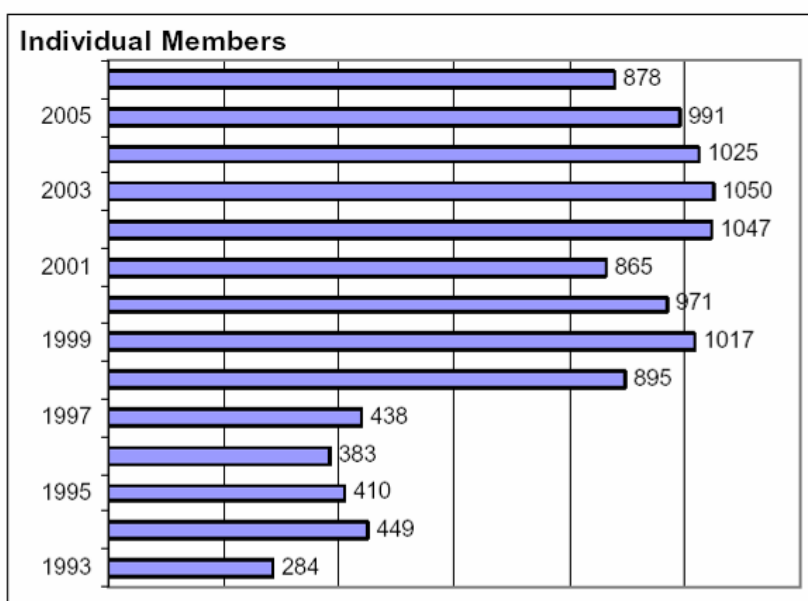
i. The EAA Secretary, Predrag Novaković, addressed a letter of concern about aspects of archaeological practice in Bulgaria to the Institute of Archaeology of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The answer received from Prof. Vasil Nikolov, chairman of the Archaeological Research Council of Bulgaria, thanks the EAA for its concern, informs us about steps taken to improve the situation, and urges that representations be directed to the relevant Bulgarian authorities in order to further improve the situation of archaeology in Bulgaria.

ii. The EAA Statutes mention the Secretariat several times (Art. I/2, III/5, VI/7 etc.) and the Executive Board considers that it is adequately constituted.

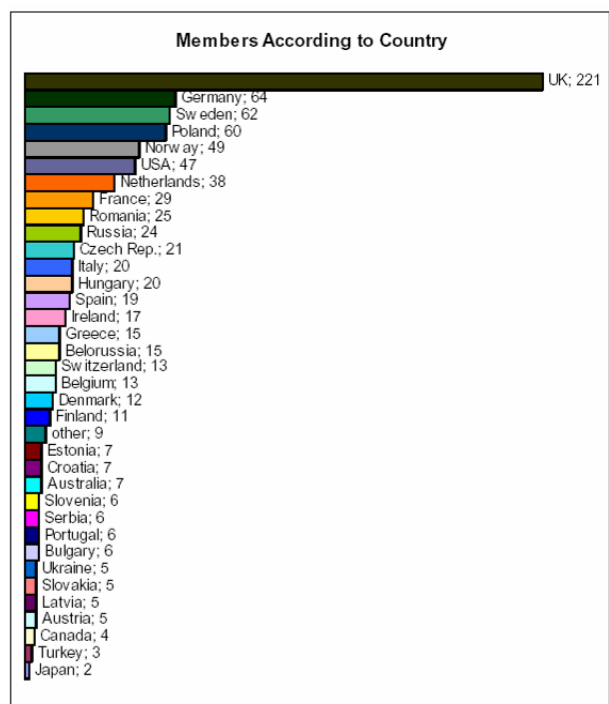
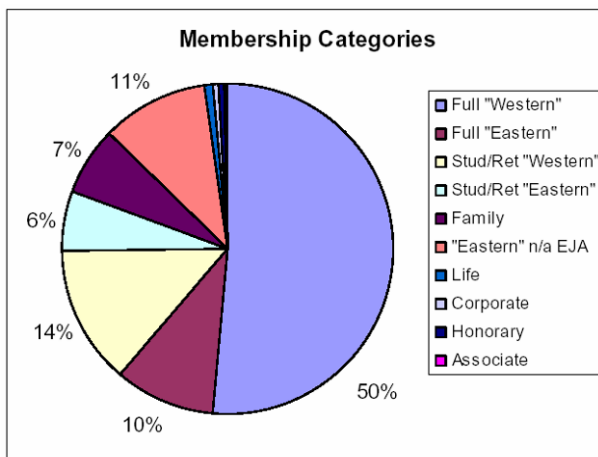
### 4. EAA Secretariat Progress Report

Sylvie Květinová used the opportunity to greet the members in person and presented the information concerning membership figures. The number of individual members as of 15 September 2006 (878) appears to be higher than the same figure presented at the ABM in Cork (801). It therefore seems reasonable to expect that after all delegates from the conference in Cracow are included in the figures, the total number of EAA members at the end of 2006 could exceed one thousand. Updated figures will be published in Issue 26 of *TEA*. As of 13 October, the EAA reached 1001 individual members.

All Members				
Year	Individual	Institutional	Corporate	Total
1993	284	28		332
1994	449	40		504
1995	410	42		479
1996	383	46		455
1997	438	49		515
1998	895	145	2	1101
1999	1017	119	3	1163
2000	971	144	5	1120
2001	865	142	6	1013
2002	1047	144	16	1215
2003	1050	144	8	1194
2004	1025	168	3	1205
2005	991	175	3	1169
2006*	878	175	3	1056

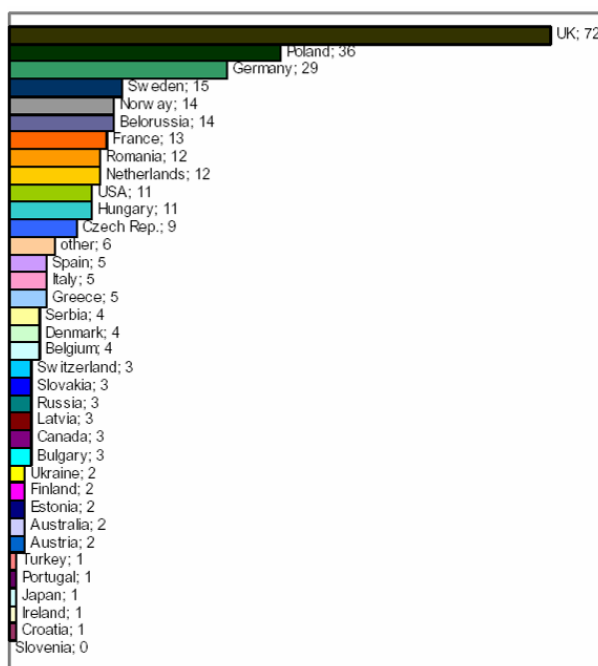


\*2006 as of 15 September



The individual membership categories and countries of origin in 2006 (as of 15 September) reflect that about two thirds of the EAA membership come from Western Europe (50% full members, 14% students and retired), but a slightly increasing trend of membership from 'eastern' countries appears when compared to data from last year, which may be due to the location of the conference in Poland. One fifth of the EAA membership consists of students or retired archaeologists.

in Poland. One fifth of the EAA membership



In total 314 new members paid their fees until 15 September, which comprises 36% of the total membership to the given date; 169 of them did so through Cracow. The number of new members per country does not reflect the last moment registrations that increased especially the representation of Polish colleagues.

Joining the EAA will become easier when the on-line form and payment are possible in October 2006. The web master, Andrzej Leszczewicz, is keeping the EAA web site up to date and all current information is posted. Members can also take advantage of the newly established web log, open also to non-members.

*Left: New members, by country*


### 5. Treasurer's Report

Injury suffered just before the conference did not allow the Treasurer, Carsten Paludan-Müller, to attend the ABM. However, in a message to members he said he was glad that it was his leg that was broken, and not the EAA finances. Predrag Novaković stood in for him and presented the 2005 audited accounts, the current situation in 2006 and the projection for 2007.

In 2005 part of the membership fees was still received at the Swedish accounts, thereafter not available to spend, for which reason the income could not cover the increased costs for the transfer of the Secretariat from Sweden to its current location in Prague, Czech Republic. The situation in 2006 seems more positive due to lower Secretariat costs and increased

membership fees flowing directly to the Prague accounts; it is envisaged that the EAA could pay off all its debts this year. The forecast for 2007 shows a larger surplus - though based on a more conservative number of members than in 2006, an increase in membership fees effective for 2007 would compensate the potential loss. In general terms, the financial situation of the EAA is somewhat better than predicted last year.

*Below: EAA budget as presented at the ABM in Cork and reassessed at the ABM in Cracow*

<b>EAA Budget 2005 - 2007</b>		<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<i>Euro</i>				
				
<b>Income</b>				
Membership fees		50000	50000	55000
Bank interest		100	100	100
WennerGren		12500	12500	12500
Miscellaneous income		0	0	0
<b>Total income</b>		<b>62600</b>	<b>62600</b>	<b>67600</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Secretariat in total		58715	31829	16000
WennerGren		12500	12500	12500
Bank charges		1000	500	500
Travel & hotel, board		1500	1500	1500
Travel & hotel, editorial board		1500	1500	1500
Travel & hotel, nomination committee		0	0	0
EJA (Sage)		11000	15000	15000
Miscellaneous expenses		0	0	0
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>86215</b>	<b>62829</b>	<b>47000</b>
<b>Net income</b>		<b>-23615</b>	<b>-229</b>	<b>20600</b>
<b>EAA 2005 - 2007 reassessed</b>		<b>-14727</b>	<b>10981</b>	<b>17950</b>

#### 6. Proposed Membership Fees for 2007

In order to stabilise the financial situation of the EAA, and given that inflation has played its role since the last change of membership fees (approved at the ABM in Thessaloniki and valid since 2003), an increase of membership fees was proposed to the ABM. The existing rate of 10 Euro for students and retired from Eastern Europe remains the same, while other rates rise in 5–22 Euros. A proposal to increase the rate for category A to 80 Euro was rejected. A proposal to keep the student rate at its existing level for category A, and increase the retired rate, was carried. With this amendment the increase in fees was approved, as follows (membership fees will have to be subject to changes next year again):

##### **EAA Members A**

Full: 75 (70) Eur  
 Family: 100 (90) Eur  
 Student: 45 (45) Eur  
 Retired: 50 (45) Eur  
 Associate: 100 (90) Eur  
 Life Member: 900 (878) Eur

##### **EAA Members B**

Full: 40 (30) Eur  
 Family: 50 (35) Eur  
 Student and  
 Retired: 30 (25) Eur  
 Associate: 50 (40) Eur

##### **EAA Members C**

Full: 20 (10) Eur  
 Family: 30 (15) Eur  
 Student and  
 Retired: 10 Eur  
 Associate: 20 Eur

### 7. Announcement of the 2006 Elections

Four vacant positions have been available for the 2006 election. 149 votes have been received (24 by snail mail, 30 by e-mail and 95 were inserted in the ballot box in Cracow). One vote was invalid. Predrag Novaković (EAA Secretary), Susanne Sievers (member of the EAA Nomination Committee) and Sylvie Květinová (EAA Administrator) counted the votes. The successful candidates will serve for three years 2006-9.

8. *Welcome to the new Board Members* Anthony Harding welcomed all new board members and thanked the outgoing colleagues for their work.

### 9. EJA Progress Report

The *EJA* General Editor, Alan Saville, informed the members about the resignation of the Assistant Editor, Martin Bartelheim, from his post. The publishing of the Journal has unfortunately fallen further behind schedule with issue 8/2 sent to members just at the time of the conference. The reason of the increased delay consists in fewer incoming contributions, despite the effort of the Editorial board to encourage the authors and conference speakers.

The *EJA* also still shows a UK bias which may be caused by linguistic difficulties of non Anglo-Saxon archaeologists. Alan Saville stressed that contributions can be published in English, French or German, but pointed out the desire of most authors to publish in English. The Editor is willing to assist with the English, but cannot offer subsidy for translations as requested by the audience. Lists of volunteer EAA members disposed to translate articles for the *EJA* could be composed. Alternatively, the contributions may be peer-reviewed in the original language and only upon acceptance translated.

Alan Saville explained the procedure that the received contributions undergo: they are first evaluated by members of the Editorial board and then either rejected or sent to anonymous peer-review, after which they can again be either rejected or accepted for publication. Description of both this process and the *EJA* language policy should be included in a letter encouraging archaeologists to contribute to the Journal.

### 10. Report from the Editor of TEA

Michael Potterton noted the two *TEA* issues that appeared since the Cork conference and thanked all the contributors. Normally the Winter Issue is larger than the summer one with reports from the conference and meeting minutes. This year, all session organisers will be invited to send in a short notice about their sessions to the Winter *TEA* issue; the deadline for all contributions is 16 October. The upcoming issue of *TEA* will be sent to members in November by e-mail and will also be available in print format on the web page by the end of that month.

### 11. Election of new Nomination Committee member

Anthony Harding reminded the ABM about the role of the Nomination Committee in appointing the candidates for election. He also informed members that the timetable for the work of the Nomination Committee would be slightly altered to ensure a more democratic process, according to which the call for nominations will be sent to the membership earlier in the year. The ABM elected Martin Kuna from the Czech Republic to replace Alain Schnapp in the Nomination Committee and serve for the period 2006-9.

<b>Executive Board Member 1</b>	
<u>Margarita Diaz-Andreu</u>	75 votes
Franco Nicolis	69 votes
blank	4 votes
<b>Executive Board Member 2</b>	
<u>Nathan Schlanger</u>	76 votes
Rüdiger Krause	70 votes
blank	2 votes
<b>Editorial Board Member 1</b>	
<u>Philippe Della Casa</u>	81 votes
Hrvoje Potrebica	68 votes
blank	0 votes
<b>Editorial Board Member 2</b>	
<u>Sabine Reinhold</u>	75 votes
Staša Babić	72 votes
blank	1 vote

#### *12. Student Award*

Anthony Harding expressed his surprise and sorrow that no submission for the Student Award has been received this year and the award therefore was not presented. In the future the Student Award should be better advertised.

#### *13. Reports from the Working Parties, Committees and Round Tables*

The following reports were presented at the meeting either by the colleagues mentioned or by Margaret Gowen (the full text of some of these will be published in issue 26 of *TEA*).

- Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists (John Collis)
- The Professional Associations in Archaeology Committee (Gerhard Ermischer)
- Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe
- Working Party on Sustaining the Historical Environment within Farmed Landscapes in Europe
- Working Party 'The European Reference Collection'
- Ceramic Production Centres in Europe (Clive Orton)

#### *14. Venues of the 2008 and 2009 Meetings*

The position of the EAA in organizing the Annual Meetings will have to change in the near future, since no bids offering full cover (organisational and financial) have been received for locations in 2008 and 2009. Two concrete options of partially self-organised and financed locations have been received: Malta and Riva del Garda (Italy). The final decision will be made later in the autumn when detailed offers are considered.

#### *15. Announcement of the 13th Annual Meeting*

Tomislav Fabijanić is the person in charge of the preparations for the 13th Annual Meeting in Zadar, Croatia, 18–23 September 2007. He acquainted the delegates with the history, situation and surroundings of Zadar, as well as with the technical parameters of accommodation, travel etc. He invited everyone to participate at the Zadar conference. An email address [eaazar07@unizd.hr](mailto:eaazar07@unizd.hr) is available for queries and comments.

#### *16. Any other business*

No members raised any further items.

#### *17. The President declared the meeting closed at 18.45.*



Publication in the European Journal of Archaeology 2007

**E**uropean  
**A**ssociation of  
**A**rchaeologists

If you are interested in publishing an article in the European Journal of Archaeology (EJA), please fill out this form and return it together with the text of your contribution (or its abstract) to the EAA Secretariat, or send it together with three identical copies of your contribution plus an electronic version to the General Editor of the EJA (address at the bottom of this page). Your proposal will be considered by the EJA Editorial Board and you will be notified of the outcome. For detailed notes for contributors, please see the back cover of the EJA or <http://www.e-a-a.org/journal.htm>. Contributions in all major European languages are accepted.

Author's details

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_ **First Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Last Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Institutional Affiliation:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**E-mail address:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone/Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

Short biographical note

Text details

**Title (and subtitle):**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Keywords (5-10):**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Extent (word-count):**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Number of illustrations and tables:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Abstract (100–150 words, in English, French or German)

All authors have agreed to submit this article to the *EJA* and declare that this text is not currently being considered for publication by any other journal.

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signature(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO: EJA GENERAL EDITOR ALAN SAVILLE, ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND, CHAMBERS STREET, EDINBURGH EH1 1JF, UK. [a.saville@nms.ac.uk](mailto:a.saville@nms.ac.uk).

## EAA Membership renewal form 2007

We hope that you have benefited from being a member of the EAA in 2006. If you are interested in continuing your membership, please fill out this form and return it to the Secretariat (address below). The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting will be held in Zadar, Croatia, on 18–23 September 2007. All members can register at the member conference fee. Please note that you can also pay on-line at [http://www.e-a-a.org/member\\_form.php](http://www.e-a-a.org/member_form.php)

### Membership details

Member ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_ First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_ -

Male/Female: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Language(s)

spoken: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Archaeological  
specialization: \_\_\_\_\_

### Credit card details

Please charge my: MASTERCARD/EUROCARD VISA

CARD No: \_\_\_\_\_ EXPIRY (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ CARD CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

CARDHOLDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

Charge my credit card for: \_\_\_\_\_ 2007 2008

To cover: membership € / CZK \_\_\_\_\_ + additional postage € / CZK \_\_\_\_\_ for those outside Europe

### Banking details (please enclose a copy of the bank transfer receipt)

Direct transfer to the EAA Euro Account within the EU, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Norway:

IBAN: CZ24 0300 0000 000196658620; SWIFT: CEKOCZPP; Payment method: OUR (net payment)

Direct transfer to the EAA Euro Account outside the EU, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Norway:

Account No: 196658620; SWIFT: CEKOCZPP; Payment method: OUR (net payment);  
Accountholder: Evropská asociace archeologů (European Association of Archaeologists)  
Bank: Československá obchodní banka, Na Příkopě 854/14, 115 20 Praha 1; Bank Code: 0300

Czech Members are able to pay to the EAA CZK Account:

Account No.: 196658591, Bank Code: 0300, Payment Method: OUR (net payment)

### FEES ARE CHARGED IN CZECH CROWNS (CZK) - AMOUNTS IN OTHER CURRENCIES ARE SUBJECT TO VARYING EXCHANGE RATES

#### EAA Members (note A)

Full: 75 Euro / 2121 CZK  
Family: 100 Euro / 2828 CZK  
Student: 45 Euro / 1273 CZK  
Retired: 50 Euro / 1414 CZK  
Associate: 100 Euro / 2828 CZK  
Life Member: 900 Euro / 25445 CZK

#### EAA Members (note B)

Full: 40 Euro / 1131 CZK  
Family: 50 Euro / 1414 CZK  
Student/retired: 30 Euro / 848 CZK  
Associate: 50 Euro / 1414 CZK

#### EAA Members (note C)

Full: 20 Euro / 565 CZK  
Family: 30 Euro / 848 CZK  
Student/retired: 10 Euro / 282 CZK  
Associate: 20 Euro / 565 CZK

A: members from western Europe and countries outside Europe

B: members from Central, Eastern Europe with the Journal, and students/retired archaeologists from western Europe and countries outside Europe without the Journal

C: members from Central and Eastern Europe without the Journal

Students are asked to kindly attach a confirmation of their student status.

Do not forget the postage of 12 Euro / 339 CZK for members living outside Europe

TOTAL ENCLOSED: € / CZK \_\_\_\_\_ (PLEASE FILL IN THE AMOUNT)

Signature:.....Date:.....

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO: EAA SECRETARIAT, C/O INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY CAS, LETENSKÁ 4, 118 01 PRAHA 1, CZECH REPUBLIC, FAX: +420 257014411

## The European Archaeological Heritage Prize 2007

### CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The European Association of Archaeologists instituted the European Archaeological Heritage Prize in 1999. An independent committee awards the prize annually to an individual, institution or government (local or regional) for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage. In principle, this can be any contribution that is outstanding and of European scope or importance – it does not have to be a scientific contribution. The prize for 2007 will be awarded during the Annual Meeting of the EAA in Zadar, Croatia.

The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize consists of: Anastasia Tourta (Greece), Jürgen Kunow (Germany), Romuald Schild (Poland) and Willem Willems (Netherlands; chairperson).

The Committee will discuss all serious proposals for the award. Nominations may be made by any of the following:

- Members of the Association (all grades of membership)
- Professors and heads of departments of archaeology in European universities and institutes
- Directors of governmental heritage management organisations and agencies in European countries (members of the Council of Europe)
- Non-governmental archaeological, heritage and professional organisations in European countries

#### Timetable

You are invited to use the attached form to nominate a person, institution or government (local or regional).

***Nominations, with full citations, should be sent to the EAA Secretariat, c/o Institute of Archaeology CAS, Letenská 4, 118 01 Praha 1, Czech Republic or by email to: eaa@arup.cas.cz***

*See nomination form attached below*

**THE CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF PROPOSALS IS 1 MAY 2007**



## Calendar for EAA members November 2006-June 2007

November	<i>TEA 26</i> circulated to EAA members
December	Renewal form sent out to members
31 December	End of 2006 EAA membership
1 January 2007	Membership starts for those who have renewed/joined
31 January	Validity of 2006 log-in and password for <i>members' only</i> section of EAA web page expires – only 2007 log-ins and passwords, imparted to those who have renewed their membership, will be accepted
1-4 March	Executive and Editorial Board meetings in Prague, Czech Republic
Mid March	Call for nominations to the EAA election circulated to members
15 April	Closure of nominations by members
30 April	Deadline for articles and announcements for <i>TEA 27</i>
1 May	Deadline for proposals of candidates for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize
May	First half of May – Nomination Committee Meeting
June	<i>TEA 27</i> summer issue circulated to members

## **Parallel lives: ancient island societies in Crete and Cyprus**

An international conference organised by the University of Cyprus, the University of Crete and the British School at Athens.

The Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus invites colleagues, students and all interested members of the general public to attend the conference

Dates: Thursday 30 November - Saturday 2 December 2006

Venue: University of Cyprus Conference Hall, 75 Kallipoleos Avenue, Nicosia

The Conference will examine, compare and attempt to interpret diachronically the environments, cultures, developments, continuities and changes of the societies of the two large islands of the East Mediterranean in the Bronze Age and Iron Age, down to the time of their polities' loss of independence to the Ptolemies or the Romans. The conference is organised in 'paired' sessions around key diachronic themes.

Programme and abstracts have been posted at <http://noticeboard.ucy.ac.cy/ema/>. For further information please email to the secretariat: [marias@ucy.ac.cy](mailto:marias@ucy.ac.cy). There are no registration fees.

### **Scientific Committee:**

Gerald Cadogan, Chair (former BSA Chairman), Maria Iacovou (Associate Professor, University of Cyprus), Katerina Kopaka (Associate Professor, University of Crete) and James Whitley (BSA Director).

### **Organising Committee, Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus:**

Demetrios Michaelides, Director of the Archaeological Research Unit (Professor), Maria Iacovou (Associate Professor), Vasiliki Kassianidou (Assistant Professor), Ourania Kouka (Lecturer) and Giorgos Pappasavvas (Assistant Professor).

Maria Iacovou, Associate Professor, Archaeological Research Unit, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus, P.O. Box 20537, 1678 Nicosia – Cyprus.

Tel. off. 00357 22 674658/22 674702; Fax off. 00357 22 674101.

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## **The Nordic TAG Conference, Aarhus, 10-12 May 2007**

Aarhus will be the host city for the IX Nordic TAG Conference, which will take place on 10-12 May 2007. The Nordic Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) is a recurrent Scandinavian conference with the aim of debating central theoretical questions and perspectives within archaeology. The conference is directed toward archaeologists and archaeology students in all branches of the discipline at Scandinavian universities, museums and other institutions concerned with antiquity.

Nordic TAG offers the possibility of setting the agenda for the archaeology of the future and developing collaboration across disciplinary boundaries. The conference is being organised by an open group coordinated at the Institute of Anthropology, Archaeology and Linguistics at Moesgaard at University of Aarhus.

The deadline for paper proposals is 1 February 2007. A list of the proposed sessions can be seen at <http://www.aal.au.dk/en/nt/sessions>

The main website is <http://www.aal.au.dk/en/nt/main>

## **The value of human remains in museum collections**

A two-day international symposium organised by the Museum of London, to be held at the Museum in Docklands, Canary Wharf, London, 3-4 March 2007.

The debate about the value of human remains is developing rapidly. In the last 15 years there have been new developments across the world that have seen human remains move away from simple display items and sources of archaeological and medical information to complex, often contested, cultural property. This is a global debate, with different approaches effecting practice worldwide.

This symposium will look at the different values human remains can have to museum collections, seek to compare and challenge these, through dialogue and debate, and hopefully arrive at some consensus as to how the international museum community will value these unique collections into the twenty-first century. Individual sessions will deal with:

- Recent policy and legislation changes at an international level
- Educational value
- Scientific value
- Community value

A range of experts from around the world and representing different types of museum and different types of expertise will put the case for these different types of value.

Speakers to include: Baroness Helena Kennedy QC, Dr Doug Owsley (Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC), Vince Collinson (Haida First Nation Community, Canada), Prof. Mike Parker Pearson (University of Sheffield), Dr Rebecca Gowland (University of Durham), Dr Ken Arnold (Wellcome Trust), Stella Mason (Royal College of Surgeons), Brett Galt-Smith (Australia), Dr Salima Ikraam (American University of Cairo), Prof. Thomas Schnalke (Charite Medical History Museum, Berlin), Dr Susan Legêne (Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam), Prof. Jack Lohman, Hedley Swain and Bill White (Museum of London).

Full details including booking detail will be available from early November on the Museum of London Group website.

For further information contact Hedley Swain at [hswain@museumoflondon.org.uk](mailto:hswain@museumoflondon.org.uk)

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## **People/environment relationships from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages: recent geo-archaeological findings in southern Italy. Salerno (Italy) 4-7 September 2007**

The Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra of the University Federico II, Naples is pleased to announce the International Congress on 'People/environment relationships from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages: recent geo-archaeological findings in Southern Italy'. This will take place in Salerno (Italy) on 4-7 September 2007.

For further information, select 'allegati: Scarica pdf' on the website [http://www.news.unina.it/dettagli\\_agenda.jsp?ID=3277](http://www.news.unina.it/dettagli_agenda.jsp?ID=3277)

## **Nabonidus Archaeology**

### *Why Nabonidus Archaeology?*

Archaeologists have always produced enormous quantities of data. Finally, technology can allow archaeologists to get the maximum possible value out of that data. There are no second excavations so the information we obtain must be conclusive, manageable and most importantly useful. We are not the only concerned party but just the ones lucky enough to be first to access this raw archaeological information. There needs to be an appropriate way of managing, storing and sharing our data.

### *The Aims and Benefits of Nabonidus Archaeology*

Nabonidus Archaeology is not just an excavation recording system – it is a complete research tool. Nabonidus aims to create a centralised system for Archaeological Data. Site comparisons would become easy, excavation data could be compared not just to the specific site but to the area and even period as a whole. Just as importantly, archaeological information could be easily shared. The benefits would be enormous for archaeologists worldwide.

### *Research Benefits*

Nabonidus Archaeology is designed to help archaeologists in their quest to gain maximum information from the data revealed in an archaeological excavation. Nabonidus provides data storage, manipulation of that data and the capability to share and publish that information. Simple context creation, maximum data input and importation from access, excel or file - maker databases are all possible. Typologies can be constructed for your excavation and, if you wish, matched to other sites enabling cross site referencing.

### *Accessibility*

Nabonidus Archaeology is online ([www.nabonidus.org](http://www.nabonidus.org)) making it accessible at all times to all archaeologists. A handheld version is currently under construction that will make direct input into the database from the trench a reality.

### *Adaptability*

Nabonidus Archaeology is designed to be adaptable to any excavation. Nabonidus provides the user with the ability to create his or her own individual recording method.

### *Usability*

Nabonidus incorporates a comprehensive help guide with demonstration 'walkthroughs' and instant help features.

### *Manipulation*

Nabonidus Archaeology has a powerful search engine. You can search multiple excavations or single excavations for any field – e.g. pottery class, deposit type, keywords etc.

### *Security*

Nabonidus offers multiple levels of access; from 'administrator' access which allows total control over an excavation to 'guest' rights where access is 'read only'. Nabonidus also recognises the need for privacy. Users are able to set their excavations to public or private enabling total security or free access.

### *Output*

Nabonidus recognises the need for clear and beneficial output. Therefore output is printable, adaptable for all categories, from context sheets to specific searches. Instant relevant visual feedback in all aspects of all artefacts – pie charts, percentages, Harris matrices etc. Equivalent Vessel Estimates (EVE) are also in construction for release in June 2006. Printable Reports for all aspects of the excavation. Visual Output on all aspects of excavation.