

EAA

2021 Kiel, 6-11 Sept.

Widening Horizons

Virtual Meeting



EAA
2021 Kiel, 6-11 Sept.
Widening Horizons

ORGANISERS



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27th EAA Annual Meeting (Kiel Virtual, 2021)

ABSTRACT BOOK

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INTERPRETING THE CONSERVATIVE PURITY: IRISH ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE POST-PROCESSUAL CRITIQUE

Abstract author(s): Whitefield, Andrew (National University of Ireland, Galway)

Abstract format: Oral

This paper examines the limited impact of theoretical developments in the second half of the twentieth century on archaeological scholarship in Ireland. While the discipline embraced many of the scientific methods and techniques of the post-war era, engagement with theoretical advances was muted. This was not simply a matter of resources, as the extensive deployment of palaeoenvironmental techniques and the long-term funding of the Discovery Programme research institute demonstrate. Rather, it will be argued, a consistently conservative disciplinary elite has been reluctant to challenge the interpretive paradigm established at the time of the founding of the modern institutional discipline.

The newly independent Ireland of the 1920s and 1930s naturally sought to differentiate itself from colonial Britain. As in many European countries during the interwar years, institutional archaeology was established as a means of providing scientific credence for a distinct and immemorial national identity. In Ireland, the national myth centred on the survival of ethnically-pure Gaelic farming communities in the west of Ireland, whose folk-wisdom and traditional way of life had endured through centuries of colonial rule. Archaeologists traced the continuity of Irish rural traditions back through the mists of 'Celtic' prehistory to the settlement of Ireland by Neolithic farmers.

An opaque system of excavation licencing established in the 1930s helped shelter the discipline from external criticism by allied disciplines and international archaeology. The attendant control over excavation data has enabled the results of scientific analyses to be published according to their agreement with what the leading Irish prehistorian Peter Woodman described as the 'canon of Irish archaeology'. Post-processual interpretive approaches allowed for the possibility that the assumptions that underpinned the 'canon' might be wrong. My aim is to explain why such approaches were seen as heretical, and the pervasive insularity of archaeological thought that endured as a result.

THE PROTECTION OF INNOCENCE: THE MARGINALIZATION OF PROCESSUAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TURKEY

Abstract author(s): Dikkaya, Fahri (TED University)

Abstract format: Oral

The methodological framework at the heart of archaeology is still the description of data in Turkish archaeology. In recent years, new theoretical frameworks and interdisciplinary perspectives are becoming more common in the studies of the young generation, but the core descriptive archaeology still plays a dominant role in the archaeological research carried out by the Turkish archaeologists. In the 1960s, the rigorous use of the scientific method claimed by the processual archaeologists was discussed and applied by some Turkish archaeologists, especially in prehistoric archaeology, but the anthropological goals of processual archaeology were completely rejected. In later years, scientific method known as archaeometry was perceived as an auxiliary area for the archaeologists in the different scientific disciplines such as physics, chemistry, or biology, but not in the archaeology. This paper aims to discuss the history of processual archaeology in Turkey and its marginalization as a scientific study on the margins of archaeological practise.

GEOGRAPHIES OF SCIENCE: THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOLARS AND RESEARCH OUTPUTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE ARCHAEOLOGY

Abstract author(s): Sinclair, Anthony (University of Liverpool)

Abstract format: Oral

Traditional approaches to an analysis of theoretical developments in archaeology or its history in general have been based upon the close reading and critical analysis of published documents in the form of theoretical, methodological and analytical studies and of unpublished materials revealing links between scholars and institutions. However, the quasi-exponential growth in archaeological literature has made it almost impossible for anyone to read but a small percentage of the current literature, let alone the corpus of literature produced within any field over the last 30 years. Histories are inevitably local studies even though they may be examinations of more general developments in a discipline. Bibliometric data, readily-accessible in abundant quantity through the online search engines of the major citation indexes (Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, etc.) on the other hand, seems to provide way into examining the conceptual development and geographical history of archaeological ideas. Bibliometric data – the meta data of individual documents – can provide data for each document on its authors, their institutions and the conceptual nature of their work revealed through keywords in titles and abstracts. The literature cited in each allows the further network analysis of the impact through time of scholars, places and ideas. In this paper I shall explore the development of cognitive archaeology from 1980 to the present day and examine the potential for bibliometric data to help write a distant reading account that explores the relative contributions of scholars and institutions from within and without the Anglo-American world.

SHAPING A DISCIPLINE: KNOWLEDGE TRANSMISSION AND EXCHANGE IN THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY. PART 2

Theme: 5. Assembling archaeological theory and the archaeological sciences

Organisers: Coltofean-Arizancu, Laura (University of Barcelona) - Martins, Ana Cristina (IHC-FCSH NOVA – Pólo Universidade de Évora and Uniarq-UL) - Arnold, Bettina (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Format: Regular session

The circulation of concepts, ideas, theories and methods was essential to the development of archaeology since its early days. Evolutionism, the three-age system, diffusionism, culture history, processual archaeology, radiocarbon dating, behavioural archaeology, the Harris matrix, post-processual archaeology and new materialism, among many other, have all shaped archaeological theory and practice as we know it today. However, their impact on and absorption in the discipline was geographically and chronologically uneven. This session explores knowledge transmission and exchange throughout the history of archaeology in Europe and elsewhere, from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. We welcome papers that examine any of the following topics: the trajectories followed by concepts, ideas, theories and methods during their dispersal within the archaeology of different regions; the dissemination channels (e.g. correspondence, congresses, publications) through which these were transmitted and the role of social and academic networks in this process; and their use as devices for propaganda purposes, attaining personal prestige (including through appropriation) and establishing power relationships and hierarchies. We would also like to encourage discussions on the reception or rejection of various intellectual frameworks in the archaeology of different countries, and the political, economic, social and cultural contexts in which these attitudes occurred; the ways in which conceptual and methodological schemes influenced the practice of archaeological actors and institutions, and fostered multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary encounters.

ABSTRACTS:

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST: FRANCIS BALODIS AND THE FORMATION OF LATVIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 1920S AND 1930S

Abstract author(s): Sne, Andris (University of Latvia)

Abstract format: Oral

In the Baltic region, archaeological research was conducted by several literary societies and amateur archaeologists since the mid-19th century. The establishment of the national states Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania after the First World War led to rapid development of national culture and research including also archaeology. The development of Latvian archaeology throughout the 1920s and 1930s found its basis in Russian, German and Scandinavian archaeologies absorbing various trends and methodologies of archaeological research and reasoning from neighbouring regions. The achievements and contradictions of those intellectual and political processes were clearly reflected in the life and work of Francis Balodis (1882-1847) usually considered the 'founding father of Latvian archaeology'.

Clearly, Balodis was one of the most significant and influential Latvian archaeologists who had received good education (Universities of Tartu, Moscow and Munich) and extensive practical training. The first part of his life was connected with the Russian Empire, later with the early years of Soviet Russia, where he established prolific academic career in fields of the Oriental art and history and eventually was appointed professor at the Universities of Saratov and Moscow. In these years he conducted wide-scale research in the Volga Tatars archaeological sites that resulted in major publications about Old and New Sarai, capitals of the Golden Horde.

Following the invitation from the recently founded University of Latvia, Balodis returned to Latvia in 1924. Soon he became a Professor, obtained a doctoral degree in history and was appointed Head of the Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Philology and Philosophy. Balodis put a lot of effort into the formation of Latvian archaeology, leading numerous survey and excavation expeditions and actively publishing about Latvian archaeology and prehistory. His studies were based on detailed artefactual analyses while interpretation of archaeological material mainly incorporated the concepts of invasion, diffusion and migration.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF NOIN-ULA. ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA

Abstract author(s): Sutiagina, Natalia (The State Hermitage Museum) - Medvedeva, Maria (The Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences)

Abstract format: Oral

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About a hundred years ago, in the Noin-Ula in northern Mongolia, the elite barrows of the Xiongnu were excavated in a cooperative project carried out by Russian and Mongolian scientists. The excavations were conducted in 1924–1925 by the Mongolia-Tibetan Expedition led by P.K. Kozlov. Fantastic objects dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD were found in the well preserved graves of the leaders and representatives of the Xiongnu nobility: Chinese silks, lacquered items, jade plates, horse harness, Bactrian woollen embroidery, and nomadic household items. During the excavations, significant scientific material was obtained and at the end of field research, leading Russian scientists engaged in analytical processing of the unique finds and preparation of the

final publication, which unfortunately was never completed. The collections and documentary material were divided among several museum and archival depositories, a process during which some finds have lost their provenance. It was not until the 1990s that specialists began to actively talk again about the Mongol-Tibetan expedition. Historiographic publications and catalogues of the collection appeared and excavations at the site resumed. Currently, a new joint project is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports of Mongolia. The year 2024 will mark the centennial of the inception of Noin-Ula's Russian-Mongolian exploration. Thanks to the research presented in this paper, it has been possible to systematize and introduce the whole complex of finds and documents into wider scientific circulation by preparing publications, exhibitions and presenting results on the Internet.

The collaboration of Russian and Mongolian scientists marks a new era in the exchange of scientific knowledge, which will provide new opportunities for understanding the cultural heritage of Mongolia and Central Asia.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE TRANSMISSION AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS AT CONSTANTINOPLE (1890-1927): CHANNELS, AIMS AND CHALLENGES

Abstract author(s): Garcia-Ventura, Agnes (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Abstract format: Oral

The American College for Girls at Constantinople (ACGC) was an educational institution originally linked to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In 1890 the institution began a new solo stage and after several years became a renowned centre in its milieu. This transformation took place under the direction of Mary Mills Patrick (director 1889-1924). Patrick worked side by side with Isabel Frances Dodd (teacher at the ACGC 1882-1945). Dodd travelled extensively throughout the Middle East to enhance her knowledge of art and archaeology, the specialties she taught at the ACGC. In the words of Patrick, "Dodd devoted her energies to archaeological study in the Near East. She gradually attained the position of an authority on the subject". An analysis of the channels, aims and challenges used and faced by Dodd allows us to reflect on archaeological knowledge transmission in contexts beyond academia and universities. It also makes possible a gender analysis given that Dodd's experience as a woman in a men's world influenced her strategies. Dodd made use of a variety of channels to disseminate the knowledge she had acquired, including her teaching in the ACGC as well as the founding of a museum cherished by staff and visitors alike. Moreover, she was in touch with many of the leading scholars of her time, such as Archibald H. Sayce and William M. Ramsay, and she suggested hypotheses that were discussed in first-rate academic publications. Despite all of these achievements, however, Dodd was gradually forgotten. Taking this last circumstance into account with this communication we also vindicate her, as people perceived as peripheral in certain historical narratives are key to gaining a better understanding of the bigger picture.

4 THE CONTRIBUTION OF SEMNI KAROUZOU TO THE STUDY OF CLASSICAL POTTERY

Abstract author(s): Pateraki, Kleanthi (Independent Researcher)

Abstract format: Oral

The aim of the oral presentation is to present the contribution to the study of classical pottery of the pioneering Greek archaeologist Semni Papaspyridi-Karouzou, curator of the ceramic collections of the National Archaeological Museum of Athens (1933-1964). Attention will be focused on her contributions as an archaeologist, from excavation techniques through the analysis and presentation of results at Greek and international conferences and their publication in conference proceedings, archaeological journals and monograph series. In addition, Karouzou's difficult but courageous struggle as a woman fighting against prejudices, stereotypes and limitations will be highlighted. The crucial role that scholarly networks played in spreading her ideas will be discussed, including her study of specific ancient painters, such as the Amasis Painter, about whom the archaeologist wrote a "scholarly and valuable study", according to R.M. Cook. Furthermore, it will be mentioned how Karouzou's presentations and publications introduced new ideas to Greek archaeology while allowing her to have an impact on Classical studies outside Greece. The result of all these efforts on the part of this pioneering Greek archaeologist was her international recognition as a scholar.

5 ENGENDERING NETWORKS DURING THE SPANISH TRANSITION (1975-1980S) AND THE RECEPTION OF GENDER ARCHAEOLOGY IN SPAIN

Abstract author(s): Zarzuela, Paloma (Universitat de Barcelona - UB) - Díaz-Andreu, Margarita (ICREA, Universitat de Barcelona - UB)

Abstract format: Oral

This paper aims to contribute to our understanding of the context in which women archaeologists worked in Spain from the 1970s to the 1990s, how this affected the reception of gender archaeology in Spain and of gender concepts, ideas and theories and their transmission to the new generations. This period was marked by the end of the fascist dictatorship and the configuration of a new democratic regime that came together with a series of social and cultural changes. During this period there was an unprecedented growth in the overall number of women working within the discipline. The need of lecturers to cope with increasing numbers of students in universities and the birth of commercial archaeology in Spain created many new jobs that facilitated the incorporation of women into the profession. Based on a literature review and interviews this research examines the formal and informal networks of female archaeologists in these unparalleled decades and the partnerships women developed to create a supportive environment in which to pursue their work. We will then consider whether these networks facilitated the reception of gender studies in Spain. The

influence of networks in women's contribution to archaeology in general, and of gender studies in particular, and how this shaped the discipline in the following years is also assessed. This research is part of the ArqueólogAs project (full title 'Retrieving Memory: Women's Pathways in the History of Spanish Archaeology', www.ub.edu/arqueologas). ArqueólogAs aims to critically assess the role of Spanish female archaeologists from the 19th century until today. Despite a burgeoning literature on gender studies, little attention has been paid to the contribution of women to the discipline in Spain and the impact of female networks on its development and reception of gender studies.

6 FROM PRODUCTION TO CONSUMPTION: A CRITICAL MAPPING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRODUCT IN GREECE

Abstract author(s): Daravigka, Klea - Chourmouziadi, Anastasia - Stavridopoulos, Yiannis (Aegean University)

Abstract format: Oral

Although a lot has been written and discussed occasionally about several distinct aspects of the existing system of production and management of the "archaeological product" -as both the material and immaterial representations of the past- no systematic attempt has ever been made to compose it all in a broad, comprehensive frame.

We have currently embarked on such an attempt, forming a small group of two practicing archaeologists and a professor in Museum Studies with a shared interest in Public Archaeology. We choose to employ critical mapping as a practice of putting in context each one unit, motive, procedure, dominant concepts, dissemination channels and interrelations of this multidimensional process of archaeological production. By doing so, we hope to reveal a panoramic view, through a critical prism, that bears the potential of uncovering intellectual patterns that define participants' role and determine the image of archaeological discipline and historic culture of Greek society, but also the defining mechanisms of the actual product and its consumption.

Our autoethnographic view -being parts of the process ourselves- coupled with the general notion of archaeological ethnography and the critical angle of our standing point, offer us a wide, conducive range of investigation.

We regard the project as a trigger for substantial dialogue concerning Greek archaeological reality and not just as an accomplished research outcome that statically depicts a given production system.

7 THE 'WESTERN GAZE' AND ITS ROLE IN INTERPRETING LANDSCAPE - EXAMPLES FROM CROATIA

Abstract author(s): Iglíc, Sara - Kulenovic, Igor (University of Zadar)

Abstract format: Oral

In recent decades, there has been a growing interest in the way 'gaze' impacts studies of landscape and heritage. 'The Western Gaze' puts emphasis on the active observing subject in whose mind all the knowledge and perception are located. It expresses a certain view of the world and the way it is perceived. Said 'gaze' positions itself in the authorized heritage discourse and presents a certain mentality and set of values that have vastly impacted archaeology as we know today. It assumes that certain characteristics are more worthy of preservation and presentation as heritage than others. Given the highly visual aspect of landscape, the 'Western Gaze' has become imbued in landscape studies that divide 'culture' and 'nature'. It is based on Cartesian principles and consequently, the 'Western Gaze' assumes scientific objectivity in its research methodology and aspires to retain as much distance from the embedded cultural values of every researcher as possible. It represents a series of dualisms, nature-culture, subject-object, mind-body and male-female. In recent years, theoretical approaches in archaeology have explored how various 'gazes' (male, Western, imperial...) have affected landscape studies and its development. This paper will present how said discourse and gaze have impacted landscape studies using as a proxy a part of Croatia that extends from the northern Dalmatian coast to the slopes of South Velebit.

8 THE TRANSMISSION OF WESTERN KNOWLEDGE AND THE CONFIGURATION OF MUSEOLOGY: THE CANARIAN EMBALMED BODIES AS A CASE STUDY

Abstract author(s): Farrujia de la Rosa, Jose (Universidad de La Laguna)

Abstract format: Oral

Since the 19th century, archaeological museums have contributed to the display of hierarchical representations of the world that reflect Western structures of power. Thus, museums have actively contributed to the cultural construction of human remains.

This paper explores how the circulation of concepts, ideas, theories and methods developed in French anthropology in the late 19th century, in particular the exhibition of Indigenous embalmed bodies, was essential to the development of Canarian museology.

In the case of the Canarian archipelago, Ethnographic sources from the 16th and 17th centuries as well as archaeology indicate that Canarian Indigenous people took great care over the burial of corpses, reflecting their belief in the continued existence of individuals after death and worship of the dead. Embalmed bodies in well-kept graves have been found in caves, wrapped in various types of skins and arrayed in abundant garments and goods. The corpses were placed on planks, and bead necklaces, canes, lithic punches, knives and pottery with food were deposited with them as funeral offerings.

The display of such anthropological and archaeological remains, including embalmed bodies and other human remains, has been a significant aspect of museographic discourse in the Canary Islands from the 19th century to the present. Nevertheless, the original role of Indigenous remains in religious rites, funerary practices or in ancestor cults no longer carries the same meaning nowadays.