

# 24<sup>th</sup> EAA Annual Meeting

BARCELONA,  
5-8 SEPTEMBER 2018

REFLECTING FUTURES

## Abstract Book VOLUME II



**EAA** | European Association  
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2018  
EUROPEAN YEAR  
OF CULTURAL  
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## **24<sup>th</sup> EAA Annual Meeting (Barcelona, 2018) – Abstract Book**

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**Technical editing:** Kateřina Kleinová (EAA)

**Print :** Cevagraf S.C.C.L.

**ISBN:** 978-80-907270-3-8 (European Association of Archaeologists)

**ISBN:** 978-84-9168-143-4 (Edicions de la Universitat de Barcelona, vol. 2)

European Association of Archaeologists  
Barcelona, August 2018

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Edicions

of Braga. This is achieved through the crystallisation of centuriation axes and a sympathetic approach to topography and old settlements. We try to clarify the “order” inherent to the structure of the landscape so we can approach the dynamics of preservation of the axes of roman centuriation in the contemporary landscape, associated to the retention of some paths and mechanisms of demarcation that maintain limits related to the roman land records. The selective accumulation of materials allows us to consider the permanence of certain demarcation tools, and their current meaning in the context of the landscape. Furthermore, it allows us to think about the possibility of conceiving new compositional relations based on the systems that informed the way this territory was organised.

## **10 ROMAN ROAD NETWORK AND CENTURIATION AROUND BRACARA AUGUSTA: THE CASE STUDY OF THE VIA XVIII**

**Author(s):** Silva, João - Carvalho, Helena (Universidade do Minho)

**Presentation Format:** Oral

The present paper aims to provide an analysis of the relation between the roman centuriation system and the road network in the landscape of Bracara Augusta (Braga, Portugal). These aspects of roman territorial management and organization, in addition to influencing subsequent landscape axes, are themselves conditioned by previously existing elements; as such, their study provides an important outlook of the evolution of landscape and territorial morphology. Indeed, although originally implemented in the late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD, the roman road and centuriation systems around Braga continued to play a decisive role in the development of this particular landscape. However, the specific relation between these two elements in the vicinity of Braga is not yet fully understood: this is of particular relevance in the context of the territory around Braga, considering that the construction of the individual roads which make up the whole system did not take place at exactly the same time. The Via XVIII, which connected Bracara Augusta to Asturica Augusta offers, therefore, a singular opportunity to consider different phases of implementation of the roman road system and its relation to landscape morphology and human occupation. A methodology of analysis which considers the archaeological landscape as revealed by the individual archaeological sites in their social, cultural, economical and spatial aspects will be employed.

## **11 TRACES OF ANCIENT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES RECORDED IN POLISH WOODLANDS**

**Author(s):** Jakubczak, Michal (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Sciences) - Budziszewski, Janusz - Dobiegała, Mateusz (Institute of Archaeology Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw)

**Presentation Format:** Oral

The history of research on ancient field systems have almost a century-old tradition in Western Europe. However in Poland the situation was different, no traces of agricultural activities were detected till last decade. Development of airborne laser scanning (ALS) has changed this situation. The ALS technology allows to detect micro relief of terrain covered by forest. It turned out that woodlands preserved numerous ancient field remains of different shapes and sizes. At this moment we can distinguish several types of them visible on ALS data.

We will present a series of ancient field systems which are a permanent element of forested landscape. Each of them is located in various environmental conditions, from the Iżera Mountains, through Polish Lowlands, to wetlands in the Białowieża Forest. The fields in each of these regions have its own unique character, differ in terms of size, form of balks and regularity. What all of them have in common is the location in places, that are not very useful from the perspective of modern agriculture. Right now we have a problem with analysis and dating of ancient fields, but single phase complexes from the Iżera Mountains and the Białowieża Forest give us a unique opportunity to analysis well preserved landscape.

## **671 THERE IS MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE: UNVEILING THE HISTORIES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

**Theme:** Museums and the challenges of archaeological outreach in the 21st century

**Organisers:** Coltofean, Laura (Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu) - Mihajlović, Vladimir V. (Institute for Balkan Studies SASA, Belgrade) - Gustavsson, Anna (University of Gothenburg)

**Format:** Regular session

The objects exhibited in archaeological and history museums today are often part of impressive and meticulously created collections whose origins can be traced back to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, sometimes even before. In many cases, archival sources, old scientific publications and newspapers offer the opportunity to reconstruct the complex and fascinating histories of these collections, as well as the early curatorial practices related to them. What are the stories behind archaeological collections? How and in what cultural, political and social context were they formed? How did they evolve in time?

This session aims to explore the histories and lives of various archaeological collections in Europe and beyond. We welcome papers that explore themes such as the birth of archaeological collections and the reasons and ideologies behind them; the trajectories of the objects that

constitute these collections, from discovery to their inclusion in collections (whether private or public); and the criteria employed in organising, storing, preserving and displaying collections in the past and now. We would like to encourage discussion on the exhibitions in which archaeological objects were presented, their display and the concepts behind it. Discussions might include correspondence concerning archaeological collections and the networks of scholars, amateurs and common people that formed around them; the role of collections in knowledge production, transfer and exchange; and the scientific interest raised by a specific collection in time (who researched it, why and how).

## ABSTRACTS

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### 01 GIFTS OF THE NILE – TRANSNATIONALISM, ARCHAEOLOGY AND COLD WAR POLITICS AT THE VICTORIA MUSEUM IN SWEDEN

**Author(s):** Berg, Ingrid (Stockholm University)

**Presentation Format:** Oral

In the 1960s, The Scandinavian Joint Nubia Expedition (SJE), a UNESCO-run salvage project, brought back a large number of objects to enrich the Egyptian collections at Uppsala University. In response to the construction and eventual flooding of the Aswan Dam in the United Arab Republic, Nubia became divided into archaeological zones operated by Western nations and research institutions. "The International Campaign to save the Monuments of Nubia" was promoted by UNESCO as a global obligation. In return for financial and technical aid, the salvage campaigns brought back the system of a "fifty-fifty division of value". Once again, Egyptian artifacts flowed into foreign museum collections. This paper investigates how Nubian antiquities were appropriated as, and discursively transformed into, transnational heritage objects in the spirit of heritage politics during the post-war period. Through analyzing how the objects acquired by the SJE were found, categorized, divided, stored and exhibited, this paper discusses how UNESCO's agenda of a "heritage for all mankind" was staged and performed at one museum in the periphery of academic centers of Egyptology. Using unpublished archival documents, this paper also demonstrates how of Nubian artifacts at the Victoria Museum can be analyzed as materializations of Swedish Cold War politics as well as outcomes of ideals of Nordic post-war collaboration.

### 02 THE IRON AGE ABROAD: COLLECTIONS FROM THE SITE OF LA TÈNE IN US MUSEUMS

**Author(s):** Arnold, Bettina - Kubicek, Richard - Hruby, Thomas (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee)

**Presentation Format:** Oral

The type site for the late Iron Age in Switzerland was discovered and publicized in Europe at a time in the mid-19th/early 20th centuries when museums in the United States had already begun to acquire material from Neolithic and Bronze Age lake dwelling contexts, creating channels of communication between institutions, collectors and scholars that were to be instrumental in the transfer of artifacts from La Tène across the Atlantic. In cases like that of the Logan Museum collection at Beloit College in Wisconsin, there was a direct exchange with the excavator Paul Vouga in 1927, but in other instances a more opaque series of transactions was involved, as in the case of the Field Museum of Chicago's collection, some of which may in fact be from sites other than La Tène and which were acquired through at least two middlemen. Complete inventories of this material have yet to be produced, although a selection of artifacts is usually available in online data bases (though often without source information or photographs). In 2008 two Masters theses completed at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee began the process of documenting all artifacts putatively from La Tène at six major US museums. The complete catalog will be published in cooperation with the University of Neuchâtel. This paper will focus on the historiographic utility of such collections for understanding larger socio-political developments in US-European interactions.

### 03 COLLECTION OF DUCHESS CZARTORYSKA IN PUŁAWY (POLAND) - ITS HISTORY, CONTENT AND IMPACT ON POLISH CULTURE

**Author(s):** Rekowski, Monika (University of Warsaw, Institute of Archaeology)

**Presentation Format:** Oral

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Polish nobles as well as the aristocracy from Northern and Central Europe collected antiquities to embellish their residences. Until the 1830's, nine large collections and about two dozens of minor ones were created. However, due to the turbulent history of Poland, many of them were scattered and looted, and a large part of the artefacts was lost. Nowadays, only the collection records (inventories, catalogues), iconographic testimonies (drawings, prints) as well as the architecture of residences in which these collections were housed allow to restore not only the contents of the collections, but also their background. The collection of Duchess Izabella Czartoryska in Puławy in Poland should also be studied in this context. Assembled at the beginning of the 19th century, it was dominated by ancient artefacts of little material value, rather souvenirs of immense sentimental worth. Duchess Czartoryska compensated for the lack of impressive sculptures and vases with pieces from the territories of Roman provinces, exhibited together with objects connected to pre-Roman cultures of Europe. This trend was not unusual in the period of birth of the identity of modern nations. She devoted a particular attention to the collected artefacts in both - the handwritten and the printed - catalogues. Now, although the collection is mostly dispersed and destroyed, and only few pieces survived, it can be reconstructed through the written and iconographic sources. Even more interesting is the context of the assemblage. The collection was exhibited (from 1809 open to the public) in the pavilion built in garden à l'antique, full of buildings and sculptures alluding in form, style of details to the art of ancient Rome. Thus, Duchess Czartoryska created one of the major venues for enthusiasts of Antiquity