



HARN

Histories of Archaeology Research Network

Histories of Archaeology in the Graeco-Roman World

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The Swedish Institute of Classical Studies in Rome

HANDBOOK & ABSTRACTS

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History and Political Science

An Anatolian Story: The Establishment of Classical Archaeology in Turkey

This paper investigates the establishment and historical development of Classical Archaeology in Turkey in the first half of the twentieth century. Focusing on the actors who shaped this discipline, both in and outside of the academy, this paper, uses social network analyses, to understand the influences and relationships between different individuals and institutions who/ which were involved in the study of Classical Archaeology in Turkey. Informed by a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach which forefronts memory studies, this paper goes beyond the documentation of excavation histories to determine how the heritage of Greco-Roman antiquity in Turkey has been constructed through a process which compiles the memories of places, archaeology, and peoples.

The history of excavation of Classical-period sites in Turkey serves as the primary sources for this paper. In this regard, archival records such as administrative correspondence, excavation notebooks, plans, drawings, photos, and personal memoirs of archaeologists from different sites are used in this research. In addition, Turkish popular literature on Classical Archaeology such as historical novels, travel literature, articles in popular archaeology journals, and popular essays on heritage as well as official state rules and regulations regarding archaeological sites and cultural heritage are analysed. In order to complement the written and visual materials, a series of oral history interviews will be conducted with leading figures of Turkish archaeology as well as members of the foreign archaeological teams who worked in Turkey.

Session Nine

HARN General Session Six

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Dual Periphery: Roman Heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Austro-Hungarian Rule

Bosnia and Herzegovina – hitherto a part of the Ottoman Empire – was, after the Congress of Berlin (1878), occupied and subsequently annexed (1908) by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Almost momentarily, the new authorities started an encompassing process of "Europeanization" of the country after more than four centuries of Turkish rule. This large-scale process included creation of numerous new institutions at the very end of the 19th and the beginning of 20th century. Some of them – such as the *Bosnisch-Herzegowinischen Landesmuseums* (established in 1888) or the *Institut für Balkanforschung* (1904) – had archaeology in their agendas. Moreover, Roman provincial studies had a significant role, not just in the cultural sphere, but also in the Habsburg overall policy towards Bosnia and Herzegovina. Roman past was an inexhaustible source of numerous *exempla* for the imperial officers, but at the same time, it was supposed to be an agent of civilization of the country's inhabitants.

Put shortly, Bosnia and Herzegovina was a dual periphery – both in classical period and at the end of the 19th century. Through an outlook on the institutions which were, in a way, peripheral themselves – they were created upon models from the great imperial centers, and by the people who were under strong influence from the central government as well as the academic authorities – the paper aims to question the theory and practice, as well as ideological frame of Roman provincial archaeology on the European periphery.

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Beyond Boundaries: the archaeology of Roman Dacia in the period of 1900-1945

After four century of antiquarian tradition and private collectionarism, the study of Roman materiality in Transylvania became a professional field of archaeologists and historical associations. The end of the so called long 19th century represented a shift of paradigm not only in the historical discourse, but also in the formation of museums and various local tendencies. The diversification and increasing number of archaeological associations in the Austro-Hungarian Empire will create also a competition between centre and peryphery and tendencies of monopolisation, especially imposed from the capital (Budapest) and some regional centres (Kolozsvár, Cluj). While till 1918, the archaeology of Dacia was researched by two levels (universities and semi-professional associations) within the same political formation and ideological milieu, after 1918 the situation changed radically. The archaeology of Roman Dacia became a crucial point in the official historical discourse of the newly established Great Romania, and remained a marginal, but still relevant topic of Hungarian historiography, creating an ideological field of conflicts.

The changes of historical discourse on Roman Dacia between 1900 and 1945 reflects the main ideological tendencies of European archaeology, but also the regional history of this part of the continent, where changes of political and ideological boundaries influenced severely also the evolution of archaeology of Dacia. In this paper the author will present through several case studies the main characteristics of this very special phenomenon.

Margarita Díaz-Andreu (ICREA-Universitat de Barcelona) and **Francisco Sánchez Salas** (Universitat de Barcelona)

Roman Archaeology in Spain (1900-1936/39): a survey

This paper will analyse Roman archaeology in Spain in the first third of the twentieth century. We will examine the influence of politics in the development of Classical archaeology in Spain, comparing the periods before the first dictatorship of the century, during the right-wing dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera (1923-1930) and during the 1930s until the start of the Spanish Civil War. We will assess the range of topics dealt with, the sites that attracted scholarly attention, the excavations that were undertaken and the archaeological sites of Roman period that were opened to tourism during those years. A regional analysis will be carried out to appraise whether there were particular regions in