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The Department of Classics and Archaeology of the University of Malta: some current research (by Anthony Bonanno)

The Department of Classics and Archaeology of the University of Malta is currently conducting archaeological excavations at two sites: the remains of a Roman villa in Zejtun (right), not far from the south-eastern harbour of Marsaxlokk (and the millennial sanctuary of Tas-Silg, close to it); and the terraced rock recess shrine of Ghar ix-Xih, on Gozo.



Fig. 1: Overview of the excavation of the Roman Villa at Zejtun (Photo: A. Bonanno)

The remains of the Roman villa were encountered accidentally during the laying of foundations for a new school in Zejtun in 1961. They were gradually exposed at irregular intervals in the 1960s and 1970s. Following requests from successive school directors and the Zejtun Local Council, the Department started conducting regular annual excavation campaigns in 2005 with the purpose of throwing light on the previous, insufficiently documented excavations and providing the site with a suitable chronological framework. The *pars rustica*, containing remains of an apparatus for the pressing of olive oil, was almost completely cleared in previous excavations and proper to-scale plans are now being prepared. Sections of the *pars dominica* are being explored *ex novo*. The current investigations are also trying to relocate a large stone-roofed cistern found during earlier excavations.

The Ghar ix-Xih site (below) was previously unknown, despite the fact that the place-name had attracted visits by Italian archaeologists in the 1930s and 1960s, probably to the natural cave of the same name. It was George Azzopardi, a former student, who drew the Department's attention to a natural recess in the rock overlooking the Mgarr ix-Xini inlet



which presented some man-made features and which had yielded an unusual terracotta head. Excavations began in the summer of 2005 and short campaigns have been conducted every year since then, jointly with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, and made possible by the generous support of the two Local Councils of Sannat and Ghansielem, represented on site by George Azzopardi.

Fig. 2: The Ghar ix-Xih site from the opposite side of the valley (Photo: N.C. Vella)

The rock recess seems to have had a geological history during which it was probably a cave in which accumulated a large quantity of (probably Pleistocene) animal bones that have been

partly mineralised. These deposits will be analysed by qualified experts before the relative stratigraphic units are investigated further. In historical times, apparently starting in Punic times, from around the fourth century BC, the by then open-air recess was artificially terraced by means of a wall at the outer end, and the enclosed area was turned into some sort of shrine. This is suggested by the numerous fragments and heads of terracotta figurines that came up from the cultural deposit.

Apart from the above, the department has just started collaborating with the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History of Europe of the University of Ghent and the Superintendence for Cultural Heritage on a joint, medium-term project aimed at carrying out various surveys, including a major field-walking one and several geophysical ones. Ground-penetrating radar surveys have already been undertaken on the Zejtun Roman villa and the Ghar ix-Xih sites, providing eye-opening results.

Anthony Bonanno, Head of Department of Classics and Archaeology, University of Malta (on behalf of the various teams conducting the projects).

Excavations at the Brochtorff-Xaghra Circle, Malta (by Caroline Malone and Simon Stoddart)

The excavations at the so-called Brochtorff Circle at Xaghra on Gozo represent a significant benchmark in the development of prehistoric research on the Maltese Islands. The project (Gozo Project) commenced in 1987 after a long period of inactivity in prehistoric fieldwork across Malta. The work began as the direct result of a Conference hosted by Anthony Bonanno in 1985 focused on the Mother Goddess of the Mediterranean, where Prof. Colin Renfrew initiated the idea of new collaborative fieldwork. In response to this broad invitation, David Trump, Caroline Malone and Simon Stoddart selected Gozo as a largely unexplored area for new landscape and site study of the many outstanding issues in Maltese prehistory. The Circle, as it has become known, formed the focus of seven seasons of energetic fieldwork (1987–94), where new methods and ideas were applied to a variety of problems. These included reconstruction of the ancient environment, chronology, settlement in prehistory, and most significantly, the ancient population of Malta.



Fig. 1: General view of the site in 1994 at the close of phase 1 excavations

When the project began, archaeology was at last emerging as a scholarly subject once again in the University of Malta, where for over two decades it had languished without much support. The Gozo Project offered the opportunity for training a new generation of archaeologists and revitalising local interest in the remarkable prehistory of the islands. Over the seven seasons, students and volunteers from Britain, Malta and other parts of Europe, as well as Australia and the Americas assisted in the work. Subsequently, much has been written, researched and displayed as a result of this collective effort.

The Circle site is prominently located on the Xaghra plateau overlooking Ġgantija to the east, and the megalithic enclosure (which dates from the Temple Period c.3300–2500BC) covers an area about 40m in diameter, encircling a cave complex that currently extends about 20m in length and 20m in maximum width, and at least 5m below the current ground surface. Burial activity began here from c.4000BC with rock cut tombs of the Zebbug culture (one tomb was excavated intact in 1988–9). This early activity was continued by Ġgantija and Tarxien period enlargement of the caves in the development of complex funerary rituals.

Malta will be familiar to most pre-historians because of its megalithic temples and the extraordinary Hal Saflieni Hypogeum, carved from soft rock as a complex burial place. The Circle offers a disappointing visual comparison to the carved Globigerina rock of Hal Saflieni, formed as it is, from rough Coralline limestone. This site looks more like a quarry, but on closer inspection, it becomes clear that the rough rock cavity was once embellished with imported Globigerina megaliths forming doors, sills, altars, shelves and a large number of separate burial compartments. Our excavations were undertaken in the hope of establishing an understanding of the remains of early nineteenth-century work that was recorded by Charles de Brochtorff in c.1825, when the Governor of Gozo, Otto Bayer, undertook a pioneering but largely unrecorded 'excavation' at the site. The watercolour drawings were the only clue that the site might contain complex 'temple' structures, but these were what we originally sought, imagining that the site would be all but looted of anything archaeologically intact. After several arduous seasons of clearing fallen rock, nineteenth-century backfill and

generally disturbed deposits, we encountered intact archaeology at a depth of 4–5m, and with this, the significant remains of a large buried population of Temple Period individuals. Given that the Hypogeum had been virtually emptied of its contents before any archaeological interventions took place, these finds of human bones and their shattered grave goods were of supreme importance. Thus began the final three years of painstaking excavation of selected areas of the cave complex. Some 220,000 human body parts were recorded and lifted, many in a fragmentary and mixed condition, and thereafter, a long post-excavation research programme has analysed these data ready for imminent publication.

Within the caves, it is now clear that not only were burial areas set apart in separate zones, demarcated by walls and thresholds, but that other monumental elements were constructed to form what is in effect, a funerary temple below ground. Many of the spatial arrangements conform to a pattern of careful and deliberate placement. These structures are located in the same general position as in more intact Temples, including a porthole entrance stone, a massive stone bowl, a carved phallic-shaped 'betyl' stone and other thresholds and hidden cupboards. To add to this complexity, different types of burial goods were associated with particular burial zones, small greenstone axe-amulets, miniature ochre pots, shell pendants, terracotta figurines and so on. It may be that certain individuals were furnished with specific items that symbolised status or group. However, after some 1500 years of almost constant remodelling and burial activity, the majority of the burials were left muddled, rearranged, broken and even disposed of (even before Otto Bayer's destructive investigations), so estimates of the actual buried population remain a difficult statistical calculation. At present, the bones recovered by this project (and acknowledging that many were dispersed in the 1820s or still remain to be excavated) somewhere between 400 and 800 individuals are represented by the current sample. This population is immensely significant, since we are able to provide an understanding of their changing health, and also to date individuals through AMS dating to precise episodes in the long burial sequence.

The artefacts found at the Circle have added an enormous amount to knowledge of the development of figurative art in early Malta. Although often broken and small, in total the one



hundred or so art objects from the Circle represent about a third of all the prehistoric figurative art from the islands. Not only have some items been of great interest (the double figured bed statuette and the cache of nine curious stone objects especially), but because their exact contextual relationship has been recorded, we can begin to reinterpret many of the other enigmatic objects recovered from the temple sites in a more systematic manner.

Fig. 2: *The 'shaman's cache of stone figures' found in 1991*

A visit to the site at present (2008) is rather disappointing, since the covered excavations (polythene, sandbags, soil) are supporting weeds and the form of the caves is very difficult to make out, even though the general location commands fine views. A walk around the outside of the Circle itself is more rewarding (if prickly) and large megaliths can be seen within the rubble enclosure. Currently, the likely growth of Xaghra village, including proposals for new developments and renovations in the immediate vicinity threaten the integrity of the site, and we are considering how new research and conservation at the Brochtorff Xaghra Circle may be urgently needed to fully understand the site before too late. Alongside this, further

research is under consideration, potentially to apply new scientific and environmental approaches to this enigmatic site and the Temple Culture itself. We would be interested to hear from qualified colleagues who wish to collaborate on a future programme of research. Much more could be said about this site, but the report of the first campaign of research is now reaching publication (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge – see below) and will be available later this year.

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Pounding and grinding stones in prehistoric Malta (by Robin Skeates)

A new research project, led by Dr Robin Skeates of Durham University, UK and Suzannah DePasquale of the National Museum of Archaeology, Malta, is undertaking a biographical study of pounding and grinding stones in prehistoric Malta.

Despite having often been overlooked by archaeologists as an uninteresting category of prehistoric artefact, pounding and grinding stones now have significant potential to shed new light on both resource processing and cultural processes in prehistory, especially by using a combination of established and innovative approaches to ground stone tools. These include typological and technological studies, characterisation and distribution studies, residue analyses, skeletal studies, and contextual studies.

The new research will extend these approaches to the rich archaeological data-set of the Maltese Islands, where a large number of pounding and grinding stones have been recovered from a range of residential and ceremonial sites, dated to between the fourth and first millennia BC. In the famous Temple Period, for example, there was a significant increase in the number and diversity of pounding and grinding stones used across a range of sites, including the 'Hut of the Querns' at the settlement site of Skorba, the Hal Saflieni burial complex, and the temple of Kordin III. This pattern ties in with other archaeological evidence which indicates that stone-ground cereals may have comprised an increasingly dominant staple element of the Maltese islanders' diet at this time. However, what it means in terms of the socio-cultural processes of production and consumption has yet to be considered.



Fig. 1: Ochre-stained 'palette' (left) and mortar fragment (right) from the Żebbuġ rock-cut tombs (c. 4000–3400BC), on display in the National Museum of Archaeology, Malta

A central task of the research, then, will be to establish and interpret the long life-histories of these durable tools, from their procurement and manufacture, through their exchange, use, maintenance, retention, reuse, wear, breakage and discard in prehistory, to their archaeological discovery and collection over the last century. This work should help to shed new light on a series of key issues in Maltese and Central Mediterranean prehistoric archaeology, notably changes in: the design, production, use and cultural significance of essential tools; the strategic exploitation, processing and consumption of critical resources (especially staple foods); and the nature of local and long-distance procurement, production, trade and interaction.

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While in Malta, take a stroll down 'The Gut' (by John Schofield)

'Only the air is free in this sleazy, reeking ditch' (BBC Correspondent, March 1964)

Some time during your stay in Malta you will probably find yourself in Valletta, in the busy central streets of the town (Republic Street for example) or the narrower, darker side streets. You may find your way to the Manoel Theatre, or the bar where Oliver Reed finally drank himself to death. One street away from Republic Street, and parallel to it for its entire length, is my own personal favourite – a street I have been investigating now for five years: Strait Street or 'The Gut'; 'Malta's street of shame' as *Titbits* magazine once famously described it. As archaeologists, I would encourage you to visit it, and in particular the far end, down towards Fort St Elmo. Here, bar signs still hang above the street, advertising establishments that closed long ago; and graffiti and signage on the walls are traces of the lives once lived here, by residents, and by young matelots just passing through.

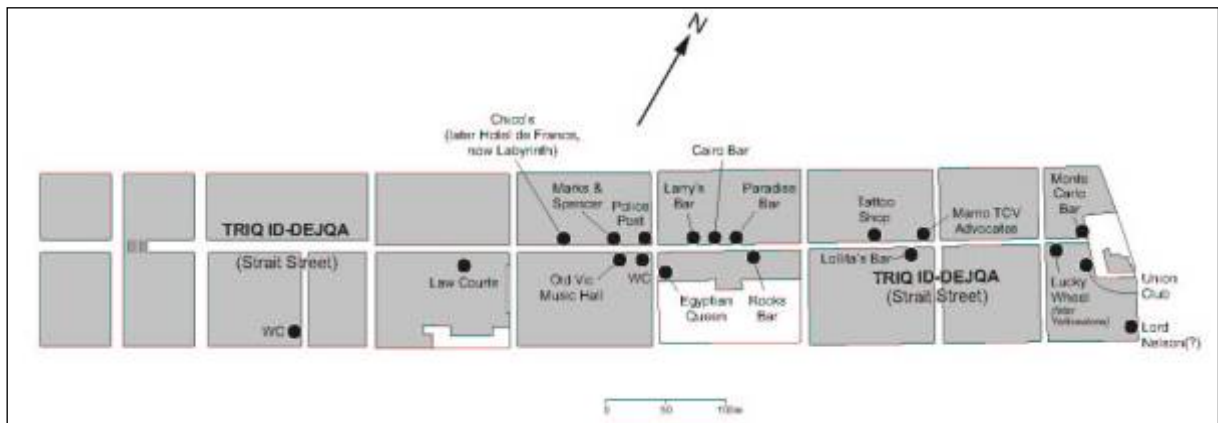


Fig. 1: Map of Strait Street, showing bars and other locations referred to in the text

I was in Valletta one evening five years ago, when I was first told about Strait Street. It sounded fascinating. But it was only when 'doors, kept locked for nearly forty years' and 'stories that no-one wants to talk about' were mentioned that my interest was aroused. It was then I began to dig deeper, and wonder how archaeology might help construct a meaningful and socially relevant account of this extraordinary place. It was then I learnt about the many bars, lodgings and brothels that existed here. It was then I read some of the stories, and visited the bars that meant so much to the young sailors that frequented them during the Second World War, and in the heady days of the 1950s and 60s. In the buildings and on the street we talked to former barmaids, bar owners, sailors and others involved in the business of Strait Street. The bar signs that still remain seemed to unlock memories from deep in the subconscious. Urban myths were often found to be based on a strong dose of reality – there really was a woman called the Sparrow who 'performed' on the tables of the Egyptian Queen; and Bobby really was the star everyone remembers.

Fig. 2: Strait Street: the Blue Peter Bar



Following Malta's independence, the decline of a naval presence here, and the closure of Strait Street, not much then changed over the next thirty or so years. A branch of Marks and Spencer has opened here, and one or two new bars have opened up. But many of the buildings remain closed, and heavily padlocked. People rarely walk here, except locals and retired sailors who return to show their wives and children. It is therefore a place that people value. Those that worked here are proud of what they achieved, especially those that established and ran successful bars. Some leading musicians cut their teeth in Strait Street. The tattoo artist (still there when I last visited) refreshes tattoos first created for sailors by either his father or grandfather. The street may soon begin to change, and there have been suggestions in the national newspapers for reintroducing a café culture here, with live music returning to the small, intimate venues. Our project, funded by the British Academy, is to create a record of the street, through its material remains and the memories these can



encourage. We hope others will benefit from the stories we uncover and publish. Certainly the website – www.straitstreet.com – has generated much local interest. We love the place. It is challenging, fascinating and very alternative: a strange contradiction in the heart of a World Heritage Site. Have a walk down Strait Street and see what you think.

Fig. 3: Bars and memories are locked away, hidden from view

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An Early Neolithic well from Skeuditz-Altscherbitz, Germany (by Rengert Elburg)

The Early Neolithic Linear Pottery Culture (c.5500–4900BCE) is among the most intensively studied prehistoric cultures in Central Europe. It is known from literally thousands of sites that span the whole continent from the Ukraine in the east to the Paris Basin in the west. These first farmers had a strong preference for the light, fertile and well drained loess soils that are found in a wide belt across Europe. The settlements, mostly consisting of several longhouses with lengths of up to 50m, show a strong continuity of place which can last for several centuries and are often accompanied by small burial grounds. Due to the location of the sites on mineral soils, the organic preservation is generally very poor. In most excavations even bones are completely dissolved and botanic remains only survive in carbonised form. Up to now, the only exceptions to this rule are the few Early Neolithic wells that have been found, where organic materials have been preserved in a waterlogged condition. In all, approximately a dozen of these structures have been excavated, with a remarkable concentration in the federal state of Saxony, in the southeast of Germany.

The most recent find was made during large-scale excavations that were carried out prior to the construction of a new runway at the international airport of Leipzig-Halle. The 300 hectares that were needed for the expansion of the airport were explored by test-trenches with a total length of 180km. After this preliminary investigation, approximately 25 hectares were judged archaeologically relevant and therefore excavated in full. Within this area the Early Neolithic site covers c.10ha.

The newly discovered well was located between the fairly large settlement itself, with some 100 house plans which represent numerous generations of building activity, and a small burial ground with 30 graves. In the upper few metres the feature was hardly distinguishable from other large Neolithic pits. Only near the groundwater table it became clear that this couldn't be a regular storage pit, but had served other ends. Traces of wood that had been preserved on this level indicated that it contained a separate structure, approximately square in plan, which could only be a well. Coring showed that the construction extended another three metres down and a small test pit near one corner uncovered well-preserved wood. As the time allotted for the excavation was coming to an end and an in-depth investigation couldn't be performed in this limited time, it was decided to block-lift the whole well with its construction pit. The resulting block (Fig. 1), weighing some 90 metric tonnes, was then transported to the premises of the archaeological service in Dresden for further excavation, which began in March 2008 and will last for two years.



Fig. 1: The block containing the lower three meters of the well shortly before lifting

Even though the final excavations have only just begun, some important constructional characteristics have already been established. The wooden shaft with inner dimensions of c.100x110cm was built in log-cabin style with interlocking notches near the corners (Fig. 2). The individual timbers, all made of oak, are up to 160cm long and of different types: some are radially cleft from a trunk without further working, others are rectangular in section and much more carefully fashioned.



The question whether these differences result from old wood originally used in other constructions being reused must be solved by dendrochronological studies. A preliminary analysis of two timbers, cut from the trunk of the same tree, gave a date of 5108±10BC.

Fig. 2: The filled-in Early Neolithic well and its construction pit during excavation

After the well was abandoned, it was slowly filled by natural processes, serving as a trap for numerous small animals and botanic remains. The cultural material in the upper parts of the fill is fairly sparse, but the few pieces of decorated pottery are consistent with a date towards the end of the 6th millennium. A preliminary palynological analysis of the different fills indicate good preservation of pollen, which will allow a detailed reconstruction of the local and regional vegetation during the Early Neolithic.

Like the other wells from the area, the new find will add considerably to our knowledge of Early Neolithic wood-working and will contribute a wealth of environmental data on the land-use and agriculture of the earliest farmers in Central Europe.

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Faience and majolica products from Low Countries in former Elbląg: selected examples from archaeological works (by Grażyna Nawrołska)

Elbląg, which was established by the Teutonic Order in 1237, rapidly became the major sea port of Prussia, one of the most important within the region of the Baltic Sea. Splendid tempestuous times of the town in the Middle Ages as well as in the modern era were interrupted by the year 1939. Due to military operations, the entire Old Town was demolished. Its subsequent reconstruction was preceded by interdisciplinary archaeological works.

Over the many years of these works, the urban arrangement of the town, various forms of wooden and brick development, technical infrastructure and public buildings have been recognized. Among the most precious archaeological findings were the thousands of artefacts made of clay, metal, leather, wood, glass, amber, etc. They represent various branches of craftsmanship and products which are the result of extensive commercial trade with the rest of Europe. They present a picture of the material culture of Elbląg's inhabitants, defining their needs and standards of living. They represent elements of everyday life of the people living in Elbląg through a period of over seven hundred years.

Faience and majolica vessels are one of the most attractive types of modern ceramics and are particularly interesting artefacts for archaeologists and art historians. They were valued due to both their



aesthetic and their practical qualities. They were imported to Elbląg in large quantities, primarily from the Low Countries, and they were the pride of wealthy bourgeois interiors. Goods made of proper faience, whose surface was covered with tin glaze, as well as delicate faience with lead glaze were the basic types produced in the Low Countries. They were imported to Elbląg from various locations within that region: Haarlem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht and primarily from Delft. Drawing on Renaissance Italian majolica for inspiration, potters from Delft used three basic techniques to produce such vessels: high flame technique, mixed technique and glazing technique. White-and-blue Chinese porcelain of the Ming dynasty and Japanese one of Imari type played an inspiring role in the early production period. Motifs to decorate vessels were drawn from them, while their own style specific for all later production was being developed. Major decorative elements of various types of vessels such as plates, bowls, mugs vases, tableware, and vessels for personal hygiene included: Chinese figure scenes and flower, bird or biblical decorations.

Majolica products, whose massive production began in Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century, were characterized by high flame technique. Italian majolica was copied in Europe in workshops in England, Portugal, France and Low Countries – primarily from Antwerp. Both faience and majolica products were dominated by white-and-blue decorations, however, products made until the end of the seventeenth century were also painted in other colours. Amongst the huge quantity of products imported from Low Countries excavated in Elbląg, various types of vessels of white-and-blue and white-and-navy-blue shades dominate. Less common colourful pieces represent mainly workshops from Haarlem, Utrecht, Hoorn and Rotterdam.



Good times for faience and majolica from the Low Countries lasted almost until the end of the eighteenth century. This is reflected in the findings of such artefacts in Elbląg. Beginning in the late eighteenth century, majolica from Frisia and faience goods from Germany appeared in the Old Town. Chinese porcelain is also being imported through Amsterdam on a massive scale.



Faience and majolica goods, including those imported from the Low Countries, used by Elbląg's wealthy burghers, were one element of splendid tableware. Beautiful stoneware vases and mugs from the Rhineland, glass vessels 'à la façon de Venise', Chinese and even Japanese porcelain, and faience from England were also imported to Elbląg. Their huge quantity, and rich and diverse range may be, along with property inventories, wills and bills, a clear indicator of the wealth of the former inhabitants of Elbląg. These artefacts play a very important role in the reconstruction of a picture of the lifestyle of the former inhabitants of Elbląg.

Assessing the visual representation of data in archaeology (by Magdalena Turková)

Representation within science is a topic that has generated a considerable body of literature since the mid-1970s, ranging from Rudwick's (1976) seminal work on the emergence of a visual language in geology to an expansive area of study investigating visual representations as 'scientific' resources (Lynch & Woolgar 1990; Baigrie 1996). Within science, the epistemological nature of scientific illustration has shifted from being taken-for granted and unproblematic to a fruitful area of study from which numerous critical issues have been identified.

Recent visual studies within archaeology have focused on the history of pictorial reconstructions of ancient life (Moser 1998) challenging familiar assumptions about our understanding of humans in the deep past. Attention has also been turned to other themes concerning imagery in archaeology (Molyneaux 1997; Smiles & Moser 2005) marking a burgeoning concern with the relationship between visual representations and our perceptions and expectations of the past.

Over a period of three years, this project ('Assessing the Visual Representation of Data in Archaeology') will significantly contribute to the foundation of a theory and practice of archaeological illustration relating to the visualisation of archaeological data defined, for the purposes of this project, as that diverse range of illustrative media employed by archaeologists in order to disseminate and communicate the results of archaeological investigations (eg. section drawings, artefact illustration, schematic diagrams, photography, traditional and VR reconstructions, etc).

The following research objectives are designed in order to delineate practical guidelines and inform professional standards through a broad understanding of the historic development and deployment of archaeological illustration:

- This project will substantially contribute towards the construction of an intellectual framework for the visualisation of archaeological data based on a programme of applied research;
- To promote conceptual reflection within archaeology and to encourage dialogue between disciplines through a targeted programme of research;
- A series of three, weekend brainstorming workshops will be organised across the project's period of operation and will serve as the principal forum for cross- discipline research, debate and analysis;
- In the project's final year, an international conference will provide a robust and substantial body of literature relating to the visual representation of archaeological data and its relationship to knowledge creation;
- An online academic resource will be developed over the project's operational period, building a one-stop, interdisciplinary bibliography and summary of current research related to the visualisation of data.

As a compliment to the research objectives, the following deliverables are designed to effectively produce a meaningful, practical dimension to the results of the project's applied research thereby promoting a direct and tangible link between the professional and the academic constituencies within archaeology:

- A substantial working report to be published online at the end of the project's second year, covering:
 - the investigation and assessment of visualising practices as historically utilised in archaeology;
 - an overview of the advantages, possibilities and potential pitfalls for visualisation strategies afforded by recent technological innovations;
 - horizon scanning for future trends and assessing their potential within the discipline of archaeology;
 - develop a working statement of professional standards, best practice,

anticipated skills requirements, archaeological graphics policy, and potential areas of future research;

- Examples of best practice designed to highlight current innovative models of publication and dissemination will be show-cased on the project's web site, examining issues such as:
 - the rationale for a given mode of dissemination;
 - its integration into the overall project of archaeological investigation;
 - its perceived audience, advantages/pitfalls of the approach, etc.
- Dissemination of the project's findings will be placed on the project's website in the form of summaries, reports, forward planning documents and recommendations.

This project will represent a collaborative undertaking between its two principal partners – 3's Company (Consultancy) Limited and the School of Archaeology, University of Southampton.

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The European Reference Index for the Humanities (ERIH): a ranked list of archaeology journals (by Mark Pearce)

In the last issue of *TEA* (28 [Winter 2007]: 11) there was a report on the debate surrounding the Archaeology Journals list produced by the ERIH project, which is sponsored by the European Science Foundation and the European Commission ERA-Net project 'Humanities in the European Research Area' (HERA). It consists of a list of about 420 journals which have been ranked as 'A', 'B' or 'C'. It is worth referring to the ERIH *Summary Guidelines* as to what this means (available at http://www.esf.org/fileadmin/be_user/research_areas/HUM/Documents/ERIH/ERIH%20summary_guidelines_Sept_07.pdf):

'Categories:

- 1) Journals category **A**: i.e. high-ranking international publications with a very strong reputation among researchers of the field in different countries, regularly cited all over the world.
- 2) Journals category **B**: i.e. standard international publications with a good reputation among researchers of the field in different countries.
- 3) Journals category **C**: research journals with an important local / regional significance in Europe, occasionally cited outside the publishing country though their main target group is the domestic academic community.

Nota bene:

- For categories A and B, journals published in the whole world can be considered.
- For category C, only European journals must be considered.
- It is recommended that in category A, only 10 to 25% of the total list should appear; this percentage target will differ from one discipline to another.

'International journals':

1) A journal is **international** (Categories A and B) when the following requirements are fulfilled in addition to those that apply to all journals:

- A genuine, varied and regular international cohort of contributors and readership
- Consistently high-quality scholarly content
- Broad consensus within the field concerning international status and visibility

2) In addition, they will have some, though not necessarily all, of the following characteristics:

- Active international advisory board
- Open to unsolicited contributions
- Highly discriminating and selective in the choice of articles published
- Published on time and to an agreed schedule

The difference between category 'A' and category 'B' journals is likely to be the degree to which they conform to 1) above, and both the number of characteristics under 2) to which they conform as well as the degree of conformity. Generally, 'A' journals should conform to more of these characteristics, and to a greater extent, than 'B' journals.'

The Archaeology panel add to this definition the statement that 'Journals published by antiquities services and/or heritage authorities of specific countries or regions, particularly those outside 'Europe' ..., are currently included, being important venues of publication for primary archaeological data. Most do not have peer review processes.' (*Archaeology – scope notes*, available at:

http://www.esf.org/fileadmin/be_user/research_areas/HUM/Documents/ERIH/Scope%20Notes/Arch%20Scope%20June.pdf).

The Panel which produced the Archaeology list was Lin Foxhall (Chair), University of Leicester (UK); Csanád Bálint, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (Hungary); Serge Cleuziou, CNRS / Nanterre (France); Kristian Kristiansen, University of Göteborg (Sweden); Jacek Lech, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (Poland) (see:

<http://www.esf.org/research-areas/humanities/research-infrastructures-including-erih/erih-governance-and-panels/erih-expert-panels.html#c23972>).

We are told that the 'The ERIH lists will help identify excellence in Humanities scholarship and should prove useful for the aggregate benchmarking of national research systems, for example, in determining the international standing of the research activity carried out in a given field in a particular country' (*ERIH Initial List: Archaeology (2007)*, p.1, at: http://www.esf.org/fileadmin/be_user/research_areas/HUM/Documents/ERIH/IL-Scope_notes_Merged/Archaeo%20M.pdf) and although this is qualified by the statement that 'As they stand, the lists are not a bibliometric tool' (*ibid.*), many believe that this is how they will be used. Governments (and Research Institutions) already use bibliometrics to assess research in the sciences and many are looking for tools to do so in the humanities. This means that we should all be concerned that these lists are an accurate reflection of the Journals in which we publish our work.

Although some consultation has taken place with the academic community in the UK, anecdotal evidence suggests that researchers in some other countries are not aware of this initiative.

So what is on the list? You can see the 'Initial list' at: http://www.esf.org/fileadmin/be_user/research_areas/HUM/Documents/ERIH/IL-Scope_notes_Merged/Archaeo%20M.pdf. Inevitably many have noted omissions (or strange inclusions), whilst others have been surprised at some of the rankings proposed. This may not be a problem in all cases, since the lists are supposed to represent an *international* perspective, and outsiders sometimes see things differently to us, but there is disquiet at the lists, certainly in the UK academic community.

The European Science Foundation is inviting feedback and a form is available at <http://www.esf.org/research-areas/humanities/research-infrastructures-including-erih/erih-feedback-form.html>. If you are unhappy with the lists, I urge you to use this facility, as we may find ourselves being assessed by bibliometrics in the near future, and these lists would provide a lazy government or institution with an easy way to assess us!

Monitoring the impact of the Bologna process on Archaeology (by Mark Pearce)

Although most colleagues will have heard of the Bologna process, its implementation and impact have varied over Europe. Put very simply, Bologna is a European (but not strictly EU) initiative that aims to align University curricula in Europe around a common (bachelors + masters + doctorate) pattern, to simplify University qualifications across Europe in order to favour mobility. Previously qualifications were not easily recognised between University systems – Bologna aims to remedy this. But does it?

On behalf of the EAA Teaching and Training Committee I have been monitoring the implementation of the Bologna agreement across Europe, by questionnaires and by regular updates from the participants at the Committee's meetings at the Annual Meeting of the EAA. Many EAA members have kindly helped me in this. I have also been monitoring progress in other disciplines, where possible. We are also liaising closely with the 'Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe' project to profile the profession in Europe (<http://discovering-archaeologists.eu/>), of which the EAA is a partner.

The following issues have emerged:

1. Although many countries have gone over to a 3-year first degree ('bachelors'), there have been some mobility problems for those students who wish to change to a different University at this point in their studies.
2. Some countries have 2-year second degrees ('masters') whilst others have 1-year courses; some countries have chosen to have both 1-year and 2-year courses, with the 2-year course being required for progression to the third degree level ('doctorate' or 'PhD'). Among the countries with 2-year masters courses, it seems that some will recognise 1-year masters courses taken elsewhere, whereas others will not.
3. Some countries have adopted the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), whilst others have maintained national (or even local) systems. There is also a difference between those credit systems which are based on 'learning outcomes' (i.e. reaching educational goals) and those based on student workloads (typically meaning hours of study). Those countries with 1-year masters courses argue that it is learning outcomes which are important.
4. Some countries issue the 'Diploma supplement' (an officially-defined transcript detailing the level of attainment in a way that is Bologna-compatible), others issue an equivalent but unofficial document, while others do not issue such a transcript.
5. There seems to be some variability within countries (such as the UK), as a result of autonomies or local traditions.
6. It is not clear how other University systems, such as the US, will evolve in response to these changes.
7. Not all countries offer first degrees ('bachelors') in archaeology.
8. In other countries, a high level of specialisation means that you cannot change period (e.g. from Prehistory to Roman) between the first ('bachelors') and second ('masters') degree.
9. There is no Europe-wide definition of what an archaeologist is or what academic qualifications are necessary to practise the various professions (excavator, project director, heritage manager, museum director etc).
10. Likewise, there does not seem to be a common curriculum of core subjects, though in many countries archaeology degrees have been restructured as part of the migration to the Bologna pattern.

As a result, it is not clear whether the Bologna process is in fact facilitating the mobility of either students or archaeologists (see <http://intern.dasv-ev.org/cgi-bin/wiki.pl/download/Zwischenbilanz-Mai2007> for an account of the German situation from a student viewpoint).

I last issued a questionnaire in the summer of 2006 and it is clearly now time to update our records and get an idea of how the situation has evolved. I should therefore be grateful if

colleagues could fill in the following **BRIEF** questionnaire and send it to me by email or traditional post.

Questionnaire

Your name:

Your job title:

Your institution:

Your country:

Email address (so that we can contact you in case of any queries about your response):

Does the information you are providing relate to:

Your institution / Your country / (delete as applicable)

What is the structure of your degree courses:

Bologna / Humboldt / Masters as first degree / Other (specify)? (delete as applicable)

When did you change to Bologna?

Is it fully operational?

Do you use the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS)?

No / yes, at my Institution / yes, in whole country (delete as applicable)

If so, are credits given for:

student workload (eg hours) / learning outcomes (eg passing an exam) / a combination (delete as applicable)

Do you issue a 'diploma supplement' (ie an *official* Bologna-compatible degree transcript)?

No / yes, at my Institution / yes, in whole country (delete as applicable)

If no, do you issue a local equivalent (ie an *unofficial* Bologna-compatible degree transcript)?

Yes / no (delete as applicable)

How many years full time are taken up by:

Bachelor?

Taught Masters?

Masters by thesis?

Doctorate?

Higher doctorate or *Habilitation* (e.g. to become a university lecturer)?

Would your institute admit a student with a 1-year masters qualification (eg from England, Wales or Northern Ireland) seeking admission to a doctorate programme?

At what point do students specialise in Archaeology:

bachelors / masters / doctorate (delete as applicable)

If you replied masters or doctorate, what subject does Archaeology form part of at Bachelor level (indicate as many as are relevant)?

History / Ancient History / Classics / Art History / Geography / Geology / Other (specify)

How many years of academic archaeological training will students get before starting a doctorate?

What is the minimum qualification needed to enter the profession?

Excavator
Excavation Director
Heritage manager
Museum curator

Is it possible to work as an archaeologist with no formal qualification in archaeology?

Yes / no (delete as applicable)

If so, at what level?

Do you admit to your courses students from other countries (or systems)?

Often / sometimes / never (delete as applicable)

Has adoption of the Bologna system simplified this?

Yes / no (delete as applicable)

Have you had problems recently assessing foreign qualifications?

Yes / no (delete as applicable)

Do you think that Bologna has simplified transfers and mobility?

Yes / no (delete as applicable)

Thank you

Please return to Mark Pearce

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Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe (by Kenneth Aitchison)

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe is a trans-national project, run by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in the UK and supported by the European Commission's Leonardo da Vinci funding stream, part of the Lifelong Learning Programme. This is looking at archaeological employment across twelve states of the European Union and at the opportunities for archaeologists to move from one country to another to work. The European Association of Archaeologists is an active partner in this project.

This has developed from IFA's experience in the UK of managing a five-yearly cycle of gathering archaeological labour market intelligence – the Profiling the Profession studies – of which the 2007–08 survey will form the UK report for the Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe project. We are now able to interrogate a time-series data set for the UK, showing how the patterns of archaeological employment have changed over the last ten years (in short – a steady growth overall, but a relative decrease in the numbers of archaeologists working for the national heritage agencies more than balanced by an increasing role for private sector consultancies).

Of the other eleven countries participating in the project, only in Ireland has comparable data been previously gathered, and so this is proving to be a new and valuable experience for the archaeological communities in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Greece and Cyprus. Each national partner is producing a report on archaeological employment in their country, which will be available in both English and each country's national languages when the project concludes in September 2008, along with a trans-national overview of the situation across Europe. Subsequently, a detailed analysis will be submitted to the European Journal of Archaeology.

Preliminary results are already proving to be very informative. Put crudely, where there is private sector archaeology, there are many more jobs (and many more opportunities to move from country to country); where archaeological practice is heavily state-based, there are less jobs but these are better paid. Ireland, with an active archaeological private sector, has seen a huge boom in archaeological work, with a prime driver being The National Roads Authority's programme of infrastructural development – funded in large part by European Union Objective One monies. This has meant a significant influx of archaeologists with a remarkable 45% of archaeologists working in the island of Ireland are not from Ireland – by comparison, 9% of archaeologists working in the UK are not from this country. As the Objective One funds now become focussed on the new member states – the countries that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 – it may be that we are now beginning to see a similar boom in the archaeological professions in those countries which may possibly be achieved while maintaining the social and financial status of archaeologists. Archaeology is rapidly expanding in the Czech Republic – where the average archaeological salary is higher than the national average (and that is most definitely not the case in the UK!).

Kenneth Aitchison, IFA Head of Projects and Professional Development

'Childe Fifty Years After': a conference at Durham University, December 2007 (by Jessica Self)

On 1 December 2007 a research meeting organised in Durham University celebrated the life and achievements of V. Gordon Childe (1892–1957), half a century after his death. Organized by Dr Margarita Díaz-Andreu, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology at Durham University, the conference was appropriately titled 'Childe fifty years after.' A wide range of topics, roughly divided into 'Childe in History' and 'Childe in Knowledge,' were presented at this conference. As the following brief descriptions indicate, the work of this renowned scholar stands as an enduring pillar in scholarship with great importance to modern academia.



The 'Childe in History' group of papers began with Professor Jacek Lech (Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw) on 'V. Gordon Childe: an archaeologist looks at History.' The speaker began by hailing the Australian scholar as one of the greatest pre-historians of the twentieth century and outlined his early years of education and development of political thought. This was an excellent overview of the political influences which contributed to Childe's archaeological theory. Professor Timothy Champion (University of Southampton) talked about 'Childe and Oxford' describing archaeology in Oxford in the early years of the twentieth century as a means of shedding light on Childe's later archaeological works. It was argued that during this time the avant-garde academic developed his working methods for study of collections, including his tables of comparative chronology, even though they were not fully exercised until his return to archaeology in 1922. The next contribution, 'Gordon Childe – the Edinburgh Years,' was made by Professor Ian Ralston from the University of Edinburgh. He attempted to dispel and clarify some of the general myths associated with Childe's time at Edinburgh. It was proposed that Piggott's obituary in the *Proceedings of the British Academy* (1958), referring to Childe as a bad excavator, ugly man and outsider from Australia, was an unfair overview given his popularity, integration into the Scottish establishment and the number of successful archaeology students he produced. The fourth presentation was given by Professor David Harris (Institute of Archaeology at UCL) on 'A New Professor of a Somewhat Obscure Subject: Childe at the Institute 1946–1956'. He explained how this pioneer of prehistoric archaeology came to be at UCL as the unanimous choice of the selection committee and provided a detailed examination of the academician's inaugural lecture and interactions with faculty/students. Dr. Margarita Díaz-Andreu (Durham University) presented the final paper of the first part of the conference. She examined 'The international context of Childe's reception', a look at the international recognition of his work before and after World War II. She proposed that although he was known before the war his great impact outside of the UK came later. An analysis of his impact was made paying particular attention to his lectures in international forums and the many translations of his books. She suggested that the major impact of Childe's work came after his death, with new readings and different applications of his theories which now find his books in countless faculties outside of archaeology/anthropology around the world.

The second session, 'Childe and Knowledge', began with John Chapman (Durham University) speaking on 'The Danube in [settlement] prehistory.' Dr Chapman highlighted the contradictions of Childe's site-types including settlement size versus economic potential, degree of settlement permanence versus degree of specialization, and settlement size versus permanence. Despite this, he suggested that the eminent scholar identified an interesting field for future study regarding the areas with tells and those without them, and

the relationship between the two. Professor Elżbieta Jastrzębowska (Accademia Polacca di Roma) focused her contribution on 'Gordon Childe and Late Classical Antiquity'. She noted that the outstanding archaeologist wrote only once about Late Antiquity, a period he knew little about, when discussing the decline and fall of Ancient Rome into the 'Dark Ages.' It was proposed that Childe's negative view of this period was the result of the current world state in 1942. This paper is a superb reminder that a historian's perspective is always influenced by the time and place in history to which they themselves are a part. A joint submission, 'Willing subordination of the Indus,' from Professor Robin Coningham and Mr Mark Manuel (both of Durham University) discussed Childe's contribution to the current understanding of caste system in the Indus civilization with specific focus on the identification, or lack there of, of caste system. It was contended that Childe saw the uniformity between sites as a suggestion of an underlying theme driving this unity, and postulated ideas inspired by his political views such as bonded artisans. Professor Rowley-Conwy (Durham University) presented on 'Culture, System, Context: What goes around, comes around' analysing the differences in the three concepts of culture as defined by Childe, Clark and Hodder. He noted that each theory regarded itself a new unifying view of culture and criticized its predecessor as individualizing. The speaker concluded that none of the above-mentioned approaches provides a research agenda of how to conduct archaeology, rather it is more a state-of-mind of how to view archaeology, and as such we have not really advanced as far as we think we have from the original conceptions of Childe, even fifty years later. The final contribution to the session was offered by Peter Gathercole (Darwin College, Cambridge University) which dealt with 'Childe and the Society of Knowledge.' Gathercole examined how Childe's Marxist views can be recognized in his publications, becoming increasingly more explicit through time, and ultimately lead to his theory that a society's material culture and scientific thought were constructed by the society's economic and social organization.

The conference was closed with some concluding remarks by Prof. Don Brothwell (University of York). He mentioned his experiences as a student of Childe in the Institute of Archaeology and also briefly discussed his instructor's behaviour as well Childe's interest in human behaviour. Prof. Brothwell recalled that Childe was a timid, scholarly man who had difficulty relating to people, a pattern of social demeanour which is currently associated in some individuals with a form of autism spectrum disorder, Asperger syndrome. Regardless of his mannerisms, Brothwell told us, Childe remains one of his heroes from his undergraduate days mainly because of Childe's humanity.

adventurous experience (Pachinko 1997; Holtorf 2005: chapter 3). A colleague of mine suspected that 'the real turn-on' for archaeologists to do what they do is precisely that experience: 'the finding of things, the smell of the site, the bossily-arranged lines of pegs, the sexual excitement of new people in the trench, the 'abroadness' of the places...' In this sense, there probably is a bit of an adventurer and a bit of an Indiana Jones in every archaeologist (Welinder 2000: chapter 4; de Boer 2004).

When the Swedish archaeologists Richard Holmgren and Anders Kaliff started under their own initiative (and partly with their own money) a project in Jordan, they were most deliberately in for a very special adventure. The popular account of the research conducted refers to their own 'childlike enthusiasm' and 'thirst for adventure' in 'exotic surroundings' as 'necessary ingredients' and 'important motivation' of their work (Holmgren and Kaliff 2003: 151, 205, my translations). Both text and images in this book bear witness to the thirst and enthusiasm of those two. Nowadays, many archaeology students even choose their subject out of fascination for figures like Indiana Jones. For example, Jay Fancher, a student at Washington State University, wrote to me (e-mail comm. 2003) that 'Indy's combination of intelligence and bravery were very appealing' to him and that the seeds of his career path were planted through the association of the word 'archaeology' with 'adventure'. The association of Indiana Jones with the academic world was explicitly fostered in 1990 by the Institute of Archaeology at University College London (David Harris, e-mail comm. 2005). As part of a fundraising initiative to build new archaeological science laboratories at the Institute, Harrison Ford was approached and offered to donate one of Indiana Jones' bullwhips. It was subsequently auctioned for a substantial sum and the famous actor's name was recorded on a brass plaque at an entrance to the labs where it recalls his generosity and is seen by passing generations of staff and students.

Indiana Jones has certainly created a lot of attention and goodwill for archaeology in the real world. It has even attracted students to University courses in archaeology. But we also need to ask precisely which kind of additional students have been attracted to archaeology in this way. Meredith Fraser (email correspondence 2003) is rightly concerned that 'the portrayal of archaeologists in mainstream popular culture as primarily white, male, heterosexual, 'able-bodied' individuals serves to alienate experiences, identities and individuals that do not conform to this model of the 'ideal archaeologist.' Ultimately, such portrayals have a detrimental effect on both the real and perceived accessibility of archaeology to individuals and communities that are not represented by this 'ideal.'

According to an American survey (Baxter 2002: 16), students got the impression that archaeology was not for them: 'they consistently stated that these images left them feeling alienated from archaeology as a discipline, that archaeology was an inaccessible discipline to the lay public, and that they themselves probably could never be archaeologists.' Behind this lie important issues that must be addressed in order to broaden recruitment and provide opportunities for everybody choosing archaeology as a career (see also Joyce and Preucel 2002; McGeough 2006). In particular, the very masculine Indy image suggests that there may be a gender imbalance in recruitment. But at my University archaeology courses in fact attract consistently more women than men.

With film number four around the corner, is there more mileage for archaeology in Indy? As I argued in *Archaeology is a brand!* (Holtorf 2007), archaeologists will only be able to draw on the enormous appeal of their own 'brand' if they themselves stand behind it and embrace its various connotations in their work. It simply astonishes me that a fairly large proportion of archaeologists still seem to find nothing more urgent than to distance themselves from popular heroes like Indiana Jones or indeed Lara Croft. It is deeply ironic that nothing seems to be harder for archaeologists to get to grips with in their relations with non-archaeologists than their seemingly limitless and virtually untainted overall popularity that is unrivalled among academic disciplines.

I have given up counting the number of exhibitions, educational events and publications (e.g. Robinson and Aston 2002) that are shouting into the reader's face that 'the real archaeologist works practically never like Indiana Jones.' Translated, that means as much as 'If you happen to be interested in archaeology because of Indiana Jones, then this is not for you!' Archaeology is thus suddenly outed as a different kind of 'person' than you thought and hoped it was; a person that lacks some of the traits you found most appealing. It is the equivalent to Greenpeace beginning a public presentation about its work by stating that 'the real Greenpeace activist works practically never in a small rubber-dinghy fighting illegal whalers.' Although true, this would achieve nothing except alienate an initially favourable audience before it has had an opportunity to hear what it is you actually want to convey.

Ironically, in many ways the reality of professional archaeology is not entirely different from the stereotypical clichés of archaeology that are so prominent in popular culture. As I argued earlier, these clichés have some affinity with what the professionals really do, as well as with how they see themselves – although there are also aspects of archaeological work that are not reflected in any of these stereotypes. But at the end of the day, from time to time archaeologists really do find exciting treasures, and their fieldwork often is exciting in many ways. Precisely that adventure aspect is central to how many archaeologists define themselves as professionals, and how they choose to remember their research. In short, archaeologists really love Indiana Jones, and chances are that many will run to the movie theatres this summer. According to Lynne Sebastian (2003: 36), it is an 'awful truth' that archaeology 'is exciting because it connects with the past in a way that nothing else can, and sometimes that connection can be stunningly immediate and personal.' Indiana Jones would agree!

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The President's Corner (by Anthony Harding)

Dear Colleagues,

I write this as we prepare for the Annual Meeting in Malta in September, a meeting which will see us in one of Europe's smallest countries but with one of its richest archaeological legacies. Those of you who attend will have an unrivalled opportunity to see for yourselves the extraordinary wealth of monuments of all ages in this small Mediterranean country. We are immensely grateful to the University of Malta, Heritage Malta, and the Archaeological Society of Malta for offering us their hospitality.

* * * * *

A number of different matters have come to the attention of the Executive Board over recent months. Here I want to highlight just one: the EAA's position on undesirable developments that affect the archaeological heritage. As EAA President, I regularly receive requests to sign petitions, or pleas for help, concerning developments that will threaten archaeological sites or landscapes. In the past few weeks, I have been notified about threats to the area of Numancia in Soria province in northern Spain, at Cavo Sidero in north-east Crete where a golf course and associated facilities are planned, at Viglafia in the southern Peloponnese, where a power station is proposed, and at a range of Greek sites on the north coast of the Black Sea. The problem from the point of view of the Executive Board of the EAA is that often we do not know the official state of play in the country or district concerned. We do not know if the provisions of the Valletta Convention have come into play, so that archaeological considerations are being taken into account in the planning process; we do not know if the official archaeological authorities have been consulted; and if they have, what their attitude might be. We take the view that we cannot issue protests or make statements without having this information available, as to do otherwise might cause a serious stand-off with our colleagues in the country concerned.

The EAA supports the application of proper archaeological standards, and the proper integration of archaeological concerns into the planning process, throughout Europe. Where we can see that this is not the case, or where a planning decision has been taken against the advice of the archaeological authorities, we are fully prepared to take a stand. We will of course fight against fraudulent schemes, false reporting, unauthorised excavation, illegal trading of antiquities, and similar activities – as we have over the Bosnian 'pyramid' fiasco.

If instances of inappropriate development or illegal excavation that threaten the archaeological heritage come to your attention, and you wish the EAA to make a statement or issue a protest, please ensure that you present the Executive Board with all the information that they will require. Support from academics and local people is important, but it is not everything: we need to know if the local archaeological authorities have been involved, and if so, what their attitude is; whether the due process of consultation has been followed; and if a development is the result of a full set of discussions at local and national level, or merely of local politicians pushing them through for their own private purposes.

The EAA will act and can make a difference: so don't hesitate to approach us – provided that you give us all the facts.

* * * * *

By the time you read this, you will be in the process of electing a new President to succeed me in 2009. I believe we have excellent candidates; the important thing is that you actually vote in the elections (also for the vacant positions on the Boards). Whoever you choose, I am sure they will understand how much of a privilege it is to lead our distinguished company of scholars into the coming years. Candidate statements will have reached you, and I am sure all candidates for positions on the Boards and as officers will be present at the Malta meeting

so that you can meet them and assess for yourself whether they are the right person to carry forward the work of our Association.

I should mention also that the Executive Board decided to democratise the process of election to the Nomination Committee, which is *de facto* the most powerful committee in the EAA since it decides who can stand for election, the purpose being to ensure a balance of age, gender, geographical origin, and employment sector. This year for the first time we invited nominations for this Committee at the same time as for other Boards, so that all members have a chance to put forward appropriate persons – and not just those who attend the Annual Business Meeting, as has been the situation hitherto. The Executive Board intends to keep this matter under review, and if necessary to propose a change to our Statutes, in order to ensure that the Nomination Committee is composed of individuals who have the necessary wide knowledge of archaeologists across Europe, but who also command the democratic support of the membership to carry out this delicate task.

I wish you all a successful summer's fieldwork and an enjoyable meeting in Malta!

14th Annual Meeting, Malta, 16–21 September 2008 (by Patricia Camilleri)

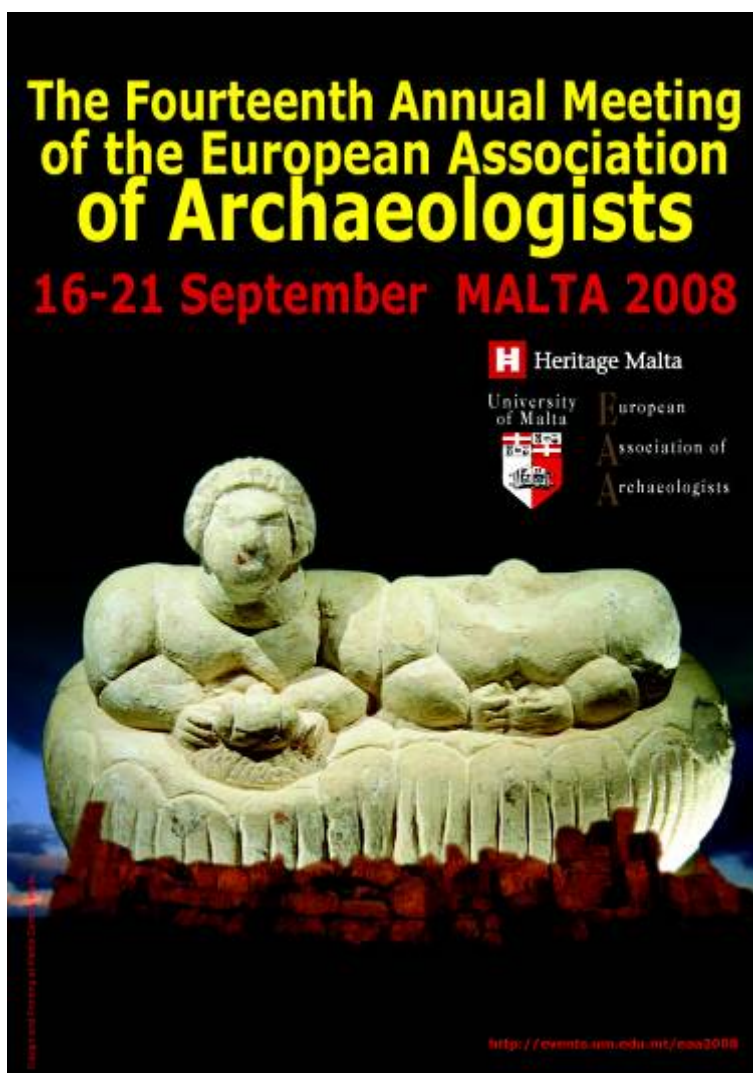
The Scientific Committee has approved some fifty session titles for the EAA Conference in September. Subjects range from *An archaeology of mother earth sites and sanctuaries* to *Narrative, memory and cosmology* and from *Archives and applications: historic aerial imagery as a resource for Europe's cultural heritage* to *International archaeological investigation today: game without frontiers?* If you feel you have something to contribute to any of the sessions listed on the web, you are invited to contact the coordinators immediately. The session abstracts and contact details of all the coordinators are posted on the website (<http://events.um.edu.mt/ea2008>).

The opening plenary, followed by a Welcome Reception for all participants, will take place in Valletta at the Old University Building which still houses the *Aula Magna*. The building was erected in 1592 by the Jesuits and is of architectural and historical significance, having been the seat of the University right up to 1968 when the new campus at Msida was built. Apart from being the seat of the University's commercial arm, the building is now used as a seminar and conference centre as well as being the venue for the University's International Masters Programmes.

The sessions will all be held on the University of Malta campus which lies c.3km from Valletta. The actual venue is the M.A. Vassalli Conference Centre which is well equipped to cope with such a large number of participants. Apart from the sessions, there will be a poster exhibition in the same building and several well known publishing houses will be present. There are café and restaurant facilities on campus as well as two banks, a book shop and stationary outlets.

Participants will be able to visit all of Heritage Malta's historical, archaeological and museum sites at half price on presentation of their EAA membership card. The only exception is the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum which must be booked online as the number of visitors to this sensitive site is very limited (<http://www.heritagemalta.org/maltashop.html>).

The conference organizers have put together a list of optional excursions which include a half-day tour of Valletta; a half-day tour of the Three Cities of Vittoriosa, Senglea and Cospicua; a full-day tour to Gozo, with visits to Ggantija Temples and the walled Citadel. Participants might also like to take up one of the pre or post-conference Gozo breaks or, indeed, indulge in a visit to nearby Sicily.



The EAA Annual Party, which is included in the registration fee, will take place at Castello Zammitello, a seventeenth-century hunting lodge on the outskirts of the little village of Mgarr. The optional gala dinner will be held at Villa Bighi. This magnificent building started life as a Knight's Palace and was then extended in the 1800s and used as a naval hospital. The site overlooks the Grand Harbour and has a spectacular view of the floodlit Valletta fortifications which date back to the sixteenth century.

Details about this and all other activities are available at the Conference website: <http://events.um.edu.mt/ea2008>. Malta is looking forward to meeting you!

15th Annual Meeting, Riva del Garda (Trento), Italy, 15–20 September 2009 (by Franco Nicolis)

The 15th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists will be held in Riva del Garda (Trento), Italy, from 15 to 20 September 2009. The Meeting will be organised by the civic Museum and the town Council of Riva del Garda and by the Archaeological Office of the Autonomous Province of Trento. The civic Museum of Riva exhibits materials and reconstructions that show the various phases of occupation of the Upper Garda territory starting from prehistory to Middle Age. In particular, the first room is dominated by seven marble statue-stelae of the Copper age (3rd millennium BC).



The Archaeological Office of the Autonomous Province of Trento is entrusted with the management of the archaeological heritage of the province of Trento, through rescue excavations, research, conservation, education, communication, exhibitions, etc. The Meeting will be held in the building of the Palacongressi, situated on the shores of the lake. The Palacongressi can host meetings for 10 to 2000 people, providing them with a structure specifically created for conferences. The rooms available are modular and extremely flexible in the division of the spaces. In Trentino there are many cultural institutions: the Trento University, where the students can study archaeology and prehistory; the Bruno Kessler Foundation, formerly ITC – Istituto Trentino di Cultura, which is a research institute that inherits a history of more than 40 years of international studies and results on science and technology, history, religion sciences, etc. Other cultural institutions have a long tradition, like the Accademia Roveretana degli Agiati founded in 1750, and the Museo Civico di Rovereto founded in 1851. It must be reminded that two of the most important archaeologists of the Mediterranean were born in Rovereto, Federico Halbherr and Paolo Orsi.

Lake Garda and the Trentino region can boast a wide range of historical, artistic and cultural itineraries. Major sites of interest are the Castello del Buonconsiglio (right), the archaeological remains of the roman town *Tridentum* and the Museum of Natural Science in Trento, the MART – modern and contemporary art Museum in Rovereto and the Archaeological Museum of Alto Adige/Südtirol in Bolzano/Bozen, where Ötzi, the Iceman is displayed. In the neighbouring region of Lombardia there are also the very famous rock carvings of Valcamonica.



Garda is a great Mediterranean lake, blessed by Italian sun. In the heart of Europe, both physically and culturally, it is a freshwater sea surrounded by villages and mountains. Riva del Garda is the central place in respect to some great cities of art like Verona, Venice, Trento, Bolzano, which can be reached in a short time. Besides this, it is situated at about an hour's journey by car from the Dolomites, the most famous mountains which are coloured in pink at sunset. Riva del Garda, which is the most important town of Upper Garda, is also one of the biggest international tourist centres of northern Italy and offers accommodation all the year round, thanks to the mildness of the climate.

News from the EAA Secretariat (by Sylvie Květinová and Magdalena Turková)

Active members of the EAA will have experienced major administrative change – the personalised on-line system. Announced at the Annual Business Meeting in Zadar, it has been finally launched this spring. Login information (personalized username and password) enabling you to enter the members only section at <http://www.e-a-a.org/password.htm> has been sent to all – current and past – members by e-mail. While former members can only access subscription form for the next period and renew their membership, paid-up members can take advantage of a number of services and benefits. You will now be able to

- Renew your membership online
- Check your subscription status
- Edit your personal details on the database, including your fields of interest etc
- Print your membership card
- Access the list of current and past EAA members (those who have given permission for their details to be made available)
- Access the Jobs Service, both to advertise jobs your organisation has available and to search for jobs
- Take advantage of discounts that book publishers (e.g. Routledge, English Heritage and others) are offering to EAA members (in order to do this, you must agree to have your EAA entry visible to other members by checking the relevant box)

If you are uncertain about your login information, membership status or need help to enter the members only section or renew your membership, please do not hesitate to contact the EAA Secretariat at aaa@arup.cas.cz. It is essential that colleagues who have been members of the Association in the past do not register as new members, as this creates duplicates in the database!

All important membership information will be made available to you through the Members Section and/or by e-mail, but please do not hesitate to contact the EAA Secretariat at should you have any queries. I hope you enjoy the benefits of EAA membership!

Best wishes from the Secretariat,

Sylvie Květinová, Administrator
Magdalena Turková, Assistant Administrator

Publication in the *European Journal of Archaeology*

European
Association of
Archaeologists

journal.htm. Contributions in major European languages other than English are accepted.

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/>

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Short biographical note

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Title (and subtitle): _____

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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

Calendar for EAA members, summer 2008

15 April	Closure of nominations for the election by members (call for nominations sent in the 1 st week of March, also available in the members section of the web site)
30 April	Deadline for conference session proposals
1 May	Deadline for Heritage Prize nominations
31 May	Deadline for conference paper and poster submissions
31 May	Last day for early, low price registration to the Malta conference
15 June	Deadline for conference grant application
1 July	Deadline for receipt of completed candidate forms from the nominees for the EAA election
Before 21 August	Message sent to all voting members, together with short biographies and candidate statements of the candidates for the EAA election and ballot papers
25 August	Deadline for submission of papers for Student Award
7 September	Deadline for postal ballot papers
19 September	Deadline for ballot papers to be returned to the ballot box at the conference and for electronic voting at 12pm
16–20 September	EAA Annual Meeting at Malta 17 September afternoon – Opening ceremony 18–20 September Sessions and Round Tables 20 September afternoon – ABM and announcement of the election results
10 October	Deadline for contributions to <i>TEA 30</i>
November	<i>TEA 30</i> distributed to members

Bulgarian Archaeological Association Field School: Roman Project



The Bulgarian Archaeological Association (BAA) is pleased to announce the next season of the 'Roman project' fieldwork. The BAA Archaeological Field School was founded in 2001 as a Training School for students of archaeology, and is based in Northwest Bulgaria. The Field School is involved in a study of the Roman culture in the region, incorporating a research excavation at a number of sites. This year the project is based in a Roman sanctuary and fortress 'Kale' near town of Mezdra.

The **ROMAN PROJECT fieldwork** incorporates a research excavation at different sites and is involved in a study of the Roman culture. The BAA field school offers a unique combination of fieldwork, on-site instruction by expert archaeologists, and visits to major museums and open-air sites. Participants have the chance to get their minds, hands, and shovels into the material vestiges of three significant sites (roman fortress, roman villa and the biggest roman town in the region). Each destination offers field work processing and recording artefacts, different lectures and a visit to near-by archaeological location.



The Roman sanctuary and fortress is situated on the key point and defended the road towards the big towns of the imperial provinces *Moesia Infeior* and *Thracia*. **The Roman villa** was first discovered by archaeologists in 2002. A rich array of finds has enabled the archaeologists to identify the periods of habitation from 1st to 4th century A.D. **Colonia Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria** was the biggest town in contemporary North-West Bulgaria. Since beginning of 4th century it is the capital of the Roman province *Dacia Ripensis*. **Courses:** The lectures included in the course of field school are two types – connected with the fieldwork (how to work with materials found) and theoretical. The firsts are given every day in the afternoons (20 astronomical hours for two weeks). The topics

concern our everyday work on the field – Roman and Late Antique pottery, Metal finds, Roman coins. The theoretical lectures are given twice a week (8 hours). In two-weeks course are included the following topics: Roman military fortification system, Roman towns – structure, main buildings and everyday life, Roman economy (agriculture and handicraft) processing in villas and Roman art (sculpture, mosaic, funeral monuments).

Program Dates: The session dates for 2008 are free. The participants can choose their favourite dates between *1 July and 15 September 2008*. The minimum length of stay is two weeks. The students can save up from the fee applying only for the archaeological digs without excursions. **Housing:** Accommodation is provided by the Hotel, which offers shared double-rooms with bathrooms, hot and cold running water and television, swimming pool. The hotel is in the town and near the sites. The project will supply all basic equipment needs for the duration of the time on site.

Program Cost: The 'Roman project' field school offers five different modules. Please contact our web site for additional information.

Module 1 – Full time stay (two weeks) with all services included; € 1248

Module 2 – Three weeks stay with all services included and three days excursions; € 1687

Module 3 – Four weeks stay with all services included and three days excursions; € 2064

Module 4 – Full time stay (two weeks) without excursions; € 1157

Module 5 – One-week stay with six days excursion (full tour of the Bulgaria); € 1184

Bulgarian Archaeological Association, 21 Tsarigradsko shosse Blv., 1124 Sofia, Bulgaria,
Tel: +359 (0)878680524; fax: +359 (0)29440367; info@archbg.net;
www.archaeology.archbg.net

Symposium: 'The Neo-Eneolithic in Central and South-eastern Europe: Results and perspectives'

8–12 October 2008

The Institute of Archaeology 'Vasile Parvan'

To celebrate the 85th birthday of Eugen Comsa

Call for papers

Please send prospective contributions to Dr Alexanra Comsa (acomsa2003@yahoo.com) by 31 July 2008 (Microsoft Word, Times New Roman, using end-notes and a complete bibliography).

European Preventive Archaeology, Papers of the EPAC meeting 2004, Vilnius

The book entitled *European Preventive Archaeology, Papers of the EPAC meeting 2004, Vilnius* was presented last November at the Council of Europe HEREIN (European Heritage Network) national correspondent meeting in Strasbourg. It contains 18 articles from Belgium, Czech Republic, England, Estonia, Finland, France, two from Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and from the European Association of Archaeologists.



The papers cover the institutional and legislative background of preventive archaeology (development-led archaeology) in the different countries, provide statistical data and information on the country's particular strengths and greatest problems, compare theory and practice, and explore existing international cooperation, aspects where European-level cooperative activity is most required.

The book is available through the Hungarian National Office of Cultural Heritage, please, contact the editor. E-mail address: Katalin.Ernyey@koh.hu

European Preventive Archaeology, Papers of the EPAC meeting 2004, Vilnius, Katalin Bozóki-Ernyey (ed.), National Office of Cultural Heritage, Hungary – Council of Europe, 2007, 222 p. ISBN 978–963–7474–17–0

International Aerial Archaeology Conference

AARG 2008 LJUBLJANA, 9–11 September 2008

Hosted by the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana

The following sessions have been proposed (session titles are provisional):
Aerial Archaeology in the Mediterranean; New Projects; Postgraduate research;
Airborne Thematic Mapping/Airborne Laser Scanning;
An archaeology of natural places ... from the air;
Aerial photography in context – recording landscape and urban areas

11 September, Conference Day 3: Field Trip

Conference correspondence:

Dave Cowley
RCAHMS
16 Bernard Terrace
Edinburgh, EH8 9NX
Scotland
Email dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk

Aerial Archaeology Research Group website: <http://aarg.univie.ac.at/>

IKUWA3: The Third International Congress on Underwater Archaeology



The Third International Congress on Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA3) is to be held in London in 2008. The [Nautical Archaeology Society](#) (NAS) in conjunction with project partners, the [Institute of Field Archaeologists](#), and the [Institute of Archaeology](#), University College London will play host to the largest conference on underwater archaeology ever held in Britain. The Congress will be preceded by a 3-day Professional Development Field School, and followed by optional excursions.

Event dates:

Professional Development Field School:	7 July to 9 July 2008
IKUWA3 Congress:	10 July to 12 July 2008
Optional Excursions:	13 July 2008

IKUWA 3 is just one week after the [Sixth WAC Congress \(WAC 6\)](#), to be held at University College Dublin from 29 June to 4 July 2008.

Delegates may also be interested in the [Shared Heritage Seminar](#) at the University of Wolverhampton on 8 July 2008.

International Workshop on 'Advances in Remote Sensing for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management'

On behalf of the EARSEL SIG on Remote Sensing for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (*Re.Se.Ar.C.H.*), we are pleased to welcome you to the 1st International Workshop on 'Advances in Remote Sensing for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management' which will be held in Rome, 1–4 October 2008.

The workshop is organised by Institute of Methodologies for Environmental Analysis and the Institute for Architectural and Archaeological Heritage of National Research Council (www.cnr.it), in collaboration with the Earth and Environmental Department and the Cultural Heritage Department of National Research Council, with patronage of CNR, UNESCO, MiBAC (Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities) and sponsored by the European Space Agency (ESA) and BELSPO (Belgian Science Policy)

The topics of the workshop are:

- Aerial archaeology: from the historical photographs to multi-spectral and hyper-spectral imagery.
- Active airborne sensors (lidar, SAR): data processing issues and applications
- Satellite imagery for archaeology: data processing issues and study cases
- Sub-surface reconstruction based on GPR, magnetic and electrical tomography for the archaeological research
- Integration of space/air borne and ground remote sensing techniques for archaeology and cultural heritage
- 3D visualization and Virtual reconstruction of landscape and sites
- Landscape archaeology and palaeo-environmental studies based on Remote sensing, GIS and ICT
- Rescue archaeology and management of cultural heritage : by means of Remote Sensing and GIS based methods
- Integration of remote sensing and ground truth

The main activities of the Workshop will include lectures given by invited speakers, oral communications, poster sessions and a field excursion. Full texts of the invited lectures, oral communications and posters, will be included in the Workshop Proceedings. Selected papers presented during the workshop will be published in a special issue of an International Journal.

More information: <http://www.ibam.cnr.it/earsel/workshop/Workshop.htm>

Queries can be addressed to: earsel-researchsig@ibam.cnr.it

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Medieval Education in Perspective

13 June
2008
Bangor
University,
WALES

Medieval Education in Perspective



4th Annual International Postgraduate Conference
at Bangor University
including a palaeography workshop



The series of conferences is sponsored by the Bangor Centre for Medieval Studies.

The first conference, 'Medievalism Transformed', was held in 2005, and ever since conferences have brought together young researchers interested in interdisciplinary approaches to various topics. This year's conference includes a palaeography workshop on medieval educational texts.

Contributions (for 20 minute papers) are welcome. Deadline 11th April
The conference fees are partially subsidised by the Royal Historical Society

Keynote Speaker:
Professor
Nicholas Orme

Further details:
Medievalismtransformed@bangor.ac.uk
www.bangor.ac.uk/medievalismtransformed



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3. Dedicated Service by Individuals or Organisations
4. Education, Training and Awareness-Raising

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Closing date: 1 October 2008

Further information: Sander van der Ven, Heritage Awards Coordinator, Europa Nostra, awards@europanostra.org, tel: +31 70 302 40 59

Patrimoine architectural ; paysages culturels ; œuvres d'art et collections d'importance artistique et historique ; sites archéologiques ; patrimoine industrielle et d'ingénierie

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1. Conservation
2. Recherche
3. Contribution exemplaire par un individu ou une organisation
4. Education, formation et sensibilisation

Formulaires de candidatures : disponibles à télécharger à partir du 30 mai 2008:
www.europanostra.org

Date limite de soumission des candidatures : 1 octobre 2008

Information : Sander van der Ven, Coordinatrice des Prix du Patrimoine, Europa Nostra, awards@europanostra.org, tél. +31 70 302 40 59