

# 26th EAA Virtual Annual Meeting

**Abstract Book** 

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#### 26th EAA Virtual Annual Meeting - Abstract Book

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## 26th EAA Virtual Annual Meeting

**Abstract Book** 

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## 5 THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM. DENAZIFICATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NETWORKING IN GERMANY AFTER 1945

Abstract author(s): Grunwald, Susanne (Independent researcher)

#### **Abstract format: Oral**

Based on my research on the reorganization of German Archaeology after World War II I want to talk about the Denazification of German archaeologists in three perspectives: First I describe denazification as a special topic of history of (German) archaeology and will sketch the development of talking and asking about it in German archaeological community. Secondly, I want to show differences of denazification in both parts of Germany and its effects on the scientific community. This will not only show differences between West and East but also between the western occupation zones and its effects on the development on regional networks. Finally, I want to ask about international networking with these German archaeologists after 1945 and will discuss the dictum of intellectual neutrality, postulated at the beginning of 1930s inside of the CISPP, under the conditions of post-war period and Cold War. A renewal of this dictum helped to ignore the "Elephant in the room" after 1945, but also to ignore responsibility of archaeologists as scientists in any era.

#### 6 RACIAL SCIENCE AND MARRISM: CONTROVERSIAL IDEAS IN YUGOSLAVIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Abstract author(s): Milosavljevic, Monika (University of Belgrade)

#### **Abstract format: Oral**

Yugoslavian archaeology is not separable as a distinctive term, rather as a network of scholars among national groupings of the former Yugoslavia. Matching the political circumstances in which it developed, it emerged in two stages: the first was between WWI and WWII (1918-1941), when the organization and interconnection among archaeologists across the first Yugoslavia was tenuous at best; the second occurred within Socialist Yugoslavia (1945-1991), where a number of institutions and scholars were involved in the modernization process of archaeology.

Immediately following World War II, in conjunction with other historical sciences, archaeology was understood to be an aid to the process of the emancipation of the Yugoslav peoples. At this time, the ideology of brotherhood and unity was crucial and sought legitimization through past narrativization. One of the important fields therein was early medieval archaeology in association with medieval history, which sought to portray Southern Slavic or Yugoslavians as a homogeneous group.

This homogenization was based on the theories of Nikolay Yakovlevich Marr, which were present in the former Yugoslavia. His theories supported the implicit racial science on the Dinaric race, discourse of which was widely popular prior to WWII and which archaeology came to incorporate into the narrativization of the past. The key role such theories played in the construction of Yugoslav ethnogenesis was based on the interpretation of material culture and archaeology.

The aim of this paper, therefore, is to discuss controversial concepts in Yugoslavian archaeology, based on knowledge transfers among scholars in European networks that lead to outdated ethnic theories to be applied in Yugoslavian archaeology.

## 7 THE IRON GATES RESCUE EXCAVATIONS PROJECT AND THE SHAPING OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA

Abstract author(s): Jeremic, Gordana - Vitezovic, Selena (Institute of Archaeology Belgrade)

#### **Abstract format: Oral**

The construction of the water dam and hydro power plants in the 1960's – 1980's on the Danube in the Iron Gates region, which is at the same time the border between present-day Serbia and Romania (at the time, Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and Socialist Republic of Romania), was the reason for large scale rescue excavations projects, known as Iron Gates project I and II. These excavation projects were the largest rescue excavation projects ever carried out in the region and at the same time the most important event in the development of archaeology in socialist Yugoslavia.

The excavations included large number of already known important sites from the Roman and Medieval times, such as system of defensive forts from Traian Dacian wars, but also led to the discoveries of a series of very important prehistoric sites, including the discovery of the first traces of the Mesolithic in the region.

In this paper we will explore the course of these excavations and the consequences and impact they had on the archaeology in Yugoslavia. New discoveries changed then-current theoretical models and interpretations. Furthermore, the methodology of excavations changed considerably, in particular, these projects initiated the establishing the minimum requirements for documentation of excavations and the creation of standardised methodological practices. Also, they had considerable impact on development of institutions, in particular The Institute of Archaeology, as well as impact on personal carriers. Last but not least, foundations for regional and international cooperation were laid. Cooperation was established with archaeologists from western countries, in particular with experts in subdisciplines that were not practiced in Yugoslavia – anthropology, zooarcaheology, etc., but also with archaeologists in the region, including the collaboration with Romanian archaeologists that were excavating on the other Danube bank, which was particularly politically sensitive at the time.

#### 8 INTERNATIONALISATION OF THE YUGOSLAV ARCHAEOLOGY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Abstract author(s): Lorber, Crtomir - Novaković, Predrag (University of Ljubljana)

#### **Abstract format: Oral**

Archaeology in the countries which belonged to Yugoslavia (1918 - 1991) was mosaic of different traditions and developmental trajectories greatly affected by significant political changes in the SE Europe in the last 150 years; all of them required rather radical recontextualisation of archaeology and its practice. In this process, the re-vitalization of archaeology after the WW2, in the context of Socialist Yugoslavia, played fundamental role in building-up the actual national archaeological frameworks in all countries formed after the dissolution of Yugoslavia. Key role in this process was played by the Archaeological Society of Yugoslavia, established in 1951 as the principal coordinating scholarly organisation in the immediate post-war development of archaeology, conceptually and infrastructurally. While the society's principal task was creating conditions for strengthened and planned cooperation of archaeologists in the country (hardly the case in the preceding periods), other essential tasks also included the international promotion of the (new) Yugoslav archaeology. Indeed, in the time of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918 - 1941) one could hardly speak of the 'Yugoslavi archaeology in the international arena. With the establishment of the archaeological society the situation quite radically changed in a very short period of time. Despite having less than 100 archaeologists in the 1950s, the society designed very ambitious development plans, which also included the 'internationalisation' of the Yugoslav archaeology (exchange of publications, participation at the international conferences, grants, inviting foreign scholars, special publications published exclusively in foreign languages etc.). The peak of these early endeavours was reached by participation at the 1st International Congress of Slavic Archaeology in Warsaw (1965) and organisation of the 8th Congress of the UISPP in Belgrade (1971), the event which could not be organised without intensive promotion and networking of the Yugoslav archaeologists in the international academic arena in the 1950s and 1960s.

### 291 EUROPEAN RESEARCH COUNCIL (ERC) GRANTS: WHAT ARE THEY, HOW TO APPLY?

Theme: 7. 25 years after: The changing world and EAA's impact since the 1995 EAA Annual Meeting in Santiago

Organisers: Grassi, Silvia (European Research Council) - Baleriaux, Julie (European Research Council)

#### Format: Worksho

The European Research Council, set up in 2007, is the first pan-European funding body that supports investigator-driven frontier research across all fields on the sole basis of scientific excellence.

The ERC funding schemes are open to ambitious researchers of any nationality or age who wish to carry out their research in a public or private research organisation located in one of the EU Member States or in associated countries.

There are four core funding schemes:

- Starting Grants: for researchers with 2-7 years of experience since completion of PhD, with a scientific track record showing great promise (grants up to €1,5 million for 5 years);
- Consolidator Grants: for researchers with over 7 and up to 12 years of experience since completion of PhD, with an excellent mid-career scientific track record (grants up to €2 million for 5 years);
- Advanced Grants: for established and scientifically independent researchers who are leaders in their field of research (grants up to €2.5 million for 5 years);
- Synergy Grants: for a group of 2 to 4 researchers working together and bringing different skills and resources to tackle
  ambitious research problems. There is no specific eligibility criteria regarding academic career level for ERC Synergy
  Grants. One researcher per group can be hosted by an institution outside of the EU or Associated Countries (grants up
  to €10 million for 6 years).

This workshop will explain the application and selection process of ERC grants, with a focus on archaeological projects. Speakers will include current and former ERC grantees, who will share their experience and "tips" on how to make a convincing application. Presentations will be followed by a Q&A.

Whether you are thinking of applying or just curious, this workshop might be a game-changer for your career.

## 293 ROUND AROUND THE CIRCLE – CIRCULAR PHENOMENA AND THEIR MEANINGS IN EUROPEAN PREHISTORY

Theme: 1. Networks, networking, communication: archaeology of interactions

Organisers: P. Barna, Judit (Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Régészeti Örökségvédelmi Igazgatóság) - Pásztor, Emília (Türr István Múzeum, Baja) - Pusztainé Fischl, Klára (Miskolci Egyetem BTK, Történettudományi Intézet, Őstörténeti és Régészeti Tanszék) - Pusztai, Tamás (Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Régészeti Örökségvédelmi Igazgatóság) - Kovárník, Jaromír (Univerzita Hradec Králové, Filozofická fakulta, Katedra archeologie)

#### Format: Regular session

Circular building elements in space separate places from others. Encircling a place, breaking it from its surroundings is a specific act of the communities, which has both practical and symbolic meaning. If the circular arrangement of space was also expressed in other media, we could assume that this repetitive form had added connotation, a symbolic significance. In cases where a clear pattern