

The background of the poster is a photograph of the University of Vienna's main building facade, featuring large windows and classical architectural details. The text is overlaid in white, with horizontal lines separating the different sections.

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL
STUDIES

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE
AND
ANCIENT, BYZANTINE AND MEDIEVAL STUDIES
COLLOQUIA**

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

**JANUARY 15TH 2022
9.45AM-2PM**

ZOOM MEETING

**[HTTPS://UNIVIENNA.ZOOM.US/J/97938960200?](https://univiennea.zoom.us/j/97938960200?pwd=CXBYUHJ6TX04AU12QXZ3CVVQSJKXQT09)
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PROGRAMME

JANUARY 15TH 2022

TIMETABLE

9.45-10.00 Welcoming Remarks

10.00-10.30

Nicole Mittermair

Pushing Boundaries: Insights into Metal Crafting Practices
in Archaeological Records in the Bronze Age Balkan Region

10.30-11.00

Eleni Kopanaki

Borders, Boundaries, and Community Identity
Aspects from Central Greece in the Making (ca. 1050-650
BCE)

11.00-11.30

Max Resch

Coins without Borders? Aes coinage in Germania

11.30-12.00 Coffee Break

PROGRAMME

JANUARY 15TH 2022

TIMETABLE

12.00-12.30

Nisa Iduna Kirchengast

Roman Foodways Crossing Social Borders?

12.30-13.00

Sandra Wabnitz

Bordering the Steppe: the Great Wall as Focal Point of
Relations between Han Chinese and Steppe Peoples

13.00-13.30

Giulia Sola

Mind the Gap: Archaeologists and Society.
Old Biases and New Perspectives through International
Guidelines and National Practices

13.30-14.00 Final Remarks

PUSHING BOUNDARIES: INSIGHTS INTO METAL CRAFTING PRACTICES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS IN THE BRONZE AGE BALKAN REGION

NICOLE MITTERMAIR

In the 2nd millennium BC the metallurgical practice of alloying – as per definition a conscious choice of blending different metals – is firmly integrated in the technological know-how and bronze production processes. The casting of metal objects within this period increases significantly in the Balkan region and results in a huge variety of copper-based artefacts in material culture. While some artefact groups and distinctive types show a wide chronological and geographical distribution throughout the Bronze Age of South-East and Central Europe, others are much more characteristic for specific regions and periods. The diverse scales of copper-based objects and dispersion of technological know-how through inter- and intracultural contacts are not only attestable through typological and contextual observations, but also by the analysis of chemical compositions of objects. Investigations of elemental concentrations reveal alloying practices, their adaption by prehistoric societies and establishment of local peculiarities in a highly intertwined region. With a nuanced comparative approach differences in technological practices of craftspeople can be identified as well as the general variety in raw material supply in different regions and periods. To which extent do chemical compositions of metal objects help to determine the influence of social and cultural borders in the degree of mobility of copper-based artefacts, metal resources and technological innovations?

Keywords: bronze production; local and supra-regional adaption processes; resource management; metal distribution

Dissertation Project: Bronze Age Alloying Practices and Traditions in the Balkan Region

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Barbara Horejs (ÖAI)

BORDERS, BOUNDARIES, AND COMMUNITY IDENTITY ASPECTS FROM CENTRAL GREECE IN THE MAKING (CA. 1050-650 BCE)

ELENI KOPANAKI

Current theoretical approaches to borders, boundaries, and frontiers showcase their malleable character and their role in identity construction. Community boundaries are founded upon geographic and social factors, which are not static; reinforcing, maintaining or cutting across boundaries are essential processes for community formation. It has been argued that community is a form of group identity. Spaces that facilitate complex interactions and symbolic communal acts are central to identity formation. Frontiers and borders, thus, can be key contexts to look at.

East Lokris was a region in central Greece, whose extent is known from later literary sources. Yet, in the Early Iron Age, people were organized in settlements, but there is no clear evidence for regional borders at this time. At a passage between the Kephissos and Atalanti plains, an extramural sanctuary functioned as a shared central space for the surrounding populations. In the Archaic period, however, the sanctuary came to function as a “border” area between E.Lokris and Phocis, with the latter taking over control of the site. Yet, it remained a meeting place, characterized by multi-scalar interactions; a space where community boundaries were both set and crossed. Why were people meeting in-between, and why was there a need, at times, to cut across or affirm community boundaries? The presentation explores these questions to examine the role of this early border area in community formation.

Keywords: community identity; boundaries; borders; Greek archaeology

Dissertation Project: Tracing mobilities, rethinking communities: aspects from Mainland Greece in the making.

Supervisor: Univ. Prof. Dr. Naoise Mac Sweeney

COINS WITHOUT BORDERS? AES COINAGE IN GERMANIA

MAX RESCH

Coins are some of the most abundant archaeological finds. Roman Imperial coinage can be found far beyond the borders of the Imperium Romanum. For precious metal coinage, the explanation can be straightforward – even without their monetary usage, these coins were still bullion of fine silver or gold with intrinsic value. The presence of Aes coinage however requires more creative interpretation.

In the vicinity of findspots associated with the Roman Army, e.g. military encampments, Aes coinage dominates the spectrum of coin finds. This circumstance has driven the argument, that the Army was being payed in bronze coins. This paper examines how far the Aes coinage of the Julio-Claudian dynasty travelled beyond the borders of the Empire and seeks to explore the driving factors in their presence in Germania Magna, including their role in the Pay of the Armies.

Keywords: Numismatics; Coin finds; Kalkriese; Roman Army Pay; Bronze coins; Germania.

Dissertation Project: Die römischen Fundmünzen von Kalkriese als Beitrag zum Verständnis des augusteischen Geldumlaufs

Supervisor: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Reinhard Wolters, M.A.

ROMAN FOODWAYS CROSSING SOCIAL BORDERS?

NISA IDUNA KIRCHENGAST

In the Roman Empire, there were significant differences in the dietary behaviour of the different social classes. A common opinion postulates that the upper classes attached great importance to expensive goods and elaborately prepared dishes, while the lower classes depended on simple food. Food consumption could therefore also serve as a social marker. Whether consumed in the context of a larger society, displayed, or simply communicated as characteristic of certain individuals and groups, food always serves as a means of social positioning and classification. Because of this ability of food to highlight a person's social value, food and its consumption in ancient societies also formed a wide field for competition within elites. Social class differences in food consumption refer to how food's quantity and quality vary according to a person's social status or position in the social hierarchy.

Eating behaviour is a highly affiliative act; thus, the food one eats is closely tied with one's social class throughout history. However, many are still enclosed by a highly defined social border, signaled by consumption habits and foodways. The lecture will discuss the role of social differences and thus possible social borders in the consumption of animal products. Furthermore, a possible research approach to this research field for the dissertation project will be presented.

Keywords: zooarchaeology; Roman provinces; food supply; consumption; social borders

Dissertation Project: A zooarchaeological approach to economic distribution systems of animal products between Roman cities and rural sites in the hinterland of the Danube Limes

Supervisor: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Günther Schörner, M.A.

BORDERING THE STEPPE: THE GREAT WALL AS FOCAL POINT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN HAN CHINESE AND STEPPE PEOPLES

SANDRA WABNITZ

In eastern Eurasia, attempts were already made in pre-Christian times to protect oneself with fortifications against the danger from the steppe. Walls and earthen ramparts were built for this purpose as early as the Warring States period (475-221 BC). Qin Shihuangdi 秦始皇, the founder of the Qin Dynasty 秦朝 (221-206 BCE) as well as the first emperor of a unified Chinese empire, resorted to these defensive measures. He began to build long walls 长城. Under successive dynasties, the long but unconnected walls were extended and today form the structure known as the Great Wall. From the Chinese point of view, this fortification was intended to serve another purpose besides defence: It was to create a visible border between the civilized Chinese empire and the "barbarian" steppe peoples. The attempt to separate the two worlds was not crowned with success, however, and the border was often breached, though not always with warlike intent. This paper discusses the role the long walls played in the relationship between the Han Chinese and the steppe peoples during the Han dynasty, and how this relationship changed after the Chinese empire disintegrated into several smaller realms.

Keywords: historiography – medieval; Eurasian steppe; early Middle Ages; ancient China; steppe peoples; social history; mentalities

Dissertation Project: Horse Lords of the Eurasian Steppe: the Eurasian Steppe Peoples in Comparison (4th – 9th c.)

Supervisor: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Walter Pohl

MIND THE GAP: ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND SOCIETY. OLD BIASES AND NEW PERSPECTIVES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES AND NATIONAL PRACTICES

GIULIA SOLA

In the last decades, the relationship between cultural heritage and territorial development processes has become one of the priorities in the international debate. Considering cultural policies, in 1997 the UNESCO guidelines have directly linked culture to the highest aspirations of humanity, with recognition of cultural diversities as a human right. This line of thought was later echoed by the 2005 Faro Convention which underlined the potential of heritage in terms of sustainable development of its territory, emphasising the link between heritage and its community. By so doing, the Council of Europe has opened the way to a rethinking of the role of archaeologists in contemporary society, especially for what concerns the interdisciplinary profile of the job in the field and the relationship between the professionals and the public, both in terms of communication strategies and direct involvement of volunteers.

This shift in the archaeological work will be discussed starting with a few turning points in the international guidelines and policies, then analysing the features of the Italian case, also through the presentation of some tools used to study the gap between professionals and non-professionals at the archaeological site of La Biagiola, which is the core of the case study of my research project.

Keywords: UNESCO; Faro Convention; La Valletta Convention

Dissertation Project: Lost in Translation: Communication and Networking at Archaeological Sites. The Case Study of Area del Tufo (Tuscany)

Supervisors: Univ.-Prof. Dr Noemi Etienne and Prof. PD Mag. Dr Raimund Karl