

21ST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE **EUROPEAN**
ASSOCIATION OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS
GLASGOW 2015
2-5 SEPTEMBER

EAA
GLASGOW
2015



ABSTRACTS

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European Association
of Archaeologists



University
of Glasgow



HISTORIC SCOTLAND
ALBA AOSMHOR

THE PICTISH BEAST

At the centre of the logo of the Annual Meeting is a creature which is unique to the north-east of Scotland. The beast is one of a group of symbols found on stone sculpture of the Early Middle Ages. The meaning of the symbols remains one of the great unresolved puzzles of Scottish archaeology. Our beast is modelled on the Crow Stane, Aberdeenshire and is named Weegie, in reference to the affectionate term by which Glaswegians are commonly known to other Scots.

ANCIENT GATHERING TARTAN

To commemorate the 21st Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists in Scotland, we commissioned a tartan. We named the tartan *Ancient Gathering* to celebrate this international gathering of colleagues interested in all things ancient. The tartan was designed by Scott Ogilvie, Post Creative Ltd, and is registered with The Scottish Register of Tartans. We hope that it will serve as a long-lasting reminder of EAA Glasgow 2015 and invite the EAA to adopt Ancient Gathering as their official tartan. The blues, white and gold of the University of Glasgow emblem have been combined with the purple of heather, a colour seen throughout the Scottish Highlands. *Ancient Gathering* is integrated into our branding and we have had it woven to produce kilts and other items including ties and scarves which will be available for sale during the Annual Meeting.

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**ABSTRACTS OF THE
ORAL AND POSTER
PRESENTATIONS**

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ABSTRACTS OF THE ORAL AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

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CA17 FINDERS KEEPERS, LOSERS...ARCHAEOLOGISTS? METAL DETECTING IN FINLAND

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For a long time metal detecting was practiced by only few enthusiastic in Finland and it was not considered a bigger problem among archeologist. However during years after 2010 the situation has drastically changed and today hundreds of active detector users are on the move. Opinions among archaeologists vary a lot. In Finland the use of metal detector is generally legal but only if the land owner allows it. The Antiquities Act protects all known archaeological sites and on those detecting is forbidden.

In the paper a short overview of the current situation in Finland is given through few case studies and examples. During recent years some museums have decided to cooperate with metal detector users and organized and supervised small scale prospecting works with the help of amateurs. Also lectures and seminars have been arranged. National Board of Antiquities has opened service e-mail address for detector users and answers all questions concerning metal detecting and ancient sites. Through questionnaires opinions of both detector users and archaeologists have been studied.

Active metal detecting has brought thousands of new finds in daylight and revealed new archaeological sites – and even lead into some sensational finds. But all detector users don't want to play by the rules and some known ancient relics have been robbed. Also great number of finds has created problems: classification and conservation is expensive and takes time. New kind of thinking is needed when considering pros and cons of metal detecting.

CA12 THE CONDEMNATION OF A STRONG WOMAN: FEMALE GLADIATORS IN ANCIENT TEXTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD.

Anna Miaczewska

UNIWERSYTET MARIJ CURIE-SKŁODOWSKIEJ W LUBLINIE

The phenomenon of women fighting in the arena has been always seen as a transgression of generally accepted roles which a woman was expected to play in the Roman society. Her sex defined not only the purpose of her existence (childbearing and managing household), but also the code of behaviour (she was to stay obedient and amiable). However, the introduction of female gladiators into the world of strictly male *munera* was also symbolising the beginning of both a new entertainment and a new definition of women's skills and possibilities. The aim of this paper is to examine the sources of ancient historians and ancient poets who referred to the female gladiators. The focus will be on the archaeological material which, only together with ancient accounts, can give a clear understanding of the significance of female gladiators. I will additionally argue that despite the general condemnation of female gladiators, the ancient sources' negative attitude towards these women, who were usually associated with strength, aggression and sexual allure, was masking a deep anxiety about the changing social and political environment in the 1st century AD. The literature from ancient times will be juxtaposed with the archaeological record and present a different perspective on women who were participating in *munera*. It will be also argued that the female gladiatorial fights could have had their roots in the personal crisis within the Augustan family, when Julia, the emperor's promiscuous daughter, was condemned to exile due to her immoral conduct.

CA4 DISCOVERING OF THE SERBIAN ARCHAEOLOGY: FELIX KANITZ AND HIS NETWORK

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INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES SASA

Histories of archaeology show that our disciplinary knowledge has immensely diverse origins: not just in terms of interactions with other fields of scientific inquiry, but inside the field of archaeology itself. There are routes of communication outside the "regular" academic channels that have great influence on production and transmission of disciplinary knowledge. In other words: the knowledge that is now perceived as canonical has often been conceived through networks outside institutional circles and their rules.

The aim of this paper is to examine one of such networks, webbed around Austrian autodidact, Felix Kanitz, at the beginning of the institutional phase of the Serbian archaeology. In short, Kanitz, in accordance with the Austrian-Hungarian "frontier colonialism", was the surveyor of archaeological remains of Serbia, someone who had "found" and presented them to the academic as well as wider European audience. His iconic status in Serbian archaeology is shown through the fact that even today his works are the starting point of almost every archaeological project in the country. Kanitz was the heart of the informal network which gathered scientists of different statuses, academic and ethnic origins, and political views. For example, his circle included Theodor Mommsen, with his open hostility towards the Slavs, on the one hand, and some of the greatest promoters of Slavic independence, such as Janko Šafařík or Konstantin Jireček, on the other. All of them, and many others, were part of Kanitz's informal cluster, without whom his great work on the Balkan past would not have been possible.

CA19 3D DATA, DIGITAL AUTHENTICITY AND COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Gareth Beale

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