



European Archaeology Abroad (Archaeological practices, Sub-theme II-D)

Historical Axis (1) Questionnaire

September 2008

This document contains a 'questionnaire' that we ask you to read through, and evaluate the possibilities you have and the kind of information required in order to reply to it in a useful way.

Preliminary remarks

As you will see, this is obviously not a questionnaire with simple 'yes/no' answers, but rather one that requires both factual information (in the form of numbers, dates, places, tables, but also as running text) and some further material that includes analysis and interpretation. Depending on the circumstance and on the previous works done in your country, answering the questionnaire is something that may require a couple of days of work (consulting relevant publications, possibly contacting a few institutions) or it may prove to be more demanding in research and access time. In any case, you will need to let us know so that we can decide together how to proceed (or again it may prove to be almost not relevant to your country or situation). For all these reasons, it is important that we explain clearly what it is that we envisage and aim for, so that we maximise coherence and results.

As you remember, and as you will see from Document 1, the theme European archaeology abroad is pursued in two axes: 1: historical and 2: contemporary. The present questionnaire concerns more the historical aspects. The idea is to be able to provide a broad view, with a time depth of two centuries, of the main aspects (events, institutions, etc.) of the implications of European archaeology abroad and its changing motivations. We need to receive information from all your individual countries in order to construct this comparative perspective. This will be of considerable interest in its own right (and certainly the first time that such a European wide perspective has been attempted) but also as an essential background to understand current developments – current, meaning related to post-colonisation on the one hand (1960s) and to post 'Malta archaeology' on the other (1990s). To understand what is happening on this, we need to better grasp and characterise the situation before that, in a historical perspective.

We propose, as a first step, that you read through the questionnaire and evaluate rapidly what kind of work and competence this represents for you. Clearly, if there is already some secondary literature on this, the task will be facilitated.

The Questionnaire

Part 1 Bibliographies and information

Here the aim is to collect primary and secondary bibliography, both in order to compile a European wide bibliography, and as a means to be able to address the more factual and analytical questions in part II and III.

[NB: please use a basic Harvard system of references: Author A. 2001, Title, place, publisher. Give titles in original language, and translation when relevant].

Do not worry about being exhaustive – but aim to cover the most important aspects first (20 references for each category would be fine)

- A/Secondary and historiographical literature, including books, articles, edited volumes, with historical overviews and information on the archaeological practice abroad of your country

Examples

Germany

Marchand S. L. 1996, *Down from Olympus. Archaeology and philhellenism in Germany, 1750-1970*, Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.

France

1/Gran-Aymerich E. 1998, *Naissance de l'archéologie moderne*. Paris, CNRS.

2/Gran-Aymerich E. 2001, « L'archéologie française à l'étranger, Méditerranée, Afrique et Proche-Orient (1945-1970) », *Revue pour l'histoire du CNRS*, 5.

GB

Encounters with Ancient Egypt. A series of eight collections of essays (ed.P. Ucko, 2003). London: UCL Press

Switzerland

Ducrey P. 2007, *L'archéologie suisse dans le monde*, Lausanne, Presses polytechniques et universitaires romandes.

- B/ Monographs and series dedicated to the results of archaeology undertaken abroad, published by overseas institutions or other publishers = presentation of archaeological results (field reports) = relevant to the archaeology itself

Examples

Germany

1/*Kerameikos. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1954-*, Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Berlin, De Gruyter

2/*Olympische Forschungen 1944-*, Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Berlin, De Gruyter

France

1/*Fouilles de Delphes 1902-*, École française d'Athènes, Paris, De Boccard

2/*Bulletin de la Société française des fouilles de Tanis 1988-*, Paris, Société française des fouilles de Tanis

NB 1: some of the publications could fall at the same time into the A/ and B/ categories as far as they present historiographical chapter (s). But still consider them according to their main topic: is it a reflection on who and how the excavations/surveys abroad were conducted (eg the socio-political and historical contexts of archaeology abroad)? Or does it entail the presentation of research results of a certain archaeological project?

NB 2: you may find some publications not only published by your country, relevant to cooperation, either with the host country only (Ex: *Recherches franco-albanaises*, École française d'Athènes, since 2002) or international (Ex: *A history of African archaeology* (P Robertshaw ed. 1990, London, James Currey). Please indicate these too.

Part 2 – Archaeological Institutions abroad

This is an important section, which aims to identify and provide relevant information on your country's institutions implicated in archaeology abroad. Include both institutions within your country but specialising in working and researching abroad, institutions based abroad, and, when relevant, foreign institutions in your own country. ((distinguish historical institutions ' (up to post-war and decolonisation, say) and 'current frameworks')). Please try to answer these 5 main questions:

1/ Is there or has there been in your country a central governmental organisation in charge of supervising and funding archaeological excavations/surveys abroad (administrative side, not conducting research itself)? Name? Depending on which ministry/funding? Since when?

Give as much details as you can easily obtain them (please give your source): budget, which countries concerned, how many operations a year, own publications?

Examples

France

Commission consultative des fouilles - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - since 1947 ((funding missions (expeditions and collaborations) by French institutions (universities, CNRS, museums) abroad))

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/archeologie_1058/les-carnets-archeologie_5064/index.html

For 2007: 60 different countries, 160 missions, budget 2.8M€

Éditions recherches sur les civilisations

2/ Does/did your country have institution(s) implemented abroad? Where? Since when? Attached to which ministry (ies)/funding?

Give as much details as you can easily obtain them (please give your source): budget, which countries concerned, how many operations a year, own publications?

Examples

France

École française d'Athènes, Athens, Greece - Ministry of National Education and Research - since 1846

For 2007: 60 permanent staff, 6,1M€, c.10 permanent missions in Greece

<http://www.efa.gr>

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique since 1877, etc...

Germany

1/Athens Departement (Abteilung Athen) of the German Archaeological Institute (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut), Athens, Greece.

since 1872/1874 (DAI since 1829).

(the German Archaeological Institute is a federal agency within the responsibility of the ministry of foreign affairs. The institute employs around 120 scientists).

Athens Department 2008: 7 projects in Greece (Kalapodi, Kerameikos, Milet, Olympia, Samos, Tiryns, topography of Triphylia).

Athens Department 2008: staff 15/21 persons.

Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung (Athenische Mitteilungen)

<http://www.dainst.org/abteilung.php?id=264>

2/Expositur Xi'an of the Roman-Germanic Central Museum Mainz (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz), Xi'an, Province of Shaanxi, China since 1990 (RGZM: since 1852).

The Expositur is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research

(the RGZM is a foundation borne by the state of Rhineland-Palatinate and the town of Mainz, financed since 1977 by the Federal and the individual German States with the substantial involvement of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate and a contribution by Mainz, external research funding is provided by scientific foundations, member of the Leibniz Association, 2008 staff: some 40 scientists, 30 conservators, 80 fellow workers).

Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums.

<http://web.rgzm.de/>

3/ Does/did your country have Research (National Scientific Research Centre, Universities, Museums?) institution(s) which conduct(s) excavations/surveys abroad? Name? Depending on which ministry/funding? Since when? Does it work in cooperation with other institutions (Scientific Research Centre, Universities, Museums, Schools abroad)? Where have they been active generally?

Give as much details as you can easily obtain them (please give your source): budget, which countries concerned / how many operations a year since creation, own publications?

Examples

Germany

1/Roman-Germanic Commission (Römisch-Germanische Kommission) of the German Archaeological Institute (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut), Frankfurt, Germany since 1902 (DAI since 1829).

(the German Archaeological Institute is a federal agency that is within the area of responsibility of the ministry of foreign affairs. The institute employs around 120 scientist).

RGK 2006: 49 persons.

RGK 2008: 11 projects in Europe (Bosnia, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kosovo, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia).

Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission.

Müller-Scheeßel, N., Rassmann, K., von Schnurbein, S. & Sievers, S. 2001, 'Die Ausgrabungen und Geländeforschungen der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission. Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, vol. 82, pp. 291-361.

http://www.dainst.org/abteilung_268_de.html

2/Institute of Pre- and Earlyhistory and Archaeology of the Near East (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie) of the Ruprecht-Karls-University Heidelberg (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg)

University since 1386, Institute of ... since ##.

2008: Projects in Austria, Greece, Iraq, Oman, Pakistan.

Staff 2008: 23 persons.

<http://www.ufg-va.uni-hd.de/>

4/ Do you have in your country any other possible framework for conducting archaeology abroad? Associations? NGOs? Self funding? Public funding?

Give as much details as you can easily obtain them (please give your source): budget, which countries concerned, how many operations a year, own publications?

Examples

France

Ex: Société française des fouilles de Tanis - Association - Since 1988

Funded by Min of Foreign Affairs + subscribers of the association

Excavations depends on budget

Bulletin de la Société française des fouilles de Tanis

Germany

Naturhistorische Gesellschaft Nürnberg

Society, since 1801.

Excavations in Jordan since 1970, in Macedonia since 1998, in Georgia 2004/2005.

<http://www.nhg-nuernberg.de/main.php>

5/ Does/did your country host foreign archaeological institution(s)? Name(s)? Since when? Give as much details as you can easily obtain them (please give your source).

Part 3 – Measures of cooperation

Is 'cooperation' with the host country, its academic and cultural institutions, its local communities, part of the brief, of the 'mission statement' of the aims of the institutions abroad?

More generally, is archaeology part of the 'cultural diplomacy' of the country?? (as it (was?) is France, or some socialist countries, or around projects such as a Aswan, or more recently UK in Libya etc.. Please try to answer these questions generally for now, so that in the next phase, when we will be zooming in on specific case studies, we can think about how to measure such cooperation across time.

(Things we will be looking at in a later phase therefore might include: -presence of local archaeologists in expeditions (and role; active, or formal? 'co-director', or expert), -presence and role of archaeologists from other countries?, - Publication policies 1: presence of local authors, co-authors etc. , - Publication policies 2: language of publication (of local country, sending country, other (English, colonial?).)

It will help to know of your further intentions in exploring this theme II D. Once we have the broad canvas – from your contributions, and with obviously an important emphasis on the situation in Netherlands, Germany and France, we will be zooming on several representative case studies (we are of course looking forwards to your suggestions on this) which will lead us to better understand the post-colonial and post-Malta situation...

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