

Ministry of Education, Science and
Technological Development
of the Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Culture and Media
of the Republic of Serbia
The Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Symposium:

**“Archaeological Heritage –
its Role in Education,
Presentation and
Popularization of Science”**

**Viminacium, Serbia,
5 – 8 October 2012**

Editors:
Miomir Korać
Slaviša Perić

Belgrade – Viminacium 2012

Editors:

Miomir Korać

Slaviša Perić

Program committee:

Prof. PhD Miomir Korać, Scientific Advisor

PhD Snežana Golubović, Scientific Collaborator

PhD Milica Tapavički – Ilić, Scientific Collaborator

Organization committee:

Milica Tapavički – Ilić

Jelena Anđelković Grašar

Ilija Mikić

Lecturer:

Milica Tapavički – Ilić

Publishers:

The Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade

Center for New Technologies, Belgrade - Viminacium

Design:

Nemanja Milićević

Printing office:

“DigitalArt”, Belgrade

Circulation:

120

ISBN



CIP

Content:

Session I

4 - 9

- A. Ardeț, Roman road between Moesia Superior and Dacia, a possible *Via Nova Traiana*
- E. Kavlelashvili, Symbolism of the form and color in the excavation material of Modinakhe burial of late antique period
- K. Ramishvili, For The Typology Of Engraved Depictions Of “Fantastic Animals” on Colchian Axes
- L. T. Yablonsky, Zoroastrian Funeral Rite in the Ancient Khorasm (according to archaeological data)
- K. Mückenberger, Current research on the Roman period in North West Germany
- M. Tsereteli, The Colchian head ornaments (temple-pendants)
- N. Sulava, On the diffusion of representations of “fantastic” animals on bronze items
- M. Xagorari-Gleißner, Archaeology of the Greek World, Gender-Studies and the Exhibitionproject „Kore“
- N. Khakhutaishvili, One More Workshop Sector of the Iron Production Center in Chorokhi Gorge
- D. Benea, S. Regep, M. Balaci, C. Timoc, Tibiscum – an important Roman archaeological complex from south-western part of Dacia

Session II

10 - 14

- A. Medović, Viminacium: Roman Agriculture on Serbian Soil?
- B. Jozefow Czerwisnka, Two the biggest iron center production in Barbarian Europe
- C. Gazdac, Ancient Dacian gold - a new path in bringing back the public to the culture
- K. Hada, Antikythera Iason
- K. Hada, Exposition on Celtic Art in Japan 1998
- M. Novak, The role of bioarchaeology in presentation and popularisation of science in Croatia with special emphasis on bioarchaeological studies of the Roman period skeletal collections
- G. Jeremić, The beginning of Roman sites record keeping process in the region of Aleksinac
- J. Šarić, M. Pešić, I. Marković, Contemporary exhibition and architectural concepts in the presentation of archaeological heritage

Session III

15 - 19

- C. Radovanov, Biblical Archaeology - Its Development and its Relationship to Theological Studies
- E. Gavrilović, The role of educational programs of the National Museum in Belgrade in education, presentation and popularization of science
- D. Dragoev, Archaeological notebook and training excavations
- I. Lazar, Archaeological park in Izola and its role in education and dissemination of archaeological heritage
- I. Kuzmanović, Archaeological heritage and art history of antiquity
- J. Erdeljan, B. Vranešević, Inseparable Bodies. Learning of Medieval Art through Archaeological Finds and Artifacts
- L. Fersi, J. Nacef, How to transmit the archeological heritage to the young people: pupils and students according to the Tunisian experience

- B. Angelovski, Educational and Presentational Aspects as Economic Potentials of Archaeological Heritage

Session IV

19 - 25

- A. H. Khalifa, Libyan Archeological Heritage During the Revolutionary War
- E. Laffi, Archaeological Heritage and Popularisation of Science in Turkey: Some Recent Cases
- J. Davidović, Sirmium - Roman imperial town as the world's archaeological heritage site in the work of the Museum of Srem
- T. Sarnowski, L. Kovalevskaya, Novae and Crimean Chersonesos. Moves towards protection, presentation and popularisation of archaeological heritage
- S. Vlahović, Revitalization and Presentation of Antic Heritage found in the archeological site Aquae Iasae at Varaždinske Toplice, Croatia
- E. De Sena, Porolissum: a case study in the archaeological heritage of Romania
- V. Filipović, V. Petrović, Destruction of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage in the Area of Svrljig
- B. Popović, The Importance of archaeological, research, educational and tourist centers following the example of center Drenovac, located near the town of Paracin
- E. Nikolić, D. Rogić, Phenomenon of Disneyfication: The Necessity in Archaeological Heritage Protection?

Session V

25 - 30

- D. Cerovski, Prehistoric Heritage as Excluded Past
- T. Ognjević, Archaeological Heritage and Modern Spectacle as Cultural Entrepreneurship Experiment
- V. Dimitrovska, Macedonia Vision Project, Managing cultural resources in the Republic of Macedonia
- J. Popielska-Grzybowska, Is it Possible to Develop and Maintain Archaeological Awareness and Knowledge in a Small Town in Poland?
- G. Pavlovski, Archaeological site Stobi: Certain aspects of popularization
- S. Bakas, Hoplite Reenactment through experimental Archaeology in the Modern Educational Field. An insight view of Popularization methods
- M. Manaskova, Archaeological Site's Utilization and Popularization - the Case of the Archaeological Site Kale Vinica
- A. D'Erdeta, Heritage through social media: a view from Italy
- M. Tapavički-Ilić, J. Anđelković Grašar, OpenArch, European Project of Popularizing Archaeology

Session VI

30 - 36

- E. Klenina, L. M. Zhunko, Presentation and interpretation of archaeological sites and prospects for development of archaeological parks in Crimea
- R. Maqueda, M. Luque, Dynamization of archeological heritage in Spain. Perspectives from our experiences in Atapuerca (Burgos) and Arqueopinto (Madrid)
- M. Maksin, S. Milijić, N. Krunić, Presentation of Cultural Heritage in Sustainable Tourism Development of Lower Danube Area in Serbia

- M. Ravnik, M. Jančar, N. Grum, G. Tica, Ruined Castle – Revived Castle, Archaeological park Castle Upper Maribor on Piramida hill – situation and suggestions
- J. Anđelković Grašar, M. Tapavički-Ilić, Senior Visitors, Junior Enthusiasm
- N. Mrđić, S. Golubović, Roman limes on Danube in Serbia, UNESCO World Heritage List
- S. Golubović, N. Mrđić, T-PAS – Project on touristic promotion of Aquileia, Emona and Viminacium
- N. Nenov, The Project »Bishop’s residence of the late Middle Ages - archeology, education and tourism
- R. Zotović, Roman Cultural Layers from the Roman Period in Surrounding of Užice in the Western Serbia – the Questions of Sustainability of Archaeology, Architecture, Tourism and Education

Session VII

36 - 40

- M. Vojvoda, Workshops with themes from the Greek mythology as a way of education of children at primary and secondary school age
- N. Gulyaeva, Archaeological Expedition as Essential Aspect of Science and Education in the System of Historical and Cultural Heritage
- H. Tsumoto, Archaeological Museums in Japan and special role of Ancient Orient Museum
- I. Žižek, The Ptuj Experience of Archeology for the Public
- D. Rozmus, J. Tokaj, M. Cyankiewicz, To discover a treasure... and what next? Our experiences connected with the study, presentation and popularization of the find
- S. Petković, N. Radinović, Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeological Research of Timok in Ravna near Knjaževac
- H. Ouaz, Popularization in the Tunisian museum: the case of the museum of Bardo

Session VIII

40 - 44

- M. Teresa Iannelli, Something different: trying to meet the needs of a wide public in a small museum. Museographic experience at the “Vito Capialdi” in Vibo Valentia
- M. Kovač, Experimental Workshops of making Roman mosaics in the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek
- M. Vomer Gojkovič, N. Kolar, Museum educational activities in the case of archeology in Ptuj
- N. Adamović, N. Popovska, Creative Workshops for Children Inspired by Archaeological Exhibition in Belgrade City Museum
- T. Pleše, The *Iovia* - Ludbreg archaeological open-air museum
- Lj. Vasiljević, S. Rutić, Archeological Research and Archeological Exhibitions Organized by Krusevac National Museum within 2009-2012

SESSION I: (ARCHAEOLOGY)

Adrian Ardet, County Museum of Ethnography and Border Regiment - Romania.
a.ardet@yahoo.co.uk

Roman road between Moesia Superior and Dacia, a possible *Via Nova Traiana*

As “ViaTraiana” is dedicated portion of ancient road which connects BENEVENTUM and BRUNDISIUM a distance of 205 miles. This road was opened in 109 and started in right of the Triumphal Arch of Trajan (built by Apollodorus of Damascus) to Beneventum, linking Rome default Balkans and Dacia roads.

Construction of more sophisticated and extensive road networks of antiquity is one of the specific accomplishments of Roman civilization. The main artery road built during the reign of Trajan was the link between Rome and Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, crossing route ROME-BRUNDISIUM-DYRACHIUM-ULPIANE-NAISSUS-VIMINACIUM-DIERNA-SARMIZEGETUSA land length of 1093 miles (1616 km). (Step connecting the Adriatic Sea from Brundisium and Dyrachium length of 80 nautical miles).

As well known Tabula Peutingeriana are the main routes of ancient settlements and distances between them. Resumption in recent years archaeological research in Romania (in Teregova and Mehadia or discovering new Roman settlements in Timis Valley (Carpa), Petroșnița and Bucoșnița raises new problems for locating and assigning designations to these ancient settlements.

Studying amphorae of Roman Dacia attracted our attention in particularly an inscription discovered at Salona, which is mentioned, one trader Aurelius Aquila (Ex Negotiator Patavisensis decurio province of Dacia), the intermediate goods that arrived in Dacia. How to Salona the main artery reached Singidunum and Viminacium, we paid more attention to what happened south of the Danube in Moesia Superior, where the time of Domitian this region becomes independent province and where the role of the Roman settlement at Viminacium, knows a descent unprecedented in the late first and early second century.

Quartering the Viminacium, the legion VII Claudia in 60-70 years, one of the oldest Roman legions brought from Burnum is a milestone both in the development area and the links between Moesia and Dacia. This legion was engaged in completing the road works between: Faliata – Transdierna and Dierna. Or participation of these soldiers the works of art and architecture raises the question of the relationship between Viminacium and new Dacia province, created in 106 AD.

If legion VII Claudia camp headquarters is in Viminacium and the main artery road to Sarmizegetusa new capital of Roman Dacia starts here with a simple arithmetic addition, we found that between Viminacium and Sarmizegetusa novels are 186 miles (275 km).

As it stands it is natural that things between the two capitals to be a relation ship reflected by the parallel development of the early second century. The road opened in Italy in 109, to represent in fact: *Via Nova Traiana* (between Viminacium and Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa).

Elene Kavlelashvili, Georgian National Museum – Georgia.
elenekavlelashvili@yahoo.com

Symbolism of the form and color in the excavation material of Modinakhe burial of late antique period

The burial is located in Caucasus, in the west Georgia to the north of Satchkhere, on the southern slope of the hill, where fortress Modinakhe is situated. It had been found in 1967 during archaeological excavation (archaeologist Jurkha Nadiradze). Among the burials unearthed in different time it is possible to allocate one group, which can be dated to the 30th – 60th of the fourth century. If we take into consideration the coins of Constantine the Great (306-337) and Constantius II (337-361). In these burials the deceased to it, the stock, found in burials, was identical, namely-the topography of silver bowls. The heads of the deceased were put into the bowls, the forum of which was similar. All the bowls had roundish bottom, were made of a thin silver leaf. They differ from each other only in décor.

The burial stock is rich: silver bowls, a cross, gold rings, decorated with semi precious stones intaglio, earrings, pottery is of local manufacture.

Studying of the form of the unearthed stock, system of their decoration, color, showed us that they have symbolical value. These symbolical meanings describe the texts from the Bible and can be grouped as subjects: communion, liturgical, doctrines of the Holy Trinity and belief.

Katevan Ramishvili, National Museum of Georgia – Georgia.
ketramshvili@yahoo.com

For The Typology Of Engraved Depictions Of “Fantastic Animals” on Colchian Axes

One of the most important elements of decoration of Colchian-Kobanian bronze is a depiction of fantastic animal or dog. The article refers of the engraved depictions of dogs on the Colchian axes found in Georgia.

The depictions are divided into two groups: The first group contains examples that are implemented in the naturalistic- linear manner. The examples of second group are very stylized and schematic. The ornamented axes bear together both depictions – dogs and geometric figures. Dogs are represented in profile, with their jaws open and ears and tail upward. Notwithstanding of some variations they compose one artistical group with their stylistical features.

The difference of depictions of dogs in groups 1 and 2 was caused by the alternation of artistic manner during the time. It was changed from natural to schematic; from realistic to abstract-geometric; from decorative to ornamental. The depictions with concrete shape were replaced by syncretical and polymorphic figures and the definition of dog was transformed to the depiction of Fantastic animal.

Leonid T. Yablonsky, Institute of Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences – Russia.
yablonsky.leonid@yandex.ru

Zoroastrian Funeral Rite in the Ancient Khoresm (according to archaeological data)

Khoresm is the most ancient State located in the semi-desert zone of the South Aral Sea area. In the Pre-Achaemenid time Zoroastrian features of the funeral rite did not act yet in the block there. However, their dispersible distribution in the early cemeteries can testify to gradual forming of the Zoroastrian beliefs system in the Khoresmian territory.

In the 6th and 5th cc. BC the territory of the State was included to one of the Achaemenid satrapy. A hundred burials that contain pre-cleaned bones placed to the ossuaries and dated by the 2nd half of the 1st millennium BC and beginning of the 1st millennium AD were excavated. Just the Khoresmian cemeteries give more ancient in the Central Asia evidences of the pre-cleaned bones burying and just here it is possible to trace the process of this funeral rite forming among the ancient Khoresmian cattle-breeders. At the earliest stages of the ossuaries rite canonization the vessels of everyday type were used as the bones-depositaries. They were considered only as depositaries. However later, when sculptural ossuaries appeared they could be considered as objects of worship also.

The prevalence of the Mazdeists submissions on significant territories occupied by the Iranian-speaking people in the deep antiquity has caused huge variety and certain dissimilarity of Zoroastrian manifestations in the local areas. On the one hand, all the data has caused the certain likeness in the religious ideas of the population inhabited both northern and southern parts of Iranian World but, with other, - regional specificity which has expressed, in particular in the features of the funeral rites.

Kai Mückenberger, Lower Saxony Institute for Historical Coastal Research, Wilhelmshaven - Germany.
kaimuecke@hotmail.com

Current research on the roman period in North West Germany

In large areas of archaeological research the assessment of Roman-Germanic relations is based especially on the detection of so-called »Roman import«. Regarding the territories beyond the limes, this roman import mainly originates from graves with grave goods. In this context even the basic work of Hans Jürgen Eggers (1951) makes it clear that the north-western German region between the rivers Weser and Ems can be noticed as a nearly empty area. In addition to the general state of research especially the local burial rites might be responsible for this fact. Thus, graves of the early roman period are very rarely which hardly changes in later phases. Against this background appears the remarkable fact that recent studies conducted on several branches northwest of Bremen provided evidence of numerous non-ferrous metal imports from the Roman Empire. Thanks to the intense conducted metal detector prospecting of the sites, the previously known distribution image begins to change dramatically. Meanwhile, the picture of a densely populated area is emerging, which over several centuries stood in close contact to the Roman Empire. The analyses of previously excavated finds suggest that the contacts were primarily of military nature, which hints to a continuous policy of alliances with the Empire. Further more the current studies will thus contribute to the general question of the nature and extent of a former trade between Romans and Germanic tribes in the north-west of Germany.

Manana Tsereteli, Georgian National Museum – Georgia.
mtsereteli1@yahoo.com

The Colchian head ornaments (temple-pendants)

To make more obvious the raising process of forms and symbolical content those of jewelry art patterns (privately temple pendants) turned to be the task of certain research. For ascertaining the nature of their proceedings existence of which somehow stipulated artistic _ stylistic and semantic signs peculiar to them, We 'll follow an eye to the archaeological material through VIII-VII cc. B.C.

Out of these far from resemblance artifacts three _ cornered pendants earrings are directly connected with head ornament as it is. One group of three _ cornered pendants has been singled out, presumably referring to head-ornaments with solar signs on. Actually, frequent use of triangle shaped pendants on a certain stage of evolution has been stipulated by symbolical conformity (cosmic axis).

The Posterior chronological group is represented by temple pendants of early ancient age _ with characteristic to them clearly defined stylistic unity. The novelty joining that greater part of temple pendants in spite of local origin or inserted forms) are decorative qirdle and raised balls. Significant, that the mentioned motif is not bound to one type of pendants, but unify distinguished patterns of different artifacts. Presumably these two very details define artificial conformity to their semantic demands. For proper definition of semantic content, single- ray earrings are of special consideration. If taking into consideration archaism of this type of earrings (on earlier stage of ancient age), existence of diverse types and direct connections to a triangle, provide to suggest an initial scheme and thus consequently logical chain stands available – triangle – single ray earring – girde and raised balls. Each hoop of the chain contains great potential of decorative variation. This motif has been kept in head ornaments of late ancient period (Kldeeti, Loo, Gonio).

Nino Sulava, Georgian National Museum – Georgia.
nino_sulava@yahoo.com

On the diffusion of representations of „fantastic” animals on bronze items

Of the zoomorphic animals (deer, snake, fishes, swastika, meander, Maltese crosses) engraved on Caucasian bronze items of the Late Bronze-Early Iron Age most numerous and interesting are the representations of the so-called fantastic animals. Of Georgian material alone, 85 bronze axes have been identified with This image.

Researchers (W. Miller, A. Miller, P. Uvarova, I. Meshchaninov, B. Kuftin, V. Bardavelidze, Sh. Amiranashvili, V. Ivanov, N. Urushadze, N. Abakelia) give various interpretations of these representations.

The paper presents representations attested on archaeological artifacts of Europe, analogous to the Caucasian fantastic animals: on fibulae from Boeotia, a fibula from Yugoslavia, on shields and disks fro Italy, all datable to the 8th-7th cent. BC.

The emergence of analogous representations in the Caucasus, which suffer definite transformation over space and time, servers as one more proof of contacts between the Caucasus and South Europe.

Maria Xagorari-Gleißner, Institut for Classical Archaeology at the University of Erlangen – Germany.
m.xagorari@gmx.net

Archaeology of the Greek World, Gender-Studies and the Exhibitionproject “Kore”

The archaeological research of the ancient greek world of the last two decades in the West Europe and the USA focuses his interest on women’s and maiden’s life and social role. Greek vasepainting, mythology, votive and grave goods were be re-examined and shed new light on the ancient culture and society. Very exiting is the knowledge, how significant was the transition from childhood to adulthood, from maiden to woman. The ikonography of vases, inscriptions on grave steles, offerings at sanctuaries of „initiations“ gods like Artemis, Apollon, lessely Aphrodite, Dionysos and Athena, and offerings in graves of girls and young women indicate their importance in the greek patriarchal society. The archaeologists were worrying about how they could communicate their research results to the public. The popular medium for the communication is the museumsexhibition, like „Kore“ in the Antikensammlung of the University of Erlangen, December 2011 – Juli 2012. It is the first archaeological exhibition in Germany only about girls – not about women or childs –, because girls were useful not only for the household but also for the *polis*, they took part in all cult activities in honor of the goods, the forrunners and the dead people and they guaranteed the cultural identity of their society.

At the symposium I would like to present globally the trends of the gender-studies in the archaeology of the greek world and the targets of the exhibition in Erlangen.

Nana Khakhutaishvili, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University – Georgia.
nana_khakhutaishvili@yahoo.com

One More Workshop Sector of the Iron Production Center in Chorokhi Gorge

The study of the earlier stages of the origin and development of the iron metallurgy is of great significance for the study of the last stage of the society history of the Asia Minor ancient eastern period.

A lot of suggestions are expressed and a number of theories formed about the initial home of the iron production. Nevertheless, no solution was found and could not have been found until the proper revelation and study of the archaeological monuments.

Due to a number of objective reasons, Georgian scholars have achieved considerable success in this respect. On the light of the archaeological finds he contours of the scientific formulation can be seen that it is the eastern and south-eastern Black Sea littoral (historical Colchis) that represented the main region of iron production in the II millennium and the 1st half of I millennium BC. According to Prof. D. Khakhutaishvili iron was mainly the item of export for the countries of east, Aegean world and eastern Transcaucasia.

In this work we tried to show the new material connected to the ancient iron metallurgy which was revealed and studied on the territory of historic Colchis, in the Chorokhi Gorge.

It should be noted that the study of the ancient center of the iron metallurgy in he Chorokhi basin began as early as 1960s.

In 2001 on of the groups of the standing archaeological expedition of the Gonio-Apsarus Mu-

seum-Reserve restored the archaeological study of the iron production centers in the Chorokhi Gorge. The excavations have revealed an iron-smelting workshop conventionally named as “Avgia I” (“Avgia I-1” and “Avgia I-2”).

After the study of the site a two-furnace iron-smelting workshop was revealed with all the attributes of this type of monuments. The furnaces were arranged parallel to each other in about 90 cm distances. A special stone-faced table was found near the furnaces. The small number of pottery found during the workshop excavations are of pre-Antique period but their dating is difficult.

furnace-workshop was dated to X-VIII cc BC and the other – IX-VII cc BC. Thus, in the whole the workshop was functioning during the periods of X-VII cc BC.

The excavations of the iron-smelting workshop broadened the areal of the ancient Colchis activities occupied in iron metallurgy. In the light of new finds the opinion of Georgian scholars that ancient Colchis used to play one of the most important roles in the origin and development of the iron metallurgy gathers more ground. Apparently, the rapid development of iron production in Colchis was preconditioned by the growing demand on iron among the local population as well as the demand stability on the foreign market.

Doina Benea, Simona Regep, Mariana Balaci, Calin Timoc, Center for Studies of History and Archaeology “CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU” Timisoara – Romania.
doinabenea@yahoo.co.uk

Tibiscum – an important Roman archaeological complex from south-western part of Dacia

The roman fortification from Tibiscum is one of the largest Roman military complexes of the province of Dacia (along Roman military bases from Micia and Porolissum) and has hold at least three auxiliary units at the same time (*cohors I Sagittariorum, numerus Palmyrenorum Tibiscensium, numerus Marorum Tibiscensium, cohors I Vindellicorum* were attested at some point here). Before the erecting of the large fort three separate forts were built, a small *castellum*, a small earth and timber two phase fort and a wooden fort, all of them contemporary. In the time of the reign of Marcus Aurelius all those concomitant Roman military forts were dismantled and a large fort was built upon the whole area occupied before.

Along the main access route a civil settlement was founded from the earlier three smaller military *vicus* adjacent to those three smaller forts. From 198 Septimius Severus will grant the settlement the status of *municipium*.

Archaeological site occupy almost 32 hectares and 17 of them are organised in an archaeological reservation (on the left bank of Timis River) containing the fort and a portion of civil settlement. Due to unfortunate changing of river flow and sand excavations major devastation occurred to the centre of ancient Roman town.

Archaeological researches carried out in the civil settlement have unearthed several public edifices: two thermal complexes and a possible temple along private buildings (manly small workshops). The museum of the archaeological reservation was inaugurated in 1980 and is currently under renovation.

The Roman site from Tibiscum claim more thought towards understanding military and civilian habitat in Roman time but also offers a great deal of information about the character and depth of the Roman civilisation in Dacia.

SESSION II:
(ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIAL THEMES
IN TERMS OF PRESENTATION)

Aleksandar Medović, Museum of Vojvodina – Serbia.
arheolog2@gmail.com

Viminacium: Roman Agriculture on Serbian Soil?

If you turn around at the archaeological park of Viminacium in Serbia you'll find yourself surrounded with extensive wheat, but also maize and sunflower fields. Today, maize is one of the most widely grown grain crops in Serbia, while sunflower is widespread cooking ingredient in our country. But, these crops are newcomers from "New World". First records of maize in Serbia go back to end of 16th century A.D. It came to Balkans and Central Europe via Turkey. If our aim is to provide visitors of the park an aura of roman history it would be certainly in our interest to revive a piece of roman agriculture as well. Is it possible? Since 2012 archaeobotanical samples were taken from the amphitheatre at Viminacium. The main objective was to find out which timber was used for its construction. But, the side effect of these analyses was rich cereal and weed assemblages. The results were striking: five cereals (barley, rye, common wheat and oats) and one cultivated legume specie, lentil. Three fruit species could be identified: strawberries, hazel and common fig. The list of weeds includes 25 plant names. Yes, it is possible to reconstruct the agricultural activities of ancient Viminacium. But, is it possible to persuade nowadays peasants to grow "old roman crops"?

Bozena Jozefow Czerwisnka, Departament of Anthropology Pultusk Academy Humenities – Poland.
bozenajozefow@hotmail.com

Two the biggest iron center production in Barbarian Europe

Aims of this article are take the discussion on how we could show the scale of the processes of socio-cultural changes occurring as a result of interaction with first Celts and later with the Mediterranean world and Barbarian area - in turism archaeology.

In Tacitus opinion of the Germans: " they have not even iron in excess, as can be inferred from the type of weapon" (Germ. 6). The relation of Tacitus could be true, especially if we connected rapid development of two major centers of iron productions which were the biggest in the Barbarian territory of Europe. They produces thousands of iron tones much more than they can used in local market. Those centers were located at the Holy Cross Mountains (gory Świętokrzyskie) and Mazovia region, in Poland. In conjunction with the center of the Góry Świętokrzyskie, we record Roman imports and the treasures of coins.

The development of iron is related to increased activity of blacksmiths, as evidenced are increasing range of tools identified in the graves. We could also recognize blacksmiths burials, like in Włostowie, in the Lublin region. It was a time, when spread more and

more advanced techniques also in goldsmith productions, and new style adapted to local request.

The I century AD in Poland area is undoubtedly a time of opening of the Gateway for “High Culture”, and influences of Roman civilization. We can observe in this Barbarian area series of social- cultural transformations including changes comes from natural to the production economy. The key to these transformations at Roman time is the story of the prince Marbod of the Marcomanni tribe (Germ.42), who led his people from the Man River (from the Roman occupation areas) to the Czech Valley.

In this time, in Poland area were intensive used those two the biggest in Barbarian Europe iron centers productions. How we can show results of those archaeological excavations? - around those problematic will be concern my paper.

Cristian Gazdac, Romanian Academy, University of Cluj-Napoca – Romania.
cgazdac2000@yahoo.co.uk

Ancient Dacian gold - a new path in bringing back the public to the culture

“The treasures of Decebalus were also discovered, though hidden beneath the river Sargetia, which ran past his palace. With the help of some captives Decebalus had diverted the course of the river, made an excavation in its bed, and into the cavity had thrown a large amount of silver and gold and other objects of great value that could stand a certain amount of moisture; then he had heaped stones over them and piled on earth, afterwards bringing the river back into his course.” (Cassius Dio, LXVIII, 14, 4).

In the last 7 years the fabulous retrieving of ancient Dacian gold jewelry together with large number of gold and silver coins has got the attention of the media. From that moment it was a clear that combining media on the mysterious features on the legend of hiding them, the tragedy behind non-recovery, the smuggling and retrieving these artefacts - the Indiana Jones syndrome - together with a proper display of these artefacts for the public has radically changed the perspective of the public towards Ancient History.

The number of visitors at the museums when such artefacts were exhibited increased over 20 times!

The present paper will present these aspects and will come up with new solution to keep the interest and education of public at high and constant standards.

Koichi Hada, International Christian University, Tokyo – Japan.
cwneuvomen@gmail.com

Antikythera Iason

Objects from the wreck at Antikythera were discovered and recovered in 1900-1901 and further in 1976. The shipwreck can be dated to 70-65 B.C. The fabrication of the Antikythera Youth (Athens, National Archaeological Museum, inv. X13396) is dated to 340-330 B.C. The bronze

has been interpreted variously: Victor of a ball game, Perseus showing Gorgoneion, Alexandros-Paris showing an apple, or Herakles taking golden apple(s) from a tree in the Hesperides Garden. But difficulties remain for each identification: the Youth is not represented with any characteristic attribute, such as headgear, weapon, sandals. It is here argued that the Youth be Iason taking the Golden Fleece hung upon a tree. The most important comparisons are an Apulian red-figured krater of ca. 360 B.C. and a Paestan red-figured krater of ca. 320-310 B.C. It is presumed that originally the Youth constituted a sculptural group with two other bronzes.

Reconstruction: in the center stands a tree coiled with the serpent Ladon, and on a tree branch extending toward our right hangs the Golden Fleece, probably gilt. On the right side of the tree, diagonally a little in front of it, stands Iason with a spear in his left hand, pulling the Golden Fleece with his right, and looking at Medeia, who stands on the left side of the tree, offering with her left hand a phiale filled with magic sleeping potion toward the stretched head of the serpent. A female left hand from the Antikythera wreck (inv. X15095) wearing a ring on the ring finger, may have held a phiale or another object and belonged to Medeia. Close investigation that I executed in 2009 at the Museum of Athens, does not, at least, deny my hypothesis.

Koichi Hada, International Christian University, Tokyo – Japan.
cwneuvomen@gmail.com

Exposition on Celtic Art in Japan 1998

Organization of an exposition is always difficult and influenced by fortuities. Here I would like to speak about the case of the first exposition on Celtic Art in Japan, held at the Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum in 1998. The first study in this field in Japan is my paper entitled “The beaked wine jug from Basse-Yutz: Comparison with Etruscan Schnabelkannen” (1987), so I, who then lived in Rome, supervised it with Mr. Venceslas Kruta, Paris and Mr. Michael Ryan, Dublin.

We were almost free in choosing objects, if the financial problem could be neglected. I say ‘almost’, because there and then (even after the grand exposition at Palazzo Grassi in 1991) the study on Ancient Celtic Art was not so much prosperous, and there was a deep-rooted prejudice that the illustrated manuscripts of Medieval Ireland and Britain be genuinely Celtic.

We selected, (a) only the products of the ancient Celts themselves, (b) especially those who represent the Celtic plastic principles par excellence, such as creature-mixing, metamorphic, abstracting, and blank-leaving tendencies. The exhibition was divided in six chapters: (1) The formation of Celtic Art, Vth c. B.C.; (2) Development of Celtic Art: Interaction with Northern Italy, IVth c. B.C.; (3) Expansion of the Celts: Danubian Europe–British Isles, IIIrd c. B.C.; (4) Dispersion of Celtic Art in European Continent, IInd-Ist c. B.C.; (5) Celtic Art in the British Isles and Ireland, IIIrd c. B.C. -IVth c. A.D.; (6) Celtic Art in Christian Age, Vth-Xth c. A.D.

British Museum and other 20 museums of the western and eastern Europe lended us the representative opera, 235 items in total, even if to my regret it was not possible to ask to the countries south-east to Hungary: there should be a second chance.

Mario Novak, Department of Archaeology, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts - Croatia.
mnovak@hazu.hr

The role of bioarchaeology in presentation and popularisation of science in Croatia with special emphasis on bioarchaeological studies of the Roman period skeletal collections

Formation of the osteological collection of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts during the 1990's marked a turning point in the development of bioarchaeology in Croatia. Today, this collection numbers more than 3000 skeletons and a large part of it is comprised of skeletons dated to the Roman period. Most of the Roman period skeletal collection was presented to the general public through several archaeological exhibitions, as well as through numerous articles published in newspapers. In addition, several public lectures dedicated to the study of skeletal remains of the Antique period inhabitants of Croatia were held in secondary schools. Manifestation named "Croatian Academy Open Doors Days" held in 2011 provided an excellent opportunity for presentation of bioarchaeology, and science in general, when the bioarchaeological laboratory analyses, conducted on the Roman period skeletons, were presented to the public. One episode of a recently filmed TV show with bioarchaeology as a main subject is devoted to the analysis of skeletal remains of a Roman soldier from Resnik near Split - it will also be a major contribution to the popularisation of bioarchaeology in Croatia. Additionally, a scientific-popular monograph aiming to reconstruct the living conditions of the Roman period inhabitants of Zadar based on bioarchaeological analyses will be published soon.

The perception of bioarchaeology in Croatia today is significantly better compared to twenty years ago which is as a result of continuous and intense efforts conducted simultaneously on two fronts - among archaeologists and in general public. These efforts led to a fact that today in Croatia all archaeological excavations of human skeletal remains result in bioarchaeological studies of the recovered material, while frequent appearances in media, combined with public lectures and presentations, have made bioarchaeology very popular with an extremely positive response in general public.

Gordana Jeremić, The Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade – Serbia.
gjeremic@ai.sanu.ac.rs

The beginning of Roman sites record keeping process in the region of Aleksinac

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century European and Serbian scientists began searching the territory and registering archaeological remains and mobile findings from Roman period found in Aleksinac and its surrounding area. The first itinerant to leave notes on Roman antiquity in the region of Aleksinac was Felix Kanitz, the first to itinerate this area more than once and to document valuable information on archaeological remains, mobile findings and epigraphic evidence.

A big initiative in gathering Roman antiquity and its documentation happened in the 1930s, owing to legal acts brought by Ministry of education of Kingdom of Yugoslavia directed to city and village schools on the territory of Morava canton. These acts contained detailed instructions on ways to keep record of the findings (position, description, evident traces, saga), gathering objects from the ground, and collecting objects from private collections (coins, pottery vessels, jewellery etc.). Especially emphasised was the toponymy of place-names with given suggestions to keep record of findings as "city", "small town", "small village", "old graveyard", and

others which could point to the remains from Roman period in this region.

Due to these documented records, the first archaeological map of Morava canton was made, lead by Earl Adam Oršić Slavetić, which had an important role in further, more detailed field surveys (1951 and 1955), or, very rarely, smaller probe archaeological research that took place in a very narrow period of time. Based on these first studies in the region of Aleksinac there are now over 30 archaeological sites registered from the period of Roman domination.

Jagoda Šarić, Mladen Pešić, Iva Marković, PhD Students, Faculty of Architecture, Belgrade University – Serbia.

iva4markovic@gmail.com

Contemporary exhibition and architectural concepts in the presentation of archaeological heritage

This paper has the aim to examine new discourses and knowledge of past practices through relevant examples in the presentation of the past. During the research of contemporary exhibition and architectural concepts, the intention is to study and show the invisible alternative history through the exhibition as a medium, where history is interpreted as a constructed narrative. In addition, the idea is to study the contemporary exhibition interpretations of historical heritage, as a form of production of contemporary architectural practice.

Past has two levels of observation: on the one hand, what happened once remains unchanged forever, but on the other hand, the explanation or interpretation is changed. One of the main objectives of the research will be searching for the answer to the question on how it is possible to remember, reconstruct and recycle the past through the presentation of historical heritage.

In social memory theories, by storing certain contents and forgetting others, information from the past is brought into the specific line, or the system that becomes the basis for the interpretation of the world.¹ Culture of remembrance, which includes all forms of public use of memory, studies the mechanisms of social transmission, design, maintenance and processing of the past. The term memory is interpreted as the storage of the past, but on the other hand, the memory, according to Todor Kuljic, is “the grip into the past always from the new present”². Memories activate and once again bring up the burning question of the content of the past with the aim of interpreting the present and constructing a vision of the future and in that sense the memory is not a true view of the past, but “the result of construction and reality”³, i.e. the interspace between stories and historical facts.

Passing of time also means recognition and distance, which cultural monument always tends to overcome. Due to its physical presence, it aims to create an error in time and establish a direct connection with the events and individuals it memorizes. The main role of the intentional monuments is to keep memories alive and as Alois Riegl⁴ states, «the deliberate value of remembrance simply requires immortality, eternal present and continuous existence.»⁵

1 Todor Kuljić, *Kultura sećanja, Teorijska objašnjenja upotrebe prošlosti*, Beograd: Čigoja 2006, str. 11.

2 Ibid., str. 8

3 Ibid., str. 8

4 Alois Riegl deals with the theoretical elaboration of the meaning of monuments (expressed in the system of cultural heritage protection), original values and different perceptions of the monuments. See: Alois Reigl, “The Modern Cult of Monuments: Its Essence and Its Development“, translated by Karin Bruckner with Karen Williams, in: *Historical and philosophical issues in the conservation of cultural heritage*, ed. Nicholas Stanley Price, Mansfield Kirby Talley, Alessandra Melucco Vaccaro (Los Angeles: Getty Publications, 1996), pp 69-83.

5 Ibid., p.78.

SESSION III: (EDUCATION)

Christiane Radovanov, Belgrade Theological Seminary – Serbia.
christianeradovanov@gmail.com

Biblical Archaeology - Its Development and its Relationship to Theological Studies

The presentation will give a brief overview of biblical archaeology from its beginnings in the 19th century, when most of its pioneers were not trained archaeologists but theologians, geographers etc., until today when many scholars from this field actually prefer the term Syro-Palestinian archaeology. This term better reflects the entire spectrum of the discipline which is not limited to places and periods with a direct connection to the Bible. Besides, this presentation will also aim to describe the relationship of biblical archaeology to theological studies. In the past biblical archaeology has frequently been used as a means to either prove or also disprove the Bible under the premise that it would provide the ultimate objective criteria necessary to do so. This approach, however, suggests that on the one hand the Bible (and with it theology) because of their need of confirmation from biblical archaeology are somehow inferior to archaeology. On the other hand this also degrades biblical archaeology to a mere auxiliary tool to theology. Therefore, as will be shown, biblical archaeology and theology should rather be treated as two distinct independent disciplines, each having their own specific methodology and objective. Nevertheless, an adequate integration of these two separate disciplines can benefit both. Biblical archaeology can gain additional information from the biblical text as one of the written sources for the Iron Age period in Palestine and theology is provided with valuable information on the cultural background of the biblical narrative.

Eliana Gavrilović, The National Museum, Belgrade – Serbia.
edu@narodnimuzej.rs

The role of educational programs of the National Museum in Belgrade in education, presentation and popularization of science

Archaeological collections of the National Museum in Belgrade are classified according to their chronology. Objects of material culture are used for research of and learning about the ways of life in the following periods and cultures: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, the Bronze and the Iron Ages, cultures of the Classical Greece, Hellenism and the Ancient Rome, and include the first centuries of the Christian era, ending with the Great Migration. In addition to the collection, treatment and research materials, the experts of the National Museum introduce archaeological heritages preparing thematic exhibitions, publications and special educational programs for the audience, in purpose of the public education and popularization of science.

The importance of schools as places of education continues to be unrelenting, but in recent decades the cultural institutions of different types are recognized as places of general, non-formal education which contribute to the development of creativity and knowledge. Among them, museums have a special role as cultural institutions which subject matter - the original museum object, used for education and communication.

In this article, we presented a number of educational projects in which programs, based on

archaeological heritage and associated with new forms of communication and types of non-formal education, open space to develop new relationships with audiences of all the ages and profiles. Thus grounded, they have proved to be a great base for fostering quality relationships with visitors for the purpose of education and the popularization of science as an integral part of all communication of the National Museum with public.

Dean Dragoev, Rouse Regional Museum of History – Bulgaria.

tedi_koleva@abv.bg

Archaeological notebook and training excavations

Subject of the present report is an archaeological notebook, made by the author, as one of the components in the educational module on archaeology at the Bishop's Residence from the Late Middle Ages – Archaeology, Education and Tourism Project.

It contains twenty-four pages, which introduce the reader with curious facts for the history and culture of the Roman Empire and the Medieval Bulgarian state. Aim of the didactical tasks, presented in it, organized as a trip in time and ages, is to give a main view on the methodology and essence of the archaeological science, and at the same time is not limited to the academic narrative. This notebook also gives another, different view on the work of the archaeologist. In the eyes of the reader, he is not only the finder of artifacts, but also a peculiar detective through time. Through the field work in museum environment, through specially elaborated for the purpose archaeological modules, the person working with the archaeological notebook gets close at maximum to the real field work, not only as a witness, but also as an active person for the discovery and the scientific processing of the finds.

Irena Lazar, University of Primorska, Koper – Slovenia.

Irena.Lazar@zrs.upr.si

Archaeological park in Izola and its role in education and dissemination of archaeological heritage

The University of Primorska Faculty of Humanities in Koper (Slovenia) offers four Bologna programs with the topic of archaeology, heritage and heritage studies on Ba, Ma and PhD levels. The important part of the study and students training is also the research and practical work on the sites and monuments. This includes excavation, field survey, use of non-destructive methods on the sites, processing of the archaeological material and didactical work and dissemination. One of the sites where students collaborate and develop their understanding of heritage protection and management is the archaeological park of *villa maritima* Simonov zaliv in Izola.

The Roman villa and the port of Simonov zaliv (St. Simon's Bay) were first mentioned as an archaeological site in the 16th century. The first archaeological excavation took place in 1922. The residential part of the villa stretches across a surface of 3,000 m²; the living quarters are arranged around an inner courtyard, while the whole complex is connected by a portico to the port. The Roman harbour of the villa was one of the largest on the western coast of Istria, covering a surface of over 7,000 m².

The varied activities connected to the work on the archaeological site of the Roman maritime villa and the formation of an archaeological park offer an excellent opportunity to combine scientific research and university education as well as public dissemination of our work and archaeological heritage. Archaeology, heritage, history, museology, restoration, conservation and cultural tourism are only some of the contents where students from Slovenia and abroad have contributed, deepening and expanding their knowledge in the framework of the official study process or workshops and summer schools.

Ivana Kuzmanović, Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade University – Serbia.
ivana.kuzmanovic@f.bg.ac.rs

Archaeological heritage and art history of antiquity

Is the discipline of art history of antiquity a part of the discipline of archaeology or does it stem from it? This scholarly question is of particular importance in the domain of tertiary education. In this paper these obviously connected disciplines are examined within the teaching of art history of antiquity to the Art History students at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade. In which manner do the disciplines of archaeology and art history form a coherent picture of an object of the material culture of antiquity and in which manner is this object examined from the two perspectives, as an object or as a work of art...

Jelena Erdeljan, Branka Vranešević, Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade University – Serbia.
jerdelja@f.bg.ac.rs

Inseparable Bodies. Learning of Medieval Art Through Archaeological Finds and Artifacts

This paper will be presented with the aim of reassessing the significance of the entire complex process of archaeological investigation and presentation of material finds and artifacts for the study and, particularly, the process of teaching of discourses in the visual arts, especially those of the Middle Ages. Cross-curricular and methodological links in the fields of archaeology and teaching art history will be a field of particular interest in this presentation.

Lamia Fersi, Jihen Nacef, The National Institute of Cultural Heritage; National Museum Bar-do and University of Monastir - Tunisia.
lamiafersi@laposte.net

How to transmit the archeological heritage to the young people: pupils and students according to the Tunisian experience

During these ten last years there was a multiplication of the higher institutions teaching the inheritance or and even archeology. Our Example concretes it is the “Institut Supérieur des études appliquées aux Humanités of Mahdia” where we teach the Tunisian patrimony to the students, who will, by the end of to their itinerary, become tourism animators.

Many subjects being studied in addition to patrimony like Tunisian history, languages, spectacle, music, dance hall and sports. The teaching aims at allowing students to acquire the background knowledge and skills necessary for to their vocation. Moreover, tourism animation goes beyond the walls of hotels to each natural history museum and galleries.

Some students choose subjects of projects of end of study which are articulated around the development of the inheritance. They project to rehabilitate historic buildings or archaeological in their giving a new vocation. They take as a starting points their historical past to propose a suitable program of animation. Consequently, since these students are not specialists in field in the inheritance, they try according to their formation to give again a breath of life to the monument object of study.

However in the elementary schools it had another experience it is the class museum: permeate to know, study and appreciate the inheritance according to the teaching of the lessons of history in the museum. It's a question of allowing the children:

- To integrate the history in its continuity until their own life.
To discover its roots and its identity for better understanding the present to prepare the future.
- To build its own criteria in connection with its inheritance.
To achieve these objectives, these actions must be integrated in teaching.

Now we work on a project of collaboration between secondary inspectors of education and researchers in archeology and conservative of the inheritance to sign a convention between the Ministry of Education and the ministry of culture for teaching the lessons of history in the museum.

Boshko Angelovski, Ministry of culture of R. of Macedonia, Department for protection of cultural heritage – Macedonia.

boshko81@hotmail.com

Educational and Presentational Aspects as Economic Potentials of Archaeological Heritage

One of the essential aspects of the archaeological heritage as a testimony to the past is to maintain and supplement the knowledge that humanity must nurture and transmit to future generations. The main approach in its treatment should be based on the integrality of the scientific processing and educational moment as its logical consequence, which has strong influence in the process of satisfying the curiosity of the visitors.

In this context it is particularly important to achieve a balance between these two aspects, these models whose interaction determines the true valuation of the site, which are a treasure and a resource for history, art, architecture, social development and the wars in one epoch. Simultaneously, this approach allows the creation of conditions for its proper interpretation and presentation. On the other hand it is necessary that presentation as a part of educational process to be design in a way in which it will be released from the stereotypes and will satisfy the needs of modern man as consumer that has a high built standards.

Achieving economic benefits from archaeological heritage is a particularly sensitive issue whose treatment implies a highly meaningful approach in which the imperative must be preserving the integrity of the good in the process of its commercialization. In this way, the model of manag-

ing of the archaeological sites that include finding of the most appropriate way for preservation, conservation, presentation and tourist attraction should have more important place and role. As a consequence and main goal in this kind of treatment of the archaeological heritage is the providing the complete sustainability of the heritage which will secure its long living.

SESSION IV: (HERITOLOGY)

Amran H. Khalifa, University of El Mergeb, Faculty of Archaeology – Libya.
amrankhalifa@gmail.com

Libyan Archeological Heritage During the Revolutionary War

For more than 42 years, Libyan cultural and archaeological inheritance have been used and forced for glorification of Gaddafi's personality and his political regime, but the worst condition to these human inherences begun with Libyan Revolutionary War against Gaddafi's regime and troops (the February 17th 2011).

Many famous and unknown antic cities, archaeological sites and locations – Sabratha, Oia, Leptis Magna, Euesperides, Gedames, Ghat, and many sites in Fezzan area were occupied and used by Gaddafi's military troops. First, they were used as a headquarters and as bases for Gaddafi's speeches. After that, they were used as bases for his militia actions, and as a main point for attacking free Libyan civilians and revolutionaries, and also as safe points against UN attacks.

It is obvious that during the war Gaddafi's troops and other fundamentalists have been intentionally burglary, bombing and destroying of old cities, archaeological sites, Christian graves, and other cultural heritage, in spite of the fact that they were under the protection of many international cultural laws.

A huge amount of Libyan archaeological artefacts have been stolen by Gaddafi's troops in the beginning of the war, and found latter outside of Libya, sold in the black markets.

Even though that entire damage of Libyan archaeological heritage wasn't observed in this paper, the work still clearly presents that Libyan archaeological heritage needs immediate attention and more protection by the International cultural organisations, as well as the New Libyan Government and law system.

In this presentation, we illustrated a few examples of the damage and distraction that could help us today to suggests a few archaeological protect projects, or even select the best one that could offer protection of the archaeological history for future generations of Libyans and a foreign visitors to enjoy and learn from our famous and rich past.

Ergün Lafli, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir – Turkey.
elafli@yahoo.ca

Archaeological Heritage and Popularisation of Science in Turkey: Some Recent Cases

The “archaeological heritage” is that part of the material heritage relating to which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all remnants of human existence, encompassing places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them. Considering that archaeological heritage constitutes the basic record of past human activities, its protection and proper management is essential to enable archaeologists and other scholars to study and interpret it on behalf of and for the benefit of present and future generations.

This paper will look into the management of archaeological heritage in Turkey. It discusses the concept and significance of archaeological heritage in a global perspective, and in relation to the eastern Mediterranean, in the past and the present. The Turkish Republic, state heritage discourse and practice developed as a response to European interests in the lands of the Orient during the 19th century. This presentation will seek to place Turkey’s state heritage discourse and practice within a national and international political context.

The study will explore the challenges facing cultural heritage, investigating issues of human resources and the question of the lack of interest shown in specialized training for personnel in identification, conservation and restoration with regard both to scientific research and to related technical studies. Policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage will be highlighted, with respect to their magnitude as a constituent and an integral component of policies relating to land use, development and planning as well as of cultural, environmental and educational policies. The study addresses international mechanisms for the exchange of information and experience among professionals dealing with archaeological heritage management at global as well as regional levels, and the establishment of regional centers for postgraduate studies in an attempt to establish a basis for the ideal archaeology of the future. This paper will give a comparative and case-specific contribution on issues in the management of cultural heritage in Turkey. It will be dealing with archaeology and the construction of identity, the value and treatment of archaeology and heritage in education and tourism, and the roles of state and non-governmental organisations in Turkey. Thus the focus will be Turkish heritage discourse and practice today. Turkey’s efforts to find a place in the European Union without giving up its “unique” cultural characteristics is integral to the shaping of this discourse.

Jasmina Davidović, Museum of Srem – Serbia.
jasnadavidovic@gmail.com

Sirmium - Roman imperial town as the world’s archaeological heritage site in the work of the Museum of Srem

There is always fate involved when you do archaeology. Is it strange that people born in Sremska Mitrovica crave to be archaeologists? I do not think so.

Imperial Sirmium, which actually lies beneath modern Sremska Mitrovica, has its influence

on inhabitants of this town that goes beyond any logical comprehension. They all adore their famous heritage and they all think that only they have solution for the problem of the worst case of urban archaeology in place.

And what is the role of public institution called the Museum of Srem in preserving one of the cultural sites of extremely great importance for our country. Do we, people working as curators-archaeologists, must follow and obey official negligence that is obvious in regards to cultural heritage, especially of this grandeur. And what are practical ways to overcome this problem in the matter of how to keep open sites open to public and protected from the same public and weather conditions and in the matter of how to preserve specific objects that are part of museum's exhibitions or kept in depots.

Museums have to take part in both problems and do analyses of these and offer solution, but in what way. Frantic struggle for the new finds is in direct collision with conservation and presentation of already existing staff. And you have to just come to the Archeological building of the Museum of Srem and understand that there is something very strange going on. Why the same people who are so proud of their Sirmium do not care if the only place where one can see exquisite material from the Roman times does not have any kind of heating, or even inside of a building painted.

Tadeusz Sarnowski, Ludmila Kovalevskaya, Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw – Poland; Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Crimean Branch of the Institute of Archaeology, Simferopol – Ukraine.
prowinc@hotmail.com

Novae and Crimean Chersonesos. Moves towards protection, presentation and popularisation of archaeological heritage

The paper deals with two case studies from Tauric Chersonesos, a Greek town with its rural territory in the Crimea, and Novae, a Roman legionary fortress and late antique town on the Lower Danube. On both sites which share common difficulties and problems as to how they are to be displayed for the public two Polish archaeological expeditions make not only systematic and rescue excavations but also try to do their best to contribute to better presentation of the sites, to encourage people to learn more about them and to interact with them. With regard to Chersonesos (National Preserve with museum and ruins of city walls, townhouses, cemeteries, temples and churches) the paper discusses: the site display, conservation of architectural monuments and creating open air exposition, walking routes, informative signage, web page, queries to scholars, televisual media. Archaeological remains in the outlying areas include ancient land plots, farmhouses, two Roman sentry posts and Balaklava complex (fort and sanctuary). Some small sites will form part of an archaeological park while the others, not easily accessible, are to be exposed only due to their archaeological significance. In this case digital preservation and virtual popularization based on aerial photographs, photogrammetry and 3D imaging technologies has to replace the traditional presentation.

Until quite recently, Novae had no *in situ* conservation policy. More attention was paid to the memorial park commemorating the 1877 war, which brought Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman slavery. The situation changed after Bulgaria had joined the European Union. One project facilitating public access has already been completed, another one is supposed to start this year. The paper will discuss how Polish excavation teams may provide a better balance between

goals of achieving authenticity in restorations and popularization of historic landscape at Novae which has a great chance to become an important cultural tourism site similar to Chersonesos.

Spomenka Vlahović, Varaždinske Toplice Heritage Museum – Croatia.

zavicajni.muzej@vz.t-com.hr

Revitalization and Presentation of Antic Heritage found in the archeological site Aquae Iasae at Varaždinske Toplice, Croatia

The presentation and revitalization gives an overview of project results and workshops developed in order to educate, present and popularize the archeological site Aquae Iasae, one of the best preserved archeological complexes in the Republic of Croatia. Our end-goal is the preservation of this cultural heritage for future generations. Seven years back the idea was put into motion of putting together a comprehensive, long-standing museum project which would encompass various fields of science, wanting to touch upon all the interesting and specific parts of various segments of Roman heritage and culture present in north-western Croatia. The project was to link various age groups, i.e. levels; preschool, primary school, secondary school and post-secondary school, but also various professions and tourist groups. Individual projects and workshops were then shaped according to the above age groups.

The presentation is meant to show the final results gained during the last few years; the participants have proven very able in acquiring knowledge outside their educational institutions, i.e. at archaeological sites during fieldwork, proving that such a homogenous combination of the museum and educational institutions makes for a high quality example of modern, project-based education, which is fast becoming an important segment of showcasing communication, cooperation and organization. In this way the wish to usher in *avant-garde* changes in research and co-relations, having users become active participants on actual field locations (which was not the case until now). Depending on planned goals and tasks, through these projects participants gain and expand their knowledge of everyday Roman life, family, religion, Roman thermal baths, the geothermal spring, etc., thereby developing their creative and expressive abilities, abilities of aesthetic and ecological arrangement of the environment, as well as preserving and promoting Croatian cultural, historical and natural heritage.

All planned projects and workshops were developed through familiarization with the archaeological site and the antic collection of the museum; these include: the Roman Games, replica of the ceramic kiln, Roman ceramics workshop, “*Dicta et sententiae*” workshop involving expressions on clay plates, “*Lux in tenebris*” workshop - making antic oil lamps using casts, „Tunics and Togas,, workshop involving Roman people’s clothes, „Magic Power of Shapes,, workshop, where the participants make various-shaped jewellery, project of “bringing back” the Roman army for the site in Varaždinske Toplice, the documentary called “Aquae Iasae” made on the site, the project of “Revitalization of Roman Manual Massage Techniques”, as well as the new permanent exhibit in the museum, constructing the 3D model of the site, and analyzing data and results of most up-to-date archaeological research having to do with this site.

Numerous researchers in all fields have shown interest for the site: geologists, conservators, restoration experts, architects, geodesy experts, biologists, ceramics experts, etc.

Eric De Sena, Department of Art History and Studio Art, John Cabot University – Italy. edesena@johncabot.edu 

Porolissum: a case study in the archaeological heritage of Romania

Established by the Romans in AD 106, Porolissum is one of the largest archaeological sites in Romania. Although the site was only inhabited by the Romans for ca. 160 years, there is substantial architecture preserved below the ground level. Since the 1950's Romanian and foreign archaeologists have excavated portions of the castrum, two temples, an amphitheater, houses, sections of roads and commercial buildings, yet less than 10% of the site has been fully investigated.

The Salaj County Museum of History and Art as well as the Salaj County government have invested modestly in several programs to preserve and popularize the site. In the 1980's and 1990's under the direction of Alexandru Matei, perimeter walls of the castrum were consolidated as were walls of a series of structures, primarily houses, along a 1.4 km stretch of Roman road. At the same time the iconic Porta Praetoria was reconstructed, didactic panels were installed with explanations in Romanian and English and two housing units were constructed for teams of researchers. Thus, visitors to the site, which number in the low thousands, are able to understand some of the main features of the site.

More recently, while funding has not been available to restore additional architectural features or to make repairs to the 30-year old housing units for researchers, the Museum and the County have developed a series of low-cost initiatives to attract visitors to the site (primarily from northwestern Romania) and to educate. Since 2006, the Museum has developed "Romano-Dacian Day" whereby volunteers re-enact scenarios involving battles, athletic competitions and dance; Roman-style food and drink is also prepared. This is largely a form of entertainment; however, there is a didactic element. The Museum has also invited artists to the site in the form of a workshop at the end of which is an outdoor exhibition. The County, on the other hand, has hosted cross-county races along nearby trails and popular music and dance festivals in the amphitheater to heighten the visibility of the site. Finally, both Romanian and foreign archaeological teams, such as the Porolissum Forum Project, have promoted the scientific side of the site. All parties involved hope to contribute toward the preservation and awareness of the site, which may in turn lead to the acquisition of significant funds to bolster conservation and on-site facilities.

Vojislav Filipović, Vladimir Petrović, The Institute of Archaeology; Institute for Balcan Studies – Serbia.

vfilipov1@gmail.com

Destruction of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage in the Area of Svrljig

This paper has the aim to bring to light the various testimonies about the destruction of archaeological and cultural heritage in the region of Svrljig (eastern Serbia). The architectural remains of old churches, fortifications, ancient graves and cult crosses are particularly vulnerable and most destroyed. Furthermore, the very frequent digging of holes by the groups of so called "collectors" is recorded, even in churchyards of active sacral objects and in abandoned old schools and watermills. The most stricken sites are the cave of Prekonoška - where some deep pits are

witnessed, Svrlijig fortress - where the main tower is blown up with dynamite and several old churches in the vicinity of Svrlijig fortress - where dozens of graves were desecrated with some of the walls that are literally destroyed and flattened to the ground.

Bojan Popović, The Institute of Archeology – Serbia.

pop984@hotmail.com

The Importance of archaeological, research , educational and tourist centers following the example of center Drenovac, located near the town of Paracin

The project deals with important aspects of existence, functioning and activities of archaeological, research, educational and tourist centers (ARETC) in Serbia, which is the country of rich and important archaeological heritage . ARETC Drenovac is taken as an example. This center and other centers similar to this one are of great importance primarily for science, education, tourism and also for the local community. Those are mostly new, modern facilities located on the sites themselves , which include a scientific part for the work of scientists and students ,a part for exhibitions where results of research are presented to the general public and tourists and a part for the accommodation of both researches and tourists. They also encourage the local community , raise the awareness of the cultural significance of the site and are involved in the work and operation of the centers. What is extremely important centers like this are sustainable systems.

Emilija Nikolić, Dragana Rogić, The Institute of Archeology – Serbia.

emilij@gmail.com

Phenomenon of Disneyfication: The Necessity in Archaeological Heritage Protection?

There are many derived terms that have become usual in the area of culture in the last few decades. They belong to so-called urban dictionaries and it seems they are common to everyone, but in fact, very hard to be explained.

A term connected to the popularization of culture that has been written much about is *disneyfication*. Its meaning is mainly negative, and always connected to the fact that some place resembles to Disney's Theme Park. Consequently, it has become very suitable, actually very popular term, for description of negative phenomena in the field of archaeological heritage protection.

This very tricky term and its problematic use can bring us to some very important questions. It becomes very interesting when you try to find out what is Disneyland itself, how it was made, or what its creators wanted it to become. Did Walt Disney and his successors have any idea of any negative effects of their work? So, is the disneyfication of archaeological heritage only an easier, but justified way for history and culture to get closer to public, with spectacle making and the seller-buyer relation emphasizing? Disneyfication is an inevitable phenomenon of constantly changing society. One can compare historical places through the civilization development and see that every change of their use is the result of the changed values in society.

It is the popularization of culture that links various fields of life, even those that seem completely opposite, and positively impacts on their development, but only if it is deeply thoughtful and realised with all the process participants satisfied. Disneyfication is a very important part

of popularization and a must if we want the archaeological heritage protection to survive and decently represent the culture and history of a place or a nation.

When we talk about charters, conventions and guidelines that were adopted by the world organizations in the area of the protection of culture and historical places, we can ask ourselves whether the work of the specialists from the area of archaeological heritage protection is limited with conservation, restauration, reconstruction or some other methods of technical protection of sites and buildings. There is a great possibility that disneyfication becomes an accepted method in this area, consisted of many different techniques, with its own determined guidelines.

SESSION V: (POPULARIZATION)

Dijana Cerovski, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana – Slovenia.
dicerovski@gmail.com

Prehistoric Heritage as Excluded Past

Prehistoric heritage differs from other kinds of heritages by its nature. The evidences from these distant periods are usually very few, long spans of time with which prehistorians often operate, certain interpretive approaches, the absence of documentary sources, and a generally low profile within historic environment policy, education and outreach¹. In this presentation we explore first how various forms of presenting prehistory in Slovenia evolved through time and question the exclusion of such heritage. Second, we investigate common points between interpretation methods of prehistoric archaeological heritage in the frame of new museology and art movements in the 21st century. We will conclude by presenting the event² in which the prehistoric archaeology will be presented to the public with the goal of making science more popular.

Tamara Ognjević, ARTIS Center for history, theory and management of art - Serbia.
tamara.ognjevic@artiscenter.com

Archaeological Heritage and Modern Spectacle as Cultural Entrepreneurship Experiment

Although some conservative scholars believe that science should only deal with the scientists, it is proved that science is a genuine cultural need of human society. The popularization of science in this sense represents a two-way street. On the one hand, it raises the educational level of non-scientific audience, and the other increases the degree of financial autonomy of scientific projects. It turned out that the popularization of science is of particular importance to the so-called non-profit research among which those archaeological undoubtedly occupy a leading position. Historic character of the archaeological heritage and the changed nature of the contemporary reception of the audience under the influence of modern media, film and information technologies have created a fertile ground for the use of modern spectacle in order to popularize the archaeological heritage. This paper analyzes that relationship with its benefits and side effects as an experiment within the cultural entrepreneurship.

Vasilka Dimitrovska, Institute of History and Archaeology, 'Goce Delčev' University, Štip – Macedonia.

dimitrovskav@yahoo.com

Macedonia Vision Project, Managing cultural resources in the Republic of Macedonia

Macedonia Vision (<http://www.macedoniavision.com>) is a project designed for tourist purposes. It is concerned with the promotion of both natural and cultural heritage of the Republic of Macedonia. The project has (advertises) its own web site, along with two maps, two brochures and a selection of catalogues in several different languages. The project's aim - apart from its promotional dimension - is to manage Macedonia's cultural heritage and on an educative level to offer professionals working in the field of tourism (e.g. tourist guides) a foundation for the standardization and quality of the information presented to the general public.

With regard to the intellectual category of the cultural heritage, the final step in the promotion of Macedonia's cultural heritage is based on three years of painstaking work encompassing the selection of information and developing a strategy for heritage management. The attempt to manage and present the tremendous amount of selected elements of cultural heritage from Macedonia through tourist evaluation, earned ample help from all governmental institutions engaged with cultural aspects in general. All the information, available resources and newly available technologies, including new media, were used to further this goal.

The printed and web-based materials have two objectives: a promotional and an educative one. Regarding the plethora of cultural heritage in the Republic of Macedonia, the next stage in the project was to manage the human resources dealing with tourism and cultural heritage in general. For this purpose the Travel Training Center (<http://www.ttc.mk>), based in Skopje, was established. The positive effects towards a sustainable tourism from the cultural heritage management that this project advocates are yet to be demonstrated.

Joanna Popielska-Grzybowska, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology

Faculty of History, Pultusk Academy of Humanities – Poland.

joannapopielskag@hotmail.com

Is it Possible to Develop and Maintain Archaeological Awareness and Knowledge in a Small Town in Poland?

Presently archaeology and its heritage seem to be of interest to many. Notwithstanding how much interest it raises, there could be observed that less and less students are studying the humanities in Poland. Therefore within Polish educational programmes there are cuts of number of history teaching hours. It is all aiming at preparing young people to social changes of the present world, its globalisation and commercialisation.

The present author, as Egyptologist, archaeologist, philologist and above all academic teacher, feels responsible for sharing her and her colleagues' knowledge with Polish society with special regard to Polish towns.

The intended paper will show role of popularisation of archaeological and historical heritage and in consequence raising awareness of our roots. In Poland the situation is more difficult in towns than in cities. In Pultusk, the home town of the present author, however, it is more prom-

ising because of its *Alma Mater Studiorum*: Pultusk Academy of Humanities.

Since 2004 the present author has been making efforts to popularise scholarly knowledge among inhabitants of Pultusk. Consequently, there will demonstrated what activities are undertaken and in what ways they are realised.

The paper is intended to show difficulties encountered and solutions to problems found. Moreover, collaboration of Joanna Popielska-Grzybowska and her students with local authorities and in particular local media: newspapers and TV shall be presented.

Finally, it will be discussed briefly what impact the undertaken endeavours have on local people.

Goce Pavlovski, National Institution Stobi – Macedonia.

goce.pavlovski@stobi.mk

Archaeological site Stobi: Certain aspects of popularization

The archaeological site Stobi has a long history of habitation dating back to the late Bronze Age and the Transitional period. Livy recorded Stobi as *urbs vetus* in the Hellenistic period which later, during the Early Empire, developed into a municipium and the largest town in the north of the province Macedonia. In the Late Antiquity Stobi became the capital of Macedonia Secunda and a strong Christian center. The climatic changes in the 6th century, barbarian raids and a possible earthquake marked the last years of Stobi's history.

Since 1861, Stobi has been the focus of many scholars. The first excavation campaigns were undertaken during the First World War and some of the biggest happened between the wars. The archaeological investigations continued in the following decades and they are still ongoing even today. Archaeologists, architects, historians and other scholars have published a vast number of articles concerning the history, architecture, religion, burial rites etc. which established Stobi as one of the referent sites in the Balkans regarding the Roman period and the Late Antiquity.

Being the site with the largest presentation area with various preserved monuments from different periods, Stobi accepted tourists since the 70's. The jurisdiction in the past was given to the Veles Museum and later transferred to the National Conservation Centre. In 2009, the Government of R. of Macedonia established the National Institution for Management of the Archaeological Site Stobi. The purpose of NI Stobi is permanent presence of educated staff at the site which will conduct the excavations, conservation, presentation and popularization. In the past three years, NI Stobi initiated various projects, as well as many activities which contribute in different ways towards the appropriate management and further development. This presentation illustrates the efforts and challenges of NI Stobi for effective results in the archaeological work, conservation and general popularization.

Spyros Bakas, Association of Historical Studies “KORYVANTES” – Greece.
koryvanteshoplites@gmail.com

Hoplite Reenactment through experimental archaeology , in the Modern Educational Field. An insight view of Popularization methods

The Association of Historical Studies “Koryvantes” deals with Experimental Archaeology, historical reconstruction and reenacting. Core of Association’s studies is the Study of Ancient Greek Warfare through Experimental Archaeology techniques. Hoplite Reenactment is the outward image of Association’s Activities .

Till recent, the Archaeological community was promoting the gained knowledge through conventional and traditional means of popularization. The bet for our Association was how we will transform something from no-dimensional to multidimensional level. The key issue here is in which specific way we could give flesh and bones to an one- dimensional image(like a photo of a piece of ancient greek armour coming from an Archaeological Collection) in order to give life to an three dimensional vivid Ancient Greek warrior covered with many kilos of copper/ bronze scales and plates.

Outcomes of experimental archeology, such as a technical movement, a hoplite Phalanx drill, a Phalanx Formation can be combined with a harmonious and amusing manner with the participation of the Audience in a Public Event . The generic activation of the human senses (touch, hearing, vision, smell) and the simultaneous participation of a receiving audience during the presentation is a victorious guarantee for the acceptance of Experimental Archeology results.

This represents the next dimension of Experimental Archeology evolution fully lined with the modern elements of Marketing . The Local Music and the Electronic game industries considered necessary to approach Hoplite Reenactment in order to exploit the already authentic reconstructed images of Ancient Greek hoplites in order to implement them in their virtual but certainly more familiar to the new generation electronic world.

The connection of Experimental Archaeology with alternative aspects like martial arts specialists was essential to our survey. The fusion between Sports originated from Classical Greece and Experimental Archaeology can fill the gaps and give informative answers in issues that puzzle researchers for many years.

The Living history/Hoplite Reenactment and the rebirth of the past in a realistic way can be achieved from the natural fusion of the protagonists and the spectators. Modern presentation methods use the interactive communication activities as an effective understanding of the message from the receiver.

Magdalena Manaskova, Archaeological and Historic Museum Vinica – Macedonia. nle26@hotmail.com

Archaeological Site’s Utilization and Popularization - the Case of the Archaeological Site Kale Vinica

Archaeological site Kale-Vinica is known in the world science because of the exclusive finds from the end of the 5-th and the beginning of the 6-th century - the terracotta reliefs with Christian motifs, known mostly by its popular name as terracotta “icons” (<http://www.muzejterakota.mk/english/introduction.html>).

Despite the very long archaeological researches (since 1985) and world-wide exhibitions of the reliefs (Rome, Vatican, Munich, Paris, Moscow etc.), the archaeological site is insufficiently scientifically and commercially popularized. It is still mostly a subject of interest for the experts only.

Vinica's archaeological heritage recently is put into shaping the knowledge about its value, using the methods and the experience from archaeological sites in Japan.

This article is about the implementation of the action plan created together by experts from Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto and Vinica City Museum in which historic preservation methods are used to rejuvenate Vinica both economically and socially. The ideas that emerged from the action plan developed into bigger, international project called "Innovative approaches to the use of cultural assets of the past for tourism development", including Municipality of Kavala and Aristotle University of Thessalonica in Greece, Municipality of Sandanski in Bulgaria, Vinica City Museum in Macedonia and National Museum of Leskovac in Serbia. A general project aim is to strengthen territorial cohesion between these countries by planning mutual activities and establishing networks to improve their competitiveness, which eventually will lead to sustainable development of the local communities and promotion of archaeological heritage by using common tools, such as Integrated Information Management Tool, Virtual Museum platforms and the use of e-facilities of one partner by others. Pilot actions, such as special lightning for night visits of the archaeological sites, educational brochures and summer schools and camps for survey and exchange of experience will be organized in order to train and educate the local community.

Archaeological heritage should no longer be shy about becoming brand and no longer afraid of common popularity.

Astrid D'Erdeta, Italian National Association of Archaeologists – Italy.
a.deredita@libero.it

Heritage through social media: a view from Italy

We know how devastating has been the impact of new media on our habits: in the short space of about 4 years, since the advent of Facebook and Twitter in Europe, the articulation of our day has been significantly modified to include checking social media profiles as an usual activity like morning breakfast. But what influence Web 2.0 has on data management in archaeological excavations? And what benefits (or damages) disseminating and management of cultural heritage received? If it is ascertained that the level of people interaction is certainly very high, that the degree of penetration of the use of new media in archaeological purpose is different from country to country. The paper aims to illustrate status quaestionis in Italy: Academic use (data dissemination, chronicles from the trenches, communications between teachers and students); institutional interpretation of Ministry Of Cultural Heritage not yet taken off; no-profit associations and cultural foundations. In particular, there will be a focus on an app produced by an Italian team (archaeologists, engineers, web specialist) collecting all critical information about the cultural heritage. It allows you to locate a critical event and report to the competent authority with the ability to add a visual document.

Milica Tapavički-Ilić, Jelena Anđelković Grašar, The Institute of Archaeology – Serbia.
mtapavic@sbb.rs

OpenArch, European Project of Popularizing Archaeology

The OpenArch project is a five-year culture project with eleven partners – ten of them from countries of the European Union and one from Serbia. All partners are members of the Exarc, which encourages supportive community and international perspective. The aim of the OpenArch project is to build a permanent partnership of archaeological open-air museums, to raise standards among participants and to improve the visitor experience across Europe.

The partners of the project are the Calafell Iberian citadel from Catalonia as the lead partner, Terramara di Montale archaeological park from Modena, Italy, Archeon and Hunebedcentrum open-air museums from the Netherlands, St. Fagans National Museum from Wales, Foteviken Museum from Sweden, Kierikki Stone Age center from Finland, Archaeological Ecological centre Albersdorf from Germany, University of Exeter from England and the Archaeological Park of Viminacium. A special partner of the project, Exarc, is an ICOM affiliated organization which represents archaeological open-air museums and experimental archaeology.

SESSION VI: PRESENTATION

Elena Klenina, Leonid Mikhailovich Zhunko, National Preserve of Tauric Chersonesos Sevastopol – Ukraine.
klenina_e@yahoo.com

Presentation and interpretation of archaeological sites and prospects for development of archaeological parks in Crimea

The Greek colony Chersonesos of Taurica is an outstanding example of ancient architectural and technological ensemble consisting of urban centre and agricultural area formed in specific natural environment of southwestern Crimea in the 5th century BC.

Chersonesos is the only example of archaeological ruins of ancient city still extant in its integrity in the Northern Black Sea region. Its chora was laid out on a regular basis in the 4th century BC, namely demarcated into more than 400 equal lots in an area of 10000 ha. Preservation and interpretation of such complex objects is a challenge both from technical and scientific point.

Since the early 90's the National Preserve has been working on creating an archaeological park that would include the site, agricultural plots of its chora, and two medieval fortresses. This combination enables us to show how a small Greek colony became an important political and economic centre of the region in the period of Greek colonization as well as during the formation and decline of the Roman and Byzantine Empires between the 5th century BC and the 14th century AD.

To implement the idea of creating an archaeological park in Chersonesos we have to solve several problems:

- to conduct planned archaeological research involving the maximum number of interdisciplinary specialists (architects, art historians, epigraphists, osteologists, anthropologists, paleobota-

- nists, etc.) for the most detailed reconstruction of life in the city and its chora;
- to carry out conservation works on archaeological sites using modern methods. It is very important to select the most representative period for demonstration;
 - to carry out reconstruction of historical events and selected objects to recreate the history of Tauric Chersonesos;
 - and finally to find a balance between the authentic and reconstructed objects.

Raul Maqueda, Manuel Luque, Paleorama SL – Spain.
raulmaqueda@paleorama.es

Dynamization of archeological heritage in Spain. Perspectives from our experiences in Atapuerca (Burgos) and Arqueopinto (Madrid)

Our presentation will explore, from the author's experiences, how heritage dynamization can promote knowledge and the need to understand cultural, educational and archaeological resources, as an element of social cohesion. The goal of Paleorama is to engage people of all ages in the daily life of our ancestors and to increase their understanding of their skills, resources and strategies.

As a company involved in the democratization of culture and the search for new means for exploration of knowledge, we develop and manage open-air museums where we perform the human evolution journey, with complete scientific rigor, from the earliest African ancestors up to the main keys of European and Spanish culture, supplemented by a great variety of dramatized workshops for a complete understanding of techniques and processes used in antiquity.

Our experience over the past 15 years in Atapuerca (Burgos) y Arqueopinto (Madrid), as the most important company in the revitalization of heritage in Spain, allows us to establish the criteria of needs, benefits (both social and economic sustainable), lacks and objectives in short, medium and long term.

In this sense we value our business goals in three directions: Open-air museum as a heritage dynamization business, but also, in our desire to increase knowledge and to generate a direct physical contact on the most representative pieces of each historical period, we develop archaeological replicas and reproductions of the highest possible quality available at the open-air museums itself, as well as in the in the most important museums in Spain.

As a company involved in implementing the latest technologies, Paleorama is involved in the use of modern computerized procedures for disclosure, study and teaching. Complete3D resources for posters, animation, augmented reality and digital media as Digital recreation of objects, demonstrations, etc. in audiovisual format so that they can be used in multiple applications.

Marija Maksin, Saša Milijić, Nikola Krunić, University "Singidunum", Department for Tourism and Hospitality Management, Belgrade, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia – Serbia.

micic70a@yahoo.com

Presentation of Cultural Heritage in Sustainable Tourism Development of Lower Danube Area in Serbia

The topic of this paper concerns theoretical and methodological issues of planning, management and presentation of the cultural heritage within primary tourist destination „Donje Podunavlje“ – Lower Danube area in the Republic of Serbia. This area represents a zone of cultural and historical heritage of European and global importance (Lepenski Vir, Roman Limes, Tabula Traiana, Pontes, Diana fortress, medieval towns Golubac, Fetislam etc.), and includes the Đerdap Lake, preserved ecosystems of Danube forland and hills of National park „Đerdap“. The paper points out basic determinants of sustainable development of tourism, which should be based on the attraction of: river Danube and Đerdap Lake; cultural heritage tourism, in terms of presentation of the original living conditions of ancient cultures and civilisations (culture of Lepenski Vir), Roman heritage on the route Viminacium – Diana –Pontes, medieval fortresses, monuments from different periods of time, ethno heritage, traditional villages etc; that are functionally integrated in tourist offer of the surroundings. Also, the main potentials and obstacles in terms of protection and sustainable presentation of cultural heritage have been pointed out. The main goal of spatial planning management for this area is sustainable use of cultural heritage as a resource for the development of local communities based on high European standards of protection and presentation. In accordance with the new trends in cultural heritage tourism, the possibilities of participation of tourists in the archeological excavation and additional underwater exploration of the submerged prehistorical, roman and medieval sites, supervised by professionals, should be offered. Planning of the tourist destination “Donje podunavlje” and management of the Spatial plan of the National Park “Đerdap” are presented as casestudies, both based on the integral approach to the protection and presentation of the natural and cultural heritage and based on the “territory - museum” model, already implemented in the developed countries. Inclusion in the international programmes of protection of the cultural heritage and Pan-european cultural roads and networks should have the special importance for the sustainable use and presentation of the cultural heritage. Archeological sites and monumental fortresses as the example of common heritage should be priorities for the regional and local cooperation in the field of protection and presentation of the cultural heritage in Podunavlje (main projects are “Danube Fortresses”, “The cultural route of the Roman emperors”, etc.).

Mateja Ravnik, Mojca Jančar, Nataša Grum, Gojko Tica, Tica Sistem d.o.o – Slovenia.

mateja_ravnik@yahoo.com

Ruined Castle – Revived Castle, Archaeological park Castle Upper Maribor on Piramida hill – situation and suggestions

In this paper we will present the results of archaeological research, which took place on the Piramida hill (Maribor, Slovenia) in 2010 / 2011 excavations and revealed the remains of medieval and early modern castle. In 2012 conservation work is intended on the standing archi-

ecture. Because the place is a popular tourist destination, we hope the Municipality of Maribor, which also financially supports the project, will recognise the potential of the place and will include the remains in the complex of archeological park with a museum and / or archeological trail. Since the project is still in its infancy, all ideas and suggestions are so far only hypothetical and are trying to emphasize possibilities, that this kind of presentation represents to the city and its inhabitants.

Castle Upper Maribor was built by Bernhard of Sponheim as the central castle of the Drau March around 1106. It lost its influence very quickly and soon became a residential complex. The castle was inhabited until 1784, when it was abandoned and the building material was secondarily used. We researched the western part of the plateau, namely the western palace, a section of northern and southern palace, courtyard with a system of a well and a cistern and the outer wall of the castle from 12th century.

Despite the fact that almost half of the castle should still be archaeologically explored, it will be important, to give the place a new value. In connection with the Faculty of Architecture in Ljubljana first suggestions for archaeological park arose. Finds could be presented in the museum. The organization of archaeological trail connecting castle and town would also be possible. The town has its roots precisely in this castle, as it is named after it (civitas Marpurg). Place would be suitable also for cultural events, medieval fairs and similar activities, which can revive the castle and simultaneously connect it with visitors.

Jelena Andelković Grašar, Milica Tapavički-Ilić, The Institute of Archaeology – Serbia.
jelenandjelkovic@gmail.com

Senior Visitors, Junior Enthusiasm

The idea for this survey was born after the authors joined the project called OpenArch, which is a five year Culture project of the European Union and includes eleven partners. The goals of the OpenArch project are to build permanent partnership of archaeological open-air museums and improve the visitor experience across Europe.

Ever since 2006, the archaeological site of Viminacium is accessible for visitors who travel on ship along the Danube. Such visitors mostly come from overseas countries, like the USA, Canada or even Australia. Very few come from the UK.

A questionnaire was put together by the authors, aiming to find out the impressions of the visitors mentioned above, as well as some basic information about them. The average age of these visitors is 65. Many of them have previously been to various archaeological sites around the world. Based on answers from the questionnaires, the authors were able to analyze specific demands, positive or negative impressions, remarks and suggestions of this specific group of visitors. The goal of the survey was to improve the all-around offer to visitors, in order to have tourists from every ship sailing along the Danube stop at Viminacium.

Nemanja Mrđić, Snežana Golubović, The Institute of Archaeology – Serbia.
nemanjamrdjic@gmail.com

Roman limes on Danube in Serbia, UNESCO World Heritage List

Roman frontier or *limes* is a continuous line of fortifications connected by system of roads and river ports defending empire. Large rivers like Rhine and Danube are used as primary barrier against barbarian attacks. Frontier spreads over three continents and consists of thousands sites that belong to many different types and categories: cities and other settlements, legionary and auxiliary forts, watchtowers, cemeteries etc.

“Frontiers of the Roman Empire” is a complex, phased and trans-national UNESCO world cultural heritage project. *Limes* in general fulfills three cultural criteria for the World Heritage List (2, 3 and 4). Parts of *limes* in United Kingdom and Germany were already ascribed to the list in 1987, 2005 and 2008. Austria, Hungary, Slovakia and Croatia have all started their nomination processes. Roman forts in Syria and Jordan are already on the Tentative Lists.

Limes in Serbia is a natural extension of this project especially recommended by UNESCO authorities. Advantage for inscribing limes in Serbia to the World Heritage List is that all major argumentation has already been proved and attested. This would be the main obstacle to pass for nomination. Basic undertakings of Serbian archaeologists are now to finish recording of all sites, prepare technical documentation and made detailed assessment of the situation in the field. Selection of the sites that will be inscribed to the list is of no less importance since not all of them can be included. Relation of the local population to the site is one of the most important issues.

Inscribing to UNESCO World Heritage List means that site must be physically protected presented and has an organized management. Since this is not the actual situation on the field, preparations must be undertaken in order to prepare it for the nomination. An effective management system depends individually on the type, characteristics and needs of site and its cultural context. Government, regional and local authorities must all be involved in presenting archaeological remains. Popularization and education related to Roman heritage is essential since it will help in rising awareness about its importance among local population and help in preservation of archaeological remains.

When major sites are concerned, presentation and protection of Danube limes in Serbia is actually a part of the already ongoing project *Itinerarium Romanum Serbiae*, recognized by EU and professional authorities.

Snežana Golubović, Nemanja Mrđić, The Institute of Archeology – Serbia.
arheosneska@gmail.com

T-PAS – Project on touristic promotion of Aquileia, Emona and Viminacium

In 2011 Fondation of Aquileia, City Museum of Emona and Archaeological Park Viminacium started joint project of tourist promotion of the archaeological sites along the route Aquileia – Viminacium co-financed by the Culture Programme. The intention was to create heterogeneous groups composed of administrative officers, archaeologists, researchers in order to ensure the maximum transfer of know-how and to study the archaeological sites concerned from all points

of view. Throughout this project three sites will work together for a joint promotion of the route and of the sites along it which will lead to the realization of the first concrete foundation of a European Network of Archaeological Sites. Touring exhibition is planned that will be hosted on all sites involved in the project. Panels and information materials will be available on all sites about every individual site.

The project is composed of three sections:

- Socio-economic analysis aimed at benchmarking the state-of-the-art and the tourism demand and supply in order to develop innovative transnational approaches for increasing employment and business attractiveness
- Promotion of the Roman route by creating tourist packages, principally through work with primary schools organising laboratories and deepen the knowledge of the road
- Through study visits for cultural operators in each of the archaeological sites concerned what will further both the exchange of best practices and the transnational mobility

The project has a management plan directed by a joint steering committee. Although the plan establishes overall management comprising collective responsibility of all partners, there are clear, shared roles for each partner in the project management process. The involvement of municipalities has a potential to generate future initiatives of cultural cooperation at the European and regional level and the intention to undertake socio-economic research to support employment may contribute to greater numbers of people having jobs related to the project in the long term.

Nikolay Nenov, Rousse Regional Museum of History – Bulgaria.

tedi_koleva@abv.bg

The Project »Bishop's residence of the late Middle Ages - archeology, education and tourism

The Bishop's Residence from the Late Middle Ages is situated in the Medieval Town of Cherven, near by city of Rousse, Bulgaria. During XIV century's Bulgarian Kingdom Cherven stands as the most important fortress northern from the old capital of Tarnovo.

Researches are held already 103 years here; this is well known tourist site.

The Bishop's Residence dates from Ottoman period – an era usually not exposed to the public. Our project makes conservation works for the residence. Actions for the new fortress site's socialization are focused in educational initiatives among local community and tourist activities. The educational module aims to show archaeology as value and to create a base for local identity.

Radmila Zotović, The Institute of Archeology – Serbia.
rzotovic@eunet.rs

Roman Cultural Layers from the Roman Period in Surrounding of Užice in the Western Serbia – the Questions of Sustainability of Archaeology, Architecture, Tourism and Education

The territory of wider area of nowadays town Užice, in the western part of Serbia, in the roman period was the part of the eastern part of the roman province of Dalmatia. All the archaeological finds are from the second half of II c. to the beginning of IV century. The finds of architecture are brick kilns and two villas rustica, the bath, and one late roman fortress. Those cultural treasures, for which we know from the archaeological investigations, we believe they could be ways for their representation and explanation. They could be inseparable part of touristic rout, because of the fact that this region is already very known as touristic destination. Development of specific cultural tourism in function of sustainability could be strategy which provides reconstruction of shown archeological fact and otherwise. Therefore in this work are shown results of archeological investigation (the finds of architecture, brick kilns and villa rustica in Bakionica near Požega, the bath in Prilipac (Požega), villa rustica in Višesava near Bajina Bašta, and one late roman fortress in Prilipac), i.e. localities from surrounding of Užice from the roman period.

SESSION VII: (MUSEUMS AND WORKSHOPS)

Mirjana Vojvoda, The Institute of Archaeology – Serbia.
mirjana@drenik.net

Workshops with themes from the Greek mythology as a way of education of children at primary and secondary school age

Abstract: Between 1998 and 2000, I worked as a volunteer of the Organization for psychological support to people in exile entitled »Zdravo da ste« (»Hi neighbour«), as well as in the educative and creative centre »Logos«. Within the programme entitled “learning through activity”, I ran workshops with themes from the Greek mythology. The aim was to introduce the deities to the children of the primary and secondary school age, to introduce them their attributes and their places within the Pantheon and later on, to basics of the Greek mythology and art through some of the myths. The workshops were adjusted to children’s age and therefore divided into several groups. Their interest was huge and children were eager to attend the workshops, mostly because of the application of a new and interesting educating method of “learning through activity”. While applying the new method of education, the children were given opportunity to show their creativity through playing and by doing this, reach a very high level of knowing the topic mentioned.

Nadezda Gulyaeva, Greek and Roman Department, the State Hermitage Museum – Russia.
npgulyaeva@mail.ru

Archaeological Expedition as Essential Aspect of Science and Education in the System of Historical and Cultural Heritage

Any museum carries out three paramount functions: a competent preservation of historical heritage of mankind, studying and classification of collections of artifacts and its promoting. These three components of museum work are consistently interconnected and equal in their importance. We suggest to pay attention to such sphere of museum activity as organization and carrying out archaeological expeditions. Expeditions not only carry out their direct functions, which are detection and research of archaeological objects. They also become peculiar organizations capable to keep, revive and propagandize objects of a cultural heritage. Moreover, archaeological expeditions, creating the customs, traditions and behavior rituals, become peculiar examples of a certain subculture.

All this concerns at least one of expeditions known to me, namely - Nymphaion archaeological expedition of the State Hermitage Museum on the Crimea peninsula, Ukraine. It exists more than 70 years. During this time through it passed thousands of people. Except specialists, such as archeologists, restorers, artists, photographers, here work on voluntary basis students not only from St. Petersburg, but also from Nizhny Novgorod, Belgorod, Moscow, Kertch. Annually here come to work representatives of many countries, such as Germany, Poland, USA, New Zealand, Switzerland.

Subjects found in expedition are exposed in the Hermitage Museum and the city of Kerch. Also there are held temporary exhibitions in which the exhibits found in Nymphaion take part. The monument causes a great interest in a wide range of people in Russia and abroad. Except existing Internet sites were published several collections of songs written in the expedition. Participants of expedition hold regular meetings in the Hermitage, students are coming to study archaeological collections. The example of Nymphaion archaeological expedition proves that similar organizations undoubtedly promote public awareness, to preservation and further development of interest to a world cultural heritage.

Hidetoshi Tsumoto, Ancient Orient Museum, Tokyo – Japan.
tsumoto@orientmuseum.com

Archaeological Museums in Japan and special role of Ancient Orient Museum

Japan is one of the countries in which its nations interest in archaeology well. The reason could be perhaps attributable to the vast number of excavations in Japan, which took a count of 20,000 per year in 1990's (note 99% of them were rescue excavations without scientific purpose). It could be also the reason that the Japanese people are well concerned with the history of their "homeland" or their "ancestors".

Such as 18 national archaeological parks, there are dozens of archaeological parks/ museums in Japan. When we count up also prefectural- and city museums with a department of archaeology, there are hundreds of museums dealing with archaeology in Japan.

Meanwhile, interests in civilizations or histories of foreign countries have grown among the

Japanese people, as Japan grew as an economic power after WW II. Nowadays the range of Japanese archaeological mission extends worldwide, especially in Near East and Latin America. Ancient Near Eastern Civilization is recognized as the world's oldest one and the common origin of the civilizations of mankind.

During such a trend, Ancient Orient Museum, Tokyo (hereafter AOM) was established in 1978. This was not just the first museum specializing in Ancient Near East in Japan, but also almost the first museum which was specializing in archaeology of foreign countries.

As the core of standing exhibition, archaeological finds of Syrian Bronze- and Iron ages are placed, which were unearthed during the rescue excavations by AOM in Syria in 1970's, and were brought to Japan with the permission of Syrian government. AOM functions also as a research institution, and have conducted excavations in Syria and Uzbekistan.

Through exhibitions and various experiences, AOM makes also effort to increase interests of Japanese people in ancient civilizations and in the historical- and cultural backgrounds of the foreign countries.

Ivan Žižek, Ptuj Ormož Regional Museum – Slovenia.

ivan.zizek@pok-muzej-ptuj.si

The Ptuj Experience of Archeology for the Public

Ptuj and Ormož Regional Museum devotes much of its work to communication with the public – and archeology is no exception. The museum's archeological experts take part in a range of activities presenting what they do, all of which is underpinned by a pedagogical approach. Interested members of the public can visit archeological excavations and see the retrieved objects first-hand, while primary school children, as part of nature days or archeological camps, can actually take part in the excavations themselves. Feedback from the youngest age groups is important, as it allows us to understand exactly how children see us, or how we look through a child's eyes. Just as important is active participation in professional advising as well as communicating with adults through lectures and informative exhibitions.

Dariusz Rozmus, Joanna Tokaj, Magdalena Cyankiewicz, Muzeum Miejskie 'Szttygarka' Dąbrowa Górnicza – Poland.

rozmusd@poczta.onet.pl

To discover a treasure... and what next? Our experiences connected with the study, presentation and popularization of the find

In 2006, during standard archaeological research, an early medieval treasure of silver coins together with cast silver was found in Dąbrowa Górnicza – Łosień, near Cracow, where a prince's mint was located. According to specialists, this treasure – discovered as a result of archaeological research – shed new light on the Polish coinage of the 12th century.

The discovery of the treasure, defined as a multiple find of valuables found by archaeologists during excavations, was a coping stone of research work conducted on the Silesian and Lesser Poland borderline. Earlier in this area, several research seasons resulted in the discoveries of

early medieval production sites connected with the beginnings of silver and lead metallurgy in Poland (11th – 13th centuries).

The treasure, called “Steelworker’s Treasure”, was also a challenge for the Municipal Museum „Szttygarka” in Dąbrowa Górnicza, where this valuable find was deposited. The Museum first had to fulfill specific conditions (including safety measures) related to storing and exhibiting of such an archaeological object. The next steps included the conservation and study of the treasure that shall result in the publication of a monograph. The Archaeological Division and the Marketing Division are both responsible for the challenging task of popularization of this find. Since its discovery, the results of the archaeological research have been systematically presented in both scientific publications and publications for the general public, as well as at exhibitions and in the Internet. “Steelworker’s Treasure” has also been shown during outdoor and mass activities, and several lectures on this subject have been organized for various age groups (the University for the Third Age or the University for Children).

In our presentation, we would like to draw your attention to the most interesting examples of iconography of early medieval coins that we are studying presently, including the presentation of scenes with oriental roots (for example hunting scenes, majestic effigies and depictions of St. Albertus – the patron of Poland). Apart from the studies on the iconography of denars, we also conduct metallographic and metrological examination (in cooperation with the University of Science and Technology in Cracow and the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Łódź).

Sofija Petković, Nikola Radinović, The Institute of Archaeology – Serbia.

spetkovi@ai.sanu.ac.rs

Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeological Research of Timok in Ravna near Knjaževac

About 10 km to the North from Knjaževac, in the village Ravna, there’s the *Archaeo-ethno Park Ravna* as a part of the Regional Museum of Knjaževac.

This complex had been formed in remote 1975 in the deserted primary school of Ravna, built in 1906, promoted as a monument of culture of Republic of Serbia, in purpose of accomodation and work of the archaeological team that executed the systematical research of the nearby roman site *Timacum Minus*.

In the last four decades the Archaeo - ethno Park Ravna as a part of *Center for Archaeological Research of Timok*, hosted in the old school, had been formed. Three houses, represents of the national architecture of 19th century in this region were transported and reconstructed, from villages Berčinovac, Gornja Kamenica and Radičevac. In two of them a part of ethnological collection of the Regional Museum of Knjaževac was exhibited and in the third an informative tourist center have been planned as well as rooms for accomodation of participants of expert, academic and scientific workshops, camps and colloquia. In Archaeo - ethno Park Ravna there’s also the lapidarium of Roman monuments discovered in *Timacum Minus*.

As a request of modern methodology of archaeological research the *Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeological Research of Timok* have been planned in Archaeo-ethno Park Ravna. It will be the center of education, presentation and promotion of interdisciplinary research in archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, history, as well as protection, conservation and reconstruction of cultural heritage.

Three main disciplines promoted in the Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeological Research

of Timok will be: 1. archaeometallurgy, 2. anthropology and 3. archaeozoology and archaeobotanics. In aim to realize activities in interdisciplinary education, presentation and promotion it is necessary to form two elementary handy laboratories: 1. laboratory for physical and chemical analysis, testing of materials, conservation and restauration of archaeological finds, 2. laboratory for bio–archaeological sciences, anthropology, archaeozoology and archaeobotanics.

Hana Ouaz, National Museum of Bardo - Tunisia.

hana.ouaz@yahoo.com

Popularization in the Tunisian museum: the case of the museum of Bardo

The national museum of Bardo accommodates more a large number of visitors compared to the rest of the regional and archeological Tunisian museum.

It comprises archaeological and ethnographic varied collections of different sources. The public attracted by these collections is varied from where the need for a program of adequate guidance. Popularization is one of the points on which the service of media library of the museum works. The program of visit is proliferated according to on the one hand the age brackets of the public and on the other hand, according to the nature of the visit.

Indeed, the goal is to attract and satisfy a large audience by the means of popularization. In addition, service of media library put on the role of the inheritance in favor of the company. The notes of the exposed objects constitute a key element. They must be accessible at the same time to a simple public and a specialized public. Consequently, the design of the cartels and the drafting of the texts are a delicate task of specialist in the matter, which focuses on the historical value and patrimonial of the collection.

In the same way, the exposed collections should translate this objective, to sensitize the public, in particular the local public towards its inheritance and to justify it to discover it. By definition, a museum is an institution with the service of the company then it should contribute to its development.

SESSION VIII: (MUSEUMS AND WORKSHOPS)

Maria Teresa Iannelli, National Archaeological Museum “Vito Capialdi”, Vibo Valentia, Calabria – Italy.

iannellis@libero.it

Something different: trying to meet the needs of a wide public in a small museum. Museo-graphic experience at the “Vito Capialdi” in Vibo Valentia

The National Archaeological Museum “Vito Capialdi” in Vibo Valentia, held by the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali), is located in the Norman-Svevian castle which dominates the skyline of the old city of Vibo Valentia one of the finest city center and archaeological area in Calabria.

The purpose of the Vito Capialdi Museum is to show in permanent exhibitions materials found through the archeological research in the greek *polis* Hipponion and the roman *municipium* Valentia. Moreover, an area of the Museum is devoted to temporary exhibitions which are organized to meet the needs of a wide public ranging from the specialist to primary school children. The displays have a high visual impact trying to show the context of archaeological discovery and materials in showcases have a definite theme with similar characteristics and chronology.

In 2002 we have realized a special permanent route for blind visitors fully integrated within the standard exhibition and allowing tactile experiences with a great variety of original archaeological objects, Braille texts and relief drawings. In fact, the Vito Capialdi Museum is one of the few Italian museums with a special commitment for blind visitors.

In 2012 a numismatic section has been opened with a specifically designed computerized didactic apparatus which allows at the same time, within the showcases, the direct observation of the original coin and the electronic display of its magnification along with explanations.

Within the Museum are active restoration and design laboratories which also provide continuous activity in projects involving children and students. Some of these projects will be described.

Marina Kovač, Museum of Slavonia in Osijek – Croatia.

marina.kovac@mso.hr

Experimental Workshops of making Roman mosaics in the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek

In 2010 the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek initiated experimental Roman mosaic workshop. Through the production process students were introduced to an indirect technique of making mosaics from start to finish. During short lectures and the making of their own mosaics, students discovered the complexity of the Roman mosaic technique.

Mojca Vomer Gojkovič, Nataša Kolar, Ptuj Ormož Regional Museum – Slovenia.

mojca.vomer-gojkovic@guest.arnes.si

Museum educational activities in the case of archeology in Ptuj

In Regional museum Ptuj – Ormož we have started with innovatory program of representing an archeological material to the youngest population. Along with the exhibition Prvošolčki (First graders) in Ptuj museum we have, with various activities, approached them the historical development of the town Ptuj.

With such schemed work we also continued through other themes, we acquainted all generations about everyday life in Poetovio.

The upgrade of this work is cooperation with surrounding societies, among which is the most active with Society of Women and Girls of Hajdina County, with schools and with Terme Ptuj. In connotation with the future Archeological park Vicus Fortunae we are preparing different educational workshops that include the knowledge of the history of the site, acquaintance with different jewellery design and ceramic products techniques and skills of roman kitchen.

With pedagogical and andragogical education about cultural heritage we have already achieved some successes which reflects also in received national awards.

Nikolina Adamović, Nataša Popovska, Belgrade City Museum – Serbia.
nikolina.adamovic@mgb.org.rs

Creative Workshops for Children Inspired by Archaeological Exhibition in Belgrade City Museum

Belgrade City Museum has many activities whose overall objective is to popularise the Museum among children who are regarded as the primary target group for these planned activities. Many creative workshops for children were implemented during the last five years, and some of them were inspired by the various archaeological exhibitions which took place at the Museum. Children's workshops consisted of creative work and also had an educational content and benefit aimed at them as the target group.

In 2009 during the first archaeological exhibition, a workshop was organised for children with the concept *Life in Clay* (exhibition of neolithic figurines). Children modelled figurines of clay, as neolithic shapes.

The next exhibition took place in early 2010 and was titled *First toast* (presentation of cups from Baden period) and *Vinča- fragments of the Past* (exhibition of various objects of Vinča period). Objects similar to those presented in the Exhibition were also modelled in clay by the children attending the Workshop.

The last archaeological exhibition of 2010. was *Painted ceramics* (period from 15th. to 18th. Centuries). Workshops connected with this exhibition were very complex, as production technology for ceramics from this period was much more involved.

The children who attended this latter Workshop made plates and bowls using a pottery wheel and then decorated them by a specific painting technique. After completing the decoration, all items were glazed and fired, so that they were ready for practical use.

The last archaeological exhibition in the Belgrade City Museum took place in 2011 and was named *Recte Illuminas* (presentation of Roman ceramic lamps). Children painted clay copies of lamps and made candlesticks. These objects were also glazed and fired and were also ready for practical use.

As a result of producing finished products, from the last two workshops, there stemmed the idea for an Exhibition and Sale of the children's finished work, which proved very constructive and intellectually rewarding for all participants. This was especially the case as the participating children in the Exhibitions were primarily chosen from the more deprived social and economic backgrounds and the realisation of the commercial value accruing to their work certainly improved their confidence and feeling of self worth.

Tajana Pleše, Department of Land Archaeology, Division for Archaeological Heritage, Croatian Conservation Institute – Croatia.

tplese@h-r-z.hr

The *Iovia* - Ludbreg archaeological open-air museum

Iovia-Botivo, an early Roman Imperial settlement, was established in the first century AD on an important route that ran along the Drava River, connecting Pannonia's major provincial centres, e.g. *Poetovio* (Ptuj) and *Mursa* (Osijek). The layout of *Iovia* overlaps with the wider nucleus of modern-day Ludbreg. During four seasons of archaeological excavations (2008-2011), a small bath complex (*balnea*) and a monumental building with a rectangular courtyard and a colonnaded portico on the western façade were entirely explored. After several centuries of prosperity, *Iovia* was most likely devastated during the invasion of the Goths in the late fourth century AD. The tradition of urban life was not abandoned; instead, this Pannonian town has existed in continuity up to the present.

Several factors underlay the decision to present this Roman site as an archaeological open-air museum. First and foremost, there is the obvious scholarly value, as new data will enhance the rather meagre knowledge of Roman settlements in the Croatian part of the Roman province of Pannonia. Equally important is the enhancement of cultural (very few archaeological parks in Croatia), social (awareness of the Roman heritage by the local population) and economic (support for small and medium-sized local businesses) value. Furthermore, since the site is easily legible and therefore relatively simple to present, it would be regrettable not to make the most of its educational value (the site is expected to become a mainstay of Outdoor Education Days, required by the *curricula* of primary and secondary schools).

The excavated architectural remains will be conserved and restored legibly, in compliance with all scholarly standards, and interpreted via 3D reconstructions with a brief, simple explanation set on each visually expressive point at the site. In the north-eastern section, several Roman (military) tents with Roman games will be displayed as part of an educational corner. The excavated part of Roman *Iovia* will also be explained through 3D interactive models and videos (facilitated by ILRIS-3D scanning and GPR) in the small museum.

Since all of these activities have brought and continue to bring immense changes to the small town of Ludbreg, it was necessary to raise the local population's awareness through a comprehensive media campaign (Internet, television, daily press), annual public lectures, and with a line of souvenirs bearing the *Iovia*-Ludbreg trademark logo.

Ljubiša Vasiljević, Sanja Rutić, National Museum Kruševac – Serbia. ljubisa05@gmail.com



Archeological Research and Archeological Exhibitions Organized by Krusevac National Museum within 2009-2012

Within 2009-2012 Krusevac National Museum has organized research on four sites and organized numerous archeological exhibitions (by authors and guests).

Archeological research on the locality Bedem in the village of Maskare, Municipality of Varvarin, three campaigns took place within 2009-2012. The remains of Early Byzantium lowland fortress from the 6th century were brought to the light wherefrom the foundation of the monu-

mental basilica remains were defined. Prehistoric layers have been determined on the researched site. The researches realized within the project supported by the Ministry of Culture will be continued in 2012.

Multi discipline research of Mojsinje-Poslon Mountains involved systematic research on two localities-Ukos in Grad Stalac, Municipality of Cicevac (2009, 2010 and 2011 and Branik in Dedina near Krusevac (2010 and 2011). On the site of Ukos the remains of Early Byzantium highland fortress from the 6th century were found together with the layers dating from prehistoric period and horizons from the 10th and 11th century AD. The Existence of the Neolithic settlement was proved on the Branik locality. Researches on these two sites are to continue in 2012. Initiative activities for commencement of construction works on the reconstruction of the central building of Krusevac National Museum in Lazar's Town during 2010 included protective archeological researches of the close Museum building surrounding. During the research the layers dating from neolith to late Middle age were found. Not even this time, the researchers of Lazar's Town were able to note layers belonging to the ancient period. Ministry of Culture supported the research extension and it will be implemented during 2012.

Within the time period involving the topic of the paper, Krusevac National Museum organized many archeological exhibitions. Exhibitions "Byzantium at Mojsinje-Ukosa Fortress in Grad Stalac" and "Archeology in Photos - Photos from the Field" have been opened in a Grand Hall of the Museum. Visiting exhibition of the Museum of City of Belgrade, titled "Neolithic Settlement in Crkvine on Stubline" was organized in the Grand Hall.

The exhibitions "Zindan-Roman Settlement Praesidium Pompei", "Neolithic Settlement in Stargare", "Anthic Horreum Margi", "Cult of Mitra in the area of the Morava Rivers Inflow" and "Jerina's Town near Trstenik" have been organized in Small Salon of Kuca Simica. At the same showroom the exhibitions "TheMusic Bros" and "The Kosovo Battle" were organized showing also archeological material from medieval collections.

This period records also visiting exhibition "Vitkovo Field in Prehistory" in museums in Loznica, Valjevo, Cuprija, Zrenjanin and Bor. The exhibition "Zindan-Roman Settlement Praesidium Pompei" was a visiting one in Zupa Museum in Aleksandrovac. It should be noted that the exhibition "The Music Bros" was opened in showrooms in Trstenik, Cuprija and Lebane.

