

# CHAT 2014

## Dark Modernities

31<sup>st</sup> October – 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2014

Pilsen, Czech Republic



Conference Programme  
and Abstracts Booklet



# CHAT 2014 **Dark Modernities**

31<sup>st</sup> October - 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2014 in Pilsen, Czech Republic



UNIVERSITY  
OF WEST BOHEMIA



# CHAT 2014 CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Friday 31<sup>th</sup> October

12:00–13:45 Registration

13:45–14:00 Welcome speech

Session 1

14:00–15:30 Ivar Schute, *Unearthing the Gas Chambers of Sobibor – Preliminary Results*  
Gilly Carr, *Lager Wick: The Excavation of a Forced Labour Camp in the Channel Islands*  
Caroline Sturdy Colls, *Unearthing Treblinka?: Archaeological Investigations at Treblinka Extermination and Labour Camps*  
Rob van der Laarse & Jan Kolen, *Beyond the Holocaust Paradigm. Unearthing Europe's Age of Terror*

15:30–16:00 Tea/coffee

Session 2

16:00–17:30 Alfredo González-Ruibal, *Making Subjects*  
Laura Muñoz Encinar, *Mass Graves: Strategies of Extermination during the Spanish Civil War and the Franco Dictatorship*  
Xurxo M. Ayán Vila, *Concentration Camps: Classifying the Subjects of the New Spain*  
Carlos Marín Suárez, *Forced Labor Camps: Re-constructing Subjects – and Spain*

18:00–20:00 Department of Archaeology reception\*

Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> November

09:00–09:30 Tea/coffee

Session 3

09:30–11:00 Andrés Zarankin & Melisa Salerno, *Engineering of Genocide: The Material Culture of Disappearance in Argentina (1976-1983)*  
Rita Poloni, *Archaeology and Dictatorship in a Lusophone Context*  
Alberto P. Martí, *An archaeology of Counter-insurgency: Unveiling the Real Face of Reconcentration Camps in Cuba (1895-1898)*  
Lilen Malugani Guillet, *Taki Ongoy – Resisting Modernity by Music: The Decolonization of the Indigenous Peoples of the Northwestern Argentine, Bolivia and Peru*

11:00–11:30 Tea/coffee

Session 4

11:30–13:00 Håkan Hökerberg, *Foro Italico in Rome – The Memory of a Dark History*  
Radek Světlík, James Symonds & Pavel Vařeka, *Divided Landscapes, Divided Peoples: An Archaeology and Anthropology of the Iron Curtain*  
Shannon Dawdy, *Scars and Symptoms: Trauma and the Psychoanalysis of Landscape*

	13:00–14:15	Lunch
Session 5	14:15–15:30	Janne Ikäheimo, Titta Kallio Seppä & Tiina Äikäs, <i>The Tree and the Fence: Memorialising the Last Man Hanged in Finland</i> Timo Ylimaunu & Titta Kallio-Seppä, <i>Northern Finnish Forgotten Landscapes: Dark Heritage of War in Pictures</i> Vesa-Pekka Herva, <i>Haunting Presences/Absences: Experiencing Second World War German Material Heritage in Finnish Lapland</i>
	15:30–16:00	Evžen Neustupný, <i>Theory of Modernity in Archaeology: Artefacts, Society and Mind</i>
	16:00–17:00	Poster reception; Discussion and posters' presentation
	17:30–20:00	Pilsner Urquell reception*
<b>Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> November</b>		
	09:00–09:30	Tea/coffee
Session 6	09:30–11:00	Maryam Naeimi, <i>The Materiality of an Ethnic Cleansing: The Narrative of Hunger and Vagrancy in Graves of Armenians in Markazi Province, Iran after "Armenian Genocide" in Ottoman Territory Started on 1915</i> Nota Pantzou, <i>Art in Exile and Exile in Art</i> Raphaël Panhuysen, <i>From Scene of Crime to Heritage: How Can We Investigate Recent Mass Graves while Taking into Account Their Role in Commemorative Practices?</i> Theodora Tsitoura, Marija Kamber & Theofanis Karafotias, <i>The Sarajevo Siege Dark Heritage: Protection, Interpretation, Management and Tourism Issues</i>
	11:00–11:30	Tea/coffee
Session 7	11:30–13:00	Omran Garazhian, <i>A Whole Year of Darkness: The Exile of Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (2009-2010)</i> Leila Papoli Yazdi, <i>How I Was Not Arrested? Instructions of Archaeological Study on Totalitarianism in a Totalitarian Context</i> Maryam Dezharkhooy & Leila Papoli Yazdi, <i>The Spector Should be Wise! Archaeological Performances on Totalitarianism in a Brutal System</i> Maryam Dezharkhooy, <i>Controlling Body as a Tool of Dictatorship Deployment, Case of Study: Qajarid and Pahlavi Iran</i>

\*Both Friday and Saturday receptions are in the meeting room of Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, Sedláčková 15, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

# CONFERENCE THEME

In recent years archaeology has succeeded in highlighting the importance of research into 'dark' or 'difficult heritage' and a number of projects have generated new insights into the mechanisms of state control and repression in the contexts of the Spanish Civil War, World War II, and the Cold War in Europe, as well as exposing the material remains of more recent crimes against humanity on other continents.

The Annual Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory (CHAT) Conference 2014, hosted by the Department of Archaeology at the University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, will explore how archaeology may be used to enhance the documentation and interpretation of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, to advance theoretical approaches and methods, and to broaden the public dissemination and understanding of the topic. Our definition of authoritarianism is intentionally broad and may be extended to encompass forms of so-called 'corporatist' authoritarianisms, apartheid and other forms of 'racial' and 'ethnic' authoritarianism, regimes of illiberal rule associated with colonialisms as well as anti-authoritarian movements in both the recent and more distant past.

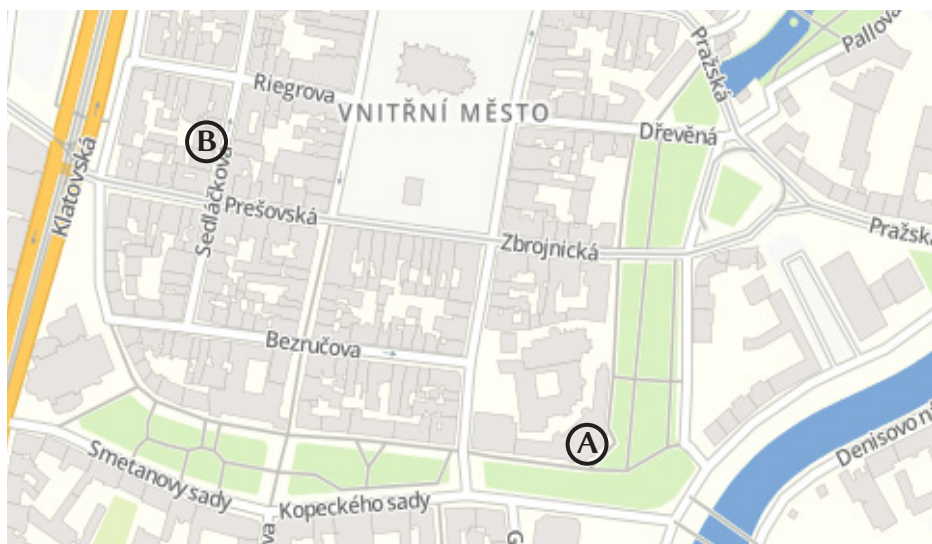
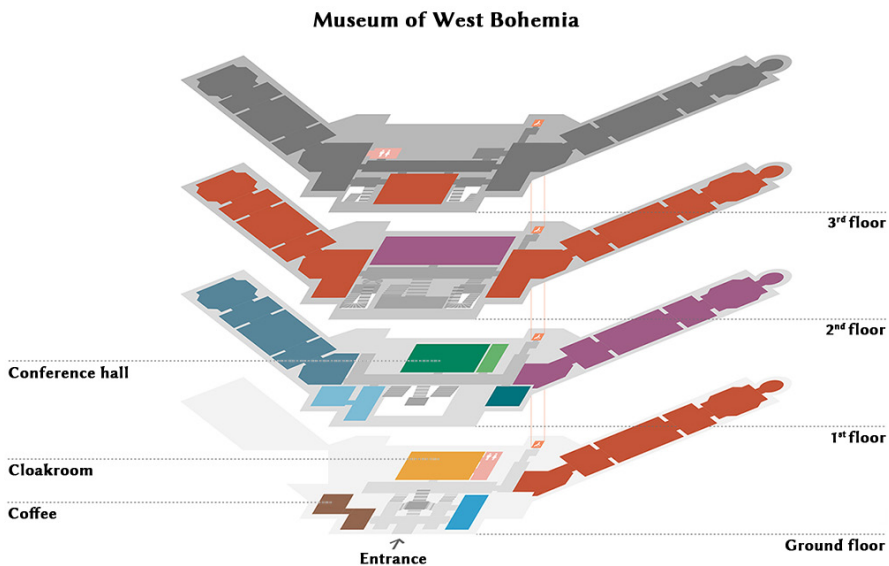
We are particularly keen to extend international contacts among recently established contemporary archaeology projects in Central Europe and expect colleagues from Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the Netherlands to attend and participate. We also hope that the 2014 CHAT conference will allow research from different academic disciplines and more distant locations to be presented and compared, including examples from Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America.

## ABOUT CHAT

The CHAT group was established in February 2003 to provide opportunities for dialogue to develop among researchers in the fields of later historical archaeology and the archaeology of the contemporary world. The group is based in Britain, but encourages international perspectives. It is grounded in archaeology, but promotes interdisciplinary dialogue. Since its establishment, the group has held annual conferences in November. The group publishes its conference proceedings and other single authored monographs as part of the Archaeopress Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology series, along with other book series and edited journal volumes where appropriate. Further information is available on the CHAT Group's website at <http://www.contemp-hist-arch.ac.uk>.

# CONFERENCE VENUE

The conference will be held on the Museum of West Bohemia, Kopeckého sady 2, Pilsen (A). Conference presentations and registration will be in the conference hall on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Both Friday and Saturday receptions are in the meeting room of Faculty of Philosophy and Arts on Sedláčkova 15 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor (B).



# PAPER ABSTRACTS

SESSION 1 (FRIDAY 14:00–15:30)

## **Beyond the Holocaust Paradigm. Unearthing Europe's Age of Terror**

Rob van der Laarse & Jan Kolen

*University of Amsterdam, r.vanderlaarse@gmail.com*

The devastating horrors of two World Wars have for the last six decades stimulated a unique process of European unification. After decades of a heroic remembrance of military occupation and resistance in most Western and Eastern European nations, war heritage and memory has almost completely been determined by the Holocaust paradigm. Yet, as I will argue, the assumption of the Holocaust as a common European experience, and hence as a basic part of Europe's postwar identity raises some critical objections. Firstly, the Holocaust paradigm is currently challenged by a deep incompatibility of opinions about the impact, interpretation and meaning of the persecution of the Jews and other victims of Nazi and Communist terror, and secondly it is competed by the rise of a post-1989 Occupation paradigm in Eastern Europe. Interestingly, archaeology plays a prominent role in this dynamic of memory. This may seem self-evident, as archaeologists are digging for truth and authentic traces, but archaeology has never been an innocent discipline. This accounts also for the war period itself, during which the first excavation of mass graves already started as pivotal in ideological propaganda. This 'heritaging' of the past asks for a transnational rethinking of the archaeology of terrortscapes.

## **Lager Wick: The Excavation of a Forced Labour Camp in the Channel Islands**

Gilly Carr

*University of Cambridge, gcc20@hermes.cam.ac.uk*

The forced labour camp of Lager Wick in Jersey, built during the German occupation of the Channel Islands in 1942, is the first Nazi camp to be excavated on British soil. This paper presents the findings from the first season of fieldwork whilst also asking why, in an island where all other aspects of the German occupation are proudly presented as heritage, forced and slave labour camps have been long since destroyed, neglected, or otherwise overgrown.

# **Unearthing Treblinka?: Archaeological Investigations at Treblinka Extermination and Labour Camps**

Caroline Sturdy Colls

*Staffordshire University, c.sturdy-colls@staffs.ac.uk*

At the extermination and labour camps at Treblinka in Poland, the Nazis murdered over 800,000 people. When they abandoned the camps in 1943 and 1944, they tried to hide the traces of their crimes. This resulted in the popular perception that the camps had been destroyed and no systematic attempt was made to locate the evidence of the crimes or to find the graves of the victims. However, this paper will outline how historical and archaeological research has demonstrated that a considerable body of evidence from the camps does survive. The results of recent archaeological work at Treblinka will be outlined and it will be demonstrated how, through the use of a range of interdisciplinary state-of-the-art techniques, a forensically accurate picture of the camps is emerging. The implications of this work for enhancing education, commemorative and visitor experiences will also be discussed.

SESSION 2 (FRIDAY 16:00-17:30)

## **Making Subjects**

Alfredo González-Ruibal

*Institute of Heritage Sciences-Spanish National Research Council (Incipit-CSIC),  
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Every process of making, from a scraper to an airplane, requires a technology. Making political subjects is no different. Technologies of subjectification vary according to the nature of a political system: different mechanisms are employed in liberal democracies and under totalitarian regimes. However, researchers have placed emphasis in both cases on rather immaterial techniques (such as education, the health system or the military service). It will be argued here that totalitarianism relies heavily upon material technologies for making political subjects that are viable in the long term: from mass graves to social housing. The case of Spain will be used to exemplify the working of a political technology of subjectification. Different forms of social repression will be examined that will be later tackled in the other presentations.



## **Mass Graves: Strategies of Extermination During the Spanish Civil War and the Franco Dictatorship**

Laura Muñoz Encinar

*University of Extremadura, lmuozencinar@unex.es*

After the failure of the coup of 18 July 1936 and with the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, the rebels engaged in a ruthless repressive strategy based, among other things, on the execution of tens of thousands of people as a tool of social control. Executions facilitated the establishment of the dictatorship and its consolidation for almost four decades. As a result, uncountable mass graves were open all over the country with the aim of concealing the corpses of the killed. These mass graves, the materiality of Francoist repression, have been investigated diachronically from an archaeological point of view in the region of Extremadura. The analysis and interpretation of traces of violence documented in the different mass graves studied for the 1936-1946 period have allowed us to understand the repressive strategies developed by Francoism: massive executions associated to the occupation of the region by the rebel army during its advance toward Madrid, systematic extermination in the rearguard in areas already under rebel occupation, and assassinations linked to concentration camps and prisons after the end of the war.

## **Concentration Camps: Classifying the Subjects of the New Spain**

Xurxo M. Ayán Vila

*University of the Basque Country, xurxo.ayan@gmail.com*

The advance of the Nationalist troops during the Spanish Civil War transformed the conflict in a testing ground for the repressive model that would be eventually imposed all over the country with the final victory of Francisco Franco. The fall of the Northern Front in October 1937 led to the inauguration of the first concentration camps for war prisoners in the north of Spain. These were architectures devised to watch, classify, kill and re-educate the vanquished Republicans. These early experiences were only a prelude for the entire univers concentrationnaire implemented in every corner of Spain after the end of the war in March-April 1939. A perfect example of this architecture of terror is the concentration camp of Castuera (Badajoz), where we have developed archaeological investigations between 2010 and 2012.

## **Forced Labor Camps: Re-constructing Subjects – and Spain**

Carlos Marín Suárez

*Universidad de la República, Uruguay, curuxu44@gmail.com*

The final step in the chaine operatoire of the Francoist technology of punishment was the forced labour camp. Labour camps were set up mostly after 1942 as a way of dealing with the enormous amount of prisoners resulting from the armed conflict

(over a quarter of a million in a country of 25 million). The idea of the labour camp was guided by Catholic ideas of atonement: inmates would be able to shorten their prison terms in exchange for work. The forced labour camp was seen as a useful tool to materially reconstruct Spain, but also the political subjects that had been “corrupted” by leftist ideas. As an example of the functioning of these centres, the forced labour camp of Bustarviejo (1944-1952) will be described here. Surveys and excavations conducted in the premises and the surrounding area have allowed us to understand better not only the living conditions of the inmates, but also of their relatives.

## SESSION 3 (SATURDAY 9:30–11:00)

### **Engineering of Genocide: The Material Culture of Disappearance in Argentina (1976-1983)**

Andrés Zarankin & Melisa Salerno

*Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, zarankin@yahoo.com*  
*National Council for Scientific and Technical Research, Buenos Aires, Argentina,*  
*melisa\_salerno@yahoo.com.ar*

Dictatorships and state terrorism were sociopolitical realities shared by most Latin American countries from 1960 to 1980. These regimes pursued the persecution and extermination of ideas and people considered to be “dangerous”. The history of political repression in Latin America was frequently silenced by official discourses. Archaeology represents an alternative way to learn more about the 1960-1980 period of violence. In this work, we will discuss the role played by certain material devices in the identification and punishment of political opponents. We will take the most recent dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983) as our case study, and we will focus on two different but interrelated expressions of material culture: architecture and dress. Both of them were fundamental in the engineering of genocide, as they were used in the definition and denial of victims’ identities.

### **Archaeology and Dictatorship in a Lusophone Context**

Rita Poloni

*Unicamp - Brazil, julianapoloni@hotmail.com*

Although not highlighted when the theme is authoritarianism and totalitarian governments in the 20th century, Brazil and Portugal experienced fascist-inspired dictatorial regimes, between the decades of 1930 and 1970. Called Estado Novo (New State) in both countries, the civil dictatorial regimes had as protagonists Antonio Salazar, in Portugal, and Getulio Vargas, in Brazil. This period coincides with the strengthening of the modernist artistic and architectural school and with strong discussions about nationalist themes. Not like other totalitarian governments of the same period, as in Germany and Italy, the archaeology does not have a role as

privileged in Portugal and Brazil when it comes to reinforce the dictatorial government official speech, which is much more interested in recent historical contexts related to golden periods of the nation, whether it is the great Navigations in Portugal or the baroque architectural and artistic ensembles in Brazil. However, this scientific field still fulfills a certain hegemonic role, whether it is through the selected themes in the chosen scientific approaches, or more personally, through the role of some scientists in the dictatorial regimen. Thus, the goal of this communication is to demonstrate the connection between the State power projects developed by the Estado Novo in both countries and the scientific speeches perpetrated by archaeology in the same period. Therefore, it is possible to enrich the comprehension of the theme, introducing new research horizons at the same time that the consolidated analyze corpus is strengthened.

## **An Archaeology of Counter-Insurgency: Unveiling the Real Face of Reconcentration Camps in Cuba (1895-1898)**

Alberto P. Marti

*University of Nottingham, [alberto.marti@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:alberto.marti@nottingham.ac.uk)*

The reconcentration policy proclaimed by Spanish Captain-General Valeriano Weyler in 1896 still remains as a very controversial topic, evoking some of the darkest episodes of the Cuban War for Independence and the Spanish colonial past. Maybe as a consequence of a complex process of post-conflict reconciliation and nation-building, historians and archaeologists have traditionally paid little attention to the implementation and devastating impact of those measures on the ground. Interestingly, this strategy, mainly intended to prevent the non-combatant population from aiding the insurgents by applying a large-scale scorched-earth policy and mass internment, has been replicated in many other contexts during the 20th century, from South Africa and the Philippines to Algeria and South Vietnam. In the Cuban case, while general descriptions refer to tens of thousands of civilians being relocated in a series of fortified towns where they suffered from starvation and lack of proper sanitation, the details and spatial dimension of this process still remain largely unexplored. My research is focused on the effects of reconcentration on both urban and rural environments, trying to understand the role that not only Spanish-held towns but specially coastal settlements and military outposts played in the configuration of a militarised landscape shaped by the tactical, economical and ideological perceptions of that displaced population. In this paper I will explain the preliminary results of a two-month fieldwork campaign in western Cuba (January-March 2014), after which it has been possible to establish the specific locations where some of those reconcentration camps were erected.

## **Taki Ongoy – Resisting Modernity by Music. The Decolonization of the Indigenous Peoples of the Northwestern Argentine, Bolivia and Peru.**

Lilen Malugani Guillet  
*lilenguillet@yahoo.com.ar*

There had been an Indigenous genocide in the history of the Argentine Republic. The Conquest, which had begun in the 15th century with the coming of the Spanish invaders brought destruction, torture and death to the native inhabitants of the land of Argentine. The repression against the natives has been carried out until today, although it has been disguised under the form of modernizing the nation state. The native inhabitants, like other colonized oppressed people around the world have been resisting against their displacement and exclusion from history. Their struggle has been expressed by the creation of an original music called “Taki Ongoy” (Quechua: The Song of the Sickness). My presentation focuses on the analysis of this type of music that tells the history of the North-western peoples fighting for liberation.

SESSION 4 (SATURDAY 11:30–13:00)

## **Foro Italico in Rome – The Memory of a Dark History.**

Håkan Hökerberg  
*The Swedish Institute in Rome, hkb@isvroma.org*

The Foro Italico (formerly Foro Mussolini) is a large sports complex in Rome, inaugurated in 1932. It was built by the fascist regime to bring not only physical but also ideological education to the younger generation. The complex is largely intact and loaded with fascist symbols and rhetoric. Like few places in Rome, it poses urgent questions about the preservation and integration of difficult heritage in the contemporary city. The established Italian approach to controversial memorials, monuments and buildings is to focus only on their aesthetic qualities, thereby “normalising” architecture with powerful ideological roots. Foro Italico is an example of this approach and illustrates the Italian reluctance to confront a dark period in the country’s modern history and the consequences of this attitude for national identity and self-images. The Italian circumstances will be compared to the situation in other European countries with a totalitarian twentieth century history.

## **Divided Landscapes, Divided Peoples: An Archaeology and Anthropology of the Iron Curtain**

Radek Světlík, James Symonds & Pavel Vařeka

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Amsterdams Archeologisch Centrum (AAC), [J.Symonds2@uva.nl](mailto:J.Symonds2@uva.nl)

*“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an «Iron Curtain» has descended across the continent.” (Winston Churchill, 5 March 1946, Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri)*

The Iron Curtain divided Europe for nearly a half century and served as a physical barrier that separated people living in the Soviet-controlled countries from the West. The Iron Curtain was dismantled almost 25 years ago but has left significant traces, both in the landscape, and in the minds of those who experienced the Cold War at first hand. In this paper we examine the impact of the Iron Curtain on one micro-region in the district of Tachov (Tachau) in the Western part of the Czech Republic (former Czechoslovakia). The establishment of a restricted border zone in this area reaching more than 10 km in the early 1950s required the evacuation and demolition of several rural settlements. Residents who were permitted to continue living in proximity to the border were subject to stringent security regulations and constant surveillance. Using the evidence of field survey and excavation we identify three chronological phases in the development of the Iron Curtain from the 1950s – 1980s, mapping changes in wire barriers and high voltage fences, mine fields, observation towers, defence positions, and the barracks used by the former border guards and military garrisons. In parallel with the archaeological work we have used anthropological techniques to gather oral testimonies and to explore how communities living in villages close to the border perceived space, and the landscape that had been divided by the imposition of a militarized border zone. Drawing all of our evidence together we contend that although ostensibly long gone the idea of the Iron Curtain as a physical and mental boundary is still present in the landscape and in the minds of the people.

## **Scars and Symptoms: Trauma and the Psychoanalysis of Landscape**

Shannon Dawdy

University of Chicago, [sdawdy@uchicago.edu](mailto:sdawdy@uchicago.edu)

In colloquial expression, it is not uncommon to refer to landscapes as ‘scarred’ – by war, by (un)natural disaster, by erosion, by extraction. They can be cut, razed, flattened, stripped, raped, and abused. In *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, Freud characterized the self as developing from the scars of trauma. In other works, he explicitly references archaeology as a metaphor for memory. What happens if we turn this idea around and expand the scale? In what ways are communities created through landscape trauma? Are there parallels to the conscious and unconscious

layers of memory in the social realm, particularly in post-traumatic commemoration, erasure, and rebuilding? I explore these questions and the potentials of psychoanalytic concepts for archaeology via the example of New Orleans and two major disasters that have reconfigured its landscape – a fire in 1788 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

## SESSION 5 (SATURDAY 14:15–15:30)

### **The Tree and the Fence: Memorialising the Last Man Hanged in Finland**

Janne Ikäheimo, Titta Kallio Seppä & Tiina Äikäs  
*University of Oulu, Finland, janne.ikaheimo@oulu.fi*

This paper focuses on a peculiar memorial, a pine tree encircled with an iron fence, the site of the last official execution by hanging in Finland. Mr. Taavetti Lukkarinen was hanged in Kontinkangas, Oulu on 3.10.1916 for high treason, because he had assisted the escape of three German POWs from the Murmansk railroad labor camp. The cadaver was disgraced by burying it by the hanging tree, from where it was exhumed and reburied to the churchyard in summer 1917, just before Finland became independent from Russia. Today, the site is a memorial whose authenticity has also been questioned. The memorial is approached here through the results of dendrochronological analysis and small-scale excavations that also aimed to investigate the various forms of memorization taken place at the site during the past century. Question regarding ethical rights of archaeologists to disclaim the authenticity experienced by the public will also be dealt with.

### **Northern Finnish Forgotten Landscapes: Dark Heritage of War in Pictures**

Timo Ylimaunu & Titta Kallio-Seppä  
*University of Oulu, Finland*

Pictures are an important source material in historical archaeology. They can be used in studying material culture that is either forgotten or purposely destroyed. Pictures have rarely been used in Finnish historical archaeology. In our paper we will contemplate the Finnish Army pictures of different parts of war-time German material culture, mainly in Northern Finland during World War Two. These pictures portray material culture like buildings and burial-grounds with features that were unfamiliar in the contemporary Finnish landscape. We will discuss the ways German troops used material culture to build a familiar Nazi-landscape in foreign terrain, and we will examine what happened to the German buildings and material culture after the war. Pictures illustrate how material memories related to wartime in 1940s Northern Finland were deliberately destroyed and forgotten.

## **Haunting Presences/Absences: Experiencing Second World War German Material Heritage in Finnish Lapland**

Vesa-Pekka Herva

*University of Oulu, Finland*

Drawing from recent theoretical discussions of spectrality and modern ruins, this paper considers the difficult heritage associated with the German military presence in Finnish Lapland during the Second World War. Little usually preserves of the German sites in the northern ‚wilderness‘ of Finland, and the places where material traces of the German military presence are in evidence are often characterized by indeterminacy, uncertainty and liminality. It will be proposed that the visual and material qualities of former German military sites in the specific environmental, historical and cultural context of Lapland provide those sites with a special haunting character. A haunting perspective on German sites and materialities, in turn, enables appreciating some important aspects of the dark heritage of the Second World War and how that the specific visual, material and contextual qualities of that heritage may be considered to affect people.

SESSION 6 (SUNDAY 9:30–11:00)

## **The Materiality of an Ethnic Cleansing: The Narrative of Hunger and Vagrancy in Graves of Armenians in Markazi Province, Iran After “Armenian Genocide” in Ottoman Territory Started on 1915**

Maryam Naeimi

*University of Tehran, maryam.naimy@gmail.com*

The “Armenian Genocide” was the Ottoman government’s systematic extermination of Armenian minority in the today’s Republic of Turkey borders. It started on 1915 with the wholesale killing of the able-bodied male population through massacre and forced labor, and continued with the deportation of women, children, the elderly and infirm on death marches to the Syrian Desert. The massacres have been reported in cities near Iranian borders as well. What are the narratives of Armenians escaped urgently without equipment and Money to Iran? Armenians were living in Markazi Province and many other places in Iran through centuries. The suffered Armenians of ottoman territory have walked hundreds of kilometers to reach places where other Armenians were living in such as Markazi province. I would archaeologically narrate what grave stones and grave yards of Armenian in Lilian grave in the city of Araak and Kalave in Shazand represent.

## **Art in Exile and Exile in Art**

Nota Pantzou

*University of Patras, nota.pantzou@gmail.com*

Numerous examples from diverse regional and chronological contexts indicate that artistic expressions can come into being even in fairly adverse conditions. Between 1940 and 1970, in a civil war-ravaged Greece, artists of all kinds found themselves confined in prisons and concentration camps for months or even years. Wood engravings, sketches, micro-sculptures among other works of art survive today as material testimonies and visual representations of this dark period of Modern Greek history. This material will serve as the platform for investigating the characteristics and role of artwork produced in conditions of confined living. Yet, for the purposes of this study emphasis will be placed upon printmaking art and drawings. By recording their values at the time of creation and in the present, this paper aspires to examine Greek art in exile and Greek exile in art from an archaeological perspective.

## **From Scene of Crime to Heritage: How Can We Investigate Recent Mass Graves While Taking into Account Their Role in Commemorative Practices?**

Raphaël Panhuysen

*Amsterdam Archaeological Centre, University of Amsterdam, raphael.panhuysen@gmail.com*

Since World War II forensic archaeology and anthropology have developed into scientific disciplines aimed at the investigation of victims of mass murder. In this way these disciplines contribute to two humanitarian goals. Firstly the identification of victims informs families about the fate of their relatives. Secondly the determination of the circumstances around death supplies evidence for the criminal prosecution of suspects of crimes against humanity. In the process of forensic investigation archaeologists often largely dismantle the traces of these crimes. There is little attention for the preservation of the site and the collected evidence for commemorative functions. This paper will focus on the possibility to adapt forensic archaeological investigations to facilitate future use of the findings in commemorative practices. Examples will be taken from cases examined for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).



## **The Sarajevo Siege Dark Heritage: Protection, Interpretation, Management and Tourism Issues**

Theodora Tsitoura, Marija Kamber & Theofanis Karafotias  
*Kent/AUEB Universities, theodwratsitoura@hotmail.com*

The fall apart of Yugoslavia triggered a long series of wars in its territory, which reformulated the contemporary Balkan area state and national conditions. Bosnia Herzegovina and specifically Sarajevo faced the cruelest aspect of this war, with the opposite forces having surrounded the city almost for four years, and a big part of its population being led to devastation, immigration, and unfortunately death. Though, except the open wounds, the Sarajevo siege left behind a painful heritage too. Parts of the city have changed completely their characteristics, and war remnants have been incorporated in the urban web. Consequently, this heritage dragged travelers and upraised a new tourism industry; but the perceptions on how this heritage should be managed and preserved vary between different stakeholders. The aim of our project is to investigate those different opinions and research if there is a possibility for feasible management techniques concerning those sites and monuments.

SESSION 7 (SUNDAY 11:30–13:00)

## **A Whole Year of Darkness: The Exile of Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization (2009–2010)**

Omran Garazhian  
*Neyshabour University, garazhian@gmail.com*

Archaeology is completely a governmental matter in Iran. Excavating or surveying the ancient sites, the archaeologists have to get permission from a governmental organization called Cultural heritage organization of Iran. On the other hand, such an organization is a governmental part to interpret and present the past evidences according to a Nationalistic notion. Just after Iran post-election events of 2009, the government decided to shift the whole Heritage organization from Tehran to the remote cities. Changing the whole traditional structure of the organization, the archaeological field researches were suspended. Indeed in the lack of experts in the capital, it was now the government who could take the whole process of interpreting the “past” in hand. This shift lasted about one year when at the end the organization structure was again shifted to Tehran but in the silence of the media. In this talk, the author will “excavate” the process within the structure of Iranian archaeology was radically changed: the darkest days of an archaeology!!!

## **The Spector Should Be Wise! Archaeological Performances on Totalitarianism in a Brutal System**

Maryam Dezhamkhooy, Leila Papoli Yazdi  
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*Freie Universitat, Berlin, papoli@gmail.com*

Working on totalitarianism as the main theme of our researches in Iran, we have to find new ways to present our results in our own society. Sending the English version of the articles to the colleagues was a successful way in order to spread the findings but we had to connect to the masses. After tens of “home conferences”, we decided to present our evidences and results with use of our own bodies: performances. Despite the problems we had in the way of performing because of being amateur, the first performance was very much welcomed by archaeologists and non-archaeologists who were 300 persons in the first evening. We had found a very metaphoric way to present the results of our studies on totalitarianism in a very metaphoric method, even without dialogues without danger of being threatened. In CHAT, we are going to present three short episodes (narrations/performance) of our performances all on totalitarianism.

## **How I Was Not Arrested? Instructions of Archaeological Study on Totalitarianism in a Totalitarian Context**

Leila Papoli Yazdi  
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Just after 2009 coup in Iran, I as an expert archaeologist thought that there would be a new engagement for me and my own team to work on: elucidating the historical roots of the tyranny which we were witnessing. The first steps were accessing the process of such a brutal system and arranging two excavations in contemporary sites functioned as hidden detentions for last regime of Iran (1960s-1970s). I and my colleagues were all under control and also were threatened but not seriously, we were interrogated but not arrested. How? Might these archaeological studies have been emptied of importance for totalitarians?. May be! But I hypothesize that the more important parameter was a series of instructions we in the context of Iran learn from the elder generations, the ones who have the experience of resisting and protesting altogether. In this talk, I will present such concrete experiences related to the study of totalitarianism in a totalitarian context.

# **Controlling Body as a Tool of Dictatorship Deployment, Case of Study: Qajarid and Pahlavi Iran**

Maryam Dezharkhooy

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Investigating Pahlavi dynasty dictatorship has been mostly restricted to descriptive narration of its political structure. Archeologically speaking, the transition from Qajar to Pahlavi dynasty had serious socio-political implications, not investigated properly. Pahlavi's new political agenda has been mostly analyzed in relation to modernization. Reza Khan created a new political order with an emphasis on centralization. Taken the material culture into account this paper will focus on controlling individuality due to the establishment of new political order. Body, bodily practices, and its related material culture such as customs and body adornment will be investigated to clarify how dictatorial system controls individual via imposing some special strategies on/against their bodies. The research surveys controlling body as a metaphoric way to create new political order.

# CHAT PUBLICATIONS 2006–2014

## EDITED BOOKS AND JOURNAL VOLUMES

- Papers from the 2009 CHAT@TAG session were published as a special guest edited journal volume: *Perspectives on the Recent Past*, *Archaeologies* 6(1) 2010, edited by Brent Fortenberry and Adrian Myers.
- Papers from the 2007 Sheffield CHAT conference: *Historical Archaeologies of Cognition: Explorations into Faith, Hope and Charity*, edited by James Symonds, Anna Badcock and Jeff Oliver (Equinox 2013).
- Papers from the 2011 Boston CHAT conference: *Archaeologies of Mobility and Movement*, edited by Mary Beaudry and Travis Parno (Springer, 2013).
- Papers from the 2010 Aberdeen CHAT conference will soon be published as a special guest edited journal volume: *Contemporary and Historical Archaeology of the North*, *Historical Archaeologies* 49(3) 2015, edited by Jeff Oliver and Neil Curtis. (\*NEW\*)

## STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY AND HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

- *Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology* is a new series of edited and single authored volumes intended to make available current work on the archaeology of the recent and contemporary past in a timely fashion. The series is published by Archaeopress as part of the British Archaeological Reports (BAR) series of monographs.
- BAR 2363 2012: *Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 8 Modern Materials: The proceedings of CHAT Oxford, 2009* edited by Brent Fortenberry & Laura McAtackney. ISBN 9781407309507. £27.00. iv+124 pages; illustrated throughout with maps, plans, figures, drawings and photographs.
- BAR S2362 2012: *Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 7 The Good, the Bad and the Unbuilt: Handling the Heritage of the Recent Past* edited by Sarah May, Hilary Orange and Sefryn Penrose. ISBN 9781407309491. £27.00. i+126 pages; illustrated throughout with maps, plans, figures, drawings and photographs.
- BAR S2074 2010: *Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 6 Wild Signs: Graffiti in Archaeology and History* edited by Jeff Oliver and Tim Neal. ISBN 9781407306353. £30.00. v+103 pages; illustrated throughout with maps, plans, figures, drawings and photographs.

- BAR S2005 2009: Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 5 Defining Moments: Dramatic Archaeologies of the Twentieth-Century edited by John Schofield. ISBN 978 1 4073 0581 3. £35.00. ix+164; illustrated throughout with figures, maps, tables, drawings and photographs.
- BAR S1677 2007: Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 4 Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory Papers from the 2003 and 2004 CHAT Conferences edited by Laura McAtackney, Matthew Palus and Angela Piccini. ISBN 9781407301150. £30.00. viii+118 pages; illustrated throughout with maps, plans, drawings and photographs.
- BAR S1632 2007: Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 3 'The Garden of the World': An Historical Archaeology of Sugar Landscapes in the Eastern Caribbean by Dan Hicks. ISBN 9781407300467. £30.00. vi+119 pages; 5 tables; 23 figures, maps, plans, drawings and photographs. 5 data Appendices.
- BAR S1558 2006: Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 2 Henry's Mill: The Historical Archaeology of a Forest Community Life around a timbermill in southwest Victoria, Australia, in the early twentieth century by Peter Davies. ISBN 1841719889. £33.00. xi+145 pages; 14 figures, 28 tables, 19 plates. 3 data Appendices.
- BAR S1518 2006: Studies in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology 1 The Historical Archaeology of Pottery Supply and Demand in the Lower Rhineland, AD 1400-1800 An archaeological study of ceramic production, distribution and use in the city of Duisburg and its hinterland by David R. M. Gaimster. ISBN 1841719528. £37.00. 270 pages; 131 figures, maps, plans, drawings, graphs and tables. Eight data Appendices.

## UPCOMING CHAT CONFERENCE

# CHAT 2015 together

**30 October–1 November, 2015, Sheffield, UK**

The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory (CHAT) Group will be hosted by the University of Sheffield.

‘Together’ is inspired by Richard Sennett’s book of the same name, in which he examines the sociology of co-operation, and specifically the skills of living and working together.

We envisage this theme emerging through several lines of enquiry:

- The distinctive perspectives offered by archaeology in the study of how people cooperate and how communities cohere and fragment. For instance, how can we theorise the ‘craft of cooperation’ in ways that account for people’s interactions with landscapes, things and animals?
- Case studies in the archaeology of cooperation in the present and recent past.
- The communities of practice (e.g. interdisciplinary, academics/students, universities/public) that come together in researching and learning about the present and recent past.
- Models of research that disperse or de-centre expertise and practice. These are projects in which participants (e.g. academics, students, community volunteers and professionals) share epistemologies and co-produce research.



(Photograph: Ian Beesley - [www.ianbeesley.com](http://www.ianbeesley.com))

We welcome proposals for papers, sessions and artefacts (posters, films and installations) that respond to the conference theme and follow the above or alternative lines of enquiry. The Call for Contributions will be issued in mid-November 2014, with deadlines in February 2015 (sessions) and May 2015 (papers and artefacts).

**CHAT2015@sheffield.ac.uk**

**[www.contemp-hist-arch.ac.uk](http://www.contemp-hist-arch.ac.uk)**

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