

Forging Identities: The Mobility of Culture in Bronze Age Europe

Partner list

Partner 1: *Institute of Anthropology, Archaeology and Linguistic, Department of Prehistoric Archaeology, University of Aarhus, Denmark*

Coordinator

Professor **Helle Vandkilde**, dr.phil. (farkhv@hum.au.dk)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Extensive administrative experience as head of Department. Institute PhD coordinator and member of the institute's research committee.
2. Extensive experience as project coordinator and participant in international and national collaborative research: A. Partner in the EU project TOMBA 1999-2001. B. Head of the Pile-project 1998-2004 about earliest Bronze Age conjunctures. C. Coordinator of the Danish Research Council project 'Warfare and Society from the Perspective of Archaeology and Social Anthropology' 1998-2003. D. Engaged as researcher in the *Svenska Riksbank* and the FP6 Marie Curie RTN project: 'The Emergence of European Communities. Household, Settlement and Territory in Later Prehistory (2300-300 BC)'. E. Coordinator of the Danish Research Council's international Bronze Age network 2005-2006 'Cultural Identity and Global Process in the Bronze Age'. F. Coordinator of the research group 'Material Culture and Social Identification: Globalisation in the Past and the Present' in Aarhus University's research focus area 'Globalisation' 2006-2009. G. Coordinator of 'Globalisation in the Past and the Present: Aarhus University's joint anthropological- archaeological fieldwork in Manus Papua New Guinea 2006-2007'.
3. The Erik Westerby-Foundation's Honorary Prize (100.000 DKK) in 2005.
4. Has published extensively on the Bronze Age, among these several peer-reviewed international articles, two major monographs, in addition to other contributions; all relevant to the proposed project.
5. Extensive experience with Bronze Age research, especially networking and mobility across Europe, in addition to developing the possibilities existing at the intersection between archaeology and anthropology.

Department profile

The Institute of Anthropology, Archaeology and Linguistics has five departments with c. 35 permanently employed researchers, c. 25 PhD students, 15 administrative staff, and 1200 students. It has a PhD School for Anthropological and Archaeological Studies, and is associated

with two museums, including Moesgård Museum which has a large department for conservation and palaeo-science. The Institute is the most successful at the Faculty of Arts in terms of obtaining external funds, c. 2.5 Meuro per year. Its strong cross-disciplinary research environment offers a unique combination of three archaeologies, social anthropology & ethnography and linguistics. It is thus a strong headquarter for the proposed research.

Selected publications

1. Vandkilde H. 1996. *From Stone to Bronze. The Metalwork of the Late Neolithic and Earliest Bronze Age in Denmark*. Doctoral thesis. Jutland Archaeological Society - Aarhus University Press.
2. Otto, T., Thrane, H. & Vandkilde, H. (eds.) 2006. *Warfare and Society. Archaeological and Social Anthropological Perspectives*. Aarhus University Press.
3. Vandkilde, H. 2007a. *Culture and Change in Central European Prehistory, 6th to 1st millennium BC*. Aarhus University Press.
www.aal.au.dk/global/index

Partner 2: Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Professor **Kristian Kristiansen**, dr.phil. (k.kristiansen@archaeology.gu.se)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Head of department.
2. Director of international EU financed projects - *The Emergence of European Communities* RTN 2002-2006, as well as several national projects.
3. Leading archaeological theorist and Bronze Age researcher in the world with central research interests in uncovering the rules of change in past and present societies, i.e. cultural diversities and communalities & forging identities, appropriate to WP4.
4. International publications on the topic “Europe before History” and “The Rise of Bronze Age Society”.

Department profile

The Department of Archaeology and Ancient History is one of the largest in Sweden and has been running collaborative international projects in Sicily, Hungary and Sweden with participants from Stanford University, Northwestern University, University of Illinois (USA) as well as Southampton, Cambridge, Oslo, Santiago Compostela, Budapest (Europe). Finance obtained from EU Research Training Networks as well as national funding. The department is integrating classic archaeology and history with prehistoric archaeology and thus spans all of Europe and the Mediterranean.

Selected publications

1. Kristiansen, K. 1998: *Europe before History*. Cambridge University Press. (440 pages, 200 Figures) Also in Spanish.

2. Kristiansen, K. & Larsson, T. 2005. *The Rise of Bronze Age Society. Travels, Transmissions and Transformations*. Cambridge University Press. 430 pages, 170 Figures. Also in Spanish.
3. Kristiansen, K. 2007 *Eurasian Transformations: Mobility, Ecological Change, and the Transmission of Social Institutions in the Third Millennium, and the Early Second Millennium B.C.E.* In A. Hornborg & C. Crumley(eds.): *The World System and the Earth System. Global Socioenvironmental change and sustainability since the Neolithic*. pp.149-162. Left Coast Press.

Partner 3: *Eurasia-department of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) & the Free University Berlin, Germany*

Professor **Svend Hansen**, dr.habil. (eurasiens@dainst.de)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Director of the Eurasia department.
2. Honorary Professor in archaeology at the Free University in Berlin.
3. Leading authority within the research field 'Cultural interaction: modes and channels of transmission', appropriate to WP2. More than 20 years of experience with Bronze Age research in Europe and Eurasia, with particular research interests in cultural mobility and ritual depositions (hoards).
4. Two academic prizes: the Joachim Tiburtius *Preis* and the Eduard Anthes *Preis*.
5. Has published widely on the Bronze Age, in total 7 monographs and more than 50 articles.

Department profile

The Eurasia-Department was founded in 1995 to extend archaeological research into the countries of the former Soviet-Union. At the moment (2007) 14 researchers are working in 26 field projects or research projects in 11 countries from Romania to China. Several projects can be linked with **Forging Identities**. The project CHIME is dedicated to Early Chinese Metallurgy. One excavation in Uzbekistan covers the second millennium BC. Another project is dedicated to the burial customs in the third millennium in the northern Pontic steppe region. The library is one of the largest in Germany. More than 62,000 volumes can be used by visitors from Russia, Uzbekistan, China and other countries.

Selected publications

1. Hansen, S. 1994. *Studien zu den Metalldeponierungen während der älteren Urnenfelderzeit zwischen Rhôneal und Karpatenbecken*. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie Bd. 21 (Bonn).
2. Hansen, S. 2005a. "Überausstattungen" in Gräbern und Horten der Frühbronzezeit. In: J. Müller (Hrsg.), *Vom Endneolithikum zur Frühbronzezeit: Muster sozialen Wandels?* (Tagung Bamberg 14.-16. Juni 2001) (Bonn), pp. 151-173.

3. Hansen, S. 2005b. Über bronzezeitliche Horte in Ungarn - Horte als soziale Praxis. In : B. Horejs u.a. (Hrsg.), *Interpretationsraum Bronzezeit*. Bernhard Hänsel von seinen Schülern gewidmet (Bonn 2005), pp. 211-230.

Partner 4: Institute of Pre- and Protohistorical Archaeology at the University of Kiel, Germany

Professor **Johannes Müller**, dr.habil. (johannes.mueller@ufg.uni-kiel.de)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Director of the Kiel institute and professor in prehistoric archaeology.
2. Leading authority within the research field 'Economic and political foundations of interaction', appropriate to WP1. Subthemes: Social change in Únětician Early Bronze Age societies (DFG-project); development of power structures in the central European Bronze Age (DFG-project); processes of interaction, innovation and the changing economic system of the Bronze Age in Europe (DFG-project:). Fieldwork: Bruszczewo – a central fortified settlement in the Wartha region of Poland (DFG-project; Polish-German foundation) (with Prof.Czebrezsuk, partner 9).
3. A wide range of international publications about societies of the European Bronze Age.

Role and contributions of staff

Benjamin	Ducke	M.	A.:
			archaeoinform
atics			
Dr. Walter Dörfler:			palynological evidence in
collaboration with partners 11 &13			
Dr. Helmut Kroll:			archaeobotanical evidence in
collaboration with partners 11 &13			

Department profile

The Institute of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology in Kiel has a long tradition in economic and settlement archaeology. It has four departments with ten permanently employed researchers, c. 38 PhD students, 14 administrative staff, and c. 500 students. The staff includes both archaeologists and scientists who have access to facilities for palaeoenvironmental analysis as well as for archaeological analysis of social processes. Social archaeology forms the main component of the prehistoric research: Enquiries into the economic and political foundations of interaction are conducted through fieldwork and analytical research revealing the historical background to innovation and change. Excavations of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in Germany and other countries are currently at the core of research.

The institute has different laboratories and is closely associated with Schloss Gottorf Museum which encompasses among other things a large department for conservation. The Institute is the most successful within the Faculty of Arts and Humanities in obtaining external funds (c. 1.1M euros per year). Its cross-disciplinary research environment offers a unique combination of both

natural sciences and humanities. The institute is a member of both the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences and mathematics as well as the Faculty of Arts and Humanities.

Selected publications

1. J. CZEBRESUK/J. MÜLLER 2005, A Polish-German research project into a Bronze Age fortified settlement at Bruszczewo in Wielkopolska. *Archaeologia Polona* 43, 2005, 175-200.
2. J. MÜLLER 1999. Radiokarbonchronologie - Keramiktechnologie - Osteologie - Anthropologie - Raumanalysen. Beiträge zum Neolithikum und zur Frühbronzezeit im Mittel-Elbe-Saale-Gebiet. *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 80, 1999, 25-211.
3. J. MÜLLER 2006. Soziale Grenzen und die Frage räumlicher Identitätsgruppen in der Prähistorie. In: S. BURMEISTER/N. MÜLLER-SCHEESSEL (eds.), *Soziale Gruppen - kulturelle Grenzen. Die Interpretation sozialer Grenzen in der Prähistorischen Archäologie* (Münster 2006) 101-17.

Partner 5: Department of Archaeology University of Cambridge, UK

Senior Lecturer **Marie Louise Stig Sørensen**, PhD. (mlss@cus.cam.ac.uk)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Leading authority within the research field 'Materiality and the construction of identity' and substantial research experience of relevance to the project overall and specifically appropriate to the teamwork.
2. Substantial contributions to Bronze Age studies with particular focus upon the links between identity and material culture in the formation of regional and group identities during the Bronze Age.
3. Participation in numerous field projects in central and northern Europe.
4. Participation in several highly successful research collaborations.

Department profile

The Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, is an extremely successful research institution. In the assessments conducted through the REA, the department has consistently been given the highest ranking. The university provides an excellent intellectual and scientific environment, with unsurpassed resources for research. It is a particular strength that the department has several research active scholars within the field of Later Prehistory, and has built a lively research group composed of graduate students, post-doctoral researchers, academic visitors and staff. This has given rise to important work on new approaches to the nature of material culture and its relationship to social organisation including variables such as gender, age, social differentiation and regionalism. There will also be a natural synergy with other ongoing projects, such as the Leverhulme funded project on 'Changing beliefs' and its focus on the body. There is thus a strong local intellectual environment for the proposed research.

Selected publications

Sørensen, M.L.S. 1997. Reading Dress: the construction of social categories and identities in Bronze Age Europe. *Journal of European Archaeology* 5.1. pp. 93-114.
Sørensen, M.L.S. 2000. *Gender Archaeology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
Sørensen, M.L.S. Forthcoming with K. Rebay, Interpreting the body: burial practices at the Middle Bronze Age cemetery at Pitten, *Archaeologia Austriaca*.

Partner 6: School of History and Archaeology Department of Archaeology Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Professor **Kostas Kotsakis**, PhD. (kotsakis@hist.auth.gr)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Vast knowledge of the archaeology and landscapes of northern Greece, which was a key transfer area between the Mediterranean and more northerly parts of Europe throughout the Bronze Age, and it has, especially in recent years, produced a huge body of archaeological data material suitable for further archaeological and scientific processing.
2. Extensive field experience directing excavations and field projects in northern Greece, among which directing the major Bronze Age site of Toumba Thessalonikis during the years 1985-2000. A fine meshed network of colleagues in the entire region has been obtained.
3. Contributions to relevant issues focusing on human mobility, innovation and tradition, relations between cultures and practices of daily life as well as issues of methodology and theory.
4. Vast experience as project coordinator and participant in national and international (EU) cooperative projects.
5. Experience in dissemination and outreach of archaeological results through the TEMPER project (Euromed Heritage) and active involvement in museological theory and practice.

Department profile

The Department of Archaeology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki is the largest department of archaeology in Greece. It has a reputation for being also the most theoretically oriented, since it introduced archaeological theory and multidisciplinary archaeological practice in the early 1980's. It covers all periods of archaeology, from the Palaeolithic to the late Byzantine and Ottoman periods. More than fourteen excavations and field projects in northern Greece combine research and training for students and covering all periods. It publishes the scientific journal *Egnatia*, and co-edits with the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki the yearly *Archaeological Works in Macedonia and Thrace*, which is now in its 20th volume. Among the courses offered by the Department, the interdisciplinary postgraduate course on "Landscape Archaeology" discusses the relevant issues of landscape interpretation, geomorphology, bioarchaeology, prehistoric technologies, archaeometallurgy, and biochemistry.

Selected publications relevant to proposal

1. K. Kotsakis & S. Andreou 1999. "Mycenaean presence? Mycenaean periphery?; Toumba Thessalonikis, Bronze Age site in Macedonia" *The periphery of the Mycenaean World* (in Greek). Lamia.
2. K. Kotsakis 2003. "Organic residues in storage vessels from the Toumba Thessalonikis". In *Prehistoric Pottery. People, pattern and purpose*. Alex Gibson, ed. BAR International Series 1156.
3. K. Kotsakis, M. Katsianis & S. Tshipidis 2006. "Digital Recording of Archaeological Data Using GIS in Paliambela, Kolindros" *Archaeological Works* 19, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Partner 7: Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, University of Southampton, UK

Senior Lecturer **Joanna Sofaer**, PhD (jrds@soton.ac.uk)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Leading scholar in the study of Bronze Age pottery. Has carried out research on incrustrated pottery from Transdanubia, using geochemical, petrological and microscopy techniques to characterise the composition and texture of inlays. These can be used to identify local technological preferences and trace interactions between communities in the Bronze Age.
2. Has worked extensively on archaeological material from central and eastern Europe and is responsible for the archaeological and scientific analysis of the large and varied pottery assemblage from the Bronze Age tell at Százhalombatta, Hungary.
3. Wide experience of participating in European major research initiatives, including heading the Southampton team in the EU funded 'Emergence of European Communities' project RTN
4. Has published widely on Bronze Age studies, social identity, and the relationship between archaeological science and archaeological theory. She is author or editor of 4 books and has written several articles in peer-reviewed international journals, conference proceedings and book chapters.

Role and contributions of staff

Dr Steven Roberts (Senior Lecturer in Ocean and Earth Science): member of University of Southampton scientific team

Lab technician: will run samples

Department profile

The Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton has an international reputation for prehistoric archaeology and has been an internationally recognized centre of excellence for the study of pottery for over 30 years. A number of staff currently work in these fields within the Department, as well as a wide range of postgraduate students. Staff working on the Bronze Age include Dr. Joanna Sofaer, Dr. Andrew Jones and Prof. Tim Champion; Prof. emeritus David

Peacock, Dr. David Williams, Dr. Joanna Sofaer, Dr. Andrew Jones and Prof. Simon Keay constitute a strong research group in ceramic studies.

In 2006 the archaeology department moved into a purpose-built facility. This has dedicated ceramic laboratories for thin sectioning and microscopy, and the largest reference collection of ceramic thin sections in the UK, including European Bronze Age fabrics. Close collaborative links have been established with University of Southampton School of Ocean & Earth Science which provides access to other resources including FT-IR, XRD, ICP-MS and SEM. The active and supportive environment brings together training, research and enterprise. PhD and post-doctoral researchers have access to a wide range of training initiatives, a dedicated laboratory, computing and desk space.

Selected publications

1. Roberts, S., Sofaer, J. and Kiss, V. in press. "Characterisation and textural analysis of Middle Bronze Age Transdanubian inlaid wares of the Encrusted Pottery Culture, Hungary. A preliminary study". *Journal of Archaeological Science*.
2. Sofaer, J. 2006. "Pots, Houses and Metal. Technological Relations at the Bronze Age tell at Százhalombatta, Hungary". *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 25(2):127-147.
3. Sofaer, J. 2006. *The Body as Material Culture: A Theoretical Osteoarchaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Partner 8: Institute of Forensic Medicine, Laboratory of Biological Anthropology, "The Panum Institute", University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Leader of DNA & Isotopic science lab: Associate Professor **Niels Lynnerup**, MD PhD. (n.lynnerup@antrolab.ku.dk)

Key relevant qualifications

1. One of the leading scholars in the field of palaeo-genetics and isotopic science using archaeological data. Extensive research experience and publishing on an international level.
2. Head of the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology.
3. Head curator of a collection of approx. 30.000 skeletons from Danish history and prehistory.
4. Supervisor for a number of PhD projects, as well as co-supervisor on numerous other theses and pre-graduate projects.

Role and contributions of staff

Lab
aDNA work

technicians:

NN, students:
extractions

sample

Department profile

The Laboratory of Biological Anthropology is part of the Institute of the Forensic Medicine at the University of Copenhagen. The laboratory performs DNA & isotope analyses in addition to anthropological analysis of skeletal material from archaeological excavations. Most material is subsequently stored in our collections. The staff comprises two associate professors as well as secretarial and curatorial staff. Presently four PhD students are attached to the laboratory, of which one is specifically working on stable isotope analysis. Numerous facilities exist for the many guest researchers and students, who regularly visit the laboratory from abroad. The laboratory is fully equipped as a physical anthropological research laboratory, comprising equipment for standard and photometric analysis, macroscopic, sample extraction for stable isotopes and radiocarbon analysis, as well as access to CT-scan equipment. In view of the **Forging Identities** project we will be able to house a number of guest researchers and students, specifically for biological and anthropological analysis and subsequent sampling for stable isotopes analysis. We are presently working on new methods in terms of sampling for stable isotope analyses and aDNA, connected with mathematical and demographical modelling of past populations.

Selected publications

1. MTP Gilbert, J Cuccui, W White, N Lynnerup, RW Titball, A Cooper, MB Prentice. 2004. "Absence of *Yersinia pestis*-specific DNA in human teeth from five European excavations of putative plague victims". *Microbiology* 150. pp. 341-354.
2. Rudbeck L, Gilbert MTP, Willerslev E, Hansen AJ, Lynnerup N, Christensen T, Dissing J. 2005. "mtDNA Analysis of Human Remains from a 1,000 Years old Danish Christian Cemetery". *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 128(2). Pp. 424-429.
3. Jørkov, M.L.S., Heinemeier J., & Lynnerup N. 2007. "Evaluating bone collagen extraction methods for stable isotope analysis in dietary studies". *Journal of Archaeological Sciences*, in press.

Partner 9: *Deutsches Bergbau-Museum, Forschungsstelle Archäologie und Materialwissenschaften Fachbereich Archäometallurgie, Bochum, Germany*

Leader of archaeometallurgy lab: Professor **Andreas Hauptmann**, dr.habil.
(andreas.hauptmann@bergbaumuseum.de)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Among the leading scholars in the field of archaeometallurgy.
2. Head of the research department of archaeometallurgy at the German Mining Museum.
3. Professor in archaeometry at the Ruhr-University of Bochum.

4. Special research fields are: 1. the technology and geographical distribution of metals (mainly copper, iron, gold, including analyses of slags, ores and metal objects) and 2. the organisation of early mining and metallurgy.

Role and contributions of staff

The intimate team working in archaeometallurgy consists of another two scientists: one specialized in analytical questions, the other in Anatolian metallurgy. The extended team comprises other scientists (see below) and seven technicians.

Department profile

The *Deutsches Bergbau-Museum Bochum* is an interdisciplinary research institution and museum of the history of mining and metallurgy. Its cooperation-partner is the Ruhr-University of Bochum. The Research Department of Archaeology and Material Science employs a team of some fifteen scholars with permanent positions, in addition to more than a dozen PhD students. The team includes chemists, mineralogists, geologists, archaeologists and engineers who are cooperating on mining archaeology, archaeometry (ceramics), archaeometallurgy, and stone conservation. The lab is equipped with all modern conventional mineralogical, geological and chemical instrumental analyses facilities (XRD, ICP-OES, SEM, optical microscopy etc.). In 2008 LA-ICP-MS will be available.

maria.teschler@NHM-WIEN.AC.AT

Selected publications

1. Hauptmann, A. 2000. "Reconstructing ancient smelting processes: Applied mineralogy in archaeometallurgy". In Rammlmair et al. (eds.), *Applied mineralogy*, pp. 29-31. Rotterdam
2. Hauptmann, A., Maddin, R. & Prange, M. 2002. "On the texture and composition of copper and tin ingots excavated from the shipwreck of Uluburun". *Bull. Amer. School of Orient. Res.* 328, pp. 1-30.
3. Hauptmann, A. 2005. "Rationales of liquefaction and metal separation in earliest copper smelting: basics for reconstructing chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age smelting processes". In: *Archaeometallurgy in Europe*. Proc. Internat. Conference, Milano 2003, pp. 459-468.

Partner 10: Natural History Museum Vienna, Department of Anthropology, Austria

Leader of human osteology and pathology lab: Professor **Maria Teschler-Nicola**, dr.habil.
(maria.teschler@NHM-WIEN.AC.AT)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Extensive research experience and leading scholar in the field of human pathology and osteology, using Bronze Age cemetery material.
2. Professor of Anthropology at the University of Vienna, supervisor for several theses and pre-graduate projects
3. Head of the Department of Anthropology, Natural History Museum Vienna, curator of skeletal remains of about 40.000 individuals

4. Administrative experience as project leader of several national FWF Bronze-Age-projects
5. Implementation of the World Class exhibition “Mensch und Kultur der Bronzezeit”

Role and contributions of staff

2 preparators:

preparation of cross sections,
electronic documentation of
preservation condition

1 photographer :
presentations

object documentation, PP

1 secretary:

copy work, etc.

Department profile

The Department of Anthropology ranks foremost in the world in terms of research in the physical anthropology of the Bronze Age. It is also the custodian of approximately 40.000 (pre)historic and modern human skeletons, hence allowing to address and to answer many different anthropological/biological questions concerning demography, age-sex morphology, human health, trauma, and disease in different time periods. Within the last few decades construction activities in Austria have increased considerably and a large number of new sites have been excavated, where we have all the obligatory prerequisites for extensive comparative analysis (namely modern excavation methods, sufficient data acquisition, including 3D measuring, etc.) at our disposal. An important role in our research activities is played by the unique Early Bronze Age samples from for example the large cemeteries of Gemeinlebarn and Franzhausen, which fulfil the ideal criteria for regional as well as chronological comparative investigations, e.g. the study of micro-evolutionary trends etc.

Selected publications

1. Teschler-Nicola, M. & Gerold, F. (2001). „Ergebnisse intra- und interserieller palaeodemographischer und palaeoepidemiologischer Analysen. Zur Erfassung von Lebensraum-Konstituenten in der frühen Bronzezeit am Beispiel der Traisentalserien“. In: Lippert, A., Schultz, M., Shennan, St. & Teschler-Nicola, M., Mensch und Umwelt während des Neolithikums und der Frühbronzezeit in Mitteleuropa – Ergebnisse interdisziplinärer Zusammenarbeit zwischen Archäologie, Klimatologie, Biologie und Medizin. *Int. Workshop 9.-12. November 1995 Wien*, Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, Rahden, pp. 245-256.

2. Lippert, A., Schultz, M., Shennan, St. & Teschler-Nicola, M. (2001). „Mensch und Umwelt während des Neolithikums und der Frühbronzezeit in Mitteleuropa. Ergebnisse interdisziplinärer Zusammenarbeit zwischen Archäologie, Klimatologie, Biologie und Medizin. Vorwort der Herausgeber und Zusammenfassung“. In: A. Lippert, M. Schultz, St. Shennan & M. Teschler-Nicola, Mensch und Umwelt während des Neolithikums und der Frühbronzezeit in Mitteleuropa, *Tagungsband*, 5-13.8.

3. Teschler-Nicola, M., Prohaska, T., Gerold, F., Watkins, M., Latkoczy, Ch. & Stingeder, G. 2001. “⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr-Isotopenverhältnis in (prä)historischen menschlichen Skelettresten. Indikator für individuellen Ortswechsel“. *Archäologie Österreichs* 12/1-2, pp. 70-74.

Partner 11: Institute of Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeological Research Laboratory, “The Wallenberg laboratory”, University of Stockholm, Sweden

Leader of biochemistry and archaeobotany/archaeozoology lab: Professor **Kerstin Lidén**, FD.
(kerstin.liden@arklab.su.se)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Among the leading scholars in the field of biochemistry, archaeobotany and archaeozoology, and research fellow at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
2. Professor of archaeometry at Stockholm University & head of the Archaeological Research Laboratory Research group, which includes scientists working on bones chemistry analyses, analyses of the organic contents of ceramics (food remains), macrofossil analyses and analyses of food culture and food culture expressions.
3. Personal research focus on bone chemistry analyses studying prehistoric diet changes, and numerous publications on these topics in international peer-reviewed journals.

Department Profile

The Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies at the University of Stockholm was formed by merging two departments in 1986 and now consists of five sections of which the Archaeological Research Laboratory is one. The Archaeological Research Laboratory is unique in Europe by virtue of its wide focus, including biological, chemical, physical, and geological analytical methods applied to the archaeological records from any archaeological period or geographical region. The work of the Archaeological Research Laboratory, particular within the field of ancient bio-molecules, was crucial for the naming of archaeology as one of the 14 leading research areas within the special competence profile of Stockholm University. The laboratory provides expertise on scientific analyses of archaeological material comprising facilities such as GCMS, AAS, XRD, FTIR, clean room for aDNA-analysis, equipment for geological prospecting, facilities for collagen extraction – in close collaboration with the University’s geochemists, who perform analyses of stable isotopes.

Publications

1. Lidén, K., & Angerbjörn, A. 1999. “Dietary change and stable isotopes: Problems with growth, physiology and collagen turnover time”. *Proceedings of the Royal Society London Series B*. 266, pp. 1779-1783.
2. Lidén, K., & Isaksson, S. 2003. “Organic remains from the soapstone found on Borg, Lofoten”. In; *The chieftains farm Borg on Lofoten*. Eds. Arrhenius et al. pp. 159-166.
3. Lidén, K. & Eriksson, G. 2007. “Walking on the wild side. On cultural diversity and the Pitted Ware Culture along the Swedish east coast during the Middle Neolithic”. *British Archaeological Review*. In press.

Partner 12: *National Museum of Alba Iulia, Department of Archaeology, Romania*

Local heritage leader of the Teleac summer field school & senior researcher of the Carpathian Basin:

Prof. **Horia Ciugudean**, PhD. (hiciugudean@yahoo.co.uk)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Vast knowledge of the archaeology and landscapes of the Carpathian Basin covering mainly present-day Hungary and Romania. The Carpathian Basin is a major east European region, a veritable hotspot, in several periods of the Bronze Age due to resources of copper and gold and a key position between the steppes, the Balkans, central and northern Europe. It has a huge archaeological data material suitable for further archaeological and scientific processing.
2. Several studies on Bronze Age Transylvania with publications of hoards with objects of gold and bronze.
3. Participation in recent international projects with the Bergbau Museum in Bochum Germany, University of Toulouse France, the University of Edinburgh UK, and the Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum in Budapest, Hungary.
4. Extensive field experience directing numerous excavations of Bronze Age sites all over Romania and with a fine-meshed personal network of colleagues in the entire region, including close contacts with Hungarian colleagues.

Department profile

The Department of Archaeology is the oldest in the museum, since 1888. There are three main sections: Prehistoric, Roman and Migration Period archaeology with a staff of 10 archaeologists. The prehistoric section of the department was mainly orientated in the last three decades towards Bronze Age research in southwest Transylvania. Extensive excavations were performed in several Early Bronze Age cemeteries and settlements of the western Carpathians (Ampoița, Meteș, Poiana Ampoiului, Livezile, Almașu Mare), relevant metallurgical, archaeozoological and anthropological data being collected so far, together with ¹⁴C data. A major Late Bronze Age hillfort has been also excavated at Teleac between 1978-1987. The department has organized 2 international symposiums on the Late Bronze Age (1993) and the Early and Middle Bronze Age (1997) in the Carpathian Basin, their proceedings being published in the *Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis* series (vol. I - 1994 and VIII-1998).

Selected publications

1. Ciugudean H. & Gogâltan Fl. (ed.) 1998. The Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. Proceedings of the International Symposium from Alba Iulia, 10-12 June, 1993. *Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis* VIII, Alba Iulia.
2. Ciugudean, H., 2002. The Copper Metallurgy in the Coțofeni Culture (Transylvania and Banat). In: *Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis* 39, pp. 95-106.

3. Ciugudean, H., Aldea, I. Al. 2005. Der erste Depotfund von Cugir, Kr. Alba, und seine Beziehungen zu den spätbronzezeitlichen Kulturphanomenen Siebenburgens. In: *Bronzefunde aus Rumänien II* (ed. T. Soroceanu), Bistrița, pp. 95-132.

Partner 13: High Anthropological School Department of Archaeology, Kishinev, Moldavia

Senior researcher of the Pontic region: Vice-rector **Igor Manzura**, PhD.
(igormanzura@mail.ru)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Vice-rector of the university and thus the possibility to mobilize relevant resources for the project.
2. Vast knowledge of the archaeology and landscapes in the northern Pontic region of present-day Moldavia reaching into Ukraine. The Pontic region is a major gateway area connecting the Eurasian steppes with eastern Europe and the Balkans in several periods of the Bronze Age and with a huge archaeological data material suitable for further archaeological and scientific processing.
3. Extensive field experience directing numerous excavations of Bronze Age sites all over Moldavia and with a fine-meshed personal network of colleagues in the entire region. More than 30 years of research experience in different fields of prehistoric archaeology, especially in the late Copper Age and Bronze Age.
4. Extensive experience in the organization and realization of different research projects.

Role and contributions of staff

All facilities of the university, as well as technical staff and students, will be involved in the field work and processing of material. Dr. Svetlana Ivanova from Odessa University, Ukraine, will participate in the project as resource person.

Department profile

The “High Anthropological School” of the Moldavian University is one of the leading centres for education and research in the Republic of Moldova. The students are trained in different domains of cultural anthropology, including archaeology. Research activities of the university embrace several directions. Research is mostly connected with problems of cultural transformation in the past and the present and especially explores cultural interactions in contact zones. Another direction the institute takes is archaeological excavations. The university is permanently carrying out field archaeological projects in Moldova, the Ukraine and Bulgaria. Publishing activities include the journal “Stratum plus” with six volumes a year containing publications on material from the Palaeolithic to the Middle Ages. Additionally, various monographs and edited books are published annually.

Selected publications

1. I. Manzura. 1994. Cultural groups from the Steppes of East Europe and the Eneolithic Period and Early Bronze Age. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 13:3, 1994, 265-278.

2. I. Manzura. 2003. Innovations in the Ceramic Style and the Bronze Age Genesis in the Northeast Balkans. In: Nikolova L. (ed.). *Early Symbolic Systems for Communication in Southeast Europe*. Vol. 1. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1139, 2003, 313-335.

3. I. Manzura. 2005. Steps to the Steppe: Or, How the North Pontic Region Was Colonized. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 24: 4, 2005, 313-338.

Partner 14: Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra & Department of Archaeology University of Bratislava, Slovakia

Senior researcher of the Eastern Alpine region: Professor **Jozef Batóra**, PhD.
(Jozef.Batora@savba.sk)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Vast knowledge of the archaeology and landscapes around the eastern Alps in present-day Austria and Slovakia. The eastern Alpine region is a major central European region throughout the Bronze Age due to the extraction of copper ore in the Alps and with a huge archaeological data material suitable for further archaeological and scientific processing.
2. Extensive field experience directing numerous excavations of Bronze Age sites – for more than 30 years – all over Slovakia and with a fine-meshed personal network of colleagues in the entire region, also stretching into Eurasia and north Caucasus. Director of the large-scale excavations of the EBA cemeteries of Jelšovce (616 graves) and Mýtňa Nová Ves (600 graves); current research into late EBA-MBA fortified settlements in Slovakia.
3. Professor in archaeology at the University of Bratislava and at the universities of Brno and Vienna - more than 200 published works, including 7 monographs and 3 edited books.
4. Cooperation in recent international projects with the *Römisch-Germanische Kommission* in Frankfurt am Main, Institut of Archaeology University of Bamberg, Institute of Geography at the University of Heidelberg, and ‘Zentrum Anatomie’ at the University of Göttingen.
5. Humboldt scholarship at the Free University in Berlin at the Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology (1990-1992).
6. The participation in the German-Greek expedition (excavation) in Greece (Tell Agios Mamas) in 1994.
7. Correspondent member of the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin.

Department profile

The Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra is high-ranking among the many sciences of the Academy and was in 2005 announced a centre of excellence devoted to the task of revealing the prehistory and protohistory of the entire Middle Danube region. The Institute is engaged in archaeological research from the Palaeolithic to the Medieval Period and employs many experts in the archaeology of each individual period. The department is also commonly working at rescue excavations and employs several specialists in natural scientific applications to archaeology, such as osteology, archaeobotany and geology. Bronze Age research has over the years been paid special attention as one of the most formative periods in the history of the eastern Alps and Middle Danube region.

Selected publications

1. Bátor, J. 2000: Das Gräberfeld von Jelšovce. Ein Beitrag zur Frühbronzezeit im nordwestlichen Karpatenbecken. Band I und Band II, (Oetker / Voges) Kiel 2000.
2. Bátor, J. 2004: Die Anfänge der Hügelbestattungen in der Mittelbronzezeit im mittleren Donaugebiet. In: J. Bátor/V. Furmánek/L. Veliačik (eds.), *Einflüsse und Kontakte alteuropäischer Kulturen. Festschrift für Jozef Vladár zum 70. Geburtstag*. Nitra 2004, pp. 241-253.
3. Bátor, J. 2006: *Štúdie ku komunikácii medzi strednou a východnou Európou v dobe bronzovej/Studies on Communication between Central and Eastern Europe in the Bronze Age*. Bratislava 2006.

Partner 15: Institute of Prehistory, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland

Senior researcher of Poland and central Germany: Professor **Janusz Czebreszuk**, dr. habil. (jancze@amu.edu.pl)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Vast knowledge of the archaeology and landscapes of Poland and central Germany. Poland and central Germany together formed a major central European region in several periods of the Bronze Age, not least due to the presence of key resources of tin and copper, and with a huge archaeological data material suitable for further archaeological and scientific processing.
2. Head of department with much administrative experience at university level and beyond.
3. Extensive field experience directing numerous excavations of Bronze Age sites in Poland and with a fine-meshed personal network of colleagues in the entire region.
4. Much experience as project coordinator and participant in national and international cooperative research: A. Coordinator of Polish Scientific Committee project „Bell Beakers in Central European Lowlands (1999-2002). B. Coordinator of Polish Scientific Committee project „Corded Ware Culture in Pomerania” (2004 –2007). C. Coordinator of Polish Scientific Committee project „Builders of Fortified Settlements in the Early

Bronze Age of Central Europe” (2005 – 2008). D. Project coordinator of Polish-German Foundation in Warsaw “Initial social stratification in the North European Lowland in the Early Bronze Age” (1999 – 2004) (with partner 2).

5. Three awards and honours, notably the prize of the Minister of Education of the Polish Republic (2003).
6. Major research interests include: A. Cultural change in Bronze Age central Europe with several excavations in Kujawia on the central European Lowland. B. Inter-cultural relationships between central Europe and the Aegean in the second millennium BC, with particular emphasis on the social meanings of change. More than a hundred published works, including 6 monographs and 7 edited books.

Role and contributions of staff

Mateusz
scientific assistant

Jaeger

MA:

Department profile

The Institute of Prehistory was established at the University in Poznań by the “father of Polish archaeology” prof. Józef Kostrzewski in 1918. From the early beginning till now it has been one of the most important archaeological institutions in Poland. The Institute has a permanent staff of 27 people, among these 11 professors and 11 assistant professors. At the moment the Institute has more than 300 students. Turning points in European prehistory (such as the beginning of the Bronze Age, or of the Polish state) are the main questions investigated at the Institute. The AMU Institute of Prehistory is also the only university in Poland where theoretical archaeology is developed. For the project **Forging Identities** the AMU Institute of Prehistory is the best partner in Poland because of the extensive research experience of its staff and the variation of its scientific interests. Both the Institute and the staff have a long and fruitful experience in international cooperation.

Selected publications

1. J. Czebreszuk 2003. Bell Beakers from West to East, w: P. Bogucki & P.J. Crabtree (eds.) *Ancient Europe 8000 B.C. – A.D. 1000: Encyclopedia of the Barbarian World*, Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York, p.476-485.
2. J. Czebreszuk (ed.) 2004. *Similar but Different. Bell Beakers in Europe*, UAM, Poznań pp. 224.
3. J. Czebreszuk & J. Müller (eds.) 2004. *Bruszczewo. Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in einer prähistorischen Siedlungskammer Großpolens/Badania mikroregionu z terenu Wielkopolski. Band/Tom I. Forschungsstand – Erste Ergebnisse – Das östliche Feuchtbodenareal/Stan badań – Pierwsze wyniki – Wschodnia, torfowa część stanowiska. Poznań-Kiel-Rahden (Westf.)*.

Partner 16: *Department of Archaeology and Samí Studies, University of Umeå, Sweden*

Senior researcher of southern Scandinavia: Professor **Thomas, B. Larson**, FD.
(thomas.larsson@arke.umu.se)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Vast knowledge of the archaeology and landscapes of southern Scandinavia, and with an extensive personal network in the entire region and beyond. Southern Scandinavia was a major European region, encompassing present-day Denmark and southern Sweden, throughout the Bronze Age. It has a huge archaeological data material suitable for further archaeological and scientific processing. It is usually considered the end point of cultural transfer from the south, but this is an oversimplified position.
2. Substantial experience in carrying out research in the European and South Scandinavian Bronze Age.
3. Extensive field experience directing numerous excavations of Bronze Age sites in Sweden and with a fine-meshed personal network of colleagues all over Sweden and Denmark.
4. Several major international publications about the topics addressed.
5. Head of department and vast administrative experience nationally and internationally.
6. Partner in several international projects, e.g. the EU RTN “Emergence of European Communities” project

Department profile

The Department of Archaeology & Sami Studies at Umeaa University is one of the largest archaeological departments in Sweden. It has three major research traditions: 1. the Stone and Bronze Age of northern Scandinavia, 2. the south Scandinavian Bronze Age and 3. the Iron Age of northern Sweden. My own research has since the 1980's focused upon the south Scandinavian Bronze Age in its European context. The Sami part of our department has, of understandable reasons, carried out research on questions concerning the formation of identities, from a historical and theoretical perspective. As a whole, the department has an extremely good research foundation for studying the Scandinavian Bronze Age as well as questions dealing with **Forging Identities**.

Selected publications

1. Larsson, T. B. 2005. *The Rise of Bronze Age Society. Travel, Transmission and Transformation in Europe*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge. (449 s.) (monografi tillsammans med K. Kristiansen).
2. Larsson, T. B. 2004. Streitwagen, Karren und Wagen in der bronzezeitlichen Felskunst Skandinaviens. *Rad und Wagen. Der Ursprung einer Innovation. Wagen im Vorderen Orient und Europa* (red. M. Fansa & S. Burmeister): 381-398. Verlag Philipp von Zabern. Mainz am Rhein.

3. Larsson, T. B. 2004. *Vistad '88 Revisited – Ceramic Analyses and Lusatian Connections*. Archaeology & Environment 17. Umeå universitet. Umeå. (monografi tillsammans med B. Hulthén).

Partner 17: Moesgaard Museum, Aarhus, Denmark

Local heritage leader of the Borum summer field school: Curator **Jeanette Varberg**, mag.art. (farkjv@hum.au.dk)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Leading curator in public dissemination and in Bronze Age archaeology at Moesgaard Museum.
2. Responsible for the coming Bronze Age exhibition at the new Moesgaard Museum.
3. Specialist in disseminating archaeology for children, young people, and various other stakeholders and policy makers through a wide range of media.

Department profile

Moesgaard Museum south of Aarhus is the second largest ethnographical and prehistoric museum in Denmark and the only specialist museum outside of Copenhagen. The Museum dates back to 1881 when the first museum was opened in the city centre. In the late 1960s it moved to the current location in the beautiful southern outskirts of the city. In 2011 a completely new museum designed by the internationally famed architect Henning Larsen will open on the hill side behind the present museum. This gives a unique opportunity to illustrate cultural history in a completely new setting, using state-of-the-art technology. The museum has a staff of more than 80 people – furthermore the museum and the University of Aarhus shares premises at Moesgaard, which creates an ideal intellectual environment where new ideas for research and dissemination can be tested. The museum's specific exhibition "Illerup Ådal – Face of the Enemy" has just received the **Europa Nostra Medal** 2007 for a public dissemination that will have tangible effects on knowledge transfer and the conservation and enhancement of archaeological sites.

Selected publications

1. Varberg, J. 2007. "Identitet i en krukke?- En analyse af yngre bronzealders offernedlæggelser i forhold til social identitet". In Petersson, B. & Skogslund, P. (eds.). *Arkeologi och identitet*. Lund.
2. Varberg, J. 2006. *Troldkvinden fra Borum Eshøj – en fortælling fra bronzealderen*. Moesgård (book for children).
3. Varberg, J. 2005. "Resenlund og Brøndumgård bronzedepoter- Kult og samfund i yngre bronzealder". *Kuml. Årbog for jysk arkæologisk selskab*.

Partner 18: Matrica Museum, Hungary

Local heritage leader of the Szazalombatta summer field school and expert on the Carpathian Basin:

Museum director, Dr. **Magdolna Vicze** (vicze@mail.battanet.hu)

Key relevant qualifications

1. Director of the Szazalombatta excavations and director of the Matrica Museum in central Hungary
2. Expert on the archaeological heritage of the Carpathian Basin, in particular the Bronze Age
3. Participant in European major research initiatives, including the EU funded 'Emergence of European Communities' project RTN

Department profile

The Matrica Museum is one of the most experienced in Hungary with a competent staff who routinely engage in a wide range of heritage activities related to excavations, exhibitions and the Archaeological Park, which is so far the only one of its kind in Hungary. It has reconstructions of Bronze Age houses, ovens, an Iron Age burial mound, natural environment and visitors are invited to experience the past through a series of scheduled events (www.matricamuzeum.hu/index_e.htm). The Százhalombattab summer school will continue the international collaboration begun in the previous RTN and explore the dissemination potential of the excavation, the museum, and the Archaeological Park.

Selected publications

Sofaer, J. and Vicze, M. in prep. *Continuity and Change in Life on a Bronze Age Tell: The LBA Urnfield and MBA Koszider Pottery from Százhalombatta, Hungary*. Matrica Museum in conjunction with UV and UoG, sponsored by Riksbanken.