Centre Ardennais de Recherche Archéologique (CARA)

PROGRAM

TECHNO - WORKSHOP 1

Experimentation in archeology
Charleville-Mézières (France)
November 17-20, 2020

Call for papers

In collaboration with

Bibracte
20th autumn days of PREAC
“Patrimoine archéologique”
Ager
14th study days
Corpus
8th study days
Vallus
TECHNO is a new series of events about the history of technology, as approached through Archaeology and associated disciplines, notably Ethnology. Its objective is to become a regular gathering for all those working, and with an interest, in this area of research, and thus create a space to reflect on its specific research questions and challenges.

For this first meeting, le Centre Ardenais de Recherche Archéologique (CARA) is joining with Bibbracte (European archaeological centre), the Ager and Corpus groups, and the Interreg VALLUS project, to discuss the question of experimentation in Archaeology.

Paper proposals

Proposals for papers (20 mins) and posters should be sent to the conference secretariat by 30 June 2020, containing: the author(s) contact details, a summary of the paper (maximum 3,000 characters), and the title and keywords in both the language the paper/poster will be given in and in another language (French or English). The text must be provided as a .odt or .doc file, with the prefix JA (for the day of reports on recent work) or TECH (for the sessions on archaeological experimentation) preceding the file name. The text can be accompanied by an image, sent as a separate file, but with the same prefix and file name.

Contact: techno@archeocara.fr
Organisation

• 16 novembre,
  accueil des participant·e·s, Musée de l'Ardenne, Place ducale

• 17 novembre,
  journée d'étude Ager/Corpus
  au Campus sup Ardenne Boulevard Jean Delautre

• 18-20 novembre,
  atelier l'expérimentation en archéologie,
  Hôtel de ville, place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville

Des visites seront proposées en fin d’après-midi, après les communications.

• 17 novembre,
  laboratoires du campus universitaire de Charleville-Mézières
  (Fablab, métallographie, tribologie...)

• 18-20 novembre :
  Musée de l’Ardenne (archéologie, ethnologie locale, industrie, peinture),
  Musée Rimbaud, Basilique de Mézières
STUDY DAY — CORPUS AND AGER

17th November
University campus

‘Techno 2020’ will open with a day devoted to current research. It will be led by the Corpus and Ager groups, and based on their respective research themes.

1. The archaeology and history of rural Roman Gaul

Papers will centre on research devoted to the archaeology and/or history of rural Roman Gaul. There will be a focus on synthetic work, recent discoveries of note, methodological approaches, as well as interdisciplinary research projects.

2. Metal finds and instrumentum

Papers will focus on the results of studies of finds of all types, from the Bronze Age to the present day. The timeframe discussed could focus on a precise period, or a subject may be analysed through time. There will be an emphasis on work of synthesis, recent discoveries of note, methodological approaches, as well as interdisciplinary research projects.
FIRST TECHNO WORKSHOP
Experimentation in Archaeology
18th-20th November
Hôtel de Ville

Experimentation in Archaeology brings together two threads:

Experimentation and Experimental Archaeology. The first can be defined as the action of experimenting, that is, ‘trying, and learning from the experience’, otherwise called ‘learning by doing’. The second is a scientific approach aimed at resolving problems posed by archaeological data through an experimental approach.

The aim of this conference is to question these approaches and their intersections, in the field of research and of interpretation, as well as their links with other disciplines, notably Ethnography. This workshop subscribes to a firmly diachronic and cross-disciplinary perspective as experimentation can be useful to those working in all areas of archaeological research: the archaeology of manufacture (metal, glass, stone, ceramics, organic materials, etc), the archaeology of death, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, etc.
1. The specific contribution of experimentation

In Archaeology experimentation occupies an important place, notably in the study of technology. Though more difficult to make a contribution in other domains, such as architecture or the archaeology of death, it may still form the focus of innovative practice.

This session seeks to question the use of experimentation and Experimental Archaeology within a disciplinary framework. Its objective is to show the contributions - but also the limits - particular to these two approaches, from a methodological and practical point-of-view. Paper proposals should address one or several of these approaches, with a focus on methodological reflexivity and the specific contributions of an experimental approach compared to other avenues of research.

2. Experimental practices

If methodological reflexivity is fundamental for the development of research, it is not sufficient - practice is essential. The implementing of an experimental protocol, the choice of material used, of the individuals carrying out the experiment, the physical context of the experiment... are all parameters fed by methodological reflexivity and informed by experience.

Paper proposals should present practical examples, based on work that has already taken place, and their results, whether positive or negative; the invalidation of one theory being as important as the demonstration of another. They must be presented in a way that informs discussion about practical experiments and integrates all of the parameters defined for the experiment. The areas and timeframes concerned can be wide but should contribute to a major theme: architecture, acquisition and transformation of primary materials (wood, metal, stone, earth...), the archaeology of death, zooarchaeology, etc.
3. Experimentation as a tool for interpretation
(20th autumnal meeting of Bibracte)

The paucity of a practical applications for Archaeology makes it, mostly, a science whose social utility lies essentially in the transmission of knowledge. In this sense, interpretation establishes a direct link between research and the public and constitutes a main output of Archaeological work. Experimentation and Experimental Archaeology nourish interpretative practices. Further, the issue of transmission cross-cuts the four other themes proposed.

This session aims to question the links between interpretation and experimentation. It is equally important to interrogate the ways in which results and approaches taken to Experimental Archaeology are transmitted to the public – notably the role of the public themselves in the experimental approach: none, as an observer or as a participant? – as to analyse the use of experimentation as a tool in the service of interpretation in Archaeology, whether by reproducing experiments or by inviting the public to be involved directly in them.

Paper proposals should present feedback from experiments according to these two approaches and discuss their specific contributions in the field of interpretation.
4. Ethnology: observation more than experimentation?

Ethnology and Archaeology are sciences connected by their common subject of study: human beings. Archaeology is fed by Ethnology, which offers it the opportunity to compare its work with observations on technical, cultural, economic, and social systems that remain living, or which remained in existence until recently, while avoiding the problem of strict ethno-comparatism.

This session seeks to question the relationships between experimental practices and Ethnology: how Ethnology can enrich experimental practices, enhance them, and even supplement them when it can already offer responses to questions posed by archaeological data.

Paper proposals should emphasise the specific contribution of Ethnology in relation to an experimental approach.

5. The future of experimentation

Closing the conference, this final session will take the form of a round table. It will provide a forum to debate the future of experimentation in Archaeology. Our discussion will focus on scientific or educational issues, methodological themes, and practical aspects: the development of new tools, the putting in place of experimental platforms, interactions with other disciplines (Ethnography, the history of technology etc).
COMITÉ D’ORGANISATION

• Amélie Berthon (Éveha, Centre Michel de Bouär - CRAHAM, UMR 6273 (CNRS/Université de Caen Normandie)
• Denis Bouquin (Service archéologique du Grand Reims, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
• Gael Brkojewitsch (Ager, Metz métropole, chercheur associé sous convention Aix Marseille univ, CNRS, CCj, Aix-en-Provence, France)
• Sidonie Bündgen (Service archéologique du Grand Reims)
• Claire Dépalle (chargée de médiation numérique et de partenariats, Bibracte EPCC)
• Émilie Dubreucq (Corpus, Éveha, UMR 5608 TRACES)
• Mikel Etchart-Salas (Cellule archéologique des Ardennes)
• David Nicolas (Musée de l’Ardenne)
• Line Pastor (Cellule archéologique des Ardennes, UMR 7044 Archimède)
• Maxence Pieters (CARA, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
• Yoann Rabasté (Inrap)
• Vanessa Roupert (Ager, Inrap)
• Éloïse Vial (archéologue responsable de l’action culturelle et de la photothèque, Bibracte EPCC, professeure d’enseignement artistique, École des Beaux-arts de Beaune-Côte-Sud, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
COMITÉ SCIENTIFIQUE

• Sophie Archambault de Beaune (Université de Lyon, UMR 7041 ArScAn)
• Denis Bouquin (Service archéologique du Grand Reims, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
• Gaël Brkojewitsch (AGER, Metz métropole, chercheur associé sous convention Aix Marseille univ, CNRS, CCJ, Aix-en-Provence, France)
• Sidonie Bündgen (Service archéologique du Grand Reims)
• Pierre Cattelain (Directeur scientifique du Cedarc/Musée du Malgré-Tout, collaborateur scientifique au CReA-Patrimoine de l’Université libre de Bruxelles et au Service de Préhistoire de l’Université de Liège)
• Emilie Dubreucq (Éveha, UMR 5608 TRACES)
• Françoise Fontaine (Malagne - Archeoparc de Rochefort)
• Vincent Guichard (Directeur général Bibracte EPCC)
• Jean-Paul Guillaumet (directeur de recherche émérite au CNRS, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
• Guillaume Huitorel (Bureau du patrimoine archéologique du département de la Seine-Saint-Denis, chercheur associé UMR 7041 ArScAn)
• Florent Jodry (Inrap, UMR 7044 Archimède)
• Marc Leroy (Laboratoire « Métallurgies et Cultures » Institut de Recherches sur les Archéomatériaux – IRAMAT, UMR 5060)
• Paul Merluzzo (Laboratoire « Métallurgies et Cultures » Institut de Recherches sur les Archéomatériaux – IRAMAT, UMR 5060)
• Maxence Pieters (CARA, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
• Vanessa Rouppert (AGER, Inrap)
• Martin Schönfelder (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Leibniz-Forschungsinstitut für Archäologie, Mainz; UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
• Éloïse Vial (archéologue responsable de l’action culturelle et de la photothèque, Bibracte EPCC, professeure d’enseignement artistique, École des Beaux-arts de Beaune-Côte-Sud, UMR 6298 ARTeHIS)
**PARTICIPATING GROUPS IN TECHNO 1**

Le Centre ardennais de recherche archéologique (CARA) is a research centre with associative status (under the 1901 act). Founded in 1983 and based in Charleville-Mézières, it focuses on the development of Archaeology, particularly that of the Ardennes department. CARA has set itself the task of researching, protecting and enhancing the local archaeological heritage. Since 2015, the research centre has specialised in the study of technology and has put in place tools and partnerships to develop this strand of research. [http://www.archeocara.fr/](http://www.archeocara.fr/)

**Bibracte** groups together an archaeological site (a Celtic oppidum founded at the end of the 2nd century BC which provides a practical research base for researchers from ten European countries), a research centre and a museum. Bibracte is managed by an ‘établissement public de coopération culturelle’ (EPCC) that came out of a partnership between the State, the Bourgogne Franche-Comté region, Nièvre and Saône-et-Loire departments, the regional natural park of the Morvan, the Centre des Monuments Nationaux (CMN) and the Centre national de la Recherche scientifique (CRNS). This reflection is part of Bibracte’s ‘autumn meeting’ series: training carried out each year by Bibracte EPCC, within the framework of the PREAC (Pôle de Ressources pour l’Éducation Artistique et Culturelle) ‘archaeology heritage’, which it directs jointly with the rectorate of l’académie de Dijon, la Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles for Bourgogne-Franche-Comté and the network for creation and educational support CANOPÉ. [http://www.bibracte.fr/](http://www.bibracte.fr/)

**CORPUS** (étude du mobilier métallique et de l’instrumentum) is an association created to promote research about archaeological small finds (or artefacts), in metal and other materials. It takes a diachronic approach (from the Bronze Age to the present day), and a methodological one - both intended to facilitate the publication of syntheses. [http://metal.hypotheses.org](http://metal.hypotheses.org)

**AGER** is an association which aims to promote research in the field of the rural archaeology and history of Roman Gaul, to enhance its profile and to stimulate research in this area. [https://ager.hypotheses.org/](https://ager.hypotheses.org/)

**VALLUS : l’Ardenne Belge et Française, territoire d’origine de la moissonneuse gauloise** is a small collaborative project of Interreg France Wallonie-Vlaanderen, financed by the European regional development fund which groups together: the Cellule archéologique des Ardennes (France), Malagne la Gallo-Romaine, Archéoparc de Rochefort (Belgique), the musée Archéologique d’Arlon (Belgique) and the musée de l’Ardenne in Charleville-Mézières (France). This project follows on from the discovery of a group of archaeological objects from the area. It aims to understand the material, share it with the border populations and to foster a network of local scientists and cultural sites.