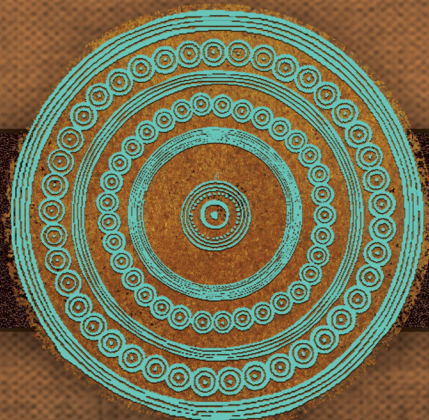


# A Taste for the Past

20 - 21 May 2021

*a symposium celebrating the  
career and achievements of*  
**- Marie Louise Stig Sørensen -**

**Day 1**  
**Recasting the  
Bronze Age**  
*Thursday 20 May 2021*



**Day 2**  
**Heritage in  
the Making**  
*Friday 21 May 2021*

**Programme Booklet**



# A Taste for the Past

*In honor of*

**- Marie Louise Stig Sørensen -**

20 - 21 May 2021



UNIVERSITY OF  
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# Welcome

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Every Spring for the past 25 years, as Cambridge gardens burst into colour, heritage researchers and professionals meet in Cambridge to share their work under the aegis of the Annual Heritage Symposium. The success of this annual gathering, the introduction of graduate teaching in Heritage Studies even before that, and more recently the establishment of the Cambridge Heritage Research Centre, are all examples of the ‘ground breaking achievements in promoting heritage studies’ for which Professor Marie Louise Stig Sørensen was awarded the 16th European Archaeological Heritage Prize in 2014. It is therefore very apt that in this year of exceptional circumstances in place of the Annual Heritage Symposium we instead celebrate the inspiring career of Marie Louise by highlighting the huge influence that her work has had on the fields of Heritage Studies and European Prehistoric Archaeology.

Whether it is key publications on gender (Gender Archaeology 2000, Polity Press), material culture (Creativity in the Bronze Age. 2018, CUP), heritage methodologies (Heritage Studies: Methods and Approaches 2009, Routledge) or her co-edited volumes on heritage in the aftermath of war, what unites the great range and diversity of Marie Louise’s scholarly contributions is the incisiveness of her writing and the enduring relevance of questions that she has raised

about the past and present worlds that people create, how they situate themselves within these, and the formative impact this has on identities.

Over two days we will hear about the research being carried out by friends, colleagues, and former students of Marie Louise who, having been challenged by her, have shaped their work accordingly, inspired by Marie Louise's approach to the past, its uses in the present, and the development of the disciplines of Archaeology and Heritage Studies. The papers presented include cases that span from Europe and Africa to Asia and North America - evidence of the global reach of Marie Louise's research.

Complementing the academic contributions, we will also hear a collection of testimonials, messages of thanks, and anecdotes that will speak to the effect that Marie Louise's personal and deeply caring approach to supervising, mentoring and collegiate life has had on so many. The compassionate leadership that she exemplified as Professor in the Department of Archaeology and Director of the Cambridge Heritage Research Centre will be missed when she retires in September 2021. The enthusiasm with which speakers, chair, discussants and attendees have joined this event from all over the world is testament to the warmth of feeling and gratitude felt by many towards her and given her firm commitment to her fields of research it seems unlikely that there will be fewer calls on her expertise any time soon. The symposium therefore looks both backwards and forward in celebrating the work achieved and yet to come from Professor Marie Louise Stig Sorensen with her unique taste for the past.

Ben Davenport, Liliana Janik, Andreas Pantazatos & Dacia Viejo Rose



# Important Links

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**This conference is happening online, on Zoom.  
Click on the text or images to follow the links:**



Once you registered for the event, you should receive a personalized link to join the conference session:

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A  
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# Programme

Day 1

Thursday, 20th of May

## Recasting the Bronze Age

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### Session A

- 09:50 Welcome – **Liliana Janik**
- 10:00 Introduction - **Cyprian Broodbank**
- 10:10 *'Some Bronze Age Travellers'* – **Kristian Kristiansen**
- 10:40 *'Gender and Age Ideologies on the Periphery of the European Bronze Age'* – **Mark Haughton**
- 11:10 **Coffee break**
- 11:20 *'Multi layered identity of female warrior and feminine body'* - **Kim Jongil**
- 11:50 *'Gender in Maltese prehistory'* - **Simon Stoddart and Caroline Malone**
- 12:20 Discussion – **Margarita Díaz-Andreu**
- 12:40 Q&A chaired by **Liliana Janik**

**Day 1**  
**Thursday, 20th of May**  
**Recasting the Bronze Age**

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**Session B**

- 14:00 Welcome – **Jo Sofaer**
- 14:10 *‘Role of the archaeologists in archaeological heritage management’* - **Yumiko Nakanishi**
- 14:40 *‘Beyond the excavation pit of archaeology: African archaeological heritage and sustainable development’*  
- **Susan O. Keitumetse**
- 15:10 **Coffee Break**
- 15:20 *‘Unlocking the secrets of cremated human remains’*  
- **Katherina Rebay-Salisbury**
- 15:50 *‘Small things do matter! Heavy fractions in context from Százhalombatta-Földvár’* – **Magdolna Vicze**
- 16:20 Discussion – **Kristian Kristiansen**
- 16:40 Q&A chaired by **Jo Sofaer**
- 17:00 Closing comments – **Christopher Evans**

**Day 2**  
**Friday, 21st of May**  
**Heritage in the Making**

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**Session C**

- 09:30 Welcome – **Carsten Paludan Muller**
- 09:40 *'The Orphaning of Millets: an investigation into the political economy of food and heritage'* – **Shailaja Fennell**
- 10:10 *'British military heritage in contemporary Scotland: military museums, political change, and the battle for identities'*  
– **Calum Robertson**
- 10:40 *'Researching Children in Heritage Studies'* – **Shadia Taha**
- 11:10 **Coffee Break**
- 11:20 *'Bermuda World Heritage: World Heritage management from the local experience'* – **Charlotte Andrews**
- 11:50 *'Questing for Industrial Heritage; from Limestone Quarries to Drinking Fountains'* – **Masaaki Okada**
- 12:20 Discussion – **David Uzzell**
- 12:40 Q&A chaired by **Dacia Viejo Rose**

**Day 2**  
**Friday, 21st of May**  
**Heritage in the Making**

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**Session D**

- 14:00 Introduction – **Andreas Pantazatos**
- 14:10 *'Landscapes of the war-torn body'* – **Paola Filippucci**
- 14:40 *'Memorialisation of Women's Stories in South Korea: Comparative Analysis on 'Comfort Women' and Female Independence Activists'* – **Hyun Kyung Lee**
- 15:10 **Coffee Break**
- 15:20 *'The Ruins are in Ruins: The Constant Destruction of Heritage and Its Implications on Society'* – **Lina Tahan**
- 15:50 *'The Fearful Object'* – **Elizabeth Crooke**
- 16:20 Discussion - **Carsten Paludan Muller**
- 16:40 Q&A chaired by **Andreas Pantazatos**
- 17:00 Closing comments – **Dacia Viejo Rose**

# Abstracts





# Recasting the Bronze Age

## Session A

- 10:10 -

### **Some Bronze Age Travellers**

*Kristian Kristiansen*

In this contribution I wish to present a gendered approach to travel in the Bronze Age, by illuminating a few cases of male and female mobilities, and their role in a larger network of travels and alliances during Nordic Period II (1500-1300 BC).

- 10:40 -

### **Gender and Age Ideologies on the Periphery of the European Bronze Age**

*Mark Haughton*

Marie Louise has done much to elucidate the nature of gendered experience in the European Bronze Age, particularly the articulation of gender ideals through material culture and dress. My PhD work, completed under Marie Louise's supervision last year, explored these themes in Bronze Age Ireland and Scotland. These places, on the edge of Europe, have frequently been incorporated into wider stories of Bronze Age social dynamics, though their local idiosyncrasies suggested that careful attention might be rewarded. This talk will review the evidence from Early Bronze Age burials in both Ireland and Scotland, before exploring the consequences of this research for our understanding of the Bronze Age in Europe and gender studies in prehistory.

## **Multi layered identity of female warrior and feminine body**

*Kim Jongil*

Recently, a considerable number of female warrior burials have been reported in the regions of old Scythian and Sauromatian (or Sarmatian). The image of the female warrior 'reflected' in these burials has been regarded as representing the 'Amazonian warrior' described in mythology and written sources (e.g. Herodotus) and also as reflecting a 'social persona' endowed to females of the period. Nevertheless, the 'mapping formation processes of female warrior identity' have not been hitherto fully discussed. Furthermore most discussions have failed to appreciate the active involvement of females as one of 'social actor' in this material context and its network. This presentation aims to, first and foremost, introduce newly excavated female warrior burials in the Southern Caucasian region (Azerbaijan) which I have been investigating for the last 10 years. Secondly, it will present a critical review of the formation process of identity, a 'nostalgic but pending issue in current archaeology'. Thirdly, it examines how females in the Albanian Caucasia would form their identity (or materialised image of identity) through continuous interpretation (or negotiation) and reinterpretation (renegotiation) during their lifetime and even after death using 'a stock of knowledge' drawn from the old Scythian region and several political and cultural border region between the Roman Empire, the Parthia and the Sarmatia.

## **Gender in Maltese prehistory**

*Simon Stoddart and Caroline Malone*

Fourth and third millennium BC Malta is renowned for a corpus of figurative human sculpture ranging in scale from c. 1 centimetre to 2 metres in size. Many of these forms are notable for their corpulence. This style of representation led Maria Gimbutas, and an enthusiastic new-wave popular following, to interpret Malta as a preserve of female representation. Aerial views of the curvilinear plans of the so-called temples were also recruited as supporting evidence. More recent research has pointed to a much greater, and perhaps deliberate, ambiguity of gender representation. This has led scholars to understand a much greater richness of the symbolism of the human form, particularly when considered in context and analysed alongside human remains.



# Recasting the Bronze Age

## Session B

- 14:10 -

### **Role of the archaeologists in archaeological heritage management**

*Yumiko Nakanishi*

It has been more than 30 years since Archaeological Heritage Management (AHM) became the subject of study, and it is becoming increasingly popular. Increasing needs for valorisation of archaeological heritage are seen in every part of the world, particularly as the destination for cultural tourism, at least until the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. As the world seeks to begin to return to normal, AHM will continue to be one of the most required fields of studies in the archaeology related disciplines.

This paper aims to discuss the role of archaeologists in AHM. It will focus on Japanese case studies, derived from my background working as an archaeologist in local government in Japan for about 15 years, since leaving Cambridge. In the current world of economic stagnation and population decline in the aging society of Japan, those who are willing to devote themselves to heritage preservation are scarce. Many owners are not pleased with their ownership of heritage properties. Unfortunately, not all heritage can be preserved and recent tendencies have been to not preserve certain heritage if it is not to be 'used' in current society. Usability should not be the only criteria of the preservation process. This paper will review recent amendments in the laws on Cultural Property Protection in Japan directed towards promoting 'using' heritage. Our archaeological heritage can be given a living role in the current society, as well as add extra value and meaning on its existence. This paper will discuss in further detail, how and why archaeologists should be actively involved in the process of AHM.

- 14:40 -

## **Beyond the excavation pit of archaeology: African archaeological heritage and sustainable development**

*Susan O. Keitumetse*

The development of Heritage studies as we know them today has facilitated an overlay of multiple disciplines beyond Archaeology and therefore unlocking potential for recognition of multiple sources of knowledge production, and increasing the number of stakeholders considered around artefacts, monuments and sites. Most importantly the focus on heritage studies approach has enabled more inclusive methodologies for geographical areas such as Africa where cultural meanings are commonly fluid and intangible. However, this was not always the case – Archaeological approaches and studies in universities such as Cambridge have guided the development of heritage studies to emanate from a purely archaeological point of departure that is conservative in both disciplinary and site selection approach. In this instance, the tangible components of heritage dominated research focus. This paper discusses how diversifying from the excavation pit of archaeology and venturing into Heritage studies as spearheaded by Marie-Louise in Cambridge's Department of Archaeology has allowed for incorporation of other policy tools such a sustainable development to describe, interpret, and analyse tangible and archeological resources in the modern world.

- 15:20 -

## **Unlocking the secrets of cremated human remains**

*Katherina Rebay-Salisbury*

Marie Louise and I share a long-standing interest in the spread of cremation as a burial practice during the Bronze Age, and in similarities and differences of cremation and inhumation. In this contribution, I will reflect on our joint work in the framework of the 'Body Project' at Cambridge from 2005-2008 and the projects that developed from this foundation. Scientific advances in osteological sexing, strontium isotope analysis and radiocarbon dating have widened the information value that can be extracted from cremated bones in recent years. My current project 'Unlocking the secrets of cremated human remains in Late Bronze Age Austria' (c. 1300–800 BC) makes use of these developments and investigates gendered mobility and family relations through cremations from the Lower Austrian Traisen river valley.

- 15:50 -

**Small things do matter! Heavy fractions in context from Százhalombatta-Földvár**

*Magdolna Vicze*

Almost 20 years ago our very first work together with Marie-Louise involved some analyses of heavy fractions from Százhalombatta-Földvár. That work together opened my eyes and mind to entirely new dimensions of archaeological interpretation. Thinking and working together with Marie-Louise is an exceptionally constructive experience. (I am certain that many of us know exactly what I mean!) My choice of theme is partly walking-down memory lane and partly a tribute to the ever-lasting intellectual inspiration that emerges from knowing and working with Marie-Louise.



# Heritage in the Making

## Session C

- 09:40 -

### **The Orphaning of Millets: an investigation into the political economy of food and heritage**

*Shailaja Fennell*

Millets were the most commonly cultivated cereals in semi-arid regions in the early part of the twentieth century, and continue to be crucial for subsistence small holders in these semi-arid tropic regions. However, millets lost visibility in agricultural policy discussions with the advent of the green revolution with a focus on well-irrigated agricultural zones and on increasing the production of rice, wheat and maize. This paper will examine the impact of this ‘orphaning of millets’ on pushing down the value of traditional knowledge associated millet-based foods. In particular, it will investigate how marginalised communities with a powerful sense of intangible heritage associated with the production of these foods experienced a process of ‘othering’ in national discussions relating to highly valued foods. Using a political economy lens the paper explores how the reduction in international trade of millets that accompanied the phenomenon of ‘orphaning’ also resulted in drying up of funds for agricultural research in millets. It evaluates the knock-on effects of the continued lack of recognition of this form of intangible heritage on the rapid loss of community knowledge in the nutritional value of millets. By drawing on the nodal memories of such foods in evidence in current day communities in African and South Asian millet producing economies, the paper shows how such perverse valuation of millets has resulted in poorer-quality nutritional foods being adopted in these communities generating in a downward spiral in the health and well-being of these communities.

## **British military heritage in contemporary Scotland: military museums, political change, and the battle for identities**

*Calum Robertson*

Scotland's military contributions have not only been crucial in times of war, but have historically been vital in the construction and defence of British national identity. However, the continued diminution of Britain's armed forces, the growing desire to interrogate Britain's colonial past, and the realities of political devolution are all challenges to the stability of this pillar of Britishness. Considering the past, present and future of British military heritage in Scotland, this paper will explore the relationships between the legacies of war, the museum as a site of memory, and the foundations of national identities. Not only are these key themes reflected in Professor Sørensen's own heritage research, but they lead us to an important and timely question: what is the value of British military heritage in a changing Scotland?

This paper will largely focus on Scotland's network of military museums, most of which care for regimental collections and are located in former regimental recruiting areas. These are spaces where the exhibition of identity is nuanced and complex; where officers and men are simultaneously local, Scottish and British. Yet the erosion of the army's system of regional recruiting – and other initiatives to centralise operations – has largely severed the 'golden thread' that connects past, present and place. With most institutions now independent of Ministry of Defence control, they are representative of the increasing distance that continues to grow between civilian and military life and experience. The backdrop to this is, of course, Scotland's constitutional situation which, depending on the results of Scotland's parliamentary elections in May 2021, could see an independence referendum return to the table.

Despite these clear challenges, there are significant opportunities for military museums to remain relevant in contemporary society. This paper argues that Scotland's military museums are now uniquely well-placed to explore, examine and communicate two areas of current scholarly and popular interest in heritage: the complexities of our national identities and our colonial past.

- 10:40 -

## **Researching Children in Heritage Studies**

*Shadia Taha*

Professor Sørensen has taught and supervised students from all continents, and in doing so created global impact on theory and research in Heritage Studies. Her students use a Heritage methodology wherever they work, this presentation exemplifies Professor Sørensen influence on an African scholar.

Research that involves children in general, but particularly within the heritage field, tends to be neglected. Commonly, children's voices and experiences are not typically included in any heritage surveys and interviews; they are either ignored or taken for granted. This presentation specifically focuses on my research with children, and primarily on the methods I have used for including children in heritage research. My choice to use visual methods was made to satisfy several points. I sought to encourage conversation and to understand children's experiences in ways meaningful to them. To achieve that, I used multiple methods to collect my data. To involve children within the heritage research, value their feelings, opinion and experiences, my methods included observation, walking the land and using children's drawings, to name a few. My fieldwork highlights the importance of ethnographic techniques for heritage researchers exploring peoples' experiences, attachment and emotions; but most importantly, including children's voices in our research. It became evident to me that researchers using ethnographic methods in social sciences to investigate heritage issues should not be constricted by strict rules, but rather use rules as adaptable and flexible tools.

- 11:20 -

## **Bermuda World Heritage: World Heritage management through a local lens**

*Charlotte Andrews*

The 'Historic Town of St. George and Related Fortifications' in Bermuda's East End gained World Heritage status in 2000 as 'an outstanding example of a continuously occupied, fortified, colonial town dating from the early 17th century, and the oldest English town in the New World'. An in situ community and diverse heritage uses define this historic and

archaeological landscape and cultural tourism mainstay as a living World Heritage Site. Bermuda World Heritage objectives—shaped by collaborative frameworks and community-led approaches—are shared by an intimately involved Bermudian heritage professional. This reflection explores how the mid-Atlantic British Overseas Territory attempts to balance local needs and priorities with the UK State Party's obligations to protect 'outstanding universal value' for humanity. The Bermuda/St. George's experience has implications for World Heritage management as a highly specific, influential and critical realm of heritage research and practice.

- 11:50 -

## **Questing for Industrial Heritage; from Limestone Quarries to Drinking Fountains**

*Masaaki Okada*

This paper will present two case studies on industrial heritage. Both of them have been completed (or is still in progress) with much influence from Marie Louise. The first is on the public water-tap heritage in the UK. Many of the public water-tap facilities that were used before modernization, such as drinking fountains, village pumps, etc., have been preserved and treasured as local icons, landmarks reflecting local identity, or important historical monuments even after their original functions have been lost. Many of them are preserved and treated with care, with love of local people. You may be familiar with the Drinking Fountain in the middle of Market Hill in Cambridge's City Centre. In 2010, as a visiting scholar in Cambridge, I conducted a field survey of 534 public water-tap heritage sites in the UK, and have identified their locational characteristics (relations with village green, churches, pubs, road junctions, etc) and associated landscape features. The results have already been presented at the Royal Geographical Society IBG Annual International Conference 2019 held in London. The number of examples has increased by about 25 since then and I will present the results with the latest data. The second case study is on the landscape of limestone mines and related cement industry in Japan, which was published as a reviewed paper in English in 2017 under the title, "Folklore of Lime and Cement Industrial Cities in Japan", and as a Japanese book, "Landscape of Limestone and Cement Industrial City in Japan in 2017, for which I have received awards from three different academic societies in Japan. Limestone is the only self-sufficient resource in Japan, which is one of the poorest

countries in terms of underground resources, and there are more than 30 industrial cities with limestone mines and major cement plants in Japan. I have conducted landscape, literature, and interview surveys in all of these cities, and found out how the industrial landscape has deeply penetrated people's lives, and how a unique local culture has been formed, including folk songs or school anthems related to limestone mining, artistic appreciation of the mining sites and factory's landscape, sometimes with conflicts between local economy and loss of limestone mountains of local worship. Limestone is also included in the lyrics of Japan's national anthem, "Kimigayo," indicating that it has been an extremely familiar mineral resource since ancient times. I also found out that limestone strata brought delicious mineral-rich spring water to the area and served as a valuable water supply before the modern era. This coincidentally ties in with my first presentation on water-tap heritage!



# Heritage in the Making

## Session D

- 14:10 -

### **Landscapes of the war-torn body**

*Paola Filippucci*

I first met Marie-Louise when I was studying Archaeology at Sheffield in the 1980s. Many years later, in the early 2000s, I met Marie-Louise again in Cambridge and worked with her as a social anthropologist, in a project on the reconstruction of heritage after conflict (CRIC). This paper brings together these two aspects of my connection with Marie-Louise. I draw on her work on Bronze Age burials, in particular the idea that it is important to think of burials beyond the literal body and question what constitutes the body in burial (Sørensen and Rebay 2005: 167), to think about the burials of victims of modern armed conflict and mass death caused by war. Through the case of the former Great War battlefield of Verdun, which I studied during the CRIC project, I consider how survivors respond to the ‘needs’ (Sørensen and Rebay 2009: 59) of the war-torn remains of the victims of armed conflict through the burial architecture and burial landscapes constructed in its aftermath. Space becomes a crucial resource to restore to the remains the ‘qualities of bodiness’ torn away not just by death but by war violence (cf. Sørensen 2010: 60). In the aftermath of mass death, the effort to create a place of rest for the war-torn bodies both reflects and transforms notions of what constitutes a ‘body’, shaping the landscapes that are part of the material heritage of conflict.

M.-L. Sørensen 2010 ‘Bronze age bodiness – maps and coordinates.’ In K. Rebay-Salisbury, M.-L. Sørensen and J. Hughes (eds) *Body Parts and Bodies Whole*. Oxford: D.

M.-L. Sørensen and K. Rebay 2005 'Interpreting the body. Burial practices at the middle Bronze Age cemetery at Pitten, Austria.' *Archaeologia Austriaca* 89: 153-175

M.-L. Sørensen and K. Rebay 2008 'Landscapes of the body: burials of the middle Bronze Age in Hungary.' *European Journal of Archaeology* 11: 49-75

- 14:40 -

## **Memorialisation of Women's Stories in South Korea: Comparative Analysis on 'Comfort Women' and Female Independence Activists**

*Hyun Kyung Lee*

In South Korea, the heroic stories of male independence activists who resisted the country's twentieth-century colonisation by Japan (1910-1945) have been glorified in official contexts, and memorialized through the establishment of museums and memorials since the country's liberation from Japan in 1945. By contrast, the stories of women's achievements and resistance during the colonial era have been marginalised and neglected, until recently. 'Comfort women,' individuals who were unlawfully forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese military during the Second World War, were silenced and deliberately erased as living legacies of Japanese colonial rule, and were seen as shameful by a male-dominated society. Additionally, the various stories of female independence activities have consistently remained out of the country's spotlight, even while the female patriotic martyr, Yu Gwan-sun, has been widely commemorated as one of the country's most symbolic figures of the independence movement. However, over time, these neglected, marginalized voices have been given greater attention in various official settings, and have begun to play a larger role in the nation's collective memory. In the case of the 'comfort women,' in 1991, one survivor, named Kim Hak-Soon, chose to share her stories about her own experiences, and finally provided a voice for secrets which had long been sealed from public memory. Also recently, female independence activists have been given the space to share their stories, beginning in 2009, when the original blueprint of the female prison cells in the Seodaemun Prison site was discovered. Taking into account perspectives on gender heritage and conflict heritage developed by Prof. Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, this paper examines how marginalised women's

stories during the colonial period have been memorialised, visually represented, and reinterpreted in South Korea today. This paper uses a comparative lens for two different groups of women's stories: 'comfort women,' and female independence activists. Whilst the memorialisation of 'comfort women' was conducted through a bottom-up approach, the analysis of female independence activists' memorialisation was done through a top-down approach. Paying close attention to these two different methods, this critical analysis examines how two different female groups' stories have created distinctly gendered spaces of memorialisation, and how each of their narratives have created dissonance and resistance against the official, institutionalised narratives of the colonial period. By looking at whether these stories' memorialisation contributes to the construction of alternative gendered spaces in the colonial past, this paper examines the factors which affect whose stories are documented, and how recent efforts have sought to apply a more critical, equitable lens to historical narratives.

- 15:20 -

## **The Ruins are in Ruins: The Constant Destruction of Heritage and Its Implications on Society**

*Lina Tahan*

Let us then, as much as possible, inscribe on all monuments and engrave in our hearts this maxim: "Barbarians and slaves hate science and destroy monuments of art. Free men love and conserve them" (Abbé Henri Grégoire, 1793). Ever since Abbé Grégoire wrote his Report on the Destruction Brought about by Vandalism, and on the Means to Suppress it in 1793, he denounced the destruction of cultural property. The destruction and damage barbarians caused in civilized areas have been called by several terms, including "Degradation, Dissipation, Pillage, Mania, Destructive Furor, Mutilations, Frenzy Destruction, Assassination, Destructive Rage and Rascality" (Sax, 1990: 1161). The words of this priest are echoed in the twenty-first century when destruction also occurs because of development projects and financial gains or religious fanaticism. As such, when the archaeological or architectural sites are destroyed, the collective memory of whole communities are likewise destroyed, along with the foundations of a country's heritage industry. Recent conflicts in the Middle East and Afghanistan are closely related to identity

struggles, and several agents have played a role in destroying museums and archaeological sites in that region (Butler, 2019; Meskell, 2015; Olsen, 2019). Destroying archaeological sites is a means of oppressing and controlling communities. For instance, ISIS, or Daesh, succeeded in imposing its effective oppression on communities living near important heritage sites. The impact on these people has been enormous, because this was a way for ISIS to impose itself and use famous archaeological attractions to showcase its power and to demonstrate to the world that it cares nothing about the heritage of humankind. By destroying so-called 'pagan' sites, ISIS purported its form of Islam had supremacy and 'legitimacy' in the areas it controlled. This paper wishes to address different forms of destruction. I will argue that destroying archaeological sites has deterrent effects on the tourism industry knowing that there are a number of ways to avoid destruction through education and raising awareness among the public. Finally, I would like to emphasise that deliberate destruction should be punished. It is my hope that states and other stakeholders consider archaeological heritage to be a valuable asset worthy of protection and use, rather than a focus of criminal behaviour.

- 15:50 -

## **The Fearful Object**

*Elizabeth Crooke*

The material culture of periods or practices in the past, which we might consider abhorrent today, remains as challenging reminders of what humankind is capable of. Borrowing Sherry Turkle's idea of the 'fearful object', I suggest the individual and collective resistance to deep exploration of the material culture is a result of the contemporary framing of the people, period, and the practices the object is evidence of. The phrase 'fearful object' is captivating and can be developed further to explain the responses to material culture people find difficult or impossible to engage with. That object is fearful because it extends a challenge or threat today – the object that puts us into contact with our worst fears. This paper provides some thoughts on objects in our collections that have stories that provide potentially insurmountable challenges. These are challenges that cause museum staff to put the difficult object back in the museum store. In addition to outright avoidance, there are examples of museums including and interpreting such artefacts

in their galleries. Even in these cases, the deeply difficult histories and issues associated with the objects are often bypassed for an interpretation that avoids the complexity of the contested significance of that object in contemporary society. This is the hidden history in plain sight. When museums include such objects, with barely any interpretation, this is a case of inclusion without engagement. Contemporary responses to the material culture of past traumas are shaped by the perception of the present-day consequence associated with the object. By referring to specific examples in Northern Ireland's museum collections, I explore the affective capacity of the 'fearful object' in the present day, considering the agency and authority those objects have, as well as ideas of duty bound to their interpretation.



# Website & Map

**Food is culture; supremely so.**

*(Carr, Sorensen & Viejo Rose, 2018, 'Food as Heritage', in Lightfoot, E., Liu, X., & Fuller, eds).*

The idea of food heritage, or perhaps more accurately food as heritage, has been a subject of interest to Marie Louise in recent years and the 2019 Annual Heritage Symposium on 'The Heritage of Food' provided an opportunity to explore tangible and intangible heritage through this lens of food and foodways. Foods contain stories, recipes even more so, and they speak in the past tense. They are replete with links to family and tradition, and recall cherished moments and histories. As part of the celebration of Marie Louise's career, we invited recipes and messages from former students, friends, and colleagues from around the world. These recipes speak to fondly remembered occasions, shared successes and shared interests, and the mixing of people and ideas that has been a feature of Marie Louise's career at Cambridge. Sharing recipes as part of this celebration seemed apt as we know how much Marie Louise enjoys the sociable and communal aspects of fieldwork and collaborative project work. We have added these recipes and messages to an interactive website and invite you to join us for this virtual feast!

You are welcome to explore the website from the link below:



[www.atasteforthepast.com](http://www.atasteforthepast.com)

We also invite you to share a message with Marie Louise as well. You can do so using the form found under the tab: Share with Marie Louise.



**Mercator Projection**

- ★ NATIONAL CAPITALS
- Cities 3,000,000+
- Cities 1,000,000-2,999,999
- Cities 500,000-999,999
- Cities 250,000-499,999
- Cities 75,000+

— International Boundaries  
--- Internal Boundaries  
— Major Rivers  
○ Lakes

0 500 1,000 Miles  
0 500 1,000 KM

**TERRAIN & POLITICAL  
WORLD MAP**



**Previous page:** Map spread of the messages and recipes received for the conference. Drawings of some of the ingredients used are displayed below:





# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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