

# Uses of the Past



# HERA

Humanities in the European Research Area



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# Introduction

The HERA Network Board wants to congratulate 'Uses of The Past' on its successful conclusion – HERA's third transnational joint research programme.

The theme of "Uses of the Past" has provided us with new knowledge on one of the fundamental problems of human society, which is how narratives and understandings of the past influence the present and shape attitudes towards future. The foundations of identity discourses of all modern European societies have been laid as the result of the "clash and concord" process, which can be described as a constant process of mutual "reading" and "re-reading" of various sorts of cultural texts, rooted in, reflecting, using, and very often also misusing the various pasts. More complex understandings of how the individuals and societies use and reflect upon the past, taking account of how cultural ideas, traditions and practices are constructed, transferred and disseminated among different agents and regions is vital for understanding current situations and possible future scenarios, barriers and opportunities.

The successful projects has produced innovative research on subjects ranging from the ancient languages, through to the Carolingian world, from questions of identity and citizenship, to the study of HIV/AIDS, the emerging queer cultures, and projects that explore economics, arts, religion and philosophy. The projects studies which historically-informed discourses and actions in society are promoted, mobilized and legitimized, and which mechanisms lie behind the work of historical understanding – in the arts, film, literature, drama, media, landscapes, public spaces, languages, philosophy and religions as well as in education, politics, economics and journalism. This knowledge can enable us to see more clearly the complex ways in which our cultural diversity has been formed, and the dynamics by which it may be shaped and directed in the future. It becomes extremely important, especially in the period when the abstract notion of "European identity" is endangered and contested.

The successful conclusion of this programme is a tribute to the vision and effort of the HERA partners, who by pooling financial resources and national expertise demonstrate their commitment to building a vibrant and strong European humanities research community. HERA has from its establishment in 2004 been committed to the vision of European researchers working across countries and across disciplines to address societal, cultural, historical and philosophical issues in ways not normally possible within conventional national programmes or at the level of the individual researcher. Previous projects funded under HERA joint research programmes have not only produced innovative research, but have also built new networks for future projects, have trained a number of new researchers and have promoted knowledge exchange between the humanities and the wider domains of the arts, industry, cultural institutions, education and media.

We congratulate the projects on their successes over the past three years, and we hope that you look back on your scholarship with HERA as a positive and enriching experience.

**Dr. Wojciech Sowa,**  
**Chair of the HERA JRP Board**



# Accessing Campscapes: Inclusive Strategies for Using European Conflicted Heritage (iC-Access)

iC-ACCESS was envisaged as a research project meant to offer new insights to interpret, evaluate and present the cultural dynamics of former camps transformed into “heritagescapes” and notable European spaces of contestation. Consequently, the project approached campscapes across Europe: Westerbork (The Netherlands), Treblinka (Poland), Falstad (Norway), Jasenovac (Croatia/Republika Srpska), Bergen-Belsen (Germany), Lety (Czech Republic), and the former uranium Gulag labour camps in the Jáchymov region (Czech Republic). Since “difficult heritage” and painful pasts are increasingly (re)used as memorials and memory sites, their developments, appropriations or silencing, and political and cultural framing are of crucial importance to understand the wider, national and transnational dynamics of memory in which these spaces nowadays have become more or less accessible, accepted or contested. The project provided an interdisciplinary attempt to re-think how we present, interpret and acknowledge conflicted pasts and to understand how their meanings are perpetually used, misused and abused. It was an eminently memory-oriented project, which attempts to respond to the wide employment of memory discourses in the general public sphere with a critical eye on its many historical, cultural and political implications. The approach of the project was that of “competing memories”, as an umbrella terms which speaks about coexisting and opposing processes of commemoration and ‘heritagization’ as well as of forgetting and silences.

To meet the objectives of the project, iC-ACCESS was divided into five thematic work packages, supported by additional projects and dissemination activities with help of companies like Scanlab (UCL, UK), 4Dlab (UvA, NL), Spinlab (VUA, NL), Calibro (Milan, It): *Analysing Competing Narratives of Campscapes in European Context*; *Online Testimonies Archive of Campscapes*; *Uncovering Traces and Materiality of Campsites*; *Mapping Campscapes in Spatial Context*; *Inclusive Re-visualisation Strategies in a Digital Age*. Each WP had specific tasks and milestones which contributed towards the project’s aim of developing inclusive strategies for mapping, preserving and accessing iconic but conflicted, dissonant, and sometimes “forgotten” heritage.

The project has created novel interventions around competing memories, and more importantly untangled the relevance of camps as a space of heritage and of public dispute. Many of the project’s interventions featured prominently as a beginning of public debate and in mass media. So, for instance, in Lety the project not only contributed to the change in the memorial site, but also opened a wider debate about the meanings of the forgetting of the Roma Holocaust in European debates, which is tied in equally with the silencing of the Roma plight during socialism, their social exclusion at the time and after 1989 with the politics of social othering. In Jasenovac, the “revisionist” and politicization of the site has been a feature ever since the end of the Second World War, and the interventions of the project made not only this conflictual history of memory known (from Tito to nationalism today) but also reflected on the overlap of these today. The impact of the project has thus been substantial in the interdisciplinary research, the integrative spatial/digital/discursive display, and the new, transnational accessibility of the sites.

[www.campscapes.org/](http://www.campscapes.org/)

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Dr. Robert van der Laarse, Amsterdam School for Heritage, Memory and Material Culture, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**PI 2:** Prof. Dr. Marek E Jasinski, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

**PI 3:** Prof. Dr. Caroline Sturdy Colls, Staffordshire University, United Kingdom

**PI 4:** Dr. Pavel Vareka, University of West Bohemia City, Czech

**PI 5:** Prof. Dr. Nicolas Apostolopoulos/Dr. Cord Pagenstecher, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

**PI 6:** Prof. Dr. Paul F.M.J. Verschure, Institute for Bioengineering of Catalonia (IBEC), Spain

## PROJECT TEAM

**AP 1:** Bas Kortholt, MA, Memorial Centre Camp Westerbork, The Netherlands

**AP 2:** Dr. Andriana Benčić, Jasenovac Memorial Site, Croatia

**AP 3:** Stephanie Billib, MA, Bergen-Belsen Memorial, Germany

**AP 4:** Christian Wee, Falstad Memorial and Human Rights Center, Norway

**AP 5:** Dr. Edward Kopówka, The Museum of Struggle and Martyrdom Treblinka, Poland

**AP 6:** Lubomíra Hédlová, Lidice Memorial, Czech Republic

**AP 7:** Marie Janoušková, MA, Post Bellum, Prague, Czech Republic

**AP 8:** Dr. Éva Kovács, Vienna Wiesenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies, Austria

**AP 9:** D. Francisco Martos Ortiz, CEDER-La Serena, Castuera, Spain



# Top 3 Outputs:

1

## the iC-ACCESS digital platform **ACCESSING CAMPSCAPES**:

<https://platform.campscapes.org/#/> .

This application is developed (in addition to the project website) as a fully integrative internet tool offering new, inclusive strategies for European contested heritage sites. The data will become accessible via three entry tabs (spatial, thematic and museological) which offer meaningful access to an enormous amount of interdisciplinary, transnational information on European campscapes, based on archival research and archaeology, testimonies and memory analyses, and digital technology (such as GIS-based PCD and LiDAR scanning, 4D and VR/AR modelling, like in the case of Jasenovac <https://www.campscapes.org/uncategorized/the-digital-reconstruction-of-jasenovac-is-now-available-on-site/> and Falstad <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j95w5zkHiHl&feature=youtu.be> ).

2

**the iC-ACCESS Campscapes Testimonies Archive.** A worldwide catalogue of all accessible audio- and video-recorded interviews, which will assist researchers, memorial museums, educators and visitors in tracing interviews with survivors of the Nazi camps Westerbork (Netherlands), Treblinka (Poland), Falstad (Norway), Jasenovac (Croatia), Bergen-Belsen (Germany) and Lety (Czech Republic) as well as the Stalinist camp Jáchymov (Czech Republic): <http://testimonies.campscapes.org/en>. By means of this digital archive also a multi-language Online Interview Environment educational tool has been developed for one of the campscapes as to show the impact and complexities of testimonies for understanding traumatic pasts: <https://leren.westerbork-interviews.org/> (Dutch), <https://lernen.westerbork-interviews.org/> (German) en <https://learning.westerbork-interviews.org/> (English).

3

**the iC-ACCESS E-Journal Accessing Campscapes.** This already successful open access journal, distributed via our project website: <https://www.campscapes.org/campscapes-e-bulletin/> will be continued from Spring 2020 as the Open Access peer reviewed Heritage, Memory and Conflict Journal to be hosted by Amsterdam University Press: <https://www.aup.nl/en/journal/heritage-memory-and-conflict-journal-hmc> . The first journal issue will contain the main contributions of the iC-ACCESS project, also to be appear in the AUP Heritage and Memory Studies book series under the title of Accessing Campscapes: Inclusive Approaches to European Contested Pasts : <https://www.aup.nl/en/series/heritage-and-memory-studies>.



Poster of IC\_ACCESS closing workshop at the Vienna Wiesenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies, the 16th-17th October 2019.



VR perspective on Bergen Belsen, initiated by SPECS Barcelona (prof. Paul Verschure) was temporarily on display in Amsterdam, in the Hollandsche Schouwburg, a former Jewish Theatre, now a Holocaust Memorial (February 2019).



# After Empire: Using and not using the past in the crisis of the Carolingian world, c. 900–c.1050 (UNUP)

Through a series of conquests in the late eighth century the Frankish king Charlemagne (768–814) established an empire of around a million square kilometres, stretching from the Atlantic to the frontiers of modern Hungary, and from the English Channel to Catalonia and central Italy. By contrast, the story of Europe after the end of the empire in 888 is usually narrated as a tragedy – a rarely-visited and obscure valley between the creation of Europe by the family of Charlemagne and the emergence in the eleventh century of the Middle Ages ‘proper’. Modern narratives define the period c.900–c.1050 by what it was not: post-Carolingian, that is a period which witnessed the disintegration of ninth-century political geography, institutions and social structures; or pre-‘Gregorian’ (in reference to Pope Gregory VII), a turbulent interlude paving the way for a new, recognisably ‘medieval’ order of lords, peasants and powerful churchmen in the long twelfth century (1050–1200). Since the seventeenth century it has been widely regarded as a period of disintegration, a ‘century of iron’ from whose rubble would eventually emerge the modern nations of Europe, including England, France and Germany. Our project offered a fresh perspective on the period, analysing it on its own terms. In early medieval Europe, the absence of clear administrative or legal structures meant that action in the present often drew authority and legitimacy from claims about the past. By focusing on uses of the past across a range of contemporary source genres, our research questions were designed to take the debate beyond these paradigms of chaos and national origin. Focusing on uses of the past allows us to calibrate the texture of the tenth century in relation to what had gone before – to understand rather than dismiss it as a period of transition. The CRP began with the hypothesis that a post-imperial lack of consensus about the location and nature of authority was an essential feature of the tenth and earlier eleventh centuries, and that this was reflected through multiple uses of the past, a hypothesis confirmed by our outputs.



**After Empire**  
Using and Not Using the Past  
in the Tenth Century

Through its publications, the CRP has over the past three years presented kaleidoscopic views and interpretations of how individuals, groups and societies conceptualized, reified and manipulated the past. Alongside this, it has considered how the past was transmitted and disseminated in former areas of the Carolingian empire and beyond its borders, destabilizing the notion that there was a difference between those peoples and groups who had been within, and those who had been beyond its borders. Collectively, CRP members and our networks have demonstrated that uses of the past were not defined by political boundaries or cultural norms. Instead, rapidly changing lived experiences, united on the surface by a shared ‘Carolingian’ cultural influence shaped this phenomenon. Digging deeper and communicating our research has revealed that Carolingian inheritance – whether political, religious, artistic or legal – was far from a monolith; its legacies were polysemic, distinguished by regional practice and diverse attitudes.

While the Carolingian dynasty’s achievements nevertheless provided an omnipresent and at times totemic past to those in the tenth- and eleventh-century present, a touchstone for self-definition, whether this meant the rejection of the recent past in favour of its manipulation, or reinterpretation. The members of the CRP have also shown that while the long tenth century was an era of post-imperial transition, the ‘imperial’ legacy referred to was not solely that of the Carolingian dynasty that had come immediately before. Rather, after the decline of the Carolingian dynasty and their restriction to West Francia, models of knowledge, rulership, governance and law from further in the past – from the Merovingian dynasty of Late Antiquity, and from the Roman past – were also used in new ways. In some cases, rejection of the Carolingian past led to direct borrowing from these more distant pasts, in others, multiple legacies were recalibrated and interwoven to create innovative texts, knowledge, and cultures. In this era of exceptional change, multiple competing pasts could co-exist, and became increasingly powerful tools to shape histories produced in the present.

<https://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/after-empire/about/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Dr. Stefan Esders, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

**PI 2:** Priv.-Doz. Dr. Maximilian Diesenberger, Institut für Mittelalterforschung, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Austria

**PI 3:** PProfessor Sarah Hamilton, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

**PI 4:** Professor Simon MacLean, University of St. Andrews, United Kingdom

**PI 5:** Prof. Dr. Matthias M. Tischler, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

**AP 1:** Staatsbibliothek, Berlin

**AP 2:** Bundesgymnasium, Vienna

**AP 3:** Historical Association, London

**AP 4:** Exeter Cathedral, Exeter

**AP 5:** Secretariat Interdiocesa de Custòdia i Promoció de l'Art Sagrat de Catalunya, Barcelona

## Top 3 Outputs:

1

A volume with contributions by the members of the UNUP project and internationally renowned researchers which is based on the project's inaugural conference: *Using and Not Using the Past after the Carolingian Empire, c. 900 – c. 1050*, edited by Sarah Greer, Alice Hicklin and Stefan Esders, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2019.

2

An interactive, enlargeable map showing the places of production and provenance of the Carolingian and Post-Carolingian manuscripts from ninth- to eleventh-century Catalonia and Septimania, being the result of the Barcelona HERA-Project "From Carolingian Periphery to European Central Region: The Written Genesis of Catalonia" and also based on a synergy event held in Barcelona and Vic in 2018 and attended by the members of the Hera project and some international guests:  
[https://umap.openstreetmap.fr/fr/map/carolingian-and-post-carolingian-manuscripts-in-ca\\_179320#8/42.015/1.637](https://umap.openstreetmap.fr/fr/map/carolingian-and-post-carolingian-manuscripts-in-ca_179320#8/42.015/1.637)

3

A thematic and comparative issue of the online and open access journal "Medieval Worlds" (volume 10, 2019) on Uses of the past in times of transition: Forgetting, using and discrediting the past:  
[https://www.medievalworlds.net/medievalworlds\\_no10\\_2019?frames=yes](https://www.medievalworlds.net/medievalworlds_no10_2019?frames=yes)



Participants at the After Empire inaugural conference inspecting tenth- and eleventh-century manuscripts from the collection of the Staatsbibliothek Berlin. Image credit Sarah Greer 2017.



Synergy event, Barcelona, May 24-26 2018

# Identity, Citizenship and Nationhood in the Post-Genome Era (CITIGEN)

Within the joint research programme “Uses of the Past”, our main focus in the CitiGen project ([www.citigen.org](http://www.citigen.org)) was to look at how the results from DNA studies are being used to shape public understandings of the past. Genetic data are increasingly being used as a source of information about our collective pasts, but they are often being used uncritically. Humanities scholars are uniquely equipped to provide critical perspectives and to contextualise findings made by geneticists, but a lack of collaboration and a common language often breeds mistrust and causes misunderstandings<sup>1</sup>. By bringing together geneticists, historians, archaeologists and anthropologists from Denmark, Iceland, Ireland and the UK, and working closely with museums and other interest groups, the principal aim of the CitiGen project was to investigate the various ways in which historical meaning is ascribed to genetic data and to ask how geneticists and humanities scholars can collaborate more effectively to inform one another’s research. We addressed these issues through cross-disciplinary projects and joint publications, developing new tools for the integrated study of genetic histories and a strong educational programme, and by promoting scientific discussion on the multiple meanings of ancestry and identity, and their significance for current academic and political debates.



We have also been interested in how genetic findings are being transmitted to the public through the popular press and other media. One of the findings of this research has been that judgments about the “news-worthiness” of genomic studies are not merely linked to the technical and scientific advances they represent, but also to their perceived relevance to current social and political discussions about issues of immigration and national identity. Genetic studies into human populations (past or present) are invariably used in the media and public discourse to address political questions about national and racial identity, indigeneity, land rights, and legacies of colonialism. This fact is often underappreciated by scientists, who tend to regard their work as “purely scientific” and not political in essence. At a time when racist, xenophobic, and nationalistic discourses abound, it is crucial for scientists to grasp the inherently political nature of their work and take preventive steps in the planning and dissemination of their work to anticipate and avoid misuses of science. An interesting corollary of the continual improvement of ancient genome datasets and sequencing techniques is the effect this knowledge is having on how far conceptions of national history and belonging are projected into the past. In this context, and in collaboration with our academic and museum partners, we explored and developed strategies for disseminating the results of genetics research in ways that takes this into account.

Another aspect of the recent genomics revolution that CitiGen sought to engage with is the burgeoning global direct-to-consumer (DTC) genetic ancestry testing market. Over the past decade, declining sequencing costs have allowed DNA ancestry testing companies to cater to a growing public interest in personal genomics and genealogical research, by offering a range of affordable products and services. To date, some 30 million personal DNA ancestry testing kits have been sold to customers ranging from adoptees looking for biological family to members of diasporic communities attempting to reconstruct their ethnic roots.

[www.citigen.org/](http://www.citigen.org/)

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader:** Assoc. Prof. Hannes Schroeder, University of Copenhagen, Denmark  
**PI 1:** Prof. Sarah Rees-Jones, University of York, United Kingdom  
**PI 2:** Prof. Daniel Bradley, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland  
**PI 3:** Prof. Gísli Pálsson, University of Iceland, Iceland

## TEAM MEMBERS

Dr. Sarah Abel, PDRA, University of Iceland  
Dr. Pierpaolo Maisano Delser, PDRA, Trinity College Dublin  
Dr. Stefania Merlo Perring, University of York



## Top 3 Outputs:

1

The Ancient Genome Atlas: The Ancient Genome Atlas ([www.ancientgenomes.com](http://www.ancientgenomes.com)) is an interactive, online resource that contains every ancient human genome ever published. The Atlas now features over 3,000 ancient human genomes, mapped in time and geographical space, and spanning the last 50,000 years and thus provides an up-to-date an overview of the field of ancient human genomics and allows users to explore the world of ancient genomes using simple, intuitive controls.

2

Immigrant England, 1300-1550 monograph: The book *Immigrant England* provides a vivid and accessible history of first-generation immigrants to England in the later Middle Ages and is the current standard work of reference on this topic for the later medieval period. *Immigrant England* is the first book to address a phenomenon and issue of vital concern to English people at the time, to their descendants living in the United Kingdom today and to all those interested in the historical dimensions of immigration policy, attitudes to ethnicity and race and concepts of Englishness and Britishness.

3

International PhD summer school: The "DNA and history" summer school ([www.archaeomics.ku.dk](http://www.archaeomics.ku.dk)) is an intensive one-week course that was specifically designed for students in archaeology, biology, history and related fields who would like to learn more about the varied uses of ancient DNA and how it can be used to explore human histories. The week-long course is composed of a series of lectures, covering a wide range of topics, and practical hands-on sessions providing students with first-hand experience working with genetic datasets. The course is offered every August at the Globe Institute at the University of Copenhagen.



Ancient genome atlas



Image by Kate Grant



DNA passport  
Image by Nata Metlukh



DNA man

# Cruising the 1970s: Unearthing Pre-HIV/AIDS Queer Sexual Cultures (CRUSEV)

The research question that lay at the heart of Cruising the 1970s (CRUSEV) throughout the entire project was: how might we best reconstruct and understand LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer) social and sexual cultures from the decade between the advent of an international gay rights movement and the first reported cases of HIV/AIDS, and what can this knowledge contribute to understandings of queer politics and identities in Europe's present and future? The central objective of CRUSEV was to interrogate the queer terrain of the 1970s across four European countries (Germany, Poland, Spain, and the UK) as a means of reframing, and ultimately transforming, contemporary cultural, social and political knowledge about queer history, as well as present-day queer life in Europe.

Through the work that CRUSEV's researchers have produced, CRUSEV has:

- drawn attention to people, texts and arguments that have received little attention within and beyond the academy, by both unearthing neglected archival materials and challenging the accepted canons;
- produced a substantial body of new oral interviews with elder LGBTQ people (though some did not define themselves as such), which will be available for future researchers to access and use;
- identified and addressed significant differences in the lived histories of LGBTQ people across Europe, including absent and unwritten personal accounts in countries such as Poland, and internal distinctions within countries (across Spain's regions, for instance, or Germany's East and West);
- examined in detail the connections between historical LGBTQ rights groups and other political organisations (such as those devoted to POC, feminist, labour and class concerns), exploring their ramifications for present-day alliances between activist groups;
- traced lines of influence by exploring how queer bodies, ideas and materials have moved across borders within and between countries, and the ways in which these movements were facilitated by existing vectors of power and privilege;
- modelled fresh and innovative methodological approaches by, for instance, foregrounding conversational exchange as a polyvocal tactic of knowledge production and intergenerational information sharing, and using artistic means to explore the potential of research materials.

CRUSEV has demonstrated significant impact on multiple stakeholders. The project has made its mark on the humanities and social science research areas in which its PL, PIs and research teams work, including anthropology, art history, film studies, cultural studies, history, and queer studies. CRUSEV's activities have occurred as a new wave of far-right groups and movements have appeared on the political stage across Europe; LGBTQ people are increasingly at risk of homophobic and transphobic violence. This shift has provided CRUSEV's researchers with an enhanced sense of the value of conducting a queer history project – one that hopes to transform political thinking about potential queer futures. To this end, we have repeatedly discussed our project and its findings with queer community stakeholders, activists, and political spokespeople, attempting to model together new directions for LGBTQ politics, agency, and citizenship. The tools, methods and materials we have collaboratively generated have never been more valuable.

<https://www.eca.ed.ac.uk/research/cruising-seventies>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Dr. Glyn Davis, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

**PI 2:** Prof. Andreas Krass, Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany

**PI 3:** Prof. Tomasz Basiuk, University of Warsaw, Poland

**PI 4:** Prof. Juan Suárez, University of Murcia, Spain

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

- AP 1:** Dr. Francis McKee, Centre for Contemporary Arts (CCA), United Kingdom  
**AP 2:** Ken Hay, Centre for the Moving Image (CMI), United Kingdom  
**AP 3:** Isla Leaver-Yap, Lux Scotland, United Kingdom  
**AP 4:** Alex Hetherington, Modern Edinburgh Film School, United Kingdom  
**AP 5:** Dr. Patricia Allerston, National Galleries of Scotland, United Kingdom  
**AP 6:** Peter Stuhlmüller, Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe, Germany  
**AP 7:** Jörg Litwinschuh, Magnus Hirschfeld Federal Foundation, Germany  
**AP 8:** Dr. Jens Dobler, Schwules Museum, Germany  
**AP 9:** Sabine Balke, Spinnboden Lesbenarchiv und Bibliothek, Germany  
**AP 10:** Tomasz Plata, BWA Gallery, Poland  
**AP 11:** Gawel Kownacki, Foundation Artists Innovation Theory (F.A.I.T.) Gallery, Poland  
**AP 12:** Dominika Ferens, Interalia: A Journal of Queer Studies, Poland  
**AP 13:** Agata Chaber, KPH (Kampania Przeciw Homofobii/Campaign Against Homophobia), Poland  
**AP 14:** Agnieszka Wiciak, Lambda, Poland  
**AP 15:** Lukasz Ronduda, Muzeum Sztuki Nowoczesnej (Museum of Modern Art), Poland  
**AP 16:** Marcin Kunc, Replika magazine, Poland  
**AP 17:** Wiktor Dynarski, Trans-Fuzja, Poland  
**AP 18:** Ángel Cruz Sanchez, Filmoteca Francisco Rabal-Región de Murcia, Spain

## Top 3 Outputs:

- 1** 'Kruzing', an exhibition of Ryszard Kisiel's photographs, curated by Karol Radziszewski and Wojciech Szymanski and staged at Gdanska Galeria Miejska, Gdansk, Poland, 15 June – 15 July 2018; an associated exhibition catalogue will be published by the gallery in 2020.
- 2** 'Sex Politics of Marginal Cinema, 1970s and 1980s', an exhibition curated by Alberto Berzosa that was staged at IVAM in Valencia, Spain, 27 June to 6 October 2019; the exhibition was accompanied by a symposium and film programme, 'Discourses, spaces and extremes of sex politics in the 1970s and '80s', 28-30 June 2019, which also took place at IVAM.
- 3** *Queer Print in Europe*, co-edited by Glyn Davis and Laura Guy, to be published by Bloomsbury in 2020.



Sarah Schulman being interviewed by Fiona Anderson at CRUSEV's opening weekend, July 2016.



A poster for 'You, Dear Doctor, Are My Only Rescue!', a collaborative performance staged several times across CRUSEV's run, in locations in the UK, Poland, and the Czech Republic.



Sunil Gupta in conversation with Flora Dunster at CRUSEV's final conference, Imagining Queer Europe, March 2019.

# Deploying the Dead: Artefacts and human bodies in socio-cultural transformations (DEEPDEAD)

Harnessing the disciplines of literary studies and archaeology, the “Deploying the Dead” (DEEPDEAD) project has examined historic and prehistoric encounters with human remains and related artefacts in England and Central Europe in order to shed light on their cultural and social power. Through interdisciplinary collaboration and a series of case studies juxtaposing distinct eras, cultures, and types of evidence, the project has aimed to reveal what is constant and what is locally and historically specific in our ways of interacting with the long-dead. Our collaborative research explores the relationship between long-dead bodies and myths of national or community origin, the ways in which they have been and are used to reinforce or challenge historical narratives, and unexpected points of contact in literature and material culture between the living and the long-dead. The project thus aims to answer the questions of how and why the dead and the artefacts associated with them become flashpoints of controversy, interest, and identity for the living. Identifying the meanings and mechanisms of past interactions with the dead and their artefacts in order to inform our understanding of present-day discoveries and dilemmas is the central goal of the DEEPDEAD project. In pursuit of this goal, we have organised our work and collaboration within three main research areas:

1. Reuse of the prehistoric dead and their monuments
2. Encounters with the dead and their artefacts in medieval and early modern Europe
3. Uses and agency of the dead in modern and contemporary society

From its inception the project has emphasized interdisciplinary dialogue between literary scholars, archaeologists, and physical anthropologists. The final results of the project will be disseminated by means including journal articles, book chapters, public and virtual exhibitions, and above all two co-authored volumes of essays: *Interdisciplinary Explorations of Postmortem Agency: The Uses of Dead Bodies, Funerary Objects, and Burial Spaces through Time*, edited by Weiss-Krejci, Becker and Schwyzer is now in press and forthcoming from Springer in 2020; *Material Remains: Reading the Past through Archaeological Objects in Medieval and Early Modern British Literature*, edited by Johnston and Hartmann, is now in press and forthcoming from Ohio State University Press in 2020.

The research outcomes of this project, as presented in the above publications, through media coverage, and in a range of exhibitions, have the potential to contribute significantly to public understanding and policy-making in relation to the remains of the long-dead, from celebrity corpses to the minute traces of decomposed bodies still present in the environment.

Please visit the CRP Website: [www.deepdead.eu](http://www.deepdead.eu)

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Philip Schwyzer, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

**PI 2:** Dr. Estella Weiss-Krejci, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology, Austria

**PI 3:** Prof. Andrew Johnston, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

**PI 4:** Dr. Ladislav Šmejda, Czech University of Life Sciences, Czech Republic

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

**AP 1:** (Prof. Dr.) Harald Meller; State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology Saxony-Anhalt, Halle (Saale), Germany; [hmeller@lda.mk.sachsen-anhalt.de](mailto:hmeller@lda.mk.sachsen-anhalt.de)

**AP 2:** (a.O. Univ. Prof.) Maria Teschler-Nicola; Natural History Museum Vienna, Austria; [maria.teschler@nhm-wien.ac.at](mailto:maria.teschler@nhm-wien.ac.at)



## Top 3 Outputs:

1

Estella Weiss-Krejci, Sebastian Becker, and Philip Schwyzer (eds), *Interdisciplinary Explorations of Postmortem Agency: The Uses of Dead Bodies, Funerary Objects, and Burial Spaces through Time* (Springer, 2020)

2

Andrew James Johnston and Jan-Peer Hartmann (eds), *Material Remains: Reading the Past through Archaeological Objects in Medieval and Early Modern British Literature* (Ohio State University Press, 2020).

3

'Beyond Death: Exploring the Use of Dead Bodies, Funerary Objects, and Burial Spaces through Time': a three-day international conference at the Institute for Oriental & European Archaeology - Austrian Academy of Sciences, organised by Estella Weiss-Krejci and Sebastian Becker, 2-4 May 2018.



Poster of the project's international conference 'Beyond Death' (Vienna, 2018).



DEEPDEAD displays at the 'Being Human' Public Engagement Festival, 11/2019, Exeter Cathedral.

# Disentangling European HIV/AIDS Policies: Activism, Citizenship and Health (EUROPACH)

The EUROPACH research project ([europach.eu](http://europach.eu)) promised contextualised analyses of European HIV/AIDS policies – focusing on archives and narratives about the development of responses to the epidemic on a European and on strategically selected national (Germany, Poland, Turkey and the UK) levels, and relating these histories to the different modes of citizenship and health policies that are manifested in Europe today. By gathering and analysing relevant expert and oral history interviews, policy documents and art works that address HIV/AIDS in the region, and field-notes in spaces of policy development, implementation and contestation – collectively revealing what we have called “HIV/AIDS policy worlds” – the project sought to explore how the past is put to use in the ongoing unfolding of the epidemic. Project outputs – including an interactive policy map and related working papers; European HIV/AIDS oral history, art work and policy archives; and a manuscript on citizenship in the fields of HIV/AIDS – were developed to contribute to the perseverance of narratives of long-term activists, civil-society members and policy-makers, and to document, analyse and disseminate information about their engagements in fields of HIV/AIDS. In close collaboration with our network of non-academic associated partners (APs), these analyses and resources were to inform a concluding press release to help guide the European response to the epidemic.



In first working papers, researchers elucidated figures and narratives that are produced with the varied HIV/AIDS-related terms and milestones. Taken together, proclamations of transformation, adopting strategies of pre-existing rights movements, claims about vulnerability, and the definition of risk rely on particular qualities of the past to establish a politic of the present and future. This deeper understanding about the origins of the terms from and narratives about the epidemic provide a framework for better integrating communities, contexts and histories into European practices of citizenship. The interactive policy map and collaborative journal article, “HIV/AIDS and its Monsters. Negotiating Criminalisation along the Monster-Human Continuum,” demonstrate how the logics of (de-) criminalisation in spheres of HIV emerged, were put to use and are entangled over time and space. Activists, NGO-workers, policy-makers and scholars have positively remarked on its utility for strategising advocacy in the field of criminalisation in relation to HIV/AIDS by looking at how past policies, events, groups and institutions shape the unfolding of five exemplary histories. Analyses of the underlying logics governing actor responses reveal unexpected similarities across groups and institutions otherwise thought to play antagonistic roles. Moreover, the map reveals that there is much to gain in thinking about logics across location, time and thematic: The journal article illustrates how work comparing responses to criminalisation in relation to HIV from across Europe enrichen and complicate current academic and policy discussions focused on the strategies and impact of de-humanisation rather than also re-humanisation, and on overly-broad conceptualisations of “humanitarianism”.

Based on three years of fieldwork, concluding papers on citizenship hone in on the transnational and internal disparities in access to testing, treatment, and prevention, and certain ambiguities of strategies adopted to respond to these conditions. The European-level project introduces the concept “chrono-citizenship” to grasp the blending of temporalities in transnational activism. Taken together, these arguments reflect a shifting and increasingly divided political landscape across the European region, which contests much governmental and activist narrations of both the epidemic’s pasts and futures and the shared possibilities for health sought by the European Union, the Council of Europe and other European health-governing bodies. Based on these analyses, the team concluded that enhanced recognition of the constraints of those at the epicentre of the epidemic constitutes a promising route for strengthening actors’ life chances in the future.

<https://eautbc.hypotheses.org/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Dr. Beate Binder, Institute for European Ethnology, Humboldt University, Germany  
**PI 2:** Prof. Dr. Marsha Rosengarten, Department of Sociology, Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom  
**PI 3:** Prof. Dr. Martin Lengwiler, Department of History, University of Basel, Switzerland  
**PI 4:** Dr. Agata Dziuban, Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Poland,

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

- AP 1:** Michael Krone, AIDS Action Europe, Germany  
**AP 2:** Luis Mendao, European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG), Belgium; Germany  
**AP 3:** Luca Stevenson, International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe (ICRSE) Netherlands.  
**AP 4:** Stephen Malloy, European Network of People Who Use Drugs (EuroNPUD), UK  
**AP 5:** Heike Gronske, Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe, Germany  
**AP 6:** PG Macioti, Hydra, Germany  
**AP 7:** Eleanor Briggs, National AIDS Trust, UK  
**AP 8:** Mike Youle, Justri, UK  
**AP 9:** Aras Günör, Trans Danışma Merkezi Derneği (T-Der), Turkey  
**AP 10:** Muhtar Çokar, İnsan Kaynağını Geliştirme Vakfı (İKGV), Turkey  
**AP 11:** Umut Güner, Kaos GL, Turkey  
**AP 12:** Wojciech J. Tomczyński, SIEĆ PLUS, Poland  
**AP 13:** Tomasz Małkuszewski, Social AIDS Committee, Poland  
**AP 14:** Jim Hubbard, ACT UP Oral History Project, USA

## Top 3 Outputs:

1

The *European HIV/AIDS Archive* (EHAA) is made up of oral history interviews, digital copies of community materials, and links to lists of artworks and policy documents from across and beyond the European region. It has been a collaborative project between the EUROPACH team, the '*Don't criminalize passion!*' *The Aids Crisis and Political Mobilization in 1980s and early 1990s* German research project, and the *AIDS History into Museums Working Group* (AKAIM) of the *German AIDS Service Organization* (DAH) ([rs.cms.hu-berlin.de/ehaa/pages/home.php](https://rs.cms.hu-berlin.de/ehaa/pages/home.php))

2

The *HIVstories: Living Politics* exhibition presents a curated selection of artefacts, art works and excerpts from oral history interviews gathered over the course of the project. The exhibition has been presented at the Schwules Museum in Berlin, at Biennale Warszawa in Warsaw and at dramaqueer in Istanbul. Catalogues are available in English, German and Polish on the project's website ([europach.phils.uj.edu.pl/project-outcomes/exhibition/](http://europach.phils.uj.edu.pl/project-outcomes/exhibition/)).

3

The book, *AIDS and HIV in Turkey: Histories and Perspectives of an Emancipatory Health Politic*, is among the first ever published collections of oral history testimonies about the history of HIV activism in Turkey. The oral histories included in the book, which were collected by EUROPACH's Dr. Zülfükar Çetin, are prefaced with an introduction by the book's editors, Dr. Çetin and Peter-Paul Bänziger. *AIDS and HIV in Turkey* has been published in Turkish and German, and an English-language publication is planned for the coming year.



Closing conference and exhibition, Berlin, September 2019



Agata Dziuban, Todd Sekuler and Justyna Struzik participating in an opening of the exhibition "*Kreatywne Stany Chorobowe: AIDS, HIV, RAK*" in Galeria Arsenal in Poznań (November 8th, 2019) and presenting EUROPACH project and its results.

# East Asian Uses of the European Past: Tracing Braided Chronotypes (EAU-TBC)

The birth of philosophy in ancient Greece, the fall of the Roman Empire, the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Scientific and Industrial Revolutions, the Enlightenment, the Holocaust: such emblematic historical moments have long been regarded as building blocks of a quintessentially European past. But how 'European' is this past if many actors in the non-European world have claimed competing representations of it as their own? And how 'European' is this story if many in the European world, in turn, have appropriated non-European claims in order to bolster their own sense of identity and exceptionality? The work of this CRP has demonstrated that, far from being Europe's exclusive property, the pasts constructed through such emblematic historical moments were shaped in global circulations of meaning. The significance that these moments acquired in different times and localities must be understood as the result of situated co-productions that transgress continental boundaries and affect perceptions of historical time both in the non-European world and in Europe itself. The CRP substantiated this hypothesis by focusing on a series of case studies from China, Korea, and Japan, analysing East Asian uses of 'European' pasts from the onset of intensified contact circa 1600 to the present. In doing so, our four subprojects developed a twofold research methodology that focused in equal measure on the close reading of symptomatic texts from crucial East Asian actors, as well as on the study of latent evidence revealing the deepening entanglements between European and East Asian understandings of historical time and temporalities. Our reconstructions of these entanglements reject static comparative approaches, and aim instead at foregrounding interactions between different actors from East Asia and Europe as they co-created globalized images of emblematic moments from the European past. In this, we were inspired by efforts to capture the dynamic nature of cultural exchanges through 'connected', 'entangled', or 'braided' histories as suggested by Sanjay Subrahmanyam, Michael Werner and Benedicte Zimmermann— an approach whose potential 'to challenge the geographical conception underpinning conventional historiography', as Subrahmanyam writes, has not yet been fully explored by intellectual historians.

The four subprojects' consistent engagement with the HERA JRP 3 theme 'Uses of the Past' led its members to address the methodological conundrums that a research endeavour of such scale and scope was bound to encounter. In this regard, the CRP's work foregrounded three key points: how any attempt of 'using' the past implicitly relies on the past's functional reduction (the 'colligation' or 'typification' of distinct historical phenomena); how these inevitably problematic processes are nonetheless essential to any attempt at the narrativisation of history; and how such narrations acquire different meanings in different times and places. This CRP is aware that such narrations are rooted in the context of the history narrating subject's privileged position, and as such ought to be questioned in their epistemic authority and beyond their alleged 'truth values'. By deploying the notion of 'chronotypes' (i.e., of typified attitudes toward historical change) and scrutinizing their uses, this CRP developed heuristic tools that allow us to rethink our epistemic categories and trace the ways in which the past is situationally endowed with purpose and meaning.

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Dr. Joachim Kurtz, Heidelberg University, Germany

**PI 2:** Prof. Dr. Taciana Fisac, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain

**PI 3:** Prof. Dr. Leigh Jenco, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

**PI 3:** Prof. Dr. Martin Dusing, Universität Zürich, Switzerland

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

**AP 1:** Prof. Dr. Ivo Amelung, Director, China Institut, Frankfurt, amelung@em.unifrankfurt.de

**AP 2:** Mr. Ramón M. Moreno, Director General, Casa Asia, casaasia@casaasia.es

**AP 3:** Mr. Roger M. Buerger, Director, Johann Jacobs Museum Zurich, office@johannjacobs.com

**AP 4:** Ms. Eleanor Hyun, Curator, Korea Collection, British Museum ehun@britishmuseum.org

**AP 5:** Mr. Luis Jéronimo, Director, Fundación Estudio, Madrid, colegio@colegio-estudio.es



## Top 3 Outputs:

1

*Uses of the Past Between Europe and East Asia*, special issue edited by Martin Dusingberre and Joachim Kurtz, with contributions by Lorenzo Andolfatto, Pablo Blitstein, Jonathan Chappell, Leigh K. Jenco, David Mervart and Birgit Tremml-Werner, *The Historical Journal* 64, no. 2 (2021).

2

### Podcast series "15 past 15":

Produced by EAU-TBC Zurich PI Dr. Martin Dusingberre and hosted by the University of Zurich, "15 past 15" is a podcast which discusses how the past is made, and by whom. Its first season includes 14 interviews with project members and affiliates and focuses on history and history-writing in East Asia, from the sixteenth century to today.

For more information on the podcast, see <https://www.hist.uzh.ch/de/dhl/podcast.html>.  
To subscribe via iTunes: <https://podcasts.apple.com/ch/podcast/15past15-podcast-series/id1449706934?l=en>.

3

### Knowledge exchange activities:

a. *Rethinking Enlightenment: Collectors and Imperial Knowledge Production*. A counter tour of the British Museum's Enlightenment Room, guided by EAU-TBC's London Postdoc Dr. Jonathan Chappell.

March 2, 2019, British Museum, London.

For more information, see <http://www.lse.ac.uk/Events/LSE-Festival/NewWorldDisorders/Events/20190302/rethinking-enlightenment>.

b. *History from Between: Global Circulations of the Past in East Asia and Europe*, public conference, 1 April 2019, at the British Library Knowledge Centre

For more information, see <https://blogs.bl.uk/asian-and-african/2019/01/history-from-between-global-circulations-of-the-past-in-east-asia-and-europe.html>.



# Memory Laws in European and Comparative Perspective (MELA)

Memory Laws in European and Comparative Perspective (MELA) is a four-nation, EU-sponsored consortium gathered to examine memory laws throughout Europe and the world, and organised with the generous support of a major HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area) grant totalling €1,177,091, awarded in March 2016. The consortium integrates the work of researchers based in Poland, the Netherlands, Italy, and the United Kingdom, and includes specialists from law, history, and cultural studies. Together with the Project Leader, Prof Eric Heinze (Queen Mary, University of London), the three Principal Investigators - Dr Aleksandra Gliszczńska-Grabias (Polish Academy of Sciences), Dr Uladzislau Belavusau (University of Amsterdam), and Prof Emanuela Fronza (University of Bologna) - oversee projects conducted by Postdoctoral Researchers - Dr Grazyna Baranowska (Poland), Dr Paolo Caroli (Italy), Dr Marco Bortoluzzi (Italy), Dr Nanor Kebranian (UK), and Dr León Castellanos-Jankiewicz (Netherlands). Doctoral candidates include Anna Wójcik (Poland) and Marina Bán (the Netherlands). Developing critical approaches to states' uses of law to influence historical memory is central to MELA's work, entailing the exchange of expertise on historical and cultural context. We begin by asking: When does such use of law conflict with values of democratic citizenship, political pluralism, or fundamental human rights? Is such use of law always abusive? Is even non-punitive use of law for such purposes necessarily benign? Are there optimal ways for states to promote public understandings of history?

Our team members have responded by collaborating on numerous research and publication ventures using multidisciplinary and theoretically grounded approaches that cover a broad geographic range. This work has already culminated in three books - including the edited volume, *Law and Memory: Towards Legal Governance of History* (U. Belavusau & A. Gliszczńska-Grabias, Cambridge UP, 2017) and the monographs, *Memory and Punishment* (E. Fronza, Asser Press, 2018) and *El delito de negacionismo en Europa* (E. Fronza, Hammurabi, 2018) - as well as guest-edited special issues of *Res Publica Nowa* (A. Gliszczńska-Grabias, G. Baranowska, and A. Wójcik, eds., 2017), *The Journal of Comparative Law on "Law and Historical Injustice"* (N. Kebranian & P. Parisi, eds., 2018), and *Diritto Penale Contemporaneo* on "Tempo, Memoria, and Diritto Penale."

Our cohort has published its research widely throughout major international journals, edited volumes, and online forums about a vast array of issues related to the legal regulation of historical discourse. These include the recent controversial memory laws in Poland as well as related topics, such as the right to truth; memory and security; de-communization; the Holocaust in human rights case law; the judicial treatment of Nazi and fascist pasts; memory laws and minority rights; the criminalization of historical denialism; transitional justice in post-fascism Europe; the processes and limits of amnesty; the ethics of mnemonic legislation; denialism and human rights; and the performativity of genocide recognition. These findings have already been integrated into our forthcoming model Declaration on Historical Memory, a proposed code of best practice for the drafting and implementation of memory laws. A detailed overview of our academic and public engagements thus far, including conferences, interviews, partnerships, and blog posts, is available on our website.

<http://melaproject.org/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Eric Heinze, Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom

**PI 2:** Dr. Uladzislau Belavusau, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**PI 3:** Dr. Emanuela Fronza, Università di Trento, Italy

**PI 4:** Dr. Aleksandra Gliszczńska-Grabias, Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

## Top 3 Outputs:

- 1 *Law and Memory: Towards Legal Governance of History*, edited by Uladzislau Belavusau and Aleksandra Gliszczyńska-Grabias (Cambridge University Press, 2017), <https://is.gd/63JUwK>.
- 2 Emanuela Fronza, *Memory and Punishment. Historical Denialism, Free Speech and the Limits of Criminal Law* (Asser Press, 2018), <https://www.asser.nl/asserpress/books/?rld=12895>.
- 3 Emanuela Fronza and Michele Caianiello, 'Tempo, Memoria e Diritto Penale: prefazione', in *Diritto Penale Contemporaneo*, 4 (2018), pp. 114 – 335.



Book launch of *Law and Memory: Towards Legal Governance of History* (Cambridge University Press, 2017), in the Hague, 19 October 2018.



Panel 'historical memory in Europe and Korea', at the workshop 'Legal Governance of Historical Memory in Europe and Asia', organised by MELA Researchers Dr Uladzislau Belavusau and Dr León Castellanos-Jankiewicz at Osaka University, 26 April 2019.

# Modernist reinventions of the rural Landscape (MODSCAPES)

MODSCAPES dealt with large-scale agricultural development, colonization and collectivization schemes planned in the 20th century throughout Europe and beyond, and with their eventual implementation resulting in new rural landscapes. MODSCAPES' mainly aimed at upscaling this historical, cultural and environmental phenomenon, unevenly dealt with at the local or national scale, into a trans-national research topic, by coining and establishing a fresh new concept — Modernist rural landscapes— to raise awareness of this largely undervalued shared cultural heritage representing tangible evidence of recent European history. Introducing the concept of landscape as a unifying paradigm for a trans-disciplinary approach to the topic's tangible (the built environment) and intangible legacies (the related cultural and socio-political contexts), this project aimed to establish its European relevance as well as to bridge research, practice and policies. Thus, it aspired to test its outcomes against the current challenges faced by modern rural landscapes as a resource for future "reflective societies" and "inclusive environments".

The picture to emerge is that regardless of the regime under which the schemes, policies and projects were developed, the impact of Modernism was very strong. What differed were the ideas of modernity expressed through modernism. The impact of post First World War and then Post Second World War technological changes, industrialisation and urbanisation fed into policies aiming at securing the supply of food for urban inhabitants, supplying labour for factories and ensuring a cooperative and docile or an enthusiastic and motivated rural population who would not be tempted to move to cities and so put food security in jeopardy. The scale of realisation of the policies converted into reality varied from place to place. The research found that the ways that the schemes and programmes were implemented were surprisingly similar across all countries especially in the widespread application of propaganda to attempt to persuade colonists or the collectivised to identify with the new models of state. We can see how key images were used and the graphic styles of the printed propaganda materials are not only powerful and compelling, primarily presenting the message through images in the face of widespread illiteracy, but also frequently Modern in the use of typefaces, drawing techniques, printing methods, colours and so on. There are also some differences, such as the promotion of Socialist realism in the Soviet Union which meant a move away from more overtly modernist styles for a period. Film, a relatively new medium in the 1920s, was also extensively used and the documentaries promoting the schemes and the support of them by the key figures also bear significant similarities across all case studies.

The impact of the MODSCAPES project was threefold. First, it put together for the first time an overview of the tremendous volume of archival sources where materials relevant to this subject are located and to make a first attempt at using some of these data in a synthesis. Second, it placed the subject of modernist rural landscape fairly and squarely as a major research area which has been neglected at an international level. The third impact will come over time beyond the life of the project, as the vast amounts of data collected from archives, and by interviews and field work, yet to be published makes its way into the academic research landscape, and thus into the radar of other researchers. Finally, the project has built a critical mass and made visible the subject of modernist rural landscapes as a viable and important field of multi-disciplinary research, where before it was patchy, small in scale, limited in extent and lacking in network connections.

**Official webpage:** [modscapes.eu](http://modscapes.eu)

**Official Facebook profile:** [www.facebook.com/Modscapes/](https://www.facebook.com/Modscapes/)

**Official YouTube channel:** [youtube.com/channel/UCFM7qpjjaqEGilzHecFs-BA](https://youtube.com/channel/UCFM7qpjjaqEGilzHecFs-BA)

**Official email contact:** [modscapes@ulb.ac.be](mailto:modscapes@ulb.ac.be)

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Luisa Moretto, Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

**PI 2:** Dr. Cristina Pallini, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

**PI 3:** Prof. Maria Helena Teixeira Maia, Cooperativa de Ensino Superior Artística do Porto, Portugal

**PI 4:** Dr. Vittoria Capresi, Technische Universität Berlin: Germany

**PI 5:** Prof. Simon Bell, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Estonia



## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

**AP 1:** Ana Tostões, Docomomo International – Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement, Portugal

**AP 2:** Simon Bell, ECLAS European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools, Austria

**AP 3:** Inge Gotzmann, CIVILSCAPE: We are the landscape people!, Germany

## Top 3 Outputs:

1

S. Bell, A. Fisher, M.H. Maia, C. Pallini and V. Capresi (Eds., 2019). *Modernism, Modernisation and the Rural Landscape, Proceedings of the MODSCAPES\_conference2018 & Baltic Landscape Forum, Tartu, Estonia, June 11-13, 2018*, (SHS Web of Conferences: 63), Les Ulis: EDP Sciences. <https://www.shs-conferences.org/articles/shsconf/abs/2019/04/contents/contents.html>

Proceedings of the international conference held at the Estonian National Museum, gathering over 40 papers on the topic.

2

A. Fisher with Francelle Cane, Francesca Bonfante, Luca Monica (curators, 2019). *Enter the Modern Landscape*. [Exhibition held at the BOZAR Brussels' Center for Fine Arts, 28 November 2019 – 12 January 2020]. MODSCAPES and BOZAR Brussels Center for Fine Arts.

Final exhibition of the project, addressing the general audience by boiling down the topic to 12 main themes.

3

A. Fisher; S. Bell; V. Capresi; H. Maia; C. Pallini (eds., 2020 - forthcoming). *Modernist Reinventions of the Rural Landscape*, Routledge. ISBN: 978-0-367-42008-6.

A richly illustrated Open Access monograph, co-authored by MODSCAPES researchers, summarizing the research's main outcomes.



Group photo of the 2018 mid-term conference's participants in front of the venue, the Estonian National Museum in Tartu.



Researchers and local stakeholders engaged in discussion during a break at the 2019 final stakeholders' event in Brussels

# Multilingualism and Minority Languages in Ancient Europe (MuMiL-EU)

The project MuMiL-EU aims at shedding light upon some absolutely important defining features of past and modern European identity, such as multilingualism, languages in contact and the various types of cultural interaction involved, such as the existence of prestige and 'transnational' languages and their impact on minority languages. These features are often perceived as a typical problem of contemporary Europe, linked to globalization and recent migrations, rather than a constitutive part of our identity since its foundation. Still, the most ancient written documents found in the European continent already show traces of multilingualism and intense language contact, both in areas under the authority of a single and cohesive national power, such as the Hellenistic kingdoms or the Roman Empire, and in regions at the boundary between two or more nations or populations, such as ancient Phrygia and Anatolia at large, North-Western Greece and the Balkans, plus most areas of pre- Roman and Roman Southern Italy. One of the main problems is that in antiquity transnational and prestige languages such as Greek and Latin tended to replace in writing various local languages, which as a consequence are poorly attested and are often classified as *Restsprachen*. Thus, the objective of the project was to recover a significant though often "submerged" section of the European past by focusing on a series of language contact situations in the past that are poorly known or almost totally unknown, and to better understand European identity nowadays with its distinctive features of unity-in-diversity, contacts among languages and integration of cultures. The methodology of the CRP is summed up in the academic label of "historical socio-linguistics", an approach that has proven its soundness in quite a lot of research projects financed in the last years at the international and national level. This approach can foster (and, in fact, has fostered) both the study of the already known documents of the past in a new light and the discovery, decipherment or edition of new documents that had been overlooked or not considered as they deserved in the last decades.

Each RU focused on a different aspect of multilingualism in Ancient Europe, e.g. by studying a specific minority language, a peculiar language contact situation or a situation of particularly intense multilingualism in the past. As a result, a very large amount of under-studied or unpublished documents written in Phrygian and Lydian, different dialects of Ancient Greek, Latin and Messapian and Cappadocian Greek have been collected, analyzed, edited, commented upon and examined in their historical context, reflecting on language contact and composite languages. Having made these documents available and understandable to the scholarly public and to the academic world is, per se, a crucial achievement of the project.

However, the scholarly value of the project is not confined to the publication of important unedited document, fundamental as this may be. At a more general level, each RU reflected, both with regard to its specific field and in cooperation with the other RUs, on the sociolinguistic dynamics underlying the new philological, linguistic and historical data disclosed during the project, in order to achieve a better understanding of the linguistic and cultural identities of ancient Europe. This kind of knowledge is very important, because on occasion the data concerning the ancient world were manipulated in recent and less recent times by emphasizing conflicts and lack of mutual understanding, at the same time soft-peddling clear cases of exchange of material goods, religious attitudes, concepts and vocabulary, which often led to the creation of new and well-structured social and political organizations, with a clearly multi-cultural identity. Obviously, our knowledge of ancient multilingualism and language/culture contact situations has been hindered by the economic, cultural and political supremacy of the Greeks and the Romans. Focusing on a series of poorly known, though culturally meaningful, cases of language contact situations, therefore, allowed us to recover a significant though often "submerged" section of the European past, fostering a global reconsideration of the roles of multilingualism, minority languages, cultural/linguistic integrations in our past.

## PROJECT TEAM

- Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Albio Cesare Cassio, University La Sapienza, Italy  
**PI 2:** Dr.Alexander Lubotsky, Leiden University, Netherlands  
**PI 3:** Prof. Emilio Crespo, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain  
**PI 4:** Prof. Dr.Mark Janse, Ghent University, Belgium  
**PI 5:** Prof. Marina Benedetti, University for Foreigners of Siena, Italy

## Top 3 Outputs:

1

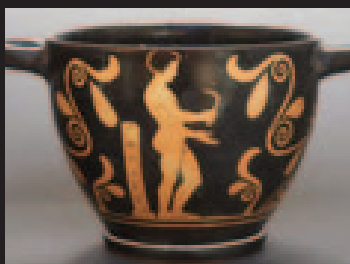
**International Conferences:** MuMiL-EU Mid-Term Conference, Siena, 21th-22th. 6. 2018 and MuMiL-EU Final Conference, Rome, 26th-27th.6.2019. Both of them were attended by all the project members, by many associated partners, a large number of national and international distinguished scholars, as well as national and international students of both Universities. Given the absolutely high scientific profile of the research output presented on both occasions, the Conference Proceedings are forthcoming (in a monographic issue of the peer-reviewed journal *Linguarum Varietas* and in a monograph published by De Gruyter).

2

**New materials:** a large number of new, unpublished materials were gathered and analysed, made available to the scientific community and in some cases preserved from decay or oblivion. These include among other things: hundreds of Messapian inscriptions (together with some Greek and Latin inscriptions) found in the *Grotta della Poesia* (Roca Vecchia, Lecce, Italy); the Phrygian graffiti found on more than one hundred of pot shards excavated at Daskyleion (Sea of Marmara, Turkey); 37 hours of authentic speech from native speakers of Cappadocian and Phrasiot Greek; the romance Receipts, taken from cod. Vat. gr. 1538, and the romance version of Saint John Chrysostom's Liturgy, taken from cod. Barb. gr. 316, and so on.

3

**Publications:** During the project, 45 journal articles, 3 books, 11 edited books and 106 book chapters on multilingualism and minority languages in ancient Europe have been published, and two further books with papers by almost all the project participants are forthcoming. Among these, both G. Giannakis et al. (eds.), *Studies in Ancient Greek Dialects. From Central Greece to the Black Sea*, De Gruyter, 2017, and F. Logozzo & P. Poccetti (eds.), *Ancient Greek Linguistics: New Approaches, Insights and Perspectives*, De Gruyter, 2017, which include chapters by almost all the project members, deserve special mention.



From left: an inscribed red-figured vase produced in South Italy following the Greek models and picture of an inscription, both studied as part of the project, and the 3D image of the same inscription obtained in the project.

# Printing the Past. Architecture, Print Culture, and Uses of the Past in Modern Europe (PriArc)

PriArc has examined the relationship between architecture, print culture, and uses of the past in modern Europe and beyond. Looking primarily at architectural debate from 18th to early 20th century, we have studied the ways in which new notions of the past were negotiated and constructed through architecture. This negotiation took place not only in stone but on paper, not least in the proliferation of new publication types emerging from the 1830s onwards, spreading architectural texts and images to new audiences in Europe, European colonies and USA. Studying architectural debate in the public and professional press, including newspapers, novels, museum catalogues and popular magazines, PriArc has queried the ways architecture has been used to construct, promote and interrogate narratives of historical continuity, patrimony and progress. By means of hitherto neglected historical material, PriArc has studied the preconditions of architectural culture in the contemporary world; an urgent task, it seems, at a time when Europe's built environment is being rapidly reconfigured, both as a physical structure and a mediated environment.

Based at The Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO), this multidisciplinary humanities project involved researchers from Leiden University, Ghent University, and University College London, as well as designers and curators from Victoria & Albert Museum/Royal Institute of British Architects, London; Musée d'Orsay, Paris; Museum of Cultural History, Oslo; and the digital media lab Factum Arte, Madrid. The project has also been collaborating with ETH Zurich, the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and Cambridge University.

Examining architecture's uses of the past, PriArc has asked two interrelated research questions. Firstly, we asked why architecture took on such a central role in negotiating the use of history in the modern period, and secondly, we asked how and where this negotiation took place. Through such questions, PriArc has aimed to throw new light on the intricate web of spatial, material and discursive practices that shaped uses of the past in modern Europe.

We have focused on four junctures within this web. Firstly, we looked at notions of transference, here understood as changing conceptions of the way the past affects cultural production (in this case architecture) of the present and the future. Secondly, we examined processes of legitimization: the way architecture has been seen to lend credibility to different notions of historical development, but also the way historiography is used to legitimize developments within architecture itself. Thirdly, we investigated preservation; particularly how different notions of the past inform modern heritage movements and how new technologies are about to alter the way we think about preserving and experiencing the past. Finally, we studied projection; the way images of architecture and architectural collections project orderly images of the future, constructing narratives of progress that normalize the unstable workings of capitalism. Studied through public and professional press, paper reconstructions, catalogues and competitions, these topics allow us to encircle what Shawn Malley has called the "rhetorical processes guiding the cultural assemblages of artefacts into patterns of memorialization".

<http://priarc.aho.no/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Mari Hvattum, Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Norway

**PI 2:** Prof. Dr. Caroline van Eck, Leiden University, Netherlands

**PI 3:** Prof. Maarten Delbeke, Ghent University, Belgium

**PI 4:** Prof. Barbara Penner, University College London, United Kingdom



## Top 3 Outputs:

1

*Images of Egypt* is the title of two exhibitions and a book examining how Egyptian imagery has circulated in modern European culture, shaping ideas of history, patrimony, and architecture. Edited and curated by Mari Lending, Eirik Bøhn, and Tim Anstey.

2

*Extinct. A Compendium of Obsolete Objects* (Reaktion Books 2020) explores futures that never came to pass. The book catalogues 100 objects that all represent, in one way or other, failed visions of the future. Edited by Barbara Penner, Adrian Forty, Miranda Critchley, and Olivia Horsfall Turner.

3

*Style and Cultural Transference* encompassed two conferences and a special issue (*Architectural Histories* 6(1) 2018, <http://doi.org/10.5334/ah.342>, exploring the complex process by which 19th century architecture adopted and adapted architectural motives from the past.



The pilot version of the exhibition *Images of Egypt* opened at AHO in December 2017. Photo: Eirik Bøhn.



The PriArc team at the seminar "Obsolete Objects", London 2017. Photo: Eirik Bøhn.



Poster for the exhibition *Images of Egypt*, Museum of Cultural History, Oslo, autumn 2018. Design: Aslak Gurholt



Maude Bass-Krueger lecturing on fashion and architecture at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, December 2018. Photo: Eirik Bøhn.

# Protestant Legacies in Nordic Law: Uses of the Past in the Construction of the Secularity of Law (ProNoLa)

The overarching goal of ProNoLa has been to examine the relations between Lutheran majority traditions and the development of secular law in the Nordic region in the course of the last 500 years. Due to its mixed Protestant (Lutheran/Calvinist) and Roman-Catholic heritage, Germany has served as a comparative case throughout the project. The objective of the project has been to analyse the use of theological norms and standards as a framework for a general understanding of law as secular – not only in early modernity, but also beyond the era of the Enlightenment up to the 21st century. The project has thus provided elements to a more nuanced and critical genealogy of the negotiations of law and religion in the Nordic realm, not least by offering a more context-sensitive view of distinctively different patterns of secularization of the law over a 500-year period. The project has also added to scientific knowledge by conducting research into hitherto under-researched questions regarding how the Eastern Orthodox minority churches have both been fitted into while also itself contributing to the general understanding of the law in Finland.

ProNoLa covers three relatively distinct periods: (1) the Reformation and Enlightenment periods with its confessionalization & institutionalization phase as well as the subsequent phase of consolidation & codification (1517-1800); (2) the democratic period with its national constitutionalization & hegemonisation (1800-1950); and (3) the phase of internationalization & re-confessionalisation from WW II until today. Yet, ProNoLa's longitudinal design also gives evidence of continuous patterns in the Nordic realm: Lutheran theological commitments and ideas regarding law (two regiments, three estates, and natural law) persist, albeit in new interpretations and constellations. ProNoLa has thus challenged the assumption that law has become 'secularized' in a unilateral teleological process without, or even against, religious commitments and theological ideas. Furthermore, ProNoLa has shown the extent to which Lutheran influence on the concepts and constructions of the law continues in the 19th and 20th century, well into the construction of the Nordic welfare states. By so doing, ProNoLa has successfully addressed fundamental questions regarding the deep structures of secular laws, while attending carefully to both uses and possible misuses of the Lutheran heritage in a future, and religiously more pluralist Norden. Regarding laws for religion, we have argued that as long as ecclesiastical law continues to be framed within secular institutions in non-ecclesiastical national contexts (the inherited Nordic model), it tends to express shared values with the national political cultures, and with the law of the land. By contrast, when ecclesiastical law is developed as a parallel legal structure (the post-WW2 German model), it leads to more critical view of the secularity of law, especially in so far as it infringes on the internal regulations of religious communities.

Several of the project partners will build on the project results in further research collaboration with partners from other corners of Europe and internationally. Such plans are based on individual contacts depending upon where the individual partners are placed. This project has thus also contributed to the promotion of some of the project partners into more established academic positions as well as to the general development of research within law & religion, especially by establishing a historical and better-informed Nordic basis for such research in the future.

[www.teol.ku.dk/ProNoLa](http://www.teol.ku.dk/ProNoLa)

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Lisbet Birgitte Christoffersen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

**PI 2:** Dr. Pamela Slotte, Assoc. Prof (tenure track) in minority studies, Åbo Akademi University & Adjunct Prof. religion and law research, Faculty of Theology, University of Helsinki

**PI 3:** Prof. Dr. Tarald Rasmussen, University of Oslo, Norway

**PI 4:** PAssoc. Prof. in Constitutional Law, Dr. Anna-Sara Lind, Uppsala University, Sweden

**PI 5:** Prof. Dr. Hans-Michael Heinig, Georg-August-Universität, Germany

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

- AP 1:** Anne Kristine Axelsson, The Danish Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Denmark  
**AP 2:** Birger Nygaard, Council on International Relations in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark, Denmark  
**AP 3:** Pirjo Pihlaja, Evangelical Lutheran Church in Finland, Finland  
**AP 4:** Kimmo Ketola, Church Research Institute, National Church Council, Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland, Finland  
**AP 5:** Ingrid Vad Nielsen, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Culture, Department of Church Affairs, Norway  
**AP 6:** Jens-Petter Johnsen, Church of Norway, National Council, Norway  
**AP 7:** Åke Göransson, Nämnden för Statlig Stöd till Trossamfund, sst, Sweden  
**AP 8:** Cecilia Nahnfeldt, Church of Sweden, Research Unit, Uppsala, Sweden  
**AP 9:** Dr. Küster, Bundesministerium des Innern, Germany  
**AP 10:** Dr. Hans Ulrich Anke, Evangelische Kirche Deutschlands, Germany

## Top 3 Outputs:

1

### Edited book

Protestant Legacies of Nordic Law: The Early Modern Period  
Tarald Rasmussen, Jørn Sunde, (eds)  
2020,  
Brill/Schöningh

2

### Edited book

Constitutionalisation and hegemonisation  
Anna-Sara Lind & victoria Enkvist  
University Press of Southern Denmark  
2020, Odense

3

### Edited book

Internationalization and Re-Confessionalization: Law and Religion in the Nordic Realm 1945-2017  
Pamela Slotte, Niels Henrik Gregersen, Helge Årsheim  
Southern Danish University Press  
2020, Odense



# Sound Memories: The Musical Past in Late-Medieval and Early-Modern Europe (SoundMe)

For today's Europeans, the existence of a collective musical past is a given. Our project explored the mechanisms by which Europeans of a distant past (c. 1200-1600) invented, then used collective musical memory to shape cultural and political behaviour. In which ways are these mechanisms relevant to the societies of 21st-century Europe?

Established music historiography is based on progressivist assumptions that privilege novelty and complexity, leading to a familiar narrative that sees the climax of musical civilization in Europe in the Germano-centric canon of the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. This intellectual construct has come under intense scrutiny by musicologists since the 1980s, in particular with regard to musical developments of the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries, allowing for the integration into the musicological discourse of a plurality of styles that co-existed simultaneously and are used by people in accordance with a wide range of social conventions and personal preferences. Meanwhile, traditional views of music of the pre-modern age persist(ed) largely unchallenged. Related to this is the perception of large areas of Europe, in particular east of the Rhine and north and east of the Alps, as being 'peripheral' and/or somehow decoupled from the mainstream of European music history. Again, this was challenged by musicologists interested in the musical developments of the 19th and 20th centuries to the point that such notions are no longer tenable and were replaced by more nuanced approaches. But no such work had been performed for music of the pre-modern ages. Our CRP was the first systematic attempt to change this view and provide material for a counternarrative that, we hope, our publications will help establish as the new state of the art, eventually being integrated in a revised base text of European music history. Inserting a plurality of styles and abandoning the notion of 'periphery' will fundamentally contribute to changing not only the image of the history of music in Europe, but also of the European Middle Ages as a whole. They will now have to be perceived as a similarly multi-layered, complex period as ours, where people choose their music according to similar criteria as they do today: to obey social conventions, to shape identity constructions, and even to use 'old-fashioned' music ironically so as to indicate a desired or amusing desynchronization between the (relative) present and the (relative) past. This is a paradigm shift that, we hope, will be triggered by the results of our CRP. Having provided a set of major new building-blocks to this revised narrative is what we consider to be the main achievement of this CRP.

Related to that, we also want to contribute to the re-integration of the music history of Europe to the east of the Rhine and the north and east of the Alps into the master narrative of European music history. For the period concerned (c. 1200-1600), the established view privileges France and Italy above all else. To the admittedly splendid artistic heritage that has come down to us from these regions we wish to add a complementary picture highlighting the multiply interconnected, multilingual and multicultural complexities of musical life in late-medieval and early-modern Central Europe. Finally, we were able to show that simplicity and 'retrospective' styles were by no means evidence of provincialism as previously assumed, but often came about as the result of conscious choices that rejected, for example, for theological reasons, the complex styles favoured by established music historiography. Here we have progressed distinctly past the established view, providing numerous building-blocks in our research that demonstrate that a plurality of stylistic options was available across Europe that so far had not been considered possible in the period we research.

<http://www.soundme.eu/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader:** Prof. Dr. Karl Kügle, Utrecht University, The Netherlands  
**PI 2:** Prof. Susan Rankin, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom  
**PI 3:** Dr. Lenka Hlávková, Charles University, Czech Republic  
**PI 4:** Dr. Paweł Gancarczyk, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland  
**PI 5:** Prof. Dr. Inga Mai Groote, Ruprecht Karl University, Germany

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

**AP 1:** Oscar Verhaar, Ascoli Ensemble, The Netherlands



## Top 3 Outputs:

- 1 Our project essay volume *Resounding Pasts: Music as History and Memory*. Ed. by Karl Kügle. Turnhout: Brepols, 2019. An OA collection of scholarly essays documenting the insights reached by the Sound Memories project team and international scholars associated with it.
- 2 Our HERA Sound Memories YouTube video channel. An OA collection of videos that documents the Sound Memories project and its music:  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCc5vmAcyYYEHCj4smJGkNQA>
- 3 Antonio Chemotti's edition of *The Polyphonic Hymns of Valentin Triller's Ein Schlesich singebüchlein (Wrocław 1555)*. Warsaw: Institute of Art, Polish Academy of Sciences, 2019. This OA edition, downloadable via <https://epub.uni-regensburg.de/38328/>, makes a previously unknown musical repertory from Silesia available to musicians and choirs worldwide.



The SoundMe project's concert with Associate Partners La Morra and Bastarda during the 2019 Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference in Basel, Switzerland.



SoundMe team member Bartłomiej Gembicki presenting at the 2019 annual Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference, in Basel, Switzerland.

# The debt: historicizing Europe's relations with the “South” (The Debt)

Since the onset of the Euro-crisis, the hitherto prevailing benign image of intra-European plurality has ceded in the face of new North-South divides, in which different layers of the past are invoked to explain the division and justify actions. The observable reasonings mix historical facts with normative, often moralistic claims. At their centre is a concept of debt. This project has explored the different historical narratives of debt through comparative analysis of the specific relations between European societies and between European and non-European societies. It has focused on those cases in which the invocation of a past debt leads to the construction of a “South” that is indebted to a “North” or vice versa. In much current debate, the term debt is used in a divisive way: as staking out claims against someone else. This project shows that this use is based on a restricted understanding of debt, emphasizing its economic and current juridical meanings. By exploring literary-artistic, socio-political and moral meanings and uses of the term, a broader understanding of debt is being provided to help overcoming current divisiveness.

The key research question has been: what impact does the invocation of a past debt have on the relation between two (collective) subjects in the present? Our research has been able to show that this impact is situated between two extremes: debt can create an instrumental, asymmetric and finite relation between debtor and creditor or, alternatively, a moral social relation based on mutual recognition and solidarity and open towards unfolding in time. Specifically, we have asked: Under which circumstances does the invocation of a past debt lend itself to constitute relations of the latter rather than the former kind? How can understandings of debt be transformed in such ways that acknowledgement of indebtedness entails recognition of the other rather than distancing or rejection? What forms of language – art, poetry, film, bottom-up media, etc. – encourage such a transformation?

The project has pursued both scholarly and practical objectives. In scholarly terms, it has widened the understanding of the concept of debt and shown the varieties of ways in which past debt has been invoked to shape action in the present. These objectives have been achieved through historico-sociological, politico-economic, politico-philosophical and socio-theoretical investigations. In practical terms, the project has shown how restricted understandings of debt limit the range of actions in the present and create situations of divisiveness that appear without alternative as well as, vice versa, how more imaginative understandings of debt widen the horizon of possibilities and strengthen moral ties between collective subjects. In public-sphere activities, we have aimed at raising public awareness about alternative ways of perceiving debt relations and to enhance the recognition of positive bonds between collective subjects through insights into their mutual indebtedness. Public debates have been held in Barcelona, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Sarajevo and Turin; poetic and musical readings and performances in Athens, Barcelona, Berlin and Hamburg; and a documentary movie is about to be completed.

[www.ub.edu/thedebt](http://www.ub.edu/thedebt)

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Dr. Peter Wagner, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

**PI 2:** Prof. Axel Honneth, Institute for Social Research, Germany

**PI 3:** Prof. Simona Forti, Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale, Italy

**PI 4:** Prof. Bo Stråth, University of Helsinki, Finland

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

**AP 1:** Judit Carrera, Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona, Spain

**AP 2:** Xavier Artigas, Metromuster, Spain

**AP 3:** Stefan Mumme, BHF Bank Stiftung, Germany

**AP 4:** Enrico Donaggio, Unione Culturale Franco Antonicelli, Spain

**AP 5:** Christina Koulouri, Research Centre for Modern History (KENI), Greece

## Top 3 Outputs

1

The edited volume *The politics of debt and Europe's relations with the "South"*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, volume 7 of the *Annual of European and Global Studies (AEGS7)*, edited by Stefan Nygård, forthcoming July 2020.

2

The special issue on Debt, time, creation, edited by Nathalie Karagiannis, vol. 58, no. 3, 2019, of the journal *Social Sciences Information/Information sur les sciences sociales (SSI)*.

3

The special section *Stichwort: Schuld und Schulden in: WestEnd. Neue Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung*, no. 2, December 2019, edited by Aristotelis Agridopoulos, Nathalie Karagiannis, Axel Honneth and Peter Wagner.



Poster of the project's closing workshop, 5 and 6 April 2019, Frankfurt.

# The heritagization of religion and the sacralization of heritage in contemporary Europe (HERILIGION)

HERILIGION: The heritagization of religion and the sacralization of heritage in contemporary Europe sought to investigate the paradoxes and tensions that emerge when religious sites, objects and practices become heritage, through a number of case studies in Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

Working closely with museums, heritage sites, NGOs and other associated partners, HERILIGION researchers have conducted ethnographic research about and at sites in which the nexus between religion and heritage are particularly intense, complicated and urgent. These include sites in which the status of Islamic heritage in Portugal is explored, explorations of how religious diversity shapes the cityscape of contemporary Krakow, the status of Danish religious heritage, the diverse reappropriations of religious heritage in Norwich and the increasing popularity of passion plays in post-secular Dutch society. HERILIGION researchers conducted long-term ethnographic fieldwork at these and other sites, while in addition engaging in activities aimed at developing and synchronizing registers and coordinating and producing collaborative work. HERILIGION organized a number of meetings, writing retreats and collaborative panels at academic conferences. These meetings were used to synchronize methodology and theoretical registers and to craft an overarching conceptual framework. This set-up ensured that in the various stages of the project, the HERILIGION team members were able to reap the harvest of the research done, and to work on a continuous production of academic publications as well as exhibitions and other forms of output. HERILIGION researchers also spent considerable time to translating and embedding their findings in a wide variety of contexts, this includes not only the circulation of the work in academia, both through publications, panel presentations and network meetings, but also in meetings and collaboration with heritage professionals and practitioners, religious officials and believers. This in turn led to a considerable output of knowledge utilization both by the individual teams in their specific national contexts as well as jointly, through a collaborative virtual exhibition, a popularized summary of the research in the form of an E-book and a professionally designed website.

The impact of the HERILIGION project is threefold: academic, with the project part of important innovations in both the academic study of heritage and that of religion, and providing an agenda for future interdisciplinary studies by showing the everyday life and political entanglements of heritage and religious practices; for heritage and religion professionals - in particular, the ethnographic method has been seen as an excellent entrance into an updated understanding of what religion and heritage mean to diverse European societies and to redirect institutional practices accordingly; and in public debates - again here, the ethnographic method has proven to be particularly valuable in times in which 'science' is not always seen as neutral. The work done by this CRP accomplished HERILIGION's projected aims: generating, sharing and implementing conceptual and practical insights into the new shapes of and roles for heritage and religion in present-day European societies for a wide variety of stakeholders.

## Webpages

HERILIGION: <http://heriligion.eu>

HERILIGION E-book: <http://heriligion.eu/ebook/>

HERILIGION Poland: <http://www.etnologia.uj.edu.pl/kadra/badania/heriligion.poland>

HERILIGION Facebook page Poland: <https://www.facebook.com/HERILIGION.Poland/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. dr. Irene Stengs, Meertens Institute, The Netherlands

**PI 2:** Prof. Dr. Oscar Salemink, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

**PI 3:** Dr. Anna Maria Niedźwiedź, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Poland

**PI 4:** Prof. Maria Clara Saraiva, Comparative Studies-FLUL, Portugal

**PI 5:** Dr. Ferdinand de Jong, University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

- AP 1:** Dr. Ulla Kjær, National Museum of Denmark  
**AP 2:** Dr. Dimphy Schreurs, Museum Catharijneconvent, The Netherlands  
**AP 3:** Dr. Antoni Bartosz, Ethnographic Museum in Kraków, Poland  
**AP 4:** Aleksander Kardyś, Tygodnik Powszechny Foundation, Poland  
**AP 5:** Dr. Paulo Costa, National Museum of Ethnology, Portugal  
**AP 6:** Dr. Joana Monteiro, Museu de Lisboa – Palácio Pimenta, Portugal  
**AP 7:** Cláudio Ferreira, ATUPO – Associação Templo de Umbanda Pai Oxalá, Portugal  
**AP 8:** Dr. Sophie Cabot, Hungate Medieval Art, United Kingdom

## Top 3 Outputs

1

Collective special issue Anthropological Notebooks, Space and Religious Heritages (guest editors K. Baraniecka-Olszewska, A. Niedźwiedź), August/September 2020.

2

Collective Volume Management of Religion, Sacralisation of Heritage, (E.v.d.Hemel, I. Stengs, O. Salemink editors). Berghahn Books. Forthcoming 2020

3

Online exhibition and E-book The Heritagization of Religion and Sacralization of Heritage on the project's webpage: [www.heriligion.eu](http://www.heriligion.eu)



HERILIGION team workshop December 2017 (Kraków, Poland)



Kraków Nativity Scene Competition 2017 (Poland)



The Utrecht Saint Martin's Celebrations 2018 (Netherlands)



# Transfer of Cultural Objects in the Alpe Adria Region in the 20th Century (TransCultAA)

In an unprecedented transnational, collaborative and transdisciplinary way, the multinational team investigated historical and current conflicts of ownership, patrimony and cultural heritage by analyzing the history of transfer, translocation, displacement, confiscation, looting and theft of cultural objects. Research focused on both nuanced and straightforward translocations of objects, their motion across space and time, and their role as symbolic capital, investigating

- occupation (as re-appropriation),
- seizure, "safeguarding", and exploitation,
- coming to terms with the past: negotiation, recognition, acknowledgement, and restitution.

Comprehensive archival studies illuminated the approaches, intentions and methods adopted during, between and after WW I and WW II on part of the various actors – a prerequisite for developing future policies in the larger field of cultural heritage and collective identity: If we do not fully recognize the varied pasts and the meanings that have been attributed to gains and losses of cultural assets, the dynamics of many thorny present-day issues cannot be understood. Simultaneously, TransCultAA became a living organism, reacting to ongoing debates and demonstrating the urgent need of open-ended fundamental research across borders. This exemplary pioneering status led to the invitation to a public hearing of the JURI Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels on December 3, 2019, on "Cross-border restitution claims of works of art and cultural goods looted in armed conflicts and wars".

[www.transculataa.eu](http://www.transculataa.eu)

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader:** PD Dr. Christian Fuhrmeister, Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, Munich, Germany

**PI 2:** Prof. Dr. Donata Levi, University of Udine, Italy

**PI 3:** Prof. Dr. Barbara Murovec, Raziskovalno-dokumentacijski center JAS, Ljubljana, Slovenia

**PI 4:** Dr. Ljerka Dulibić, Strossmayer Gallery of Old Masters – Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb, Croatia

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

**AP 1:** Fondazione per i beni ebraici in Italia / Foundation for Jewish Cultural Heritage in Italy, Roma, Italia

**AP 2:** Hrvatski restauratorski zavod / Croatian Conservation Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

**AP 3:** Kommission für Provenienzforschung, Commission for Provenance Research, Vienna, Austria

**AP 4:** Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije, Ljubljana / National Museum of Contemporary History, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

## Top 3 Outputs:

- 1 Summer School Zadar 2018;
- 2 Special issue of the online Journal Studi di Memofonte 2019;
- 3 Exhibition at the Strossmayer Galley in Zagreb 2019;

## Upcoming in 2020

### Online Source Edition and Ljubljana/Munich proceedings

The augmented proceedings feature in-depth research into changes of ownership, temporary loans, trading, reselling and restitution, looting, safeguarding, confiscating, stealing, forced deprivation, expropriation, giving, presenting, exchanging and exploiting for various purposes, including transfers as the result of political agreements and negotiations. These new findings, insights and results will contribute to a more complex understanding of persistent narratives and unresolved issues of patrimony. Identifying obstacles like ownership disputes is the first, addressing them the second step. Both are indispensable for the third step, overcoming these obstacles. Understanding the evolution of problems is the key to solving them.

<https://www.transcultaa.eu/>



Pls present TranscultAA at the Ljubljana International Conference (March 2018)



Zadar Summer School (August 2018)



Visit to the Museum of the Jewish Community in Trieste (June 2018)



PL Christian Fuhrmeister at the JURI Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels (December 2019) © European Union 2019 – EP/photographer

# Understanding Sharia: Past Perfect/Imperfect Present (US-PPIP)

The Understanding Sharia Project is a collaboration of four research teams based in the universities of Exeter, Leiden, Gottingen and Bergen. The project is subtitled: Past Perfect, Imperfect Present, a reference to the linguistic tenses in English and Arabic. In Arabic, the “past perfect tense” refers to actions which are done and completed; the imperfect present, refers to on-going activity, actions which are “not yet” complete. This linguistic feature can be seen as having an analogue in Muslim legal discourse, which is imbued with notions of a perfect past where the divine law, the Shari’a, was perfect, complete, and available; this is contrasted with an imperfect present, when the implementation of Shari’a is incomplete and partial at best. The perfect past refers to when the Prophet Muhammad led the early Islamic community and flawlessly implemented the Shari’a, God’s law for humanity. This (almost nostalgic) perspective creates an imperfect present in Muslim legal thought, as legal validity depends on the contemporary law being a convincing and appropriate re-enactment of the perfect past. Legal critique normally revolves around how current laws fall short in their attempt to be faithful to the Muslim past.

The major findings of the USPPIP project include various reflections on the Uses of the Past theme. The theme has been embedded in the USPPIP research programme, and through its development the team has managed to reflect more deeply on the Uses of the Past in Islamic Law, and how contemporary discourses have been rooted in time-tested mechanisms of Islamic legal discourse. This is obvious from the outputs of the project, where focus on the theme Uses of the Past has become a major element – with reflection on how the past, or rather the pasts (plural), of Islamic legal thought and practice have influenced contemporary thought and practice.

The USPPIP project has carried out a series of microstudies, including for example a study on women judges and their operation in Israel/Palestine. Some general remarks can be made: first, there is no single past on which the Islamic legal actors in the modern period to draw. There is, instead, a multiple series of pasts, and multiple conceptions of the past. The difference between historical event and memory seems blurred and hardly even important in evaluating the attitude to the past. Second, the evaluation and re-imagination of the past has been a constant feature of Islamic legal discussions – it is not a contemporary and recent phenomenon, but an appeal to the past is central to the maintenance of and Islamic legal framework. Third, the production of the “past” in Islamic legal circles has become an industry, where agents compete with one another in an attempt to gain market dominance. Like most dynamic markets, the “past” market rarely stays still for long. This can be seen from international security threats such as the discourse around Islamic State in Syria (where the past functions as mechanism for justifying events which nearly all other Muslim traditions condemn) to contemporary liberation movements (gender, LGBTQ+, slavery, race, ethnic identity movement, theologically marginalised groups). The centrality of the past as a mechanism for present justification is persistent, and shows no sign of disappearing. Novel, innovative ways of thinking are not absent, but they are always masked as traditional and unremarkable.

<http://www.usppip.eu/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Robert Martin Gleave, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

**PI 2:** Prof. Dr. Léon Buskens, Leiden University, The Netherlands

**PI 3:** Prof. Dr. Irene Schneider, University Of Göttingen, Germany

**PI 4:** Prof. Knut S. Vikør, University of Bergen, Norway

## Top 3 Outputs:

1

***Uses of the Past: Sharia and Gender in Legal Theory and Practice*, edited by I. Schneider and N. Edres (Harrassowitz, 2018)**

A major collection of papers on the functioning of Islamic law in Palestine and Israel, with a special focus on gender issues. This is a major step forward in the field – the role of Islamic courts in Israel and Palestine has been largely ignored and when addressed, poorly understood. This collection of articles, from an USPPIP workshop of the same name, changes this and fills a lacuna in the field.

2

**Edited by Mahmood Kooria (USPPIP fellow) *The Indian ocean of Law: Itinerio Journal Special Issue* (Brill, 2018)**

Beyond the usual focus of Islamic legal studies – the Middle east and Arab world, Kooria has brought together a group of emerging and established scholars to examine how Islamic law in the Indian Ocean littoral has developed distinctive features, including his won research: matrilineal Muslim communities – the collection counters the stereotypes of Islamic law as archaic and necessarily patriarchal.

3

**Eirik Hovden *Waqf in Zaydi Yemen* (Brill, 2018)**

A ground-breaking study based on historical research, original archival work and in-depth analysis of documents: land law and endowment in Islamic law are the principal means of charitable distribution and the creation of social institutions (from hospitals to religious schools). Hovden's monograph is the first to tackle the operation of the endowment institution (waqf) in the turbulent country of Yemen.



Workshop 'Uses of the Past in Pre-modern Codification and Canonization of Islamic Law', 30th November 2018, University of Bergen, Norway.



Professor Knut Vikor opens the third USPPIP Workshop: "Maşlaḥa, Siyāsa and Good Governance: Sharī'a and Society", (18th-20th April 2018, University of Bergen), by introducing Professor Mohammed Fadel.

# Uses of the Past in International Economic Relations (UPIER)

The main objective of UPIER was to build an understanding of how both policy-makers and market actors use the past as a foundation for their decisions, how they create and discriminate among different interpretations of the past to fit their preconceptions and how they are conditioned by the experiences of their predecessors. Through careful archival research and case studies we traced the intergenerational transfer of interpretations of the past and how the past was used within a range of institutions across Europe and beyond. The project therefore broke new ground for our understanding of how the past is used in the context of international economic relations, particularly at times of crisis. We also sought to refresh the research agenda in economic history in the European Research Area to engage with the uses of the past including engaging the public in our research and promoting the use of the past by policymakers.

The team was made up of 4 Principal Investigators and 2 Co-Investigators, four postdoctoral researchers and one PhD student across UK, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Together, we organised conferences and workshops, placements and exchanges, collaborated on publications and designed curricula. A particular focus was to engage national and international policymakers, which we achieved through blogs, seminars, consulting and placements. We also worked with archivists to host conferences, workshops and publications. UPIER has engaged with the academic community via the UPIER website and the UPIER Twitter account, @UPIER\_HERA. The themes of the project have also been shared with policymakers through Bruegel, Chatham House, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Bank for International Settlements and various European central banks.

We have been able to identify several areas where the past was used by policy makers and market participants including sovereign debt markets, international monetary cooperation, responding to financial and banking instability and the development of regulation across Asia, Europe, North and South America through the 19th and 20th centuries. We noted the barriers to intergenerational learning and developed our concepts of reputation and moral hazard within the framework of the project themes. We have focused on banks, central banks, the civil service and international financial institutions.

<https://upier.eu/>

## PROJECT TEAM

**Project Leader/PI 1:** Prof. Catherine Ruth Schenk, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

**PI 2:** Prof. Mary Anne O'Sullivan, Université de Genève, Switzerland

**PI 3:** Prof. Mats Åke Larsson, Uppsala University, Sweden

**PI 4:** Dr. Stefano Battilossi, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

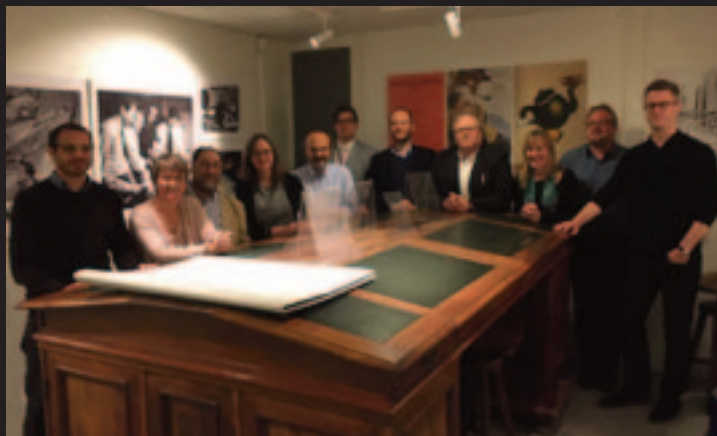
**AP 1:** European Association for Banking and Financial History, Germany

**AP 2:** Centrum for Naringstivshistoria, Sweden



## Top 3 Outputs:

|   |                 |  |                            |      |   |
|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------|------|---|
| 1 | Book            | Finance in the Welfare State: Banking Development and the Regulatory Principles in Sweden 1900-2015  | Mats Larsson, G. Soderberg | 2017 | Springer/<br>Palgrave Studies in the History of Finance |
| 2 | Book            | Mexican Banks and Foreign Finance: From Internationalization to Financial Crisis, 1973-82  | Sebastian Alvarez          | 2019 | Palgrave  |
| 3 | Journal Article | 'The role of a creditor in the making of a debt crisis: the French government's financial support to Poland, between cold war interests and economic constraints, 1958-1981' | Emmanuel Mourlon-Druol     | 2019 | Financial History Review                                |



HERA TRE Project Team.



Project Leader Catherine Schenk discussing Uses of the Past in International Economic Relations at the International Monetary Fund Spring Meetings in Washington DC in 2017 (Left to Right: Maurice Obstfeld (IMF Chief Economist), Catherine Schenk, Yi Gang (now Governor of the People's Bank of China), Jose Maria Ocampo (Board of Governors of Central Bank of Colombia), Mohamed A. El-Erian (Chief Economic Advisor at Allianz).



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- National Research Council, (CNR), Italy
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# HERA

Humanities in the European Research Area



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