

ÖAW

Austrian
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Sciences



Austrian
Archaeological
Institute

The Austrian Archaeological Institute



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Austrian Archaeological Institute

Making the Past Speak



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Otto Wagner Postsparkasse (© OeAW/D. Hinterramskogler).

The OeAI

Human History from the Quaternary Period to Modern Times

Since 2021, the Austrian Archaeological Institute (OeAI) has been coordinating basic research in the field of archaeology and ancient history at the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Its core task is to research human history from the Quaternary period to modern times, taking into account all material archaeological sources and written records. The institute is based in Vienna with branches in Athens, Ephesos, Cairo and Krems.

Interdisciplinarity and Networking

The OeAI consists of three departments: »Prehistory & West Asian/Northeast African Archaeology«, »Historical Archaeology« and »Classical Studies«, which cover the entire range of subjects and methods encountered in the disciplines they represent. Interdisciplinarity and subject overlap are characteristic of the institute, a fact which is reflected in the creation of central units for the archaeological sciences, digital sciences and heritage science. The institute's research is embedded in a dense network of national and international collaborations.

Extensive Research Infrastructure

Researchers at the OeAI have access to newly equipped archaeological science laboratories, a conservation workshop, a comprehensive pool of technical equipment and mobile equipment. The institute also houses numerous archives and collections, as well as Austria's largest specialist archaeological library.

Diversity of Methods

The research groups based in the departments deal with core cultural-historical topics from archaeology and classical studies, employing a variety of methods. These include field research, material studies, scientific analysis methods, evaluation of documentary sources and editorial projects. Other tasks that fall under our remit, with regard to both the theory and practical application, include the preservation of monuments and conservation science.

Promoting Young Talents

The Early Career Researchers Group network offers doctoral and master's students a platform for networking and exchange. Along with academic teaching at universities in Austria and abroad, it constitutes an essential component of the promotion of young scientists at the OeAI.

Publications

The OeAI publishes its own series of publications and international journals. These publications reflect the institute's core research areas and meet the highest scientific standards thanks to international peer review processes and advisory boards.

Third-Party Funding

The OeAI strives to achieve success in competitive third-party funding in order to ensure consistent national and international quality assurance and additional support. Public funding is supplemented through donations and sponsorship.

Impact of Research

As a recipient of public research funding, the OeAI places a particular emphasis not only on the scientific relevance of its research but also on how it benefits society. The institute therefore actively engages in public relations, science outreach, university teaching and education, consulting and providing expertise. As part of its initiative »Future Archaeology«, it conducts research into phenomena from human history and what we can learn from them for current and future societies.

Management

The institute is managed by Executive Director Andreas Pülz and his deputy Barbara Horejs. Together with Department Head Martin Steskal, they form the Scientific Directorate, which is responsible for the strategic orientation of the OeAI. In keeping with the principle of rotation, regular changes in management roles are planned for the scientific directors.

Organisational Chart



Vision

International Cutting-Edge Research & Scientific Archaeology

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The OeAI strives to achieve international leadership in basic research in its key research areas. Its broad chronological focus, ranging from the Quaternary period to modern times, and its national and international (field) research lay the foundation for this.

The institute is continuing to expand its expertise in the field of scientific archaeology and is the first point of contact for bioarchaeological, geoarchaeological and archaeometric research in the country. Thanks to the expansion of its specialised laboratories, it is becoming increasingly attractive to young researchers and experts from Austria and abroad.

The OeAI strives to set new standards for research into archaeological and ancient cultural heritage, with studies in this field being undertaken by the institute's internal Heritage Science and Digital Archaeology and Classics units in particular.

The OeAI is making a significant contribution to repositioning archaeology as a transdisciplinary cultural science, transcending the boundaries between the humanities, the natural sciences and technical disciplines.

The OeAI is constantly expanding its national and international activities, research and collaborations. Basic research into human history is deliberately interpreted in a cross-border context and positioned as a strong anchor against any form of nationalisation. Due to its cultural and geographical orientation, the institute acts as a bridge between the research landscapes of Central and South-Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean region and various regions of North Africa and the Middle East, extending as far as Inner Asia.

Digitisation, publications, open science and public relations work significantly enhance the visibility and accessibility of archaeology and classical studies. In this way, the OeAI makes an important contribution to establishing these research areas as socially relevant disciplines.

Institute's History

In addition to the history of the Austrian Archaeological Institute (OeAI), this section also covers the history of the Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology (OREA) and the Institute for the Study of Ancient Culture (IKAnt), which were merged with the OeAI in 2021.



Eugen Bormann, chairman of the Asia Minor Commission from 1916 onwards (© University of Vienna/L. Michalek)

Following the incorporation of the OeAI into the German Archaeological Institute in 1939, its 1935 status was restored

1954

Establishment of the OeAI branch office in Cairo

Merger of the Limes Commission (founded in 1897), the Commission for Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum (founded in 1951) and the Commission for Practical Archaeology (founded in 1988) to form the Research Centre for Archaeology at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW). Subsequent integration into this of the Antiquarian Department of the Balkan Commission (founded in 1897) and the Commission for the Corpus of the Ancient Mosaics of Asia Minor (founded in 1973)

1994

1981

The OeAI once again becomes an independent research institution under the authority of the Austrian Ministry of Science

Establishment of the Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology (OREA) at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW)

Integration of the Asia Minor Commission (founded in 1890), the Numismatic Commission (founded in 1973), the Commission for Ancient Legal History (founded in 1974) and the Commission for Ancient Literature and Latin Tradition (founded in 1986) into the IKAnt

2012

Merger of the Prehistoric Commission (founded in 1878), the Mycenaean Commission (founded in 1971) and the Commission for Egypt and the Levant (founded in 1907) to form the Institute for Mediterranean and Prehistoric Archaeology (IMPARCH; later: OREA) at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW).

2013

Opening of the newly constructed OeAI branch office in Athens.

1908

From 1947 to 2003, the Austrian Embassy was also housed in the OeAI building.



Branch office at Athens (© OeAW-OeAI/B. Eder)

1898

Foundation of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Archaeological Institute (OeAI). The institute's most important task was the excavations in Ephesos started by Otto Benndorf in 1895.



Otto Benndorf, first director of the OeAI (© University of Vienna)

1897

Establishment of the Commission for Historical, Archaeological and Philological Research of the Balkan Peninsula (later: balkan Commission) at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW)

1878

Establishment of the Commission for the Promotion of Prehistoric Research and Excavations in Austria (later: Prehistoric Commission) at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW)



Ferdinand von Hochstetter, founder of the Prehistoric Commission (© University of Vienna)



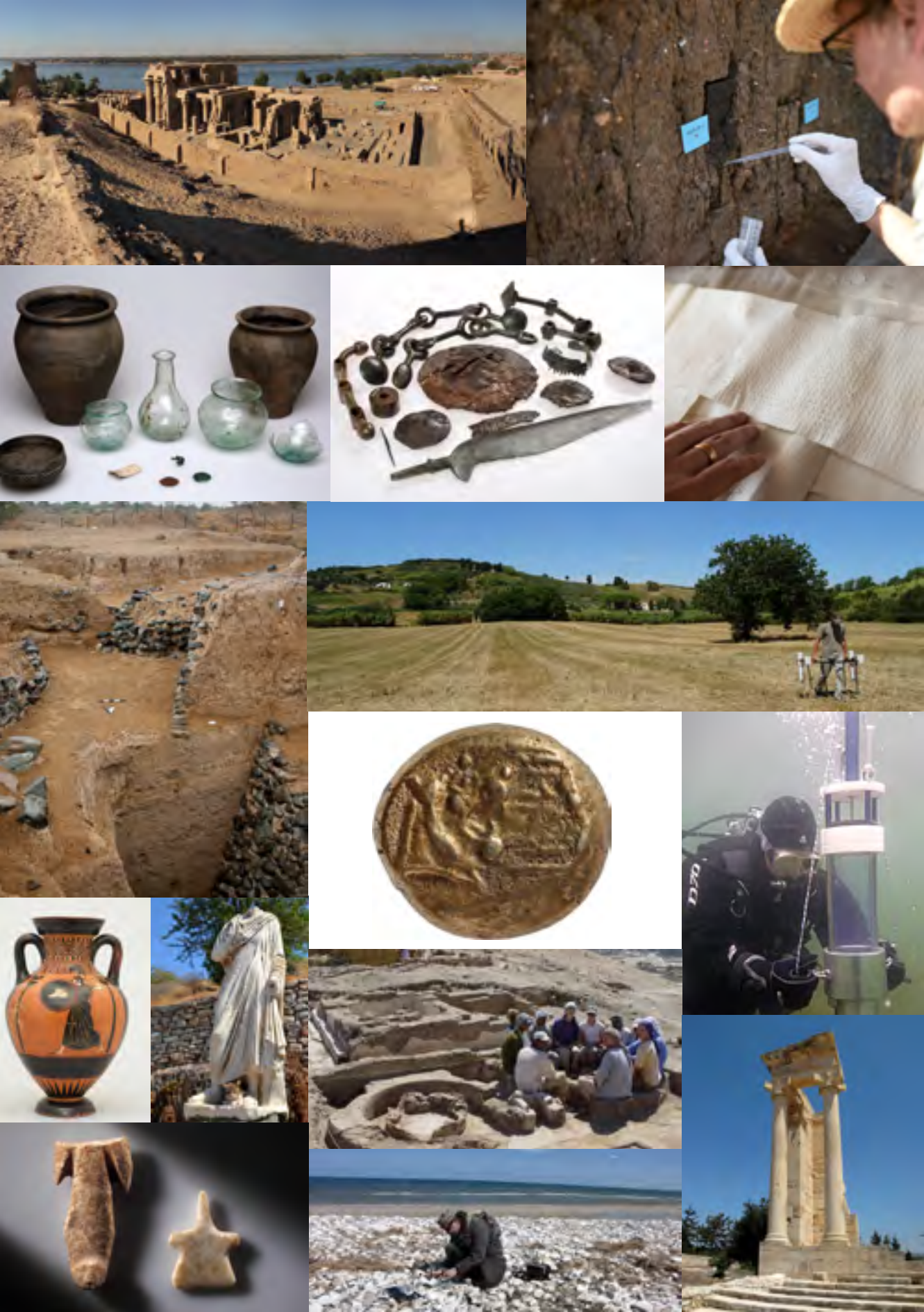
New location of the OeAI in the Otto Wagner Postsparkasse in Vienna (© Adobe Stock)

The OeAI transfers from the Ministry of Science to the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW).

2016

2021

The OeAI merges with OREA and IKAnt. This means that all basic research in the field of archaeology and classical studies at the OeAW is now concentrated in this institute.



Research Profile

The OeAI was created through the merger of the Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology (OREA), the Austrian Archaeological Institute (OeAI) and the Institute for the Study of Ancient Culture (IKAnt). The new institute is committed to continuing the founding tasks of its predecessors, some of which date back to the 19th century, as well as to developing Austrian and global archaeology and classical studies further as part of an international, modern and open research landscape.

Research Focus

The institute comprises three departments: »Prehistory & West Asian/Northeast African Archaeology«, »Historical Archaeology« and »Classical Studies«, with a total of seventeen research groups in which scientists investigate key questions relating to human history in around 200 projects. With the diverse range of subjects they cover, the departments form the framework for the OeAI's research priorities, some of which are interdepartmental and shape the institute's profile. Current debates and significant social and interdisciplinary issues are brought together in the transfer research project »Future Archaeology«.

Three Departments

Prehistory & West Asian/Northeast African Archaeology

The research areas include Quaternary archaeology, prehistoric archaeology, Near Eastern archaeology and Egyptology. The research groups cover a cultural area that played a key role in early developments in Europe, North Africa and West Asia. Prehistoric archaeology is anchored in a global context, without geographical boundaries, and extends to the global South. Basic research focuses on the time horizon from the Quaternary period around 2.6 million years ago to the transformation of societies in historical epochs in the 1st millennium BC, while the department's chronological expertise covers the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age and early Iron Age periods. The archaeology of Western Asia and North Africa is linked to the Mediterranean region and Europe, enabling large-scale and chronologically broad fundamental research into human history.

Historical Archaeology

The researchers conduct basic research with a focus on Greek and Roman cultures without any temporal or geographical restrictions. Interdisciplinary field research, the creation of primary sources and the cultural-historical evaluation of the same characterise the department's numerous national and international projects. Based on the premise of understanding historical cultures in their entirety, the focus is on researching urban and rural settlement areas from historical, topographical, architectural, economic, social and ecological perspectives, examining not only individual settlements but also landscapes and spaces. Meanwhile, object and monument studies focus on humans as actors and their creations.

Classical Studies

The Department of Classical Studies is a research hub for a wide variety of (source) disciplines of the classics: ancient history, epigraphy, music archaeology, numismatics, papyrology, philology, the history of ancient law and the history of religion. Taking archaeological sources into account, research is primarily conducted on the basis of key questions, both within individual disciplines and across them. The current focus is on topics from the fields of cultural history, music history, legal and religious history, and social and economic history on a supraregional scale. Another key aspect of the research activity is the creation of corpora and editions of ancient sources and related materials relevant to the history of research. The work covers the entire Mediterranean region, the Roman provinces on the Danube and in the north-west, as well as Iran, Central Asia, north-west India and North Africa, spanning a period from the early literate cultures to the Byzantine era and beyond.

Research Cooperation and Networks

The OeAI also conducts basic research in the form of cooperation with research institutions in around 30 countries, a number that is constantly growing.

In addition, the OeAI is part of the following research networks:

— Heritage Science Austria

The Heritage Science Platform provides the first overview of the research expertise on cultural and natural heritage available in Austria within universities, museums and other non-university research facilities and institutions in the field of monument preservation.

[HERITAGESCIENCE.AT](https://heritagescience.at)

— Human Evolution and Archaeological Sciences – HEAS

The interdisciplinary network brings together expertise in the field of research into the biological and cultural evolution of humans, covering evolutionary anthropology, archaeology, genetics, palaeontology, life history, behavioural biology, isotope physics, geophysics, remote sensing, geology, environmental systems science, geochemistry and materials science.

[HEAS.AT](https://heas.at)

Finance

The basic financing of the OeAI is provided out of funds from the Austrian Academy of Sciences. In addition, numerous projects are financed by third-party funds from public research-funding institutions such as the European Research Council (ERC), the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), the OeNB Anniversary Fund and the Austrian Research Association (OeFG). The provinces of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria and Vienna, as well as the Federal Monuments Office, also support OeAI projects.



Golden spiral and curl ring from Svinjarička Čuka, Serbia (© OeAW-OeAI/F. Ostmann).

Team

The institute employs an average of 150 people at its headquarters in Vienna and at its four branch offices in Athens, Cairo, Ephesos and Krems. Of these, 65 % are scientific staff, and 35 % non-scientific. Women make up 62 % of the OeAI workforce.



Basilika Stoa, Ephesos (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).

Early Career Researchers Group



The Early Career Researchers Group (ECRG) network offers master's students, doctoral candidates and researchers at the Austrian Archaeological Institute in the early stages of their postdoctoral careers a platform for networking and exchange.

The Early Career Researchers Group emerged from young.academics.oelai and currently comprises around 50 people. It is supported by the OeAI and is there to support participants in various matters. For example, presentations on research results or theses can be given within the group in order to obtain feedback and to practise for oral thesis defences or conferences.

In addition, the group is available for discussions on methodological approaches and the exchange of general information (e.g. on scholarships, funding programmes or information on conferences/events). There is also the option of inviting researchers from different fields and disciplines to give lectures and workshops in order to expand knowledge of specific working methods, programmes or soft skills and develop one's own competencies. Jours fixes take place twice a year, with additional workshops and informal meetings in smaller groups as needed.

Projects



- The OeAI conducts research in ca. 30 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.
- The OeAI team is involved in around 200 field and material research projects at home and abroad.
- By involving local workers and companies in excavation projects abroad, the OeAI supports the population in the areas of capacity building and raising awareness of their own cultural heritage.

Learn more
at

[OEAW.AC.AT/EN/OEAI](https://oeaw.ac.at/en/oeai)



© OeAW-OeAI

Transfer Research

Future Archaeology Initiative

Head: Barbara Horejs

Archaeology can and should be an agent that builds bridges between the past, present and future. Since 2024, the »Future Archaeology« initiative has been developing a new focus area that is to be expanded as transfer research involving all departments, groups and infrastructures of the OeAI. The aim is to create an organised framework for strategic discussions, events, projects and publications that strengthens the content-related cooperation of OeAI researchers, shapes current debates and also addresses substantial social issues. Future archaeology links historical research with present and future challenges. It offers a platform for interdisciplinary exchange and helps to position archaeology as a formative factor for the future.

Thematic Focus Areas

Archaeology in the future

This area is dedicated to the question of what archaeology might look like in the future and what role it should play in a changing world. It examines the relevance of archaeological research, the application of new methods such as AI and interdisciplinary links, and reflections on social issues such as nationalism, sexism and discrimination in the field.

Archaeology and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Archaeology offers unique perspectives for understanding long-term social, cultural and societal developments and resource use. The focus is on linking archaeological research with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), developing sustainable excavation methods and creating platforms for reflecting on current challenges.

Activities

The initiative envisages a variety of discussion formats, workshops and publications. Topics include sustainable archaeology (»green excavations«), dealing with discrimination and equality in the field, new theoretical approaches in archaeology and addressing nationalism and politically sensitive research issues. The aim is to develop concrete concepts and models for developing archaeology further as a socially relevant science.



Prehistory & Westasian/ Northeast African Archaeology

Research Groups

Quaternary Archaeology

Prehistoric Phenomena

Prehistoric Identities

Archaeology in Egypt & Sudan

Archaeology of the Levant

Mediterranean Economies

Urnfield Culture Networks

Associated Projects





Exposure of the main cultural layer in the sunken road profile in Kammern-Grubgraben 2023 (© OeAW-OeAI).

Quaternary Archaeology

Head: Thomas Einwögerer

The projects in the research group »Quaternary Archaeology« take an interdisciplinary approach to Palaeolithic societies up to the gradual settlement of humans at the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene. The focus is on the adaptation and innovation of technological and socio-economic concepts of Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers against the backdrop of Pleistocene climate and environmental developments. Geographically, the focus is on open-air sites in the middle Danube region and north-eastern Romania in the period from 40,000 to 15,000 years ago.



In 2024, a spectacular find was uncovered in a wine cellar in Gobelsburg-Rosgraben, Lower Austria. Amidst a large number of mammoth bones, stone tools were documented that prove the presence of Palaeolithic humans at this site. (© OeAW-OeAI/H. Rohringer).



Current excavations of one of the oldest solid houses in the Central Balkans (Svinjarička Čuka, Serbia), dating back to the pioneering phase of the first farmers, approx. 6000 calBC (© OeAW-OeAI/F. Ostmann).

Prehistoric Phenomena

Head: Barbara Horejs

The research group investigates the decisive changes in human social models and ways of life that can be observed from the early Holocene to the beginning of the Metal Ages (approx. 10th–3rd millennium BC) in the region stretching from Asia to Europe. The focus is on the first sedentary farming cultures of the Neolithic period, their socio-cultural structures and technological and innovative processes leading up to the emergence of the first proto-urban societies. The group conducts its own excavations, analyses and material studies in Austria, Serbia, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Türkiye, Iran and the United Arab Emirates.



In Kalba, UAE, the team has excavated one of the oldest central sites of the early Bronze Age on the coast. Interdisciplinary analyses provide evidence of the production and trade of raw materials (© OeAW-OeAI/F. Ostmann).



Prehistoric gender systems are researched by comparing chromosomal and archaeological gender. Burial of a boy in a typically male manner at the Franzhausen II burial ground in Lower Austria, approx. 2000–1600 BC (© Federal Monuments Authority Vienna).

Prehistoric Identities

Head: Katharina Rebay-Salisbury

Prehistoric identities arise from the interaction between humans, animals, plants, material culture and landscapes. The aim of the research group »Prehistoric Identities« is to develop a new approach to identity research that treats cultural and contextual information as just as important as bioarchaeological data. Current research topics include biological/social gender, kinship, marriage patterns and genetic heritage, as well as nutrition, mobility, migration and the experience of being a stranger. Case studies come from Austria and neighbouring countries and are interpreted within the context of European prehistory.



Baby bottle from Fugging/Upper Austria, Hallstatt period, approx. 850–450 BC (© OeAW-OeAI/K. Rebay-Salisbury).

Archaeology in Egypt and Sudan

Head: Bettina Bader

The research group »Archaeology in Egypt and Sudan« is dedicated to researching the material, cultural and social foundations of past societies – both with and without written culture – in Egypt and Sudan. The focus is on the group's own field projects, such as those in Kom Ombo and Tell el-Dab'a, as well as on international collaborations with major museums and missions throughout Egypt. The aim is to conduct an in-depth, interdisciplinary analysis of socio-cultural processes over long periods of time, embedded in a broad chronological and contextual perspective. Other areas of focus include the evaluation of the excavations at Tell el-Dab'a and research on regionalism and the complex relationships within and outside Egypt.



The pottery from Building L in Area H/VI at Tell el Dab'a dates to the transition from the Second Intermediate Period to the New Kingdom (c. 1650–1550 BC). It contributes to both the dating and the determination of the function of the room. The vessels were probably stored for recycling, as they were no longer complete and bore traces of processing (© OeAW-OeAI/B. Bader).



Administrative building with numerous round granaries for grain from the settlement in Kom Ombo dating from the late First Intermediate Period around 2000 BC (© OeAW-OeAI/M. Börner).



The Austrian excavations at Tel Lachish in Israel were carried out between 2017 and 2023. Of particular significance is the uncovering of a Middle Bronze Age palace (c. 2000–1600 BC) and the Late Bronze Age fortification (c. 1600–1200 BC) (© OeAW-ÖAI/K. Streit).

Archaeology of the Levant

Head: Felix Höflmayer

The research focuses on the development of societies in the Levant from the settlement of the Neolithic period, through the emergence of the first urban centres and the »first globalisation« of trade and political contacts in the Bronze Age, to the emergence of the Israelite kingdoms in the Iron Age and their absorption into larger empires (c. 10,000–586 BC). Key areas of focus include the Austrian excavations at Tel Lachish, the establishment of a scientifically verified chronology and the processing of the Austrian excavations at Tell Ta'annek (Taanach), Tell es-Sultan (Jericho) and Tell Balata (Shechem) by the Imperial Academy of Sciences.



Aerial view of Tel Lachish: The site is particularly significant in terms of biblical history and is mentioned in numerous biblical and extra-biblical sources. The podium for the palace of the Judean kings remains a dominant structure at this location to this day (© OeAW-OeAI/J. Dye).



Rock chamber tombs such as this one in Syracuse were used for multiple burials in the 15th/14th century BC. The project investigates the living conditions, social structures and overseas contacts of the people in south-eastern Sicily on the basis of archaeological and scientific analyses of both the grave goods and the bone material (© OeAW-OeAI/R. Jung).

Mediterranean Economies

Head: Reinhard Jung

The research group »Mediterranean Economies« combines archaeological case studies with economic theory. The development of productive forces is a decisive factor in the history of human societies and also determines their contacts with one another to a large extent. Research into the production and property relations and the exchange relationships of the various pre- and early state Mediterranean societies of the 2nd and early 1st millennium BC, based on archaeological and archaeometric data, therefore forms the core theme of the research projects.



Excavations at Tell Mirhan in northern Lebanon uncovered a large fortification built of stone and clay dating from the first half of the 2nd millennium BC. A Phoenician building from the 8th century BC was excavated towards the coast (© OeAW-OeAI/M. Börner).



View of archaeological sites in the Zenica Basin of the Bosna River, central Bosnia. Three hilltop settlements from the Middle to Late Bronze Age can be seen, with a cemetery area between them. The graves are stone tumuli containing burials (© OeAW-OeAI/T. Urban).

Urnfield Culture Networks

Head: Mario Gavranovic

The research group is engaged in long-term research into the Bronze Age in Central and South-Eastern Europe, with a particular focus on the emergence and spread of the Urnfield culture (13th–8th century BC) and its interactions with neighbouring cultural phenomena of the same period. The economic and religious aspects of the Bronze Age are being investigated in various regional studies in Austria and the Balkans.



Urn with lid from the Middle Bronze Age burial ground at Hajdučka Česma in eastern Serbia. The burial ground is associated with the copper-producing settlements in the region (© OeAW-OeAI/T. Urban).

Associated Projects

Anch-Hor Project

Head: Julia Budka | Ludwig Maximilian University Munich



Outer surface of the bottom of coffin Reg. No. 829 from the tomb of Anch-Hor, which could be partially reconstructed from numerous fragments (© Anch-Hor Project LMU Munich, J. Budka).

Edition of the Temple Inscriptions of Philae. Epigraphic Research in the Temple of Hathor

Head: Holger Kockelmann | Leipzig University



View of the large festival courtyard in front of the first pylon of the Temple of Isis at Philae (© H. Kockelmann).

Historical Archaeology

Research Groups

Historical Archaeology in the Mediterranean
Archaeology of the Roman Provinces in the Latin West

Historische Bauforschung

Object Itineraries

Early Greece

Individual Research





Basic archaeological research has been conducted in Ephesos for 130 years. The 9,000-year-long history of settlement there provides excellent conditions for this (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).

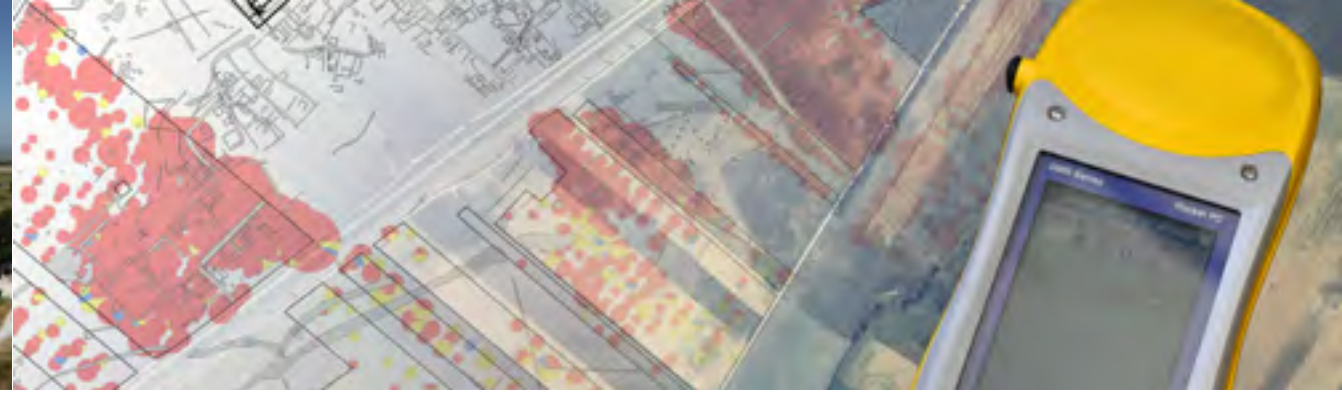
Historical Archaeology in the Mediterranean

Head: Martin Steskal

The research group sees itself as a platform for interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research approaches that deal with questions of ancient cultural and intellectual history in the Mediterranean region, drawing on material archaeological sources and written traditions. Committed to historical archaeology at the OeAI, the group currently focuses on research sites in Greece, Italy, Türkiye and the Balkans. The chronological framework extends from the early Iron Age through classical antiquity to the after-effects of antiquity in the Middle Ages and modern times. Current research focuses on the study of the forms, functions and developments of urban and rural settlement areas from historical, topographical, architectural, economic, social and ecological perspectives, with landscapes and spaces also being examined beyond individual settlements.



The urban development of Pompeii is currently being researched based on Insula VII 4 (© OeAW-OeAI/C. Kurtze).



Archaeology of the Roman Provinces in the Latin West

Head: Christian Gugl

The research group's work focuses on anthropogenic changes in settlement patterns and population structures in the western Roman Empire. Based on the analysis of urban and rural settlements, burial grounds and the contextual evaluation of archaeological artefacts – covering different observation periods – the aim is to develop a modified picture of the population in relation to its settlement and economic space. Questions of cultural homogeneity and the dissolution of cultural boundaries under the influence of political, eco-social and demographic upheavals are taken into account.

Results of interdisciplinary research methods: The combination of targeted excavations, aerial archaeology and field surveys enables an in-depth analysis of the canabae legionis of Carnuntum and provides crucial building blocks for the reconstruction of settlement structures on the northern border of the Roman Empire (© OeAW-OeAI/Ch. Gugl; Luftbildauswertung: University of Vienna/Luftbildarchiv).



Virunum, Tomb 63: The grave goods from the middle of the 2nd century AD provide valuable insights into the social and religious practices of the Roman provincial population (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).



Historische Bauforschung

Head: Gudrun Styhler-Aydın

Historische Bauforschung aims to explore built cultural heritage scientifically using integrative methods of building documentation and analysis. The research group's projects span a period from antiquity to modern times. Within the framework of specific, often interdisciplinary topics and contextual architectural studies, research is conducted on the lifespan, history of decay and transformation of buildings and supporting structures in order to illuminate and classify the respective architecture, as well as its use and significance in the relevant historical context. Another field of work is theoretical discourse on the discipline of historical building research and issues relating to monument preservation in respect of the preservation and communication of historical architecture.



Ephesos, Türkiye. Ongoing expansion of the digital visualisation of the Ephesian cityscape based on geodetic data and current research findings, taking into account international standards for the visualisation of cultural heritage. The aim is to create a sustainable, scientifically usable city model (© OeAW-OeAI/7reasons).

Abthugnos, Tunisia. Building research and settlement archaeological analysis of the ancient urban area with phases of use dating back to the Middle Ages, using interdisciplinary methods (building documentation and analysis, geophysics, aerial surveying, surface survey) (© OeAW-OeAI/G. Styhler-Aydın).



Finds in situ in a taberna along Curetes Street in Ephesos (© OeAW-OeAI/J. Ableidinger).

Object Itineraries

Head: Alice Waldner

The research group focuses on the relationship between humans and objects in antiquity. Its work centres on researching the mobility of objects and object groups in geographical, chronological and cultural terms. The itineraries of objects (Latin: *itinerarium* = description of a route) offer a unique perspective for illuminating various aspects of ancient life, such as culinary practices and social identities. By attempting to trace the itineraries of objects from their creation, through their use and distribution, to their reuse and disposal, it is possible to understand the complex networks of trade, exchange and cultural interaction that shaped the ancient world and to reveal the possible dynamics of human interaction.

Serving suggestion based on the interdisciplinary evaluation of finds from a taberna in Ephesos (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).





Early Greece

Head: Birgitta Eder

The research group focuses on Greece in the 2nd and 1st millennia BC, its diverse cultural identities and their diachronic development. In doing so, it deliberately transcends the traditional boundaries between the Bronze and Iron Ages, which are based on an artificial separation of the respective research traditions. The projects focus on the development of settlements and sanctuaries within their specific cultural landscapes. In particular, the emergence of new political centres and the growing importance of sanctuaries in the early Iron Age played a decisive role in the formation of regional and supraregional identities in the early Greek world.

In Aigeira, research is being conducted into the development of the settlement on the acropolis from the late 12th century BC to the Hellenistic period. A key finding of the investigations to date is the discovery of a late Classical-early Hellenistic fortification that lies on top of older archaic and Bronze Age structures (© OeAW-OeAI/C. Kurtze).



The discovery of the large archaic temple confirms the location of the Poseidon sanctuary of Samikon in Triphylia on the west coast of the Peloponnese. It took on an important role as a focal point of the region's identity (© OeAW-OeAI/M. Kräker).

Individual Research



Bruckneudorf, tombstone of M. Cocceius Caupianus (© Burgenland State Museum/S. Groh).

Research in Noricum und Pannonia superior

Head: Stefan Groh | Helga Sedlmayer

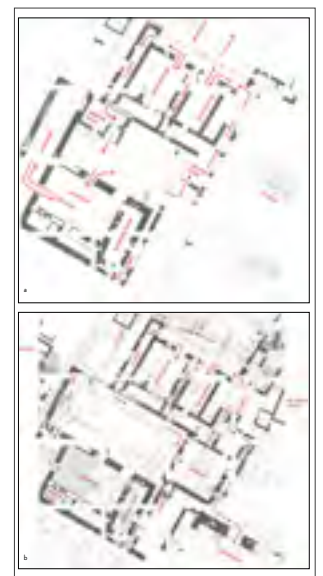
A total of eight individual projects deal with different aspects of the Roman presence in Noricum, Pannonia Superior and the Mediterranean region. One area of interest includes questions relating to settlement archaeology, the military presence and cults along the Amber Road; while research is also being conducted into the transport network that connected the military zone of the Limes with the natural resources of the inner Alpine region, which became particularly important during the period when the Legio II Italica was stationed in Lauriacum-Enns.

Publications

Head: Manfred Bietak

The aim of the project is to publish the extensive results from the following three projects:

1. »The Enigma of the Hyksos« (ERC Advanced Grant)
2. »Complex Stratigraphies – A Complex Near Eastern Stratigraphy at Tell el-Dab'a, Areal A/II« (OeNB)
3. »The Palaces of Avaris and their Semiotics of Space« (FWF)

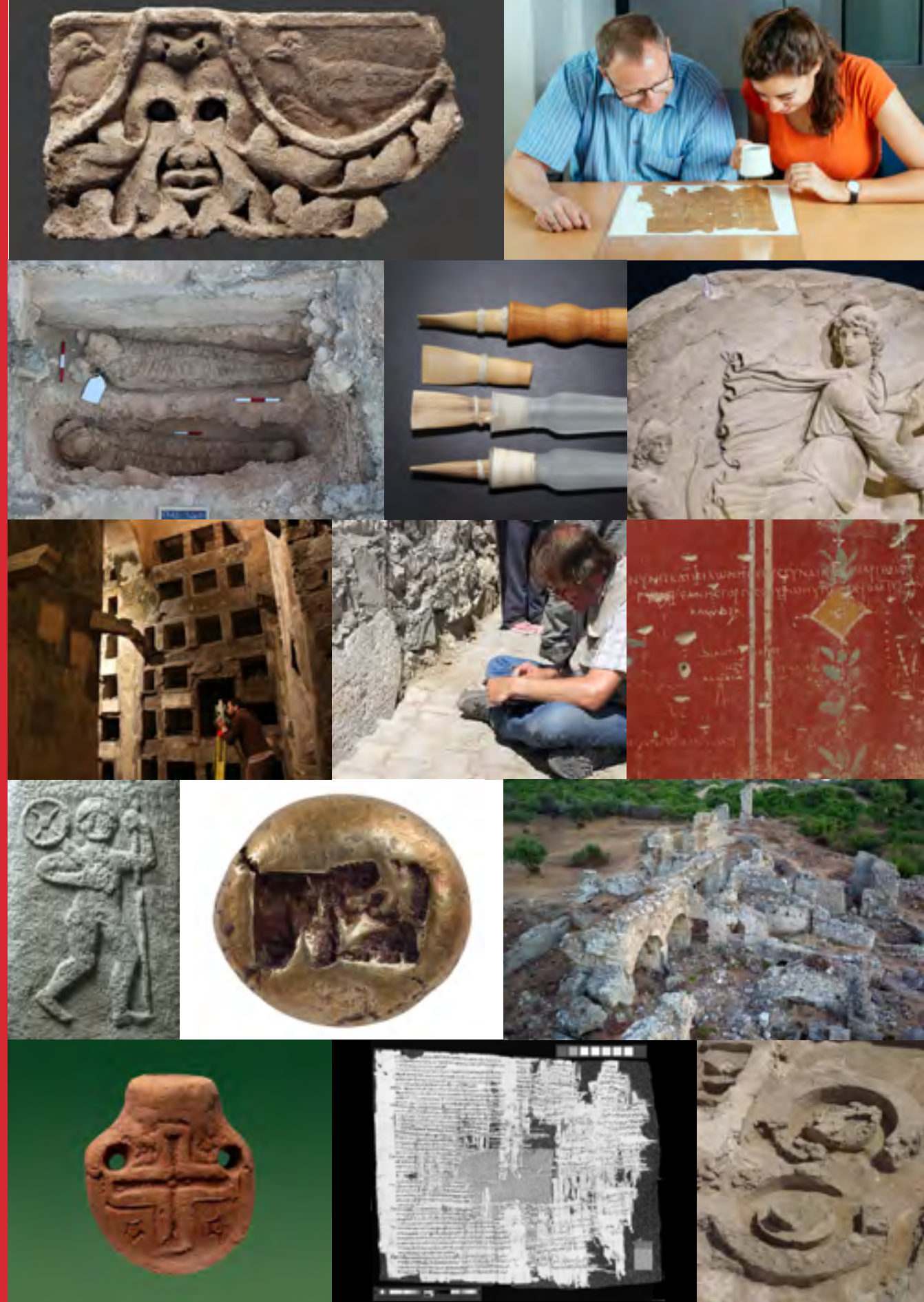


Tell el-Dab'a: Reconstruction of the two phases of the mansion as an official residence (© OeAW-OeAI, M. Bietak, M. A. S. Martin).

Classical Studies

Research Groups

Ancient Music
History of Ancient Law and Papyrology
Religious Studies
Epigraphy
Numismatics
Individual Research





History of Ancient Law and Papyrology

Head: Thomas Kruse

The research group conducts research into ancient legal history, focusing on documentary texts and deeds preserved in inscriptions and papyri. Its research concentrates on the law of the Greek polis and its inscription tradition, as well as on the legal practices and institutions of Hellenistic and Roman Egypt on the basis of papyrological evidence. Another focus is on the development of written and cultural evidence from five millennia in order to research the art and culture, intellectual history and history and chronology of ancient Egypt in a broader context.



In a project lasting almost ten years, the largest collection of instruments from Western antiquity was successfully reconstructed and interpreted. It was found in a burial pyramid in Meroë, in what is now Sudan (© OeAW-OeAI/S. Hagel).

Ancient Music

Head: Stefan Hagel

The research group's projects are dedicated to investigating music both as an experience that encompassed all areas of life in ancient society and as a constant backdrop to poetic creativity from the perspectives of both musical archaeology, including the reconstruction of instruments and playing techniques, and archaeomusicology. Our work makes extensive use of digital methods, from the statistical analysis of ancient poetic forms to the modelling of the tonal range of the instruments that we find.

A multi-year research project examined the functioning of local courts in Roman Egypt based on trial records preserved on papyrus (© Austrian National Library).

The Dion organ, possibly the oldest organ ever found, is the focus of another project. The condition of the object precludes all but non-invasive examinations, such as the computer tomography shown here (© OeAW-OeAI/Ch. Terzēs).



A project on the necropolises of Roman Asia Minor and their tomb inscriptions yielded important insights into the social and family structures of the people buried there (© OeAW-OeAI/Th. Kruse).

Religious Studies

Head: Andreas Pülz

The research group focuses on studies of religious beliefs and cult practices, sacred spaces and monuments, and the relationship between monuments and rituals. The research, which is consistently guided by key questions, also concentrates on the interaction between the ancient pagan and (early) Christian religions and society. Of course, this also includes research on irreligious positions, expressions of doubt and criticism of religion in the ancient world. All research is based primarily on classical and archaeological sources, covering a period extending into the Renaissance. One example from the research group's numerous studies is a comparative, diachronic study of different forms of accommodation for cult and festival participants and/or personnel, those seeking healing, pilgrims and guests in the context of sacred places from Greek antiquity to the early Byzantine period.



Picture stele of Rhode, Hermogenes and Epi-
genes (from: A. Conze, Die Attischen Grabre-
liefs II [Berlin 1900] 259 Nr. 1168 pl. 261).

Fittings from a box, decorated with biblical scenes, from Traismauer (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).



Thomas Corsten and Ali Demirkiran
from the Efes Müzesi in Selçuk do-
cumenting an inscription in Ephesos
(© OeAW-OeAI/V. Hofmann).

Epigraphy

Head: Thomas Corsten

The research group emerged in 2013 from the »Asia Minor Commission«, which was founded in 1890 as the »Commission for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor« and merged with the »Commission for Mycenaean Research« from 1974 to 1988. Its remit is Greek and Latin epigraphy of the ancient world with a geographical focus on Asia Minor, due to its history. With approximately 20,000 copies and approximately 75,000 sketchbook pages of inscriptions and scrolls from Asia Minor, the archive collection of the Epigraphy Research Group is the world's largest collection of its kind.



Tomb altar of Severus and his family from Alas-
sos, Kibyratis (© OeAW-OeAI/Th. Corsten).



Coins found during archaeological excavations in Austria and during OeAI excavations abroad are processed and documented centrally in Austria. This central office was developed by the OeAI in close collaboration with the Federal Monuments Office. It plays an important part in promoting an exchange of ideas between archaeological and numismatic research (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).

Numismatics

Head: Nikolaus Schindel

The research group, which represents an important historical basic and source science, namely numismatics, within the Austrian Academy of Sciences, is dedicated – without any spatial or temporal restrictions – to researching not only coinage itself but also its monetary and financial historical background. In line with the development of numismatic research at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, its work focuses on researching the history of coins and money in ancient Austria, the Roman Empire and ancient Iran.

Individual Research

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum (CVA): Greek vases from the collections of the University of Vienna

Head: Hadwiga Schörner

The »Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum« is an international research project dedicated to the study and publication of ancient Greek pottery. In just over 100 years, more than 400 volumes have been published in 30 countries as part of this series. The aim of the publication project is to present antique vessels in a professional manner in uniform publications, including descriptions, drawings and illustrations, thus providing an important basis for further research. Austria joined the CVA project in 1935. In 1951, the CVA was established as a separate commission at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and since 2021, it has been based at the Austrian Archaeological Institute.



© Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna. Collection University of Graz.

Mediaeval Latin Dictionary

Head: Helena Leithe-Jasper

The »Medieval Latin Dictionary up to the End of the 13th Century« is part of an international project that aims to comprehensively document the Latin language of the Middle Ages in lexicographical form, with an emphasis on the German-speaking world. It deals with Latin texts from the German-speaking area between the 6th century and 1280, as well as important specialist literary works from other regions. The focus is on semantics, with articles being compiled from a corpus of around 4,000 representative texts. The research results are published in a concise form, including explanations of the meaning and quotations.

Branch Offices

The OeAI has branch offices in Athens, Cairo, Ephesos and Krems. These represent and support Austrian fieldwork and research in the respective countries and carry out independent excavation and research projects. The international context of the projects ensures direct integration into the respective research landscape and scientific community.

Thanks to their local partnerships and the organisation of public events such as international summer schools, courses, scientific lectures and conferences, the branch offices play an important part in promoting the scientific activities of the OeAI and the OeAW abroad.



OeAW research grants for pre- and post-doctoral students at the branch offices serve to promote Austrian early career researchers and maintain contacts in the respective regions.

Apply here

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© OeAW-OeAI/B. Eder



The branch office in Athens forms a central interface between Greece and Austria, as it promotes and informs about Austrian research in Greece and vice versa (© OeAW-OeAI/B. Eder).

Athens

Founded in 1898, the Athens branch office is dedicated to researching Greece's cultural heritage, which has had a formative influence on Europe and the world in many respects. Excavations are currently being carried out in Aigeira on the Gulf of Corinth and in Kleidi-Samikon on the west coast of the Peloponnese in collaboration with the Greek Antiquities Service.

The Athens branch officially represents Austrian archaeological and classical studies projects in Greece in dealings with the Greek authorities, in particular the Greek Ministry of Culture.

In addition to conducting its own research, the institute's responsibilities include organising scientific events and providing technical and administrative support to Austrian scientists and students working in Greece.

The historic institute building, which dates back to 1908, now houses offices, an apartment for guests and scholarship holders, and a specialist library that is open to colleagues wishing to study there.

Publication series

— »Arete. Publikationen des ÖAI in Athen«



© OeAW-OeAI

Cairo

The Cairo branch is Austria's only permanent research institution for archaeological fieldwork in Egypt. It is also an official mission of the Republic of Austria and is registered as an embassy institution. Its tasks include basic archaeological research in Egypt and neighbouring countries, with a focus on the Pharaonic periods, and the publication of scientific findings.

Key concerns of the Cairo branch office are sustainable archaeological research (sustainability) and knowledge transfer (capacity building). This includes promoting local specialists, applying resource-saving methods and ensuring the long-term preservation and communication of archaeological finds and sites. In addition, the OeAI Cairo acts as a point of contact for all Austrian institutions wishing to conduct (field) research in Egypt and for the relevant Egyptian institutions.

Publication series

- »Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des ÖAI«



© OeAW-OeAI

To further the education of young academics in the field of archaeological field research, the OeAI Cairo organises spring schools in collaboration with the Institute for Ancient History and Papyrology at the University of Vienna. Students and young researchers can gain practical experience on site and deepen their knowledge in interdisciplinary workshops (© OeAW-OeAI).



Selçuk/Ephesos

The OeAI in Selçuk serves as a research and infrastructure facility for the Ephesos excavation, Austria's largest scientific undertaking abroad. The branch office also coordinates other OeAI research projects in Türkiye and acts as a point of contact for the Turkish authorities. It also performs an important cultural policy function. Regular visits by Austrian, Turkish and international representatives from politics, business, art and culture demonstrate the importance of the Ephesos World Heritage Site beyond archaeology. Legally, the branch office is organised as a company called »ÖAW Turkey«. The branch office provides essential facilities necessary for the implementation of a large-scale archaeological project: areas for the processing, restoration and documentation of finds, a large archaeozoological reference collection, a multi-storey depot and an extensive reference library. Another central task is the dissemination of archaeological research. Events such as summer schools, (popular) scientific evening lectures and seminars for local cultural mediators are held.

Publication series

- »Forschungen in Ephesos«

Shortly after Austrian excavations began in Ephesos in 1895, the first building was constructed to serve as a workplace, storage facility and accommodation for the team. The complex was gradually expanded over the years. Today, the excavation house serves as accommodation for up to 60 employees during excavation campaigns (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).



© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail



© OeAW-OeAI/T. Einwögerer

Krems

The OeAI Krems forms the basis for extensive fieldwork by the »Quaternary Archaeology« research group along the Danube and its tributaries between the cities of Melk and Vienna. The research activities focus on the Upper Palaeolithic open-air site Kammern-Grubgraben and on the processing and publication of the archaeological excavations at the Upper Palaeolithic open-air site Krems-Wachtberg. Furthermore, the branch office is also used as a starting point for smaller excavation and prospecting projects.

The premises of the Krems branch offer a large workroom, in which large quantities of finds can be laid out, as well as office space for four employees.

The branch's infrastructure is also used for the training and further education of young scientists. Courses are held in collaboration with the Department of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology at the University of Vienna, as well as with foreign universities.



Since 2009, the Krems branch on the Danube has provided a research facility for Palaeolithic research in the Lower Austria region (© OeAW-OeAI/T. Einwögerer).

The OeAI in Figures 2025



5 Locations
Vienna | Athens |
Cairo | Ephesos | Krems



40–50 %
of the budget
third-party funding

~200

Projects
in field and
material research



The OeAI library is Austria's largest specialist archaeological library and comprises approx. 70,000 volumes, including numerous specialist journals and series

~150

Employees
including 17 employees
at branch offices



62 % female



38 % male



270

**Open Access
Publications**

38

Guest researcher

Employees



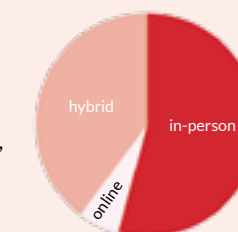
Over 27,000 images from the OeAI are available in open access in the oei.DAM database:

OEAI.DAM.OEAW.AC.AT

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Events

Conferences, workshops,
lectures, exhibitions
and summer schools



Archaeological Sciences



Das Team der Archaeological Sciences stellt seine Expertise den Kolleg:innen in den Forschungsgruppen zur Verfügung. Darüber hinaus werden eigenständige Projekte konzipiert, die durch die Betreuung von akademischen Arbeiten auch aktiv zur Nachwuchsförderung beitragen (© ÖAW-ÖAI/N. Gail).

Over several years, the OeAI has built up extensive expertise in the field of scientific archaeology in order to respond to the growing importance of this discipline within archaeology and to play a key role in shaping its development. With the institute's move to its new location in the Otto Wagner Postsparkasse building in Vienna, the necessary space was created, and specialised laboratories were set up.

The space and equipment infrastructure available at the OeAI allows for the application of state-of-the-art analytical methods in scientific archaeology. Additional methods are made available through collaborations with national and international partners.

The second infrastructural pillar of the Archaeological Sciences unit is the collection of raw materials, which are available for comparative studies and for developing methods.

The OeAI has collections of rocks, including chert/flint and marble, as well as pigments, ceramics/clay/mortar, animal bones, seeds and wood. These are also available to our research partners for use on-site upon request.



© S. Prodingner

Specialised Fields

A particular strength and unique selling point internationally is the employees, with their expertise in numerous specialist areas, which are organised as labs:



BIOARCHAEOLOGY LAB

- Archaeobotany
- Archaeozoology
- Biological Anthropology
- Archaeoethnatology

Coordination: Andreas G. Heiss | Alfred Galik



GEOCHEMISTRY LAB

- Trace element and isotope analyses
- Pigment research
- Provenance analysis
- Mineralogy and petrography

Coordination: Alexandra Rodler-Rørbo



LITHIC LAB

- Mineralogy
- Petrography
- Geochemistry
- Provenance analysis

Coordination: Michael Brandl



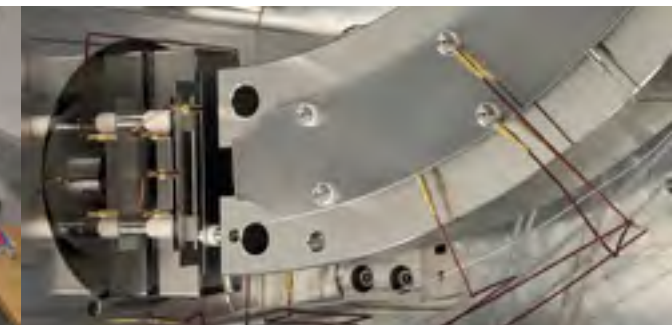
CERAMIC LAB

- Petrography
- Mineralogy
- Geochemistry
- Electron microscopy

Coordination: Pamela Fragnoli

Head: Eszter Bánffy

Technical support for infrastructure | Specialist support for analysis: Dimitra Kourtidou



Heritage Science



Start of conservation work on the Celsus Library in Ephesos
(© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).



Uncovering a coin (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).



Work at the conservation lab (© S. Prodinger)

Heritage science is defined as a multi- and interdisciplinary field of research into cultural heritage. Archaeology takes on a special role in this field, as, on the one hand, it irretrievably destroys preserved artefacts through its interventions, while, on the other hand, it unearths monuments and objects whose study and preservation are the subject of heritage science. The OeAI's excavations offer numerous areas of application for studies in heritage science, ranging from conservation science through restoration and reconstruction to sustainable collection management. An interdisciplinary research approach combining the humanities and natural sciences with technical documentation methods is necessary in order to do justice to the complexity of cultural heritage. In addition, heritage science has an impact on research history and ultimately on cultural tourism by contributing to the public perception of archaeological cultural heritage.

The Heritage Science unit ensures the development and implementation of standards for dealing with archaeological cultural heritage at the OeAI. Preventive and active participation in field projects is just as necessary as close cooperation with the Archaeological Sciences department, as well as with the collections and depots of the institute and its cooperation partners. The aim is to develop and implement projects in close collaboration with institutions of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, especially the Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities (ACDH), and other national and international research institutions with similar objectives, with a particular emphasis on European programmes.

Digital Archaeology & Classics

The Digital Archaeology and Classics (DAC) unit works at the interface between archaeology/classical studies and information technology/computer science. It supports OeAI researchers in applying for projects in the field of data management design and in handling research data generated in the context of current projects.

Of great importance for research practice is the development of administration, management and archiving solutions for various data collections, which is carried out in close cooperation with the Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities (ACDH) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW).

Another major challenge is the establishment of research infrastructures through which archaeological and classical studies data can be made available to the scientific community, for example via open web platforms. In addition, the unit has extensive expertise in 3D data acquisition using photographic and laser scanning techniques. Its core tasks include the processing and visualisation of complex 3D models and the reconstruction of monuments and archaeological-historical landscapes.



The DAC unit strengthens the research work of the OeAI by establishing and maintaining core services for data management and the exploitation of valuable research data (© »Holographic Ruins«, image generated by ChatGPT 5.2, 17.12.2025).

Technical Unit

The Technological Equipment unit combines state-of-the-art technologies and specialist expertise to provide efficient and innovative support for archaeological projects. The collection and processing of geographical and factual data, the documentation of archaeological findings and the visual presentation of findings through digital photography are indispensable components of scientific work and play a central role in almost every OeAI project.



The four specialised areas of work – archaeological prospecting, geodesy, excavation technology and photography – form the basis for a wide range of tasks, from the non-destructive exploration of hidden structures and precise measurements to the systematic documentation of finds and detailed photographic documentation. We always use the latest and most innovative technological solutions to ensure the highest scientific standards.



Through interdisciplinary collaboration and continuous development of our methods, we make a core contribution to the quality and visibility of the OeAI's research results (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail; F. Reiner; M. Hernandez Cordero; M. Börner).

Archives

The OeAI archives contain a wealth of valuable documents on the history and research conducted by the institute. The extensive archival material spans back to the 19th century and includes photographs, plans, drawings, written documents, and copies of inscriptions. These holdings are not only important for internal use by the institute, but are also available to external researchers upon request.

The OeAI archives comprise various groups of materials, including administrative material on the history of the institute and its employees, and scientific documents from excavation activities, which are organised according to topographical criteria. Furthermore, it also holds the estates of former directors and scientific staff, which are preserved as closed collections.

The epigraphic archive contains around 5,000 copies of inscriptions and sketchbooks with supplementary drawings. In addition, the extensive plan archive preserves around 10,000 drawings documenting archaeological finds – from historical watercolours to modern digital reconstructions – which are accessible via the oei.DAM media database. More than 27,000 images are already available in open access via the oei.DAM media database.



The oei.DAM media database currently comprises approximately 360,000 data records. In addition to excavation and find documentation, it includes more than 25,000 plans and 60,000 black-and-white images from the old collection (© Adobe Stock).



**The media database
oei.DAM already offers
more than 27.000 images
in open access**

[OEAI.DAM.OEAW.AC.AT](https://oeaidam.oeaw.ac.at)



A reading room for users of the OeAI library has been set up in the small cashier's hall of the Otto Wagner Postsparkasse, the new location of the OeAI in Vienna's city centre (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).

Libraries



The OeAI library in Vienna is Austria's largest specialised archaeological library, holding approximately 70,000 volumes (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).

The OeAI has four libraries located at its branch offices in Vienna, Cairo, Athens and Ephesos.

Vienna

The library in Vienna is Austria's largest specialist archaeological library. Following the merger of the collections of the departments of Classical Studies, Historical Archaeology and Prehistory & WANA Archaeology, the library currently holds around 70,000 volumes, including numerous specialist journals and series. The collection is further enriched by a number of notable permanent loans from BAS:IS – Library, Archive, Collections: Information & Service of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

The collection covers a wide range of topics, including classical archaeology, epigraphy, numismatics and monetary history, Egyptology, prehistory and historical archaeology. Separate sections are dedicated to restoration and cultural heritage, geoarchaeology and bioarchaeology, and archaeometry.

A reading room is available to users of the OeAI library in the Otto Wagner Postsparkasse building. It is located in the small cashier's hall and can be accessed via the entrance at Dominikanerbastei 16, 1010 Vienna.



You can find the entire OeAI book collection in the online catalogue of the main library of the Austrian Academy of Sciences

[OEAW.AC.AT/RESOURCES](https://oeaw.ac.at/resources)



The entire collection of the OeAI is listed in the online catalogue of the main library of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).

Learn more

[OEAW.AC.AT/EN/OEAI/LIBRARIES](https://oeaw.ac.at/en/oeai/libraries)

Athens

The library has a collection of approximately 22,000 volumes, with a focus on the archaeology and history of Greece from prehistory to late antiquity. Apart from old book collections dating back to the library's beginnings at the start of the 20th century, the library has a particular focus on the research topics topography, architecture and ceramics that are represented at the institute.

Cairo

The branch office in Cairo has a library with more than 8,000 volumes. In addition to Egyptological monographs, series and journals, the library specialises in Near Eastern and Aegean literature.

Selçuk/Ephesos

The library in the OeAI excavation house in Selçuk/Ephesos currently comprises approximately 2,600 volumes. The collection focuses on excavation publications and publications on ancient ceramics, architecture and sculpture.

Publications



The OeAI publishes analogue and digital publications, striving for barrier-free digital accessibility for all publications. The area of digital publications, which also includes repositories, is being continuously expanded. (© Adobe Stock).

The Austrian Archaeological Institute maintains a comprehensive portfolio of publications covering all of the institute's core areas of expertise. All publication series and journals are subject to a peer review process, in accordance with international standards, which, in combination with the respective editorial boards, guarantees the high scientific quality of the manuscripts. All OeAI publications are subject to the rules of good

scientific practice as developed and published by the Austrian Agency for Scientific Integrity. In addition, the OeAI follows international conventions and the recommendations of the Archaeological Council at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW) regarding the voluntary commitment not to publish ancient objects for which the origins are not clear for the first time.

Journals

Archaeology of Egypt, Sudan and the Levant
Arete. Publikationen des ÖAI in Athen
Der römische Limes in Österreich
Ergänzungshefte zu den Jahreshften des ÖAI
Forschungen in Ephesos
Forschungen in Limyra
Forschungen zur antiken Religion
Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission
Mykenische Studien
Oriental and European Archaeology
Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology
Sonderschriften des ÖAI
Tituli Asiae Minoris Ergänzungsbände
Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des ÖAI
Veröffentlichungen zur Epigraphik
Veröffentlichungen zur Numismatik
Wiener Kolloquien zur antiken Rechtsgeschichte

Series

Ägypten und Levante
Archaeologia Austriaca
Carnuntum Jahrbuch
Jahreshfte des ÖAI in Wien
Journal of Music Archaeology

Corpora

Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani
Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum
Papyrologica Vindobonensia
Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst
Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum
Tituli Asiae Minoris

Annual Reports

Science Communication



© OeAW-OeAI/A. Pircher

The core task of OeAI science communication is to raise awareness of OeAI research and its findings, and the OeAI employs a wide variety of traditional and digital communication channels and diverse communication tools in order to convey scientific findings and methods. The target groups for communication activities at the national and international level are primarily a broad public that is interested

in the topics, media representatives, funding agencies, students, research institutions and the authorities, but also the scientific community. In line with the motto »Science is not finished until it is communicated« propagated by Sir Mark Walport, Chief Executive of UK Research and Innovation, the OeAI understands science communication as an integral part of research.

Key communication objectives include strengthening trust in science, highlighting the relevance of basic research and sparking curiosity about science (© OeAW-ÖAI/N. Gail).

OeAI Science News

Regular information on research projects, publications and events

[OEAW.AC.AT/EN/OEAI](https://oeaw.ac.at/en/oeai)



Your donation is tax deductible

Support the OeAI

Celsus Library in Ephesos (© OeAW-OeAI/N. Gail).

The OeAI is committed to financing as much of its research as possible through third-party funding. In addition to public research funding, we therefore also seek private donations or sponsorship from the business community. Our researchers welcome every contribution to their work. We regard this as a sign of the high value placed on our work by the public.

Sponsorships

Opportunities for sponsorship projects exist in a wide variety of areas within archaeology and ancient history, from excavations, conservation work and publications to the scientific analysis of finds. We welcome financial contributions as well as material resources, services and expertise from companies.

Donations

Please send your donation to:



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Knowledge transfer



Science outreach

Scientific advice
and expertise in the
field of site manage-
ment and tourism

Policy advice in the Austrian
Archaeological Council and the
Heritage Science Network

Cooperation
with NGOs

Cultural policy activities
in host countries

Public relations

Open access
databases and tools

Summer schools,
teaching excavations
and internships

Scientific
lectures, workshops
and conferences

Curating exhibitions

Open access
publications

Capacity building and
awareness raising of
cultural heritage

Contact



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Austrian
Archaeological
Institute

The OeAI is an institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and, with around 150 employees, is Austria's largest research institution in the field of archaeology and classical studies. Its core task is to research the history of mankind from the Quaternary period to modern times, taking into account material archaeological sources and written records.