

SUBTYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE TOURISM

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Abstract. *The natural and cultural heritage of the Earth includes a series of architectural, sculptural works, paintings, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, cave dwellings, inscriptions with universal value in terms of science, art and history but also sites as human works or combined resources of nature with man as well as areas that include archaeological values of universal value from an aesthetic, ethnological, historical and anthropological point of view historical, cultural and archaeological interest, generating as many subtypes of archaeological site tourism. Because the natural and cultural heritage is vast, tourist destinations know as many forms as there are types of cultural tourism, the existence of several types of archeology accordingly, involves several subtypes of archeotourism depending on the nature of work in the process of collecting and analyzing data, historical period and site excavation management.*

Key words: *cultural tourism, archeological site tourism, subtypes of archeotourism*

INTRODUCTION

According to the existing conventions worldwide, they are considered to be part of the natural and cultural heritage of humanity [1,13,16] and which constitute resources for cultural tourism with its subtypes:

- monuments with artistic, historical and scientific value: architectural, sculptural, pictorial objectives, cave dwellings;
- anthropogenic assemblages of buildings: separate or connected groups which, due to the homogeneity of their architecture or place in the landscape, have a universal historical, artistic or scientific value;
- sites: works of man or combined nature-man and include archaeological sites of universal value in terms of aesthetics, history, ethnology and anthropology.

Explanatory dictionaries specify the fact that, [15] archeology is "the science whose object of activity is the historical past of mankind based on the interpretation of preserved material traces", the site being [12,15] "the configuration of a place occupied by a city" and the archaeological site it is a "site where excavations and archaeological research take place". Other researchers in the field define the archeological site [7,8,15] as being "the place where human activities with material traces took place", but unanimously it is considered that the archeological sites have a special status compared to other tourist destinations: and archaeological landscapes should be conceptualized not as recreational parks, where many people are enticed to spend a lot of time, but as open-air museums or research laboratories [5, 11].

The practice of archeological tourism or archaeotourism [9, 10,14] is lost in the mists of time, in the time of Alexander the Great, Greece attracted visitors fascinated by the products of its great classical era or closer to today, when the word tourism replaced the Greek periegesis that means "guided tour of historical and archaeological sites of interest" [4],

Today the following can be considered to be archaeological tourist resources [6]:

- sites, other archeological traces;
- classrooms, archeological amphitheatres associated with the sites,
- museums or centers for the presentation of cultural and natural heritage sites;

- events and festivals related to archeology organized in monumental spaces, libraries, amphitheaters;
- presentation centers that have a theme related to archeology;
- active participation in archaeological research activities;
- archeological sites and places that have a specific tourist management that guarantees the preservation, conservation, capitalization and offer of basic services for users;
- the archeological routes structured on a thematic axis related to archeology.

We consider, like most researchers, can only talk about archeotourism or site archeological tourism [2, 3]:

- with the intervention of qualified persons in the field;
- the existence of documents attesting the existence of the site;
- finding materials that will be subject to research, dating and conservation.

For tourists consuming archeotourism, the main reason for the trip is to visit the existing archaeological resources at the destination and by using an existing archaeological source it has as main purposes:

- placement in the historical period;
- fulfilling a cognitive desire;
- perception of the significance of the archaeological heritage;
- recommending the archeological destination if it has met the expectations of other tourists.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

In this scientific approach, due to the fact that there are several types of archeology, established by the scientific involvement of researchers in the field, depending on the efforts of the processes of discovery, marking, collection, analysis, conservation and historical period, for the area studied, a part of Timis County, we want to propose by promotion as new cultural and historical destinations, some archaeological resources to which there are appropriate access roads: traces of habitation, herds, fortresses, fortifications. By implementing new subtypes of archaeological site tourism according to the natural and cultural heritage, we want to direct the flow of tourists in such a way that tourism does not have degrading effects, does not destroy ecosystems and does not pollute the environment in the vicinity of these archaeological resources. These resources of cultural heritage, systematically researched by specialists can be enhanced through tourism activities and can contribute to the diversification of tourism and increase the attractiveness of destinations with a vocation for archeotourism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Because the natural and cultural heritage is vast, tourist destinations know as many forms as there are types of cultural tourism, the existence of several types of archeology consequently involves archaeological site tourism. Depending on the types of archeology existing in the area studied by us, a part of Timis County, Romania, we distinguish the following subtypes of archeotourism established according to the following criteria:

1. depending on the nature of the work involved in the process of data collection and analysis we distinguish:

a. aerial archeotourism, through which we can identify, admire or investigate ancient sites, such as in our case the Thracian Banat Fortress from Cornesti, a political, military and cult center of the early Thracians, fortified with three earth waves, passages and defense ditches, which can be studied in scientific interest, scientific aerial tourism, practiced by specialists in the field, for coordinated calculation, photography, inventory or

mapping, aerial tourism for people eager to know the history, culture, civilization of a areas, the reason for practicing this form of tourism being education, without having to walk tourists through areas sometimes difficult to reach the elderly. Also by practicing aerial tourism can be admired in the same trip the Muddy Volcanoes from Seceani and Fibis situated in a valley crossed by a stream, where the water boils and gas is released.

b. military or battlefield tourism that recovers evidence of military activities that have produced social, political, or economic change, providing explanations of how the combatants died and the period. In this sense, we propose for this subtype of archeotourism The Hill of the Turk and the Hill of the Cross located within the commune of Dudeștii Noi, close to the Timisoara municipality, where battles took place:

- the Hill of the Turk in 1594 between the rebellious Christians, urged by the bey of Lugoj-Caransebes Gheorghe Palatici and the Ottomans who ruled the fortress of Timisoara;
- the hill of the cross between the revolutionaries from 1848 and the imperial troops led by General Haynau when the sufferings endured by the besieged in the Timisoara fortress end.

c. aviation archeotourism, in order to find the civil or military historical remains, weapons, visible evidence of the city of earth, stone, as scientific aviation archeotourism, or for the knowledge of some cities, aviation archeotourism fortifications for the knowledge of the archeological site Cenad, in our case, the church, built by the voivode Ahtum in the 11th century:

- the first bishop of Cenad Gerhard de Sagrado 1030;
- coins from the time of Geza II (1141-1162);
- 14th century iron sword;
- 1241 the fortress is destroyed by the Tartars;
- 1514 destroyed by the uprisings led by Gheorghe Doja;
- rebuilt by the bishops of Bulci;
- destroyed by the Turks at the end of the 17th century.

d. commercial archeotourism, which deals with everything related to trade, inscriptions, Roman coins, ceramic objects, glass, means of transport, trade routes. We want to promote in the case of Timisoara municipality:

- The Museum of Banat with the objects of natural and cultural heritage, discovered in different sites through site archeotourism;
- trade routes - The ox road, a certified route from 1250 and integrated in the European project Ox Travel, traveled by ruminant animal traders until 1760, using for transport Surah Steppe oxen in countries like Austria, Germany, Transylvania (Romania) - commercial archeotourism
- for means of transport - The postman's road from the Timisoara Fortress, commercial site archeotourism, Pasha Fountain, The Emperor's Mound (Biled), Lenauheim (post office), Grabat, Comlosul Mare, Sannicolaul Mare (treasure from 1799, from the place called Siget), Beba Veche (wheat bridge), Szeged, Budapest, Vienna.

e. rescue archeotourism, has as purpose emergency archaeological excavation on sites where there are buildings, roads, ruins of places of worship, fortress walls, cemeteries, threatened by road construction, regularization of streets through sewerage works, water. In addition to the scientific rescue, discovery, inventory, rescue, archeotourism, for the city of Timisoara we also propose rescue archeotourism for tourism purposes, where traces of the existence of different cultures can be seen on Vasile Alexandri and Grisellini streets, the locations of the old mosques, Islamic rescue archeotourism or in St. George's Square the ruins of the old Roman Catholic cathedral, Christian rescue archeotourism or traces from

the foundation of the Great Mosque minaret, during the Ottoman rule of the city 1552-1716.

f. experimental archeotourism, tries to explain the technologies used to obtain ceramic objects, grinders, other structures, sanctuaries. Such a scale sanctuary mounted in the Museum of Banat, the Neolithic Sanctuary from Parta, proposed to tourists as experimental archeotourism is a beautiful 7000 year old artistic achievement of Neolithic man in evoking fertility by worshipping the Mother Goddess and Taurus.

g. industrial archeotourism, can be scientific and studies the production processes of goods (roads, infrastructures, excavation, mining, milling, beer production, silk) and material remains of artifacts and industrial products and industrial archeotourism for educational tourism purposes provides details related to the mode of manufacture, the degree of technology used in a historical period, the raw materials used, the reason why certain products were produced in the area, the source of raw materials, the tools. We propose for this form of tourism the Beer Factory from Timisoara, documented from 1718 and Power Plant, model of technological ingenuity, on the Bega Canal, but also the types of mills existing at the Banat Village Museum also in the municipality, industrial objectives that can arouse historical cultural and educational interest, for the practitioners of this form of industrial archeotourism.

h. environmental archeotourism, is addressed to tourism consumers who want to know the relationship between the ancient inhabitants of an area and their natural environment, which can be achieved by practicing the following forms of environmental archeotourism by:

- archaeobotanictourism, the study of ancient plant remains;
- geoarchaeologytourism, study of soil, sediments, rocks;
- zooarcheologytourism, the study of the remains of the ancestors of some animals.

This form of tourism answers to a series of questions elucidated by the scientific archeology of the environment, related to the type of experiences of the tourists who practice it:

- the natural habitat of people in a certain historical era;
- the plants and animals that lived at that time;
- genetic varieties of wild and cultivated plants;
- hunted and domesticated animals;
- extinct plant and animal species;
- climate change and its effects on civilizations;

j. landscape archeotourism, addresses to those who want to know the natural changes, changing the courses of some rivers (Beghei sewerage), hydro-amelioration works to combat puddles, flood prevention, construction of dams, man-made works that have produced changes in natural and cultural landscapes by reducing wetlands in the Banat Delta from Satchinez in Timis County, with effects on floristic and faunal biodiversity.

- i. scientific ethnoarcho-tourism, investigates from an ethnological point of view
- the existing communities to obtain information for tourism practitioners about:
 - the past of communities using archaeological methods;
 - understanding of living in a region, cultural and religious beliefs, social structures, technologies used, reasons used to make clothes, type of pottery
 - depending on the historical period, the site archeotourism is classified according to:

- prehistoric archeology - from the appearance of man to the first written documents distinguishing three subtypes of sites of prehistoric archeology: permanent villages, special sites, semi-temporary and temporary camps;

- proto-historical archeology between the appearance of the first documents and antiquity.
- historical archeology - researches artifacts and documentary evidence from sites;
- classical, medieval and modern archeology - researches civilizations.

Depending on these resources, we distinguish as many subtypes of site archeotourism. Some researchers (Alef, 2019, 23) divide the archeology of the site according to the management of the excavation, unexcavated and excavated, giving the possibility of the appearance of new subtitles of site archeotourism.

CONCLUSIONS

The practice of archaeological site tourism is lost in the mists of time and is performed as a guided tour of natural, historical and archaeological sites of interest for consumers of historical cultural tourism. Due to the vastness and diversity of the natural and cultural heritage, today's tourist destinations know as many forms as there are types of niche cultural tourism. The existence of several types of archeology implies as many subtypes of archaeological site tourism established depending on the nature of the work involved in the process of collecting, analyzing, conserving data, historical period and site excavation management. Within each subtype of archeotourism we distinguish a scientific archeotourism developed by qualified people, specialists in the field who research and evaluate the site to establish its historical, cultural, aesthetic value but also the possibilities through which it can become a destination for archaeologists eager to know the history, culture, civilization of an area, the reason for practicing these subtitles of archeotourism being knowledge of other cultures, education or training in a field of interest for consumers of such tourism. The introduction of site archeology in the tourist circuits must be done with caution because the large flows of archaeologists visiting these places can have negative effects on their state of conservation, they can degrade them through the actions taken.

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