

A B S T R A C T S  
B O O K



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EAA 4TH ANNUAL MEETING  
ABSTRACTS BOOK

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COVER ILLUSTRATION

Rock-carving RAÄ 614 (detail) at Skee, Tanum, Bohuslän  
Photo: Lasse Bengtsson

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of hoards does not fit in the conjectured model. These so-called chaotic finds are the main focus of this paper. I will be dealing with metal depositions containing two or more artefacts between Schleswig Holstein and Estonia and will try to describe the notion of individuality in this context. This argument begins with remarks about the total amount of unique finds and continues by examining the degree of their differentiation from the composition of boards with a systematic inventory.

The classification of these "unique ,out-laws" has been made on the basis of a special size, the unusual choice of artefacts or an extraordinary make up of the bronzes. The question whether there is a casual connection between the size of a hoard, its chaotic composition, the amount of indefinable artefacts and its uniqueness still waits for a reply. This question is related to the topographical context i. c. are chaotic finds deposited in the same way and circumstances as other hoards? The distribution of individual hoarding aspects will be seen in relationship to the background of all metal deposits in the designated area. It will be an interesting detail to pay attention to the interface between the Nordic and Lusatian Urnfield cultures. The chaotic hoarding practises have repeatedly served as the basis for a profane explanation of the bronze age depositions. The idea of uniqueness needs therefore a broad based interpretation over and above the context of hoard finds. The majority of Late Bronze Age graves is characterised by relative uniformity. The small number of rich equipped graves also seem to follow basic rules over large areas. Nevertheless the repeatedly asked question about the relationship between grave and hoard finds allows for interesting standardisation and differentiation in the ritual world of Late Bronze Age thought pattern.

Lang V. (*Estonia*)

CHANGES IN THE SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND THEIR INTERPRETATION: TWO CASE STUDIES FROM NORTH ESTONIAN BRONZE AGE

Date	Sat 26
Time	1430-1450

Two reference areas were chosen for the analysis of changes in the settlement pattern through the Late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Pre-Roman Iron Age in North Estonia. Area 1 is located immediately east of Tallinn, on the lower reaches of the Pirita River. Area 2 is situated c. 70 km east of the latter, between the villages Vätku and Palmse. In both areas, the farming settlement was spread starting from the Corded Ware culture. The Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age are represented by stray finds and a few settlement sites with weak cultural layers. The settlement structure of this time was rather unstable in both areas. In the Late Bronze Age, a sharply stratified settlement structure, consisting of a central fortified (hill-top) site and small open units (single farms) around, took shape in area 1. No fortified sites were built in area 2, yet one can see the existence of a centre-like unit on the ground of the concentration of a large number of graves into one place (Tõugu). So, although the antiquities are slightly different, the settlement structure was stratified in both cases. Society within the settlement units was stratified, too, as it is demonstrated by the burial custom.

At the end of the Bronze Age, the fortified settlement was abandoned in area 1. In both areas, the settlement structure of the latest Bronze and Pre-Roman Iron Ages consisted of open single farms represented by groups of stone-cist graves in the landscape. From the outside, it seems that the settlement structure was rather egalitarian (all units were single farms). On the basis of grave goods and burial custom, however, one can see the differences in economical and social positions both between the settlement units (one farm was "more equal" than the others) and within the units. This structure (the system of one dominating farm) continued into the Roman Iron Age, yet only the stratification within the settlement units became less visible in the course of time.

Chernykh E.N. & Kuzminykh S. V. (*Russia*)

THE EAST BALTIC REGION AND EAST EUROPEAN BRONZE AGE METALLURGY: THE PROBLEM OF CONTACTS AND INTERACTION

Date	Sat 26
Time	1455-1515

We can discern four strongly pronounced stages of development of East European metallurgy during Early Metal Age (second half of 5th - end of 2nd mill BC). The processes of formation and disintegration of three metallurgical provinces (MP) underlay of alternation of these stages. First stage - or Copper Age - connected with Balkan-Carpathian metallurgical province (second half of 5th - early 4th mill). The next two stages marked by EBA and MBA related with Circumpontic MP (second half of 4th - beginning of 2nd mill). And the final stage or LBA characterized by Eurasian MP (from beginning to the end of 2nd mill BC).



The metal of the Copper Age period in Eastern Europe was bounded up with stock breeding population of steppe and forest-steppe zone of Eastern Europe; the cultures of East Baltic region had exclusively Neolithic image. The rise and development of the Circumpontic MP conducted to the strongly space enlargement of zone of cultures with metal - especially during MBA. Copper metallurgy appeared in the southern forest area - in Upper Volga basin, and their complexes were connected with well known Fatyanovo-Balanovo community. This period was marked by the spontaneous origin of primitive copper metallurgy in the midst of the east European forest hunters and fishers: Garin-Bor, Volosovo and others cultures located northward from the Circumpontic MP borders.

Perhaps the most impressive phenomenon in the row of the last ones was the Karelian local variant of Pit-Comb Ware and also s. c. Asbestos pottery cultures occupied the northern Onega lake basin. The last center provides incontrovertible evidence for the independent beginning of very archaic copper metallurgy based on the local deposits of native copper. Both types of synchronous metallurgy - Circumpontic highly developed and forest primitive ones - were strong isolated one from another although these cultural models inhabited practically in the neighbourhood during very long time. The beginning of LBA in Northern Eurasia (from Sayano-Altay to Eastern Europe) was marked by extraordinary impressive Seyma-Turbino transcultural phenomena - the bearer of very highly developed metalworking. The extreme western flank of this cultural community touched slightly upon Eastern Baltic region, but it was not led to some progressive improvement in metalworking technology. The situation changed quite a lot only in the Early Iron Age (8-6 cent. BC) with appearance of the quite new bronze working tradition. The most remarkable kind of casting socketed axes - s.c. Maelar-type - covered the vast space from the forest western for-Urals plane to Scandinavien (including whole Eastern Baltic basin).