

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



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ABSTRACTS BOOK

Editorial

Anna-Carin Andersson • Per Cornell •
Håkan Karlsson • Jens Kjærsgaard • Magnus Rolöf

Design/layout

Magnus V. Rolöf

COVER ILLUSTRATION

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

Meeting Secretariat of the
EAA 4th Annual Meeting

c/o Dept. of Archaeology, Göteborg University
Box 200, SE-405 30 Göteborg, Sweden
EAA-98@archaeology.gu.se
<http://www.hum.gu.se/~arkeaa>

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Date Sat 26
Time 950-
1010

Horváth T. & Marton E. (*Hungary*)

SPINNING AND WEAVING OBJECTS FROM THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD OF THE CARPATHIAN
BASIN (HUNGARY) AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

In our paper we would like to present the ancient technology of weaving and spinning in the Prehistoric Carpathian-basin based on the archaeological finds and the other remains in the hand of experimental (Archaeological Park, Százhalombatta, Hungary).

The first part includes the authentically excavated loom-types and ones which are known from the representations, the survived textile and yarnpieces, and their prints. In the copper age spinning is documented by a palm-sized piece of trawl (Győr-Szabadrétdomb, Bajcsócskó culture). In the early and middle bronze age warp-weighted loom was used: in the materials of tells from the Danube region (Pákozdvár, Bölcske, Százhalombatta, Dunaföldvár) there are the weights, (parts of this type of loom), from the nagyrév culture till the kőszider period. The weights are absent from the materials of Tisza regions tell-settlements (Tószeg, Túrkeve, Tiszafüred, Tiszaug).

Presumably this points to another type of loom, where there is no need for weights (ground-loom?). It is supported by a representation of the bronze-age: 30 pots in the nagyrév culture, on which there are symbolic incised. There are three pots among them, on each of them we can see a ground, loom, with the carpet.

In the late bronze age and early iron age the warp-weighted loom is used: we know weights from Górvélem-Szt. Vid, Százhalombatta and a representation of loom from Sopron-Várhegy. In the La-Tène period we know weights too, but in Denmark in this age the tabletweaving appears, maybe in Hungary as well. I would like to say some words about the raw-materials. In the prehistoric age the classic materials are flax, the nettle, the wool and the reed. The usage of hemp only from the Middle Ages spread in the Carpathian-basin. Beyond that we count other threadly materials: several inner bark and wild flowers.

The preparation of yarn (carding, combing, lengthening) we have not got unambiguous evidence. The separation of spindles, bobbins, fibre combs from the Hungarian finds did not happen yet. The main topic of the second part is a technological reconstruction and an experiment of the weaving and the weaving loom from our authentic archaeological material.

Date Sat 26
Time 1015-
1035

Kazantseva O. (*Russia*)

THE RAW MATERIAL IN THE POTTERY PRODUCTION OF THE MIDDLE KAMA RIVER
IN THE IRON AGE

Pottery making is a complex process of changing raw material (clay) into pottery. The ancient pottery making technology does not differ from the modern one in its structure: to find and prepare raw material is the first stage in the process. Clay (mixed clay) or any similar plastic material by its physics - technical properties (e. g. River silt) with natural components of mineral organic is the initial pottery making raw material in the region. Nonplastic components are sherds of shell river mollusc, pile, animal and bird dung, calcin bones, grog, etc. Kama river region geomorphological location is favourable for pottery making development as there are lots of places both for pottery making: raw material deposits, mineral and organic impurities to clay, etc.

Chemical and cartography methods were employed for the definition of quantity and quality composition of raw material as well as microscopic raw material analysis (by the method of the Dr. Sc. History Bobrinsky A. A., Moscow). Such properties of raw material (clay and mixed clay) as iron and plastic clay were investigated. Nonplastic raw materials were characterized by size and concentration. Microscopic study showed that both kinds of raw materials were worked upon before putting it into forming mass.

According to Bobrinsky's opinion there are some levels of potters' imagines about clay: «clay-impurity», «clay-connection», «clay-main material». Middle Pre-Kama region potters had different imagines of clay as raw material though they excavated similar clay deposits. Raw material study helps us (with fire) to define the level of pottery making development and the character of pottery making.