

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



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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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

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sort of individual experience has an impact on the formation of archaeological knowledge. To what extent is information on individual life - history relevant for a history of archaeology? These problems will be addressed departing from a specific question, relating to the Swedish Americanist Eric Boman (1867-1924).

Fraher R. (*Australia*)

THE INTELLECTUAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY OF RITUAL IN IRON AGE-
 TO ROMAN-BRITAIN

Date Thu 24
 Time 950-
 1010

This paper intends to explore the apparent division of "academic" versus "popular" knowledge and the implications behind such a divide - the extent to which one influences the other; the extent to which one is separate from the other - through an analysis of certain authors who have contributed to the history of ancient Britain (and in particular religious ritual activities). In doing so, a number of issues will be addressed including the question of what evidence there is to show (if at all) that the notion of Celtic identity remains influential in "academic" circles, despite there having been abundant works that have sought to "debunk" and thus dismiss the notion of Celticism.

This discussion also intends to explore the question of how such an influence on thinking about the past may have affected analysis of materials from the Iron Age- to Romano-British period; what pre-existing ideas or evidence led certain scholars to think in "Celtic" terms. Such an analysis of historians' backgrounds, aims to demonstrate how the development or creation of "facts" or "knowledge" about the past has been tempered by the available material evidence and the specific climate in which analysis of this material has taken place.

Gillberg Å. (*Sweden*)

THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE HISTORY OF SWEDISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Date Thu 24
 Time 1015-
 1035

Surprise!

Jensen O. W. (*Sweden*)

GOD AND THE EARLY GOTHICISM

Date Thu 24
 Time 1110-
 1130

In history of archaeology the main questions asked are twofold; firstly how ancient artefacts has been interpreted and treated over time and secondly how the past has become disciplined and institutionalised. In my own work I'm focusing on a slightly different aspect, dealing with historical constructions of prehistory and how these ideas have changed through time. In this paper I present my ideas about the picture of the past that was dominating up till the 18th century in Sweden; "gothicism". The common way to understand the gothicism is to either see it as a manifestation of political rhetoric (externalism), or as a result of some more or less imaginative ideas and / or achievements on an individual scale (internalism). From my point of view, you have to look at it from a more existential perspective to be able to understand the very nature of gothicism. You have to consider their fundamental ideas about life and death - their perception of existence. The main guidance of existence during this period (1200-1600) was religion and the belief in God. In my work I've found that the gothicistic ideas of pre history were mainly formed by the historiography of Christianity.

Melnikova O. (*Russia*)

RESEARCH METHODS IN THE OF HISTORY RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Date Thu 24
 Time 1135-
 1155

Since the time of Perestroika new cognitive trends of Russian archaeology have enlivened history of archaeology. A number of theoretical and methodological problems have been revealed in history of Russian archaeology. It turned out that the system of evaluation of historiographical facts is underdeveloped. There is no clear definition of the term "scientific school", "sphere of scientific problems", etc. No common classification criteria are established on which to evaluate historiographical data. Approaches, principles and methods of historiographical analysis are not generalised.

Studies that have been carried out in history of Russian archaeology allow us to display its predominant methods. The study is based on the general scientific techniques. The following general historical methods





are widely used: genetic, comparative, typological and systems analysis. The method of grouping different trends of research in Russian archaeology is considered to be fruitful. True, the method is based on different classification criteria, namely, subject-matter, particular historical conceptions, influence of general scientific conceptions. The method of grouping scientific conceptions according to scientific schools is rarely used, nevertheless it is an informative technique of research into the former state and the present condition of discipline. Apart from the outer criteria the factor of classification and analysis of the research programmes developed in different scientific schools plays a vital part. The research programme studies turned out to be rarely employed, too. Instead the biographical method is applied. Computer assisted research gives a lot of new opportunities to make the use of this method possible. One of the topical questions in revealing the development tendencies in Russian archaeology is interdisciplinary approach.

Date	Thu 24
Time	1200-1220

Olivier L. (*France*)

**BOUCHER DE PERTHES AND THE ANTIDELUVIAN MAN: REASSESSING
THE MOULIN-QUIGNON AFFAIR 130 YEARS LATER**

Boucher de Perthes is commonly known as the inventor of modern Prehistory, but his approach of the origins of mankind appears to be more fundamentally related to the tradition of Enlightenment. Indeed Boucher de Perthes was looking in the gravel pits of the Somme river for the material remains of people attributed to the Celts and thought to show no difference at all, in their use of technology and production of art, with contemporary mankind.

Having found evidence of their material culture and art, it is quite natural that sooner or later Boucher de Perthes was to discover their physical remains: this happened at the gravel pit at Moulin-Quignon, where numerous pieces of modern human skeletal parts were found over several years. The hoax was discovered a short time after, but its author(s) remains actually unknown. However, the study of the artefacts collected at Moulin-Quignon by Boucher de Perthes, together with that of unpublished archives related to this "discovery" suggest that this forgery is not entirely attributable to local workers, but on the contrary requested the collaboration of people well aware of early 19th century archaeological techniques and problematics.

Date	Thu 24
Time	1225-1245

Owen J. (*UK*)

THE COLLECTING ACTIVITIES OF SIR JOHN LUBBOCK (1834-1913): AN OPEN BOOK?

This paper explores the role of museum collections as a source of information and ideas about the history of archaeology. It takes as its case study the archaeological and ethnographic collections of Sir John Lubbock (1834-1913) now housed primarily at Bromley Museum and the British Museum, both in London. Using a methodology rooted in discourse analysis, the paper examines Lubbock's collection as an element of late nineteenth century socio-cultural evolution discourse. Within this framework, a preliminary study of the collection's chronological profile (how Lubbock's collecting activities changed through time) will be presented.

Date	Thu 24
Time	1430-1450

Tikhonov I. L. (*Russia*)

**ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SCANDINAVIAN AND RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS
IN 19TH-THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURIES**

The history of scientific contacts between Scandinavian and Russian archaeologists began in XVIII century. The Northern war was not finished yet when Lutheran priest W.Tolle has carried out the first excavation of kurgans in Old Ladoga. in 1708-1709. Siberia was the basic Russian region multidiscipline investigated in the XVIII century. The St.Petersburg Academy of sciences organised the first expedition in 1719-1727 it was headed by D.G.Messerschmidt.

In 1880-1890 the Finnish scientists I.Aspelin and A.Heichel, the Swedish archaeologist and orientalist F.Martin made some expeditions to Siberia and Southern Russia. Martin published a catalogue of magnificent collection of bronze things from Minysinsk museum and "Sibirica". Besides he prepared a manuscript devoted to Scythian art and culture. But it was not published and now is stored in archive of the Historical museum