Abstracts

Book

4TH ANNUAL MEETING

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EAA 4TH ANNUAL MEETING
ABSTRACTS BOOK

Date	Fri 25	1110-1900
Building	A	
Room	C364	

EXPERIMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS
IN ARCHAEOLOGY

B L O C K   I I I

SESSION 7

over the last four years while researching these items. The culmination of this detailed research was the commisioning of the exact reconstruction of the Grass cloak and Shoes for the Exhibits for the Archaeological Museum in Bolzano in Northern Italy dedicated to 'the Ice Man'. The photographs of the Grass Cloak suggest a type of plait made with the same grass material throughout. Due to my commission by the Museum to reconstruct the Cloak and Shoes, I had the opportunity to inspect the artifacts before they were displayed to the public. This inspection revealed not only the fact that two very different types of material were used in the Cloak, but also that the plaiting technique as a consequence, is entirely different to initial appearances.

Zhuravliva G. (*Russia*)

PALEODEMOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Date	Sat 26
Time	1020-1040

Demographic aspects determine the course of the social development in all aspects of life is the main part of the sociological interpretation of archaeological material. An individual, especially in the primitive state according to his sex and age, became aware of his transition to the next class acquiring definite social status. That is why problems of primitive demography become more and more interesting for the scientists. Different methods of calculating demographic parametres are suggested by the scientists, and they are often original, but as a rule, they proceed only from visual distribution of the buried people according to their sex and age. Demographic modeling may also be of a considerable value here.

In the given work the model of the reconstruction of sexual, age and numeral composition of real ancient social structures on the basis of written sources is presented. Metrical books of Udmurt parishes of the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century were used to create a model. The parishes preserved all patriarchal relationships in their tenor of life. Birth and death tables were made and basic demographic indices needed for family modeling were calculated.

The work of the model was shown on the material about burrial grounds of the period II c.B.C. - III c.A.D. in the Middle Kama area. It was found that to determine the number of people really living in the community, we need the following data: the mean number of people living in the given age space (Zx), the number of years burial ground functioned (t) and general number of people buried on the burial ground (Nx). We can calculate the real age structure of the community using the following formula: $Zp=Zx \times Nx/t$. Of course, these are average statistical data which depend on accepted model.

In the total the number of each Chegandin community in Udmurt Kama area was 21-30 people: the half of it are children and young girls and juveniles; there are also 2-4 married couples and 2-3 old men. The nuclear family wasn't big. High birth-rate was balanced by high death-rate. In the period from the end of 1st millenium B.C. to the beginning of the 1st millenium A.D. a big patriarchal family having common economy and common burial place becomes the main social and economic group.