

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



4TH ANNUAL MEETING

GÖTEBORG, SWEDEN

SEPTEMBER 23-27 1998

**E**uropean  
**A**ssociation of  
**A**rchaeologists

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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Printed by Göteborgs Länstryckeri AB September 1998



and archaeologists use the term style primarily to mean decorative style. Three different meanings in pottery ornamentation (decoration, design and style) were distinguished by I. Pavlu, discussing the informative role of pottery. He suggested that decorative style complements preceding ones is resulting in pottery ornament. They comprise parallels to the material, social and mental component of culture. The basic element is variability of decoration and its time/space classificatory power.

An attempt to study ceramics in the framework of the style concept is undertaking on the materials from the Iron Age sites of the Transurals. In this system many ceramic types, decoration and techniques were described and characteristics of their development studied. Here we have two main points such as tradition and style. Tradition is a system of different components i.e. technology, shape and ornament. Some techniques of decoration can be indicated as a stylistic because they effect the final arrangement of decoration. Within these techniques we can set following pit-pricked (Tobol-Ishym area), comb-stamped (Eastern Urals) and carved (Tobol-Iset area) decoration. The earliest pit-pricked pottery in the Transurals lasting during VII-IV centuries BC was changed by a carved one. On its territory the style of comb-stamped ceramics have been added by pit decoration. Combined with carved it became a base for a new unified the later style of comb-stamped group. Each of these represent techniques of different styles of decoration.

Decorative style reflects the component of each culture's cognitive symbolism and is a source of information about the culture's principle features. "... Style, like types, are merely descriptive classification" within particular cultures as in case of the Transuralian ceramics of the Iron Age.

Goldina R. D. & Goldina E. V. (*Russia*)

**SCANDINAVIA AND THE VERHNEYE PRIKAMYE: CONTACTS IN  
THE 2ND HALF OF THE 1ST MILLENNIUM A.D.**

Date Fri 25  
Time 1135-  
1155

The 2nd half of the 1st millennium A.D. is one of the key periods in the history of the European peoples. At this time cultural and trade connections develop intensely; both local inter-settlements and Trans-Eurasian trade routes are formed and function; and state formations develop.

The problem of interrelations between the peoples of European forest zone, including the Prikamye and Scandinavia, in the early Middle Ages, has a considerable history. The beginning of these contacts is dated to the extreme antiquity - the Eneolithic and the Bronze Ages. The contacts in the Early Iron Age (the 1st millennium B.C.) are proved by a large number of documents. That was a period when Prikamsko-Povolzhskiy metallurgical centres (Ananyino and Akozino) provided not only their own regions, but the North-West of Europe up to Northern Sweden and the White Sea (S. V. Kuzminykh) with their metal ware.

By the 2nd half of the 1st millennium A.D. due to the historical circumstances the Prikamye population had a good command of trade operations and possessed a lot of fashionable values. Besides, original holiday women's belts, decorated with a great number of bronze brackets, was produced here. There were also articles for sale. These belts were called nevolino's belts. More than 70 such belts have been found in the Prikamye. The same belts (19 belts) were found in the rich men's graves in Finland and Sweden (Uppsala). Moreover, I. Kallmer singles out several types of beads that were brought in Scandinavia through Eastern Europe. These finds prove that in the 8th century Perm population of the Kama mastered the direct Volga-Baltic trade route and traded with Scandinavian countries successfully.

Lechshinskay N. (*Russia*)

**VJATKA BASIN BURIAL MEMORIALS OF THE PRE-URALS IN THE SYSTEM  
OF FINN-UGRIC ANTIQUITIES**

Date Fri 25  
Time 1200-  
1220

Vjatka basin is a part of vast Volga-Kama Pre-Urals region. It includes a big territory of Kirov region, the western part of Udmurtia and the northern part of Mari El Republic. In the first millennium A. D. the forming process of ethnic units peculiarities was taken place. Vjatka history is connected with the development of western ancient udmurt ethnic groups. The specific character of processes in the region was characterized by the unique territory location. It was a sort of compact Povolzhsko-Finn and Finn-Perm area.

Vjatka burial ground materials are thoroughly studied. The materials show the development of three successively changing archeological cultures: Khudjakovskay (III century B. C. - V century A. D.), Jemanaevskay (VI - IX centuries A. D.), Kocherginskay (X - XIII centuries A. D.). Burial rites are traditional for most finn-ugric peoples of the Pre-Urals among all the information on burial ground materials. These rites are explained by the closeness of cultural-economic types of west-finn peoples and by the community mythological ideas. Local peculiarities are observed by the display and relations of different stages. The complex of firm burial