

21ST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE **EUROPEAN**
ASSOCIATION OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS
GLASGOW 2015
2-5 SEPTEMBER

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**ABSTRACTS OF THE
ORAL AND POSTER
PRESENTATIONS**

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ABSTRACTS OF THE ORAL AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

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archeological site, they worked with surviving maps of 19th century. The results identified several centers and types of landscape utilization on the territory of urban site Ufa – II in the Middle Ages. These data were confirmed by paleopedology investigations. Several types of anthropogenic changes of landscape in urban site Ufa – II were identified in the period of the Middle Ages. One group of soils was formed in the result of erection of residential and household facilities. Another group of soils was formed in the result of erection of fortifications. In the centre of urban site Ufa – II territory rich collection of artefacts was found out: ceramic products, metallurgic and bone items, jewelleryes including disc-shaped amber beads with incised decoration, so typical for Central Europe, Scandinavia, and Black Sea region. The greatest number of artifacts have been found in cesspools. The Landfills have collected artifacts from different periods, from the early Middle Ages until the late 20th century.

AR16 PREHISTORIC MEASUREMENT OF TIME AND DISTANCE

Richard Keatch

INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

The analysis of the dimensions of stone circles, passage cairns and brochs suggests that the elusive measurement unit used in prehistoric times in Scotland was in fact not a single length but a series of pendulum lengths that measured both distance on the ground and time. Previously unidentified geodesic spheres are shown to be long ruler winding tools used to measure special multiples of these pendulum lengths on the ground to draw out the stone circles and other ancient circular monuments. The deciphering of the Pictish symbols has revealed a compound ceremonial pendulum and indicated the way in which Pictish pendulums were accurately calibrated using special star pairs. When the measurement system, ideally suited for use at a latitude corresponding to the North of Scotland, is adapted for southern locations, taking into account of the latitude-dependent gravitational field of the Earth, the resulting new slightly shorter pendulum lengths can be used to explain the dimensions of the pyramids at Giza.

AR20 GNAWING, BUTCHERING AND OTHER FORMS OF MESSING WITH THE DEAD: FIRST CASES FROM THE EASTERN BALTIC AREA (NEOLITHIC LITHUANIA)

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New bioarchaeological data obtained during re-analysis of all human skeletal materials from undisturbed Stone Age graves from the territory of Lithuania led us to the new findings that allow us to make pioneering insights into burial practices of Neolithic people (Narva culture) from a present territory of Lithuania.

Ultimately, newly observed bone changes (i. e. butchering / cut marks, gnawing marks) in human skeletons enable us to challenge the accepted view towards the burial practices in the Eastern Baltic area during the Neolithic.

It is argued that the Neolithic inhabitants of present day Lithuanian territory were no strangers to such burial practices as exarnation or intentional bone manipulation of deceased. It is also suggested that these cases might be considered as the first tangible evidence of the changing perception of the World during the process of Neolithization.

AR5 CURRENT RESEARCH ON LATE PLEISTOCENE AND EARLY HOLOCENE IN CROATIA: THE ARCHAEOOLIM PROJECT

Ivor Janković

INSTITUTE FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

In 2014 a project entitled „Archaeological investigations into the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene of the Lim Channel Istria“ (ARCHAEOOLIM), started. The main aims of this 3 year project financed by the Croatian Science Foundation are to provide data for better understanding of a number of important issues regarding behavioral and possibly biological aspects of human groups during a time when Late Glacial hunter gatherers were forced to change and adapt to a changing environmental and other pressures. Project concentrates on the archaeological fieldwork on four sites where preliminary survey or small scale excavations yielded evidence of human occupation: Romualdova cave (Middle and Upper Paleolithic sequence), Pećina kod Rovinjskog sela 1 (Late Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic), Abri Kontija (Late Upper Paleolithic) and Lim 001 (Late Mesolithic), all in the Lim Channel. Here we provide a summary of the results of the first two excavation seasons.

AR7 MESOLITHIC - NEOLITHIC DWELLINGS OF NORTH-WEST RUSSIA (SMOLENSK REGION)

Khrustaleva Irina

THE STATE HERMITAGE MUSEUM

The territory of the basin of the Upper Western Dvina River was researched by archaeologists since 60th of the XX century. The series of Neolithic sites were discovered here (impermanent sites of hunter-gatherers, long-termed settlements and pile-dwellings). The long-terms settlements contain large collections of flint and ceramic finds from different chronological periods and remains of different constructions and dwellings. Layers of the sites mainly occur in sandy sediments, so we have no any organic remains excepting some cases of occurrence of sites layers in peat deposits. All dwellings and objects of the sites can be detected only by pits of colored sand or some stone constructions in the case of their existence. The multidisciplinary approach was used to study not only these sites, but the region as a whole. Archaeologists, paleozoologists, paleobotanists,