

# 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS

## ABSTRACTS

10-14 September 2014  
Istanbul | Turkey



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OF THE EUROPEAN  
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In Memoriam Sevgi Gönül

**Abstracts of the Oral and  
Poster Presentations**

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**ARCHAEOLOGY & ART PUBLICATIONS**

**General Editor**

Nezih BAŞGELEN

20<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the  
European Association of Archaeologists  
10-14 September 2014 Istanbul - Turkey  
ABSTRACTS OF THE ORAL AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

**Editorial Director**

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**Cover Design**

Demir Tasarım, Didem URALER

ISBN: 978-605-396-287-8

**Printing**

Pasifik Ofset, Cihangir Mah. Güvercin Cad. No: 3/1  
Baha İş Merkezi A Blok Haramidere, Avcılar / İstanbul  
Sertifika No: 12027 - İstanbul 2014

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Hayriye Cad. Cezayir Sok. No: 5/2 Beyoğlu-İstanbul

[www.arkeolojisanat.com](http://www.arkeolojisanat.com) / [info@arkeolojisanat.com](mailto:info@arkeolojisanat.com)

Sertifika No: 10459

Bandrol Uygulamasına İlişkin Usül ve Esaslar Hakkındaki Yönetmeliğin  
5. Maddesi'nin ikinci fıkrası çerçevesinde bandrol taşıması zorunlu değildir.

## Deep Impact – The First Appearance of Heavy Copper Tools and Their Social Role on the Great Hungarian Plain

**Zsuzsanna Siklósi** (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest), **Márton Szilágyi** (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

The existence of the independent Copper Age has long been accepted by archaeologists. With the appearance of “heavy copper tools” several significant social and economic changes took place on the Great Hungarian Plain. The spread of copper tools was considered to be one of the reasons for these fundamental changes. Due to new AMS dates the successive chronological system of Tiszapolgár (ECA) and Bodrogkeresztúr (MCA) cultures collapsed and it seems that they were partially coeval. In the light of these new results, the fact that there are considerably more copper and gold objects in Bodrogkeresztúr context than in Tiszapolgár context cannot be seen solely as a chronological difference. Lead isotope analyses suggest that the Neolithic and Copper Age copper objects stem from the Balkans, and there is no unambiguous evidence of local metallurgy in these periods. Our comparative microregional model revealed that a cultural and social uniformity which was presumed earlier might not have existed in the ECA-MCA period of the Great Hungarian Plain. We would like to present the local and regional differences among ECA-MCA communities, particularly the use and adoption of new innovations, emphasising their cultural and social background.

## The Impact of Technological Innovations on Peripheral Areas in East Asia

**Shinya Shoda** (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Nara)

Although some of the oldest pottery in the world has been reported in this area, Northeast Asia – geographically, today northeast China, Far Eastern Russia, the Korean peninsula and the Japanese islands – is regarded as a peripheral area to the so-called center of civilisation on the Chinese continent. Crop cultivation, metallurgy, animal husbandry, Buddhism and Chinese urban systems were introduced in and spread from this center to the peripheral areas in prehistoric and ancient times. However, the adoption processes and the developments of material culture differ in each region due to their varying environment and cultural traditions. This paper presents the diversity of the process by which new technologies were adopted and focuses especially on the beginnings of crop cultivation and of metallurgy during the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

## A New Approach in the Interpretation of Chalcolithic Pits in the SW of the Iberian Peninsula

**Eloísa Bernáldez-Sánchez** (Laboratorio de Paleontología y Paleobiología, Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico, Sevilla)

The Chalcolithic sites in the SW of the Iberian Peninsula, has provided faunal remains well preserved. This register has allowed us to define the biological characteristics of animals and to interpret the trophic habits of these people. However, the most interesting result has been to add other possible functions to those already given by other authors in the fields of pits of the Copper Age in the SW of the Iberian Peninsula. Some of these structures with organic remains could be a rubbish dump or not. Probably, there are other explanations, some of them could be related to the production of fertilizer to keep the primary productivity of the fields or to store the forage needed to feed livestock.

## Early Production of Bronze Tools in an Area without Any Copper and Tin

**Mika Lavento** (University of Helsinki, Helsinki)

The paper discusses the most significant Early Metal Age phenomenon in Eastern Finland: the first bronzes. At the same time, active contact networks connected the coastal areas of Western Finland with Scandinavia. The latter are beyond the scope of the present paper. In northern Fennoscandia the arrival of eastern metals occurred soon after a serious climate and population crises in the latest phase of Stone Age (end of 3rd millennium BC). Neolithic villages were empty and there were only small hunter-gatherer groups left. Under these circumstances the novel innovation, metal technology, carried by alien so-called “prospectors” – explorers from the east – would launch a remarkable cultural change. Local production of bronze implements became possible already in early 2nd millennium BC when imported bronzes were first re-used by dwellers of the periphery. Soon after the Seima-Turbino phenomenon local axes in NW Finland already differed from those found in the taiga zone of NW Russia. Raw material for casting moulds of stone is easily available in NW Finland, and this made it possible for local hunter-gatherers to continue the production of metal tools through centuries. A former forest and lake area with just a few dwellers grew into a central area.

## Metallurgy in the Trzcinię Cultural Circle and the Peripheral Reception of Bronze

**Robert Staniuk** (Instytut Prahistorii Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poznan)

Introduction and the development of bronze metallurgy is regarded as one connected with the establishment of elites, participation and control over long-distance trade connections and a need for demonstrating personal status. This wide-accepted concept is usually applied for societies rich in bronze objects, with a wide variety of forms, supposedly metal centres.