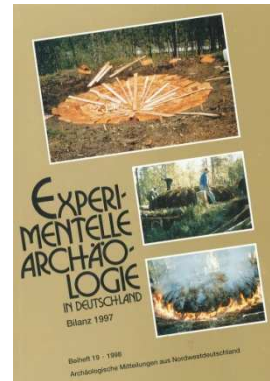


In the series “Experimentelle Archäologie”

Bilanz 1997

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By the end of October 1996 the annual symposium 'Experimentelle Archäologie in Deutschland' was kept in Bad Buchau. A part of the participants published their lecture in the book 'Bilanz 1997'. That these are published in 1998, is another tale. There were much more presentations during the symposium of 1996 than published in the book. Eventually it contains fourteen contributions.



After 'Bilanz 1996' this is the second thin issue: only 175 pages. The older issues from the years 1990-1995 are sometimes over 500 pages thick. That became however invaluable and probably will happen no longer in the coming years. Since a number of presentations has been already discussed in the first Bulletin of 1997 (volume 2, number 1, pp 14-15) I will remind those here only short.

Clouds sources? Notes to the Lex Alamannorum and Lex Baiuvarum as help for the reconstruction of rural buildings of the Alamannen and Baiuvaren (A. Willmy):

Willmy tries to explain that we still can lead considerable amount of information from early mediaeval written sources. This way he can tell a lot concerning how houses were constructed, and that only on the basis of statute books. Surprising is that he also gives up a list of unused literature and this contains almost three pages long.

Soil finds and experiments to Celtic beer (H.-P. Stika):

In short Stika describe archaeological indications for brewing beer by Celts. Then he briefly describes a number of experiments leaving germinate and carbonising spelt for the malt production. Aim was to compare the results of this with the archaeological rests. Then he describes the production of so-called 'Darre' and hypothetical brew process with the resources and raw materials of that time. It should appear that much matter is still unclear. As a result of museum festivity in June 1996 in Hochdorf by a local brewery Celts brew (Keltenbräu) was made, in the spirit of the outcomes of the research, but with modern appliances, raw materials and also according to the *Reinheitsgebot*. There has to happen still a lot before a more justified Celtic beer can be drunk.

To the reconstruction of dome furnaces and stove places in the Aichbühler and Schussenrieder wetland settlements of Upper Swabia after old and new findings (M. Strobel):

Strobel describes loam ovens from Southern Germany of 4.300-3.900 bc. These stood inside the house. The tale is purely hypothetical: experiments still have to be carried out.

Experimental reproduction of bone flutes from the Aurignacien of the Geissenklösterle cave (W. Hein & J. Hahn):

As a result of the visit of the travelling exhibition Experimental Archaeology in Germany in Blaubeuren in 1995, some experiments have been carried out. These have been published in an attractive booklet of the 'Urgeschichtliches Museum' in Blaubeuren. In the article of Hein and Hahn they describe the production of a number of flutes from swan bones.

Wood processing technology as the subject of archaeological research - a contribution to research history (P. Schweizer):

In this vast article - on the basis of her thesis - Schweizer describes how one looks at against wooden finds, use wear traces and indirect indications for used techniques in archaeology researches. Beside the archaeological data she looks at also to use wear traces on experimental tools. She also studies the documentation of new built prehistoric buildings.

Reconstruction attempts to bark cords and ropes from the salt mine Hallstatt (K. Löcker & J. Reschreiter):

Löcker and Reschreiter briefly describe the ropes and stringing rest of lime bark which are found in the salt mines of Hallstatt. Subsequently they explain how these can be copied.



A portable cast furnace from the Roman army camp of Vindonissa - description, reconstruction and experiment (M. Trachsel):

Trachsel describe the find and the reconstruction of a mobile bronze melting oven from a Roman camp. He explains clearly how it's made and how the new oven is used in later experimental use. The use wear traces are compared with the original, what leads to satisfactory results.

Report of the working group chemical research at the conference Experimental Archaeology in the Federsee museum, 26/27.10.96 (D. Todtenhaupt, A. Kurzweil):

In 1995, by the Tagung it was decided to establish working groups. Düppel formed the core of the working group 'chemical processes'. Central subjects for them are tar, pitch and salt. In this article an overview is given of three important congresses:

- 30th International Symposium of Archaeometry, Urbana, Illinois, USA, May 1996;
- Organic Archaeometry, Coburg International Meeting 5-7 September 1996;
- international archaeological conference in the Matrica Museum, Százhalombatta, Hungary.

The following recitations have not rather been taken into consideration in the Bulletin:

The development of cultivation procedures in the agriculture (U. Bauer) and *Cultivation attempts to (pre)historic agriculture in the Hohenloher open air museum Schwabian Hall-Wackershofen* (M. Rösch):

Bauer describes in short the three phases which in the course of time the agriculture in Europe experienced: forest/field construction, field/grass construction and eventually the three battle scheme. He describes rather technical what the consequences of the different systems were for the plants which were grown. Furthermore he describes the factors which are of influence on the duty station. The research has been done as a result of some tests in 1996, in the Hohenloher Freilandmuseum in Schwäbisch Hall, Wackershofen. These tests themselves are at issue in following Article of Rösch.

To the reconstruction of the footwear of the man of the Tisenjoch (D. Malhotra):

The man of Tisenjoch is better known as a man of the Ötztal. Malhotra writes a vast report of its attempts to invent how the shoes must be made. Then she effectively makes such a couple of shoes and has tried them. She calls its results a reconstruction. Only, in an earlier publication in Bilanz it has been already described that this term listens narrower. A reconstruction contain at least 50% original material.

Needle binding - Typ I with a lot of possibilities (G. Böttcher):

Böttcher has demonstrated with a research and some experiments that the simple type I in needle binding has more than hundred alternatives. Fabrics of the more loose alternatives of type I can be used as a screen or net, the narrower bound substances can be used excellent as warmly but a not voluminous garment. Moreover there are also alternatives with several layers.

Notes to burn Slavian ceramics and to temper additives during the Slavian and early German cooking container production (G. & G. Böttcher):

The two Böttchers go with this statement further where they wrote about in Bilanz 1996. By them it is excluded that ceramics has been burned in multiple chamber oven. The ceramics has been in direct contact with the fuel. Several details of dug up ovens and the temper of ceramics are treated and are tried indicate using experiments which have been carried out since 1996 in the Museumsdorf Düppel.

"A good yarn!" Archaeological and historical research to the medieval cloth industry of Flanders (A. Goldmann):

In this article a summary is given of an interdisciplinary symposium in November 1996 in Ieper, Belgium. This had been organised as a result of the large-scale excavation of the Flemish Laeken weaving centres in this city.

Experimentelle Archäologie in Deutschland, Bilanz 1997 (Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Nordwestdeutschland, Beiheft 19, 1998,), M. Fansa & S. Heinrichs (eds), Isensee Verlag, Oldenburg, geil., 175 pg, ISBN 3-89598-508-2, prijs DM 18,--.