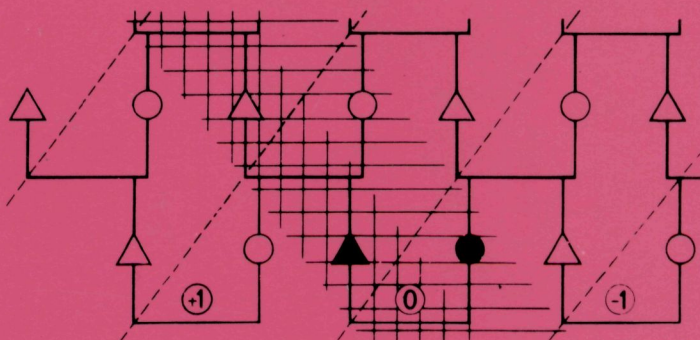


ANALECTA PRAEHISTORICA LEIDENSIA



1979

XII

ERRATA

ON BANDKERAMIK SOCIAL STRUCTURE

P. VAN DE VELDE

ANALECTA PRAEHISTORICA LEIDENSIA XII

page-column-line			
IX	2	17	After drawings; insert: E. Zech (Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, Leiden University) prepared the tables;
11	1	40	(A-I,-II,-III) should read (A-I,-II,-IV)
20	Notes		add: (6) For some of the terms introduced in this section synonyms are used in the remainder of the book. E.g., for attribute 01: single dented spatula, also unidentied and simple spatula are used; similarly, the variable COMPONENTS may alternately be indicated by ELEMENTS; etc.
45	2	23	4029 should read 4025
50	fig. 12		caption: before single, insert 1:
52	fig. 13		legend to NECK DECN: absent and present should be interchanged
59	fig. 16		legend to AUXILIARY LINES: 1.present 2.absent
64	1	42	H.09 should read H.66
64	2	26	23 should read 24
72	1	6	notel ⁰ should read note ⁹
81	1	38	ther should read other
101	fig. 34		Arrows should be added from A to C, C to B and C to D
101	fig. 35		The arrow from D to C should be deleted
105	fig. 41		legend: add: Descent groups demarcated by interrupted lines; locality indicated by hatchings
112	1	32	38, 39 should read 39, 40
128	2	1	polygonous should read polygynous
138	1	22	000 should read 21
138	2	4	21 should read 115
155	2	21	53 should read 52
157	2	41	2 should read 6
166	fig. 66		NE should read NW
168	1	34	72 should read 62
172	1	4	1976 should read 1977
203	Table 63		the numbers in the Table's body have been garbled; instead they should read
			7 4 2
			2 4 5
227			before Whallon insert: Waterbolk, H.T. 1974: L'archéologie en Europe. Une réaction contre la "New Archaeology". Helinium XIV: 135-162.

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XII



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LEIDENSIA
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UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN

P. VAN DE VELDE

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An Analysis of Pot Decoration and Hut Distributions from the Central European Neolithic Communities
of Elsloo and Hienheim



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INTRODUCTION

This study is intended to be a description of the social structure of two Bandkeramik (the first Central European horticulturalists) villages; yet a substantial part of it has to do with their pottery decoration. In fact, it was originally conceived of as a study of Early Neolithic pottery; more specifically, it should have been one of a series of reports on the Hienheim excavations. I was associated with these excavations as a graduate in the 1970 and 1971 seasons; they were conducted by the Department of Prehistory of Leiden University. From the very beginning I have wanted this study to result in more than “mere” pottery description: parallel to my training in prehistory I also studied ethnology. In the end, this latter study has had considerable influence. It was perhaps in my first year that I read Lévi-Strauss’ *Tristes Tropiques*, and I was very much impressed by his analysis and interpretation of face paintings and offprints of these produced by the Caduveo of Brazil. Something similar should be possible with pottery decoration, I thought naively. When later, during ethnographical fieldwork in Spain – perhaps one of the heaviest sensitivity trainings imaginable – I read *Structural Anthropology* by the same author, again his analysis caught my fantasy: it should be possible to work out social structure for prehistoric settlements in ways analogous to the Bororó and Winnebago analyses in that book. In the meantime, as a member of the excavating team at Hienheim for a number of months, I became acquainted with the Bandkeramik. Also, by the end of the ’sixties, the influence of Clarke and Binford had become perceptible, Leroi-Gourhan could be read (by some) for a second time, and archaeology

was no longer what it had been. That is, when I proposed a thesis on Bandkeramik social structure by means of a study of its pottery decoration, I was not transferred to the nearest asylum but treated instead with the remark: you may prove the impossibility of such an undertaking.

That proof is in the pages which follow, but I do not think the proof is conclusive. As it stands, I have not been able to produce an answer by means of pottery decoration alone – I had to bring in the gravegifts in the cemetery of Elsloo, and data on hut typology and size at the Bandkeramik villages of Elsloo and Hienheim, too. If the book is a bit of a hodgepodge, it is because of these sidesteps.

Yet, there is some structure: the first three chapters are mainly concerned with pottery decoration, the two others with social structure. The book should be seen as a whole, however, no part standing separate from the rest. The pottery part is basic to the social part, and without the latter the detailed analyses of the former must seem pointless.

The first chapter provides a new classification scheme for Bandkeramik pottery decoration: among the classifications in existence, none applied in a satisfactory way to the Hienheim sherds. The second chapter makes a bit of a sidestep: a number of methodical and statistical problems are elaborated on there, and a methodological section has been added. As unrelated as it may appear at first sight, the discussions in this chapter are of considerable importance for the general line of the argument. The third chapter is perhaps the most traditionally archaeological in this study: in an attempt to solve the problem of continuity from Early to Middle Neolithic, the Bandkeramik potte-

ry decoration from Hienheim is presented. The pile of diagrams accompanying that chapter are nothing but the usual sherd corpus appended to such texts, only slightly disguised through a bit of abstraction.

The ethnographic portion of this study has been divided into two parts. The first part, chapter IV, consists of a pilot study of the Linear Bandkeramik cemetery of Elsloo. In order to achieve a more or less rounded picture, *all* kinds of gravegifts have been entered, not just ceramics. Short pieces of ethnological theory are scaled down to alternative and operational models, and the data are matched with these to select the appropriate ones. The result is a set of hypotheses regarding Linear Bandkeramik social structure from a "positional" (or status), a structuralist, and a neo-Marxist point of view. Chapter V, the second part of the ethnography, presents a summary of the existing literature on this topic and abstracts a number of

alternative and additional hypotheses from it. Together with the results of chapter IV they are tested against data from the Bandkeramik settlements of Elsloo and Hienheim; the spatial and temporal distributions of ceramic decoration and of hut types and sizes provide the basis. At the end of that chapter the hypotheses and their degree of corroboration have been assembled and presented in listform.

Above, I have named four authors who have been most influential in this study: L.R. Binford, D.L. Clarke, A. Leroi-Gourhan and C. Lévi-Strauss. There are three others who have been as important (and dear) to me: M. Godelier, K.R. Popper, and M.D. Sahlins. It is not customary to enter one's printed counselors among the people acknowledged; I feel, though, that they should be mentioned, if only to let the reader know what to expect.

Leiden/Lingen

3 October 1978 / 24 January 1979

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Intellectual support was provided by many colleagues who went to the trouble of reading and discussing parts of my texts. Among them, there are several who disagree with every single word of this thesis, yet took pains to clarify specific issues. My discussants to whom I owe so much were J.J. Assendorp (now at the Lesser Saxonian Monument Service in Hannover), C.C. Bakels (at the Institute of Prehistory of Leiden University), M. Dohrn-Ihmig (presently at the Landesmuseum in Bonn), A.A. Gerbrands (Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, Leiden University), A. Kuper (at the same institute), L.P. Louwe Kooijmans (of the National Museum of Antiquities at Leiden), J. Lüning (Archaeological Institute, University of Cologne), J.V.S. Megaw (Department of Archaeology, University of Leicester), R.R. Newell (Biological-Archaeological Institute, Groningen State University), J.G. Oosten (Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, Leiden University), P. Stehli (Research Unit for Settlement Archaeology of the

Aldenhovener Platte at Weisweiler), M. Tjok Joe (Computer Centre, Leiden University), M. van Bakel (Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, Leiden University), J.F. van Regteren Altena (State Service for Archaeological Investigations in the Netherlands at Amersfoort), W. van Zanten (Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, Leiden University), G.J. Verwers (Institute of Prehistory, Leiden University), A. Voorrips (Institute of Pre- and Protohistory, Municipal University, Amsterdam) and A. Zimmermann (Research Unit for Settlement Archaeology of the Aldenhovener Platte at Weisweiler).

In the preparation of the manuscript I was assisted first and foremost by J.P. Boogerd (Institute of Prehistory, Leiden University) who made the drawings; also, R. Hagesteijn and L. Koolen (Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, Leiden University), W. Meuzelaar and G. Tak (Institute of Prehistory, Leiden University) had hands in it. Then, J. van Iterson-van de Velde and V. Vlek transferred my double-Dutch into readable English.

Besides the support of the scholars directly involved in the preparation of this thesis, F. Tjon Sie Fat (Institute of Cultural and Social Studies, Leiden University) and M.E.Th. de Grooth (Bondefanten Museum, Maastricht) should be especially mentioned. Without the persistent moral and intellectual support of these people, this thesis could not have been written.

Thank you all.

