

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Philosophische Fakultät und Fachbereich Theologie



Herrnsaal (Ldkr. Kelheim): a Bohunician site in Bavaria?

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The assemblage of Herrnsaal



Fig. 1: A map with the bavarian site Herrnsaal and the Bohunician site cluster with the eponymous site of Brno(©QGIS 3.10).

A modified working step analysis

The next step contained a reconstruction of the working step analysis performed on the cores. Based on assumptions, such as the **relative** chronology of the negatives, the general position of the negatives and the length of the visible negative, the negatives were labeled with a presumed correlated interpretation and their position in the chaîne opératoire. A color code was used to differentiate the intention of the negatives (Fig. 2).

The goal: the reconstruction of different technological systems.

The open-air site of Herrnsaal is located in the Landkreis Kelheim along the Danube and belongs to a cluster of numerable palaeolithic sites in the **Altmühl valley**. Although the artifacts originally belonged to different collections, they are recorded as one whole assemblage due to corresponding raw material groups based on macroscopic analyses. The artifacts are either from surface collections with and without localization points and from scientific surveys and excavations; we analyzed 480 pieces, originating from private collections and 110 pieces from different scientific activities.

System A	System B	System C
Number of cores: 3	Number of cores: 1	Number of cores: 12
Centripetal round	Unidirectional debitage	Unidirectional debitage
Levallois cores, possible	with one platform on	with two platforms on
evidence for middle	elongated Levallois cores	elongated Levallois
palaeolithic		cores, correlating with
		the postulated
		Bohunician

Fig. 2 (left) and 3 (right): The different definitions of negatives based on working stages, and the corresponding color code.

Besides the 16 cores we focused on 66 "marker pieces", which are providing information about the performed debitage system and the desired preparational and final products.

- \rightarrow 22 crested blades (belonging to the preparational stage), reconstructed on both lateral sides of the core
- → 5 Levallois-points (as target products), with some additional longnarrow flakes, with unidirectional and dorsal scar patterns (with negatives opposited and alongsided, some points provided with the characteristic dorsal Y-scar pattern)

→ 2 scrapers without an identification into any technological system

Fig. 4, 5 and 6: The cores H_333, H_398 and H_047 with different aspects of the modified working stage analysis.

What are the points that system C is indicating the Bohunician technology?

- **Elongated cores** and the use of the Levallois-concept
- The use of two **platforms**, partially with differentiated function (intended preparation) or consecutive preparation and final debitage)
- Preparational steps concerning the lateral convexity, resulting in crested blades
- Characteristic Levallois-points as final products

- Fig. 7 (upper left): Reconstructed workflow on a Bohunician core (Škrdla 2017, 41 Abb. 3.1). Fig. 8 (upper right): Selected cores from Herrnsaal (Photo: L. Stiller). Fig. 9 (lower left): Selected Levallois-points from Herrnsaal (Photo: L. Stiller). Fig. 10 (lower right): Selected crested blades from Herrnsaal (Photo: L. Stiller).
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