

Session C18

Monday, 4 September 2006 / Lundi, 4 Septembre 2006

Amphitheatre III, Faculty of Letters, Lisbon University

Amphithéâtre III, Faculté de Lettres, Université de Lisbonne

Mesolithic/Neolithic interactions in the Balkans and in the middle Danube basin

Interactions Mésolithique/Néolithique dans les Balcans et dans le bassin moyen du Danube

organized by / organisé par

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

The problem of the role of Mesolithic basis in the Neolithization process in South-East Europe is crucial for the understanding of new economy diffusion and new ways of living. This problem has been widely discussed in recent years for the western part of central Europe and in the West. On the contrary, for the South-East, since the Szolnok colloquium in 1996, this question hasn't been approached, despite the increasing number of discoveries and the studies on early evidences of productive economy within Mesolithic technologies and the research on continuity-discontinuity of material and symbolic culture between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic.

RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION

Le problème de rôle de substrat Mésolithique dans le processus de la néolithisation du sud-est européen est crucial pour la compréhension de la diffusion de la nouvelle économie et nouvelles modes de vie. Ce problème a été largement discuté dans les dernières années dans la partie occidentale de l'Europe centrale et en Occident. Par contre dans le sud-est, depuis le colloque de Szolnok en 1996, cette question n'a pas été abordée, malgré le nombre croissant de découvertes et des études sur les cas d'apparition précoce des éléments de l'économie productrice dans le contexte des technologies mésolithiques et des recherches sur le problème de continuité – discontinuité de la culture matérielle et symbolique entre le Mésolithique et le Néolithique.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

- 14:30 **Opening / Overture**
- 14:30-14:45 Eszter BÁNFFY (Budapest, Hungary)
William J. EICHMANN (Budapest, Hungary)
Tibor MARTON (Budapest, Hungary)
- C18-01** **Mesolithic Foragers and the Spread of Agriculture in Western Hungary.**
- 14:45-15:00 Katalin BIRÓ (Budapest, Hungary)
- C18-02** **Early Neolithic Raw Material Economies in the Carpathian Basin. The transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic..**
- 15:00-15:15 Dušan BORIC (Cambridge, UK)
- C18-03** **Mesolithic-Neolithic Interactions in the Iron Gates.**
- 15:15-15:30 Viorica ENĂCHIUC (Giurgiu, Romania)
- C18-04** **Rite et rituel du Néolithique précéramique dans le cadre de nécropole de Dridu, Romania.**
- 15:30-15:45 Ivan GATSOV (Sofia, Bulgaria)
- C18-05** **Flaked stone assemblages from North West Turkey and the process of Neolithisation. Present stage of research.**
- 15:45-16:00 Janusz K. KOZŁOWSKI (Kraków, Poland)
Marek NOWAK (Kraków, Poland)
- C18-06** **Neolithisation of the Upper Tisza Basin.**
- 16:00-16:15 Inna MATEICIUCOVÁ (Brno, Česká Republika)
- C18-07** **Mesolithic-Neolithic Interactions in Moravia, Lower Austria and Hungary.**
- 16:15-16:30 Dušan MIHAILOVIĆ (Belgrade, Yugoslavia)
- C18-08** **Late Mesolithic in Serbia and Montenegro.**
- 16:30-16:45 Ivana RADOVANOVIĆ (Lawrence, U.S.A.)
- C18-09** **Local Tradition in the Lepenski Vir Culture.**
- 16:45-17:00 Mirjana ROKSANDIĆ (Mississauga, Ontario, Canada)
- C18-10** **Transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic in the Balkans and in the Middle Danube Basin: Physical Anthropology Perspective.**

- 17:00-17:15 Sümegi PÁL (Szeged, Hungary)
C18-11 **Palaeogeographical Background of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic Settlement in the Carpathian Basin.**
- 17:15-17:30 Monika ZORKO (Ljubljana, Slovenia)
C18-12 **The Early Neolithic in the Central Balkan – The Symbolic View.**
- 17:30-17:45 Eszter BÁNFFY (Budapest, Hungary)
C18-13 **Mesolithic-Neolithic Interactions in the Transdanubia.**
- 17:45-18:00 Paolo BIAGI (Venezia, Italy)
C18-14 **Mesolithic-Neolithic Interactions in the North-Adriatic Area.**
- 18:00-18:15 Katalin BIRÓ (Budapest, Hungary)
C18-15 **Early Neolithic Raw Material Economies in the Carpathian Basin.**
- 18:15-18:30 Ivan GATSOV (Sofia, Bulgarie)
C18-16 **The Earliest Lithic Evidence of Neolithisation in North-West Turkey.**
- 18:30-18:45 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMMÉ

- C18-01** Eszter BÁNFFY (Budapest, Hungary)
 William J. EICHMANN (Budapest, Hungary)
 Tibor MARTON (Budapest, Hungary)

Mesolithic Foragers and the Spread of Agriculture in Western Hungary.

ABSTRACT: The primary route for the spread of agriculture to Central Europe passes through Southeastern Europe. Transdanubia, in western Hungary, is an important node in this process, because it was in this region that around 7,600 cal. B.P. the Central European Linearbandkeramik (LBK) culture emerged from a milieu of Balkan Early Neolithic (Starčevo culture) and, as yet largely hypothetical, Late Mesolithic hunter-gatherers. Mesolithic foragers in Hungary, and in the Carpathian Basin, have received limited research attention, and the period is best characterized by an overall lack of material evidence unequivocally associated with the Mesolithic. Conceptualizing the transition to agriculture (i.e. migration versus adoption), is dependent upon a thorough evaluation of the potential role of Mesolithic foragers. The absence of Mesolithic sites in Western Hungary is largely an artifact of insufficient research.

A research program was initiated in 2003, including surface survey and limited test excavation, of potential Mesolithic sites in the floodplain of the Kapos River Valley, in Transdanubia, south of Lake Balaton. We will report preliminary results from newly identified sites, assigned to the Mesolithic on the basis of lithic typology, and compare them to both the Starčevo and Earliest LBK sites in the region. The results of these comparisons suggest a continuity of lithic technology, lithic raw material supply network, and choice in geographical site location.

The earliest Neolithic settlement pattern as well as earliest pottery and figural representations in the Balaton region suggest that the process of Neolithisation consisted of an admixture of genuine Balkan elements and local adoption. The slow transition is also reflected in the low-scale agricultural activity and the survival of Mesolithic subsistential in the initial Neolithic phase. Neolithisation can best be understood with reference to Mesolithic/Starčevo and earliest LBK

settlement patterns, and in light of the social and economic choices that both hunter-gatherers and migrant groups were faced with prior to and during the period of interaction.

C18-02 Katalin BIRÓ (Budapest, Hungary)

Early Neolithic Raw Material Economies in the Carpathian Basin. The transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic.

ABSTRACT: Lithic evidence is certainly one of the key evidences for the continuity, discontinuity between chronologically subsequent periods of cultures using stone tools. The typology, technique and raw material use of individual cultures can be compared (if existing) and certain hypotheses can be inferred even lacking suitable evidence within a wider context.

This is especially the case around major historical changes like the introduction of productive means of subsistence, generally labelled as 'Neolithic Revolution'. The temporal dimensions of these changes can be more or less safely dated to the beginning and the middle of the 6th Millennium BC in Hungary. In the past few years, a lot of Early Neolithic sites with important lithic assemblages came to light, and a considerable number of old assemblages have been studied and published in respect of the lithic evidence. Parallel to this, the stable framework of chipped stone raw material studies supported by extensive comparative material (Lithotheca of the HNM) and systematic series of analysis by various methods offered a rich set of data. Intensive studies of Mesolithic traces in the Alföld region and initiatives on Transdanubian potential sites also contributed to the existing information. It is possible to study now the contacts of the earliest horizon of productive economies on the basis of raw material use. The main features are: overwhelming use of high quality local resources (obsidian to the East of the Danube, Transdanubian (Szentgál) radiolarite to the West of the Danube presence of Southern elements (both from the direction of the Balkans and the Adriatic coast), long distance contacts in the polished stone tool kit and use of local/regional resources for other stone utensils, quernstones and grinders.

The rational and highly developed raw material utilisation structure denotes a sound knowledge of available resources, indicating contacts with the territories around the sources themselves the population of which is hardly known as yet.

C18-03 Dušan BORIĆ (Cambridge, UK)

Mesolithic-Neolithic Interactions in the Iron Gates.

ABSTRACT: The exceptional character of Mesolithic-Neolithic sequences in the Danube Gorges has been recognized since the discovery of these sites in the 1960s. Yet, only with a new research impetus in (re-)examining old collections from the sites such as Lepenski Vir, Padina or Vlasac in the 1990s it became possible to ask a different set of questions about the way Mesolithic and Neolithic worlds interacted in the Danube Gorges. Were the inhabitants of trapezoidal buildings at Lepenski Vir using Early Neolithic pottery, and what role did the domesticates play in the subsistence of this community? Ultimately, in what way was the world of Lepenski Vir fisher-foragers changed by the arrival of the Neolithic? In order to better answer these questions, AMS dating, stable isotopes, strontium isotopes and DNA analyses have been employed on the material from the old collections. Most recently, a new field research was initiated in the hinterland areas of the Danube Gorges in order to define an assumed frontier between foragers and farmers. The paper reviews these new developments and, by using newly available data, discusses the nature of Mesolithic-Neolithic interactions in this and the surrounding regions of the Balkans.

C18-04 Viorica ENĂCHIUC (Giurgiu, Romania)

Rite et rituel du Néolithique précéramique dans le cadre de nécropole de Dridu, Romania.

ABSTRACT: Les fouilles effectuées dans la Dridu, district Ialomitza, située sur la rive droite de l'Ialomitza ont permis la découverte d'un établissement et d'une nécropole avec tombes et inhumation. Le fait que la céramique est absente de ce niveau ainsi que les formes microlithiques des outils en silex et pierre polie permettent de les dater à l'époque Néolithique précéramique. La habitation est de type hutte avait un plancher enduit d'une couche d'argile sous laquelle on

a trouvé un crâne humain. Les tombes d'inhumation découvertes contiennent les squelettes couchés en position accroupie sur le côté droit ou gauche et possédaient comme inventaire de coquillages, outils microlithiques de silex ainsi que des os de chèvres et de chiens.

La décapitation et de sépultures à caractère rituel témoignant de la pratique d'une cérémonie d'offrandes et de sacrifices humains en rapport avec les occupations agricoles sont des analogies dans les régions du Proche – Orient.

Les nouvelles recherches archéologiques et les reconstitutions anthropologiques (entreprises de Cantemir Riscutia et Irina Riscutia) ont posé le problème du développement génétique de la culture Dridu – Snagov du début de l'âge du Néolithique précéramique tenant compte du fond autochtone et du rôle actif joué par les éléments orientaux.

C18-05

Ivan GATSOV (Sofia, Bulgaria)

Flaked stone assemblages from North West Turkey and the process of Neolithisation. Present stage of research.

ABSTRACT: This paper focused on the region of the Marmara Basin, which includes Eastern Thrace and NW parts of Anatolia and the Neolithic stone assemblages investigated. The following paper presents the latest results concerning stone industry from this region. An attempt to detect the main technological features of the Neolithic assemblage and the supplying strategies was made. The former have been analyzed as a part of the process of Neolithisation in the region under study.

C18-06

Janusz K. KOZŁOWSKI (Kraków, Poland)

Marek NOWAK (Kraków, Poland)

Neolithisation of the Upper Tisza Basin.

ABSTRACT: The material and chronological data indicate that the earliest Neolithic settlement in the Upper Tisza Basin appeared ca. 5500 BC and was set up by a group of the late Körös Culture tradition migrating from outside. The starting point of this movement was either the middle Tisza Basin or the territory of present-day Transcarpathian Ukraine. Because there are no unquestionable traces of Late Mesolithic occupation, we could hardly talk about local hunter-gatherer populations sharing in the Neolithisation of the territory under discussion. Neither does the technology of stone processing point to local Neolithisation, as it is related to the Early Neolithic traditions of the Great Hungarian Plain. The further development of Neolithic followed a course that was independent of the model characteristic for Alföld (i.e. smooth transformation between Körös and AVK, with transitional phenomena like Méhtelek and Szatmár) but – obviously – was set in the global Eastern Linear stylistics.

C18-07

Inna MATEICIUCOVÁ (Brno, Česká Republika)

Mesolithic-Neolithic Interactions in Moravia, Lower Austria and Hungary.

ABSTRACT: Neolithisation is a long-time process during which hunters and gatherers transformed into farmers. This change happened due to interactions of various intensity running within various time spans and regions between coeval communities in different stages of neolithisation. The origins of these changes are very difficult to record by means of archaeology. One of the few sources which can offer an idea about the flow and intensity of this process is the chipped stone industry. Just on the basis of its study, we can already date the origins of the neolithisation process in the eastern part of Central Europe to the late Boreal and early Atlantic. This contribution follows the changes in distribution of stone raw materials (Szentgál radiolarite, obsidian), the technology of blank production as well as the tool types in the territory of Moravia, Lower Austria and Hungary during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. It pays increased attention to the occurrences showing evidence of an intercultural communication and the existence of remote contacts which finally led to the rise of the Neolithic (LBK culture).

C18-08

Dušan MIHAILOVIĆ (Belgrade, Yugoslavia)

Late Mesolithic in Serbia and Montenegro.

ABSTRACT: In this work I wish to present the results of investigations of Castelnovian sites on the southern Adriatic coast. Late Mesolithic of this area is characterized by many distinct features in the chipping technology, repertoire of tools of bone and antler and in the system of resources procurement. Castelnovian of the south Adriatic is based on Epigravettian foundations and appearance of Castelnovian types of tools precedes the emergence of microbladelet technology. It has been established that Castelnovian influences spread from the coast into the Balkan hinterland. Neolithic elements are scarcely present in the Late Mesolithic and could be detected possibly in technology of chipping of long blades and selective use of raw material for production of distinctive categories of artifacts. There is no evidence of pottery and bones of domesticated animals at the Castelnovian sites. On the other hand it is obvious that in this region could be followed cultural and probably population continuity in the period of transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic.

C18-09 Ivana RADOVANOVIĆ (Lawrence, U.S.A.)

Local Tradition in the Lepenski Vir Culture.

ABSTRACT: The Iron Gates Mesolithic became and remained the focus of a vivid scientific interest over the past three decades and regarded as an excellent case for research in the emergence of social complexity in prehistoric communities, the transition from a mobile to sedentary way of life, the transition from a broad spectrum hunting-gathering economy to one based on intensification of certain resources on the one hand, and food production on the other, and the role of environmental, social, and ideological factors as well as contact with incoming food producers in these processes.

While this previous research attempted to answer very thoroughly the question of WHAT was going on in the Iron Gates Mesolithic, i.e., Lepenski Vir culture, between 7000 and 5000 BC (especially in the period of contact with first farming communities after 6500 BC), and due to the overwhelming emphasis on the “Neolithic transition” research agenda, the answers about WHY and HOW it happened remained rather obscure.

This paper focuses upon the recent research in the Iron Gates Mesolithic, in view of the latest analyses of the archaeological record and field documentation from the Danube Gorges sites, and the Lepenski Vir site in particular. What attributes of the Lepenski Vir archaeological record can be understood as a “local tradition” from the record pre-dating the mid VII millennium BC? Does any of these attributes allow for discerning Lepenski Vir as a particular “culture” demarcated in particular space and at particular time? The author builds upon her previous findings about idiosyncrasy of the Lepenski Vir culture after VII/VI millennium BC transition, being the result of the “meso-neolithic” contact, and explores the material record that preceded it. (...)

C18-10 Mirjana ROKSANDIĆ (Mississauga, Ontario, Canada)

Transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic in the Balkans and in the Middle Danube Basin: Physical Anthropology Perspective.

ABSTRACT: The Mesolithic populations of the Danube's Iron Gates Gorge (Serbia/Romania) spanned over 1500 years (from before 7000 BC to around 5500 BC) in one of the most favourable foraging environments of Europe. Over most of these 1500 years, the dominant economy was foraging, but farming was practiced by communities in the region from around 6500 BC. This paper is an attempt to summarize the current understanding of the phenomena associated with the transition from the Mesolithic to Neolithic in the region from the perspective of a bioarchaeologist.

C18-11 Sümegi PÁL (Szeged, Hungary)

Palaeogeographical Background of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic Settlement in the Carpathian Basin.

ABSTRACT: The Carpathian-Balkan region is of crucial importance regarding the neolitization of the European continent as these areas acted as transit areas and mediators for the earliest food production cultures originating from the area of the Fertile Crescent to expand their areas of influence into the central and western parts of the continent. The area of Carpathian Basin can

be regarded as one of the most important areas in the process of European neolitization as its central part forms the northern boundary of expansion of the Anatolian – Balkan agricultural civilization. There are two major models for the expansion of the Neolithic cultures bearing Mediterranean roots from the area of the Fertile Crescent to the southern parts of the Carpathian basin and onwards to the European continent. According to the first hypothesis the continuous spreading and migration of humans must have enabled the expansion of Neolithic civilization from its birthplace. The other theory accounts for the gradual adaptation of the Neolithic technical innovations and lifestyle. Most likely both assumptions must have played a role in the process. However no matter which process do we account for a time-transgressive phenomenon emerged from the area of the Fertile Crescent resulting in the penetration of a new Neolithic civilization into the European continent, becoming dominant in the majority of the regions there between the 10th and 5th millennia BC. The area of the Carpathian basin is characterized by large-scale mosaic-like complexity regarding its climate and natural endowments in all three, micro-, meso- and macro-, scales. The formation of a macro-scale mosaic patterning or complexity was due to the presence of an overlap in three major climatic zones (Cf, BS, Df) in the region. (...)

C18-12 Monika ZORKO (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

The Early Neolithic in the Central Balkan – The Symbolic View.

ABSTRACT: Even though a lot has been said about the Early Neolithic in the Central Balkan area, are still a lot of things that are not so entirely clear. In this paper I am going to try to give yet another view of the earliest Neolithic sites in the mentioned region. I will present some information concerning symbolism and symbolic objects from Meso/early Neolithic sites in the Balkan and in the near eastern Adriatic coast. In the last ten years or so, there have been a lot of debate on “shamanism” and other aspects of social and religious life of prehistoric communities. Also in this part of Europe we have quite some artefacts and/or special contexts that we can connect with special “religious” activities.

C18-15 Katalin BIRÓ (Budapest, Hungary)

Early Neolithic Raw Material Economies in the Carpathian Basin.

ABSTRACT: Lithic evidence is certainly one of the key evidences for the continuity, discontinuity between chronologically subsequent periods of cultures using stone tools. The typology, technique and raw material use of individual cultures can be compared (if existing) and certain hypotheses can be inferred even lacking suitable evidence within a wider context.

This is especially the case around major historical changes like the introduction of productive means of subsistence, generally labelled as ‘Neolithic Revolution’. The temporal dimensions of these changes can be more or less safely dated to the beginning and the middle of the 6th Millennium BC in Hungary. In the past few years, a lot of Early Neolithic sites with important lithic assemblages came to light, and a considerable number of old assemblages have been studied and published in respect of the lithic evidence. Parallel to this, the stable framework of chipped stone raw material studies supported by extensive comparative material (Lithotheca of the HNM) and systematical series of analysis by various method offered a rich set of data. Intensive studies of Mesolithic traces in the Alföld region and initiatives on Transdanubian potential sites also contributed to the existing information. It is possible to study now the contacts of the earliest horizon of productive economies on the basis of raw material use. The main features are: overwhelming use of high quality local resources (obsidian to the East of the Danube, Transdanubian (Szentgál) radiolarite to the West of the Danube presence of Southern elements (both from the direction of the Balkans and the Adriatic coast), long distance contacts in the polished stone tool kit and use of local/regional resources for other stone utensils, quernstones and grinders.

The rational and highly developed raw material utilisation structure denotes a sound knowledge of available resources, indicating contacts with the territories around the sources themselves the population of which is hardly known as yet.

Session C20

Vd. C68.

Session C21

Vd. C68.

Session C22

Thursday, 7 September 2006 / Jeudi, 7 Septembre 2006

Room 12.04, Faculty of Law, Lisbon University
Salle 12.04, Faculté de Droit, Université de Lisbonne

Gardeners from South America

Maraîchers de l'Amérique du Sud

organized by / organisé par

Angela BUARQUE

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

The theme of the colloquium "Gardeners from South America" will focus on the presence of the horticulturalist and ceramist Tupinambá and Guarani groups, their origin, dispersio and contribution to the biodiversity of the South American continent.

RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION

Le thème du symposium «Horticulteurs de l'Amérique du Sud» sera centré sur la présence des groupes horticulteurs et des céramistes Tupinambá et Guarani, leur origine et leur dispersion, aussi bien que leur contribution à la biodiversité du continent sudaméricain.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 11:00 | Opening / Overture |
| 11:00-11:15 | André PROUS (Belo Horizonte, Brasil)
C22-01 Tupiguarani paintings on ceramic. |
| 11:15-11:30 | André SOARES (Santa Maria, Brasil)
C22-02 Arqueologia Guarani: Modelos, Problemáticas e Perspectivas. |
| 11:30-11:45 | Angela BUARQUE (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil)
C22-03 Tupinambá occupation in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. |

11:45-12:00 Maria Cristina MINEIRO SCATAMACCHIA (São Paulo, Brasil)

C22-04 **The horticulturists groups that inhabited the *capitania* of São Vicente in the XVI century.**

12:00-12:15 Philippe ALLSWORTH-JONES (Kingston, Jamaica)

R. S. STEWART

Ana Luisa SANTOS (Coimbra, Portugal)

R. KRUSZYNSKI

C22-05 **Belle Air Cave: Jamaica: new archaeological and anthropological evidence.**

12:15-13:00 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

C22-01 André PROUS (Belo Horizonte, Brasil)

Tupiguarani paintings on ceramic.

ABSTRACT: The Tupiguarani prehistoric complex spread along Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine coast during the last millenium before European arrival and is probably the ancestor of historical Tupi and Guarani cultures. We have been able to discover strict standards of decoration, different recurrent motives and organizational patterns of decorated surfaces. We attempt an interpretation of some figures from historical Guarani mythology and propose that others are connected with anthropophagical rituals. At last, several regional styles have been found.

(Research allowed by grants from the French Ministère des Affaires Étrangères and Brazilian CNPq).

C22-02 André SOARES (Santa Maria, Brasil)

Arqueologia Guarani: Modelos, Problemáticas e Perspectivas.

ABSTRACT: The Archeology of the agriculture groups – ancestors of the Guarani language speaking people – is a subject open to discussion. Even if we take the traditional approach, there is no consensus on the denomination of Tradition Tupiguarani or Guarani Subtradition. Archaeological practice remains, in most cases, restricted to the opening of small surveys. Through excavations of an archaeological site, we try to discuss the use of the space, and to analyze into the site the chronology of occupation and an estimate of demography. Although it is the analysis of a residence and its area of discards, it enables us to gather many answers and also some questions about these groups.

C22-03 Angela BUARQUE (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil)

Tupinambá occupation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

ABSTRACT: For at least 2.000 years, the Tupinambá – a ceramist group that practice subsistence agriculture – occupied a vast area of the Brazilian seashore.

The main archaeological evidence related to the Tupinambá is pottery. In the villages, not only can we find fragments related to daily activities such as the preparation of food, but also structures linked to ceremonies. The funerary urns associated with painted bowls were related to rituals as offerings to the dead, as we can observe in the archaeological sites and according to 16th and 17th centuries' statements of chroniclers that were present to those ceremonies. Food

and death were strongly tied up to one another and, in the archaeological sites, we find representation of this emblematic association.

C22-04

Maria Cristina MINEIRO SCATAMACCHIA (São Paulo, Brasil)

The horticulturists groups that inhabited the *capitania* of São Vicente in the XVI century.

ABSTRACT: The territory that nowadays corresponds to Estado de São Paulo had a differentiated role in the distribution of the horticulturists groups that occupied the Brazilian coast at that time of the arrival of the European. This fact has been being pointed in the textual documentation and is being proved in the archaeological context.

To understand the meaning of the way of life of these groups, the analysis of the subsistence pattern means a factor key. This task has not been being easy in the tropical regions, where the organic vestiges do not survive. But, having as base the possible correlations among existing data in the documentation ethno-historical of the period and the results of archaeological researches, we intend to introduce a synthesis about the subsistence possible system of the tribal societies of the region.

C22-05

Philippe ALLSWORTH-JONES (Kingstone, Jamaica)

R. S. STEWART

Ana Luisa SANTOS (Coimbra, Portugal)

R. KRUSZYNSKI

Belle Air Cave: Jamaica: new archaeological and anthropological evidence.

ABSTRACT: This Cave, in the vicinity of Runaway Bay on the north coast of Jamaica, was located in January 1986 by Bishop Geoffrey Johnson and his brother Grasford Johnson, who where in charge of ground clearing for the Pentecostal Ark Old People's Home. The discovery was reported to Dr. James Lee, who identified it as a Pre- Columbian burial site (AC4 in his notation). Four complete bowls were recovered from the cave, together with other potsherds, and some human skull and jaw fragments. From the analysis of the material now kept at the University of the West Indies, it seems that a minimum number of 6 individuals (both juveniles and adults) were present. According to Dr. Lee a small sheep skull had been set in the largest bowl, suggesting to him that the cave had been used for burials during the contact period with the Spaniards, but this skull is not currently in the UWI collection, and is presumed lost. In January 2004 the site was revisited by UWI staff and students, and a further human skull and mandible were recovered from a crevice in the front part of the cave. This probably represents a young to middle aged female, with some pathological features. It can be compared metrically with other Pre-Colombian skulls from the Dominican Republic, currently housed in the Natural History Museum London. It can be compared metrically with other Pre-Columbian skulls from the Dominican Republic, currently housed in the Natural History Museum London. The cave was surveyed by members of the Jamaican Caves Organization in June 2004, and has now been mapped in plan and cross-section. This recently discovered and studied Pre-Colombian burial site therefore adds significantly to our knowledge of the indigenous inhabitants of Jamaica.

Session C24

Friday, 8 September 2006 / Vendredi, 8 Septembre 2006

*Amphitheatre III, Faculty of Letters, Lisbon University
Amphithéâtre III, Faculté de Lettres, Université de Lisbonne*

Material Mnemonics in European Prehistory

Aide-mémoires matérielles en Préhistoire Européenne

organized by / organisé par

Katina LILLIOS

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

Beginning in the 1990s, there has been a veritable explosion of works in archaeology that concern themselves with memory. Interestingly, and perhaps significantly, much of this literature is devoted to the prehistoric past of Europe. Archaeologists have seemingly 'discovered memory' and have been energetically devoting themselves to identifying and analyzing memory practices, memory sites, and material mnemonics. This *mnemophilia* is clearly related to and dependent on emerging intellectual currents in the study of agency, biography, time, nationalism, and identity politics. Whether memory studies remain a kind of theoretical horizon - broadly experienced but short lived - or matures to become part of a more enduring phase in the evolution of archaeological theory and practice is, however, unknown. This session will provide a forum to reflexively consider where memory studies in archaeology has come from, where it is now, and where it might lead to in the future through an examination of memory practices in the archaeological past of Europe.

RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION

Une véritable explosion de travaux archéologiques concernant la mémoire est apparue depuis les années 90. Il est intéressant et significatif que ces recherches soient consacrées à la Préhistoire de l'Europe. Il semble que les archéologues aient « découvert la mémoire » en dirigeant ses efforts vers l'identification et l'analyse des gisements, des usages et des mnémoniques de la mémoire. Cette mnémophilie est clairement associée à/et dépendante des courants intellectuels émergents dans l'étude de l'action, de la biographie, du temps, du nationalisme et de l'identité politique. Nous ne savons pas si les études de la mémoire resteront au sein d'un horizon théorique - très expérimenté mais peu vécue – ou si celles-ci deviendront une partie d'une phase d'endurance dans l'évolution de la théorie et de la pratique de l'Archéologie. Cette session est un forum de réflexion pour comprendre l'origine de ces études, leur état actuel et leur développement futur à travers l'examen des anciennes pratiques de mémoire en Europe.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

09:00-09:10 Katina LILLIOS (Iowa City, U.S.A.) – Session Chair/Organizer

Introduction

- 09:10-09:30 Robin SKEATES (Durham, UK)
C24-01 **The Art of Memory: Ornaments in Later Prehistoric South-East Italy.**
- 09:30-09:50 Katina LILLIOS (Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.)
C24-02 **Crafting Memories of the Iberian Neolithic.**
- 09:50-10:10 Janet E. LEVY (Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A.)
C24-03 **Memory, Landscape and Body in Bronze Age Denmark.**
- 10:10-10:30 Richard HINGLEY (Durham, UK)
C24-04 **Memory, History, and Ancient artefacts: Depositing Ancient Objects During Later Prehistory.**
- 10:30-10:45 **Break / Pause**
- 10:45-11:05 Leonardo GARCIA-SANJUAN (Sevilla, Spain)
 David WHEATLEY (Southampton, UK)
C24-05 **Natural Substances, Landscape Forms, Symbols and Funerary Monuments: Elements of Cultural Memory among the Late Prehistoric Societies of Southern Spain.**
- 11:05-11:25 Bettina ARNOLD (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)
C24-06 **Memory Maps: The Mnemonics of West-Central European Iron Age Burial Mounds.**
- 11:25-11:45 Lars LARSSON (Lund, Sweden)
C24-07 **The Atavistic Building: Remembrance of the Past in Iron Age Scandinavia.**
- 11:45-12:00 **Break / Pause**
- 12:00-12:20 Dusan BORIC (Cambridge, UK)
C24-08 **Cultural Continuities and Ruptures: Tradition, Social Memory and Representation in Balkan Prehistory.**
- 12:20-12:40 John ROBB (Cambridge, UK)
C24-09 **Violence and Bodily Memory: The Violent Imaginary in European Prehistory.**
- 12:40-13:00 Vasilis TSAMIS (Southampton, UK)
C24-10 **Layers of Memory - An Embodied Approach.**

13:00-14:30 **Lunch / Déjeuner**14:30-16:30 **Discussion****ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS****C24-01** Robin SKEATES (Durham, UK)**The art of memory: ornaments in later prehistoric South-East Italy.**

ABSTRACT: This paper explores how body ornaments were involved in cultural process of commemoration and identification across the successive visual cultures of later prehistoric South-East Italy. Body ornaments are emotive and memorable cultural forms, which are often symbolically and socially significant. They possess multiple physical, visual and conceptual dimensions (e.g. rarity, exoticism, small size, portability, durability, conventionality, visual attractiveness, bodily intimacy, and spiritual power) and are mentally provocative. Through these characteristic features they can serve through which members of prehistoric social groups subjectively and selectively materialised, perpetuated and relinquished their personal and shared memories and views of the past and present.

C24-02 Katina LILLIOS (Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.)**Crafting memories of the Iberian Neolithic.**

ABSTRACT: Most approaches to material mnemonics focus on the consumption of such material culture - how and when such objects or monuments were deployed and what their role was in structuring human behavior. This paper examines the production of material mnemonics, and specifically addresses the engraved slate plaques of Neolithic Iberia. These palm-sized objects found buried with the dead in hundreds of tombs throughout southwestern Iberia have long been an enigma to prehistorians. This paper presents the results of studies carried out on the plaques' manufacture, engraving style, and biographies. Regional styles and even individual engravers can be identified, and the basic features of the life histories of the plaques can be outlined. I discuss how the production of these objects, as well as their use, shaped the lives and memories of ancient Iberian peoples.

C24-03 Janet E. LEVY (Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A.)**Memory, landscape and body in Bronze Age Denmark.**

ABSTRACT: Burial mounds and rock art are obvious segments of the Bronze Age archaeological record that seem relevant to the topic of memory and memorials. It is less clear that ritual deposits - which after all, were buried out of sight - can be illuminated through this perspective. This paper is an exploration of the Bronze Age ritual hoards of Denmark. Many of the hoards contain objects worn or manipulated by individual people, and other hoards contain objects that were prominent at specific events (e.g., feasting equipment, lurs). The hoards were frequently deposited in distinctive landscape settings, and the number increases when cremation becomes the dominant burial pattern. Thus, the hoards provide an opportunity to bring together theoretical perspectives on memory, landscape, and the body. How might these factors be relevant in a ranked, but non-state society, such as Bronze Age Southern Scandinavia? This paper examines the memorialization of the gendered body and the social community through deposition of Bronze Age ritual hoards.

C24-04 Richard HINGLEY (Durham, UK)**Memory and ancient artefacts: depositing ancient objects during later prehistory.**

ABSTRACT: This paper explores the discovery of bronze objects of Bronze Age date in later prehistoric contexts (c600-1 BC) across southern Britain. A number of finds of bronze objects

have been made in contexts that should be several hundred years later than the artefacts themselves. The types of context in which objects were buried vary and include 'hoards' (collections of objects), human burials, pits and post holes. Individual objects often appear to have been deposited in significant ways. Two explanations are usually proposed for Bronze Age objects from Iron Age contexts: that these artefacts were rediscovered accidentally during later prehistory as a result of digging or ploughing, or that they formed elements in larger collections of objects that had been inherited, curated and maintained since their initial production.

The unquestioned adoption of the Three Age System, a fundamental element of prehistoric classification since the early nineteenth century, has led to an over-simplistic conception of chronology and sequence, by suggesting a linear sequence of societies that quickly move on, forgetting their past. Instead, we might envisage a rather more complex later prehistoric context - one in which, on occasions, people actively sought out ancient sites and relics and reinterpreted structures and objects in the context of their own times. People may have drawn upon memory and a sense of history in defining their own relations to these material manifestations. At the same time, these ideas of a communal past must, however, have drawn upon an appreciation of the otherness of these ancient items; if this were not the case, the sequences of artefact that have been constructed since the early nineteenth century could not work as an analytical tool.

C24-05

Leonardo GARCIA-SANJUAN (Sevilla, Spain)
David WHEATLEY (Southampton, UK)

Natural substances, landscape forms, symbols and funerary monuments: elements of cultural memory among the late prehistoric societies of southern Spain.

ABSTRACT: This paper explores how Late Prehistoric (Neolithic to Iron Age) societies of Southern Iberia established highly patterned relationships between natural elements (matter, form) and human-made devices (artefacts, architectures) in order to maintain their cultural memory. These patterns of relationships involve (i) the selection of special types of rocks (natural substances) and their utilisation with both votive and architectural purposes, (ii) the frequenting and sacralisation of anomalous natural spaces (conspicuous vs. hidden), (iii) the material transformation and re-utilisation of certain funerary monuments and (iv) the visual connection of sites prominent in the collective memory. In time, the interaction between 'natural' and 'artificial' elements lays on the landscape of complex web of references that are integrated in narratives of the both mythical (cosmogony, foundational legends) and genealogical (ancestors, lineages) memories. This web of references becomes in turn integrated in the dynamics of tradition and change, oppression and resistance, embedded in the religious and political ideologies of the early ranked and state societies that developed in Southern Iberia during this long time span. This discussion will focus on two case-areas on which the authors have on-going research, namely Almadèn de la Plata (Sevilla) and Antequera (Málaga).

C24-06

Bettina ARNOLD (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

Memory maps: the mnemonics of west-central European Iron Age burial mounds.

ABSTRACT: Social memory, identity and death are fundamentally linked in many cultures. Concepts of community, territoriality, hierarchy and identity are often inscribed in the mortuary record in patterned ways, both within cemeteries and within the burial monuments themselves. The association between burial mounds and the evolution of social inequality that can be seen in the archaeological record of numerous cultures deserves closer attention, since the practice of marking the landscape with such monuments appears to accompany certain developmental requirements that may be largely independent of cultural context. The mounds of the late Hallstatt period differ in several respects from earlier mound-building episodes in European prehistory, such as the Middle Bronze Age monuments with their usually individual central interments. Late Hallstatt mounds range widely in size and number of burials, from one to over 100 interments and may be up to 100 meters in diameter. The internal arrangement of mound burials also varies in what appear to be meaningful ways, within mounds and cemeteries as well as between them, with variations in the layout of burials with respect to the central interment, in terms of gender ratio and possibly with respect to

place of birth or post-marital residence. More recent excavations of larger mounds have revealed traces of structures that appear to have acted as guides to the placement of later burials, and the position of mounds in the landscape, relative to other landscape features, settlements and each other, is purposive but not predictable, suggesting that such monuments functioned as a coded mnemonic system whose significance could be recognized, but whose message could not necessarily be read, by other groups. This paper will focus on the phenomenon of early Iron Age (700-400 BC) mortuary monuments in west-central Europe, particularly in southwest Germany, viewed against the cross-cultural phenomenon of burial mounds as a form of spatial memory marker.

C24-07 Lars LARSSON (Lund, Sweden)

The atavistic building: remembrance of the past in Iron Age Scandinavia.

ABSTRACT: During the excavation of a large settlement site at Uppåkra, southernmost part of Sweden, a small ceremonial building was found. At least seven stages of the same structure, dating from about 200 AD to the mid ninth century, were identified. Through the centuries the stave building would have become a core representative of a solidly established social order. Despite the logistical challenges in constructing and maintaining a high, heavy-timbered stave hall, the building continued to be used and protected. The shape of the building probably went out of fashion and might even have been viewed as ancient, almost atavistic. The striking sequence of stave buildings might mirror the long and seemingly unchanged continuity in Uppåkra's religious, social and political importance. Other examples concerning buildings and graves will be included in the discussion about material mnemonics in the society of the first millennium AD of southern Scandinavia.

C24-08 Dusan BORIC (Cambridge, UK)

Cultural continuities and ruptures: tradition, social memory and representation in Balkan prehistory.

ABSTRACT: Culture history has been making a comeback to archaeological thinking. And, while the notion of culture has thoroughly been disowned by some social anthropologists, the debate on the meaningful deployment of this key concept has been one of the most important cornerstones of current debates within our sister discipline. It seems necessary to provide a new problematization of culture within archaeology. For instance, many areas of prehistoric research still remain tied to the Childean notion of bounded culture groups and punctuated culture change. In this paper, I want to examine cultural transmission and change by focusing on the issues of memory and tradition. The emphasis is placed on the theoretization of cultural narrative identity, the tension between culture and memory, and the methodological difficulties of asking such questions from the archaeological record: how does one recognize cultural self-awareness (as intentional self-representation) archaeologically?; further, how stable are these fields of representation?; what makes the dissolution of a specific cultural identity apparent?; and what happens to those elements of cultural memory that become liberated from the 'tyranny' of culture? These questions are worked through the evidence of the prehistoric Balkans, marked by cultural ruptures as well as continuities.

C24-09 John ROBB (Cambridge, UK)

Violence and bodily memory: the violent imaginary in European prehistory

ABSTRACT: This paper presents two broad and sweeping theses. First, violence is not universal or self-evident. Rather, it must be understood as bodily action, with all that entails in terms of agency, experience, identity and memory. Of these varied themes, memory will be focused upon here. Acts of violence act as dramatic foci for memories and histories, both for the participants and for those related to them. The process of framing a group's history in terms of acts of violence has been termed the "violent imaginary." Secondly, the record of violence in prehistoric Europe shows two quite distinct modes of violence. In the Mesolithic and Neolithic, violence was endemic and distributed among everybody within society; skeletal trauma,

massacres and other acts of violence are commonly attested. In contrast, in the Copper and Bronze Ages, although violence became a central political idiom, actual acts of violence varied in frequency, and increasingly targeted specifically adult males. Combining these two theses, we can reconstruct the history of violence in Europe, not merely as a history of skeletal traumas, but as a broad general history of several modes of constructing gendered bodily experience and group memory and identity.

C24-10

Vasilis TSAMIS (Southampton, UK)

Layers of memory - an embodied approach

ABSTRACT: Recent studies in archaeology and memory (e.g. Williams 2003, Van Dyke 2003) have demonstrated the role of remembering and forgetting in the past. Nevertheless, the majority of this work focuses on burial practices, monuments and artefact biographies. Little is said about everyday practices and the role of built space. In contrast, this presentation will focus on the embodiment of space and the role of body senses in triggering memories. Everyday practices are analysed in order to understand their role in the creation of locality and remembering (or forgetting).

Late Bronze Age central Macedonia, Greece, will provide two case studies (Kastanas and Assiros) in order to demonstrate the role of built space in the creation of memories. Mound settlements are the norm in central Macedonia. Their long habitation period (more than 1000 years of continuous habitation) and their successive building phases can be interpreted as “layers of memory”.

This approach will put forward an alternative way of interpreting built space in Prehistoric Macedonia. Moreover, it will introduce the importance of the mundane and locality in the process of remembering and forgetting in the past.

Session C26

Tuesday, 5 September 2006 / Mardi, 5 Septembre 2006

*Room 6.1.48, Faculty of Sciences, Lisbon University
Salle 6.1.48, Faculté de Sciences, Université de Lisbonne*

Prehistoric Art Signs, symbols, myth, ideology.

Art Préhistorique Signes, symboles, mythes, idéologie.

organized by / organisé par

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

This Colloquium is an important occasion for bringing together researches, opinions, theories, hypothesis and information on Rock Art, in connection with the study of Metaphysics and Ideology. The Colloquium provides the opportunity to discuss the role played by Iconography and Myth and the aid to the study coming from the traditional cultures of people still having a living heritage. In particular, we must debate the following aspects: the relations between native groups, rock art sites and their environment; problems in studying sites that are still "cult places"; problems of archaeological excavation of rock art sites; correlations of palaeo-ethnocultural areas of different periods; iconography of rock art as a reflection of palaeo-ethnic traditions; links between ancient literature, poetry, myth and pre and proto-historic rock art iconography; ritual aspects and meaning; possible roles of rock art.(GSA)

RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION

Ce Colloque est une importante occasion pour mettre ensemble des recherches, des opinions, des théories, des hypothèses et des informations au sujet de l'Art Rupestre en connections avec l'étude de la Métaphysique et avec l'Idéologie.

Ce Colloque donne l'opportunité de discuter le rôle joué par l'Iconographie et par le Mythe et de considérer l'aide à l'étude qui vient des cultures traditionnelles des populations qui possèdent encore un grand patrimoine vivant.

En particulier nous pouvons débattre les aspects suivants:

Les relations entre les groupes natifs et les sites d'Art Rupestre dans leur environnement; Les problèmes qui se présentent en étudiant les sites qui sont encore "lieux de culte" de ces populations; Les problèmes des fouilles des sites d'Art Rupestre et les liens avec les données Archéo-Paléo-Ethno-Anthropologiques; Les corrélations entre les traits des aires Paléo-Ethno-culturelles de différentes périodes et l'Art Rupestre depuis le Paléolithique; L'iconographie de l'art comme le reflet des traditions Paléo-ethniques; Les liens entre la littérature ancienne, la poésie,

le mythe et l'iconographie de l'Art Rupestre Pré et Protohistorique; Les aspects des rituels, les premières formes des croyances, la signification des images et des sites d'Art Rupestre; Le rôle possible de l'Art Rupestre dans la religion, dans le changement social et dans la vie culturelle Pré et Protohistorique.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

- 09:00 **Opening / Ouverture**
- 09:00-09:15 Dario SEGLIE
C26-01 **Rock art: From Prehistoric Time to Contemporary Man; Hypostasis, Metaphor, Metalanguage; From Reality to Imaginary Museum**
- 09:15-09:30 George ILIADIS
C26-02 **Labyrinths: changing societies, changing symbols?**
- 09:30-09:45 Iddir AMARA (Alger, Algerie)
 Colette ROUBET (Paris, France)
C26-03 **Emergence of a first pastoral Neolithic society: Dhanguet el-Hadjar, Constantinois, Algeria (New Numerised Processing).**
- 09:45-10:00 Arsen FARADZHEV (Moscow, Russia)
C26-04 **Palaeoart and selection.**
- 10:00-10:15 Ara DEMIRKHANIAN (Yerevan, Armenia)
C26-05 **New principles of the petroglyph systematization (On the Example of Rock Art of Armenia and Italy).**
- 10:15-10:30 Christina MARANGO (Athens, Greece)
C26-06 **Carved Rocks, Functional and Symbolic (Lemnos island, Greece).**
- 10:30-10:45 Edithe PEREIRA (Belém, Brasil)
C26-07 **Gravuras rupestres da Amazônia meridional.**
- 10:45-11:00 Florence BOUVRY (Bordeaux, France)
C26-08 **Les manifestations esthétiques de la Culture Mésolithique européenne.**
- 11:00-11:15 Albrecht JOCKENHÖVEL (Münster, Germany)
 Lena LOERPER (Münster, Germany)
C26-09 **Iconography and optical 3D measurements techniques: a modern view on the megalithic art of the gallery-grave at Züschen/Lohne (Germany).**

- 11:15-11:30 Liliana JANIK (Cambridge, UK)
C26-10 **Interpreting Visual Narrative – from North European Rock Art to Shamanic Drums Northern Peoples.**
- 11:30-11:45 Leslie Francis ZUBIETA (Johannesburg, South Africa)
C26-11 **Girls' initiation rock art in south-central Africa: women's voices.**
- 11:45-12:00 Maria Fernanda FERRATO MELO DE CARVALHO (Tomar, Portugal)
C26-12 **The problems of upper and lower parts on prehistorical artifacts: the iconographical manifestations of Neolithical and Chalcolithical pastoral societies.**
- 12:00-12:15 Fernando OLIVA
 María Cecilia PANIZZA
C26-13 **Contact-period rock-art at Ventania's Range (Buenos Aires, Argentina).**
- 12:15-12:30 Aline Lara GALICIA
 David LAGUNAS ARIAS
C26-14 **Metáfora y tiempo en las comunidades otomíes del valle del Mezquital: la visión imaginada en las pinturas rupestres de Hidalgo, México).**
- 12:30-12:45 Inge DIETHELM (Basel, Switzerland)
 Heinz DIETHELM (Basel, Switzerland)
C26-15 **The Petroglyphs of the Pilbara – Region in Western Australia. In memoriam of Howard Peter McNickle, 1947 – 1995**
- 12:45-13:00 François SOLEILHAVOUP (Epinay-sur-Seine, France)
C26-16 **Les peintures dites «Têtes rondes» au Sahara préhistorique: aux sources de l'animisme africain?**
- 13 :00-14:30 **Lunch / Déjeuner**
- 14:30-14:45 Alicia Ana FERNÁNDEZ DISTEL (S. S. de Jujuy, Argentina)
C26-17 **Rattles made out of cocoons among the andean and southafrican huntergatherers.**
- 14:45-15:00 Carlos A. RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍNEZ
C26-18 **Memoria oral e historia de la conquista.**
- 15:00-15:15 Larissa MENDOZA
 Albert RUBIO
 Ramón VIÑAS (Tarragona, Spain)
C26-19 **The great murals, a parietal tradition from the Early Archaic (Baja California, Mexico).**

- 15:15-15:30 Laurence REMACLE
C26-20 **Rock art from Zagros - Iran.**
- 15:30-15:45 Bintarti DARYATI DYAH
C26-21 **Development of Prehistoric art in Indonesia**
- 15:45-16:00 Maria C. BERROCAL
C26-22
- 16:00-16:15 Pratima KAMAT
C26-23 **Material Mnemonics and myth in the mapping of Megalithic Goa (with special reference to the Petroglyphs of Pansaimol)**
- 16:15-16:30 Ramon Viñas VALLVERDÚ
C26-24 **LOS MUSICOS CAVE: AN INTERPRETATIVE PROPOSAL ON RAIN CEREMONIES WITHIN THE GREAT MURALS OF THE SIERRA DE SAN FRANCISCO, BCS MEXICO**
- 16:30-16:45 Raphaëlle BOURRILLON
C26-25 **Les figures humaines sexuées segmentées et isolées: pérennité et ruptures**
- 16:45-17:00 Serge CASSEN
C26-26
- 17:00-17:15 George NASH
C26-27 **Light at the end of the passage: The way Megalithic art was viewed and experienced**
- 17:15-17:30 Luiz OOSTERBEEK
C26-28 **Rock art and ceramics. The role of material culture in the building of social space.**
- 17:30-17:45 Marie VOUREC'H
C26-29 **Art rupestre préhistorique scandinave: iconographie et interactions**
- 17:45-18:00 Adolfo ZAVARONI
C26-30 **Observations sur le symbolisme des stèles préhistoriques alpines**
- 18:00-20:00 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

C26-01 Dario SEGLIE**Rock art: From Prehistoric Time to Contemporary Man; Hypostasis, Metaphor, Metalanguage; From Reality to Imaginary Museum**

Abstract: Introduction; The science of the signs; Metalanguage and metaphor for rock art; Rock art in the landscape as expression of Semiotics; The landscape archaeology; The hypostasis, reinvention and museumification of rock art.

C26-02 George ILIADIS**Labyrinths: changing societies, changing symbols?**

ABSTRACT: The history of labyrinth is one part of the global history of the symbolic past. Curved on rocks or as a decoration in pottery and walls, labyrinths can be found all over the world. From prehistory to medieval period and then to present days, labyrinths and mazes were and are still used to express different meanings for several cultures. The very few systematic approaches on this subject though and the complexity of the symbol itself cause not only controversial interpretations but also a great field for research and new discoveries.

C26-03 Iddir AMARA (Alger, Algeria)
Colette ROUBET (Paris, France)**Emergence of a first pastoral Neolithic society: Dhanguet el-Hadjar, Constantinois, Algeria (New Numerised Processing).**

ABSTRACT: The iconographic corpus of the station of Khanguet el-Hadjar, located in the Constantinois, was created by pastoral communities entering in the neolithisation process. The latter has lasted for a long period. The world symbolic system we will evoke in this paper is that of a nascent pastoral society established in the Constantinois during the Holocene and remaining there up to protohistory.

The choice of this period in a regional context including Eastern Algeria (without omitting its extension on the Tunisian territory), is dominated by the topic of the engraved and painted shepherd, represented over both faces (north and east) of the "Haute-Pierre" of Khanguet el-Hadjar. It develops in a period during which small pastoral communities engaged in a new relationship. What is the symbolic value and the part of imaginary of this first pastoral moulding society that Khanguet el-Hadjar lets us suspect? According to the last assumptions put forth on these engravings by C. Roubet (2005), it is question of identity works individually produced by pastors. This individual situation would reflect a major transformation aiming at federating, within a proto-society, a whole of scattered communities "": such would be the assumption that could be expressed for the first time leaning on the engraved and painted signs in Khanguet el-Hadjar. The domestication and breeding of sheep, caprine and bovine, these shepherds develop, do not prevent them from continuing to practise gathering and hunting as occasion arises. Their activities adapt to the needs of their seasonal transhumances as seminomads. It is within this context, and in contact with other shepherds swarming in different massifs that behaviour changes will occur. A pastoral new world would seem to emerge that would have given birth to a new graphical representation expressing and reflecting the first beginnings of a collective life. (...)

C26-04 Arsen FARADZHEV (Moscow, Russia)**Palaeoart and selection.**

ABSTRACT: Different kinds of routine consciousness' selections are the main components of any person's behavior. Palaeoart creativity is quite a big exception from all other possible kinds of humans' selections. I consider in my article different Palaeoart images as an evidence of very special creative selection, the most expressive, extremely sensitive and immediate human's life as the most precious and authentic historical document. At the same time, the Palaeoart researchers' consciousness activity is also a kind of creative selection and therefore – could be the special topic for scientific consideration.

C26-05 Ara DEMIRKHANIAN (Yerevan, Armenia)

New principles of the petroglyph systematization (On the Example of Rock Art of Armenia and Italy)

ABSTRACT: A principally new approach to the systematization of petroglyphs is proposed. The study of Caucasian and Italian materials made it appropriate to mark out main spheres of the petroglyph analysis: based on signs, on images, and on their rhythmic character. The three groups of petroglyphs are both independent and interconnecting, as if complementing each other. As a result, their communicative function is being intensified and the flow of information increases. The principle of parallel existence of the images which are semantically close by their topic and sign expression was already stated on the example of palaeolithic art. This principle of communicating of semantically close forms of information was preserved in comparatively more recent times, when the petroglyphs we are interested in have been created. This was especially accentuated in the illustrations of the main ideological formulas of the prehistoric culture. The necessity to reproduce these formulas (for example, the three-parted mirror symmetrical compositions) became one of the fundamental, if not the most principal stimuli for prehistoric as well as archaic forms of fine art.

C26-06 Christina MARANGO (Athens, Greece)

Carved Rocks, Functional and Symbolic (Lemnos island, Greece).

ABSTRACT: Diachronic uses and modification of functions of rocks, natural as well as transformed by man, can be observed on the Kastro rock-cut site on Lemnos island (North-Eastern Aegean Sea, Greece). Recent research has shown that various rock-cut features hint at possible symbolic behaviours as well as at practical concerns in connection to the local environment and surroundings, while mythology and literature offer intriguing possibilities to the attempts at understanding some characteristics of both carved structures and rock-art. This complex coastal site is particularly suited for consideration of varying patterns of human behaviour in a rugged seaside scenery since pre- and proto-history through to the present..

C26-07 Edithe PEREIRA (Belém, Brasil)

Gravuras rupestres da Amazônia meridional.

Abstract: Os estudos sobre arte rupestre na Amazônia estiveram voltados nos últimos anos principalmente para o Pará, particularmente na região noroeste desse estado. No entanto, existe o registro de vários sítios com gravuras rupestres em outras áreas desse estado, principalmente ao longo dos rios Xingu e Araguaia e no interflúvio desses rios.

O estudo das gravuras rupestres dessa região está voltado para a sua caracterização e para a identificação de uma possível relação entre duas regiões distintas entre si como é o caso da Amazônia e da região Centro-Oeste do Brasil.

Considerando que alguns grafismos comuns na região Centro-Oeste do Brasil parecem ocorrer também nos sítios da região sul/sudeste da Amazônia, em particular do Pará, caracterizou-se inicialmente as gravuras rupestres desta região e em seguida procurou-se verificar a hipótese da existência de uma transição gráfica nessa área que corresponde a uma faixa de transição ambiental entre o cerrado e a floresta.

Esta hipótese é sustentada na medida em que se considera que qualquer estudo relativo ao homem deve levar em conta as relações que este mantém com o meio onde habita. Sabe-se que o meio pode impor certos limites ao desenvolvimento cultural de grupos humanos, não sendo, porém, esses limites determinantes.

A idéia de que uma área com características ambientais semelhantes às do Centro-Oeste, oferecendo condições análogas para o desenvolvimento de atividades tecnológicas, poderia favorecer o deslocamento de grupos humanos para a referida área. A ocorrência deste deslocamento poderia ser verificada através das manifestações gráficas existentes na faixa de transição ambiental, as quais apresentariam, ou não, as características próprias dos grafismos do Centro-Oeste.

C26-08 Florence BOUVRY (Bordeaux, France)

Les manifestations esthétiques de la Culture Mésolithique européenne.

RÉSUMÉ: Dans une approche sociologique-anthropologique analyser la chronologie des représentations pariétales et mobilières du Mésolithique de la fin du Tardiglaciaire et Postglaciaire". Sous le vocable «Art mésolithique» les expressions artistiques ont été étudiées comme étant celles de cultures mésolithiques (avec un c minuscule) - éparpillées et cloisonnées sur des «pays» - et non comme l' «Art» d'une Culture du Mésolithique (avec un C et un M majuscule). Culture elle-même, constituée de différents groupes culturels (les différents techno-complexes), à l'échelle d'un vaste territoire.

Les témoignages des productions plastiques mésolithiques sont rares. Elles sont diverses, dispersées, s'étalant dans le temps et dans l'espace (- 11.000 à - 3.000 ans).

1. Trente neuf gisements aziliens connus, répartis du nord de l'Espagne au sud des Pays-Bas ont livré des galets peints et gravés.
2. Des peintures et gravures rupestres sont réparties dans la Péninsule Ibérique, la Péninsule Italique en France et en Scandinavie.
3. Des objets décorés du quotidien sont situés en majorité dans les pays du nord de l'Europe. Toute la difficulté est de savoir comment rattacher ces objets parfois mal identifiés, difficiles à dater, à un tissu social sans parole afin d'en étudier l'art dans une approche sociologique-anthropologique.

P. Francastel (1) écrit «On a prétendu expliquer l'art par la société tandis que c'est l'art qui explique, en partie, les véritables ressorts de la société. On a toujours considéré l'art comme un ornement, comme un accessoire, une superstructure sociale au lieu de l'analyser et de l'interroger comme une fonction fondamentale.» (...)

C26-09

Albrecht JOCKENHÖVEL (Münster, Germany)
Lena LOERPER (Münster, Germany)

Iconography and optical 3D measurements techniques: a modern view on the megalithic art of the gallery-grave at Züschen/Lohne (Germany).

ABSTRACT: The megalithic tomb of Züschen (Germany) is one of the most famous decorated gallery-graves (allée couverte) in Europe. Beside geometrical ornaments the tomb contains illustrations of bovinds, waggons and the "Eye-Godness". The waggon illustrations are one of the oldest known in Central Europe. The tomb was excavated in 1894 and all of the illustrations known today derive from the first publication. Unfortunately, the tomb suffered from environmental influences and pollution. The modern techniques photogrammetry and optical profilometry are used for new documentation. The lecture focuses on the first results concerning the technique, the preservation and the overlapping of the pictures to point out new aspects of the symbolic world of the Central European Megalithic Culture.

C26-10

Liliana JANIK (Cambridge, UK)

Interpreting Visual Narrative – from North European Rock Art to Shamanic Drums Northern Peoples.

ABSTRACT: The mythology of the Northern Peoples provides us with a unique and constructive resource for interpreting the prehistoric rock art of Northern Europe. A number of archaeologists have used these mythological stories and events in their interpretations. In this paper, however, I propose to look at the visual representations of such myths known to us from ethnography, in particular those concerning shamanic drums, and compare them to rock art depictions.

The visual narrative capturing the ritual events and mythological stories of Northern Peoples is part of a millennia old visual tradition that inspired the creation of shamanic drums. This paper adopts an unusual position in regard to interpretive model-building, starting with the archaeological material itself, rather than projecting our understanding of the present (or historical sources) back into the past, and attempts to look for the stories they capture. The paper will focus on understanding the significance of certain images and how the depictions (and thus the myths, rituals and sets of beliefs) changed over the millennia. Prehistoric rock art in this light becomes the tangible evidence that allows us to access past symbols, rituals and myths and their historical understanding.

The rock carvings under consideration are from the lower part of the Vig River by the White Sea. The carvings are situated in Russian Karelia in a Boreal landscape which contains spectacular visual images produced between 5000 and 3000 years ago. The Northern Peoples' depictions of mythological scenes and the Universe have been assembled from historical and ethnographic records.

C26-11 Leslie Francis ZUBIETA (Johannesburg, South Africa)

Girls' initiation rock art in south-central Africa: women's voices.

ABSTRACT: The White Spread-eagled painted tradition from south-central Africa has been linked to girls' initiation ceremonies and more specifically to *Chinamwali* girls' initiation ceremonies of the Chewa people; a link which I verified in my masters research. This is a rock art that talks about women concerns and views of the world.

The tradition of painting in rock shelters for girls' initiation ceremonies is no longer performed. Nevertheless the tradition is not forgotten. There is still knowledge of the use of some shelters in central Malawi in the past as places that embraced some part of the *Chinamwali*. However, the ceremony has changed drastically in the last five decades and the relationship with the paintings in a few years will be completely forgotten. This paper seeks to capture and record some of the last memories of the old uses and meanings of this rock art.

C26-12 Maria Fernanda FERRATO MELO DE CARVALHO (Tomar, Portugal)

The problems of upper and lower parts on prehistorical artifacts: the iconographical manifestations of Neolithical and Chalcolithical pastoral societies.

ABSTRACT: The aim of this research paper is analyzing, through Neolithical and Chalcolithical pastoral societies archaeological vestiges, the functioning of those groups' symbolical thought concerning their definitions of upper and lower parts presented on artifacts. Here we cast an anthropological view which converges to the archaeological study for a better understanding of the human thought. The concrete manifestations on those artifacts display a symbolical structure that ruled those peoples' social behavior. Our proposal is to try to understand those particularities evidenced on objects from the periods mentioned above, which have the delimitation between upper and lower parts, in order to embrace the way our ancestors lived and assimilated the world.

C26-13 Fernando OLIVA
María Cecilia PANIZZA

Contact-period rock-art at Ventania's Range (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

ABSTRACT: Our intention in this paper is to make a contribution in the study of the ideographic representations realized by indigenous groups who inhabited Ventania's Range and its adjacent plain within Province of Buenos Aires, in the Late Holocene. What characterize this period are the transformations of economics, socials and politics realities within indigenous life, produced by the interaction between different social groups; which had influence in theirs ideological representations systems. We approach this issue from different theoretical perspectives and will be relate diverse manifestations present in the archaeological record, as well as rock-art, and others elements of the register (e.g. engraved plates, painted skins).

C26-14 Aline Lara GALICIA
David LAGUNAS ARIAS

Metáfora y tiempo en las comunidades otomías del valle del Mezquital: la visión imaginada en las pinturas rupestres de Hidalgo, México).

ABSTRACT: En México, en el estado de Hidalgo, los grupos otomías han sido una de las culturas más ricas que han conservado sus creencias desde la época prehispánica. Hoy en día se siguen realizando ceremonias y culto a las pinturas rupestres, demostrando que las imágenes grabadas en las rocas, en las peñas, a la orilla del río, representa la permanencia de la esencia de la humanidad a través del tiempo. Esa esencia necesariamente involucra un avance intelectual como resultado de la exploración de los sentidos, de ahí la variedad de herramientas y técnicas en los grabados como en las pinturas y demás artes, que también son representadas en nuevos lugares sagrados.

C26-15 Inge DIETHELM (Basel, Switzerland)
Heinz DIETHELM (Basel, Switzerland)

The Petroglyphs of the Pilbara – Region in Western Australia.

In memorian of Howard Peter McNickle, 1947 – 1995

ABSTRACT: At the International Rock Art Congress in Cairns 1992 we had the opportunity to take part in a tour, which brought us to the most famous rock art sites in Northern Australia. Our transport was organised with 4x4 cars and a camping and kitchen equipment for the stay in the arid Australian outback. Howard McNickle, who had made yearlong researches in this region guided us to the best sites, we otherwise would never had a chance to find and visit. The trip was a memorable highlight in our life, and we were so fortunate to travel with him. We started at the Burrup Peninsula near Dampier and went inland to the rich Woodstock and Spear Hill rock engraving sites. As these sites are part of the cultural heritage of the Aborigines, they are protected by laws and the Department of Aboriginal Sites gives the permission to visit them.

The region is almost treeless, granite outcrops rise like islands from the sandy spinifex-clad plains. The granite is 2600 to 3100 years old, making it one of the oldest geological formations in Australia. Many of these outcrops bear engravings. They have a very dark brown to black surface or patina. When abraded, this patina contrasts strongly with the light freshly exposed subcutaneous rock.

No definite dating has been obtained, but archaeological excavations in the region produced a date of 6'000 BP. We have a wide range of motifs, animals and animal tracks, spears and boomerangs, and above all human figures. In the Pilbara is found a particular style of petroglyphs: anthropomorphic figures with tentacle-like single line limbs which terminate in two pincer-like digits. Often trail long "antennae" from the head. Many have sexual connotations, males with enormous penes and females with exaggerated stylised vulvae. They are called "Woodstock" Figures.

C26-16 François SOLEILHAVOUP (Epinay-sur-Seine, France)

Les peintures dites «Têtes rondes» au Sahara préhistorique: aux sources de l'animisme africain?

RÉSUMÉ: Vers le 7^{ème} millénaire, dans un Sahara central alors humide, des groupes de chasseurs-récolteurs comprenant les premiers éleveurs de bovins ont développé un art rupestre pictural dont les caractéristiques immédiatement reconnaissables (styles, thèmes, sujets, pigments) ouvrent d'insondables perspectives d'interprétation. On y trouve en effet des représentations d'êtres humains sans visage, aux morphologies souvent irréalistes, très grands ou très petits, des animaux réalistes ou fantastiques, beaucoup d'antilopes et de mouflons stéréotypés, mais aussi des éléphants, des phacochères, des bovinés, des autruches, des signes, des symboles et des objets énigmatiques.

C26-17 Alicia Ana FERNÁNDEZ DISTEL (S.S. de Jujuy, Argentina)

Rattles made out of cocoons among the andean and southafrican huntergatherers.

ABSTRACT: The use of various natural resources among the early hunter-gatherers of the Andean Region came into evidence in different archaeological excavations in caves and peat bogs. In these places it was fortunate to recover macropieces of different organic materials: plants, feathers, insects, crustaceans, reptiles, besides bones of mammals and birds. Because the caves in Jujuy, NW Argentina are extremely dry and the pieces come from very deep layers, the remains related to insects are well conserved. They were obtained in Huachichocana III (Fernández Distel 1986), Yavi (Kulemeyer 1998) and Barro Negro (Fernández 1983-85). What is interesting about Huachichocana is that it deals with cocoons modified to be used as rattles. One extreme of the cocoon was cut, small stones were introduced in it, then it was perforated and a thread was inserted joining several rattles.

In caves of Southafrica and Namibia similar findings were also made associated with stone instruments of hunter-gatherers, may be the ancestors of the bushmen or "san" people.

What is interesting about the african people named is that in the painted rupestrian art attributed to the prehistoric "san" there are illustrations of moths, that is to say the butterfly that corresponds to some of the beetles of the local fauna (Pager 2000).

Returning to Southamerica and Huachichocana, one can say there have been advances regarding the determination of the beetles used by the hunters. There is a point of view if the insect is local or if it was brought from the lowlands and oriental forests. Since the contacts of Huachichocana caves and Inca Cueva (another series of caves rich in rupestrian art and households of the " preceramic" period in Jujuy ,NW Argentina) show exotic elements , principally the use of hallucinators.

This coincidence between paleoamericans and the ancestors of bushmen or "san", in the field of the arts, should be taken into account.

C26-18

Carlos A. RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍNEZ

Memoria oral e historia de la conquista.

RESUMEN: La construcción de la "nueva sociedad" como denominó Pedro Henríquez Ureña al proceso de cimentación de América a partir de la conquista del Nuevo Mundo por parte de los europeos, hunde sus raíces en la complejidad del encuentro de las sociedades nativas y las foráneas. Así, dicho proceso puede ser entendido como la pérdida de la memoria de los grupos aborígenes del territorio. En este caso, los trabajos sobre tradición oral estarían condenados al fracaso, al menos para poder dar cuenta de los hilos más antiguos del lenguaje de algunos de los grupos humanos, que más directamente fueron intervenidos por los conquistadores. Sin embargo, ya Reichel Dolmatoff junto con otros intelectuales e investigadores han advertido la sobre vivencia de estructuras muy antiguas en las comunidades vivas, no necesariamente relegadas a las selvas. En realidad, una parte importante de trabajos etnográficos son el resultado de entrevistas a individuos que viven en medio de las grandes urbes latinoamericanas. La permanencia de estos lenguajes, hace que sea legítima la pregunta que refiere a las condiciones y posibilidades de conservación de los mismos, es decir, el intentar explicar los mecanismos y circunstancias de tal situación es el tema de este trabajo. Por su puesto, no se trata de un ejercicio exhaustivo, sino de una primera aproximación, centrada en los efectos de la contrarreforma, o lo que es lo mismo, en la condición del adoctrinamiento de los grupos humanos de América.

Sin duda, más allá de la fuerza ejercida por las armas, los españoles consideraron que el modo más eficiente de controlar y dominar a largo plazo a la población aborígen era el ejercer fuerza sobre la conciencia, reemplazando o silenciando las voces más antiguas del continente. Así, la doctrina se convirtió en un arma de primer orden, sin embargo, la sobrevivencia de esos lenguajes hace evidente que el mecanismo empleado no fue eficiente, y eso debe ser explicado, para poder entender como se generó el proceso de simbiosis cultural de América.

C26-19

Larissa MENDOZA
Albert RUBIO
Ramón VIÑAS (Tarragona, Spain)

The great murals, a parietal tradition from the Early Archaic (Baja California, Mexico).

ABSTRACT: The study of Great Mural rock art has directed the archaeological investigation in the Baja California peninsula. Over the last years, several projects have looked into the chrono-cultural context of the murals through direct dating of the paintings by AMS. Their results have allowed us to outline the chronological limits of the long period during which this rock art, so far the continent's oldest, was mad.

C26-24

Ramon VIÑAS

Los Musicos Cave: An Interpretative Proposal on Rain Ceremonies Within the Great Murals of the Sierra de San Francisco, Bcs Mexico

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the analysis of representations in a rock art site situated within the context of the Great Murals, in Baja California Sur (Mexico), known as *Los Musicos* Cave. Its composition units point our research towards rain related rites and ceremonies among the hunter-gatherer-fisher groups of the Central Desert. This interpretation is presented as a working hypothesis.

C26-27

George NASH

Light at the end of the passage: The way Megalithic art was viewed and Experienced

ABSTRACT: There is a limited but significant passage-grave art tradition in England and Wales which although restricted to two passage grave monuments in Anglesey and a destroyed megalithic structure located in a park in Liverpool, marks the eastern extent of megalithic art in Britain. The passage grave tradition is also the last megalithic architecture of the Neolithic. Outside these two areas there are a small number of sites that possess simple decoration, usually restricted to single and multiple cupmarks. However, these monuments are not classified as passage graves. Outside England and Wales, in Ireland and northern France, megalithic art and passage grave architecture is both numerous and complex in form.

The three definite passage graves in North Wales and Northern England possess complex carved artistic forms that are usually located within the inner section of the passage or form part of the chamber alignment. The Bryn Celli Ddu monument in Anglesey has a slightly more complex stone arrangement. Despite intense and comprehensive archaeological investigations on both Anglesey monuments and the near complete destruction of the Calderstones monument, one can make an assessment of the light intensity both within the chamber and passage areas, in particular the way natural and artificial light illuminates the art.

This paper will assess the light impact of the chamber and passage areas, focusing on the illumination of the rock-art. I suggest that megalithic art is deliberately placed in such a way to mark the point where natural light in the passage area fades and is, and has to be replaced by artificial light (i.e. fire). Based on two types of light intensity, two cognitive emotions are at play, one based on the visual knowledge and comfort of the façade and passage areas, the other based on the ignorance and anticipation of the chamber which is dark, foreboding and unknown.

C26-28

Luiz OOSTERBEEK

Rock art and ceramics. The role of material culture in the building of social space.

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the articulations between rock art and ceramic decorative patterns, focusing in the Alto Ribatejo region, in Portugal.

Session C27

Tuesday, 5 September 2006 / Mardi, 5 Septembre 2006

*Room 6.1.47, Faculty of Science, Lisbon University
Salle 6.1.47, Faculté de Science, Université de Lisbonne*

Prehistoric art and Ideology

Art Préhistorique et Idéologie

organized by / organisé par

Emmanuel ANATI

Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, Capo di Ponte, Italy –
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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

A worldview on the interpretation and significance of art, in non-literate societies. A multidisciplinary meeting, joining together art historians, historians of religions, prehistorians, semioticians, anthropologists, ethnologists, archaeologists.

SESSION PROGRAM / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

09:00 **Opening / Overture**

09:00-09:10 Emmanuel ANATI (Capo di Ponte, Italy)
 Ulf BERTILSSON (Tanumshede, Sweden)

Presentation: Prehistoric art and Ideology.

09:10-09:30 Emmanuel ANATI (Capo di Ponte, Italy)
 Ariela FRADKIN (Italy)

C27-01

Cup-marks and intencional dots in prehistoric art

09:30-09:50 Ulf BERTILSSON (Tanumshede, Sweden)

C27-02

Expressions of Religion and Mythology in Scandinavian Rock Art during 10.000 years.

09:50-10:10 Giovanni DI STEFANO (Ragusa, Italy)

C27-03

Fictile Amulets of Sicilian Prehistory.

- 10:10-10:30 Yosi GURFINKEL (Israel)
C27-04 **The symbolism of prehistoric dancing**
- 10:30-10:50 Trinidad EXCORIZA MATEU (Cañada de San Urbano, Spain)
C27-05 **Patriarchy and Ideology in the Rock Art of the Iberian Mediterranean Basin.**
- 10:50-11:10 Emmanuel ANATI (Capo di Ponte, Italy)
 Ariela FRADKIN (Italy)
C27-06 **Deciphering mythological narrations in the rock art of Valcamonica.**
- 11:10-11:30 Katalin JANKOVITS (Budapest, Hungary)
C27-07 **The symbolism and the wearing fashion of jewelry-pendants during the Bronze Age in Hungary.**
- 11:30-11:50 Tibor KOVACS (Budapest, Hongrie)
C27-08 **Changes in the background of religious beliefs and arts in the Hungarian Bronze Age.**
- 11:50-12:10 Jean-Pierre MOHEN (Paris, France)
C27-09 **Les “arts” mégalithiques d’Europe Occidentale: pourquoi une telle diversité?**
- 12:10-12:30 Simona MOSCADELLI
C27-10 **How the artistic Production of a Prehistoric Society Can Suggest Cultural Changes and Everyday Life Imagery: the Case of the Predynastic Nile Valley**
- 12:30-12:50 Estelle ORRELLE (UK)
C27-11 **Evidence for a megalithic belief in African and Near East Neolithic mortuary rituals?**
- 12:50-14:30 **Lunch / Déjeuner**
- 14:30-14:50 Umberto SANSONI (Niardo, Italie)
C27-12 **Simboli al femminile: linee parallele e a volta nell’arte rupestre calcolitica.**
- 14:50-15:10 Valeriu SIRBU (Braila, Romania)
C27-13 **Idéologie et symbolisme dans l’art nord-thrace.**
- 15:10-15:30 Giuseppina TANDA (Cagliari, Italie)
C27-14 **Il segno e l’idea nella preistoria della Sardegna.**
- 15:30-15:50 Christian ZÜCHNER (Germany)

C27-15 Critical remarks on the interpretations of Palaeolithic art

15:50-16:10 Emmanuel ANATI (Capo di Ponte, Italy)
Ulf BERTILSSON (Tanumshede, Sweden)

Conclusions

16:10-16:30 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

C27-01 Emmanuel ANATI (Capo di Ponte, Italy)
Ariela FRADKIN (Italy)

Cup-Marks ad Intentional Dots i Prehistoric Art

ABSTRACT: Cup marks and intentional dots are present in the rock engravings in all continents where *Homo sapiens* was present, covering the entire range of time in which rock art was performed. In a few cases the context provides an explanation of their meaning and purpose. Practices still performed by tribal people in Africa, America and Australia illustrate traditions that are well known thanks to direct information.

Some of the functions appear to have been common in different parts of the world. Such functions apply to numerous cases of rock art.

The paper tries to establish a typology of contexts and to clarify the variety of meaning and purpose of some of the cup marks and intentional dots.

The dot accompanied by the line, are the first visual intentional marks recorded. The earliest of these marks have a standard pattern of association with a similar syntax. Some of them appear to be records of tribal, or clan, agreements. In later periods cup-marks and dots are used for a variety of purposes, some of which are detectable.

The paper presents some aspects of recurring patterns which provide a glimpse on the ideology reflected by the studied marks.

C27-02 Ulf BERTILSSON (Tanumshede, Sweden)

Expressions of Religion and Mythology Inscandinavian Rock Art During 10.000 Years

ABSTRACT: The early rock engravings and paintings of the hunting and fishing cultures of Scandinavia are placed in dominant landscape positions. This indicates that they were ment to communicate both with the surrounding physical world and with the hidden spiritual world. The communication between man and the metaphysical forces is further emphasized by the location to extreme, dangerous and often hidden places literally located at the end of the world of the Early Stone Age people. The motifs from this early phase is generally consisting of naturalistic often oversized animals indicating their dominant position in the religion and mythology. In the next phase an important change occur and man enters the rock art scene first represented only symbolical by stylized foot-prints but rather soon also in antropomorph form. This means that man entered the myhtology and gradually became spiritualized. From the numerous depictions of man and animal in close interaction it seems that animals became the helping spirits of humans indicating the shamanistic nature of the religion. As this change continued the decreasing sizre of animals may indicate that they become less important. This was a gradual process that became more marked in the engravings of the farming Bronze Age people in Southern Scandinavia. From the Early Bronze Age boat images dominate the rock carvings in southern Sweden and Norway. The boats are accompanied by humans ansnd animals, chariots and

wagons, weapons and ornaments, circle crosses, foot-prints and cup marks. These rock engravings have most likely been inspired from a cult oriented towards fertility. Another common reason may have been the worshipping of the sun as shown by numerous symbolic depictions of the sun in the form of circles, discs and spirals. The existence of a cult of death is probably also evidenced by the boat images, and by scenes on certain panels, and especially on the decorated slabs in the cist of the mega-sized burial cairn of Kivik. Elements of shamanism may also be attributed to the representations of anthropomorphs with bird-shaped heads and at some instances obviously wearing bird-masks and wings like at Kallsangen in Bohuslan.

C27-03 Giovanni DI STEFANO (Ragusa, Italy)

Fictile Amulets of Sicilian Prehistory

ABSTRACT: A considerable number of terracottas of the Castellucian culture (which dates back to the Sicilian early Bronze Age) is assimilable to amulets belonging to the sphere of magic-religious world.

These differently shaped objects (discoidal, quadrangular), which cannot be assimilated to anthropomorphic idols, are nearly always decorated with repertory of motifs typical of the ceramics of this culture.

The survey of the known examples, the context of findings and the shapes suggest that they are related to an ideology of the sacred which emerges for the first time predominantly in prehistoric Sicily.

C27-04 Yosi GURFINKEL (Israel)

The symbolism of prehistoric dancing

ABSTRACT: The earliest village communities were developed in the Near East some 10,000 years ago. About 9,000 years ago art scenes start to appear. At first they were quite rare, but later became quite common. More than 400 examples are known, and the dominant motif which appeared on over 90% of them is dancing. Dance was never dominant in the art of hunters and gatherers, or in the art of urban societies. Thus, the intensified appearance of this motif in early village communities is unique and deserves an explanation. It opens a window into the ideological and cognitive sphere at the dawn of agriculture.

C27-05 Ariela FRADKIN (Italy)

Emmanuel ANATI (Capo di Ponte, Italy)

Deciphering Mythological Narrations In The Rock Art Of Valcamonica.

ABSTRACT: The sequence of rock art periods in Valcamonica ranges from the Epi-Palaeolithic to Medieval times, covering most of the post-Palaeolithic periods. In each period rock art illustrates the mood, the concerns and the beliefs of its makers. Changes in patterns reflect changes in ideology.

A number of engravings from the Iron Age focus on anthropomorphic images with peculiar characters which appear to represent mythological beings. They are part of an oral tradition which is revealed through images. Some of them are connected to military power, others to luck, success, virility, others again to epic tales. The emerging of a rich mythology in a pre-writing context provides glimpses on the intellectual life of Iron Age Alpine people.

The paper will mainly concentrate on the reading of one of the numerous rock art surfaces with mythological narrations as an example of what appears to be an archive on pre-writing mythology. It will raise the question of the functions and motivations of such depictions. Some of them had educational purposes, meant to convey information on ideology and tribal traditions, probably as part of the process of initiation.

C27-06 Trinidad ESCORIZA MATEU (Cañada de San Urbano, Spain)

Patriarchy and Ideology in The Rock Art of the Iberian Mediterranean Basin.

ABSTRACT: The study is undertaken for the Levantine Rock Art (Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula). I find that is useful for to show as, in determined social groups of the past, where the Patriarchy already was established, there were a perspective, justified from the logic of the domination, for to look at and to delimit socially the bodies of the women represented. Besides, the analysis suggests the existence of a division of labour in which the women were constituted as a group socially exploited. Is the matter related with the violence of the economic exploitation.

C27-07 Katalin JANKOVITS (Budapest, Hungary)

The Symbolism and the Wearing Fashion of Jewellery-Pendants During the Bronze Age in Hungary

ABSTRACT: As a result of my research in the jewellery-pendants from Hungary during the Bronze Age (from the Early until the Late Bronze Age, c. 2800-800 B.C.) I have approximately catalogued 3500 pendants. The catalogue and study of these pendants will be published in a PBF volume.

1. Symbolism

On the basis of the above mentioned material, I will try to show the different forms of the pendants (f.e.: anthropomorphic, crescent moon, hourglass, double-axe, "Vogelbarken", "reiche Gehänge", in form of a ring) and the beliefs during the Bronze Age in the different cultural areas of Hungary.

2. Wearing fashion

On the basis of clay idols and the pendants that have been found in graves, I will try to show the wearing fashion during the Bronze Age in Hungary.

C27-09 Jean-Pierre MOHEN (Paris, France)

Les "Arts" Mégalithiques d'Europe Occidentale: Pourquoi Une Telle Diversité?

ABSTRACT: Depuis que l'on s'intéresse scientifiquement aux motifs relevés sur les mégalithes d'Europe occidentale, pierres dressées ou menhirs, et pierres assemblées sous forme de dolmens associés à des cairns ou tumulus (Shee Twohig, 1981), de nombreuses découvertes ont été réalisées dans des contextes archéologiques précis qui montrent tout l'intérêt croissant que nous devons accorder à ces manifestations imagées. En même temps que le corpus s'étoffe, il apparaît que d'une région à l'autre, les motifs communs à la zone de l'Europe atlantique sont de moins en moins nombreux alors que jusqu'à présent, on le recherchait plutôt pour définir une diaspora atlantique symbolique homogène.

Aujourd'hui, si l'usage des grosses pierres semble en effet un phénomène typique des zones européennes atlantiques, la recherche des originalités architecturales, de leurs motifs spécifiques et surtout de leurs environnements culturels variables étalés sur des périodes de plus en plus longues (trois à cinq millénaires) à mesure des datations des nouveaux sites explorés, pose les problèmes des arts mégalithiques en d'autres termes qu'il y a 25 ans. L'approche méthodologique pluridisciplinaire permet des constats intéressants.

Le premier facteur dont il faut tenir compte est la longue période pendant laquelle les formes mégalithiques et symboliques sont tour à tour apparues puis intégrées aux différentes fonctions de ces monuments. Il y a forcément des différences importantes typologiques et fonctionnelles sur une si longue période et dans une région aussi vaste, même si l'on peut reconnaître un phénomène mégalithique commun. Il y a cinquante ans, certains auteurs réduisaient encore le mégalithisme à une extension des "prêtres" mycéniens du milieu du II^e millénaire avant notre ère! L'ampleur du phénomène et son autonomie sont aujourd'hui, en général reconnus. Les notions de thèmes iconographiques, de styles, d'évolutions, de ruptures, de condamnation sont décrites avec de nombreux exemples. (...)

C27-10 Simona MOSCADELLI**How the Artistic Production of a Prehistoric Society can Suggest Cultural Changes And Everyday Life Imagery: The Case of the Predynastic Nile Valley.**

ABSTRACT: The Artistic Production of every time societies is one the most eloquent indicator of the human/cultural dynamics and the social changes. The archaeologists often forget the importance of this kind of data and they, simply, don't consider these handicrafts as an identified mark, or a shared language. As widely known, it's not easy to speak about "Artistic objects", even because, following an historical tradition in the study of the Art, they have often been considered outside their specific contexts and with no connection with a regional style or with territoriality relationships. Moving from here, I tried to elaborate a new methodological approach based on the linking of a particular archaeological category: The Objects of "Art". Considering together all the artistic production of an archaeological case (the Predynastic of Egypt), I created a database of each item classified through the following parameters: depicted subjects, techniques employed, area of depiction, records, method of exposition and perspective.

These had been just the opening in order to working out several interesting and varied interpretations, placing data within its archaeological context.

With my study I want to propose the presence, for each period, of shared symbols everywhere in the Nile Valley. It's the indication, in my opinion, of a multi-ethnicity society, with an interaction between different groups in the same areas, who joint the same ideological values.

My thesis is that ideological unification in Egypt was previous to the political one.

So, the objects of "Art" may be an interesting key in order to read social, religious, economic and political changes. One of the main conclusions I will suggest is that the Pharaohs got all the already existing icons, making them the symbols of the power, while the same images and scenes kept on in the "Art" of everyday life. This symbolic world still survives, sometimes, in the Nile Valley peoples.

C27-11 Estelle ORRELLE (UK)**Evidence for a *Muelos* Belief in African and Near East Neolithic Mortuary Rituals ?**

ABSTRACT: "New Analogy" envisages universal ideas in the ideational field unrestrained by requirements of culture-historical continuity or ecological constants. Ideas which have survived millennia through temporal diffusion or replication of oral and other traditions over vast areas are useful in inferring prehistoric ideation or symbolic meanings. "Lower range" analysis of mortuary data can provide a relevant link between these sources and archaeological subject.

One such universal idea, is the *muelos* belief, shared by many ethnographically documented cultures throughout the world. This belief which links brain, bone marrow, and semen as essentially common substances, is thought to have arisen from an original Palaeolithic *Urkultur*. The preservation and distribution of precious life matter may be considered as one of the ideas behind bone cults providing an explanation for a variety of rituals such as headhunting, decapitation, skull treatments, and cannibalism. Regularities in skeletal remains in Paleolithic and Neolithic periods in the Near East and Nubia may support the idea that a *muelos* belief operated. If so, it may be further speculated that inward oriented rituals, where vital body substances are manipulated for the reproduction of society, characterized these societies, offering an insight into the elusive archaeology of the mind in preliterate periods.

C27-12 Umberto SANSONI (Niardo, Italia)**Simboli al Femminile: Linee Parallele e a Volta Nell'arte Rupestre Calcolitica**

ABSTRACT: Nella ristretta gamma di simboli ricorrenti nelle stele e nelle statue-menhir del Calcolitico europeo, le linee parallele o a volta caratterizzano la valenza femminile – ctonia dei contesti. Con particolare evidenza tali segni emergono nell'arte alpina, ma la ricorrenza copre tutto il ventaglio delle culture continentali del III millennio. I segni compaiono sotto forma di "collare" o "decorativo di vesti" ma anche sul ventre di numerosi esemplari antropomorfi dalla Bretagna alle Cicladi.

Simbolicamente essi sembrano interpretabili nel quadro delle fecondità della donna con rimando a quella della Terra o meglio Divinità Ctonia. Al riguardo non casuali paiono i riferimenti a solchi dell'aratura, tecnica che si afferma proprio nel III millennio a. C.

L'articolo pone a confronto tutte le principali testimonianze del soggetto, cercando di individuare il suo ruolo nella "cosmologia sacra" che le varie culture del III millennio europeo propongono.

C27-14 Valeriu SIRBU (Braila, Romania)

Ideologie et Symbolisme dans L'art Nord-Thrace

ABSTRACT: L'art thrace est un art narratif car il raconte quelque chose, car, dans une société illettrée où l'écriture est très rare, l'image a, outre sa fonction esthétique, celle de porter un message. Les pièces à représentations figuratives montrent une « volonté artistique » des élites gètes, qui devait servir leurs intérêts, puisqu'elle exprime, dans des formes spécifiques à cette zone, une certaine idéologie.

L'art thrace est également un art symbolisé, car seulement ceux qui connaissaient les « codes » pouvaient déchiffrer la signification des scènes ; aussi avons-nous du mal à identifier **quoi** et **de qui** elles racontent, **comment** et **à qui** cet art s'adresse.

C27-14 Giuseppa TANDA (Cagliari, Italie)

Il Segno e l'idea Nella Preistoria della Sardegna

ABSTRACT: Le ricerche e gli studi condotti nell'ultimo ventennio in Sardegna hanno messo in luce un fenomeno artistico che si sviluppa a cominciare dall'epipaleolitico, senza soluzione di continuità, fino alle soglie dell'età del bronzo, con ricchezza e varietà di espressioni.

Queste manifestazioni, di tipo mobiliare (statuine in pietra, osso e ceramica; menhir e statue menhir; contenitori fittili di varia forma; vasi in pietra ecc.) ed immobiliare (motivi dipinti ed incisi in grotte ed anfratti; motivi dipinti, scolpiti ed incisi in grotticelle funerarie o domus de janas; figurazioni incise o scolpite su rocce all'aperto) sono il *segno* di una ideologia fondata sulle esigenze di gruppi umani che intendono superare i problemi esistenziali, tra cui l'angoscia della morte, attraverso *rituali estetici*.

L'individuazione del *codice* di interpretazione di questi *segni* è un problema complesso che necessita di una visione ampia delle problematiche e del contributo di esperti di vari settori disciplinari.

C27-15 Christian ZÜCHNER (Germany)

Critical Remarks on the Interpretations of Palaeolithic Art

ABSTRACT: Since the discovery of the Paleolithic art during the 19th century it was considered the key to the beliefs and religions of the ice age hunters. According to the changing *zeitgeist* of the 19th and 20th century cave art was interpreted as : *L'art pour l'art*, hunting magic, fertility magic, the theories of Leroi-Gourhan and Laming, shamanism etc.. All the interpretations and theories are proceeding on the assumption that the cultural background, the beliefs and mythologies did not change during nearly 15,000 years. We want to show that there are in fact considerable changes and breaks in the development of cave art. They concern the preferred species of animals, signs, the emphasis of special parts of the body, the reduction of others etc.. We conclude that it will not be possible to understand the Paleolithic art by only one theory. We should realize that the reality is much more complex and diversified.

POSTERS

S. Arrighi (Sienna, Italy)

V. Borgia (Sienna, Italy)

Gravettian burial rites: functional analysis of the lithic grave goods

ABSTRACT: This study is part of a greater project used to enhance the current knowledge of the funerary rituals of the Upper Paleolithic in Italy through highly defined archaeometric, technological and functional analysis of the materials found in the burials (colouring materials, burial goods, ornaments, faunistic remains etc...).

Our work concentrates on the study of the lithic grave goods of the Italian Gravettian burials with the aim to verify the presence, the positioning and the nature of the use-wear on the artefacts, in order to establish if they had been used or not and in the latest case, in which ways. In order to obtain significant comparative evaluation between grave goods of different burials of the same cultural phase, we carried out the traceological analysis of the lithic grave goods found in the burials of Grotta Paglicci (Foggia), Grotte des Enfants and Barma Grande of Balzi Rossi (Imperia).

Session C28

Tuesday, 5 September 2006 / Mardi, 5 Septembre 2006

*Room 6.1.48, Faculty of Sciences, Lisbon University
Salle 6.1.48, Faculté de Sciences, Université de Lisbonne*

Symbolic spaces in Prehistoric Art Territories, travels and site location

Espaces symboliques dans l'Art Préhistorique Territoires, déplacements et localisation des sites

organized by / organisé par

François DJINDJIAN

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

The colloquium will review the issues related to prehistoric art symbolic spaces, taking methodological considerations as a starting point. It aims at bringing theoretic assumptions and arguments on the concept of symbolic spaces of prehistoric art, in relation with the other parts of the upper palaeolithic system of life. (GSA)

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

- 09:00 **Opening / Overture**
- 09:00-09:30 François DJINDJIAN (Paris, France)
C28-01 **Mobile and cave palaeolithic art servicing the identification of peopling territories during the European Upper Palaeolithic: the approach via the bestiaries.**
- 09:30-10:00 Fernando Augusto RODRIGUES COIMBRA (Salamanca, Spain)
C28-02 **When open air carved rocks become sanctuaries: methodological criteria for a classification.**
- 10:00-10:30 Dragos GHEORGHIU (Bucharest, Roumanie)
C28-03 **Function and symbol: an attempt to interpret prehistoric ceramics.**
- 10:30-11:00 Abdellah SALIH (Rabat, Maroc)
C28-04 **Distribution spatiale des sites d'art rupestre dans le massif du Saghro et sa retombée saharienne (Anti-Atlas, Maroc).**

- 11:00-11:30 Ingmar M. BRAUN (Bettingen, Suisse)
C28-05 **Art mobilier magdalénien en Suisse.**
- 11:30-12:00 Sara FAIRÉN JIMÉNEZ (Reading-Berkshire, UK)
C28-06 **Rock art, landscape and social life: a methodological proposal.**
- 12:00-12:30 Morganne DACHARY
C28-07 **Réflexions autour des modalités d'exploitation du territoire par les Magdaléniens des Pyrénées occidentales.**
- 12:30-13:00 Frédéric PLASSARD (Bordeaux, France)
C28-08 **Les grottes à mammouths et tectiformes de la vallée de la Vézère: vers la perception d'une province préhistorique.**
- 13:00-14:30 **Lunch / Déjeuner**
- 14:30-15:00 Christophe CUPILLARD (Besançon, France)
 Anne-CATHERINE WELTÉ (Toulouse, France)
C28-09 **Un gisement jurassien du Magdalénien moyen, la grotte Grappin à Arlay (Jura; France): chronologie, environnement, art et territoire.**
- 15:00-15:30 Nicolas MÉLARD (Melun, France)
C28-10 **Sanctuaire et habitat magadlénien? Les plaquettes gravées de la Marche.**
- 15:30-16:00 Lioudmila IAKOVLEVA
C28-11 **L'art gravettien comme une manifestation d'un système socio – symbolique d'un territoire de peuplement (approche méthodologique).**
- 16:00-16:30 Daniela ZAMPETTI
C28-12 **Art mobilier, culture et territoire dans l'Epigravettian final de l'Italie**
- 16:30-17:00 Luiz OOSTERBEEK (Tomar, Portugal)
C28-13 **Water and symbols in Western Iberia Later Prehistory**
- 17:00-18:30 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

- C28-01** François DJINDJIAN (Paris, France)
Mobile and cave palaeolithic art servicing the identification of peopling territories during the European Upper Palaeolithic: the approach via the bestiaries.

ABSTRACT: Studying Palaeolithic art, several approaches have been used to identify the relationships between sites and to identify a peopling territory: style of animal figurations, types of rare mobile art artefacts, parietal complex signs seen as a signature, etc. The present paper is using a new methodological way based on the indirect potential of figured bestiaries in both parietal and mobile art to define peopling territories, with beyond a better reliability due to the numerous available bestiary data.

The questions of Aurignacian and Magdalenian territories have been only studied here.

During Aurignacian, for the period between 34 000 and 30 000 BP, several peopling territories may be identified: the first one is Aquitaine and more precisely, the Aquitaino-cantabric area; the second one is an area constituted by upper Danube basin, Rhine basin until Belgium, Saône basin until Burgundy, Rhone basin until Ardeche; an hypothetic third one, where data are missing, could be represented by the western Mediterranean coast.

Concerning the Middle Magdalenian, three contiguous territories may be identified:

- An aquitaino-cantabric territory, centred on the Aquitaine plain, with a zoocénose horse/bison, of which known sites and caves are located on the northern slope of Pyrenees and cantabes (Cf. the "Hispanic" Magdalenian of several authors, with the Lussac-Angles point and the "claviform" sign);
- An eastern Aquitaine territory, centred on the east-west rivers flowing down from Massif central (Dordogne, Vezere, Lot, Etc.), with an horse/reindeer zoocénose;
- A northern territory (Centre and East of France, Rhineland, Switzerland, Central Europe), with a horse/reindeer associated with disappearing mammoth and rhinoceros zoocenose (Cf. the "Magdalenien à navettes" by Allain, Kozłowski, Desbrosse, Rigaud, 1985).
- Concerning the Upper Magdalenian, three contiguous territories may be also identified:
- The north Pyrenean and north-cantabrian slope with a horse/bison + reindeer zoocenose;
- The Aquitaine and Languedoc plain with a horse/bison + aurochs/ reddeer zoocenose characterizing the upcoming of Mediterranean species from the Bølling episode; (...)

C28-02

Fernando Augusto RODRIGUES COIMBRA (Salamanca, Spain)

When open air carved rocks become sanctuaries: methodological criteria for a classification.

ABSTRACT: In several articles about rock art, the rocks appear many times referred as sanctuaries, but usually the reasons that allow this interpretation are never explained. Could a rock with only cup-marks or concentric circles be a sanctuary? Couldn't those cup-marks represent only a counting system or have a practical function instead of a ritual one? And why couldn't these examples be really ritual places? Questions like these are essential when one has to make an interpretation about rock art.

In the sequence of these questions, the author thinks that is time to elaborate some theoretic assumptions about when a place with rock carvings may be considered as a sanctuary. These assumptions are based on several examples from the rock art of different countries and will focus, for example, on funerary scenes, representation of ritual dances, cosmological images and symbols with a well known religious meaning, among other cases. Then, this makes possible to define a series of three criteria for a classification that will be developed in the text of the paper.

C28-03

Dragos GHEORGHIU (Bucharest, Roumanie)

Function and symbol: an attempt to interpret prehistoric ceramics.

ABSTRACT: The problem of interpreting the signs and images from prehistoric representations could be approached from a functionalist perspective as well as from a symbolic one. I suggest a synthesis/ a mixed approach between the two, to have access to a first level of meaning of the prehistoric material culture.

The concepts of “function” and “symbol” would be first defined from the perspective of experiments and ethnographic models.

From this MRT level, a more complex contextual analysis could be developed, to understand the meaning of the objects and their decoration and I will try to exemplify this using examples from Neolithic and Chalcolithic ceramics.

C28-04 Abdellah SALIH (Rabat, Maroc)

Distribution spatiale des sites d’art rupestre dans le massif du Saghro et sa retombée saharienne (Anti-Atlas, Maroc).

RÉSUMÉ: Le massif montagnard du Jbel Saghro et sa retombée saharienne sont situés dans le Sud-est marocain. Ces deux unités géographiques font partie de l’Anti-Atlas oriental. Elles se caractérisent par leur climat généralement aride et leur végétation steppique. Le peuplement dans la région est attesté par la présence d’artefacts archéologiques qui dateraient du Paléolithique. Les périodes plus récentes sont également bien représentées, notamment par de nombreux sites d’art rupestre. La richesse de cette zone du Pré-Sahara en stations rupestres s’explique surtout par ses caractéristiques géographiques et bioclimatiques. En effet, cette situation a favorisé le développement d’un réseau hydrographique dense ainsi que d’un couvert végétal, surtout dans les «feïjas» et au bord des oueds. Ainsi, ces deux ressources naturelles, en l’occurrence l’eau et les pâturages, constituent les catalyseurs d’une activité humaine fondée probablement sur un système d’élevage mobile. Rien d’étonnant donc à ce que les sites sont associés dans l’espace aux points d’eau, aux dépressions herbacées (feïjas) et aux chemins de parcours du nomadisme actuel - qui sont, à leur tour, déterminés par le relief.

C28-05 Ingmar M. BRAUN (Bettingen, Suisse)

Art mobilier magdalénien en Suisse.

ABSTRACT: Impressive works of upper paleolithic portable and cave art are known in France and Spain. In Switzerland only portable art has been found so far. These works of art are dated to the Magdalenian (ca. 18’000 – 12’000 B.P.).

Today there are about thirty Magdalenian sites known in Switzerland and only in seven of them pieces of portable art were found. The most well-known site is the Kesslerloch in Thayngen I the canton Schaffhausen. Swiss Magdalenian portable art can be divided into two groups: art of engravings and figurative sculpture. The engravings are mostly on reindeer antlers, but also on bones, stone and jet. Numerous works of portable art in Switzerland are similar to works of portable art of the Southwest France and the French Pyrenees. But there also characteristic features which are typical of Swiss and South German portable art, as f.i. the use of jet.

C28-06 Sara FAIRÉN JIMÉNEZ (Reading-Berkshire, UK)

Rock art, landscape and social life: a methodological proposal.

ABSTRACT: The objective of this communication is to introduce a methodological approach for studying the social and material context of production and consumption of different rock art traditions. This procedure is based on two different, though complementary, lines of research. First, according to the anthropological and sociological literature, rock art is considered as a social strategy, which would always be developed with a specific purpose within a particular social and cultural context. Second, the effect sought by their authors may have changed according to the contexts in which it was used and the audience to whom it was addressed, and therefore needs to be analysed at a local scale, within its landscape context – an objective which is accomplished using GIS techniques. The GIS analysis considers different aspects of the location of the rock art sites (absolute height, prominence or saliency, accessibility, distance to water sources, etc.), as well as their association with other components of landscape through the exploration of their intervisibility and movement relations.

This procedure was developed in the context of my previous research, which focussed on the archaeological context of Neolithic rock art in Mediterranean Iberia (Fairén 2004, 2005). As a result of its application, I could notice the existence of different trends in the selection of the sites, which were related to their specific roles within the wider landscape. This allowed me to

understand the social life of their authors, and to propose a novel interpretation of the Neolithic transition in this area of the Mediterranean.

At present, as the first stage of a wider project, I am testing the general soundness of this approach using as a case study a contrasting sample of Neolithic rock art sites, located in a very different natural and cultural environment – the engravings of the British Isles.

C28-07 Morganne DACHARY

Réflexions autour des modalités d'exploitation du territoire par les Magdaléniens des Pyrénées occidentales.

RÉSUMÉ: Si l'Ethnologie a autant de mal à définir les territoires et leurs frontières à partir de matériaux actuels, comment percevoir les territoires culturels des Hommes de la Préhistoire, c'est-à-dire des espaces au sein desquels ils organisent leur vie nomade, au sein desquels ils peuvent changer d'activité au fil des saisons, au sein desquels ils entretiennent des liens sociaux? Comment aujourd'hui en cerner les frontières? Quels documents retenir pour la discussion parmi le matériel si varié livré par les gisements archéologiques? Comment faire la part entre modification des limites du territoire et changement de comportement, puisque la notion de contemporanéité pour le Paléolithique couvre des périodes de l'ordre du millénaire? Lorsque des entités culturelles ont pu être définies sur des milliers de kilomètres carrés, comment étaient entretenus les contacts entre groupes lointains: par déplacement? Echange d'objet, d'idée et/ou d'individus? Dans quelle mesure ces hommes acceptaient-ils de partager leurs «*usages culturels, [leurs] manières de faire, de dire, de sentir*» [BROMBERGER & MOREL, 2001: 4]? Et surtout quels éléments relevaient de la culture «commune» ou, au contraire, de ce qui permet de se distinguer du voisin au point de faire apparaître des spécificités «régionales»?

La chaîne pyrénéenne «accident géographique» constitue une véritable barrière psychologique dans notre perception des échanges entre Europe continentale et péninsule ibérique. Les synthèses bibliographiques que j'ai réalisées montrent notamment que les Pyrénées occidentales ont effectivement «fonctionné» à la fois comme une marge de cette frontière et à la fois comme un lieu privilégié de passages et/ou d'échanges [DACHARY, 2002]. Or les marges, zones de transition, sont les meilleurs révélateurs de la dilution – dans l'espace ou dans le temps – des caractères distinctifs des ensembles culturels, elles sont donc les plus aptes à mettre en valeur les continuum ou les véritables ruptures. (...)

C28-08 Frédéric PLASSARD (Bordeaux, France)

Les grottes à mammoths et tectiformes de la vallée de la Vézère: vers la perception d'une province préhistorique.

RÉSUMÉ: Les grottes ornées paléolithiques de Combarelles, Font-de-Gaume, Bernifal et Rouffignac offrent des similitudes thématiques et stylistiques déjà soulignées par de nombreux auteurs. La présence de signes géométriques originaux, les tectiformes, et l'abondance des figurations de mammoths sont les caractères les plus souvent appelés pour rapprocher ces cavités les unes des autres.

Ces sites géographiquement proches offrent l'occasion de réfléchir à la notion de province préhistorique et parallèlement de contemporanéité en matière d'art paléolithique.

L'outil que constitue le référentiel archéologique que nous avons mis en place pour les figurations de bisons et de mammoths des sites étudiés, associé à une analyse systématique des variables de nos bases de données, nous permettent de mieux connaître le style des artistes. Le résultat essentiel est que, globalement, la diversité inter-site n'est pas plus importante que la diversité intra-site. Néanmoins quelques spécificités se font jour. Par exemple, on peut observer un traitement particulier des chevaux à Bernifal: ils sont très synthétiques, souvent limités à la tête, très fine, et à la ligne de dos, sans relation stylistique avec les chevaux détaillés, aux têtes lourdes et barbues et aux appuis précis, de Combarelles I ou du Grand Plafond de Rouffignac. De même, on peut noter la fréquence inhabituelle des représentations limitées à l'avant-train pour les bisons de Rouffignac,.

Le cas le plus intéressant est celui des mammoths de Combarelles I. Ils se répartissent en deux ensembles: Les sujets d'un premier groupe sont typiques de cette grotte (ils n'ont pas d'équivalent dans d'autres sites) alors que d'autres représentations sont proches des mammoths des autres cavités. Dans l'ensemble de notre corpus, nous pouvons donc distinguer des mammoths «type Combarelles» et des mammoths beaucoup plus fréquents dénommés «type Rouffignac». (...)

C28-11

Lioudmila IAKOVLEVA

L'art gravettien comme une manifestation d'un système socio – symbolique d'un territoire de peuplement (approche méthodologique).

RÉSUMÉ: Dans l'Histoire de l'Art préhistorique, après la définition du stade de l'art Aurignaco-gravettien par l'abbé H. Breuil (1952 pour une dernière synthèse), l'étape suivante de la connaissance de l'art paléolithique est fortement marquée par les travaux de A. Leroi-Gourhan (1965). Une trentaine d'années après, grâce aux nouvelles découvertes d'art pariétal aurignacien et gravettien en Europe occidentale et centrale et les re-examens des collections d'objets d'art mobilier, une nouvelle impulsion des recherches et de nombreuses discussions animées ont été le fait de plusieurs chercheurs: N. Aujoulat, 2001, 2004; D. Baffier, V. Feruglio, 2001; D. Baffier, M. Girard, 1998; A. Broglio, 2002, 2005; J. Clottes, 1994, 2001; J. Clottes, S. Courtin, 1994; N.J. Conard, 2003, 2005; J. Hahn, 1986, 1988; L. Iakovleva, 1994, 2001 ; M. Mussi, 1989, 2001; G. Tosello, C. Fritz, 2001; 2004; Ch. Zuchner, 1996, 2003 ; R. White, 1989, 2004.

Le corpus de l'art paléolithique a été ainsi considérablement enrichi par de nouvelles études, qui ouvrent des perspectives nouvelles pour la comparaison générale des plusieurs régions européennes où se sont manifestés ces objets d'art aurignacien et gravettien.

Le but de cet communication est de proposer une approche méthodologique pour l'étude de l'art gravettien à travers l'Europe, par la mise en comparaison des différents types de sites qui ont livré un art figuratif, leur répertoire, la prépondérance de certains sujets et leur co-existence, le mode d'exécution des oeuvres d'art, leur mode de représentation et leur contexte archéologique. Les données réunies peuvent ainsi mettre en lumière l'existence de plusieurs systèmes socio - symboliques culturels ou transculturels à travers les différentes régions européennes.

C28-12

Daniela ZAMPETTI

Art mobilier, culture et territoire dans l'Epigravettien final de l'Italie

RÉSUMÉ: L'art du Tardiglaciaire (Epigravettien final de 14 500 à 10 000 BP) est caractérisé en Italie par une continuité en ce qui concerne les images zoomorphes, par une diminution et une hétérogénéité stylistique des images anthropomorphes et par la diffusion des motifs géométriques, souvent associés aux outils en os ou bois de cervidés mais aussi aux plaquettes lithiques avec des images naturalistes. L'art pariétal semble concentré dans le sud (Pouilles, Calabre et Sicile) tandis que l'art mobilier est plus répandu (y a-t-il eu une préférence pour la dernière forme d'expression ou bien s'agit-il d'un problème de représentativité de l'échantillon ?). Les sites avec des vestiges d'activité artistique représentent presque la moitié des sites attribuables à cette période. Ils se trouvent en général à l'intérieur des terres, mais seulement une minorité est localisée à une hauteur supérieure à 500 mètres d'altitude; en outre presque tous ont des séquences stratigraphiques qui attestent d'occupations répétées soit pendant les phases plus anciennes de l'Epigravettien, soit pendant l'Epigravettien final et parfois le Mésolithique. Un ultime élément significatif est la présence de sépultures dans presque un tiers des sites, renforçant l'impression qu'il s'agit de sites possédant une fonction d'agrégation. La faune consommée, aussi bien que les éléments de parure en coquillage, indiquent des relations, sinon des déplacements, avec des environnements différents. Les images animalières reflètent en partie le gibier consommé: le bouquetin, l'élan et le bison sont confinés au centre nord tandis que le cerf, l'aurochs et les équidés sont très fréquents dans le centre sud. Deux pièces d'art mobilier, la statuette de Chiozza qui pourrait remonter à cette période et le bloc peint de la grotte Romanelli, nous permettent de réfléchir sur les autres types d'iconographie à sujet anthropomorphe et géométriques et d'identifier des "parcours" et des connexions entre les sites et les territoires.

C28-13

Luiz OOSTERBEEK (Tomar, Portugal)

Water and symbols in Western Iberia Later Prehistory

ABSTRACT: Once considering the distribution of late prehistoric sites embedded with symbolic dimensions, in Central Portugal, their relation to water is obvious. This has been interpreted as a result of an adaptative strategy, an hardly arguable observation. But one may also perceive a symbolic dimension, which is discussed in this paper.

Session C31

Tuesday, 5 September 2006 / Mardi, 5 Septembre 2006

*Amphitheatre 4, Faculty of Law, Lisbon University
Amphithéâtre 4, Faculté de Droit, Université de Lisbonne*

Mountain environments in prehistoric Europe

Settlement and mobility strategies from Palaeolithic to the early Bronze Age

Environnements montagneux en Europe préhistorique

Stratégies de peuplement et mobilité du Paléolithique à l'Âge du Bronze

under the patronage of the UISPP Commission "Civilisations Néolithiques de la Méditerranée et de l'Europe". The C31 is organised by "ALPINET - Alpine Network for Archaeological Sciences". Founders partners are: University of Trento, Museum of Natural Sciences of Trento (Italy); University of Grenoble, University of Chambéry (France); University of Zurich (Switzerland); Reiss-Engelhorn Museum of Mannheim (Germany); University of Innsbruck, Institute of Palaeontology of Wien (Austria); University of Ljubljana (Slovenia). Associated partners are: University of Ferrara, Italian Institute of Human Palaeontology (Italy); University of Tuebingen (Germany); Centre of Anthropology of Toulouse (France).

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

What was the ecological and cultural role played by the mountains during prehistoric times? Were they mere physical barriers or they just represented cultural borders delimiting the mobility range of geographically-differentiated human groups? What were the adaptive responses in mountainous environments adopted by nomadic vs. settled societies in relationship to the climatic and environmental changes occurred after the Last Ice Age? How disappeared the last hunter-gatherers who inhabited European mountains? Why settled societies occupied mountain regions where farming activities had to face considerable disadvantage by comparison with farming ones in lowland areas? When and how was the earliest metal production introduced in the mountain habitat?

This session will promote a debate over these - and more – questions. It will join all scholars interested in settlement/mobility strategies adopted by prehistoric human groups in mountained environments in Europe. The expected results will be useful for the development of an overall scientific consciousness that could be used towards a geographically-oriented common European research methodology. During the last decades, the quality and quantity of the archaeological research programs concerning the past of the European mountains have been dramatically increasing.

The Alps represent one of the best examples: thematic conferences (for instance, “Interpretation of Sites and Material Culture from mid-high altitude Mountain Environments”, organised by P.Della Casa & K.Walsh in EAA, Lyon 2004; “Meso’97”, edited by P.Crotti), monographies (“Les Alpes et le Jura: quaternaire et préhistoire ancienne” edited by T.Tillet, among others), periodical round tables (such as those organised yearly by M.Budja in Ljubljana University), exhibitions (such as “Methods in archaeological research”, Trento, Italy, 2001) represent only the most visible aspect of this developed awareness for the cultural changes occurred during the prehistory of the Alps.

Elsewhere, research examples are given by the well-known Upper Paleolithic/Mesolithic human frequentation of Cantabric region, the landscape exploitation model developed by the Neanderthals in the French Grand Causses, the cultural richness of the settled societies in the Balkans and, more extensively in Eastern Europe. Nevertheless, this increased awareness to the prehistoric events occurred on European mountains is still lacking a pan-European epistemological link between modern scholars. A powerful debate about the comparison of different archaeological realities, research methodologies, theoretical models should be considered one of the most interesting path to provide this link.

That is the reason for this proposal which found its origin in the new-born network ALPINET – Alpine Network for Archeological Sciences (with cofinancial participation from EU Culture Commission, Culture2000 Program).

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

09:00-09:15 **Introducing the Colloquium 31 and the ALPINET Network**

PALAEOLITHIC / EPIPALAEOLITHIC

09:15-09:30 Marco BAIONI (Gavardo, Brescia, Italy)
Raffaella POGGIANI KELLER (Milano, Italy)

C31-01 **Settlement strategies in alpine valleys of Lombardy (Northern Italy) from Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: some examples.**

09:30-09:45 Daria BANCHIERI (Varese, Italy)

C31-02 **Data on settlement views during Neolithic in Prealpin lakes of NW Lombardy (Northern Italy).**

09:45-10:00 Sveinung BANG-ANDERSEN (Stavanger, Norway)

C31-03 **Prehistoric reindeer-hunting in the southern Norwegian highlands: current results from a distant north.**

10:00-10:15 Corneliu BELDIMAN (Bucarest, Romania)
Diana-Maria SZTANCS (Sibiu, Romania)

C31-04 **Occupation du milieu montagnard et comportement symbolique dans la Préhistoire de la Roumanie : l'exemple des sites en grotte des Carpates méridionaux, dép. de Hunedoara.**

10:15-10:30 Oscar BELVEDERE (Palermo, Italy)

Vincenza FORGIA (Palermo, Italy)

C31-05 Mountain environment and landscape in prehistoric Sicily.

10:30-10:45 Alexandre BOURNERY (Paris, France)
Marie Pierre RUAS (Toulouse, France)
Jean VAQUER (Toulouse, France)
Jean-Denis VIGNE (Paris, France)

C31-06 Plant-animal subsistence in mountain environments: the example from a Western Mesolithic site of Languedoc, the Abeurador.

10:45-11:00 Céline BRESSY (Mainz, Germany)

C31-07 Mesolithic territories in French Alps : insight from siliceous raw material circulation.

11:00-11:15 Alberto CAZZELLA (Roma, Italy)
Giulia RECCHIA (Foggia, Italy)

C31-08 A view from the Apennines: the role of the inland sites in central and southern Italy during the Bronze Age.

11:15-11:30 **Break / Pause**

11:30-11:45 Carmine COLLINA (San Giorgio del Sannio, Italy)
Rosalia GALLOTTI (Ascoli Satriano, Italy)
Marcello PIPERNO (Roma, Italy)
Nicoletta SANTANGELO (Napoli, Italy)
A. SANTO (Napoli, Italy)

C31-09 La Grotte des Vallicelli (Monte San Giacomo, Salerno, Italie). Un site moustérien aux pentes du mont Cervati.

11:45-12:00 Pierre CROTTI (Lausanne, Suisse)
Jérôme BULLINGER (Lausanne, Suisse)

C31-10 Utilisation des espaces montagnards durant l'Épipaléolithiques et Mésolithiques dans les Préalpes de Suisse occidentale.

12:00-12:15 Giampaolo DALMERI
Anna CUSINATO (Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy)
Silvia FRISIA (Trento, Italy)
Maria HROZNY KOMPATSCHER (Trento, Italy)
Klaus KOMPATSCHER (Trento, Italy)
Michele BASSETTI (Trento, Italy)
Romina BELLI (Trento, Italy)

C31-11 The tradition of the Palaeolithic naturalistic art at the Dalmeri Rockshelter (Trento, N-E Italy) and climate variability.

12:15-12:30 Doris DÖPPES (Darmstadt, Germany)
Wilfried ROSENDAHL (Mannheim, Germany)

C31-12 From Lake Chiemsee to the 'Totes Gebirge' – on the alpine path of the Neanderthals?

12:30-12:45 Malahat FARAJOVA (Baku, Azerbaijan)
C31-13 **Changes of Geographical Environment in Prehistoric Azerbaijan (Upper Pleistocene and Holocene).**

12:45-13:00 Jehanne FEBLOT-AUGUSTINS (Nanterre, France)
C31-14 **Du Néolithique ancien au Néolithique moyen I à la grotte du Gardon (Ain): l'apport des études de provenance des matériaux lithiques.**

13:00-14:30 **Lunch / Déjeuner**

14:30-14:45 Federica FONTANA (Ferrara, Italy)
 Stefano BERTOLA (Ferrara, Italy)
 Francesca BONCI (Jesi, Ancona, Italy)
 Cristina CILLI (Torino, Italy)
 Jérémie LIAGRE (Chartres, France)
 Laura LONGO (Verona, Italy)
 Giovanna PIZZIOLLO
 Ursula THUN HOHENSTEIN (Ferrara, Italy)
 Antonio GUERRESCHI (Ferrara, Italy)
C31-15 **Organisation of living-floors in the site of Riparo Tagliente (Verona, Italy) during the Late Epigravettian. An integrated analysis of technological and palaeoeconomic attributes and spatial data with G.I.S. systems.**

14:45-15:00 Stašo FORENBAHER (Zagreb, Croatia)
C31-16 **Shepherds of a Coastal Range: Archaeological potential of the Velebit Mountain (Eastern Adriatic).**

MESOLITHIC

15:00-15:15 Stefano GRIMALDI (Trento, Italy)
C31-17 **Settlement strategies in the early Mesolithic northeastern Italy.**

15:15-15:30 Walter LEITNER (Innsbruck, Austria)
The oldest silex and rock-crystal mining traces in high alpine region.

15:30-15:45 Andreas LIPPERT (Washington DC, U.S.A.)
C31-19 **Settlement and early copper mining in the area of Bischofshofen (Salzburg, Austria).**

15:45-16:00 Xavier MANGADO (Barcelona, Spain)
 O. MERCADAL
 Josep M. FULLOLA (Barcelona, Spain)
 Xavier ESTEVE (Barcelona, Spain)
 Matthieu LANGLAIS (Toulouse, France)

Jordi NADAL (Barcelona, Spain)
 Alicia ESTRADA (Barcelona, Spain)
 M. Mercé BERGADA (Barcelona, Spain)

C31-20 **Le chemin de Montlleó, une route d'haute montagne dans le Magdalénien des Pyrénées catalanes.**

16:00-16:15 Michel MARZTLUFF
 Jean VAQUER (Toulouse, France)

C31-21 **Les Pyrénées pendant l'Épipaléolithique-Mésolithique: frontière naturelle ou espace d'échanges culturels?**

NEOLITHIC / METAL AGE

16:15-16:30 Zsolt MESTER (Miskolc-Egyetemvaros, Hungary)

C31-22 **Adaptation to the mountain environment in the Palaeolithic in Hungary.**

16:30-16:45 Ludovic MEVEL (Nanterre, France)
 Pierre BINTZ (Grenoble, France)
 Céline BRESSY (Grenoble, France)
 Gilles MONIN (Grenoble, France)
 Gilbert PION (Saint-Alban-Leysse, France)

C31-23 **Quel(s) modèle(s) pour le peuplement et l'azilianisation des Alpes du nord: quelques éléments de réponses à partir des stratégies d'acquisition en matières premières lithiques et leur exploitation pendant le tardiglaciaire.**

16:45-17:00 Anta MONTET-WHITE (U.S.A.)

C31-24 **Use of mountain natural resources in the late Paleolithic: a brief review of the site function of mountain localities in the Late Paleolithic and discussion of their role in the settlement systems.**

17:00-17:15 **Break / Pause**

17:15-17:30 Vincent MOURRE (Ménerbes, France)
 Sandrine COSTAMAGNO (Toulouse, France)
 Laurent BRUXELLES (Saint-Orens-de-Gammeville, France)
 Pierre CHALARD (Toulouse, France)
 David COLONGE (Le Vignan, France)
 Stéphanie CRAVINHO
 Bruno MAUREILLE (Talence, France)
 Marion NICLOT (Talence, France)
 Christian SERVELLE (Toulouse, France)
 Céline THIÉBAUT (Aix-en-Provence, France)
 Julien VIGUIER (Toulouse, France)

C31-25 **Exploitation du milieu montagnard dans le Moustérien final: la Grotte du Noisetier à Fréchet-Aure (Pyrénées françaises).**

17:30-17:45 Martina PACHER (Vienna, Austria)

- C31-26** Upper Pleistocene environment and human occupation of the Eastern Alpine region.
- 17:45-18:00 Annalisa PEDROTTI (Trento, Italy)
- C31-27** Settlement strategies in Northeastern Alps from Neolithic to Copper Age: some examples.
- 18:00-18:15 Thomas PERRIN (Toulouse, France)
- C31-28** The neolithisation of the Rhone valley and its margins.
- 18:15-18:30 Gilbert PION (Saint-Alban-Leysse, France)
- C31-29** Processus évolutifs essentiels dans le paléoenvironnement et les industries de la fin du Tardiglaciaire dans les Alpes du Nord françaises et le Jura méridional.
- 18:30-18:45 Gábor REZI-KATÓ (Budapest, Hungary)
- C31-30** Data on the role of caves in cultural history at the karstic region of the NE Hungary.
- 18:45-19:00 Thierry TILLET (Grenoble, France)
- C31-31** Caches et entrepos au Paléolithique: une nécessité dans l'exploitation cynégétique saisonnière des milieux montagnards.
- 19:00-19:15 Pawel VALDE-NOVAK (Krakow, Poland)
- C31-32** Neolithic in the European Mid-Mountains.
- 19:15-19:30 Nathan WALKER (Queensland, Australia)
- C31-33** Locating micro-refugia in periglacial environments during the LGM.
- 19:30-20:00 Discussion

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMMÉS

PALAEOLITHIC / EPIPALAEOLITHIC

- C31-01** Marco BAIONI (Gavardo, Brescia, Italy)
Raffaella POGGIANI KELLER (Milano, Italy)

Settlement strategies in alpine valleys of Lombardy (Northern Italy) from Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: some examples.

ABSTRACT: This paper is intended as a partial summary, with only the data concerning the period between Late Neolithic and Ancient Bronze ages, of a larger work on the individuation of settlement dynamics and exploitation strategies in the alpine and pre-alpine territory of middle-eastern Lombardy, considering the variations during pre-historic and protohistoric ages. The researches concerned the provinces of Sondrio, Bergamo and Brescia, Whereas the works on

the territory of Sondrio have been published some time ago, those of the valleys near Brescia (Valle Camonica, Valtrompia and Valle Sabbia) began in 1998 and are finished for the survey phase but still partially not published except for short notes in the *Notiziario della Soprintendenza Archeologica* or as papers on specific chronological periods already presented in congresses. The work has included an initial systematic survey and mapping of all the finds, not only through a bibliographical and archivist examination but also by direct observation of artefacts. Near the well known sites many recent excavations by the Soprintendenza, both on monophasic settlements like Iseo - ex Resinex, Casale di Albino or Nave - Via Molino, and on sites which have provided wide stratigraphies like Monte Covolo, Lovere ' Colle Lazzaretto, Ubiale Clanezzo - Castello and Trescore Balneario, have been considered. From a geographic point of view the examined territory has a very diversified morphology including wide lakes (Garda lake and lakes of Idro, Iseo, Como) and important valleys (Valtellina, orobiche valleys, Valcamonica and Valle Sabbia) really important factors for transalpine communications and very interesting for mineral resources. The crossing roads on N-S, along the main valleys, were easier to go through than the roads E-W which were mainly along the hills at the edge of the plain. Particular attention has been paid to the territorial resources which have sometimes influenced settlement choices and the long duration of some of the settlements. (...)

C31-02

Daria BANCHIERI (Varese, Italy)

Data on settlement views during Neolithic in Prealpin lakes of NW Lombardy (Northern Italy).

ABSTRACT: During Neolithic geomorphology and environment of Prealpin lakes in NW Lombardy is very varied. Human groups of this area are among the very first in northern Italy to document agriculture (5040-4900 BC cal). Even if recent data analysis is still in progress, the results of excavations at Isolino Virginia allow to consider the connection between settlement strategy / lake and man / environment that caused, during Neolithic, the choice of dwelling areas and the type of structural technology. At present Isolino Virginia is only neolithic site of Northern Italy with so monumental wooden structures which are in a good state of preservation.

C31-03

Sveinung BANG-ANDERSEN (Stavanger, Norway)

Prehistoric reindeer-hunting in the southern Norwegian highlands: current results from a distant north.

ABSTRACT: In clear contrast to the central and southern European alpine areas and the north European lowland plains, where *Tarandus tarandus* became extinct during the final Late Glacial, the species until present-day has survived in a wild state in central parts of the Scandinavian mountain chain. As a consequence, reindeer hunting strategies in the Mesolithic and during later prehistoric periods in Europe can only be studied archaeologically, interpreted and at least partly understood in the highlands of the present Norway and minor parts of Sweden. In the course of time the climate and vegetation in the mountains changed from harsh periglacial settings to high-atlantic hypsithermal conditions with parts of the mountain plateaux above 1000 m a.s.l. wood covered, and finally the low- or middle alpine treeless landscapes known today. The first use of the inland took place as short-term reindeer hunting expeditions more or less immediately after the pioneer settlement of coastal areas at the Late Glacial / Early Holocene transition. The lecture summarizes and evaluate the results of ongoing research on coast –mountain mobility patterns and montane reindeer hunting methods performed in SW Norway between 9800 and 1800 (uncal.) y.BP – from stealth hunting with flint-tipped arrows to implementation of stone-lined, deliberately designed reindeer pitfall traps.

C31-04

Corneliu BELDIMAN (Bucarest, Romania)

Diana-Maria SZTANCS (Sibiu, Romania)

Occupation du milieu montagnard et comportement symbolique dans la Préhistoire de la Roumanie: l'exemple des sites en grotte des Carpates méridionaux, dép. de Hunedoara

ABSTRACT: L'ouvrage propose une analyse menée sur un lot d'objets de parure travaillés en matières diverses – céramique, marbre, matières dure animale (coquillage, bois de cerf, défense de sanglier, dents de canidés). Ils ont été découvertes dans trois sites en grotte situés dans le dép. de

Hunedoara, la partie Centre-Sud-ouest du pays: Cerisor – „Grotte Cauce” (CRC); Cerisor-„La Grande Grotte” (CRM) (Montagnes Poiana Rusca, secteur Est); Ohaba-Ponor - „Grotte de Bordu Mare” (OPN) (Montagnes Orastiei, secteur Sud-Ouest). La plupart des pièces (provenant des sites CRC et CRM) ont été découvertes dans des contextes stratigraphiques bien précisés pendant les fouilles menées en 1997-1999 par Sabin Adrian Luca et Cristian Roman, qui ont mis à notre disposition les matériaux pour étude. Deux objets proviennent des fouilles des années '50 dans le site OPN. Les pièces de CRC et CRM sont conservées dans les collections du Musée «Château des Corvins» du municipe Hunedoara. L'ouvrage fait partie de la récente série d'articles et d'études qui ont pour but la publication systématique des lots de l'industrie préhistorique des matières dures animales et de la parure de Roumanie. L'effectif étudié compte 22 pièces appartenant à cinq cultures: aurignacien – Paléolithique supérieur; Starcevo-Cris – Néolithique ancien; Turdas – Néolithique récent; Cotofeni – Enéolithique final; Wietenberg – l'Âge du bronze moyen et récent. Les types présentes sont: les perles en céramique et sur coquilles divers (8); les disques en céramique (6); les pendeloques en marbre, sur défense de sanglier et en bois de cerf (3); les dents percées (3); les bracelets en céramique et en spondyle (2). Le Répertoire rassemble toutes les dates concernant les objets: état de conservation, morphométrie, description intégrale-morphologie, l'étude technique (les étapes du débitage, du façonnage, les traces d'utilisation – décelées à l'oeil nu et à binoculaire). L'étape technique du débitage atteste l'application des solutions techniques simples, comme la fracturation par percussion directe. (...)

C31-05 Oscar BELVEDERE (Palermo, Italy)
Vincenza FORGIA (Palermo, Italy)

Mountain environment and landscape in prehistoric Sicily.

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present paper is to illustrate a methodological approach, designed for the study of a mountainous region, inhabited since the Upper Palaeolithic, and to show the preliminary archaeological data. The approach is the topographic one and it employs a GIS, to process information obtained by survey. Archaeological interest of Madonie mountains (Palermo, Sicily) is due to the discovery of different prehistoric sites into caves. Some example comes from caves sited at ca. 1000 m upper the level of the sea (Vecchiuzzo – Petralia, Chiusilla and Fico – Isnello), occupied during late Neolithic and Copper age and from rock-shelters, sited at a higher altitude (1500 – 1800 m) with problematic flint finds. There are many publications about this issue, but unluckily they have produced a misunderstanding of the local prehistoric reality, giving importance to cave sites while ignoring open-air sites, not easy to find, but actually existents. We are surveying different geomorphologic systems at different altitudes, by a probabilistic stratified sample, in order to reconstruct a landscape use chronologic pattern. Many topics are going to be processed by GIS, to understand mobility strategies of human groups in different periods of prehistory (since Upper Palaeolithic to Bronze Age), to find raw materials sources and diffusion patterns, to observe changes in the use of natural resources and related environment by people of different economic and cultural traditions (as Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers and Neolithic farmers-shepherds). Our analysis is also accompanied by a lake sediments palinologic investigation, carried out by University of Amsterdam (Netherlands) and Florence (Italy), which is giving important information about climatic changes and paleoenvironment. This study, at the moment, represents the first topographic and landscape archaeology approach to the knowledge of a mountain environment in prehistoric Sicily. We would like to discuss first paleoenvironment and archaeological data about an unexplored region of Sicily, also debating methodological themes, in order to compare our approach with others.

C31-06 Alexandre BOURNERY (Paris, France)
Marie Pierre RUAS (Toulouse, France)
Jean VAQUER (Toulouse, France)
Jean-Denis VIGNE (Paris, France)

Plant-animal subsistence in mountain environments: the example from a Western Mesolithic site of Languedoc, the Abeurador.

ABSTRACT: Hunter-gatherers societies of Western Europe have experienced a series of environmental changes which has generated important transformations of their ecosystems. This communication represents a contribution to the study of human exploitation in its surrounding

mountain environment and the matter of botanical remains often associated within the archaeological records. The Abeurador cave (Hérault, France) is a reference locality for the western Mesolithic of Languedoc where large quantities of botanical material have been found. The results presented in this paper try to summarize some of the result of a recent doctoral thesis (Al. Bournery) and an innovative approach to discuss the implicit assumption that the botanical remains are primarily the result of an anthropogenic activity. The archaeozoological analysis of the Abeurador will specially focus on the birds, mainly corvids (*Pyrrhocorax* sp.) through the transition Epipaleolithic to Mesolithic. Where those birds have special requirements on their nesting sites (deep caves, crevices or other inaccessible rock faces), their presence in our stratified deposits leads us to analyse in which extent the plant remains can be directly linked to the past human activity or not (birds may introduce plant material for food). Few sites around the circum-Mediterranean regions have yielded such botanical material concentration dated to the periods before agriculture had become established. Such issues, concerning the gathering economy preceding agriculture are a crucial factor in the question of an early domestication (proto domestication) at the Abeurador settlement. Comparisons of the faunal assemblages of the Abeurador cave and the seeds introduced by birds in a natural nesting site will provide a new methodological frame of reference to identify the mode of deposition as either anthropogenic or natural. The conclusions will highlight the value of plant remains as an indicator of paleoclimate and how they support Epipalaeolithic and Mesolithic strategies, in both terms of settlement and mobility.

C31-07 Céline BRESSY (Mainz, Germany)

Mesolithic territories in French Alps: insight from siliceous raw material circulation.

ABSTRACT: In Northern French Alps, Mesolithic occupations are documented by numerous sites located up to 2000 m high. Archaeological evidences support the hypothesis of seasonal exploitation of varied resources, which implies movements between plains and mountains environments. Thus, the question of human circulation systems has been addressed on the basis of siliceous raw material provenance. Widely available in limestone massifs of French Alps, flint constituted the main lithic raw material exploited on a regional scale at that time. As long as suitable characterization methods are applied to identify its raw material sources, flint acts as a useful space fingerprint. Thus, while Mesolithic sites distribution and their status provide a global outline of territories organization, the investigations on flint procurement patterns reveal territories management and extent, intersite relationships and main circulation axes between mountain environments and plain. A specific behaviour towards raw material, different from previous and following periods, has been shown, highlighting a relative independence from raw material outcrops. Beside economic aspects, flints that circulated over great distances also address the issue of cultural identities, supporting the results of typo-technological approaches.

C31-08 Alberto CAZZELLA (Roma, Italy)
Giulia RECCHIA (Foggia, Italy)

A view from the Apennines: the role of the inland sites in central and southern Italy during the Bronze Age.

ABSTRACT: Forty years ago S.M. Puglisi highlighted the importance of the Apennines mountain range (the backbone of peninsular Italy) on the economy, but also as regards the social and ideological aspects, of the Bronze Age communities in central and southern Italy. That proposal both achieved success and exposed him to criticism in the contemporary scientific community, but from then a few field researches were carried out in inland sites, so the role of the mountain areas in central and southern Italy is still indeterminate. Even if the data processing is still in progress, the results from the excavations in two Bronze Age inland sites (Monteroduni, in the Volturno Valley, and Oratino, in the Biferno Valley: Molise region) lead us to take again into consideration the problem of the Apenninic areas, of their specific feature, economic potential, interaction relationship with the coastal settlements. The Bronze Age is a period rich in technological innovations (as regards both the subsistence and the treatment of raw materials) and social transformations: the authors deal with the problem how the mountain areas in central and southern Italy, today considered very marginal, took part in that great transformation process.

C31-09 Carmine COLLINA (San Giorgio del Sannio, Italy)
Rosalia GALLOTTI (Ascoli Satriano, Italy)
Marcello PIPERNO (Roma, Italy)
Nicoletta SANTANGELO (Napoli, Italy)
A. SANTO (Napoli, Italy)

La Grotte des Vallicelli (Monte San Giacomo, Salerno, Italie). Un site moustérien aux pentes du mont Cervati.

RÉSUMÉ: La grotte des Vallicelli (Monte San Giacomo, SA) s'ouvre sur les pentes du Mont Cervati à 1200 m d'altitude; son intérêt préhistorique a été reconnu au cours du 1999, dans le cadre des prospections effectuées par l'Université de Naples "Federico II", et confirmé les années suivantes par des fouilles conduites sous la direction de l'un des auteurs (M.P.). Malgré son altitude, la cavité montre une longue fréquentation, à partir du Moustérien, qui se prolonge jusqu'à l'âge du Bronze et qui est bien documentée, soit à l'intérieur que à l'extérieur de la grotte, par des matériaux du Mésolithique, du Néolithique moyen, et du Chalcolithique. Dans le versant oriental du Parc du Cilento et du Vallo di Diano, le complexe moustérien de technique Levallois à la base du remplissage représente la première témoignage, en contexte stratigraphique, d'industries du Paléolithique moyen associées avec faune à *Capreolus capreolus* et *Cervus elaphus* dominants. L'assemblage lithique, en considération surtout de l'altitude du site, pourrait être attribué à une phase relativement tempérée du Würm ancien, peut-être correspondante à l'occupation moustérienne des niveaux les plus anciennes de la Grotte de Castelcivita, qui ont une datation C14 de 40.000 ans, à l'intérieur du stade isotopique 3. Pour sa localisation, la grotte des Vallicelli recouvre un rôle important pour la compréhension des dynamiques de réponses adaptatives, mobilité et échange entre sites côtières et d'altitude au cours du Pléistocène final et du début de l'Holocène.

C31-10 Pierre CROTTI (Lausanne, Suisse)
Jérôme BULLINGER (Lausanne, Suisse)

Utilisation des espaces montagnards durant l'Épipaléolithiques et Mésolithiques dans les Préalpes de Suisse occidentale.

RÉSUMÉ: Le bilan des données anciennes et des recherches entreprises ces dernières années montre que l'occupation des Préalpes de Suisse occidentale par des populations de chasseurs-cueilleurs remonte avec certitude à l'Épipaléolithique récent, dès le début du Préboréal, et probablement même à l'Azilien, au cours de l'Alleröd. Les sites en abri sous roche de l'étage montagnard, entre 900 et 1200 m, à l'exemple de Château-d'Oex, jouaient certainement le rôle de sites résidentiels saisonniers, dès l'Épipaléolithique récent déjà. On constate une exploitation diversifiée des ressources animales qui ne se distingue pas de manière significative de ce que l'on observe dans les établissements de plaine. Aucun témoignage d'une chasse spécifique au milieu montagnard n'est décelable. La composition de l'outillage suggère des activités variées, qui ne paraissent pas liées exclusivement à la chasse. Un constat que confirment les premiers résultats de la tracéologie. Les prospections de surface initiées en 2000-2001, au Pays-d'Enhaut, en Gruyère et dans la région du Jaunpass, ont révélé de nombreux gisements de plein air, échelonnés entre 1400 et 1700 m. d'altitude. Ces découvertes montrent que les chasseurs investissaient également les territoires de l'étage subalpin inférieur et s'installaient de préférence sur de petites hauteurs, en bordure de marais ou d'anciens lacs, généralement à proximité de cols. La fonction de ces campements saisonniers d'altitude reste encore à définir : haltes de chasses ou sites résidentiels eux aussi ? Les premiers indices sur l'approvisionnement en matières premières siliceuses laissent entrevoir une forte mobilité territoriale des groupes de chasseurs-cueilleurs, des déplacements entre établissements de plaine installés sur le Plateau suisse et campements d'altitude implantés sur le versant nord du massif alpin. Cette mobilité est bien attestée pour les Préalpes occidentales mais, en l'absence de données sur d'autres secteurs montagneux jouxtant le centre et l'est du Plateau suisse, on ignore si ces déplacements touchent l'ensemble du massif ou, au contraire, sont ciblés sur certaines zones, présentant un intérêt économique plus marqué, comme par exemple un accès facilité aux sources de matières premières siliceuses.

C31-11 Giampaolo DALMERI
Anna CUSINATO (Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy)
Silvia FRISIA (Trento, Italy)

Maria HROZNY KOMPATSCHER (Trento, Italy)
 Klaus KOMPATSCHER (Trento, Italy)
 Michele BASSETTI (Trento, Italy)
 Romina BELLI (Trento, Italy)

The tradition of the Palaeolithic naturalistic art at the Dalmeri Rockshelter (Trento, N-E Italy) and climate variability.

ABSTRACT: The Dalmeri Rockshelter, located at 1240 m above sea level on the northern slope of the Marcesina karst plateau (Trento Province, NE Italy, 45° 59' 37" N, 11° 36' 8" E), yielded a unique finding of over 200 red-ochre painted stones, dated at c. 13 cal kyr BP and pertaining to Palaeolithic naturalistic tradition. This site shows two settlement phases, the earliest of which is strictly tied to the presence of the painted stones and their arrangement: the stones had the painted surface facing downwards. This early settlement phase is dated by 3 AMS radiocarbon ages on charcoals, which yielded 13,410-13,210, 13,300-13,120 and 13,300-12,940 cal BP (2σ). The red ochre silhouettes were painted on oolitic grainstone from the Jurassic host rock. Restoration revealed different representations, naturalistic paintings as well as signs. The naturalistic silhouettes of the zoomorphic figures are characterized by the use of natural features of the original stones to increase the plastic effect of the image and give the impression of lively movements. X-ray Fluorescence and X-ray diffraction analyses on two samples identified two red pigments: hematite (Fe₂O₃) and goethite (FeO(OH)). The Fourier Transform Infra Red analyses revealed the presence of bee's wax on 4 stones, which might have act as colour binder. Dating ascribes both phases of settlement at Riparo Dalmeri to the Bølling-Allerød (GI-1 Greenland Interstadial 1) which, according to hypogean climate proxy archives from northern Italy (stalagmites) was relatively warm and humid. However, several drier and colder spells punctuated this 1000 year long interstadial. The GI-1 was followed by a severe and rapid (c. 30 years) climate deterioration, known as the Younger Dryas (YD; Greenland stadial 1), which also lasted about 1000 years. Although the YD was itself punctuated by a warmer phase, its cold and dry conditions were such as to cause the abandonment of the north-facing Riparo Dalmeri. The observed climate instability and the environment changes in the last part of the Pleistocene, most probably influenced the Epigravettian culture and the spirit world of these hunting communities. After the YD, the warmer Holocene and its relative climate stability, could have had a role in the development of a shared knowledge rooted in the Upper Paleolithic, but characterized by new technologies and strategies of natural resource exploitation. In this North-Eastern sector of the Italian Alps a change of the artistic expression also took place: the naturalistic style typical to the Late Glacial tradition was abandoned for more "abstract" forms.

C31-12

Doris DÖPPES (Darmstadt, Germany)
 Wilfried ROSENDAHL (Mannheim, Germany)

From Lake Chiemsee to the 'Totes Gebirge' – on the alpine path of the Neanderthals?

ABSTRACT: The site of Siegsdorf (Chiemgau, Bavaria, Germany) yielded very well preserved bone remains, especially a nearly complete skeleton of a mammoth and an incomplete skeleton of cave lion (Ziegler, 1994; Rosendahl et al., 2005). In 1992 cut marks were identified on some bones of the lion (Gross, 1992). The bones were now dated by AMS 14C at 47,180 +1,190/-1,040 years BP (Rosendahl & Darga, 2002). This is the first evidence of the presence of Neanderthals at the foot of the Bavarian Alps and the oldest one dated in the German Prealps. The position of the cut marks on several bones of the cave lion of Siegsdorf show that the carcass was disemboweled (Rosendahl & Darga, 2004). The nearest localities with Middle Palaeolithic finds are from the 'Totes Gebirge', Austria, approx. 100 km away from Siegsdorf. The high alpine Salzofenhöhle is located in the Styrian part of the 'Totes Gebirge' at an altitude of 2006 m. The fauna of the cave consists mainly of cave bear and ten other large mammals (Ehrenberg 1941; Döppes, 2001). The presence of palaeolithic human beings in the Salzofenhöhle is proved by nine Mousterian lithic artefacts (Mottl, 1950; Pittioni 1984; Pacher, 1997). Six numeric dating results from five different sites in this high alpine cave fall into groups – one group is centred around 32,800 years BP and the other group falls out of the range of the 14C-method, i.e. they are older than 44.500 years BP (Ehrenberg 1969, Pittioni 1980, Döppes 2000). The artefacts are related to the second group. The high alpine site Ramesch-Knochenhöhle is located in the Upper Austrian part of the 'Totes Gebirge' at an altitude of 1960 m. The fauna consists also mainly of cave bear and four other large mammals (Draxler et al., 1986; Rabeder, 1999). The five artefacts found there are described as Mousterian stone tools (Pittioni, 1986). The

paleolithic stone artefacts originate from short stays of Neanderthals during a warmer climatic phase, dated from 56,000 to 44,000 years BP, OIS 3 (Draxler et al., 1986). The dominant raw material of both high alpine sites is a kind of flint (Hornstone). This material originates neither from the Alps nor from the Alpine foreland. The nearest known source for such a raw material is the gravel of the Danube. Therefore it seems realistic that the Neanderthals came from the East and took the way through the Danube valley to the West. The localities Siegsdorf and the 'Totes Gebirge' point out that during the OIS 3 the Neanderthals used also alpine regions as interesting hunting areas.

C31-13

Malahat FARAJOVA (Baku, Azerbaijan)

Changes of Geographical Environment in Prehistoric Azerbaijan (Upper Pleistocene and Holocene).

ABSTRACT: At the Quaternary period radical change of the earth's relief, which was the consequence of active tectonic [Sh.Aliyev, B.Budagov, 1973] and volcanic activity [A.Zarostrovstev,1966;K.Gul,1956] took place on the territory of Azerbaijan. The process of orogenesis was taking place in Upper Pleistocene period. In connection with various geological phenomena, fluctuations of the level of the world ocean were taking place, which, in their turn, changed the contours of land and seas. At that period, present mountains Beyukdash, Kichikdash, and Shongar, were washed up by the desalinated Khvalin Sea [Sh.Aliyev, B.Budagov, 1973] with didacnas [N.Rzayev, 1976]. The last great transgression in the area of the Caspian basin took place in Upper Pleistocene, and as a result of it, the Khvalin Sea was formed, which reached far in the north the Ural and Kazan. The interesting thing is, that its precipitations in the area of the Black sea corresponded with ancient layers of the Black sea.[N.Vereshagin,1959]. Waters of the Mediterranean Sea through the Black Sea, i.e through Manich gulf reached the Caspian Sea. Manich gulf was opened in Vurme in the Khvalin layer. [G.Popov, 1955; N.Vereshagin, 1959;K.Gul, 1956]. Specialists usually connect the Khvalin Sea with the last stage of great glaciating of the Caucasus mountain range. [K.Gul, 1956] Traces of the most ancient settlement of a man in Gobustan are sites, which were revealed in the area once having been under the sea. Fluctuations of the level of the Caspian Sea help us to establish chronology of ancient monuments, which are in a certain correlation with the layers of transgressions. Examples of similar chronologization we constantly find in Gobustan on Beyukdash and Kichikdash Mountains. Ancient rock pictures, which were buried under the thick layer of ground, were revealed on one of the walls of "Ana-zaga" cave. They refer to the period, when the level of the sea was comparatively lower. These rock pictures were situated in 10-12 km from the shore, on the height of 127m above the level of the sea (World Ocean). (...)

C31-14

Jehanne FEBLOT-AUGUSTINS (Nanterre, France)

Du Néolithique ancien au Néolithique moyen I à la grotte du Gardon (Ain): l'apport des études de provenance des matériaux lithiques.

RÉSUMÉ: Dans le haut bassin rhodanien, la grotte du Gardon, au contact de deux ensembles géographiques bien individualisés, à l'ouest la plaine alluviale de l'Ain, à l'est les premières collines du Bugey adossés à la moyenne montagne, offre une longue stratigraphie qui débute avec des occupations rapportées au Néolithique ancien méridional. De par sa localisation, elle apparaît comme un terrain de choix pour étudier l'avancée de la Néolithisation et les conséquences de sa mise en place sur la mobilité des groupes, les phénomènes d'interaction ou de frontière entre zones d'influences durant le Néolithique moyen I. Ces questions sont abordées par le biais d'une étude de provenances des matériaux lithiques, qui s'inscrit en complément de l'étude menée sur l'évolution des systèmes techno-économiques (Th. Perrin 2003). Cette approche permet de préciser les modalités d'expansion du Néolithique ancien méridional dans le haut bassin rhodanien, avec pour la couche 58 un exemple de mobilité pionnière à incursions exploratoires en bordure de moyenne montagne (Chartreuse, plateau de la Michaille dans le Bugey oriental), suivie d'une deuxième vague de population plus directe pour la couche 56, où l'on peut cerner une permanence des relations avec la zone méridionale d'origine (grande lame en silex du Vaucluse). Ces relations sont interrompues au Néolithique moyen I, confirmant l'existence de particularismes régionaux dès l'individualisation de cet ensemble chrono-culturel. En effet, l'espace défini par les provenances associées aux couches 52 et 50 semble coïncider avec l'aire d'extension méridionale de la première phase du Saint-Uze, et les outils en silex les plus lointains (Drôme) signaleraient des contacts s'assortissant d'échanges avec les groupes Saint-Uze de la moyenne vallée du Rhône. Dans la couche 49,

consécutivement à l'expansion septentrionale du Chasséen, les approvisionnements méridionaux deviennent strictement régionaux (Bugey), témoignant de la restriction de la sphère culturelle du Saint-Uze lors de sa phase récente ou finale et suggérant que des relations ne se sont pas instaurées entre porteurs du Saint-Uze et du Chasséen.

C31-15

Federica FONTANA (Ferrara, Italy)
Stefano BERTOLA (Ferrara, Italy)
Francesca BONCI (Jesi, Ancona, Italy)
Cristina CILLI (Torino, Italy)
Jérémy LIAGRE (Chartres, France)
Laura LONGO (Verona, Italy)
Giovanna PIZZIOLLO
Ursula THUN HOHENSTEIN (Ferrara, Italy)
Antonio GUERRESCHI (Ferrara, Italy)

Organisation of living-floors in the site of Riparo Tagliente (Verona, Italy) during the Late Epigravettian. An integrated analysis of technological and palaeoeconomic attributes and spatial data with G.I.S. systems.

ABSTRACT: Riparo Tagliente (Stallavena di Grezzana, Verona) lies in the Italian Prealps, Lessini Mountains, on the Valpantena valley bottom, at an altitude of about 250 mt a.s.l. It is the first site so far known in the Southern Alps to be occupied in the Late Glacial, after the melting of the Alpine glaciers. The Late Epigravettian series, which develops over a width of about 2 m, documents an occupation of this rock-shelter from the Ancient Dryas to the Allerød (Bartolomei et alii 1982). Extensive investigations carried out since the late '70s allow to affirm that during the whole period, the site was settled according to a repetitive and constant model of spatial organisation. We can therefore recognize an inner area, protected by the overhang of the rock-shelter, where dwelling structures and fireplaces can be found and an outer one, characterised by the presence of huge concentrations of various categories of findings (ashes, faunal remains, lithic artefacts) according to different zones (Fontana et alii 2002, Guerreschi and Fontana 2004). This paper focuses on an integrated analysis of technological and economic attributes from one of these concentrations, known as S.U. 11. It is based on the integration of spatial data obtained by map digitalisation of the findings identified, and of attributes resulting from the analytical study of basically two categories of finds: lithic artefacts and faunal remains. By this study we would like to arise different issues. First, to investigate the impact of natural processes and of anthropic agents in the formation of the archaeological record. Secondly, to understand the origin of such concentrations: are these the result of activities carried out on place or did they form after the accumulation of discarded by-products processed elsewhere? Last but not least to analyse the systems of natural resource exploitation and spatial organisation of the living-floors within the site in the aim to detect behavioural patterns relating both to the economic and social sphere.

C31-16

Stašo FORENBAHER (Zagreb, Croatia)
Shepherds of a Coastal Range: Archaeological potential of the Velebit Mountain (Eastern Adriatic).

ABSTRACT: The limestone summits of Velebit, a long coastal range overlooking the Eastern Adriatic, reach the elevation of around 1700 meters just a few kilometers away from the shore. They define a sharp boundary between the contrasting environments of maritime and continental sides of the mountain. Different environmental zones, stacked one above another along the steep slopes, enhance the variability of the landscape, making the area attractive for seasonal pastoralists. Only preliminary archaeological fieldwork has been carried out on the mountain, but its results clearly indicate that herders were using the area ever since farming was introduced around 6000 B.C. Common problems of locating and recording the evidence of their ephemeral presence are compounded by intensive erosion which has obliterated or buried most of the open air sites in this heavily karstified landscape. The archaeological potential of Velebit is nevertheless great, for several reasons. Transhumant sheepherding has survived as the most important segment of economy into the modern times, providing the possibility of ethnoarchaeological research. Rich archival records and other legal monuments regulating access to pasture and water rights extend

from the relatively recent Austro-Hungarian times back to the era of Roman imperial administration. Finally, thick stratigraphic sequences in karstic caves provide the opportunity to explore the long-term change in herding practices since the time of the first Neolithic farmers.

MESOLITHIC

C31-17 Stefano GRIMALDI (Trento, Italy)

Settlement strategies in the early Mesolithic northeastern Italy.

ABSTRACT: Authors discuss an hypothetical settlement and mobility system adopted by early Mesolithic human groups in northeastern Italian Alps. Archaeological and ethnographical data are shown to suggest the existence of a territory covering the entire northeastern Italy, from the southern Alps to the Adriatic Sea, and where hunter gatherers may have exploited both terrestrial and marine resources in order to face the rapid and dramatic climatic variations occurred during the Preboreal and Boreal transition.

C31-18 Walter LEITNER (Innsbruck, Austria)

The oldest silex and rock-crystal mining traces in high alpine region.

ABSTRACT: During the last years archaeological research work on the stone age period in high alpine region has been done intensively. The different raw materials of stone, of which hunters, gatherers and shepherds manufactured their tools, form the emphasis of this project. Silex (flintstone) without doubt has the most important significance. However we often note that local resources of raw-materials were not sufficient and not from a good quality too and had therefore to be transported over a long distance. As a result of new prospections in the western landscape of Austria we have first indications that primary layers in high alpine region in fact existed and were probably already quarried in the mesolithic period.. Especially radiolarite and rock-crystal play a decisive role .

C31-19 Andreas LIPPERT (Washington DC, U.S.A.)

Settlement and early copper mining in the area of Bischofshofen (Salzburg, Austria).

ABSTRACT: Earliest traces of settlement in the inner mountainous part of Salzburg of the Salzach-Pongau are dating back to the beginnings of the Neolithic Age, i.e. 6 th mill. B. C. Copper mining in the surface zones was started thereafter already in the middle of the 4 th mill. B. C. being proved by pollenanalyses as well as archaeological sites. In the 3 rd mill. copper ores were not exploited at all. Only in the end of the Early Bronze Age (17 th cent. B. C.) copper mining was resumed, now in underground, and within a short time very much intensified. Changing settlement patterns can be realised soon after between the Middle Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (from about 1600 until the 6 th cent. B. C.). They give close insights into social structures of mining and farming communities in a central area of the Eastern Alps.

C31-21 Michel MARZTLUFF
Jean VAQUER (Toulouse, France)

Les Pyrénées pendant l'Épipaléolithique-Mésolithique: frontière naturelle ou espace d'échanges culturels?

RÉSUMÉ: Le rôle de barrière culturelle des montagnes pyrénéennes peut être mieux apprécié en fonction des récentes données paléoenvironnementales. Ainsi, les hautes vallées des Pyrénées sèches sont accessibles à partir de 16 500 BP (tourbières des cirques du Carlit, vers 2 200 m d'altitude, travaux de N. DELMAS, 2005), ce que confirme une pénétration magdalénienne en Cerdagne vers 15 500 BP, alors que l'aire soumise aux influences atlantiques est restée plus longtemps inhospitalière.

A la fin du Tardiglaciaire cependant, durant l'amélioration Bølling-Allerød, une colonisation des vallées montagnardes est attestée sur les deux versants jusqu'au cœur de la chaîne. Elle

constitue un champ d'observation privilégié pour estimer l'influence des cultures alors représentées dans les bassins de l'Èbre et de la Garonne lorsque se constitue l'Azilien. Des travaux anciens en haute Ariège (R. SIMONNET, 1967) avaient déjà mis l'accent sur ces échanges que confirment les fouilles de la Balma de la Margineda, en Andorre.

La péjoration climatique du Dryas III semble accompagner une plus nette différenciation dans le temps et sur l'espace des sociétés de chasseurs-collecteurs. Tout en tenant compte des biais liés à la conservation des sites, il semble que de nouvelles trajectoires culturelles affectent ensuite les groupes représentés dans des vallées débouchant sur les piémonts atlantiques (Buholoup) ou méditerranéens (Margineda).

NEOLITHIC / METAL AGE

C31-22 Zsolt MESTER (Miskolc-Egyetemvaros, Hungary)

Adaptation to the mountain environment in the Palaeolithic in Hungary.

ABSTRACT: Bükk Mountain is the highest mountain range in Hungary. It is mostly composed of Mesozoic rocks and have a huge amount of karstic cavities. Many cave yielded the traces of Prehistoric occupation. Because of this region is well investigated by Hungarian research from 1906 up to date, we can try to analyse settlement strategies during the Palaeolithic. Reconsidering the geomorphology (valley system, distribution of cavities), the hydrogeology (springs and streams), the geological composition (raw material sources), the ecological zones (vegetation and fauna) of the area, and comparing them with the data of the archaeological sites, we can see a complex adaptation to the mountain environment.

C31-23 Ludovic MEVEL (Nanterre, France)
Pierre BINTZ (Grenoble, France)
Céline BRESSY (Grenoble, France)
Gilles MONIN (Grenoble, France)
Gilbert PION (Saint-Alban-Leysse, France)

Quel(s) modèle(s) pour le peuplement et l'azilianisation des Alpes du nord: quelques éléments de réponses à partir des stratégies d'acquisition en matières premières lithiques et leur exploitation pendant le tardiglaciaire.

RÉSUMÉ: Les changements affectant les sociétés humaines à la fin du paléolithique supérieur ont été caractérisés dans toutes les régions occupées par les groupes magdaléniens. Le sud-est de la France et notamment les Alpes du nord, sont propices à l'étude de ces transformations des traditions culturelles. Ils sont visibles dans des milieux aux particularismes géographiques et environnementaux contrastés. Travailler sur l'évolution des traditions culturelles est possible par une approche pluridisciplinaire des occupations et nous renseigne sur deux phénomènes indépendants mais concomitants: 1- Les dynamiques de peuplements des milieux de moyennes montagnes; 2- Les rythmes et les spécificités de l'azilianisation dans ces régions; Ces derniers constituent des outils de modélisation concernant l'évolution de la fonction et du fonctionnement des sites préhistoriques. La fin du paléolithique supérieur dans les Alpes du nord françaises est actuellement documentée par à une vingtaine de sites préhistoriques découverts depuis le début du 20ème siècle. Loin d'avoir livré toutes leurs informations, certains d'entre eux font actuellement l'objet d'un réexamen critique basé sur les sources archéologiques. Ces nouvelles approches archéo-stratigraphiques et techno-économiques, permettent de réviser le statut et la valeur informative de chaque site, et ainsi de fiabiliser les corpus étudiés. On peut alors percevoir l'évolution des industries et des comportements humains non plus sous le seul angle de la typologie, mais de façon plus objective. Ces outils se révèlent indispensables pour appréhender les comportements des groupes non plus seulement dans une perspective strictement technique, mais pour une reconstitution paléo-sociologique ou paléo-historique de l'occupation humaine de ces régions. Mais comprendre l'évolution des comportements en milieu montagneux, nécessitent de porter notre regard sur les régions limitrophes afin de comprendre comment s'insèrent ces phénomènes dans le cadre des innovations qui marquent plus généralement les sociétés du Tardiglaciaire européen.

C31-25

Vincent MOURRE (Ménerbes, France)
 Sandrine COSTAMAGNO (Toulouse, France)
 Laurent BRUXELLES (Saint-Orens-de-Gammeville, France)
 Pierre CHALARD (Toulouse, France)
 David COLONGE (Le Vignan, France)
 Stéphanie CRAVINHO
 Bruno MAUREILLE (Talence, France)
 Marion NICLOT (Talence, France)
 Christian SERVELLE (Toulouse, France)
 Céline THIÉBAUT (Aix-en-Provence, France)
 Julien VIGUIER (Toulouse, France)

Exploitation du milieu montagnard dans le Moustérien final: la Grotte du Noisetier à Fréchet-Aure (Pyrénées françaises).

RÉSUMÉ: La Grotte du Noisetier se situe dans la Vallée d'Aure, sur la commune de Fréchet-Aure (Pyrénées centrales françaises). Elle s'ouvre à 825 m d'altitude, soit à une altitude relative d'environ 145 m par rapport au fond de la vallée où coule la Neste. Exploré initialement sur quelques mètres carrés par M. Allard entre 1987 et 1993, le site renferme une séquence comportant plusieurs niveaux d'occupation du Moustérien final correspondant à une phase tempérée du stade isotopique 3. Depuis 2004, il fait l'objet d'un nouveau programme de recherche pluridisciplinaire incluant une reprise de la fouille. Le silex est absent dans l'environnement immédiat ; les quelques vestiges produits aux dépens de ce matériau ont été importés depuis une ou plusieurs sources situées à l'extérieur de la chaîne pyrénéenne. L'essentiel de l'industrie a été réalisé aux dépens de matériaux locaux disponibles dans les formations alluviales de la Neste (quartzites, lydienes, schistes, etc.). L'industrie se compose essentiellement de produits et de sous-produits de débitage (nucléus Discoïdes, pointes pseudo-Levallois). L'outillage est peu abondant (raclours, denticulés). Toutefois, la mise au jour d'un biface et d'un hachereau, inattendus dans ce contexte et dans cette partie des Pyrénées, ouvre de nouvelles perspectives de comparaison. Les ensembles osseux de la Grotte du Noisetier sont largement dominés par les ongulés de montagne, Bouquetin mais surtout Isard. Les spectres fauniques indiquent des conditions climatiques relativement clémentes (très faible représentation du Renne) et un environnement ouvert (rareté du Chevreuil, absence du Sanglier). Les deux espèces dominantes semblent relever d'histoires taphonomiques distinctes. Les os d'Isard portent de nombreuses traces de digestion et leur représentation anatomique particulière pourrait traduire une accumulation liée à l'action du Gypaète barbu. En revanche, les os de Bouquetin portent de très nombreuses traces d'actions anthropiques (stries de décarnisation, de désarticulation, impacts, etc.) et pourraient résulter d'expéditions de chasse en moyenne montagne. Si l'existence de sites spécialisés exploités au cours de déplacements logistiques par quelques membres du groupe est largement admise pour le Magdalénien, en revanche, les modèles généralement proposés pour le Moustérien reposent sur l'idée d'une mobilité résidentielle des groupes de néandertaliens. La Grotte du Noisetier, très proche de certains sites magdaléniens pyrénéens par de nombreux aspects (situation géographique, spectre faunique dominé par les ongulés de montagne, sporadicité des occupations), offre l'opportunité de s'interroger sur d'éventuels déplacements logistiques de la part des groupes néandertaliens en relation avec l'exploitation du milieu montagnard et, plus largement, de discuter des capacités cognitives des néandertaliens par rapport à celles des hommes modernes.

C31-26

Martina PACHER (Vienna, Austria)

Upper Pleistocene environment and human occupation of the Eastern Alpine region.

ABSTRACT: The Eastern Alpine region is characterized by various landscapes that provide different condition for human and animal occupation but also for the preservation of sites. Cave sites are mainly restricted to calcareous areas while towards the north the loess area provides excellent condition for the preservation of open-air sites. Sites from the loess are used for comparison, only. Geographical situations and altitudes provide various living areas characterized by the dissimilarity in concentration of sites as well as their chronological position. Differences are evident between the south and north of the Central Alps as well as between the high Alpine region, the moderate mountain area, larger basins, and the adjacent lowland areas towards the south and east. The loess area

toward the north provides a distinct living area characterized by the mammoth steppe environment. Based on a comprehensive compilation of information from the various sites and new results from recent case studies (e.g. Potočka zijalka, Griffener Tropfsteinhöhle) environmental conditions and human occupation of the Eastern Alpine region is reconstructed, as far as possible. Evidence of Neanderthal man is rather scarce and so far only confirmed by cultural remains from the loess area as well as from sites south of the Alps (e.g. Griffener Tropfsteinhöhle, caves near Graz, Divje babe). Its appearance in the high Alpine region is suggested but needs to be regarded with caution. The Upper Pleistocene is especially rich at the loess area towards the north while in the Alpine areas evidences are rather rare and based on small assemblages (e.g. Lieglloch, Drachenhöhle near Mixnitz). The only exception in the high Alpine region is the rich assemblages from Potočka zijalka, Slovenia. During the Late Glacial Maximum few sites are known north of the Alps and only Nixloch cave is confirmed within the Alpine area. Human occupation of the mountain area starts again with the Epipaleolithic or Late Glacial remains. Mainly small assemblages are known from the Eastern Alps that also reach the high alpine area. Environmental conditions and faunal composition changed through time. Cave bear is abundant during OIS 3 and dominates especially in high Alpine sites, accompanied by a few additionally preserved faunal elements. Faunal composition in this study mainly focuses on large mammal remains. It is in general more diverse at lowland sites but often a mixing of remains occurred. (...)

C31-28 Thomas PERRIN (Toulouse, France)

The neolithisation of the Rhone valley and its margins.

ABSTRACT: In southern France, the first Neolithic impacts appear sporadically around 5800/5700 calBC and more clearly around 5500/5400 calBC (Cardial and Epicardial). The analysis of the geographical distribution of the Early Neolithic sites according to their dating highlights a rising movement along the Rhone valley of those first farming populations. This progression is rather fast since this Early Neolithic is attested around 5200 calBC in the cave of the Gardon, in Ain, that is nearly 300 km in less than two centuries. On this site, we showed the coexistence of farming populations with hunters – gatherers Mesolithic groups. In this lecture, we will thus try to show if the progression of the Early Neolithic towards the north of the Rhone valley involve a rejection of the autochthonous populations on the mountainous margins of the basin, or on the opposite, if the presence of these populations had a direct effect (positive or negative) on the progression speed of the neolithisation. In corollary with these interrogations, we'll seek to show if there is a functional variability of the sites according to their more or less mountainous position during this installation phase of the Neolithic.

█ Gilbert PION (Saint-Alban-Leysse, France)

Processus évolutifs essentiels dans le paléoenvironnement et les industries de la fin du Tardiglaciaire dans les Alpes du Nord françaises et le Jura méridional.

RÉSUMÉ: L'analyse des données récentes issues des recherches sur les sites naturels non anthropisés et les sites majeurs à occupations humaines de la fin du Tardiglaciaire dans notre région des Alpes du Nord françaises et du Jura méridional permettent d'émettre quelques hypothèses pour expliquer les évolutions technologiques constatées au sein des assemblages lithiques et osseux utilisés par l'homme. C'est en effet dans la période biozonique d'environ un millénaire qui englobe la deuxième partie du Bølling, le Dryas moyen et le début de l'Allerød, que ces évolutions apparaissent de façon significative et qu'elles sont synchrones de celles de l'environnement végétal et animal. La recomposition du monde animal – en particulier la disparition du renne dans notre région – constatée dans les spectres de la faune chassée est probablement à l'origine des nouvelles stratégies de chasse perçues à travers les évolutions technologiques, plus particulièrement dans les armatures. La réflexion portera donc sur les raisons qui nous apparaissent essentielles pour expliquer la fin du Magdalénien et l'émergence de l'Épipaléolithique dans cette période de transition. On retiendra et développera les deux hypothèses probables pour expliquer cette évolution culturelle, soit par un processus interne au groupe ou par acculturation progressive ou forcée issue des contacts exogènes avec d'autres groupes plus ou moins contemporains mais plus innovateurs. Cette communication s'appuiera sur certains résultats obtenus dans le cadre d'un PCR dirigé par l'auteur et sur l'essentiel de la thèse du même auteur.

C31-30 Gábor REZI-KATÓ (Budapest, Hungary)

Data on the role of caves in cultural history at the karstic region of the NE Hungary.

ABSTRACT: The Aggtelek and the Slovakian karstic region's territory composes a so coherent historical unity that any archaeological research should be done accordingly. An excellent example for this is the Szögliget-Hosszútető cave excavation in the North-East of Hungary, where since 2001 there have been a common Hungarian-Slovakian excavation by Hungarian National Museum and Nitra Archaeological Institute. Since almost all the caves in Hungary were excavated in the first part of the 20th century, this cave could be an important site. The geological researchers' probe in the cave made a 5-m- filling in, with perceived archeological findings in several strata. In the course of excavations a 6000 year-old human presence was traceable and demonstrable in cultural strata. The excavation has raised several problems both in technical and archaeological meaning. The paper which focuses on archaeological results also would like to make an attempt at drawing attention to its implication.

C31-32 Pawel VALDE-NOVAK (Krakow, Poland)

Neolithic in the European Mid-Mountains.

ABSTRACT: The Neolithisation of the mountains is often seen as an issue in the first line related to the alpine zone. However, the mid-mountainous areas are also known as territories intensively used by early agricultural communities. From such areas like Black Forest and Bavarian Forest in Germany or Polish Carpathians, very specific traces of human occupation are registered in the last years. Based on collecting of archive data and the results of surveys a model of seasonal pastoral (transhumance) exploitation of mountainous territories was elaborated. Frequent location of settlement sites in regions between river sources and the edge of the upland in the vicinity of local saddles and mountain cols of special significance.

C31-33 Nathan WALKER (Queensland, Australia)

Locating micro-refugia in periglacial environments during the LGM.

ABSTRACT: The occupation of Northern Europe during the LGM has until recently been considered unlikely at best, impossible at worst. This view has had to be re-examined thanks to the finds by Street and Terberger (1998) in Germany. The Rhineland site of Weisbaden-Igstadt is the first accepted site within the area of the North European Plain which has been satisfactorily dated to the LGM. This is an important step forward. It proves that occupation of the region was possible, that humans were able to adapt to the harsh conditions present in this environment. This idea has been supported for many years by a small number of archaeologists who considered the accepted total abandonment theory unsupportable due to the evidence from other regions. I have produced a number of models for the continued occupation of the Northern European Plain throughout the LGM. The overall aim of the project is to create a more detailed picture of the human occupation of these periglacial zones and the adaptations these harsh sub-antarctic and sub-arctic conditions necessitated. I plan to test the similarities between occupations in periglacial zones around the world. It would seem from the work done in these regions previously, that it is highly likely that the harsh climatic and environmental conditions experienced in these periglacial environments would have prompted a number of similar reactions among the human populations of these regions. This will be concentrated mainly on changes in site location and site use. In this way I will be able to demonstrate the changes in site location during the LGM as an adaptation to the colder climates. From the generalised location data previously published there are links between sites in these areas and their location in the landscape. The models I have produced previously are based on this generalised or macro level environmental data and act to provide general guidelines for site location, in this project I will be refining these models and working more heavily on the micro climatic and topographic level. (...)

Session C32

Saturday, 9 September 2006 / Samedi, 9 Septembre 2006

*Room 12.04, Faculty of Law, Lisbon University
Salle 12.04, Faculté de Droit, Université de Lisbonne*

Contemporary issues in historical archaeology

organized by / organisé par

Pedro P. FUNARI
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Ximena SENATORE
Lourdes DOMINGUEZ

SESSION'S ABSTRACT

The session deals with some contemporary issues in historical archaeology, as an international discipline. The session starts by discussing several epistemological issues, raised by Funari, and two other papers deals with the archaeology of repression, by Zarankin, and the archaeology of Enlightenment, by Senatore. Two other papers, by Domínguez and Oliveira, deal with interpretive models, particularly trans-culturation.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

- 11:00 **Opening / Overture**
- 11:00-11:15 Judith E. THOMAS (Erie, USA)
C32-01 The Signature of the Great Depression in the Archaeological Record
- 11:15-11:30 Yulia USTINOVA (Negev, Israel)
C32-02 Scythian and Thracian Religion: Texts and Art Objects
- 11:30-11:45 Pedro V. Castro MARTÍNEZ (Barcelona, Spain)
Trinidad Escoriza MATEU (Cañada de San Urbano, Spain)
C32-03 SAP – Southern America Archaeology Panorama.
- 11:45-12:00 Mohammed ALI (Dhaka, Bangladesh)
C32-04 Future of our Architectural Heritage
- 12:00-12:15 Silvana BUSCAGLIA (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Victoire NUVIALA (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
C32-05 Material construction of culture contact at Floridablanca

- 12:15-12:30 Pedro Paulo A FUNARI (São Paulo, Brasil)
C32-06 **Contemporary issues in historical archaeology: some epistemological questions**
- 12:30-12:45 Andrés ZARANKIN
C32-07 **A materialização do sadismo; Organização espacial e arquitetura dos centros clandestinos de detenção da ditadura militar Argentina (1976-1983)***
- 12:45-13:00 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

C32-01 Judith E. THOMAS (Erie, USA)

The Signature of the Great Depression in the Archaeological Record

ABSTRACT: With the stock market crash on Black Tuesday, 29 October 1939, the Great Depression spread quickly from Wall Street across the United States and, ultimately, most of the world. In Coryell County, Texas, however, the impact of the Depression was slow to arrive. This rural area, which is presently on the grounds of U.S. Army's Fort Hood, was home to cotton farmers and cattle ranchers who invested in their land and not the stock market. Eventually, though, the Depression did impinge upon lives when cotton prices dropped. The archaeological remains of the Leonard Dorn 1927-1954 homestead (41CV1021) provides the potential to document the impact of the Depression on ranchers in rural Texas and, thereby, illustrate how this world-wide cataclysm can be observed in microcosm.

C32-02 Yulia USTINOVA (Negev, Israel)

Scythian and Thracian Religion: Texts and Art Objects

ABSTRACT: The main thesis of the paper is that images become intelligible only when they are accompanied by sound textual evidence. Artifacts contain valuable information on technology, inter-cultural connections and other important issues. However, texts are indispensable for the study of beliefs and cults. This claim is illustrated by a comparison between the states of knowledge of the religions of two neighboring groups of peoples, the Scythians and the Thracians. These peoples resembled each other in many respects: both left imposing archaeological records, both are known to us at similar stages of their history, and both maintained contacts with the Greeks and the Romans. The disparity is between the amount of the surviving written sources on the Scythians and the Thracians: the former are much more numerous and detailed than the latter. As a result, Thracian religion and mythology are reconstructed only in general lines, while our knowledge of the Scythian religion is vast and detailed. The difference in the study of religion between the two groups of peoples is in striking contrast with well-matched progress in the research of other spheres of their culture.

C32-04 Mohammad ALI (Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Future of our Architectural Heritage

ABSTRACT: Despite Bangladesh being heir to a rich architectural heritage of various religious persuasion spreading over two thousand years ironically to day we are left with very little of our glorious legacy. Besides always being for a field from the epicentre of power in the subcontinent other factors also combined to obliterate those derelict monuments, such as recurrent inundation, frequent shifting of the myriads of rivers and streams, treasure-hunting, modern development, etc.

The survival of historic areas is of capital importance to every conscious citizen seeking to preserve their Cultural identity. This is an area where all the renowned archaeologists of both national and International archaeologists should take proper care at the moment. Otherwise the nation may lose important Architectural Heritage of their own countries. A nation is known by the standard of respect and care it takes to protect and maintain its Cultural wealth of which it is an heir. Increased awareness of the people of more advanced countries are now safeguarding certain "Historical Zones" in the urban as well as rural areas by introducing special provisions in their law as rural areas by introducing special provisions in their law which are under private ownership threatened by destruction or whole renovation.

The protection and preservation of an historical monument is not an end in itself unless it is attractively presented and integrated in the social and cultural life of the people surrounding it. These monuments are not isolated objects of curiosity preserved at the taxpayer's cost. While preserving these treasured heirlooms of the nation and using them, care must be taken to ensure that the use for which an Historical building was originally designed is consistent with the monument. Pathetic violation of this internationally accepted principle is however, glaring in Bangladesh. The bulk of the protected Monuments of Bangladesh are of religious character, still in use, such as Mosque, Tomb, Temple, Stupas and the like. (...)

C32-05 Silvana BUSCAGLIA (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Victoire NUVIALA (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Material construction of culture contact at Floridablanca

ABSTRACT: By the end of 18th century the Spanish Crown decides to create the "Nueva Colonia y Fuerte de Floridablanca" as part of an occupation plan, in one of its moved away dominions in South America, the Patagonian coast (Bay of San Julian, Province of Santa Cruz, Argentina).

With the foundation of the "Colonia de Floridablanca" a particular scene was created for the configuration of the interethnic relations between indigenous *-tehuelches-* and Spaniards. Studies of the material culture generate a different image from the one shaped by the official discourse; especially in the definition of those scenes, objects and social identities implied in the construction of the interethnic relations in Floridablanca.

The emphasis in the particular contexts within the framework of colonial expansion, allows us to discuss the variability in the construction of culture contact, emphasizing the heterogeneity of the involved actors, especially the individual agency of the indigenous through interethnic dynamics. From the idea of contact as a social practice, we reevaluate the social role of the written discourse, social practices and material world in the structuration of the relations between /within both societies.

C32-06 Pedro Paulo A. FUNARI (São Paulo, Brasil)

Contemporary issues in historical archaeology: some epistemological questions

ABSTRACT: What is now often defined as historical archaeology, in the sense of the study of the material remains of societies with written records, has a long pedigree within the discipline of archaeology. A concern with the origins and history of European 'civilization' resulted in a strong tradition of archaeological research focusing on the 'Holy Land', the Greek and Roman worlds, Medieval Europe and the rise of Christendom. Yet it is not with such periods or regions that the concept of historical archaeology is primarily associated. Rather it is in the 'New World', particularly North America, that the term originates and where a distinct field of study bearing that name emerged some forty years ago. The result, in theory, should be a flexible distinction between two areas of study, one being the pre-literate precolonial past, in the hands of prehistorians, and the other focusing on literate societies from the Babylonians onwards, the domain of historical archaeologists. But in practice, the term historical archaeology was almost exclusively applied to the 'New World' (e.g. Deetz 1977), and as a result constituted a fixed, hard dichotomy, a complete disjunction between periods of human history. In contrast, archaeologists working in Europe, China and parts of Africa, have not drawn such clear-cut boundaries, and the study of historical periods has been labelled according to 'civilisations', or historic periods, such as classical and medieval archaeologies in Europe, or Islamic archaeology in several countries in the Middle East and Africa. Indeed, archaeologists trained in Europe have often preferred to look at the distinction between prehistory and history as one of gradation: 'prehistory, from the

neolithic colonization of Europe onward, is classified according to the degree (as we ascend the scale) in which our knowledge of it stands indebted to historical materials' (Hawkes 1951: 1). (...)

C32-07

Andrés ZARANKIN

A materialização do sadismo; Organização espacial e arquitetura dos centros clandestinos de detenção da ditadura militar Argentina (1976-1983)

RESUMO: Esta apresentação se propõe a refletir sobre os “Centros Clandestinos de Detenção” –CCDs- na Argentina a partir de uma visão arqueológica. Para isso falaremos de sua materialidade e seus efeitos sobre os corpos dos detentos, discutindo a organização de seu espaço e sua arquitetura, e tomando como caso de análise o CCD “Clube Atlético”, na cidade de Buenos Aires.

No caso dos CCD's argentinos da ditadura militar, estamos ante um novo modelo punitivo que utiliza elementos de sistemas repressivos anteriores. Por exemplo a utilização de torturas físicas de destruição do corpo, típicos da idade média, enquanto que a organização do tempo em rotinas que se repetem cotidianamente e característico das instituições disciplinares do século XVIII e XIX.

Dentro deste esquema, a arquitetura e a organização do espaço estão pensados como ferramentas para garantir o funcionamento do poder. Já em Vigiar e punir, Foucault discute o surgimento das instituições disciplinares modernas, estabelecendo uma relação direta entre o objeto punido (que passa de estar centrado no corpo até o século XVI, à alma e a mente, a partir do século XVIII e principalmente XIX), e as maneiras de punição. Em suas palavras: “a prisão substitui o patíbulo”. Esta mudança reflete na aparição de toda uma série de dispositivos disciplinares dirigidos a gerar indivíduos dóceis em mente e corpo, através de instituições de “ortopedia social”, como escolas, fábricas, hospícios, entre outros.

A Argentina, fez sua macabra contribuição nesta extensa lista, os CCD's, criados durante a ditadura militar. Trata-se de um tipo de dispositivo repressivo que embora tenha alguns antecedentes na história, foi gerado de maneira massiva e sistemática na década de 1970. Este combina e maximiza os piores rasgos de todas as instituições punitivas criadas até então. Sua função já não é deter e corrigir, mas destruir e eliminar de maneira oculta.

Session C33

Thursday, 5 September 2006 / Mardi, 5 Septembre 2006

Room 12.02, Faculty of Law, Lisbon University
Salle 12.02, Faculté de Droit, Université de Lisbonne

The Palaeolithic of the Balkans

Le Paléolithique des Balkans

organized by / organisé par

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

Since the symposium in Ioannina in 1994 there has not been organized a single meeting about the Palaeolithic of the Balkans. From that time information about the Palaeolithic of certain regions are considerably extended. There have been conducted archaeological excavations at many important sites and analyses of archaeological and paleoecological evidences have been carried out making possible better insight into the material culture and way of life of Palaeolithic communities in this region. The session will consider the results of recent investigations and all other questions related to cultural, economic and social changes in this period.

RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION

Depuis le colloque de Ioannina, en 1994, aucune rencontre sur le Paléolithique des Balkans n'a eu lieu. Depuis ce temps, cependant, les connaissances à propos du Paléolithique de certaines régions ont progressé considérablement. De nombreux sites importants ont été fouillés et des analyses archéologiques et paléocologiques ont été effectuées, permettant ainsi d'approfondir nos connaissances sur la culture matérielle et le mode de vie des communautés paléolithiques dans cette région. La session examinera (??) les résultats des recherches récentes ainsi que d'autres questions liées aux changements économiques et sociaux durant cette période.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

09:00 **Opening / Ouverture**

09:00 – 09:15 Dimitra PAPAGIANNI

C33-01 Recent Research on Middle Palaeolithic Settlement Patterns in Southeastern Europe.

09:20 – 09:35 Janusz K. KOZLOWSKI

C33-02 End of the Aurignacian and the beginning of the Gravettian in the Balkans.

SOUTHERN BALKANS

09:40 – 09:55 K. HARVATI
E. PANAGOPOULOU
P. KARKANAS
S.R. FROST
A. ATHANASSIOU
P. ELEFANTI
C. SCHREIN
K. BAAB
E. HENDERSON
E. TOURLOUKIS
C. GAREFALAKIS

C33-03 New findings of the Aliakmon Paleolithic Survey, Greece, 2004-2005.

10:00 – 10:15 Margarita KOUMOZELIS
Valery SITLIVY
Krzysztof SOBCZYK
Norbert MERCIER
Hélène VALLADAS
Panagiotis KARKANAS

C33-04 Middle Palaeolithic Human Occupation in Cave 1 in Klissoura, Greece.

10:20 – 10:35 Nina KYPARISSI-APOSTOLIKA
Orestis APOSTOLIKAS

C33-05 The New Middle Palaeolithic open-air site of Lake Plastiras in Karditsa - Thessaly, and its possible relationship with Theopetra Cave.

10:45 – 11:00 Thierry ROGER
Andreas DARLAS

C33-06 Microvertebrates from Kalamakia Cave (Peloponnese, Greece): systematic, biostratigraphy and palaeocology.

11:00 – 11:15 Vincent LEBRETON
Eleni PSATHI
Andreas DARLAS

C33-07 Vegetal environment of the Neandertal populations from Kalamakia Cave (Areopolis, Greece).

11:20 – 11:35 Andréas DARLAS
Eleni PSATHI

C33-08 Le paléolithique supérieur dans la péninsule du Mani (Sud de la Grèce).

11:40 – 11:55 Paraskevi ELEFANTI

C33-09 Raw material procurement as an indicator of hunter-gatherer mobility strategies in Epirus during the Upper Palaeolithic.

EASTERN BALKANS

12:00 – 12:15 Nikolai SIRAKOV
Stefanka IVANOVA

C33-10 The lower Paleolithic of Kozarnika Cave and the first colonization of Europe: evidence for the “long” chronology of trans-Balkan human movements.

12:20 – 12:35 Aleta GUADELLI

C33-11 Bone artifacts from the Initial Upper Paleolithic in Bulgaria in the European context.

12:40 – 12:55 Nikolai SIRAKOV
Svoboda SIRAKOVA

C33-12 Le Kozarnikien ancien, une industrie lamellaire d'au moins 39 Ka et un débat vu depuis les Balkans : Les Aurignaciens étaient-ils vraiment partout les premiers paléolithiques supérieurs et tenaient-ils le premier rôle?

13:00 – 14:30 Lunch / Déjeuner

CENTRAL AND WESTERN BALKANS

14:30 – 14:45 Ljiljana SHALAMANOV KOROBAR

C33-13 First Palaeolithic Researches in FYR Macedonia: the Cave “Golema Pesht” Near Village Zdunje.

14:50 – 15:05 Dusan MIHAILOVIC

C33-14 New data on Middle Paleolithic of Serbia and Montenegro.

15:10 – 15:25 Ivana RADOVANOVIC

C33-15 Is there a record of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition at the rockshelter of Malisina Stijena, Northern Montenegro?

15:30 – 15:45 Tonko RAJKOVACA

C33-16 Middle Palaeolithic in Northern Bosnia and Hercegovina.

15:50 – 16:05 Dejana BRAJKOVIC
Preston MIRACLE

C33-17 Middle Palaeolithic and Early Upper Palaeolithic Subsistence Practices at Vindija Cave, Croatia.

16:10 – 16:25 Kristine BRUNER
C33-18 Refitting Vindija Cave.

16:30 – 16:45 **Break / Pause**

16:50 – 17:05 Anta MONTET-WHITE
C33-19 A northern Balkan refugium during the LGM .

17:10 – 17:25 Boris KAVUR
C33-20 Gravettian technocomplex in Slovenia.

17:30 – 17:45 Bojana MIHALOVIC
C33-21 The Gravettian site Salitrena Pecina near Mionica (western Serbia).

17:45 – 18:30 **Discussion**

POSTERS:

C33-22 Fernandez PH
Jean-Luc GUADELLI
Lower and Middle Pleistocene biostratigraphy of Kozarnika Cave: More bones of contention or convincing paleontological arguments for dating the archaeological evidence of human presence in Balkans older than 1.4

C33-23 Eleni PANAGOPOULOU
Panagiotis KARKANAS
Georgia TSARTSIDOU
Eleni KOTJABOPOULOU
Katerina HARVATI
Paraskevi ELEFANTI
Maria NTINO
Late Pleistocene Archaeological and Fossil Human evidence from Lakonis Cave, Southern Greece.

C33-24 Eleni KOTJABOPOULOU
The mountainscape of Upper Palaeolithic Epirus in NW Greece: a view from the bones.

C33-25 Ourania PALLI
Industries paléolithiques du département de Thesprotie (Epire, Grece).

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

C33-01 Dimitra PAPAGIANNI (Southampton, UK)**Recent Research on Middle Palaeolithic Settlement Patterns in Southeastern Europe.**

ABSTRACT: This paper reports on a recent research project aiming to identify variability and continuities between local-scale Middle Palaeolithic settlement patterns from across southeastern Europe. The findspot distribution maps available record a series of localised clusters of sites that reflect variable preservation as well as biases imposed by fieldwork strategies. The main issue discussed is how to relate these map to hominin mobility and distribution of activities. Particular emphasis is given on two pilot survey projects, one on the Dalmatian Coast (Croatia) and one in the Lower Danube (Romania), which aim to address questions arising from the existing evidence and to fill in important gaps in the record.

C33-03 K. HARVATI
E. PANAGOPOULOU
P. KARKANAS
S.R. FROST
A. ATHANASSIOU
P. ELEFANTI
C. SCHREIN
K. BAAB
E. HENDERSON
E. TOURLOUKIS
C. GAREFALAKIS

New findings of the Aliakmon Paleolithic Survey, Greece, 2004-2005.

ABSTRACT: Greece lies on the hypothesized migration route of archaic humans into Europe, and its paleolithic record is critical in addressing issues of timing and routes of dispersal of the earliest European colonization. The Aliakmon Paleolithic survey, conducted on the Aliakmon river terraces in 2004-05, is the first systematic survey for this time period in the region. The area preserves Plio-Pleistocene fluvial fossiliferous sediments and has yielded paleolithic artifacts. We confirmed the existence of the terrace systems at previously proposed levels but with more complex dating than originally proposed. Faunal specimens collected include equids, bovids, cervids, suids, rodents, canids, proboscideans, and cf. *Hippopotamus*. Two possible Lower Paleolithic sites were located. Given the scarcity of such sites in Greece, these findings are pivotal in documenting early human presence in the area.

Funded by: Ministry of Culture, Greece; L.S.B. Leakey Foundation; National Geographic Society; Institute for Aegean Prehistory; Stavros Niarchos Foundation; New York University; Max Planck Society.

C33-04 Margarita KOUMOZELIS
Valery SITLIVY
Krzysztof SOBCZYK
Norbert MERCIER
Hélène VALLADAS
Panagiotis KARKANAS

Middle Palaeolithic Human Occupation in Cave 1 in Klissoura, Greece.

ABSTRACT: The long Middle Palaeolithic sequence in Cave # 1 in the Klissoura gorge (Eastern Peloponnese), shows a microlithic character and a toolkit rich in side-scrapers, with some convergent tools, and poor in Quina elements and in Levallois debitage. During the excavations in 2001-2004, the Middle Palaeolithic levels yielded big open fireplaces, faunal remains and numerous lithic industries, rich in retouched tools (various side-scrapers, points), as well as reduced cores and debitage products: Levallois items (e.g., for the first time in this cave a burnt Levallois point); elongated points and convergent side-scrapers surprisingly appear in the upper part of the Middle Palaeolithic sequence. The thickness of the unexcavated Mousterian layers reaches at least 3 meters, as shown by drillings (the bedrock could not be reached).

C33-05 Nina KYPARISSI–APOSTOLIKA
Orestis APOSTOLIKAS

The New Middle Palaeolithic open-air site of Lake Plastiras in Karditsa - Thessaly, and its possible relationship with Theopetra Cave.

ABSTRACT: Over the last two years of field survey, the open-air site of the artificial Lake Plastiras has produced a significant number of Middle Palaeolithic stone artifacts. The new site is located at the westernmost part of Thessaly, on the Pindus Mountain Range, at an elevation of about 800m a.s.l. The waters of the bordering Lake Plastiras cover most of the site during winter and spring but they retreat during the dry season from June to September. The seasonal fluctuations of the lake's level help unearth the artifacts but they can also limit the surveyed area when annual precipitation is increased.

The quantity as well as the quality of the material collected show that the radiolarite, that was mainly used for the production of stone tools, was most probably coming from a local source or at least from a source in the immediate region of the site. The climatic conditions in the area during the Middle Palaeolithic advocate the hypothesis that the site was used on a seasonal basis during the dry months, while during the cold and wet seasons its occupants would return to their permanent base camps at the plains of Thessaly. Our aim is to investigate the relationship of the new site with Theopetra Cave, at the NW part of the Thessalian plain, that is the only known Middle Palaeolithic site in the vicinity of Lake Plastiras. The comparison of the two sites in terms of technological modes in the production of stone implements might give us an insight on this relationship. If the two sites were indeed occupied by the same hominids then there are certain behavioural aspects that are going to be investigated. Those will include raw material procurement strategies, seasonal movements, group management and group size, natural resources exploitation and management, as well as forward planning abilities.

C33-06 Thierry ROGER
Andreas DARLAS

Microvertebrates from Kalamakia Cave (Peloponnese, Greece): systematic, biostratigraphy and palaeoecology.

ABSTRACT: Excavations between 1993 and 2000 at Kalamakia Cave, a Middle Paleolithic site of Greece, provided abundant microvertebrate assemblage, among which rodent, insectivore and bat remains. The rodents are the most numerous with about 6700 identified remains belonging to 10 species at least. Among them, The Thomas' vole *Microtus (Terricola) thomasi*, an endemic specie from the balkanic area, is predominant with at least more than 2500 individuals. Ecological data according to this assemblage don't put in evidence large variations of the climate and environment in the sequence.

C33-07 Vincent LEBRETON
Eleni PSATHI
Andreas DARLAS

Vegetal environment of the Neandertal populations from Kalamakia Cave (Areopolis, Greece).

ABSTRACT: Kalamakia Cave (Areopolis, Greece) has yielded Neandertal remains associated with numerous Middle Palaeolithic archaeological vestiges. The prevalence of deer and ibex bones is interpreted as a specialised cynegetic activity developed by prehistoric hunters around Kalamakia. Unfortunately, U/Th radiometric measurements are not reproducible, even if the data, ranging between 109 and 36 ka B.P., are giving an Upper Pleistocene age for the archaeological filling of the cave. Palynological analyses are undertaken on all the stratigraphic units of the settlement to assess the environmental conditions during the Neandertal occupations at Kalamakia. Combined pollen and faunal data will point out human subsistence behaviours of these populations in their territory during the last climatic cycles.

Pollen samples from the sandy-silt stratigraphic units containing the archaeological deposits are almost raw in pollen materials. This is probably due to intense taphonomic processes which affect the original pollen rain. But some samples were also collected on speleothems, displaying a clear stratigraphic relationship with the archaeological deposits, and have yielded reliable pollen spectra. Thus, pollen analyses from carbonate deposits are a valuable source of palaeoecological information and allow to reconstruct the Neandertal vegetal environment in the vicinity of Kalamakia Cave. First, the pollen record presents a forest cover dominated by deciduous oak (*Quercus*), pine tree (*Pinus*), birch (*Betula*), hazel (*Corylus*), ash (*Fraxinus*) and alder (*Alnus*). The only mediterranean taxa recorded continuously with low rates are olive tree and Phillyrea. Then, an episode of aridity is recorded with the retreat of the deciduous trees to the profit of the herbaceous cover, mainly with Asteraceous (*Asteraceae*) and mugwort (*Artemisia*), and the mediterranean forest. The notable place of *Pinus* and *Betula* and the decrease of both taxa through the pollen sequence suggest a vegetation evolution as recorded during the beginning or the end of a climatic improvement episode (interglacial or interstadial). (...)

C33-08Andréas DARLAS
Eleni PSATHI

Le paléolithique supérieur dans la péninsule du Mani (Sud de la Grèce).

ABSTRACT: Sur les falaises de la côte occidentale de la péninsule du Mani (Péloponnèse du Sud), à l'extrémité méridionale de la Grèce continentale, s'ouvrent de nombreuses grottes, qui conservent des remplissages du Pléistocène supérieur. Ces sites forment un de plus grands ensembles de sites Paléolithiques connus actuellement en Grèce. La plupart de ces grottes contiennent des couches archéologiques représentant diverses phases du Paléolithique supérieur. Un programme de repérage de ces gisements et des fouilles, qui est encore à son début, permet d'entreprendre une première présentation de ces sites, de leur stratigraphie, des industries lithiques, des données paléoenvironnementales et des modes de subsistance.

C33-09

Paraskevi ELEFANTI

Raw material procurement as an indicator of hunter-gatherer mobility strategies in Epirus during the Upper Palaeolithic.

ABSTRACT: One of the primary interests of Palaeolithic archaeology is the investigation of variability in behaviour of early human populations. It has been demonstrated that mobility represents one of the most important of these behavioural strategies. It allowed groups to structure the landscape by positioning themselves close to important resources and to regulate group sizes and social networks. Measuring the scale and nature of these mobility systems is difficult, however, one way in which it can be achieved is through the transport of objects, and in particular stone tools. The distances over which these were carried provide an index for the scale and direction of human movement. This paper presents the results of an archaeological and geological research investigating into the scale and territorial organisation of hunter-gatherer mobility in Greece during the Upper Palaeolithic, based on lithic transport. The project takes as case study the site of Kastritsa, a late Upper Palaeolithic cave located on the shores of lake Pamvotis, within the Ioannina basin in eastern Epirus, northwestern Greece.

C33-11

Aleta GUADELLI

Bone artifacts from the Initial Upper Paleolithic in Bulgaria in the European context.

ABSTRACT: The researches of the Bulgarian Paleolithic are well developed since the seventies, but the analyses were basically on the lithic materials. Since the end of the nineties we started our work on the bone artifacts assemblages. This give us the possibility to rich our knowledge of those periods. Here we shall present one part of our work which comprises the materials of the beginning of the Upper Paleolithic in this region dated about 43 Ky and 38 Ky. Those collections are from Kozarnika cave (North-West Bulgaria) and Bacho Kiro cave (Central North Bulgaria). The collections are not very rich, but the bone points, awls, pendants (from different raw materials) and art objects are presented. Adding new corrections on the accepted interpretation of a part of the materials from Bacho Kiro cave and using the presented types of objects we tried to find parallels of them in the Near East and Central and West Europe in the same time spine.

C33-13 Ljiljana SHALAMANOV KOROBAR**First Palaeolithic Researches in FYR Macedonia: the Cave “Golema Pesht” Near Village Zdunje.**

ABSTRACT: The cave “Golema Pesht” is situated near the village Zdunje, 65 km SW from the capital city of the FYR Macedonia - Skopje at 480 m above sea level. The trial excavation was undertaken in 1999, while the systematic researches, on a relatively small area, continued during 2003 and 2004.

The cave is 31 m long, 18 m wide, the entrance is on SE. At 11m from the entrance, on 65 cm depth, at 6 m² in 6 geological layers a rich quartz industry (more than 6000 lithic artifacts), fauna material and traces of fireplaces have been found. The rock of the cave has not been reached yet. Ceramics dating from the later prehistoric periods has not been found. The preliminary results from the researches at this site in the continental part of SW Balkans will be presented.

C33-14 Dusan MIHAJLOVIC**New data on Middle Paleolithic of Serbia and Montenegro.**

ABSTRACT: Within last few decades in the central Balkans commenced the investigations of few multi-layered Middle Palaeolithic sites. In the Bioce cave near Podgorica have been investigated many Middle Palaeolithic horizons, in Hadzi-Prodanova pecina near Ivanjica were encountered horizons with ‘Quartz’ and Typical Mousterian, in Velika Balanica and Mala Balanica near Sicevo were investigated many horizons with Typical Mousterian and Charentian and at Petrovaradin fortress near Novi Sad we investigated two horizons with stone industry including Charentian and Levallois elements as well as backed bifacial tools. This initial investigations give us opportunity to comprehend at least in general the periodization and cultural differentiation of Middle Palaeolithic industries in this part of the Balkans.

C33-15 Ivana RADOVANOVIC**Is there a record of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition at the rockshelter of Malisina Stijena, Northern Montenegro?**

ABSTRACT: The rock-shelter of Malisina Stijena in northern Montenegro was excavated between 1980 and 1987 and so far only a few preliminary reports on the results of this research were published. This paper will fill the gaps in our knowledge about the archaeological record documented at this site, focusing especially on the oldest complex of occupation levels, with *terminus ante quem* at or beyond 35 000 BC. The stratigraphy and horizontal distribution of features, lithics and faunal remains is discussed with an aim to explore the character of human occupation at this site, taking into account the palaeoenvironmental conditions, technology and subsistence strategies exercised. Since a previous report stated that the archaeological material exhibits both the Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic traits (in terms of traditional lithic studies), an attempt is made to investigate thoroughly such traits and therefore clarify the place of Malisina Stijena within a framework of the current debate about the nature of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition in Europe in general, as well as in the Balkans in particular.

C33-16 Tonko RAJKOVACA**Middle Palaeolithic in Northern Bosnia and Hercegovina.**

ABSTRACT: Northern Bosnia is an area of geographic change, marking the transition between the lowlands of the southern the Pannonia Basin to the north and the high hills and mountains to the south: Prosara and Kozara to the west, through Ljubic and Vucjak to Majevic to the east. This area is structured around the drainages of three small rivers tributary to the river Sava, (Bosna, Ukrina, and Vrbas) flowing out of the mountains in a generally southwest to northeast direction: the Sava passes through the southern edge of the Pannonian Basin from west to east, forming a natural geographical boundary between Northern Bosnia and Croatia to the North. Two other mountain tributaries of the Sava, the Una and the Drina, define, respectively, the western and eastern limits of the region.

Complex and very varied climate, hydrographic structure and large flint resources certainly prompted an intensive life in Northern Bosnia during the Middle Paleolithic forming very rich archaeological record. Research done in the region between 1950s and 1980s demonstrated high density of Paleolithic find spots (circa 100) and more dominant are the open-air sites. We found similar situation only in South West France, the region of Dordogne. The very important fact is that Middle Paleolithic sites were preserved at some of these locations, from roughly 100,000 to 40,000 years ago. Recent paleoanthropological work has shown great importance of Balkans, as well as Paleolithic remains from Northern Bosnia, and that they are critical to furthering our understanding of the organization of Middle Paleolithic, Neanderthal groups and their response to changes in their natural and social environments during the last ice age. (...)

C33-17 Dejana BRAJKOVIC
Preston MIRACLE

Middle Palaeolithic and Early Upper Palaeolithic Subsistence Practices at Vindija Cave, Croatia.

ABSTRACT: Vindija Cave contains important Middle and Early Upper Palaeolithic lithic and faunal assemblages associated with remains of Neandertals that span the period from ca. 45 - 25 ka. The association in level G1 of Neandertal remains (directly radiocarbon dated to ca. 29 ka) and Early Upper Palaeolithic artifacts (e.g. bone points, lithic bifacial point, and other Aurignacian-type lithics) is particularly significant for different models of the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition, and the artifact and hominin assemblages have been studied in detail in recent years. In this paper we present the first results of new zooarchaeological analyses of Vindija. We focus on the ungulate remains from the F and G Complexes at Vindija, and discuss the significance of our results for palaeoecological reconstructions, taphonomy, and hominin subsistence practices.

C33-18 Kristine BRUNER

Refitting Vindija Cave.

ABSTRACT: This paper presents the results of a refitting exercise carried out with archaeological materials from Vindija Cave, Croatia. The focus of this work is the chipped stone assemblage from the Upper Paleolithic layers, including level G1, which is known for its association of UP bone tools with Neanderthal remains. Refitting data indicate that vertical movement of artifacts has occurred at Vindija Cave and underscores the importance of understanding post-depositional processes that may have affected the cultural stratigraphy of this significant site.

C33-20 Boris KAVUR

Gravettian technocomplex in Slovenia.

ABSTRACT: Although was the first site with archaeological finds, belonging to the Gravettian cultural complex, discovered in the year 1937, just 9 years after the outset of Slovene scientific palaeolithic archaeology, the Gravettian is today still the most neglected archaeological culture in Slovenia.

As in all transitional countries in the nineties the stately founded research was largely cut down. Only two major palaeolithic research projects were running - first one in the Moustérian site of Divje babe I and the second one in, as it was first thought only Aurignacian, Potočka zijalka. Since there were almost none methodical soundings in caves, from which we had the bulk of Gravettian earlier, no new systematically gathered information were won. The nineties were the revision period of Slovene archaeology - consecutively there was no revision of Slovene Gravettian. The occasional discoveries of small open air sites were done mostly by local archaeologists, which followed in their first reports the lines of past research. In 2001 a large open air settlement, near the castle of Zemono in western Slovenia, was discovered during the rescue excavations on the line of the future motorway. The evaluation of finds and the formulation of further research directions are the biggest archaeological tasks on this subject in the present. The Gravettian in Slovenia is covering the longest chronological period after the Moustérian, but, the only synthesis on the subject, with a tripartite division based on faunal remains, was produced in the late 1970s by F. Osole. (...)

C33-21 Bojana MIHALOVIC**The Gravettian site Salitrena Pecina near Mionica (western Serbia).**

ABSTRACT: The new investigation of Salitrena cave, near Mionica (western Serbia), has shown that this site presents very rich Gravettian site. During the excavation in 2004. we found some hearths, more than 7000 chipped stone artefacts and numerous animal bones in layer 4. Gravettian points, bilaterally retouched micropoints with thinned distal part and thinned base, pointed blades and numerous backed bladelets with double truncation represent the chipped stone collection. The assemblage from the layer 4 in Šalitrena cave shows many similarities with Gravettian industries from the sites in Eastern (Temnata, Kozarnika) and Central Europe (Willendorf II).

POSTERS:

C33-23 Eleni PANAGOPOULOU
Panagiotis KARKANAS
Georgia TSARTSIDOU
Eleni KOTJABOPOULOU
Katerina HARVATI
Paraskevi ELEFANTI
Maria NTINO

Late Pleistocene Archaeological and Fossil Human evidence from Lakonis Cave, Southern Greece.

ABSTRACT: This poster presents the results of the excavation at Lakonis, a palaeolithic cave complex in the peninsula of Mani, southern Greece. Recent research at the site has documented an extensive record of human use from ca. 100-20 ka and Neanderthal fossil material associated with radiometrically dated assemblages of the Initial Upper Palaeolithic. This specimen is an important addition to the very small number of taxonomically diagnostic human fossils from Early Upper Palaeolithic European contexts. The Lakonis programme has two aims: (a) to contribute crucial and currently lacking evidence to the patterns of human occupation, dispersal and evolution in southeastern Europe during the Late Pleistocene and (b) to address the issue of the Neanderthal-Modern interactions and the Middle-Upper Palaeolithic transition. Excavation and multidisciplinary research have therefore concentrated on establishing the length and nature of occupation of the cave complex, examining the site's role in its local and regional contexts, and discovering other Pleistocene sites in the area. Several lines of evidence (i.e. the site's position at a geoclimatic mosaic; the extreme richness and diversity of its cultural remains, the pronounced anthropogenic character of the sediments and the substantial use of hearths) indicate that Lakonis has functioned as a multiple activity site visited regularly during most of the Late Pleistocene.

C33-24 Eleni KOTJABOPOULOU**The mountainscape of Upper Palaeolithic Epirus in NW Greece: a view from the bones.**

ABSTRACT: This paper undertakes a multilevel comparative approach of the extensive faunal evidence from three upper palaeolithic rockshelter sites, namely Kastritsa, Klithi and Boila, situated in the mountainous interior of the Epirus region in NW Greece. The principal aim of this exercise is to explore patterns of land use and mobility within a profoundly dissected, varied, largely unstable yet resourceful landscape. In spite of differences in taphonomic histories and site-specific particularities it is argued that several features of the animal bone remains are effectively commensurate from a regional perspective. It is proposed that high mobility and various levels of resource selectivity have shaped the archaeological record at hand. Furthermore, the idea is put forward that production goals were not simply conditioned by palaeoeconomic, cost-benefit, variables, but were enmeshed in and even oriented towards the (re)production of a social mountainscape with a tendency for sustained cultural traditions.

C33-25

Ourania PALLI

Industries paléolithiques du département de Thesprotie (Epire, Grèce).

ABSTRACT: Dans les années soixante, grâce aux prospections d'Eric Higgs, quelques sites paléolithiques de plein air ont été découverts en Thesprôtie. Il s'agissait en grande partie d'assemblages trouvés au fond des limons rouges (terre rouge). Le matériel de surface, concerne uniquement des artefacts lithiques, taillés essentiellement dans du silex. Les principaux caractères typologiques et technologiques de ces industries suggèrent des occupations du Paléolithique moyen et supérieur. Les sites principaux sont Mazarakia, Karvounari, Morfi et Parapotamos.

C'est en 1998 et 1999, au cours des campagnes de prospection menées à l'occasion de la construction de l'autoroute «Egnatia Odos», qui traverse le département de l'Est vers l'Ouest, qu'une série de sites de plein air furent découverts, toujours dans les formations de terre rouge. L' 8ème Ephorie des Antiquités Préhistoriques et Classiques de Corfou et Thesprôtie a effectué plusieurs sondages dans les dépôts de terre rouge. Entre eux, Eleftherochori fut l'endroit le plus fructueux: un bon nombre de gisements ont livré plusieurs milliers de pièces lithiques du Paléolithique moyenne et supérieure.

Un autre sondage a été effectué aux environs du village de Parapotamos, près de la route nationale Igoumenitsa -Ioannina. Dans des dépôts de terre rouge, qui caractérisent cette région, une industrie du Paléolithique moyen a été trouvée.

Les prospections systématiques entreprises par l'Institut Finlandais d'Athènes pendant les années 2004 et 2005 ont été très fructueuses: Plusieurs sites de surface ont été repérés tout au long de la vallée de Kokytos.

Nous espérons que la continuation des recherches nous permettra de donner à la Thesprôtie la place qui lui convient dans le cadre du Paléolithique du Nord-ouest de la Grèce.

Session C34

Friday, 8 September 2006 / Vendredi, 8 Septembre 2006

Room 11.06, Faculty of Law, Lisbon University
Saale 11.06, Faculté de Droit, Université de Lisbonne

Settlement Systems of the Middle Paleolithic and Middle Stone Age

Systèmes d'Habitat du Paléolithique Moyen et de la «Middle Stone Age»

organized by / organisé par

Nicholas J. CONARD Universität Tübingen, Inst für Ur- und Frühgeschichte –
Quartärökologie,
Tübingen, Germany - nicholas.conard@uni-tuebingen.de

SESSION'S ABSTRACT

The UISPP Congress in Lisbon provides the venue for the fourth symposium of Commission 27 on settlement systems of the Middle Paleolithic and Middle Stone Age. The symposium welcomes empirically based and theoretical studies of settlement dynamics during the period spanning roughly 300,000 to 30,000 years ago. This is the critical period in which fully modern patterns of cultural behaviour and modern human anatomy evolved. Papers may present social and economic analyses of all classes of archaeological data. Contributions from all parts of the Old World are welcome, and the scale of analysis can range from broad regional studies to specific analyses of single find horizons or sites.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

- 09:00 **Opening / Overture**
- 09:00-09:20 Nick BARTON (Oxford, UK)
 JALIL (Oxford, UK)
- C34-01** **Settlement Systems of the Middle Palaeolithic/Middle Stone Age.**
- 09:20-09 :40 Michel BRENET
 Mila FOLGADO
- C34-02** **Economie de débitage et organisation de l'espace technique sur le site du Paléolithique moyen de plein-air de La Mouline (Dordogne, France).**
- 09:40-10:00 Jorge MARTINEZ-MORENO (Barcelona, Spain)
 Ignacio DE LA TORRE (London, UK)
 Rafael MORA TORCAL (Cerdanyola del Vallés, Spain)
- C34-03** **Interassemblage variability and settlement -use changes: a contextual approach from the levels 10 and 12 of La Roca dels Bous.**

- 10:00-10:20 Deborah OLSZEWSKI (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)
Harold L. DIBBLE (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)
Utsav SHURMANS (Tempe, Arizona, U.S.A.)
Jen SMITH
Shannon MACPHERON (Leipzig, Germany)
- C34-04 Nile Valley Settlement Systems: Integrating High Desert Survey Data from Abydos, Egypt.**
- 10:20-10:40 Anne DELAGNES (Bordeaux, France)
Jehanne FÉBLOT-AUGUSTINS (Nanterre, France)
Liliana MEIGNEN (Valbonne, France)
S. J. PARK (Nanterre, France)
- C34-05 Middle Palaeolithic raw material procurement, transport, and exploitation patterns in the Charente River Basin.**
- 10:40-11:00 Patrick J. WRINN (Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.)
- C34-06 Middle Paleolithic Settlement of the Altai Mountains, Siberia.**
- 11:00-11:20 Nicholas J. CONARD (Tübingen, Germany)
Philipp DRECHSLER (Tübingen, Germany)
Thomas HAUCK
Jean-Marie LE TENSORER
Dorota WOJCZAK
- C34-07 Regional Variation in Middle Paleolithic Land Use in Syria.**
- 11:20-11:40 Parth R. Chauhan (Parlin, NJ, U.S.A.)
- C34-08 Middle Paleolithic landscapes of the Indian subcontinent: a regional settlement-system perspective.**
- 11:40-12:00 Ariane BURKE (Montreal, Canada)
Nuno FERREIRA BICHO (Faro, Portugal)
Hugo VERISSIMO DEBOLLE
Louis GILBERT (Sainte-Foy, Canada)
Carla PARSLOW
Jack RINK
- C34-09 Palaeolithic settlement in Alentejo (Portugal): initial results of the Sado River Drainage Survey.**
- 12:00-12:20 Peter HISCOCK (Canberra, Australia)
- C34-10 Using stone and using land.**
- 12:20-12:40 Eugeny P. RYBIN (Novosibirsk, Russia)
- C34-11 Intensity of Lithic Reduction and Variability in Settlement Systems during the Middle and Initial Upper Paleolithic of Southern Siberia.**
- 12:40-13:00 Kévin DI MODICA (Liège, Belgium)

Contraintes naturelles et économie des matières premières dans le Moustérien du bassin mosan en Belgique.

13:00-14:30 **Lunch / Déjeuner**

14:30-14:50 Paolo BOSCATO (Siena, Italy)
Jacopo CREZZINI (Siena, Italy)
Margherita FREGUGLIA (Siena, Italy)
Paolo GAMBASSINI (Siena, Italy)
F. RANALDO (Siena, Italy)
Annamaria RONCHITELLI (Siena, Italy)

C34-13 Subsistence activity and environmental resources exploitation in S. Croce site (Bisceglie, Bari, South Italy).

14:50-15:10 Federico Bernaldo DE QUIROS (Leon, Spain)
José Manuel MAILLO (Madrid, Spain)
Anna NEIRA CAMPOS (Leon, Spain)

C34-14 Territoriality in the Cantabrian Middle Paleolithic.

15:10-15:30 F. CARAMIA (Siena, Italy)
G. PACCA

C34-15 Techno-economical approach to the lithic raw materials exploitation in the Middle Palaeolithic assemblage from Poggio Cave (Salerno, Southern Italy).

15:30-15:50 Nicolas BOULBES (Lattes, France)
Frédéric LEBEGUE (Perpignan, France)
Sophie GRÉGOIRE (Tautavel, France)

C34-16 L'occupation moustérienne de l'Hortus: exploitation des ressources, mobilité et subsistance des derniers néandertaliens au cours du OIS-3.

15:50-16:10 Miguel ALMEIDA
Thierry AUBRY (Vila Nova Foz Côa, Portugal)
Bertrand WALTER
André RIGAUD
Henri THIENNET

C34-17 Gestion des matières premières siliceuses et technologie du débitage pendant le Paléolithique moyen dans le bassin versant de la Claise (centre de la France).

16:10-16:30 Aleksandra ZIEBA (Liège, Belgium)
Valery SITLIVY (Bruxelles, Belgium)
Krzystof SOBCZYK
Norbert MERCIER (Gif-sur-Yvette, France)
Hélène VALLADAS (Gif-sur-Yvette, France)

C34-18 Settlement structure of the Late Middle Palaeolithic in Cracow region.

16:30-16:50 Andrew W. KANDEL
Holger DIETL
Nicholas CONARD (Tübingen, Germany)

C34-19 Moving beyond caves and middens: MAS land use on the coastal plain of the Western Cape of South Africa.

16:50-17:10 Marco PERANSANI

C34-20 Alpine settlement in Italy

17:10-17:30 Nicholas J. CONARD (Tübingen, Germany)

Holger DIETL

Andrew W. KANDEL

C34-21 Out of the caves and beyond the Middens: The settlement dynamics and lithic Economy of open-air MSA sites in South Africa

17:30-17:50 Luc WENGLER (Nancy cedex, France)

C34-22 A New Relationship between Mousterian and Aterian in North Africa

17:50-18:30 Discussion

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

C34-03 Jorge MARTINEZ-MORENO (Barcelona, Spain)
Ignacio DE LA TORRE (London, UK)
Rafael MORA TORCAL (Cerdanyola del Vallés, Spain)

Interassemblage variability and settlement -use changes: a contextual approach from the levels 10 and 12 of La Roca dels Bous.

ABSTRACT: Roca dels Bous is an interstratified Mousterian settlement located in the Southeastern Pyrenees. In this presentation we will introduce the general dynamics settlement observed in the excavation of two different archaeological levels: level 10 and level 12.

The general spatial intra-site pattern of level 10 concludes that the site was used as an agglomerate of short visits. Otherwise, level 12 shows a change in the general configuration of the artifact deposition rhythms, which could imply a more prolonged stay in the site.

This changing pattern can be recognized through the analysis of some quantitative, qualitative and contextual attributes. In this presentation we will discuss how the differences in the settlement pattern can be correlated with changes in the technical system, specifically the role developed by the raw material acquisition. The suggested scenario shows strong differences in the settlement's use that might have implications for the understanding of the Neanderthal lifestyle and the classical discussion around the "Mousterian" variability.

C34-05 Anne DELAGNES (Bordeaux, France)
Jehanne FÉBLOT-AUGUSTINS (Nanterre, France)
Liliana MEIGNEN (Valbonne, France)
S. J. PARK (Nanterre, France)

Middle Palaeolithic raw material procurement, transport, and exploitation patterns in the Charente River Basin.

ABSTRACT: The Charente River Basin encompasses contrasting geological formations, some of which yield a wide range of flints varying in type and quality (Middle Jurassic, Upper Cretaceous), while others are totally lacking in such resources (Upper Jurassic). The geological context is therefore particularly well suited to provide information about the raw material procurement patterns obtaining in regional Middle Palaeolithic sites. Conducted on several stratified sites, sourcing studies employing petrographic techniques have shown that all of these

sites contain significant amounts of exotic flints, whose associated transport distances often exceed 30 km. Compared with local flints, the character of transported technologies displays a degree of variability that is possibly contingent on parameters related to both the production systems involved and the nature or duration of human occupations.

C34-06 Patrick J. WRINN (Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.)

Middle Paleolithic Settlement of the Altai Mountains, Siberia.

ABSTRACT: The Altai Mountains are centrally located along proposed migration corridors for early human groups into Northern and Eastern Asia. Recent interdisciplinary research has identified numerous archaeological sites indicating a lengthy Middle Paleolithic occupation in a rich, protected environment. Integrating new zooarchaeological data from several contexts with the existing record, this paper evaluates Middle Paleolithic hominid subsistence, mobility and site use in the Siberian Altai. Intensive carnivore ravaging of bone assemblages suggests a competitive situation for human foragers, and the overall pattern is consistent with ephemeral occupations and low population density. The late persistence of Middle Paleolithic technology in the Altai highlights its regional position as an isolated refugium.

C34-08 Parth R. Chauhan (Parlin, NJ, U.S.A.)

Middle Paleolithic landscapes of the Indian subcontinent: a regional settlement-system perspective.

ABSTRACT: I will use published data - mostly from India, Pakistan, and Nepal and some of my recent data. I will focus on such aspects as site-location, ecological attributes, land-use, artifact-densities, and raw material exploitation at the landscape level, etc. I will stick to the "settlement" theme as closely as possible. I will send an abstract by the deadline.

C34-09 Ariane BURKE (Montreal, Canada)
Nuno FERREIRA BICHO (Faro, Portugal)
Hugo VERISSIMO DEBOLLE
Louis GILBERT (Sainte-Foy, Canada)
Carla PARSLOW
Jack RINK

Palaeolithic settlement in Alentejo (Portugal): initial results of the Sado River Drainage Survey.

ABSTRACT: Relatively little is known about the Palaeolithic settlement of Alentejo. Early exploration by Breuil and Zbyzsewski yielded surface finds of Palaeolithic materials, particularly in the vicinity of Alcácer do Sal, near the mouth of the Sado, and further upstream at Alvalade. Two Palaeolithic sites located in the Concelho Alcácer are recorded in the database maintained by the Instituto Portugues de Archeologia. In 2005, the Sado River Drainage Survey began a planned four-year programme of archaeological survey aimed at recovering evidence of Palaeolithic settlement in the region. Initial survey results suggest that the Sado river valley and adjacent areas were populated during the Pleistocene. An early impression of Pleistocene land-use patterns in the Sado river drainage, emerging from the survey, will be presented.

C34-10 Peter HISCOCK (Canberra, Australia)

Using stone and using land.

ABSTRACT: The realization that variation in the size and morphology of stone implements is not necessarily related to tool designs but instead reflects different degrees with which Palaeolithic peoples employed strategies for maintaining tool edges and obtaining greater returns on the cost of producing tools has led a number of archaeologists to hypothesize that assemblage composition reflects something about the settlement and landuse system within which technology is embedded.

In this paper we examine the variation in Mousterian assemblages from Combe Grenal, France, and discuss the possible connections between extent of implement reduction and the structure of landuse during the Middle Palaeolithic. Our concern is to develop an understanding of the ways in which changes in artefact technological/reduction might yield insights into alterations of landuse patterns.

C34-11 Eugeny P. RYBIN (Novosibirsk, Russia)

Intensity of Lithic Reduction and Variability in Settlement Systems during the Middle and Initial Upper Paleolithic of Southern Siberia.

ABSTRACT: This paper presents the results of studies of two major regions within the mountainous part of Southern Siberia: the Russian Altai and the Baikal Asia (including Northern Mongolia as well). In both territories the earliest appearance of the Middle Paleolithic and Upper Paleolithic and the highest densities of currently known sites in Siberia has been identified. The objective of the present work is to study behavioral patterns aimed at tool production and linked with human mobility and settlement structure in the Southern Siberia during the Middle and Initial Upper Paleolithic. In the first stage of this study, analyses of tool morphology and secondary working patterns have been carried out. In order to estimate the effectiveness and intensity of the primary reduction of cores and the secondary production of stone tools within a particular industry, a set of indices has been applied. These include the extent, intensity and polymorphism of retouch and relative proportions of three major categories (cores, spalls and tools), as well as indices reflecting the ratios of different categories within a particular assemblage.

The available analytical data provides the basis for the differentiation between the Central Asian Paleolithic techniques of stone working with respect to the proximity of the source of raw material. Specific techniques of raw material utilization and tool working were employed with raw material obtained from sources located one or more kilometres from a site. A similar pattern has been noted not only within the archaeological materials from the Altai and Baikal Asia, but also at some Central Asian sites belonging to the same culture-historical province as the mountainous part of Southern Siberia.

On the basis of the data obtained from the analysis of stone industries, several site use patterns was established. In this paper will be discussed the results of zooarcheological analyses regard to the reconstruction of settlement patterns through the study of lithic productions.

C34-12 Kévin DI MODICA (Liège, Belgium)

Contraintes naturelles et économie des matières premières dans le Moustérien du bassin mosan en Belgique.

RÉSUMÉ: De récentes observations, dans le cadre d'une thèse de doctorat, montrent des variations significatives entre les industries lithiques moustériennes des différentes régions de Belgique. Ainsi, concernant l'approvisionnement en matières premières, certaines séries du bassin mosan contiennent exclusivement du silex crétacé tandis que d'autres présentent une plus grande variété en exploitant également des matériaux de qualités diverses : galets (quartz et quartzite charriés par les cours d'eau) et roches carbonifères (cherts et calcaires affleurant de part et d'autre du sillon Sambre-et-Meuse).

La répartition spatiale montre que les industries qui intègrent des galets et des roches carbonifères sont situées exclusivement au sud de l'axe formé par la Sambre et la Meuse. Cette distribution est fonction du contexte géologique et géographique, et plus particulièrement des conditions d'accès aux silex crétacés.

Le Crétacé affleure dans trois régions : la Hesbaye, le bassin de Mons (toutes deux au nord du sillon), et le Pays de Herve (au sud, entre la Vesdre et la Meuse). Ainsi, à l'exception de cette dernière, l'approvisionnement en silex des sites au sud du sillon nécessite de parcourir des distances conséquentes et de franchir des cours d'eau importants.

Dans ce dernier cas, les Néandertaliens ont eu recours à des matières premières locales de moindre qualité dans un but économique. Les sites de Scladina (Sclayn), d'Engihoul et du Trou du Diable (Hastière) sont particulièrement révélateurs de cette tendance.

L'environnement naturel influence ici la composition des industries lithiques en matières premières et, par voie de conséquence, le traitement technologique et typologique qui leur est appliqué. L'interprétation actuelle des séries en termes de faciès (Ulrix-Closset, 1975 ; Van Peer, 2001) doit donc être nuancée en tenant compte de l'impact des contraintes naturelles sur l'état final des assemblages lithiques.

C34-13 Paolo BOSCATO (Siena, Italy)
Jacopo CREZZINI (Siena, Italy)
Margherita FREGUGLIA (Siena, Italy)
Paolo GAMBASSINI (Siena, Italy)
F. RANALDO (Siena, Italy)
Annamaria RONCHITELLI (Siena, Italy)

Subsistence activity and environmental resources exploitation in S. Croce site (Bisceglie, Bari, South Italy).

ABSTRACT: New excavations in S. Croce (Bisceglie, Bari – South Italy) point out an important Middle Palaeolithic sequence with rich lithic industry and faunal remains.

The aim of the study is to identify the subsistence system carried out in the site, as well as capabilities and methods applied in the management of the surrounding territorial resources.

The integration of technological and typological analysis of the lithic assemblage reveals the influences coming from the raw material and its exploitation level in the tools production.

The peculiar faunal association, which shows the only presence of horse and aurochs, offers information about hunting and butchery selection with attention to skeletal part exploitation.

C34-14 Federico Bernaldo DE QUIROS (Leon, Spain)
José Manuel MAILLO (Madrid, Spain)
Anna NEIRA CAMPOS (Leon, Spain)

Territoriality in the Cantabrian Middle Paleolithic.

ABSTRACT: In Northern Spain Neanderthal groups used a wide range of environments that characterise this narrow strip of land between the coast and the peaks of the Cantabrian range. The comparison of some sites in the central valleys of the Cantabria province like Morin, El Castillo or El Esquilleu provide us an opportunity to a better understand the management of the territory and site functionality. The setting of the sites in the landscape shows both differences and similarities and allow a better understanding of the general use of space by the late Middle Paleolithic inhabitants of Cantabria.

C34-15 F. CARAMIA (Siena, Italy)
G. PACCA

Techno-economical approach to the lithic raw materials exploitation in the Middle Palaeolithic assemblage from Poggio Cave (Salerno, Southern Italy).

ABSTRACT: The Poggio site, near Marina di Camerota (Salerno), consists in a thick archaeological series which includes atrophic layers related to different periods in the Middle Palaeolithic. This work has been developed on the most ancient phase (preceding the OIS 5) of one of the most representative sites for this period in the area.

The analysis of the raw material's procurement strategies examines a lithologic record, which heterogeneous petrography reflects various diagenetic and depositional environments.

The study of the relationship between different qualities of material and technological choices in stone-tools production, constitutes a first, important step in identifying an evolutionary scheme of the cultural and technical components in area's peopling during the Middle Palaeolithic.

Luc WENGLER

A New Relationship between Mousterian and Aterian in North Africa

ABSTRACT: New datations of Mousterian sites in the Maghreb show that the Ferrassie facies, which is prevalent in the area, takes place before the 5d isotopic stage and derives from the Acheulian. On the other hand, this type of Mousterian disappears very late in various regions towards the 22th millenium and is contemporary with the Aterian. Other data indicate that the Aterian is really ancient and originates in different local Mousterians. The Aterians seem to have occupied the same territories as the Mousterians, but showed a greater capacity to evolve than the latter.

Session C35

Thursday, 7 September 2006 / Jeudi, 7 Septembre 2006

**Anfiteatre III, Faculty of Letters, Lisbon University
Amphithéâtre III, Faculté de Lettres, Université de Lisbonne**

**Neolithic and Chalcolithic
architecture in Europe and
the Near East
Techniques of building an spatial organization**

**L'architecture Néolithique et
Chalcolithique de l'Europe et
du Moyen Orient
Techniques de construction et organisation de l'espace**

organized by / organisé par

Dragos Gheorghiu

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

The purpose of the session is to offer a new perspective on prehistoric architecture (as constructive methods in relationship with functions and spatial organization), by comparing European and the Near East Neolithic and Chalcolithic building traditions.

The session intends to analyze the process of complexity produced in the architectural technology and spatial organization from Neolithic to Chalcolithic, from the simple semi-subterranean dwellings to the large megarons surface dwellings with various secular or cultic functions. Other architectural features to be discussed would be the settlements' enclosures, the settlements' walls and palisades, both in open/flat and tell settlements.

Currently there are three archaeological instruments to reconstruct the (today) invisible parts of prehistoric architecture: the physical experiment (very rare performed at the real scale), the theoretical experiment (i.e. the engineering studies of the mechanics of buildings) and the ethnological analogy. Both experimental archaeology and ethnoarchaeology direct to a Medium Range Theory in the archaeological-architectural reconstruction; in this respect the session intends to discuss the limits of these methods and to try to find alternative solutions.

Contributors to the session are asked to discuss the following subjects:

- The comparison of the building traditions from the Near East, the Balkans, Central and Western Europe;

- The processes of technological diffusion within these cultural areas, as well as the local inventions;
- The organization and dimension of built spaces related to materials and building techniques as well as the ergonomic studies of the chaînes – opératoires of the daily life that shaped the internal spatial organization of buildings;
- The cycles of construction and deconstruction (i.e. chaînes – opératoires of building and demolishing, intentional fires, the recycling of materials, etc.);
- The analysis of micro and macro constructive structures;
- The methods of decoration of architectural features (i.e. walls, entrances, columns, pyro-objects, etc.);
- The relationships between society and architectural techniques.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

09:00	Opening / Ouverture
09:00-09:20	Roger DOONAN (Sheffield, UK) C35-01 Space, the final frontier: methods for an archaeology of practice.
09:20-09:40	George DIMITRIADIS C35-02 Prehistoric Mentality and Technological Issues.
09:40-10:00	Mehmet ÖZDOGAN (Istanbul, Turkey) C35-03 The transition from the round plan to rectangular.
10:00-10:20	Joshua POLLARD (Bristol, UK) C35-04 Neolithic architecture as material engagement.
10:20-10:40	Andrew JONES (Southampton, UK) C35-05 Raising the roof: house, ceramics and the human life cycle in Neolithic Orkney, Scotland.
10:40-11:00	Catherine DUVETTE C35-06 Les outils de la restitution.
11:00-11:20	Marie-Chantal FRERE-SAUTOT (Saint-Apollinaire, France) Alain VILLES (Orléans, France) C35-07 Archéologie de grande surface et interprétation des structures en creux.
11:20-11:40	Dragos GHEORGHIU (Bucharest, Romania) Romeo DUMITRESCU (Bucharest, Romania)

- C35-08** Intentional firing of South Eastern Europe. Chalcolithic houses: a perspective from experimental archaeology.
- 11:40-12:00 Nicolas SAMUELIAN (Paris, France)
- C35-09** Les cycles d'occupation des abris Natoufiens (Mallaha-Eynan, Israel).
- 12:00-12:20 Dusan BORIC (Cambridge, UK)
C.A.I. FRENCH
Yuval GOREN
- C35-10** Limestone floors at Lepenski Vir: a local tradition?
- 12:20-12:40 Cynthia JAULNEAU
- C35-11** Méthode d'analyse spatiale des vestiges architecturaux d'un site d'habitat néolithique stratifié Kovačevo, Bulgarie).
- 12:40-13:00 Dragos GHEORGHIU (Bucharest, Romania)
- C35-12** The changes in the technology of building in Chalcolithic South Eastern Europe.
- 13:00-14:30 Lunch / Déjeuner
- 14:30-14:50 Gheorghe LAZAROVICI (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Cornelia-Magda LAZAROVICI (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
- C35-13** Neo-Eneolithic cult constructions from South Eastern Europe: Techniques of building and spatial organization.
- 14:50-15:10 Nicolae URSULESCU (Iasi, Romania)
Adrian Felix TENCARIU (Iasi, Romania)
- C35-14** New data regarding the architecture of precucutenian buildings.
- 15:10-15:30 Krisztián OROSS
- C35-15** Neolithic architecture of a Linearbandkeramik settlement at Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő (Central Transdanubia, Hungary).
- 15:30-15:50 Maciej DEBIEC
Aleksander DZBYNSKI
- C35-16** The House and the utilization areas around it in the Linearbandkeramik in south-eastern Poland.
- 15:50-16:10 Judit REGENYE (Veszprém, Hongrie)
- C35-17** Socio-economic structure of the Lengyel culture reflected by two settlements.
- 16:10-16:30 Ralph M. ROWLETT (Columbia, U.S.A.)
- C35-18** A Neolithic house from Western Europe.

- 16:30-16:50 Boban TRIPKOVIÆ (Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro)
C35-19 **Re-examination of Neolithic Pit-houses: a Perspective from the Central Balkans (Vinca Culture).**
- 16:50-17:10 Jacqueline BALEN (Zagreb, Croatia)
C35-20 **Building techniques during the Neolithic and Copper Age in Eastern Slavonia.**
- 17:10-17:30 Jari OKKONEN (Oulu, Finland)
C35-21 **Detecting social complexity among the Neolithic hunter-gatherers in Finland. Example of Pattijoki Kastelli.**
- 17:30-17:50 Fabio CAVULLI (Trento, Italy)
C35-22 **Early Neolithic structural evidences in North Italy.**
- 17:50-18:10 Annaluisa PEDROTTI (Trento, Italy)
 Fabio CAVULLI (Trento, Italy)
C35-23 **Lugo di Grezzana (Verona, Northern Italy): the stratigraphic and structural sequence of the settlement.**
- 18:10-18:30 Maria Grazia MELIS (Sassari, Italy)
C35-24 **The domestic architecture in Sardinia (Italy) from the end of Neolithic to Copper Age.**
- 18:30-20:00 **Discussion**
- POSTER** Vasile COTIUGA (Iasi, Romania)
C35-25 **The burning of the Cucuteni culture dwellings.**
- POSTER** Letitia-Florenta SCARLAT (Iasi, Romania)
C35-26 **Domestic Fire installations in Precucuteni and Cucuteni-Tripolye Cultural.**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

- C35-01** Roger DOONAN (Sheffield, UK)
Space, The Final Frontier: Methods for an Archaeology of Practice.

ABSTRACT: Whilst archaeological excavation is preoccupied with defining stratigraphy and the recovery of contexts, post-excavation analysis and ‘interpretation’ privileges the study of artefact typology and the form of architectural features. Both of these foci are rooted in an art-historical approach to archaeological remains. Ironically, the very contexts which are so carefully defined during excavation rarely receive any attention beyond stratigraphic assessment. This is

problematic since not only are their recovery economically high but also because these contexts were the very location of human practice. Such spaces within and around architectural features and the activities carried out within them can be thought as being interwoven with meaning and represent windows to wider symbolic schemes.

This paper explores methodologies for exploring architectural spaces and draws upon prehistoric case studies to illustrate how acknowledging the importance of individual contexts can reveal precise social practices associated with architectural features. The paper concludes with an illustration of how soil studies in combination with experiential approaches to dynamic elements of the past can supplement architectural approaches to inform studies of identity and power.

C35-02 George DIMITRIADIS

Prehistoric Mentality and Technological Issues.

ABSTRACT: The relationship between human being and rocky pebbles is straight and conceptually deep since the first steps of the humanisation. Indeed was the stone with its shape, colour and qualities to suggest uses and functionalities meanwhile stimulate the human thought. The men/woman was transformed by the stone from ape to human being. From natural being to a cultural one. In the present paper the author focus his attention to the development of the prehistoric mentality and its expression through out the technological issues as tools, artefacts and manufactures. In fact, we can assert that ancient building technics and models persist in time as coming out from the analysis of specchie, trulli, pajare, rural contain walls. In the specific we analyze the hidden diachronic mentality including in the rural architectonic structures from South Mediterranean Regions.

C35-03 Mehmet ÖZDOĞAN (Istanbul, Turkey)

The Transition From the Round Plan to Rectangular.

ABSTRACT: The consequences of the revolutionary changes that took place in subsistence patterns during the Neolithic Period are best observed in architecture and in the organization of habitation sites. The new way of life that developed with the onset of Neolithic economies, soon led to the establishment of permanent villages that required larger living and storage space. Likewise, the newly developing trend to construct prestige buildings, such as special cult buildings or temples has also been highly implemental to enforce radical changes in architectural designs.

In this respect, certainly one of the most significant achievements that took place during the Neolithic period is the transition from the round and/or oval huts to buildings with rectangular ground-plans. This should not only be considered as a simple change of plan-type, as its consequences had far reaching implications. Transformation of simple dwellings, such as huts, to houses, or "homes" is one of the most evident outcomes of this change. From the point of architectural techniques, the change from round to rectangular plan-type was not an easy one; the structure of a round building is either like a basket or a tent, where the roofing is not differentiated from the walls. Thus, such a structure needs neither foundations nor supporting junctures, as the walls do not carry any weight. However, once the building is designed according to a rectangular plan, then the builder had to deal with a number of structural problems, for which they had not accumulated any experience. Among these, construction of upright walls that had to support the weight of the roofing, binding of corners, lentos for openings such as doors are to be accounted.

Recent work in Southeastern Turkey, has revealed evidence exemplifying the evolutionary steps between the round-plan and rectangular buildings. It is now evident that, the full rectangular-building type developed through a trial-and-error period that lasted some two thousand years. The paper will cover the development of rectangular structures, as well as its consequences in the use of space.

C35-04 Joshua POLLARD (Bristol, UK)**Neolithic Architecture as Material Engagement.**

ABSTRACT: This paper takes as its starting point the view that the study of Neolithic architecture should be a study of Neolithic materialities. Stemming from this, I wish to explore two themes. The first relates to the way that the construction of Neolithic buildings and monuments involved an active engagement with the material world, and an inventive exploration of material possibilities – a bringing together of different substances (wood, clay, earth, stone, bone and so forth) and their working into new and hybrid configurations. Such a perspective avoids seeing the substances employed in construction as inert ‘building materials’, and instead considers their symbolic and ontological qualities, and agency (their potential to shape and direct human encounter and understanding of the material world).

The second theme investigates quite where the boundaries of ‘architecture’ begin or end. The almost recurrent inclusion of deliberate deposits within the fabric of Neolithic structures, along with formalised processes of dismantling, infilling and reworking, seems to run counter to our understanding of construction as a bounded process that ends with the physical realisation of a pre-determined plan. Do such practices instead speak of fluidity, mutability and an on-going flow of ‘life energies’? In support of these arguments, the paper will make reference to varied examples of early Neolithic architecture from different regions (from Anatolia to northern Europe) and of different ‘functional’ forms (houses, long mounds and enclosures).

C35-05 Andrew JONES (Southampton, UK)**Raising the Roof: House, Ceramics and the Human Life Cycle in Neolithic Orkney, Scotland.**

ABSTRACT: In the Late Neolithic of Orkney, Scotland houses acted as frameworks around which a series of dynamic social relations are played out. The building, elaboration and destruction of houses mirrored the life cycle and changing composition of the household. Moreover houses acted as a symbolic and physical focus for the production, use and deposition of other forms of material culture. It is only by emphasizing the relationship between houses and material culture that we gain a clear insight into the formation of households.

The deep stratigraphy and excellent level of preservation of settlements in Neolithic Orkney offers archaeologists an unparalleled chance to investigate settlement structure, household composition and the symbolic potency of the house during the Neolithic period. In this paper I want to stress the importance of the analysis of both settlement architecture and ceramic sequences in tandem as a means of studying both settlement chronology and the structure and composition of the household.

C35-06 Catherine DUVETTE**Les Outils de la Restitution.**

ABSTRACT: L'identification, l'interprétation de l'empreinte laissée par les constructions et assemblages de bois après leur disparition puis son inscription dans des systèmes constructifs cohérents dépendent de situations historiques particulières, mais sous leurs seuls aspects techniques, les questions soulevées, les buts poursuivis et les moyens mis en œuvre par l'analyse elle-même transcendent largement les époques et les régions. Différents sites, de différentes époques et régions, soumis à une même grille d'analyse seront présentés.

L'étude des vestiges de ces architectures de bois suppose une double approche, géométrique et fonctionnelle:

La première pour mettre en évidence l'organisation planimétrique et les caractéristiques des trous de poteau, seuls indices relatifs à la construction. La mise au point puis l'adaptation de méthodes de visualisation informatique et de traitement logique de l'information permettent d'engager une réflexion synthétique et systématique en plan sur les sites quelle que soit leur étendue. Dans les cas que nous exposerons, l'information examinée comprenait les plans topographiques généraux et les caractéristiques formelles et métriques de chaque structure en creux. Les « maquettes » informatiques simplifiées produites se sont aisément prêtées à de multiples manipulations. (...)

C35-07 Marie-Chantal FRERE-SAUTOT (Saint-Apollinaire, France)
Alain VILLES (Orléans, France)

Archéologie de Grande Surface et Interprétation des Structures en Creux.

ABSTRACT: Les décapages de grande surface ne sont pas nouveaux dans l'archéologie pré- et protohistorique européenne. Mais la mise en place progressive d'une réglementation, en France, a permis, ces vingt dernières années, de rattraper, dans le domaine des fouilles en aire ouverte, un retard autrefois considérable par rapport à la plupart des autres pays européens.

Un récent colloque international, organisé du 24 au 26 mars 2006, à Dijon et Lons-Le-Saunier, a permis de faire le point sur les acquis de l'archéologie dite «préventive» (autrefois: «de sauvetage» ou «de grands travaux») en France et en Europe, dans un esprit de comparaison entre expériences et méthodes à travers un vaste échantillon. Les fouilles menées sur des habitats criblés de «trous», mais hors contrainte imposée par des travaux, ont également été présentés dans le colloque. Des sites de périodes s'échelonnant du Néolithique ancien à la fin de l'âge du Fer ont été présentés, correspondant à des régions et des contextes divers, incluant les Balkans et même le Proche-Orient.

En matière de résultats et de méthodologie, il apparaît, par exemple, que jamais certaines formes d'architecture domestique n'auraient pu être reconnues sans l'approche systématique des traces d'aménagement dans le sous-sol, sur de grandes surfaces. Les acquis nouveaux permettent de souligner le poids des habitudes, en matière d'interprétation et de repérage de structures archéologiques, lorsque celles-ci sont bien typées (voire stéréotypées) ou faciles à repérer. On peut faire la même remarque, lorsque l'organisation de l'habitat est en cause, et que son étude exige des décapages très extensifs, les limites des sites permettant une interprétation fonctionnelle rigoureuse. (...)

C35-08 Dragos GHEORGHIU (Bucharest, Romania)
Romeo DUMITRESCU (Bucharest, Romania)

Intentional Firing of South Eastern Europe. Chalcolithic Houses: a Perspective From Experimental Archaeology.

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses possible models of collapse of small and long wattle and daub architectural structures due to intentional firings, using the results of experiments carried in the Vadastra archaeoparc and other sites in Romania.

The analysis will focus on the estimation of human agency and on the types and amount of fuel utilized to deconstruct prehistoric houses with the help of combustion.

All the experiments presented were carried out on full scale models (round and rectangular semisubterranean and surface Neolithic and Chalcolithic houses and megarons), reconstructed from archaeological data from Boian, Gumelnita and Cucuteni traditions.

C35-09 Nicolas SAMUELIAN (Paris, France)

Les Cycles d'occupation des Abrins Natoufiens (Mallaha-Eynan, Israel)

RÉSUMÉ: C'est à la fin de l'Épipaléolithique que naît la culture natoufienne au Proche-Orient. Celle-ci marque une rupture avec les périodes précédentes. Les Natoufiens demeurent des chasseurs-cueilleurs malgré une sédentarité attestée sur certains sites qui annonce l'émergence du Néolithique.

C'est à cette époque qu'apparaissent les premières constructions en pierres, c'est-à-dire-«en dur». Les gisements les plus importants sont formés d'un ensemble d'abris circulaires et semi-circulaires à moitié enterrés, aux techniques de construction et aux fonctions variées. Celles-ci témoignent de la complexité de leur organisation sociale. Un des aspects les plus surprenants de cette architecture est probablement l'occupation prolongée de même structure. Sur le niveau Natoufien final de Mallaha, cela se manifeste par la superposition des sols et par

la réfection des constructions en pierres. Chaque niveau se caractérise par des aménagements domestiques distincts (foyers, calages de poteaux, etc.) indiquant de très probables changements de fonctions. Ces sols ne sont séparés que de quelques centimètres. Certaines de ces structures domestiques sont visibles et réutilisées à plusieurs étapes de l'occupation. Cet aspect se manifeste également par la reconstruction d'abris au même endroit sous la forme « d'emboîtement » après une probable période d'abandon.

L'apparition d'une architecture, «en dur» et complexe, au Natoufien se révèle comme un des indicateurs en faveur de la sédentarité de ces populations.

C35-10 Dusan BORIC (Cambridge, UK)
C.A.I. FRENCH
Yuval GOREN

Limestone Floors at Lepenski Vir: a Local Tradition?

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the proliferation of pinkish-red limestone floors used to plaster trapezoidal bases of post-framed buildings at the archaeological site of Lepenski Vir around or after 6300 CalBC. Lepenski Vir is the type-site for a number of Mesolithic-Early Neolithic sites found in the Danube Gorges region of the north-central Balkans. Although trapezoidal buildings are found at other contemporaneous sites in this region, at no other site building floors are made of limestone. Also, there are no other sites in south-east Europe dated to the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic periods where limestone floors are found. They can only be compared to similarly constructed floors found at the PPNB sites in the Levant and Anatolia. We examine this particular phenomenon by employing micromorphological analyses of a limestone floor sample from Lepenski Vir and by contextualizing the appearance of this particular constructional technique. We also explore the social significance of this phenomenon in this example of the earliest ?house society? in the Balkans.

C35-11 Cynthia JAULNEAU

Méthode d'analyse spatiale des vestiges architecturaux d'un site d'habitat néolithique stratifié Kovačevo, Bulgarie).

ABSTRACT: Les analyses spatiales de sites d'habitat néolithique se font de plus en plus courantes. Elles sont essentiellement réalisées sur des sites sans stratigraphie, à structures en creux nombreuses. La grande majorité est effectuée à partir des données tirées du mobilier céramique et lithique. Ces deux catégories de matériel sont analysées selon un aspect quantitatif traité par des méthodes statistiques (nombre et poids brut, NMI) mais aussi selon un aspect qualitatif (remontages intra et inter structures). Elles permettent de mettre en évidence des tendances aussi bien spatiales, grâce aux relations établies au sein du site entre structures, que chronologiques. La méthode d'analyse présentée ici se distingue grâce à la nature même du site dont elle fait l'objet. C'est en effet, les caractéristiques propres à ce site du Néolithique ancien balkanique qui induisent la méthode à mettre en place afin de s'adapter aux vestiges et répondre aux problématiques.

Kovačevo est un site d'habitat intensément occupé au Néolithique ancien. Une fouille systématique et étendue (plus de 1500 m²) a été menée sur ce site de plus de 7 hectares de 1986 à 2002 (Demoule et Licahrdus, 1993). A la différence de nombreux sites balkaniques, il ne se présente pas sous la forme d'un tell. Il propose néanmoins une stratigraphie de couches néolithiques ancien pouvant atteindre jusqu'à 3 mètres de hauteur. Il se distingue également par la nature de ses vestiges : la présence d'une architecture en terre non incendiée et de très nombreuses structures creusées qui perturbent les couches sous jacentes rendent la lecture des vestiges (en planimétrie et en stratigraphie) et leur interprétation très difficiles. Ce sont ces particularités et les méthodes choisies pour la fouille et l'enregistrement (nombreuses campagnes de fouilles, tamisage de tout le sédiment, relevés planimétriques et stratigraphiques systématiques, intervention de deux sédimentologues jusqu'à la fin des opérations, enregistrement informatique du mobilier et des données de fouille...) qui donnent à Kovačevo tout son intérêt. (...)

C35-12 Dragos GHEORGHU (Bucharest, Romania)

The Changes in the Technology of Building in Chalcolithic South Eastern Europe.

ABSTRACT: The shift from the semi-subterranean dwelling to surface buildings with wood platforms that occurred between Early and Mature Chalcolithic was a complex process that implied a change in the tradition of construction with the introduction of new techniques of carpentry as well as of new rituals of building, to cite only the foundation trenches with a simultaneously technological and ritual role.

For archaeologist architecture illustrates the best the changes occurred in an emergent stratified society through the changes in building structure and volume as well as in the use of new instruments, these being the indexes of a great energetic effort implying the coordination of a large number of people.

By analyzing experimentally reconstructed semi-subterranean and surface houses with platform from Boian Chalcolithic tradition the paper will compare their *chaines-opératoires* of building and estimate the number of people involved and the quantities of materials employed.

C35-13 Gheorghe LAZAROVICI (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Cornelia-Magda LAZAROVICI (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Neo-Eneolithic cult constructions from South Eastern Europe: Techniques of building and spatial organization.

ABSTRACT: The study of the temples, sanctuaries, communitarian or home altars indicates that their location, the objects they contains inside or outside installations, the materials and techniques used for their building, as well as their raising and destruction are the subject of some rules. Naology is the science involved in the study and decipherment of these rules.

Protohistory or history archaeologists have many written information that can use, including myths transcription; prehistoric archaeologists have only very few such data and use mainly other sort of information, offered by archaeological excavations, such as sanctuary patterns, small or monumental altars, statues, or data related to rituals of building and abandon.

Some archaeologists have been interested in the prehistoric sanctuaries, but many times their comments are modest and timid; the communitarian or home altars, as well as houses of the priests, shamans or „saint” people are not discussed, silence and forgetfulness cover it.

Most sacred buildings contain the next elements: entrance, fire place, oven, bench, cassette, altars, grinding place, statues, pillars, thrones, or objects of the sacral inventory.

Our analyze will be focus on the Vinča - Banat as well as on the Precucuteni- Cucuteni cultures, for which there are more information, but will also include analogies and references for other cult buildings from Europe or other areas.

C35-14 Nicolae URSULESCU (Iasi, Romania)
Adrian Felix TENCARIU (Iasi, Romania)

New Data Regarding the Architecture of Precucutenian Buildings.

ABSTRACT: The Precucuteni culture, covering areas from Romania, Moldavia and Ukraine, represents the beginning of the Chalcolithic. Many aspects of spiritual and material life of cucutenian population originated in Precucuteni culture. The manner of building, with the well-known system of posts with wattle walls, covered on both sides by a layer of clay, is an exemple. Considering the latest discoveries from Isaiia (County of Iapi, Romania), the authors present new elements regarding the fixation of posts by foundation ditches, as well as the inner arrangements (hearths, ovens, benches, offering pots, pots), some of them with a ritual function.

C35-15 Krisztián OROSS**Neolithic architecture of a Linearbandkeramik settlement at Balatonszárszó-Kis-erdei-dűlő (Central Transdanubia, Hungary).**

ABSTRACT: The settlement archaeology on large scale excavations of the Linearbandkeramik has a 70 years long history in Central Europe. In Transdanubia we had hardly any information about the sites of this culture until the last decade.

The Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences investigated an extended settlement of the Central European (Transdanubian) Linearbandkeramik on the southern coast of the Lake Balaton between 2000-2003. The project was established as a rescue excavation before the constructing of a motorway. The settlement is located on a natural plateau in a distance of 2-2.5 kilometres from the modern coast of the lake. The whole investigated area is over 116 000 m², we could record the features of the neolithic site on a surface of 10 hectares. During the four seasons the excavation team uncovered the remains of 45 longhouses, 43 burials and a 160 metres long section of a round ditch. The length of the longhouses varied between 7 and 25 metres. The ceramic material of the site represents all different phases of the Transdanubian Linearbandkeramik, except of its formative phase.

The contribution will present the different building types on the site, discuss their chronological relations and their distribution on the investigated area. Further on, I compare the houses with buildings of other Linearbandkeramik settlements of the region.

C35-16 Maciej DEBIEC
Aleksander DZBYNSKI**The House and the utilization areas around it in the Linearbandkeramik in south-eastern Poland.**

ABSTRACT: The newly discovered settlement in Zwieczycza in South-eastern Poland provides new opportunity to reconstruct activity areas within and outside the Linearbandkeramik houses. The dispersion of the complex and simple objects on the one hand and the dispersion of the other materials (ceramic and flint artifacts) around the Linearbankeramik houses is the basic factor for the interpretations here. In the focus of our attention are questions like: were there separate activity (productivity) areas of the houses?, were there some symbolic places around the houses? In the settlement in Zwieczycza were discovered in a settlement pit two *double axes*, wich are extremely seldom in the whole linearbandkeramik dispersion area (only 40 finds). They produce additional interpretation possibilities for the question of interest, because of the dual context of their deposition: they were found in the pit close to a house together with an adze and ceramic vessel, wich could indicate a funerary context

C35-17 Judit REGENYE (Veszprém, Hongrie)**Socio-economic structure of the Lengyel culture reflected by two settlements.**

ABSTRACT: The settlement system of the late Lengyel culture (4500 BC) on central Transdanubia (Western Hungary) is particularly dense. The reason of this feature is the Szentgál flint mine, the greatest flint mine in Hungary. There are a lot of smaller settlements around the mine for the exploitation and processing of the stone and to control the accessibility. The volume of the stone exploitation refers to specialization.

In this settlement system we can find another type of settlement, an extended site with organised building structure. The processing and trade of the exploited stone needs central places like this. The role of such places was the distribution of raw material, they were organizational centres.

The difference between the two settlement types lies in the dimension, the building structure and in the house types. Two excavated settlements, Szentgál and Veszprém show the clear differences in the houses. They show differences in the groundplan and in the building style. The reason of the difference between the two settlement types is the different role they play in the socio-economic structure of the Lengyel culture.

The settlement system of the Lengyel culture, the interactive system of the large "urban" settlements with densely distributed houses and the smaller settlements are the direct indicators of the high level of organisation of the society.

C35-18 Ralph M. ROWLETT (Columbia, U.S.A.)

A Neolithic House From Western Europe.

ABSTRACT: Neolithic houses post-dating the Band-Keramik culture are very poorly known even now in Western Europe. Many of them may have been only tents or on vehicles, but in any case they must have been lightly built.

The drier and sunnier sub-boreal climate would have enabled the toleration of relatively flimsy dwellings. Traces of such wooden houses have been revealed on the Titelberg in southwestern Luxemburg. Erosion from the sub-Atlantic makes a Chalcolithic or early Bronze Age construction hard to decipher, but a deeper late Neolithic structure is better preserved. Post moulds of stakes hardly 5 cm in diameter reveal the reticular outline. Apparently cooking was done outside. Traces in sub-soil are particularly instructive about the construction of a half door. Psychological implications for socio-cultural interpretation of such insubstantial houses are considered.

C35-19 Boban TRIPKOVIC (Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro)

Re-examination of Neolithic Pit-houses: a Perspective From the Central Balkans (Vinca Culture).

ABSTRACT: In this paper author test the capability of interpretation that many of the pits in the Balkan Neolithic are pit-houses. The analysis include:

- determination of criteria for pit-house identification;
- life-cycles of individual pits;
- spatial organization of pit settlements.

According to the results of analysis, social and space order of Vinca communities will be discussed.

C35-20 Jacqueline BALEN (Zagreb, Croatia)

Building Techniques During the Neolithic and Copper Age in Eastern Slavonia.

ABSTRACT: The aim of this paper is to show building traditions in Eastern Slavonia region in Croatia through two eponymous sites - Sopot near Vinkovci and Vučedol near Vukovar.

The Sopot site is the eponymous site of one Neolithic culture, i.e. the Sopot culture. This culture is a typical representative of the Neolithic agricultural economy.

The dwellers of the Sopot culture used to live in settlements situated in low-land areas, always in vicinity of rivers and streams. The characteristic settlement form of this culture consists of oval, lengthily inhabited, and thus multi-layered site, fortified by a ditch or palisades. The settlements were of the dense village type with above-ground houses of rectangular form and usually one or two rooms. The house structure consisted of posts and the walls were made of wattle. Clay was then applied to the wattle structure and smoothed out. The floor was made of pressed clay and the roof was covered with reed. A round hearth was located inside the house.

The site of Vučedol is a *tell* type settlement, which existed during the Neolithic, Copper and Bronze age periods. Six different building horizons of the Vučedol culture have been identified so far. The most recent one has been heavily damaged by ploughing and only pits are preserved. House structures are preserved in the older horizons, and some of them had been restored several times while the houses were still in function. The houses, which were built as in the Neolithic period, had one or two rooms. The traces of internal walls are still visible in some houses

and it is interesting to point out that in several cases one can still see traces left on the floor by the movement of the door. All the dwellings share the same basic orientation, NE-SW, and the same size (cca 4 x 6 m). The shape of the houses seem to have been more or less oval. A small trench, 10 cm wide, was dug out around every house. This trench was used as a basement for the wall construction.

C35-21 Jari OKKONEN (Oulu, Finland)

Detecting social complexity among the Neolithic hunter-gatherers in Finland. Example of Pattijoki Kastelli.

ABSTRACT: The stone enclosure called giants' church in Pattijoki Kastelli is one of the most noted archaeological monuments in the Northern Finland. It is located circa 60 kilometers southwest from the town of Oulu on the coastal area of the Northern Ostrobothnia. The site consists of several structures and archaeological features, in which the most prominent is a large rectangular stone enclosure. The size of the structure is 52x30 meter. The total area of the site is approximately 3,4 hectares. Altogether 43 similar giants' church sites are known in Finland. According to isostatic land uplift and shore line displacement chronology, they have been dated to the Stone Age. The archaeological finds found from the sites also point to the same age.

In 2001 the Finnish National Board of Antiquities arranged the survey and small-scale excavation at the Kastelli site. Mapping the site and sampling datable material was in priority. During the intensive survey 43 heaps of fire-cracked stones were discovered. There are also seven dwelling depressions and 19 cairns at the site.

The heaps at interest for dating are situated in an about 150 m long band like formation along the 52-meter contour line. They are low mounds, which are undefined in form, and the height range from 30 to 70 cm. It is obvious that the distribution marks the ancient shoreline and most likely the close access to the water was essential to the process in which the heated stones were used and the heaps were formed. The archaeological excavations clearly point to the fact that at least some of the heaps were build on the Stone Age beach. Probably the heaps are linked to the seal fat processing - although the exact knowledge of the formation and the function of the structures is not fully understood. (...)

C35-22 Fabio CAVULLI (Trento, Italy)

Early Neolithic Stuctural Evidences in North Italy.

ABSTRACT: In spite of the traditional interpretations of the Neolithic pits as semi-subterranean dwellings or simple rubbish pits, the actual knowledge about early Neolithic features shows a much more varied archaeological reality including palisades, ditches, storage pits, and knapping areas as well as a few cases of surface dwellings. The difficulty in interpreting these settlements is due to post-depositional events and problems related to the methodology of research: mainly that the areas investigated were too small to understand the spatial organization of the features. At first sight, the few extensive field excavations that have been undertaken did not give the expected results. However, reconsidering these results by the means of spatial analysis, a comparison of the structural evidence and additional recent research, allows a revised and much more interesting picture of the early Neolithic settlements. These differ completely from both the Mesolithic and middle Neolithic evidence.

C35-23 Annaluisa PEDROTTI (Trento, Italy)

Fabio CAVULLI (Trento, Italy)

Lugo di Grezzana (Verona, Northern Italy): the stratigraphic and structural sequence of the settlement.

ABSTRACT: Many of the North Italian first Neolithic settlements brought to light shallow or deep pits that are notoriously difficult to interpret. The functions of these features, along with similar pits in later periods, remain largely unknown. The enduring interpretation of these as semi-

subterranean dwellings has predominated for 140 years of archaeological research, yet without good reason.

It is in this context that the extensive investigation of the settlement of Lugo di Grezzana (Veneto region, north-eastern Italian pre-Alps) was carried out, and which provided reliable results to understand the function, spatial organization of features and activities that took place in the settlement. The settlement enclosure has evidence for a palisade and shallow ditch, hearths, different kind of fire structures and a roofed construction, which was probably a dwelling. Significantly, it finds comparison with the only other contemporary site with clearly interpretable complexes

C35-24

Maria Grazia MELIS (Sassari, Italy)

The domestic architecture in Sardinia (Italy) from the end of Neolithic to Copper Age.

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the study of different monuments classes, from c up to surface stone huts. Much information about the Late Neolithic stone huts comes from the funerary domain, where some house's elements are represented in the hypogeum graves; such traits being discovered in several important villages. The panorama gets richer in the Copper Age, where we observe a considerable typological variability. While the archaeological reports about the partially excavated structures are infrequent, the present contribution brings news data semi-subterranean structures on from Su Coddu/ Canelles village, in south Sardinia.

Session C39

Saturday, 9 September 2006 / Samedi, 9 Septembre 2006

*Room 11.06, Law Faculty, Lisbon University
Saale 11.06, Faculté de Droit, Université de Lisbonne*

Lower Paleolithic

**Short and long chronologies, lithic industries linear evolution models,
transition to the middle Palaeolithic.**

Paléolithique inférieur

**Chronologies courtes et longues, modèles d'évolution linéaire des
industries lithiques, transition au Paléolithique moyen.**

organized by / organisé par

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

In the last decades, lower Paleolithic research efforts have allowed the questioning of the prevailing methods about the evolution of their main archaeological remains, the lithic industries. Considering the changes that occurred in the meanwhile in the analytical means of this kind of remains, either with the adoption of new methodologies in the study of this artefacts, or with the renewed analysis of their contexts and their chronologies, in this session we will try to bring together the newest contributions to these thematics. We will also try to discuss the final evolution of these industries and the way they were substituted by the Middle Paleolithic industries.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

09:00	Opening / Ouverture
09:00-09:30	Pierluigi ROSINA (Tomar, Portugal) Sara CURA (Tomar, Portugal) Stefano GRIMALDI (Trento, Italy) José GOMES (Tomar, Portugal)

- C39-01** **The Middle – Upper Pleistocene open air site of Ribeira da Ponte da Pedra (Middle Tagus Basin, Central Portugal).**
- 09:30-10:00 Anatoly DEREVIANKO (Novosibirsk, Russia)
Michael SHUNKOV (Novosibirsk, Russia)
- C39-02** **The Karama Lower Palaeolithic site in Northern Asia.**
- 10:00-10:30 Jean GAGNEPAIN (Quinson, France)
Claire GAILLARD (Paris, France)
Olivier NOTTER (Quinson, France)
- C39-03** **La pointe de Quinson : nouvelle approche suite aux fouilles récentes du site éponyme de la Baume Bonne (Quinson, Alpes de Haute-Provence).**
- 10:30-11:00 Michel BRENET (Cesson-Sevigné, France)
Mila FOLGADO
- C39-04** **Economie de production et statut de l’outillage bifacial au Paléolithique inférieur. L’exemple de deux sites de plein-air de Dordogne (France) : Cantalouette 1 et Combe Brune 3.**
- 11:00-11:30 Agnès LAMOTTE (Villeneuve d’Ascq, France)
Alain TUFFREAU (Villeneuve d’Ascq, France)
- C39-05** **Ruptures et continuités des comportements techniques dans l’Acheuléen du Nord de la France.**
- 11:30-12:00 Alain TUFFREAU (Villeneuve d’Ascq, France)
Emilie GOVAL (Villeneuve d’Ascq, France)
Jean-Jacques BAHAIN (Paris, France)
Sanda BALESU (Villeneuve d’Ascq, France)
- C39-06** **Les industries lithiques du gisement paléolithique inférieur et moyen de Gentelles (Somme, France) dans leur cadre chronologique: contribution à l’étude du passage du Paléolithique inférieur au Paléolithique moyen.**
- 12:00-12:30 G.M. Bulgarelli
C. Collina
R. Gallotti
D. Geraads
G. Kieffer
G. Papy
M. Piperno
J.-P. Raynal
- C39-07** **Gombore II: Un Site de l’acheuléen Moyen à Melka Kunture (Haute Vallée de L’awash, Ethiopie)**
- 12:30-13:00 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

C39-01 Pierluigi ROSINA (Tomar, Portugal)
Sara CURA (Tomar, Portugal)
Stefano GRIMALDI (Trento, Italy)
José GOMES (Tomar, Portugal)

The Middle – Upper Pleistocene open air site of Ribeira da Ponte da Pedra (Middle Tagus Basin, Central Portugal).

ABSTRACT: The archaeological site of Ribeira da Ponte da Pedra is located in the slope of an ancient valley where tertiary deposits, quaternary fluvial terraces and coluvial deposits alternate. In the last 6 years this site has been excavated within the TEMPOAR project, being the main research goals the establishment of the chronology and succession of the Lower and Middle terraces of the Tagus river in Vila Nova da Barquinha region, together with the achievement of a more clear interpretation regarding the chrono-cultural framework of the lithic remains coming from these stratigraphic contexts. Moreover this research aspires a correlation with the terrace levels and its lithic industries of the Tagus Valley, notably those studied in Alpiarça region and, ultimately, with the information coming from recent regional studies (Litoral Minho and Lis valley). In Ribeira da Ponte da Pedra we recently obtained absolute dating for the middle terrace (300 000 bp) and for the lower terrace (90 000 bp) industries, which strengthens our interpretations and correlations regarding Lower and Middle Palaeolithic of this site and the mentioned regions. Therefore in this colloquium we aim to present the lithic industry characterization as well as the geomorphologic study of the terrace's levels hoping to contribute to the discussion issues of this colloquia.

C39-02 Anatoly DEREvianko (Novosibirsk, Russia)
Michael Shunkov (Novosibirsk, Russia)

The Karama Lower Palaeolithic site in Northern Asia

ABSTRACT: The Karama site in the Altai Mountains has yielded a cultural sequence of several human occupation horizons bearing distinct pebble tools attributable to the Lower Paleolithic dated to the early Middle Pleistocene (600 – 800 ka BP) on the basis of a combination of recognized features. At present, these culture-bearing layers represent the most ancient evidence of human occupation established in stratigraphic context in Northern and Central Asia. The Karama pebble industry attests to the occupation of the Altai by a *Homo erectus* population that invaded the region out of Africa. The body of geomorphological, lithostratigraphic, archaeological, paleobotanic and other data attests to the long-term occupation of the Karama site by the human populations; this occupation probably lasted throughout the early Middle Pleistocene. All the artifacts from this site have been attributed to pre-Acheulian pebble industries. The relevant tool kits comprise choppers and racloirs fashioned on flat pebbles, heavy tools with the nose-like protruding elements, and notched, denticulate and beak-shaped tools fashioned on large spalls. It is important to highlight the particular “care-nated” pebble tools; their morphological features are reminiscent of the core scrapers identified in the Lower Paleolithic of East Africa, Southwest Asia, the Near East and the Caucasus.

C39-03 Jean GAGNEPAIN (Quinson, France)
Claire GAILLARD (Paris, France)
Olivier NOTTER (Quinson, France)

La pointe de Quinson : nouvelle approche suite aux fouilles récentes du site éponyme de la Baume Bonne (Quinson, Alpes de Haute-Provence).

RÉSUMÉ: Signalée dès 1947 par Bernard Bottet, premier fouilleur du site, puis décrite et nommée par Henry de Lumley en 1960, la “pointe de Quinson “ fut ensuite admise comme un outil spécifique par la communauté scientifique (Bordes 1961, Brézillon 1968) et retrouvée dans de nombreux sites du Paléolithique inférieur d'Europe et d'Asie. Sa définition jusqu'alors exclusivement typologique, a été révisée lors de la reprise des fouilles et des recherches sur le gisement, dans les années 1980-90, sur des bases plus élargies : matière première utilisée, typo-technologie du support, chaîne opératoire (Gagnepain et Gaillard 1996, 2005).

La Baume Bonne (Quinson) a livré une soixantaine de ces outils, généralement issus de niveaux du Paléolithique inférieur ou Paléolithique moyen ancien (stades 10 à 8 essentiellement). Leur étude n'a pas mis en évidence de chaîne opératoire propre à la production de leurs supports, ni l'utilisation de matières premières préférentielles. Les plus caractéristiques de ces pointes sont aménagées sur des éclats courts à talon large mais elles sont rares; en général leurs supports sont variés (éclats, fragments d'éclats, débris et nucléus) et leurs matières premières diversifiées. Seule la morphologie semble être déterminante pour la sélection des supports, qui traduisent ainsi un comportement technique plutôt opportuniste, orienté vers la réalisation d'outils particuliers (pointus, épais) peu standardisés. Ce genre de comportement s'intègre bien dans le Paléolithique inférieur ; d'ailleurs, à la Baume Bonne, les pointes de Quinson disparaissent au cours du stade isotopique 6, au profit de pointes beaucoup plus standardisées, généralement sur éclat.

C39-04 Michel BRENET (Cesson-Sevigné, France)
Mila FOLGADO

Economie de production et statut de l'outillage bifacial au Paléolithique inférieur. L'exemple de deux sites de plein-air de Dordogne (France): Cantalouette 1 et Combe Brune 3.

RÉSUMÉ: Deux sites de plein-air du Paléolithique ancien fouillés récemment en Bergeracois (Dordogne, France), distants de 2 km, Cantalouette 1 et Combe Brune 3, ont livré des industries fortement marquées par la présence de façonnage bifacial associé à un débitage d'éclats plus discret.

L'industrie de Cantalouette 1 est très majoritairement composée par les déchets et produits issus de la confection de nombreuses pièces bifaciales. Il s'agit d'une part de plus de 2000 éclats de façonnage et pièces techniques d'affûtage et d'autre part de plus d'une centaine de pièces façonnées à différents stades de leur confection : préformes, pièces peu ou prou élaborées et pièces cassées. Plusieurs groupes de pièces bifaciales ont été décrits en fonction de la présence et de l'association de tranchants spécifiques et de parties préhensives. La production de débitage, de conception Levallois, est minoritaire par rapport au façonnage et ne représente que 10 % de l'assemblage lithique. Un lien semble établi entre les deux productions. En effet, 25 % des éclats/supports façonnées semblent issus de l'exploitation de gros nucléus centripètes.

A Combe Brune 3, le façonnage domine également de manière notable dans la série lithique. Tous les stades du processus de confection des pièces sont représentés avec plus de 1200 éclats de façonnage. Ont été identifiées une trentaine de pièces bifaciales supports d'outils; certaines sont fracturées d'autres entières dépassent les 20 cm. Les plus abouties sont à des stades d'élaboration qui supposent des modalités d'utilisation très diverses. Elles ont été façonnées sur tout type de support naturel accessible ou produit : blocs, plaquettes, cupules ou encore éclats débités. Le débitage, peu élaboré, présente des points communs avec le *système par surface de débitage alternée* observé dans des industries anciennes dites Clactoniennes. Une production mixte, au cours de laquelle les deux modes d'exploitation de débitage et de façonnage peuvent se succéder, a été également identifiée sur certaines matrices qualifiées de nucléus/bifaces. (...)

C39-05 Agnès LAMOTTE (Villeneuve d'Ascq, France)
Alain TUFFREAU (Villeneuve d'Ascq, France)

Ruptures et continuités des comportements techniques dans l'Acheuléen du Nord de la France.

RÉSUMÉ: Dans le Nord de la France, sept sites acheuléens de plein air appartenant aux stades isotopiques 12 à 8 contribuent à enrichir la discussion à propos d'un continuum ou de ruptures des comportements techniques. Indépendamment de la fonction des sites, les variations typologiques de l'outillage retouché ou façonné et la diversité des méthodes de débitage sont manifestes intra et inter-sites. Dans cette étude temporelle et régionale, nous privilégions toutefois, deux axes d'études : l'un sur l'émergence du techno-complexe Levallois au travers de la présence rare mais effective des bifaces-nucléus et l'autre, sur la diversité des méthodes de débitage dès l'Acheuléen.

C39-06

Alain TUFFREAU (Villeneuve d'Ascq, France)
Emilie GOVAL (Villeneuve d'Ascq, France)
Jean-Jacques BAHAIN (Paris, France)
Sanda BALESU (Villeneuve d'Ascq, France)

Les industries lithiques du gisement paléolithique inférieur et moyen de Gentelles (Somme, France) dans leur cadre chronologique : contribution à l'étude du passage du Paléolithique inférieur au Paléolithique moyen.

RÉSUMÉ: La fouille extensive du gisement paléolithique de plein air de Gentelles a livré plusieurs industries lithiques dans une séquence stratigraphique couvrant les stades isotopiques 10 à 5.

L'analyse des méthodes de débitage et de l'outillage permet de mieux caractériser les industries qui se situent à la transition entre le Paléolithique inférieur et le Paléolithique moyen. Des comparaisons sont établies avec les autres industries de l'Europe du Nord-Ouest.