

POSTERS

All posters integrated in Sessions will be displayed September 6th and 7th. The remaining posters, listed below, will be displayed the 8th and 9th.

Tout les posters intégrés dans les Sessions seront affichés le 6 et 7 Septembre. Les autres posters, listés en bas, seront affichés le 8 et 9.

Faculty of Science, Hall

Faculté de Sciences, Hall

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

Adriana IONIUC

The civilization of Cucuteni in the European context

ABSTRACT: The History Museum of the National Complex of Museums "Moldova", Iasi, contains the richest and the most important Romanian collection of Cucuteni ceramics at an European level. The culture of Cucuteni represents one of the last significant civilizations of the eneolithic / chalcolithic period of the South - Eastern Europe. Between 4600 - 3500 B.C., this culture spread over the eastern Romania, the Republic of Moldavia and Ukraine.

In Romania, there are 2000 Cucuteni sites, discovered during more than 125 years, a great number of them belonging to the stage of development Cucuteni A (4600 – 4050 BC), and among all these, Scanteia is the most famous of all, with regards to its form and painting.

The ceramic material discovered at Scanteia between 1985-1996 shows that the processing of the ceramics had a well-defined role in the life of the Cucuteni community.

Almost 77% of this material is painted: containers, cups, amphora, vessel stands, spoons and figurines, using red, white and black.

The restoration – conservation of the Scanteia ceramics was done at the Center for Restoration and Conservation of the Cultural Heritage, Iasi, and raised difficult problems, especially with regards to the variety of forms of the plates and also to the painted parts.

This culture became known in Europe through international exhibitions.

The archeological discoveries done at Scanteia and Cucuteni caused an extraordinary interest for both of them. Thousands of hundreds of tourists are interested in visiting the local archeological sites, which lead to the development of the economical and cultural life of Scanteia and Cucuteni villages.

There is a close cooperation among the townhalls of the villages, the museum's specialists, the school and the Faculty of History from the 'Alexandru Ioan Cuza' University of Iasi, all of them aiming at rebuilding the villages which existed 3500 years ago.

Alain TUFFREAU

V. CHIRICA

S. BALESCU

Paul HAESAERTS

M. LAMOTHE

The Transitional Industry of Mitoc-Valea Izvorului (Romania): an Erroneous interpretation.

Alberto Mingo ÁLVAREZ

Jesús Barba REY
Miguel Ángel García VALERO

The new middle Palaeolithic site of Los Almendros (La Roda, albacete, Spain) in its geographical context.

ABSTRACT: In this work, we present a study of the lithic industry of the recently discovered open-air site of Los Almendros and a comparison with the other regional Palaeolithic sites. The characteristics of this lithic assemblage allow us to attribute it to an advanced moment of the middle Palaeolithic. We also show the methodology employed in collecting the lithic material during the prospection works.

Alberto Mingo ÁLVAREZ
Raquel Aliaga ALMELA

An approach to the symbolic study of the "occulate idols" in the Iberian Chalcolithic.

ABSTRACT: This work attempts to be an approach to the symbolic side of these kind of Chalcolithic pieces. We bring forward some data and ideas which allow to review the existing interpretative hypothesis and open new lines in the research concerning the symbolism of these idols. Besides, we pose some questions and introduce other elements not ever considered when performing this type of studies.

Ana Maria da SILVA
Rui MARQUES

Development defects detected in the spine of Medieval male skeleton exhumed from the Capela de Nossa Senhora da Vitória (Aljubarrota, Portugal).

ABSTRACT: In 1959, the partial excavation of the Capela de Nossa Senhora da Vitória, uncovered 19 individuals besides many disarticulated bones. Nowadays the bones are curated in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Coimbra. Both sexes and all age categories are represented.

In this paper we present the congenital anomalies detected in the spine of a young adult male skeleton, namely, cleft posterior arch of the atlas, fusion of C7-T1 and sacralization of L5.

Ana Maria da SILVA
Zélia RODRIGUES
Tiago GOMES

Supranumerary teeth in the Medieval Portuguese population of Ribeira de Santarém.

ABSTRACT: The partial excavation of the Medieval Necropolis of Ribeira de Santarém, carried out in 2003, led to the recovery of 144 skeletons besides some disarticulated bones. The sample includes individuals of both sexes, adults and non-adults.

This poster describes supranumerary teeth detected in the upper maxilla or mandible of three skeletons.

Corneliu BELDIMAN
Diana-Maria SZTANCS

**Symboles du Néolithique, morphologie anatomique et parure:
un bracelet en os découvert dans le site de la culture Vinča de Gornea,
Roumanie**

ABSTRACT: L'ouvrage étale les résultats d'une analyse morfo-technologique détaillée sur un rare objet de parure en os, découvert dans le site de Gornea-„Căunita de Sus”, dép. de Caras-Severin, appartenant à la culture Vinča (phase A) du Néolithique ancien. On continue ainsi la série des publications des auteurs qui traitent la parure néolithique en matières dures animales du pays. On passe en revue les problèmes liés aux artefacts qui font partie de la série des objets de parure interprétés hypothétiquement comme bracelets en matières dures animales. Dans le cas de la pièce de Gornea-„Căunita de Sus” il s'agit d'un objet récupéré dans un contexte bien précisé (logement) pendant les fouilles menées par le Dr. Gheorghe Lazarovici. Cet artefact (portant l'indicatif GCS 105) est entier, appartient au type de bracelet demi-circulaire ayant les extrémités perforées (*III G1 e4*); il a été réalisé sur segment proximal (tête) de fémur de bovinés (taureau probablement); son diamètre intérieur mesure 55 mm. On constate le choix de la matière première selon sa convexité anatomique accentuée qui se prête d'une manière idéale à la confection d'un bracelet. Le débitage a été réalisé par percussion directe. Le façonnage a été achevé par percussion directe oblique, raclage, évidage de la *spongiosa* en but de créer une partie concave (face inférieure) apte à la fixation sur la base du poignet; perforation par rotation rapide sur une ou deux faces pour aménager le dispositif de suspension. Les traces d'usure sont superficielles et observables au niveau des perforations qui ont les marges émoussées par le lien qui a servi pour attacher le bracelet à la poignée. Parmi les découvertes de Roumanie et de cette partie du continent, la pièce GCS 105 paraît un *unicum*. Finalement on peut souligner la rareté de ces types d'artefacts, l'exemple d'adaptation idéale de la morphologie anatomique d'un os de boviné/taureau (espèce/emblème pour le Néolithique) aux paramètres de l'artefact et le rôle possible des bracelets en os comme *fossiles indicateurs* pour la dite période de la Préhistoire dans les régions du Sud-est de l'Europe.

Carmen MARIAN

Impressions of Prehistoric Textiles on Archaeological Ceramic.

ABSTRACT: Archaeological excavations in prehistoric sites only rarely point out perishable items such as textiles which difficultly survive in the given conditions. In most cases, the only testimonies about the existence of textile materials are either the tools associated to the technology of the production of the concerned textiles (spindle whorls, parts of the loom), or the impression of textile materials on ceramic wares.

The poster presents the research of some textile structures impressed on shards from sustaining base of pots uncovered on the site of Cucuteni-Romania (ca 5000 BC). The research pointed out textile materials produced by knitting, plaiting, weaving, documenting the evolution of such domestic occupations throughout the millenaries. The information obtained by such investigations also completes, economically and socially, the picture of the prehistoric civilizations.

Codrin LACATUSU

Cucuteni ceramics artworks: preservation and restoration aspects.

ABSTRACT: The culture of Cucuteni, an essential part of the cultural complex of Cucuteni – Tripolie, is one of the last major civilisations of the southern – eastern European Eneolithic / Chalcolithic.

For more than a millenium (4600 – 3500 B.C.), the culture of Cucuteni gave birth to a unique civilisation, which occupied a vast territory, including the S-E of Transylvania, almost the entire region of Moldavia, and a part of Ukraine.

In Romania, there are over 2000 Cucuteni sites, most of them being assigned to the first period of development, Cucuteni A, which was also the longest.

The archaeological material resulted from the diggings shows a vast range of ceramic typologies: household ceramics and cult ceramics, various antropomorph and zoomorph representations. The analysis of the decorative art of the Cucuteni ceramics betrays the existence of numerous kinds of ornamentation, starting with the deeply-cut bicoloured ornamentation, characteristic to the first phases of the period Cucuteni A, and ending with the tricoloured setting (white, red, black), specific to the Cucuteni culture. The setting is represented by geometrical forms (spirals, concentric lines, criss-crosses, etc.)

The conservation – preservation of this heritage has been done extremely carefully, and supposed the collaboration of a great number of specialists from various fields (historians, archaeologists, chemists, physicists, biologists, etc.), first with regards to the investigation, as well as concerning the process of conservation – restoration itself. The work was done according to the five great principles accepted by the international community: the reversibility of the restorations, the visibility of the interventions, the respect for the ancient techniques, the faithfulness of the setting, the compatibility of the materials.

Our interventions resulted in a long-term optimum conservation. The process of restoration has contributed to the discovery of archaeological information of the object and to a better understanding of its cultural significance, while preserving its physical, historical and aesthetic integrity.

M. DUVAL
C. FALGUÈRES
J.J. BAHAIN
P. VOINCHET
J.M. DOLO
Toro I. MOYANO
B. MARTINEZ-NAVARRO
H. DE LUMLEY

Datation par ESR du site paléolithique inférieur de Fuente Nueva 3 (Orce, Bassin de Guadix-Baza, Espagne).

ABSTRACT: The archaeological site of Fuente Nueva 3 is located in Andalusia, Spain. The archaeological excavations have delivered an archaic lithic industry, divided into two archaeological levels, associated with numerous palaeontological remains. The reversal polarity of the deposits and the microfauna and macrofauna allow placing this site among the oldest one of Western Europe.

The ESR dating method on tooth enamel and bleached quartz grains was chosen to complete the chronostratigraphic framework already obtained. The preliminary results of the present study complete the chronological framework of the first human settlements in Europe during the Early Pleistocene.

Emanuele CANCELLIERI (Università degli Studi “La Sapienza”, Roma)
Gianluca FRINCHILLUCCI (Museo Polare Etnografico “S. Zavatti”, Fermo)
Giansimone POGGI (Università degli Studi “La Sapienza”, Roma)

Artisan activities in a village of *fugà* (Wolaita-Ethiopia): notes of journey

ABSTRACT: The poster presents the photographic documentation realized in sphere of an international co-operation project in Wolaita.

It describes the processing of two activities in a village of *fugà*: the traditional production of earthenware and the hide working with lithic technology.

There is also a short ethno-historical presentation based on existing literature, on change in manufacture of hide happened in the space of 20 years, when ethnoarchaeological researches were conducted in the same area.

Esteban ÁLVAREZ FERNÁNDEZ

Olaf JÖRIS

On the Origin of Early Upper Palaeolithic Personal Ornaments. An Evaluation of the Chronometric Data Base.

Francisco Carrión MÉNDEZ

José Antonio Esquivel GUERRERO

Paulo FÉLIX

David García GONZÁLEZ

Carmen Fátima López RODRÍGUEZ

José Antonio Lozano RODRÍGUEZ

Israel Mellado GARCÍA

Teresa Muñiz LÓPEZ

A Geoarchaeological research program in the dolmenic group of Antequera (MÁLAGA, SPAIN)

A Geoarchaeological Research Program In The Dolmenic Group Of Antequera (Málaga, Spain)

ABSTRACT: On May 2005, by request of the Junta de Andalucía (Dirección General de Bienes

Culturales), a geoarchaeological research program was designed to further investigate the dolmenic monumental group of Antequera (Málaga, Spain), one of the most visited archaeological sites in the Iberian Peninsula. To fulfil the proposed objectives, we developed a geoarchaeological approach, which encompassed the following main lines of investigation:

1. Geological mapping of the surroundings at the scale 1:10,000;
2. Study and classification of the lithologies present in the constructive system of the megalithic monuments;
3. Localization of the possible quarries used by the prehistoric builders;
4. Geotechnical evaluation of the megalithic monument of Menga;
5. Excavation of the megalithic tomb of Menga, both inside the chamber and outside, at the mound, and subsequent restoration.

Gergő PERSAITS

Pál SÜMEGI

The connection between man and environment in the area of the Sárrét from 11600-800 CAL BC (Transdanubia, Hungary).

ABSTRACT: The purpose of our work is the presentation an evolutionary history of the Sárrét basin from the viewpoint of the former human community. We summarized the available geological, palaeontological, geomorphological, archaeological data in a GIS-database. These data were collectively evaluated in a GIS system, yielding new information about the study area. We present the different states of the evolutionary history of the environment in different archaeological ages. The connections between man and environment was evaluated in depth. We will show how the environment influenced the life of humans, and how humans changed their natural environment.

Ghiocel IONID
Dorina PARPAUTA

Conservation Methods based on HF plasma for archaeological composite artefacts.

ABSTRACT: The usual conservation treatments of archaeological objects make use organic solvents or solution with no selectivity, rendering difficult their application on composite items made up of organic and inorganic materials.

The use of HF cold plasma for decontamination, cleaning and protective coating eliminates the above mentioned drawback, being in the same time efficient, ecological and harmless for organic and inorganic materials.

The especially designed installation for archaeological items treatment offers the advantage of successive application of these treatments in the same enclosure, achieving a perfectly clear and decontaminated surface for protective coating. The coating is carried out by direct surface plasma polymerization of special monomers, resulting in film with fungicidal and bactericidal proprieties.

Giuliano PELFER

An archaeological GIS for the study of the origin of the city at Tarquinha between X and VIII centuries B.C.

ABSTRACT: The formation process of the urban centers in South Etruria, between the Final Bronze Age and the First Iron Age, is yet a relevant problem in the archaeological research. This process produced important transformations in the settlement organization on the territory, connected with the changes in the economical and social structures. The settlement evolution process in the territory of the so-called "first" Tarquinia, between the X and VIII centuries B.C., has been investigated, for the first time, with the spatial analysis tools of the archaeological G.I.S., and with the available data. The used G.I.S. is the Open Source GRASS GIS for Linux, interfaced with the database PostgreSQL and the packages R for statistical analysis. The analysis concerns some of the main factors affecting the development of the "first" Tarquinia as an urban center. In fact, the main topics considered in the G.I.S. have been the land evaluation for cereal production, the reconstruction of the roads network, the available and exploitable resources, the strategic control of the territory, the distribution and location of the activity areas. The analysis results, new for specific aspects, seem to demonstrate that some of the factors considered necessary for the existence of an urban center, as concentration, accessibility and spatial interaction, explaining its formation, its location and its shape, existed in some extent; and that the social structure based on the central role played by the extended families and on the familiar private property of the land is confirmed.

György LENGYEL
Zsolt MESTER

Coprophilous fungi as a source of information of anthropic activities during the Prehistory in the Amblés Valley (Ávila, Spain): the archaeopalynological record.

José Antonio LÓPEZ-SAEZ
Pilar LÓPEZ-GARCIA
Lourdes LÓPEZ-MERINO

The Neolithisation process in the Iberian Peninsula from a Palaeopalynological point of view.

Maria GEBA

Contribution to the study of ancient ceramics by physical-chemical methods.

ABSTRACT: In order to study the ceramics discovered with the occasion of the archaeological excavations done at Dumbrava-Iași, dating from the centuries I-II A.C., there have been done analyses of microscopy in polarized light in order to identify the mineral clay compounds and the degreasing substances. In order to complete the data obtained through petrographic analyses, we used the X-rays diffraction. The analyses focused on eight samples (no.1-8). According to the data obtained with the petrographic analyses, they were grouped as following: 1-5; 2-3; 4-6-7-8.

The differences of composition among the samples are minor and accidental. Among these samples, there are minerals such as mica, feldspars and some other mineral specific to these sorts of clay, and quartz, whose predominant presence makes us think that the sand was the main degreasing substance that was used.

With regards to the work procedure, the orientation of the inclusion in parallel layers, shown by the thin sections, indicate that the ceramics was executed using a wheel.

Concerning the combustion temperature, there can be done only an approximate judgment. Taking into account the glassy aspect of the paste and the presence of some minerals that decompose themselves or become amorphous over a certain temperature, such as the calcite, the sericite, the orthoclase, etc., we can conclude that the combustion temperature varied between 600°C and 750°C.

The hematite, present in most of the samples, indicates the presence of an oxidant medium.

The same samples were submitted to X-rays diffraction analyses.

The comparative study of the diffractograms points out a similar composition of the eight samples. The minerals identified with the help of the diffractograms are the following ones: quartz, biotite, potash mica, sericite, orthoclase, oligoclase, albite, hematite, calcite. These minerals were found in all the analyzed samples, in different proportions.

Taking into account the aspect of the diffractograms, the samples were grouped as following: 1-3-4; 5-6-7-8; 2.

Marie-Anne JULIEN

Nouvelle étude archéozoologique du site Paléolithique supérieur d'Amvrosievka (Ukraine): résultats préliminaires et perspectives.

ABSTRACT: The Epigravettian site of Amvrosievka is located in the Pontic steppes. The site actually consists of a camp site and a kill and processing site. In the kill site, steppe bison (*Bison priscus*) remains are concentrated in a bone-bed with an estimated surface area of about 300 m². Original excavations at Amvrosievka indicate that Palaeolithic hunters may have killed up to 500 bison over an unknown number of occupations marking the site as unique in Eastern Europe.

We are studying the bone remains from new excavations (1992-1994) of the bone-bed. Exhaustive zooarchaeological analyses have not yet been realised for the kill/processing site; our research has as its main objective the identification of the number and nature of the different occupation horizons. In this paper, we will present our research goals and methodology as well as preliminary results.

Mona COURT-PICON
Jacques-Louis de BEAULIEU
Alexandre BUTTLER

Modern pollen/vegetation/land-use relationships in the Champsaur valley (French Alps) and their potential in the interpretation of fossil pollen records of past cultural landscapes

ABSTRACT: This study aims at elucidating modern pollen spectra/environmental data relationships from both natural and human-induced vegetation types as an aid for palaeoecological reconstructions. A set of 51 surface moss polsters was sampled from different vegetation and land-use types in the Champsaur area (French Alps) and analysed to obtain modern pollen analogues of ancient cultural landscapes in mountain ecosystems. Samples were selected from grazed areas, mown meadows, cultivated fields, fallow land and deciduous and coniferous forests. Vegetation composition around the sampling points and seventeen types of environmental variables (e.g. management type, soil and topography) were collected all for these 51 sites. Patterns of modern local pollen variation in relation to the environmental variables were explored by means of canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) and associated statistical tests. This correlative model allows us to determine the major explanatory variables and taxa indicative of particular anthropogenic activities, and thus may help to calibrate fossil pollen assemblages.

The indicator pollen types are evaluated in the light of comparable material from lowlands and mid elevation areas of western Europe. The results of the French data-set confirm some of the conclusions drawn from the North European data-sets, but also show some site specific features. Pollen markers with a broader global significance common to other regions include *Rhinanthus* type, Apiaceae and Dipsacaceae for mown meadows, *Urtica* type, *Plantago media/major*, *Trifolium* type and *Potentilla* type for grazed areas, and *Cerealia* type, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Polygonum aviculare* for cultivated fields. New pollen anthropogenic indicators typical to our study area are *Sanguisorba officinalis*, *Vicia* type (mowing), *Lotus* type, *Onobrychis* type, *Centaurea nigra* type, *Serratula* type (grazing), *Sinapis* type and *Papaver rhoeas* (cultivation). This study provides potentially valuable analogues for human-induced vegetation types, and it will then become possible to interpret more objectively local pollen diagrams from Alpine mountain environments in terms of past cultural landscape development.

Paola CASSOLA
Susy CAROZZA
Alessandro CANCI

The Bronze Age Castelliere of Sedegliano (Udine, Northeast Italy).

Rémy CRASSARD

Non-American fluting at Manayzah (Hadramawt, Yemen).

ABSTRACT: Discovered during the 2004 campaign of the RASA project, Manayzah is an exceptional Early to Mid-Holocene site in the province of Hadramawt, Yemen. Lithic industries are widely diversified with worked obsidian, bifacial arrowheads and numerous other tool types. The fluting technique appears in stratigraphy and is now well dated by radiocarbon to the beginning of the 6th millenium BC Cal. In addition to an exceptional corpus of stone tools, this site revealed a large amount of animal bones, activity areas and dwelling areas preserved under silt deposits, as well as elements of stone and shell jewelry.

This poster will present the supposed *chaîne opératoire* of the fluting operations on the site, thanks to a wide assemblage of fluted points, fluted bifaces and channel-flakes in stratigraphy. Eventually, the poster will include remarks about the functionality of the obtained tools and the technical investment of the knappers.

Robert H. TYKOT
Carlo LUGLIÈ
Teddi J. SETZER
Giuseppa TANDA

A Preliminary Report on the Survey and Excavations (2002-2006) of the Obsidian Workshop at Sennixeddu (Sardinia, Italy).

ABSTRACT: Three seasons of survey and excavation have been conducted at the large obsidian workshop site of Sennixeddu. Artifacts from the nearby Monte Arci geological sources are found throughout Sardinia and Corsica, on mainland Italy and southern France, and a few sites in the Balearics and eastern Spain. Systematic survey, and excavations in different areas, have produced information on the organization and intensity of obsidian production during the Neolithic period, ca. 6000-3000 BC. This study of more than 200,000 obsidian artifacts is integrated with research on obsidian technology, trade and use, and other parts of the chaîne opératoire.

Robert TYKOT
Lisa BEYER
Michael GLASCOCK
Robert SPEAKMAN

Sources and Trade of Obsidian from Lipari (Aeolian Islands, Italy).

Simona MOSCADELLI

Rock Art and Pharaohs: Some new territorial prospective.

ABSTRACT: A review about the Nile Valley Predynastic Rock Art, in Upper Egypt and the possible role of the images linked to the territoriality relationships in predynastic times. The growing power and the hypothesis of an ideological unification previous to the political one, both seen through the Art. Contests, shared ideology, ethnicity, boats and meetings among the Wadian: some new prospective of study.

Ulla RAJALA

Towards the understanding of funerary rituals of a protohistoric community - the excavations at Cisterna Grande, Crustumerium, Italy.

Vincenzo Di AGOSTINO
Mauro MAGNATTI

Restoration of fossil vertebrate using reversible materials and non destructive techniques.

ABSTRACT: Paleontological Section of Natural Science Museum of Camerino University used both consolidated and experimental methodologies during recovery and restoration of fossil vertebrate material from Collecureti and Cesi – Madonna del Piano, Colfiorito basin (Umbria-Marche Apennine). Special attention was paid to use thoroughly reversible materials, such as acetone-diluted Mowilith 50, and non-destructive techniques, in order to permit any possible future operation on the specimens. For this reason no internal metal supports and no epoxy resins or other non-reversible substances were used which might prevent the use of new materials or of innovative methodologies.

Viorica DESELNICU
Maier STELIAN
Adriana IONIUC
Maria GEBA

Nicoleta MELNICIUC
Maier VASILICA
Deselnicu Dana CORINA

Special leathers to be used in the restoration of historical objects.

ABSTRACT: The conservation and preservation of our cultural heritage has become one of the main concern within Europe today. Studies have been performed for evaluation of the condition of historical leather, to determine the causes of leather deterioration and to establish what tannages and treatments conferred long term durability on a leather.

The aim of this paper is to develop a stable type of leather to be used in restoration. It is intended to develop specific processing system, such non-chrome, combination and /or resin tannage which gives desired blend of properties for the restoration of historical leathers to be exhibited in museums. Experimental plan involved different vegetable tanned leathers: Mimosa, Quebracho, Chestnut and Chrome tanned leathers.

The old and new leathers were characterized by physical and chemical analysis to test physical changes (shrinkage temperature) and chemical changes (pH of water extract, total soluble, tannin, extractable grease, and moisture content). The samples were artificially aged and analysed in order to follow the behaviour of the new leathers. The samples were analysed by thermogravimetric (TGA) techniques in order to follow the changes in thermophysical behaviour of new leathers in comparison with old leather.

New leather have been used in restoration of a book from Romanian Literature Museum, Iassy.

Research for the protection of cultural heritage is an example of co-operation between science, end users and cultural heritage owners, which is necessary for sustainable development, environmentally, economically and socially.

Will ADAM

Landscape setting and Archaeoastronomy of the Neolithic early long barrow tradition in Northwest Europe.

ABSTRACT: This poster **presents** the background and aims of a new doctoral research project begun in September 2005 at Queen's University Belfast. The project examines the Neolithic early long barrow tradition that includes earthen long barrows in Poland, Germany, Denmark, France and England, and chambered long cairns in England, Scotland and Ireland. Special reference will also be made to other linear constructions of earlier Neolithic Europe such as LBK/TRB long houses and British cursus monuments, as well as circular passage tombs. The study will review evidence on the landscape setting and general orientation patterns of long barrow monuments before integrating a new systematic fieldwork strategy that will focus on a number of regional groups of sites in each of the aforementioned countries. Fieldwork will enable further aspects of landscape setting to be explored, and more importantly, will provide new sets of measured orientation and declinations to enable discussion of the astronomical potential of this class of site. Where possible, measurements will be gathered in the field using a prismatic compass and small scale map controls, with symbolic orientations being considered more important than precision in view of the very design of the sites. It is hoped that analysis of these data will bring forward patterns of monumental expression within these morphologically-related constructions that can subsequently be interpreted to shed light on the ideology of northwest European Neolithic peoples.

Frank BRONIEWSKI

Development of a predictive model in the EPC –

Project

ABSTRACT: The development of a predictive model is part of the project EPC (Espace et Patrimoine Culturel, Space and cultural heritage) organized by the prehistorical department of the National Museum for art and history in Luxembourg and funded by the National Research Fund (FNR).

The research area is located in the southeastern part of Luxembourg and in parts of the federal states Saarland and Rheinland Pfalz in Germany with the Moselle river valley as the eminent part of the study. Numerous finds through all ages, a solid research base and the special valley shape make this area suitable for the development of a predictive model.

Morgan Roussel

**Soft-stone percussion (limestone) during the
Palaeolithic experimental approach**

Middle

ABSTRACT: Three possible soft stone hammers (limestone) were recovered in the Quina Mousterian of Chez-Pinaud, France. I tested the hypothesis these limestone blocks were used as hammers for the production of bifacial-scrapers. I created an experimental reference frame, utilizing soft stone hammers and soft hammers in shaping bifacial scrapers. On the basis of distinction of various features, it appears that soft stone percussion is identifiable by associations of several marks. My results confirm that Quina soft stone hammers were indeed used at Chez-Pinaud in an action of shaping bifacial-scrapers, in a proportion equivalent to the use of soft hammers.