

XV IUPPS Congress Sessions Programme – last minute corrections

Programme des Sessions XV Congrès de l'UISPP – dernières corrections

C13, C34, C48, C53, C74, WS02, WS11, WS16, WS17, WS19, WS28, WS32

Session C13

Friday , 8 September 2006 / Vendredi, 8 Septembre 2006

Saturday , 9 September 2006 / Samedi, 9 Septembre 2006

The earliest inhabitants in Europe

Les premiers habitants en Europe

Friday , 8 September 2006

9:00 – 10:00 Stratigraphie et cadre géochronologique du Pléistocène inférieur

SEGRE Aldo Giacomo

Lower Pleistocene and Villafranchian sequence in Central Italy.

PARENTI Fabio

New data on middle Pleistocene of the Anagni basin, Southern Latium, Italy.

DESPRIÉE Jackie, GAGEONNET Robert, VOINCHET Pierre, FALGUÈRES Christophe, BAHAIN Jean-Jacques, DÉPONT Jean, DOLO Jean-Michel, TISSOUX Hélène et COURCIMAULT Gilles

Les vagues de peuplement au Pléistocène inférieur et moyen dans le bassin de la Loire moyenne, région Centre, France. Apport de l'étude des formations fluviales.

DUVAL Mathieu, FALGUÈRES Christophe, BAHAIN Jean-Jacques, VOINCHET Pierre, DOLO Jean-Michel, TORO i MOYANO Isidro et MARTINEZ-NAVARRO

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

10:00-12:30 Les sites majeurs

NIORADZE Medea et NIORADZE Giorgi

Les industries lithiques archaïques du début du Pléistocène inférieur du site de Dmanissi (Géorgie, Caucase).

TORO i MOYANO Isidro, LUMLEY Henry de, BARSKY Deborah, CAUCHE Dominique, CELIBERTI Vincenzo, FAJARDO Beatriz et GRÉGOIRE Sophie

Les industries lithiques archaïques du Pléistocène inférieur des sites de Barranco León et de Fuente Nueva 3, Bassin de Guadix-Baza, Orce, Andalousie.

TORO i MOYANO Isidro, LUMLEY Henry de, BARSKY Deborah, CAUCHE Dominique, CELIBERTI Vincenzo, FAJARDO Beatriz et GRÉGOIRE Sophie

Significance of hominid presence in southern Spain during the Early Pleistocene at the Orce site of Barranco León and Fuente Nueva 3

GIBERT CLOS Josep et al.

Anthropic action in Orce region and *Homo* dispersal.

CANALS i SALOMO Antoni

Les industries archaïques des gisements de Cacéres : grotte de Santa Ana et grotte de Maltraviesc.

SALA i RAMOS Robert, HUGUET Rosa, VALVERDU Josep, PÉREZ Alfredo, VAN DER MADE Jan, CUENCA Gloria, PARÉS Josep M.

Sima del Elefante, a sequence for the lower Pleistocene at Atapuerca.

CARBONELL i ROURA Eudald, MOSQUERA Marina, OLLÉ Andreu, RODRIGUEZ Xosé-Pedro, SALA Robert et VÉRGES Josep-Maria

The lithic industry of the lower levels of Sima del Elefante and Gran Dolina (TD4, TD5 and TD6), Sierra de Atapuerca, Burgos, Spain. (Les industries lithiques archaïques de la Sima de l'Eléphant et de Gran Dolina TD4, TD5 et TD6).

BIDDITTU Italo

Les industries lithiques archaïques au Latium : Arce, Fontana-Liri, Castro di Volsci : cadre géochronologique et caractéristiques des outillages. L'assemblage lithique du site de Castro dei Volsci (Frosinone, Italie) dans le cadre des plus anciennes industries européennes.

MANZI Giorgio, BIDDITTU Italo, CELIBERTI Vincenzo, FOLLIER Maria, KENT Dennis, MAGRI Donatella, MELIS Rita, MILLI Salvatore, MUTTONI Giovanni, PALOMBO Maria Rita, PARENTI Fabio, RUFFO Massimo, SARACINO Barbara, SCARDIA Giancarlo, SEGRE-NALDINI Eugenia, SWISHER Carl C. et SEGRE Aldo Giacomo

Ceprano, Italy : excavations in the Lower Palaeolithic horizons at Campogrande and surroundings. Field seasons 2001-2005.

PERETTO Carlo, MINELLI Antonella et RUFO Massimo

The limestone industry of the paleolithic site of Isernia La Pineta (Molise, Italy) : an interpretative

model of the behavioural strategies.

12:30 – 13:00; 14:30 – 15:30 Les industries des premiers habitants de l'Europe méditerranéenne et la colonisation de l'Europe

GRÉGOIRE Sophie

Nature des roches et aires d'approvisionnement en matières premières des industries lithiques archaïques des premiers habitants de l'Europe. Exploitation des territoires.

CAUCHE Dominique

Les stratégies de débitage dans les industries lithiques archaïques des premiers habitants de l'Europe.

BARSKY Deborah

Eclats bruts de débitage et éclats à retouches irrégulières d'utilisation dans les industries lithiques archaïques des premiers habitants de l'Europe.

CELIBERTI Vincenzo

Galets aménagés et galets fracturés utilisés dans les industries lithiques archaïques des premiers habitants de l'Europe.

LUMLEY Henry de

Les premières étapes de la colonisation de l'Europe et l'arrivée de l'homme sur les rives de la Méditerranée.

GARCIA-SÁNCHEZ Eduardo

The Earliest Human occupation of Europe : a heterochronological process.

15:30 – 17:00 Comportement et mode de vie

PALOMBO Maria Rita, MAGRI Donatella et MANZI Giorgio

Paléoenvironnements, faunal dispersals and human evolution during the Pleistocene : Italy as a case-study.

ECHASSOUX Anna

Dynamique des interactions entre les premiers européens et leur environnement. Comportement, mode de vie et niveau de cognition des premiers européens.

MOIGNE Anne-Marie et FILOUX Arnaud

Approvisionnement alimentaire des premiers habitants de l'Europe.

THUN HOHENSTEIN Ursula, Di NUCCI A. et MOIGNE Anne-Marie

Mode de vie à Isernia La Pineta (Molise, Italie) : Stratégie d'exploitation du *Bison schoetensacki* par les groupes humains au Paléolithique inférieur.

GLAESSLEIN Iris

Patterns of choice and constraint in Pre-Neandertal central Europe.

WALKER Michael J. et al.

The demise of the "mysterians" : Cognitive ability of mid-middle Pleistocene hominins at the « Lower-to-Middle Palaeolithic transition in Western Europe ».

17:00 – 18:30 Discussion

Saturday , 9 September 2006

9:00 – 13:00 Les hommes

LUMLEY Marie-Antoinette de et LORDKIPANIDZÉ David

***Homo georgicus* aux portes de l'Europe, il y a 1,81 Ma. Un pont entre *Homo habilis* et *Homo ergaster*.**

GARCIA GONZALES Rebeca, CARRETERO José-Miguel, RODRÍGUEZ Laura, GÓMEZ Asier, ARSUAGA Juan-Luis, BERMÚDEZ de CASTRO José-Maria, CARBONELL i ROURA Eudald, MARTINEZ MENDIZÁBAL Ignacio

Subadult clavicles from Atapuerca – TD 6 (Gran Dolina site, Burgos, Spain).

BRUNER Emiliano et MANZI Giorgio

The Ceprano calvarium under tomographic inspection. Further evidence about the cranial morphology of the earliest Europeans.

POZA-REY Eva-Maria et ARSUAGA Juan-Luis

3D CT reconstruction and virtual endocast of Cranium 5 from the Sima de los Huesos site (Atapuerca).

ORTEGA-MARTINEZ Maria-Cruz, GRACIA TELLEZ Ana, CARRETERO José-Miguel, MARTÍNEZ MENDIZÁBAL Ignacio, ARSUAGA Juan-Luis

Restoration of a fossil human femur from the site of the Sima de los Huesos (Atapuerca, Spain).

MARTINEZ MENDIZÁBAL Ignacio, ARSUAGA Juan-Luis et QUAM R.

Paleontological approaches to the evolution of language : The state of the art.

VIALET Amélie

L'évolution de l'homme en Eurasie : nouveaux fossiles, nouveaux outils d'analyse.

GRACIA TELLEZ Ana, ARSUAGA Juan-Luis et MARTINEZ MENDIZÁBAL Ignacio.

Maxillary osteitis in cranium 5 from the Sima de los Huesos (Atapuerca, Spain) : maxillo-dental infection and/or neoplastic deformation ?

11:00 – 13:00 Discussion

Session C34

Friday, 8 September 2006 / Vendredi, 8 Septembre 2006

Settlement Systems of the Middle Paleolithic and Middle Stone Age *Systèmes d'Habitat du Paléolithique Moyen et de la « Middle Stone Age »*

9:00-9:20 Andrew W. Kandel (Tübingen), Holger Dietl (Cologne), Nicholas J. Conard (Tübingen)
Moving beyond caves and middens: MSA land use on the coastal plain of the Western Cape of South Africa

9:20-9:40 Jessica C. Thompson

Middle Stone Age faunal exploitation and use of the physical and social landscape in the southwestern Cape, South Africa

9:40-10:00 Shannon P. McPherron, Laurent Chiotti, Harold L. Dibble, Deborah Olszewski, Utsav Schurmans, Jen Smith

"Nile Valley Settlement Systems: Integrating High Desert Survey Data from Abydos, Egypt"

10:00-10:20 Nicholas J. Conard (Tübingen), Knut Bretzke (Tübingen), Holger Dietl (Cologne), Philipp Drechsler (Tübingen), Thomas Hauck (Basel), Sultan Muhesen (Damascus), Dorota Wojtczak (Basel), Jean-Marie Le Tensorer (Basel)

Regional variation in Middle Paleolithic land use in Syria

10:20-10:40 Parth R. Chauhan

Middle Paleolithic landscapes of the Indian subcontinent: A Regional Settlement-Systems Perspective

10:40-11:00 Eugeny P. Rybin

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

11:00-11:20 Patrick J. Wrinn

Middle Paleolithic Settlement of the Altai Mountains, Siberia.

11:20-11:40 Kévin Di Modica

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

11:40-12:00 Miguel Almeida, Thierry Aubry, Bertrand Walter, André Rigaud, Henri Thiennet

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

12:00-12:20 Mila Folgado, Michel Brenet

Economie de débitage et organisation de l'espace technique sur le site du Paléolithique moyen de plein-air de La Mouline (Dordogne, France)

12:40-13:00 A. Delagnes (CNRS-PACEA, Bordeaux, France), J. Féblot-Augustins (« Préhistoire et Technologie », Nanterre, France), L. Meignen (CNRS-CEPAM, Sophia Antipolis, France), S.J. Park (« Préhistoire et Technologie », université Paris X - Nanterre, France)

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

BREAK

14:30-14:50 Peter Hiscock

Using stone and using land

14:50-15:10 Nicolas Boulbes, Frédéric Lebegue, Sophie Gregoire

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

15:10-15:30 Jorge Martinez-Moreno, Ignacio de la Torre, Rafael Mora

Interassemblage variability and settlement-use changes: a contextual approach from the levels 10 and 12 of la roca dels bous

15:30-15:50 F. Bernaldo de Quiros, J.M. Maillo, A. Neira

Territoriality in the Cantabrian Middle Paleolithic

15:50-16:10 Ariane Burke, Nuno Ferreira Bicho, Hugo Verissimo DeBolle, Louis Gilbert, Carla Parslow, Jack Rink.

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

16:10-16:30 Marco Peransani

Alpine Settlement in Italy

16:30-16:50 Nick Barton and Jalil

Settlement Systems of the Middle Palaeolithic/MSA

16:50-18:30 Discussion / Discussion

Poster: F. Caramia, g. Pacca.

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

Session C48

Saturday, 9 September 2006 / Samedi, 9 Septembre 2006

Room 5.1, Faculty of Letters, Lisbon University
Salle 5.1, Faculté de Lettres, Université de Lisbonne

Postcolonialism and Archaeology Studies

Post-colonialisme et archéologie Études

organized by / organisé par

Oscar MORO, José FARRUJIA - papitu2000@hotmail.com

SESSION'S ABSTRACT

In recent years, discussions on postcolonialism have had a big impact on a wide of academic disciplines as literature, history or philosophy. Taking the definition of Ashcroft, Griffiths and Tiffin into account, postcolonial studies should be considered as the field which seeks to analyse the global effects of European colonialism. In this sense, the term "postcolonial" refers to all cultures affected by the imperial process from the moment to colonization to the present day. In recent years, discussions on postcolonialism have had a big impact on a wide of academic disciplines as history, anthropology and, more recently, in archaeology. However, there does not exist a comprehensive overview of postcolonial studies and archaeology. The present session is an attempt at partially filling this gap.

A mixture of excitement and confusion had surrounded postcolonial studies, a new field which seeks to provide a critical reflection on the effects of Western colonialism on cultures and societies. Although Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) is widely considered as the founding text of the field, both the term and the discipline are product of a broad tendency in literary studies of the 1990's. In this sense, postcolonial theory was broadly defined by *The Empire Writes Back* (Ashcroft, Griffiths, Tiffin 1989). In recent years, discussions on postcolonialism have had a big impact on a wide of academic disciplines as history, anthropology and, more recently, in archaeology.

Taking the most important works on archaeology and colonialism into account, the aim of this session is to present the latest research trends and results on archaeology and postcolonialism and to promote postcolonial perspectives in the history of archaeology. With an acknowledge that there is no monolithic understanding of the archaeological practice, we think archaeology can be analysed from a postcolonial perspective. Organizers encourage participants to study the following main themes on Archaeology and postcolonialism:

- Archaeology as a "colonial discourse". Said's *Orientalism*, first published in 1978, initiated a new area of studies, colonial discourse theory, which defined colonial "discourse" as its object of study. Colonial discourse is the complex of signs and practices that organize social existence and social reproduction within colonial relationships. On the assumption of the superiority of the western's culture, archaeology can be defined as the western system of concepts, practices, knowledge and beliefs about the remote past which is imposed to colonial peoples. In other words, archaeology could be examined as a "colonial discourse". From this view, it would be interesting to focus on the ways in which archaeology prevails over others non- western understandings of the remote past and the ways in which colonialism and imperialism stimulated the development of archaeology as a science and determined the organization of archaeological knowledge.
- Archaeology as a part of the apparatus of western power which promotes and legitimates colonial control. Following Foucault and Said, in colonial discourse power and knowledge are joined together. It would be interesting to go deeply in the ways in which archaeological knowledge legitimates colonial domination. It is interesting, for instance, to explore the ways in which archeological science is used to legitimate strategies by which the western imperial power incorporates as its own the culture from colonized countries. In the same way, the ways in which archaeological discourse has justified colonial expansion should be analysed.
- Archaeology as a discourse which defines colonial identities and produced subjects. As several authors have pointed out, concepts widely used in archaeology ("primitive", "savage", "tribal", "archaic", etc.) take the western values as norm and defines non- western cultures as inferior. Taking archaeology into account, it seems interesting to describe the ways in which the question of subject and subjectivity defines the identity (collective or individual) of colonized peoples.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

11:00	Opening / Ouverture
11:00-11:15	Oscar MORO (AREA PROJECT, France)
C48-01	Primitive Art as a Form of Cultural Appropriation: Reflections from a post-colonialist point of view.
11:15-11:30	Nathan SCHLANGER (, France)
C48-02	Culture As Colonialism.
11:30-11:45	Víctor M. FERNÁNDEZ (Madrid, Spain)
C48-03	Post-colonial encounters: making Archaeological Research in Western Ethiopia.
11:45-12:00	Ana Cristina MARTINS (Lisboa, Portugal)
C48-04	Archaeology, (post) colonial intents and national identity. Portugal during the first half of the twentieth century.
12:00-12:15	Katina T. LILLIOS (Iowa, USA)
C48-05	Colonizing Portugal: Tensions in Creating the Portuguese Prehistoric Past.
12:15-12:30	Andrew GARDNER (London, UK)
C48-06	The postcolonial paradox: an archaeologist's dilemma.
12:30-12:45	A. José FARRUJIA (Universidad de la Laguna, Spain)
C48-07	Waiving the ancestors voices? The making of Canarian prehistory in the 19th century.
12:45-13:00	Discussion

Session C53

Friday , 8 September 2006 / Vendredi, 8 Septembre 2006

A New Dawn for the Dark Age? Shifting Paradigms in Mediterranean Iron Age Chronology ***Une nouvelle aube pour l'âge noire? Changeant les paradigmes de la chronologie de l'Âge du Fer***

09:00 Opening / Ouverture

09:00-09:30 Ayelet GILBOA (Haifa, Israel), Ilan SHARON (Jerusalem, Israel), Elisabetta BOARETTO (Rehovot, Israel)

Not dark at all: updating early Phoenician stratigraphic, ceramic and radiocarbon sequences and their implications for the West.

09:30-10:00 Elena BOZHINOVA (Sofia, Bulgaria)

The beginnings of the Iron Age in Thrace: archaeological evidence and questions of chronology.

10:00-10:30 Kaan İREN (Muğla, Turkey)

The problems of the Dark Age pottery from southern Aeolis.

10:30-11:00 Discussion / Coffee break

11:00-11:30 Albert J. NIJBOER (Groningen, The Netherlands)

The Iron Age in the Mediterranean: a chronological mess or 'Trade before the Flag', Part II.

11:30-12:00 Anna Maria BIETTI SESTIERI (Chieti, Italy), Anna DE SANTIS (Roma, Italy),

Albert J. NIJBOER (Groningen, The Netherlands), J. VAN DER PLICHT (Groningen, The Netherlands)

Relative and absolute chronology of Latium vetus from the Late Bronze Age to the Orientalizing Period.

12:00-12:30 Martin TRACHSEL (Zurich, Switzerland)

First steps towards a revised chronology for Greek Geometric pottery.

12:30-13:00 Discussion

13:00-14:30 Lunch / Déjeuner

14:30-15:00 Dirk BRANDHERM (Bochum, Germany)

Greek and Phoenician potsherds between East and West: a chronological dilemma?

15:30-15:30 Alicia MEZA (Forest Hills, NY, U.S.A.)

Ancient Egypt and the Phoenician connection.

15:30-16:00 Francisco NUÑEZ (Barcelona, Spain)

Articulating the Phoenician sequence

16:00-16:30 Discussion / Coffee break

16:30-17:00 Alfredo MEDEROS (Madrid, Spain)

The dating of the Trojan War and its implications for Late Bronze Age chronology in the Mediterranean

17:00-17:30 Christopher PARE (Mainz, Germany)

The Dark Age and the origins of Iron Age fibulae in southern Europe

17:30-18:00 Mariano Torres ORTIZ (Madrid, Spain), Marisa RUIZ-GÁLVEZ (Madrid, Spain), Antonio RUBINOS (Madrid, Spain)

The chronology of the Late Bronze Age in western Iberia and the beginning of the Phoenician colonization in the western Mediterranean

18:00-19:00 Discussion

Session C74

Thursday, 7 September 2006 / Jeudi, 7 Septembre 2006

Methods of art history tested against prehistory

Les méthodes de l'Histoire de l'Art à l'épreuve de la Préhistoire

organized by / organisé par

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Didier MARTENS Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium - Didier.Martens@ulb.ac.be

SESSION'S ABSTRACT

Since the end of the XVIIIth century, art history has developed several methods to approach figured representations, focusing in particular on the Middle Ages and on the Renaissance. Study of style as a support to chronology, identification of artists' hands, but also iconographic interpretation of the works in the light of textual or other sources had a dominating role in research ever since the XIXth century. Formal description and technological study of the work of art were added in the XXth century. If the first one aims at understanding the image as an aesthetic realisation, the second one endeavours to reconstitute the stages of the process of its genesis.

The methods elaborated by art historians have more particularly been picked up by classical archaeologists, specialists of arts of Pre-Columbian America or of the Far East. On the other hand, prehistorians continue to demonstrate, vis-à-vis these methods, a scepticism that has been even more reinforced by the inrush of laboratory sciences in their discipline. Yet, considering the results obtained in some research fields that are quite remote from the Italian Renaissance – let us think, for instance, of the use of attribution in the field of Cycladic idols –, it is definitely tempting to examine what some traditional art history tools could bring to prehistorians. Therefore, we propose to gather papers relating to the following aspects of prehistoric arts:

- stylistics considered as a possible base for dating and attribution,
- iconography, in particular recurring figured themes,
- formal analysis, including for instance the study of the existing relations between image and support, or image and spectator,
- technology of drawing and of representation, in particular the study of preparatory layout and of various elaboration phases.

(GSA)

RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION

Depuis la fin du XVIII^e siècle, l'histoire de l'art a développé diverses méthodes d'approche des représentations figurées, en se concentrant en particulier sur le Moyen Âge et la Renaissance. L'étude du style comme support de la chronologie, l'identification de mains d'artiste, mais aussi l'interprétation iconographique des œuvres à la lumière de sources textuelles ou autres ont occupé, dès le XIX^e siècle, une place prépondérante dans les recherches. Au XX^e siècle se sont ajoutées la description formelle et l'étude technologique de l'œuvre d'art. Si la première vise à comprendre l'image en tant que réalisation esthétique, la seconde cherche à reconstituer les étapes du processus de sa genèse.

Les méthodes élaborées par les historiens d'art ont été notamment reprises par les archéologues classiques, les spécialistes des arts de l'Amérique précolombienne ou de l'Extrême Orient. En revanche, les préhistoriens continuent de manifester, face à ces méthodes, un certain scepticisme que n'a fait que renforcer l'irruption des sciences de laboratoire dans leur discipline. Pourtant, eu égard aux résultats acquis dans des champs de recherche fort éloignés de la Renaissance italienne – pensons, par exemple, à l'usage de l'attribution dans le domaine des idoles cycladiques –, il est pour le moins tentant de s'interroger sur ce que certains outils traditionnels de l'histoire de l'art peuvent apporter au préhistorien. C'est pourquoi nous nous proposons de rassembler des communications touchant aux aspects suivants des arts préhistoriques :

- la stylistique en tant que possible fondement de datation ou d'attribution,
- l'iconographie, en particulier les thèmes figurés récurrents,
- l'analyse formelle, comprenant, par exemple, l'étude du rapport entre image et support ou entre image et spectateur,
- la technologie du dessin et de la représentation, notamment l'étude des tracés préparatoires et des différentes phases d'élaboration.

16:30-16:45 Juan María APELLÁNIZ (Bilbao, Spain)

L'application de la méthodologie de l'histoire de l'art à l'art paléolithique : l'attribution de la main d'artiste.

16:45-17:00 Jean-Loïc LE QUELLEC (St-Benoist-sur-Mer, France)

Les styles d'art rupestre au Sahara.

17:00-17:15 Renate HECKENDORF (Rabat, Maroc)

L'art rupestre du Sud marocain revu: les surprenantes caractéristiques stylistiques et thématiques du «Pseudo-Bovidien» et du «Tazinien» de la vallée moyenne du Draa.

17:15-17:30 Esther LÓPEZ MONTALVO (Valencia, Spain)

La composition dans l'art du Levant: mécanismes d'ordonnement et intégration des figures dans l'espace graphico-narratif.

17:30-17:45 Didier MARTENS (Bruxelles, Belgium)

La méthode de l'attribution à l'épreuve des peintures des grottes du Monte del Castillo (Puente Viesgo, Cantabrie).

17:45-18:00 Marc GROENEN (Bruxelles, Belgium)

Nouvelles attributions dans les grottes du Monte del Castillo (Puente Viesgo, Cantabrie).

18:00-18:15 Joaquim SOLER SUBILS (Tübingen, Germany)

L'approche stylistique des peintures rupestres préhistoriques de Zemmur (Sahara occidental)

18:15-18:30 Discussion

WS02 SESSION PROGRAM

04/09/2006

Law Faculty – 11.04

- 14:30-14:40 Chris SCARRE (Durham, UK)
WS02-12 introduction: Sourcing the stones: the deeper significance of megalithic architecture.
- 14:40-15:00 Philine KALB (Frankfurt am Main, Germany)
WS02-09 Origin, extraction and transport of megalithic slabs and boulders in the Vale de Rodrigo region of southern Portugal.
- 15:00-15:20 Emmanuel MENS (Nantes, France)
WS02-11 Technologie des mégalithes dans le Néolithique de l'Ouest de la France.
- 15:20-15:40 Gérard BENETEAU-DOUILLARD (La Bretonnière, France)
WS02-03 Architectonique et esthétique des alignements de menhirs du sud de la Vendée (France).
- 15:40-16:00 Eric GAUME (Nantes, France)
WS02-08 Premières activités granitères et ardoisières dans l'ouest de la France néolithique: exemples de monuments mégalithiques sud-armoricains et angevins.
- 16:00-16:20 Michel LE GOFFIC (Quimper, France)
WS02-10 Exploitation de la pierre et mise en œuvre des matériaux sur le site néolithique du Souc'h en Plouhinec (Finistère, France), première approche.
- 16:20-16:40 COFFEE BREAK
- 16:40-17:00 Timothy DARVILL (Bournemouth, UK)
WS02-05 Beyond Stonehenge: seeking the start of the bluestone trail.
- 17:00-17:20 Jan Albert BAKKER (Baarn, The Netherlands)
WS02-02 Hunebeds and Hünengräber. The construction of megalithic tombs west of the River Elbe.
- 17:20-17:40 Kerstin SCHIERHOLD (Frankfurt am Main, Germany)
WS02-13 Gallery graves in Hesse and Westphalia: building materials, exploitation and building techniques.
- 17:40-18:10 Torben DEHN
Jørgen WESTPHAL (Copenhagen, Denmark)
WS02-06 The megalithic building site.
- 18:10-18:30 Ron L. ADAMS (Portland, OR, U.S.A.)
WS02-01 Transforming Stone: Ethnoarchaeological Perspectives on Megalith Form in Eastern Indonesia.

Session WS11

Thursday, 7 September 2006 / Jeudi, 7 Septembre 2006

Lithic technology in metal using societies
Technologie lithique dans les sociétés à métaux

09:00 Opening

09:10-09:30 Deborah OLAUSSON (Lund, Sweden)

Skeuomorphism in Scandinavian prehistory: Who's fooling whom?

09:30-09:50 Jan APEL (Uppsala, Sweden)

Flint Daggers and Bronze Axes - similarities and differences in the organization of skilful technologies in Early Bronze Age Scandinavia.

09:50-10:10 Berit Valentin ERIKSEN (Højbjerg, Denmark)

Flint tools in the Danish Bronze Age: cutting edge technology and left-over lithics.

10:10-10:30 Anders HÖGBERG (Malmö, Sweden)

Late Bronze Age Flint - Two Technologies, Two Traditions.

DISCUSSION & COFFEE BREAK

11:00-11:20 Barbara R. ARMBRUSTER (Toulouse, France)

Stone tools for Bronze Age metal working.

11:20-11:40 Mechtild FREUDENBERG (Schleswig, Germany)

Cushion Stones and other Stone Tools for early Metalworking in Schleswig-Holstein. Some new aspects on local Bronze Age Society.

11:40-12:00 Annelou VAN GIJN (Leiden, The Netherlands)

The use of flint in the Bronze Age of the Netherlands.

12:00-12:20 Jaroslaw BRONOWICKI (Wroclaw, Poland), Mirosław MASOJC (Wroclaw, Poland), Jolanta MALECKA-KUKAWKA (Wroclaw, Poland)

The flint industry of the Lausitz Culture societies (SW Poland).

12:20-12:40 Matthieu HONEGGER (Hauterive, Switzerland); Pauline de MONTMOLLIN (Hauterive, Switzerland)

Flint daggers in the late Neolithic of the northern alpine area.

DISCUSSION & LUNCH BREAK

14:20-14:40 Rajna ŠOŠIĆ (Zagreb, Croatia)

Production of chipped stone artifacts on the late Neolithic and Copper Age site Slavca, Croatia.

14:40-15:00 Evangelia KARIMALI (Rethymnon, Crete, Greece)

Lithic production and use in the Bronze Age Aegean.

15:00-15:20 Chloé DRUART

Mycenaean stone arrowheads: production and function.

15:20-15:40 Lasse SØRENSEN (Copenhagen, Denmark)

Exchange patterns and trading routes of obsidian artifacts during the Final Neolithic and Early Helladic in the Aegean region.

DISCUSSION & COFFEE BREAK

16:00-16:20 Isaac GILEAD (Ben-Gurion, Israel)

The Ghassulian Sickle blades Workshop of Beit Eshel, Beer Sheva, Israel.

16:20-16:40 Steven A. ROSEN (Beer Sheva, Israel)

Blood From Stone: Can We Really Do Ethnicity from Flint.

16:40-17:00 Teresa P. RACZEK (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)

Stone Production of Farmers and Herders: Indian Lithic Technology in an Age of Copper.

17:00-17:20 Miriam N. HAIDLE (Tübingen, Germany)

Bifaces, shouldered adzes, and chert prisms: stone tool assemblages in later Cambodian prehistory.

CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

Session WS16

Monday, 4 September 2006 / Lundi, 4 Septembre 2006

Sharing Taphonomic approaches

Mise en commun des approches en Taphonomie

14:30 Opening : Introduction

14:40-14:55 Aline AVERBOUH (Aix-en-Provence, France), Marianne CHRISTENSEN (Nanterre, France), Claire LETOURNEUX (Leipzig, Allemagne)

Taphonomical alterations and bone industry: which appraisal(s) ? For which aim(s) ? The dissolution case and its action on bone material worked remains.

14:55-15:10 Stephen WEINER (Rehovot, Israel), Liliane MEIGNEN (Sophia-Antipolis, France), Ofer BAR-YOSEF (Cambridge, U.S.A.), Mary C. STINER (Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.), Steven KUHN (Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.), Paul GOLDBERG (Boston, U.S.A.)

Contribution of on-site FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometry) to the interpretation of bone concentrations in the Middle Palaeolithic caves of Kebara and Hayonim (Israel).

15:15-15:30 Bertrand KERVAZO (Périgueux, France), Valérie FERUGLIO (Nanterre, France), Dominique BAFFIER (Nanterre, France), Evelyne DEBORD (Lyon, France), Catherine FERRIER (Bordeaux, France), Anne-Sophie PERROUX (Université de Savoie, France), Norbert AUJOLAT (Périgueux, France), Jean-Jacques DELANNOY (Université de Savoie, France), Yves PERETTE (Université de Savoie, France)

Taphonomic approach applied to the study of rock art.

15:30-15:45 Anabel GALLIN (Aix-en-Provence, France)

Taphonomic deteriorations and ceramic sets : a presentation of the weathering phenomena in Saharan context.

15:50-16:05 Pascal BERTRAN (Bordeaux, France), Arnaud LENOBLE (Bordeaux, France)

Granulometric composition of lithic assemblages, application to taphonomical study of Paleolithic sites.

16:05-16:20 Vincent LHOMME (Nanterre, France), Christine CHAUSSE (Meudon, France), Aude COUDENNEAU (Aix-en-Provence, France), Elisa NICOUD (Aix-en-Provence, France)

Assesment of the coherence degree of a recent Middle Palaeolithic archaeological unit in fluvial context. The example of the level D2 of the settlement of le Fond des Blanchards at Gron (Yonne - France).

16:25-16:40 Emilie CLAUD (Bordeaux, France)

Understanding solifluction effects on lithic tools use wear traces : experimentations "in vivo" at Gavarnie (France).

16:40-16:55 Luc VALLIN (Villeneuve d'Ascq, France), Bertrand MASSON (Villeneuve d'Ascq, France)

Deterioration of the paleolithic grounds by the formation of grounds illustrated under periglacial climate: archaeological illustrations and experimental approach.

17:00-17:15 Dominique-Christian PROST (Rouen, France)

Flake's mechanisms on prehistoric stone tools: methodology.

17:15-17:30 Céline THIEBAUT (Aix-en-Provence, France), Vincent MOURRE (Toulouse, France), Marie-Pierre COUMONT (Aix-en-Provence, France), Sandrine COSTAMAGNO (Toulouse, France), Noëlle PROVENZANO (Dijon, France), Isabelle THERY (Valbonne, France)

Experimental approach of the consequences of large bovines trampling on the archaeological remains.

17:35-17:55 Arnaud LENOBLE (Bordeaux, France), Bruno WISNIEWSKI (Bordeaux, France), Cédric BEAUVAL (Bordeaux, France), David COCHARD (Bordeaux, France), Jean-Pierre TEXIER (Bordeaux, France)

Terminology and concepts : tools of the interdisciplinarity.

17:55-18 :30 Discussion

Session WS17

Thursday, 7 September 2006 / Jeudi, 7 Septembre 2006

GIS. Aided survey and other uses for predictive modelling in prehistory.

SIG. Prospection aide et autres usages pour la modélisation prédictive en Préhistoire.

organized by / organisé par

Ariane BURKE Université de Montreal, Det. D'Anthropologie, Montreal, Canada – a.burke@umontreal.ca

SESSION'S ABSTRACT

Geographic information systems (GIS) have been used in archaeological research for over a decade. Most of the uses for this technology within prehistoric research have been related to the construction of descriptive models. GIS can also assist in the design of survey strategies through the construction of predictive models, however. Models of land-use, developed using GIS, also have potential as a means of simulating processes such as the dispersal of hominid populations and the colonisation of new land masses. The archaeological potential of GIS-based models will be explored in this session, with particular emphasis on predictive modelling, GIS-aided survey and simulations.

16:30 Opening / Ouverture

16:30-16:50 Louis GILBERT (Sainte-Foy, Canada), Ariane BURKE (Montreal, Canada), Nuno FERREIRA BICHO (Faro, Portugal)

Describing the Algarve, predicting the Alentejo. Field-testing of a predictive model for the Palaeolithic settlement of the Alentejo (Portugal).

16:50-17:10 Nicholas J. CONARD (Tübingen, Germany), Knut BRETZKE (Tübingen, Germany), Katleen DECKERS (Tübingen, Germany), Philipp DRECHSLER (Tübingen, Germany), Michal KUCERA (Tübingen, Germany), Simone RIEHL (Tübingen, Germany), Mohammed MASRI (Damascus, Syria)

Modelling Stone Age Landuse and Environmental Change in the Central Levant.

17:10-17:30 Ariane BURKE (Montreal, Canada). D. EBERT

Building palaeoethological data into predictive models.

17:30-17:50 Jari Okkonen

Long-term changes in prehistoric societies of Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland – a GIS study

17:50-18:10 Discussion / Discution

POSTER: Frank Broniewski

Development of a predictive model in the EPC - Project

Session WS19

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

Rock Art and Museum
Art Rupestre et Musée

organized by / organisé par

Dario SEGLIE - Centro Studi e Museo d'Arte Preistorica (CeSMAP), Pinerolo, Torino, Italy -

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Guillermo MUÑOZ - Grupo de Investigación de Arte Rupestre Indígena (GIPRI), Bogotá, D. C., Colombia –
gipri@telecom.com.co

Giorgio DIMITRIADIS - Director of the Hellenic Rock Art Centre, Rovato, Italy –

giorgio.dimitriadis@cheapnet.it

SESSION'S ABSTRACT

The name rock art is traditionally attributed to all non-utilitarian anthropic markings on rock surfaces; the term "art" is utilized *latu sensu*, without aesthetic implications, according to the Latin etymology that defines the human activity of producing artefacts, hence the derivation of the words artisan, artificer, artist.

Rock art is today only the "residue" of ancient cultural complexes, conserved over time, while songs, prayers, dances, gestures, votive offerings etc. are unrecoverable, but it displays the spiritual abundance of our oldest ancestors.

The keen interest in rock art derives from its relative rarity, as sites that testify the cognitive dimension of man; the main problem facing us now is conservation, protection and communication.

To identify the best procedures for a valid protection it is necessary to plan monitoring with instruments recording the variability in the environmental parameters and the impact on the rock monuments, in view of the primary conservational necessity.

The symposium will critically consider the propriety and feasibility of treating rock art of the past as a source of knowledge for the contemporary interpreter, examine the possibility that such knowledge may be distorted by subjective ethnocentric perceptions, and explore the necessity of evolving museological models, which can present and conserve rock art without reflecting current prejudices and predilections.

The symposium will also focus attention on the existing and pristine relation of the rock art landscapes with adjacent landscapes, humanized by local communities. An attempt will be made to assess the possibility of restoring the custodial interest, if any, of such communities in the rock art landscapes; and, to recognize the constructive, constitutive and creative role of rock art and the associated folklore in the conservation and replenishment of such landscapes.

The contributors may like to address themselves to the question of inter institutional cooperation across the globe for a quest into appropriate ways of documenting and presenting rock art within a museum, for inciting aesthetic, technical, ecological, cultural and touristic interest of visitors, and, for fulfilling convergent objectives of conservation, education, research or appreciation.

Rock art museums, projects or institutions, in open air or indoor, as cultural interpretation of reality, is a form of cultural heritage conservation technique.

Museology and museography of rock art should be sciences devoted to the survival of this spiritual legacy of humanity. (GSA)

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

09:00 Opening / Ouverture

09:00-09:15 Dario SEGLIE (Pinerolo, Italy)

WS19-01 New perspective in rock art museology: the Rocca of Cavour and the prehistoric paintings ecomuseum in the Western Alps.

09:15-09:25 Raffaella POGGIANI KELLER (Milan, Italy)

WS19-02 Archaeological Rock Art Parks in Lombardy, Italy: Organization, Conservation and Recording Methods

09:25-09:35 Gabriella DODERO (Genoa, Italy) - Patrizia GARIBALDI (Genoa, Italy)
Irene MOLINARI (Genoa, Italy) - Paola SIGNORINI (Genoa, Italy)
Antonella TRAVERSO (Genoa, Italy)

WS19-03 Visual impairments and archaeology: an experience with a Talking Book

09:35-09:45 George DIMITRIADIS (Philippi, Greece)

WS19-04 Planning an Open Air rock art Museum: The case of Philippi, Greece.

09:45-09:55 Aldo Renato Daniele ACCARDI (Palermo, Italy)

WS19-05 La "communication" de l'art préhistorique: de la pratique didactique à la redécouverte de l'invisible.

10:00-10:10 Miguel Angel ALBADÁN (GIPRI, Colombia)

WS19-06 How to visualize the process and the complexity of rock art investigations?

10:10-10:20 Guillermo Muñoz C. (GIPRI, Colombia)

WS19-07 The cultural complexity and the conservation of the rock art.

10:20-10:30 Judith TRUJILLO TELLEZ (GIPRI, Colombia)

WS19-08 The rock art of the Bochica Route. Possible connections between oral tradition and sense and function of rock art.

10:30-10:40 Luiz OOSTERBEEK (Tomar, Portugal)
Sara CURA (Tomar, Portugal)
Anabela PEREIRA (Mação, Portugal)

WS19-09 Prehistoric Art Museum of Mação - scientific research and social dynamization.

10:40-10:50 Barbara PROVINCIALI (Roma, Italy)
Anna Maria MARINELLI (Roma, Italy)
Domenico POGGI

WS19-10 Stratifying of spiritual significances in the artrock sites. Can matter's conservation takes part in the survival of its own meaning?

10:50-11:00 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

WS19-01 Dario SEGLIE (Pinerolo, Italy)

New perspective in rock art museology: the Rocca of Cavour and the prehistoric paintings ecomuseum in the Western Alps.

ABSTRACT: The rock art of Cavour Rock (a geologic *inselberg* in the Po plane) is characterized by petroglyphs and prehistoric paintings (Neolithic, VBQ Culture), as the outermost Eastern area of the "Mediterranean Province".

The keen interest in this rock art derives from its relative rarity in the Western Alps, as sites that testify the cognitive dimension of man, in connection with prehistoric human settlements; the main problem facing us now is conservation, protection and communication. The Cavour Rock is protected as integral reserve within the Mountain Po River Park.

The Cavour Rock Art and the others prehistoric paintings in the Western Alps constitute the Prehistoric Paintings Ecomuseum Project that is the pioneer experiment in the Piemonte Region.

To identify the best procedures for a valid protection, the Polytechnic of Torino, Dept. of Museography, works on the plan of monitoring, with instruments recording the variability in the environmental parameters and the impact on the rock monuments, in view of the primary conservational necessity.
Rock art museums, in open air or indoor, as cultural interpretation of reality, is also a form of cultural heritage conservation technique.

WS19-02 Raffaella POGGIANI KELLER (Milan, Italy)

Archaeological Rock Art Parks in Lombardy, Italy: Organization, Conservation and Recording Methods

ABSTRACT: The widespread occurrence of rock art in Lombardy, where the most important European UNESCO site (entitled “Rock Drawings in Valcamonica”) is situated, has stimulated great interest in the phenomenon, over the years, and led to the creation of a series of Archaeological Parks. The first of these, the Capo di Ponte National Rock Engraving Park, was also the first Archaeological Park in Italy: here (especially recently) a fine balance between nature, rock art and archaeological context has been achieved, combining visitor appreciation and conservation requirements. Measures for the protection and conservation of this important heritage have been implemented by the authority responsible for tutelage – the Lombardy Archaeological Superintendency – in collaboration with major national research institutes. In recent years conservation methods have been refined and modern recording procedures (using photogrammetry and laser scanning) developed, together with a combined rock art cataloguing and monitoring system (“IRWeb-CIMAR”), which is being applied to an extensive trial area. The UNESCO Site Management Plan was launched in 2005 and stipulates the uniform and coordinated use of these methods throughout the area, on the part of all managing bodies and research organizations, in a form compatible with other European systems.

Keywords: IRWeb-CIMAR, Rock Drawings in Valcamonica, UNESCO Site Management Plan.

WS19-03 Gabriella DODERO (Genoa, Italy)-Patrizia GARIBALDI (Genoa, Italy)

Irene MOLINARI (Genoa, Italy)-Paola SIGNORINI (Genoa, Italy)
Antonella TRAVERSO (Genoa, Italy)

Visual impairments and archaeology: an experience with a Talking Book

ABSTRACT: We present the efforts being undertaken to make people with visual impairments (both blind and people with low residual vision) enjoy a visit to the Archaeological Museum of Genova Pegli. The experience is centered around the development of a Talking Book, especially designed for people with low vision, yet available (and enjoyable) for all visitors. This Talking Book describes the well-known grave of the so-called “Principe” from the Arene Candide Cavern, who lived approx. 24,000 years ago in Liguria. He was buried with an exceptionally rich set of finds, which allows to have an insight on the Gravetian culture in Northern Thyrrenum regions. Such a Talking Book was developed without requiring expensive hardware, nor specialized computer expertise. The paper details the methodology used in the development of the Talking Book, so that similar experiences could be developed by other Museums to help visually impaired people in enjoying visits to archaeological assets.

Keywords: museum accessibility, talking book, Visual impairment.

WS19-04 George DIMITRIADIS (Philippi, Greece)

Planning an Open Air rock art Museum: The case of Philippi, Greece.

ABSTRACT: Last years rock art specialists, museum managers and archaeologist start working in a new approach on rock art open air sites. The problems which are calling to solve are several and most of them linked with the new culture and tourism industry. Specially the eco-compatible approach is review as rock art heritage is integral part of natural landscape. The present paper exam a new culture convergence management based principally in the experience collected during the constructive design actions planned and actuated in the rock art eco-museum of Philippi, Greece.

Keywords: Culture convergence Management, Open Air rock art Museum, Philippi, Hellenic Rock Art Center

WS19-05 Aldo Renato Daniele ACCARDI (Palermo, Italy)

La “communication” de l’art préhistorique: de la pratique didactique à la redécouverte de l’invisible.

RÉSUMÉ: es sites préhistoriques peuvent devenir instruments pour la reconnaissance de l'identité d'une communauté en rapport à son territoire, en combien traces des relations entre eux et les hommes, c'est-à-dire spectateurs du lien existant entre facteurs *visibles* et *invisibles* dans leurs intrinsèques. Aujourd'hui, revisiter le passé, son héritage, les différentes formes d'art produites signifient ne se pas limiter plus à la seule protection des témoignages préhistoriques, mais se consacrer plutôt à la création de stratégies de communication qu'elles ont comme mission primaire l'interprétation des témoignages mêmes. L'interprétation est une didactique pratique et communicative qui va au-delà le simple offert de renseignements matériels. En discutent des découvertes préhistoriques on il a conscience que la plus grande valence testimoniale vient exprimée principalement des formes primordiales d'art, surtout cette pariétale; tel art constitue une des expressions qu'en grande mesure documentent le contexte de l'homme préhistorique, de son système de vie. De fréquent, à cause de l'impuissance de jouir librement des endroits originaux, il est d'oblige la création de solutions dans les quelles la technique vient mise au service de la préhistoire pour rendre accessible au public l'art, le style de vie et le milieu naturel des hommes primitifs, à travers la réalisation d'un pôle museale qui, créé pour évoquer réalités lointaines dans le temps, il se sert de stratégies museologique mixtes entre *living archaeology* et *archéologie expérimentale*, au but de remplir l'absence de cette comparaison immédiate, spatial et temporel, avec les réalités originaires. Spécialement avec les laboratoires didactiques dédiés à l'"art rupestre" il est possible de proposer au public une immersion totale dans la préhistoire en "le contraignant" à *penser* et *créer* à la manière des artistes préhistoriques en retrouvant les anciens gestes, les techniques et les valeurs symboliques.

WS19-06 Miguel Angel ALBADÁN (GIPRI, Colombia)

How to visualize the process and the complexity of rock art investigations?

ABSTRACT: The project arises as answer to an initiative of the Group of Investigation of Indigenous Rock Art (GIPRI-Colombia), which decides to elaborate a museum of rock art in digital media with the purpose of offering a tool of international popularization to the public specialized in this topic. This museum looks for to concentrate on oneself system, diverse data relating to the history of the investigation, to the archaeological discoveries, the aesthetic and the ethnohistoric studies. In this way, a great database is built, these data could be fused and visualized in screen, then it allows the user to make thematic connections, specialized searches, relate space, and possibly, to determine conservation plans for each zone with rock art.

The technological development has been concentrated on two big areas: visualization of data and graphic synthesis. A programming atmosphere *Open Source* called *Processing* was used [www.processing.org], with which specialized software was developed which visualizes the information stored in charts XML, in a graph 3D way with which one can interacts in real time through Internet. The graphic plan recovered part of the outlines and conventions elaborated in the *Methodological Model for Documentation and Registration of the Rock Art* (GIPRI-1970-2005), and new elements were created that simplify the appearance in screen of each item, searching a purely geometric atmosphere that makes more efficient its reading.

WS19-07 Guillermo MUÑOZ C. (GIPRI, Colombia)

The cultural complexity and the conservation of the rock art.

ABSTRACT: In the last years the processes of rock art study have come making more and more demanding and refined toward a synthesis that includes a complex group of points of view. In this sense, the team of Gipri has developed some experiences in the registration works and documentation of paintings and engravings but the group has also dedicated its work to the reconstruction of the language, the aesthetics of the thoughts and present representations in the rupestrian motifs. The refinement of the registration systems is parallelly accompanied by a discussion on the before Columbus aesthetics, the national culture and the presence of oral traditions that they very surely keep some relationship with the systems of representation of the ethnics that produced these languages.

To unify this complexity of sources, to perceive the historical processes, to articulate the forgetfulness, to determine their historical interactions, they are roads that allow to establish some bonds among these seemingly archaic events with the current rural culture. All these elements (technicians and cultural) that configure a conservation proposal and patrimonial cultural appropriation, they were shown like a first synthesis of the diverse thing, in a problematic unit of historical determinations.

WS19-08 Judith TRUJILLO TELLEZ. (GIPRI, Colombia)

The rock art of the Bochica Route. Possible connections between oral tradition and sense and function of rock art.

ABSTRACT: Inside the indigenous oral traditions, the well-known in Colombia, is the myth of Bochica, god civilizer. This deity of the Muisca Pantheon, in the highland of Cundinamarca and Boyaca, according to the legend, left to its step many of its teachings on the rocks, as the chroniclers reported (XVI century).

Although the reasons for which this myth prevailed to the arrival of the Spanish, still are not very clear (what didn't happen with other myths), it is important to point out that the towns visited by Bochica have rupestrian locations, and many places associated to the myth exist (Hill of Bochica, Tequendama Waterfall, rupestrian murals with textile representations).

The rocks with paintings and engravings can be linked (for analogy) to the teachings of Bochica. The current activities, rural customs and places of the landscape can end up offering a new level of information of the rock art sense and function for the antique executioners. The connections that today are made are quite problematic, because we can not be sure about the straight relationship between Bochica myth and the places with rock art of his route. But these connections configure possibilities to project cultural forms of conservation of the places, a road to meditate about relationship between the indigenous past and the current rural traditions.

WS19-09 Luiz OOSTERBEEK (Tomar, Portugal)
Sara CURA (Tomar, Portugal)
Anabela PEREIRA (Mação, Portugal)

Prehistoric Art Museum of Mação - scientific research and social dynamization.

ABSTRACT: The 2000 year rock art rediscover in the Ocreza river valley along with the previous intention of Mação's Town Hall of protecting and promoting the archaeological heritage of this region, launched an overall intervention project centred on the reorganization of the town Museum. Renewed as The Tagus Valley Prehistoric Art and Sacred Museum this institution is presently a regional centre committed to the study of the prehistoric population identities and their symbolic behaviours.

In the last five years the Museum became a strategic pole of a scientific network together with the CEIPHAR, CPH and CIAAR. Presently it is engaged in the coordination of several relevant European projects about the natural risks affecting the archaeological heritage (ArtRisk) and the relation between Prehistoric Art and contemporaneous art (ArtSigns). Within the scope of a protocol established with the IFRAO the museum is the European Head of the international rock art bibliographic registration. Together with the IPT and the UTAD the Museum harbours the Master Erasmus Mundus in Prehistoric Archaeology and Rock Art.

Besides this more scientific output the Museum of Mação, with its entertainment and pedagogic activities, is devoted to promote a more active communication and fruition of the exhibition thematic and the archaeological sites, booth for scholar publics, adults and elderly visitors. On this level the Museum also works with the Middle Tagus Archaeological and Environmental Park aiming the protection and promotion of the archaeological and environmental heritage through a museographic net and the establishment of several circuits.

WS19-10 Barbara PROVINCIALI (Roma, Italy)
Anna Maria MARINELLI (Roma, Italy)
Domenico POGGI

Stratifying of spiritual significances in the artrock sites. Can matter's conservation takes part in the survival of its own meaning?

ABSTRACT: Artrock sites which preserve a continuity in their use connected at their own spiritual meanings and which, at the same time, are integrated in the urban and social contemporary texture, induce some reflexions about their conservation.

How to apply the principles of the Cesare Brandi "Teoria del Restauro"?

A methodological critical reflexion also connected with the praxis seems to be opportune through the exam of some particular cases in the Tuscia interland: Santa Fortunata and Santa Maria del Parto in Sutri.

Environment's conservation and conservation of the surfaces: studying about materials and the executive techniques.

Session WS28

Monday , 4 September 2006 / Lundi, 4 Septembre 2006

Room 11.02, Faculty of Law, Lisbon University
Salle 11.02, Faculté de Droit, Université de Lisbonne

Defining a methodological approach to interpret structural evidences

Pour une approche méthodologique pour l'interprétation des structures archéologiques

organized by / organisé par

Fabio CAVULLI

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SESSION'S ABSTRACT

This workshop aims to enlighten the role and relationship between different features such as, postholes, hearths, rubbish pits, silos, ditches, palisades and other similar features. Although every period has its specific circumstances due to variation in land exploitation or economic strategies, each period has a contribution to make regarding the functionality and relationship between structural evidences and between features and environment. We expect a comparison between different scientific approaches, (including field archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, experimental archaeology, landscape analysis, architecture, anthropology ...) to give new perspectives for the research of these features in archaeology.

Indeed, a commonly reoccurring problem in archaeological excavation is that there are several contexts which consist only of hollow features and no living floors; this is usually due to erosion or modern anthropic activity. The result is that the material culture is well known, but not the function of the area. This leads us to ask: is this a settlement? A working area linked to agricultural activities? Are they storage pits? Underground fire places? Clay mixing pits? Or simply rubbish pits? Simply put, what was the role of these features?

If understanding the stratigraphical nature and the actions that took place in and around the feature we are digging is the basis on which to interpret the function, then the correct excavation of these features is necessary to understand the possible purpose for which it was created. The first step is to establish a methodology for digging these features to be able to reach any interpretation of their function. In order to do this, it is necessary to consider all the evidence of similar features in prehistoric or historic periods by an archaeological and from an ethnographical point of view. The next step is, therefore, to find all the possible functions of these features.

SESSION PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME DE LA SESSION

14:30 **Opening / Ouverture**

14:30-14:45 Marie-Chantal FRERE-SAUTOT

WS28-01 **Les structures en creux: exploiter et comprendre, les résultats d'un colloque (« Des trous »- Mars 2006 - France)**

14:45-15:00 Walter LEITNER

WS28-02 **Scant structural evidences of Mesolithic sites in high alpine region**

15:00-15:15 Christian VERJUX

WS28-03 **The interpretation of the functions of Mesolithic dug structures: the example of Auneau (Eure-et-Loir – France)**

15:15-15:30 Leif Inge AASTVEIT

WS28-04 **The use of space in Mesolithic Western Norway – challenges and possibilities**

15:30-15:45 Matteo PILATI

WS28-05 **U-shaped scatters: struggling between theoretical models and archaeological facts**

15:45-16:00 Fabio CAVULLI

WS28-06 **Experimental Archaeology as a Methodology to Understand the Formative Processes of 'Pits'**

16:00-16:15 Giovanni BOSCHIAN, Marta COLOMBO, Carlo TOZZI

WS28-07 **Infilling processes of large pit features at Catignano – Neolithic (Italy)**

- 16:15-16:30 Stéphanie BRÉHARD, Jean VAQUER
WS28-08 **Réflexions sur la fonction d'une enceinte à fossé annulaire du Néolithique final à partir des restes osseux de faune: le cas de Roc d'en Gabit à Carcassonne (Aude, France)**
- 16:30-16:45 Simone MULAZZANI, Valentina AZZARÀ, Fabio CAVULLI, Simona SCARUFFI
WS28-09 **Nouvelles évidences nord-africaines des structures d'habitat. La fouille de la Rammadiya côtière néolithique SHM-1 de Hergla, Tunisie**
- 16:45-17:00 Dragos GHEORGHU
WS28-10 **Invisible architectural features and the uses of indirect evidence**
- 17:00-17:15 Stefano BIAGETTI, Giansimone POGGI, Savino di LERNIA
WS28-11 **Unearthing the hearths. Methods, problems, and preliminary results of an interdisciplinary research at Takarkori rockshelter's Fireplaces (Acacus Mts., Libya)**
- 17:15-17:30 Alberto CAZZELLA, Giulia RECCHIA
WS28-12 **Sleeping, eating, meeting, working: problems and methods in the study of structures in southern Italy settlements during the Bronze Age**
- 17:30-17:45 Franco MARZATICO
WS28-13 **Houses of the alpine area during the Bronze age and Iron age, from the excavation to the hypothesis of reconstruction: some examples**
- 17:45-18:00 A. BERDYMURADOV, D. GIORGETTI, S. MANTELLINI, M. TOSI
WS28-14 **The Kafir Kala Fortress: Pakhsa Techniques and Water Management combined in the Military Architecture of Sogdian Samarkand**
- 18:00-18:30 **Discussion**

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS

WS28-01 Marie-Chantal FRERE-SAUTOT

Les structures en creux: exploiter et comprendre, les résultats d'un colloque (« Des trous »- Mars 2006 - France).

ABSTRACT: Au vu des innombrables structures creusées qui apparaissent dans les fouilles préventives en contexte rural, en particulier sur les grands tracés (autoroutes, voies ferrées), nous avons conçu dans le cadre d'une société d'aménagement autoroutier (Autoroutes Paris-Rhin-Rhône, France) de réaliser un colloque méthodologique, dont le but essentiel était de réfléchir à une méthode d'approche de ces structures. Grandes consommatrices de temps et d'énergie, donc coûteuses de ce fait, elles livrent parfois des informations abondantes, un mobilier riche, d'autre fois elles s'avèrent décevantes et inutilisables.

La simple lecture des résumés met en évidence la dichotomie entre l'objectif souhaité et l'état de réflexion des archéologues : avant de mettre en place une méthodologie rationalisée les spécialistes qui se sont trouvés confrontés à la fouille de structures excavées se sont surtout penchés sur la fonction. L'acquit indiscutable de ce colloque sera sans aucun doute de mettre en évidence la multiplicité et la diversité des usages de ces structures : et peut-être sera-t-il possible dans l'avenir de parvenir à une meilleure exploitation méthodologique de ces formes en identifiant leur fonction de manière plus rapide. Ainsi d'une typologie plus exhaustive à une meilleure définition de la question posée aux structures archéologiques, nous aurons sans doute franchi une première étape de sensibilisation à la recherche sur le terrain qui pourra déboucher à terme sur une exploitation plus performante des observations archéologiques effectuées dans ce type de contexte. Les contributions de nos collègues français et étrangers réalisées lors de fouilles préventives, comme lors de fouilles programmées sur le long terme, nous permettent de percevoir dans ces formes non seulement les prémices d'une architecture mais également une utilisation du sol naturel comme un milieu exploitable directement pour des usages domestiques.

WS28-02 Walter LEITNER

Scant structural evidences of mesolithic sites in high alpine region.

ABSTRACT: Traces of structural evidences of hunter and shepherd camps from the stone age period in high alpine region are rare and mostly badly preserved. Only on well protected places, as for example caves and rock-shelters, the find-situations can be reconstructed.

Some sites in western Austria (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) allow us to try difficult interpretations in this regard. Among the very common post-holes and fireplaces the less frequent structural types like seat-stones, wall constructions, rubbish ditches and wind-breaks, will be considered.

WS28-03 Christian VERJUX

The interpretation of the functions of Mesolithic dug structures: the example of Auneau (Eure-et-Loir – France).

ABSTRACT: In this paper I submit to present the analysis of the archaeological data from the Mesolithic site of Auneau (Eure-et-Loir – France). About 70 dug structures which date between 8000 and 6500 years cal. BC were excavated in a 200 m² area. Due to the lack of any archaeological level, the main purpose was to try to identify the functions of these numerous pits to understand the nature of the Mesolithic occupations.

The first task was to distinguish between the primary and the secondary use of such structures. Although some of them like post-holes, intentional deposits of faunal remains and graves are rather easy to recognise, many other features seem to be rubbish or garbage pits. So the available data (size, shape, stratigraphy, filling, archaeological material, duration of use...) must be examined and compared with those from Neolithic or Protohistoric sites to determine the previous functions of these structures. At least two other main categories could be recognised: cooking pits and storage structures.

Then I will compare these results with data from other Mesolithic sites in Europe, from Portugal to Sweden, and I will discuss the significance and the role of such structures in the lifestyle of these last hunter-gatherers. In conclusion I will debate about the questions of food storage structures and the first attempts of sedentarity during the Mesolithic.

WS28-04 Leif Inge AASTVEIT

The use of space in Mesolithic Western Norway – challenges and possibilities.

ABSTRACT: Recent Stone Age excavations in Norway have focused on spatial and structural issues, and it is now common to open up large areas by digging machine to uncover the prehistoric landscape. This represents a new approach to the Mesolithic, implying new challenges in archaeological fieldwork and interpretation. New types of structures are appearing, with functions and meanings yet unknown to us.

This paper presents recent results from one of the biggest excavations ever taking place in Norway, *The Ormen Lange Archaeological Project*, on the western coast of Norway. Here, the stable mid Holocene sea level has stimulated an accumulation of archaeological sites within limited areas. The occupation phases seem to vary from some hundred to more than 3000 years. Massive cultural deposits and numerous structures are produced - fireplaces, post-/stake holes, walls, trenches and different kinds of pits. It is a major challenge to interpret these structures individually according to function as well as parts of larger multi component structures i.e. house floors, walls and dwellings. This paper will present the methodological challenges as well as indicate some suggestions to solve the problems in the wake of new procedures in fieldwork.

WS28-05 Matteo PILATI

U-shaped scatters: struggling between theoretical models and archaeological facts.

ABSTRACT: U-shaped scatters at Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites attract the attention of the archaeologist for their apparently ordered structures. Different theoretical-methodological tools and approaches, such as Leroi-Gourhan's model, Binford's and Stevenson's ethnographical observations and models, and Stapert's Ring-and-sectors method, were specifically developed to reach a deeper comprehension of these characteristic features. The usefulness and achievements of these investigations are however at odds with daily practice in archaeology. The specificity and variability of each case make application of the above mentioned methods a tricky affair. The taphonomic vicissitudes of the archaeological context, even the clearest ones, are always more complex than wished, mainly because of the peculiar site-formation processes, anthropic and natural post-depositional processes, excavation strategy, and data availability.

The following paper will discuss the difficulties encountered in the application of the above-mentioned approaches in interpreting the spatial display of human behaviour out of a clear-cut U-shaped flint scatter at the Late-Mesolithic site of Meeuwen-In den Damp I (Belgium). In this case study the tool kit, microliths, cores and microburins constitute a minimal share of the overall flint material (over 16,000 pieces recovered); no postholes and remains of central hearth were found; soil formation and animal activity obliterated any stratification of archaeological value; moreover, field investigation did not consider the hypothesis of an on-site tree fall, preventing us from excluding this possibility. Despite the use the above-mentioned approaches, such a basic issue as interpretation of site functionality and its evolution suddenly becomes a very challenging question when applied to concrete case studies; the use of these methods and models can ultimately reveal their shortcomings. Should we drop the use of such methods at sites not responding to

optimal prerequisites, or is the expedient application of a more case-focused set of, possibly adapted, methods a viable solution?

WS28-06 Fabio CAVULLI

Experimental Archaeology as a Methodology to Understand the Formative Processes of 'Pits'.

ABSTRACT: Although they often represent the only evidence in numerous deposits, the function of many pre- and protohistoric pits, whether deep holes or shallow depressions, is often unclear. Pits probably had multiple functions and archaeometrical analyses do not always help their identification. We tried approaching the matter through experimental archaeology as a way of understanding the main processes that cause the shape and filling of the pits: weather conditions, seasonality, time span, proximity of a mould or degeneration through disuse.

The results show interesting correlations between the archaeological data, weather conditions, and the periods that the pits were dug, filled and disused.

WS28-08 Stéphanie Bréhard, Jean Vaquer

Réflexions sur la fonction d'une enceinte à fossé annulaire du Néolithique final à partir des restes osseux de faune: le cas de Roc d'en Gabit à Carcassonne (Aude, France).

ABSTRACT: Cette communication propose de réfléchir sur la fonction principale d'une vaste enceinte à large fossé de forme annulaire qui a fait l'objet de fouilles étendues au cours des dernières années. Elle a été datée du Néolithique final (fin du quatrième millénaire av. J.-C.) et a mobilisé une énorme quantité de travail si l'on en juge par l'ampleur des terrassements réalisés. Les fouilles permettent une lecture précise du plan de cette enceinte et autorisent une restitution de son état initial et des étapes de son utilisation jusqu'à sa disparition du paysage qui est intervenue un millénaire après sa construction. L'interprétation de ce monument comme celle d'autres identiques et contemporains est discutée car certains aspects évoquent une fonction d'habitat défensif, tandis que d'autres suggèrent des rapprochements avec des centres cérémoniels politico-religieux comme les *Henges* britanniques. Dans cette discussion le cas des restes osseux de faune est particulièrement intéressant puisqu'il est possible de caractériser non seulement les traitements qu'ils ont subis mais aussi les règles qui ont guidé la production et la sélection des animaux abattus. Les spectres par espèces ou les courbes d'âges d'abattage établis pour les dépôts de ce site seront comparés avec ceux d'autres sites pour cerner d'éventuelles divergences par rapport aux normes de consommation des aliments carnés de cette époque dans le Midi de la France.

WS28-09 Simone MULAZZANI, Valentina AZZARÀ, Fabio CAVULLI, Simona SCARUFFI

Nouvelles évidences nord-africaines des structures d'habitat. La fouille de la Rammadiya côtière néolithique SHM-1 de Hergla, Tunisie.

ABSTRACT: L'étude des communautés Holocènes nord africaines est strictement liée à la compréhension des dynamiques d'occupation et de saisonnalité, économiques, et à l'interaction avec l'environnement. Une des majeures difficultés de cette étude concerne la complexité de la lecture stratigraphique des dépôts archéologiques des sites capsien et néolithiques, présents dans tout le territoire maghrébin, et localement nommées Rammadiya. Il s'agit, selon la littérature, de stations saisonnières, ou de campements de courte occupation annuelle, dont la composante principale est constituée de limon et de sables brûlés et noircies par l'action du feu, pierres brûlés, et restes de repas -surtout mollusques, dans la plupart des cas. A partir de 2002, une série de Rammadiya côtières néolithiques a fait l'objet des nouvelles fouilles stratigraphiques, dans le cadre d'un projet de reconstitution du peuplement holocène de la sebkha côtière de Halk el Menjel, en Tunisie. Une des principales Rammadiya du moyen holocène, SHM-1, a été fouillée en extension et à travers des tranchées, en employant les méthodes déjà testés dans des contextes similaires au Sultanat d'Oman. La lecture minutieuse des coupes archéologiques et des espaces fouillés nous a permis de reconnaître une série de macro-séquences d'occupation, structurées avec des aménagements de l'espace occupé évidents à partir de la première phase d'occupation directement sur le sous sol vierge. Des structurations concernent probablement le village et la gestion de ses limites, tandis que des empierrements, interrompus par des espaces vides circulaires interprétés comme trous pour l'emplacement des poteaux, sont visibles en extension, associées à des foyers, et ils permettent d'avancer des premières hypothèses sur la forme et la fonction des structures individualisés (cabanes ?) et sur la gestion des espaces de vie des communautés néolithiques nord africaines qui ont fréquenté la sebkha.

WS28-10 Gheorghiu DRAGOS

Invisible architectural features and the uses of indirect evidence.

ABSTRACT: There are many instances when there is no direct evidence for some architectural features that we suppose to have existed, therefore the excavator being constrained to use indirect evidence. In this perspective, an interesting methodological study case seems to be the Chalcolithic tells of the lower Danube area.

Research on these tells did not revealed the use of palisades, as in the Balkans, but the study of the environment as well as the iconography of the local Chalcolithic traditions, could bring, complementary data which will support the existence of such architectural features. Additionally, experimental archaeology would support the inferences from the indirect evidence.

WS28-11 Stefano BIAGETTI, Giansimone POGGI, Savino DI LERNIA

Unearthing the hearths. Methods, problems, and preliminary results of an interdisciplinary research at Takarkori rockshelter's Fireplaces (Acacus Mts., Libya).

ABSTRACT: Fire and pyrotechnology constitute traditional topics in the archaeological research worldwide. A large number of papers has been produced, showing the interdisciplinary efforts performed by the specialists aiming at understanding this primary issue of the cultural evolution of humankind. Africanists and especially those working in Sahara desert have adopted peculiar techniques in order to sharpen their capacity of reading the past in a currently arid environment, where open-air fireplaces can be highly visible and recognizable. Matching part of such investigations can be the study of fireplaces during extensive excavation carried out in sheltered locations, aiming at completing and refining the perception of the whole Saharan archaeological landscape.

Examination of the analogies and/or anomalies between open air and cave/rockshelter sites is of the utmost importance in order to understand spatial organization and settlement systems of mobile groups, and the analysis of *structures évidentes* like the fireplaces can be significant. Past excavations in the Tadrart Acacus (South Western Fezzan, Libya) performed by the team of the Italian-Libyan Archaeological Mission have already enlightened the recurrence of combustion structures within rockshelter sequences. Hearts are generally well preserved, *imbriqués* inside of the same archaeological level and normally superimposed.

The phenomenon of the horizontal and vertical overlaying of fireplaces has been recorded during the excavation of Takarkori rockshelter (Tadrart Acacus) that underwent systematic research during latest years. The Takarkori project encompasses the excavation of preserved, large ancient surfaces, with a peculiar attention to positive stratigraphic units such as stone structures and combustion facilities. In this rockshelter the Holocene human occupation created complex palimpsests, affected by several erosional processes. The study of one of the most substantial features – the fireplace – can strengthen the archaeological interpretation where the loose or slightly compacted sediments of sandy matrix can represent faded echoes of the human occupation.

WS28-12 Alberto CAZZELLA, Giulia RECCHIA

Sleeping, eating, meeting, working: problems and methods in the study of structures in southern Italy settlements during the Bronze Age.

ABSTRACT: During the last years more attention was paid in prehistoric archaeology to the functional analysis of sites or parts of them in relation with the studies on the activities carried out: the diffusion of extensive excavations and interdisciplinary researches supported this trend. Several problems linked to the interpretation of intra-site structural evidence are still open: some attempts to analyse specific contexts and their methodological bases are taken into consideration as stimulus to define more precisely questions and ways to carry out research. For example, basic problems in the study of structures inside a settlement rise from the difficulty to distinguish (following reliable principles) residential structures from functional ones and to recognize the cycles of activity carried out in different areas. Starting from some case studies of Bronze Age southern Italy, the authors test the potential of a "global" functional approach to the study of roofed structures (not necessarily huts) and open activity areas equipped with small structures.

WS28-13 Franco MARZATICO

Houses of the alpine area during the Bronze age and Iron age, from the excavation to the hypothesis of reconstruction: some examples.

ABSTRACT: During the last forty years the graphic reconstructions of houses and settlements became also for the researchers in the alpine area an important way for presenting and popularizing the results of excavations. Starting from the data processing of the excavation, the graphic reconstructions are the last stage of the processes of interpretation, and they involve many methodological aspects which are the topic the paper which expounds some cases of study.

The Kafir Kala Fortress: Pakhsa Techniques and Water Management combined in the Military Architecture of Sogdian Samarkand.

ABSTRACT: The Royal Fortress of Kafir Kala, built by the Sogdian rulers of Samarkand in the 5th century AD to control the southern access to the city, combining local traditions with Sasanian and Chinese military experiences from west and east, provides an unique window of observation on Central Asian architecture. Destruction by the Arab invasions between 680 and 720 AD has ensured a fair preservation of the site and its surroundings. The massive structure was built of pakhsa piling the clay from the vast net of irrigation canals the fortress directly overlooked. Excavations of the structures has been combined with those of the canals with an unified stratigraphical matrix as a single sedimentary process, using models largely derived from fluidodynamics.

Session WS32

Friday, 8 September 2006 / Vendredi, 8 Septembre 2006

Interdisciplinary Studies in Human Evolution

09:00-09:10 Workshop goals

Theoretical contributions to interdisciplinary studies

09:10-09:30 Susana Carvalho

Hammers, anvils & nuts: Chimpanzees technology? Applying the concept of “Chaine Opératoire” to “nut-cracking” – Interdisciplinary research.

09:30-09:50 Manuel Martín-Loeches

Working memory and modern human mind

09:50-10:10 Vânia Carvalho

Ethology and Paleolithic Art. Cervids and caprids in the Paleolithic art of the Côa Valley.

10:10 - 10:25 Break

Recent cases study

10:25 - 10:45 David Gonçalves

Radiologys' contribution on cremations studies

10:45 - 11:05 Ricardo Godinho

Colégio de Santo Antão-o-Novo: potencialidades de um estudo bio-antropológico de um período histórico aplicado a contextos pré-históricos.

11:05 - 11:25 Ana Cristina Sousa

Interdisciplinary study of a skeletal sample recovered from Biblioteca Municipal do Porto

11:25 - 11:45 Ana Maria Silva e Teresa Ferreira

Diet and dental health of the Late Neolithic sample from Praia das Maças (Sintra, Lisbon)

11:45 - 12:05 Sandra Assis

Occupational stress markers in a skeletal sample: interdisciplinary approach

12:05 - 12:25 Cristina Cruz & Rui Marques

Anthropological analysis of the osteological remains of a possible long termed pregnancy (Adro da Igreja Antiga do Olival-Ourém)

12:25 - 12:40 Discussion

12:40 - 13:00 Final considerations