

Πρόγραμμα 2016-17

Σε μια κοινή προσπάθεια για τη συνομιλία της Παλαιολιθικής Αρχαιολογίας στην Ελλάδα με το ειδικό και το ευρύ κοινό, τα Τμήματα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών και του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης διοργανώνουν διαρκές επιστημονικό σεμινάριο. Το σεμινάριο θα λειτουργήσει ως forum για την παρουσίαση και συζήτηση των σύγχρονων θεωρητικών ρευμάτων και των πορισμάτων της έρευνας πεδίου.

29 Νοεμβρίου 2016

Γεωργία Κουρτέση-Φιλιππάκη, αναπληρώτρια καθηγήτρια Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών

Αρχαιολογική έρευνα επιφανείας στη λεκάνη του Μέσου Καλαμά Θεσπρωτίας (2011-2015)

10 Ιανουαρίου 2017

Preston Miracle, Πανεπιστήμιο του Cambridge

Prehistoric 'Becomings' in Croatia: Recent Fieldwork on the Island of Korcula

18 Ιανουαρίου 2017

Janusz K. Kozlowski, καθηγητής Πανεπιστημίου Jagellon Κρακοβίας

The Middle/Upper Palaeolithic transition in the Northern Balkans and the Danubian Basin

23 Φεβρουαρίου 2017

Ivor Karavanić, καθηγητής Πανεπιστημίου Zagreb

Late Middle and early Upper Palaeolithic of Croatia in the context of Central and South Eastern Europe

16 Μαρτίου 2017

Sylvie Beyries, Διευθύντρια ερευνών στο Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών της Γαλλίας, Νίκαια

The Roc-aux-Sorciers shelter, a palaeolithic site with its exceptional sculptures

9 Iouviou 2017

Paolo Biagi, Πανεπιστήμιο Ca' Foscari Βενετίας

Νίκος Ευστρατίου, καθηγητής Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης

Middle Palaeolithic highland zone exploitation of the northern Pindos of Western Macedonia



Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος" Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) Ώρα 19.00. Είσοδος ελεύθερη





Γεωργία Κουρτέση-Φιλιππάκη

Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια Προϊστορικής Αρχαιολογίας Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

Αρχαιολογική έρευνα επιφανείας στη λεκάνη του Μέσου Καλαμά Θεσπρωτίας (2011-2015)

The Middle Kalamas Archaeology Project in Thesprotia (2011-2015)

Το πρόγραμμα Αρχαιολογική έρευνα επιφανείας στη λεκάνη του Μέσου Καλαμά Θεσπρωτίας πραγματοποιήθηκε κατά τα έτη 2011-2015 από το Τμήμα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Εθνικού και Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών με τη συνεργασία και την ενεργό συμβολή της Εφορείας Αρχαιοτήτων Θεσπρωτίας καθώς και με τη συνδρομή της Γαλλικής Αρχαιολογικής Σχολής Αθηνών, του Πανεπιστημίου της Γενεύης και του Πανεπιστημίου Eberhard Karls του Τübingen. Στόχος του ήταν η μελέτη της ανθρώπινης κατοίκησης στο βόρειο τμήμα της Θεσπρωτίας, και συγκεκριμένα στη λεκάνη του Μέσου Καλαμά, μια περιοχή που αποτελεί πέρασμα από την ηπειρωτική χώρα στα παράκτια και που δεν είχε γίνει μέχρι πρόσφατα αντικείμενο μελέτης. Η έρευνα πεδίου εγγράφηκε σε μια γεωαρχαιολογική προσέγγιση συνδέοντας τη συστηματική αναγνώριση του ανάγλυφου και τη μελέτη της γεωμορφολογικής δυναμικής με τον εντοπισμό των αρχαιολογικών ευρημάτων και την ερμηνεία τους.

Κατά τη διάρκεια της έρευνας στο Μέσο Καλαμά ένας μεγάλος αριθμός προπτυχιακών και μεταπτυχιακών φοιτητών ελληνικών και ξένων Πανεπιστημίων καταρτίστηκε στη μεθοδολογία που εφαρμόστηκε στο πεδίο και στη διαχείριση του αρχαιολογικού υλικού, κυρίως λίθινων λαξευμένων τέχνεργων. Ήρθαν επίσης στο φως πολλές νέες αρχαιολογικές θέσεις το χρονολογικό εύρος των οποίων κινείται από την Παλαιολιθική εποχή έως το τέλος των Ιστορικών Χρόνων και μεταγενέστερα, επιτρέποντας έτσι τον εμπλουτισμό του αρχαιολογικού χάρτη της περιοχής και συμβάλλοντας στον επαναπροσδιορισμό και τη συζήτηση ζητημάτων τα οποία είχαν τεθεί κατά τις προηγούμενες δεκαετίες στην Ήπειρο ευρύτερα. Η μελέτη των αρχαιολογικών ευρημάτων είναι σε εξέλιξη. Στη διάλεξη παρουσιάζονται τα προκαταρκτικά αποτελέσματα και οι προοπτικές της έρευνας όσον αφορά το σκέλος της Πρώιμης Προϊστορίας και ειδικότερα της Παλαιολιθικής εποχής.











Τρίτη 29 Νοεμβρίου 2016, ώρα 19:00 Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος" Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) Είσοδος ελεύθερη





Preston Miracle

Department of Archaeology and Anthropology University of Cambridge

Prehistoric 'Becomings' in Croatia: Recent Fieldwork on the Island of Korcula

Προϊστορικές πραγματώσεις στη Κροατία: Πρόσφατες έρευνες στη νήσο Korcula

Vela spila Cave (Korcula, Croatia) preserves a long, rich, high-resolution record of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains in the Adriatic region. Its deposits span from the Last Glacial Maximum (ca. 20 kyr) to the Bronze Age (ca. 3 kyr). In this talk we focus on Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic assemblages, structuring our discussion around several 'becomings': the cave becoming a space for human aggregation (and ritual?), Korcula becoming an island, humans becoming 'persons' and/or 'ancestors', and fisher-collector-hunters becoming herders.

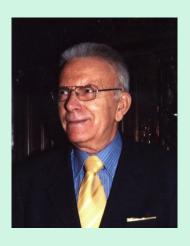
During the late glacial period Late Upper Palaeolithic people seasonally visited Vela spila to process and consume large game animals (e.g. red deer, European ass, wild cattle) that they hunted on the exposed Great Adriatic Plain. Raw materials for the production of stone tools and shell beads were also procured some distance from the cave; groups had large annual ranges. Starting around 17.5 kyr people developed the technology of firing clay into ceramic, zoomorphic 'figurines'; this technology was used until about 15 kyr. Human activities at Vela Spila changed significantly after the deposition of the Neapolitan Yellow Tuff (NYT, c. 14.3-13.9 kyr) shortly after the onset of rapid, late-glacial warming (GI-1d, starting c. 14.7 kyr). Immediately after the deposition of the NYT the Pleistocene ceramics disappear, the intensity of site visits drops significantly, and the cave was abandoned. After a break in occupation for about 5 kyr, Mesolithic people revisited the cave during the Holocene starting about 9.5 kyr. Rising sea levels had a dramatic impact on Vela Spila; roe deer, fox, fish, and shellfish dominate the food, waste and only locally-available raw materials were used to make stone tools and shell beads. Over the course of the Mesolithic occupation, the human use of subsistence resources intensified. The 8.2 kyr event is roughly correlated with the first appearance of Neolithic technologies (domestic animals followed by pottery) at the site. The archaeological assemblages display aspects of both continuity and change across the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition. With the adoption of food production in the Neolithic, Vela spila was used primarily as a pen for keeping domestic sheep and goat.

Με την υποστήριξη της Βρετανικής Αρχαιολογικής Σχολής στην Αθήνα



Τρίτη 10 Ιανουαρίου 2017, ώρα 19:00 Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος" Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) Είσοδος ελεύθερη





Janusz K. Kozlowski

Καθηγητής στο Πανεπιστήμιο Jagiellonian της Κρακοβίας, Πολωνία

The Middle/Upper Paleolithic transition in the Northern Balkans and the Middle Danubian Basin

Η μετάβαση από τη Μέση στην Ανώτερη Παλαιολιθική στη βόρεια Βαλκανική και στη λεκάνη του Μέσου Δούναβη

The aim of this presentation is to describe cultural changes at the boundary between the Middle and the Upper Palaeolithic in the Northern Balkans and the Middle Danube basin in the perspective of the evolution of ways of life, production technology and morphology of lithic artefacts. In these processes an essential role played the differences in man's physical types (Neanderthals *vs* Anatomically Modern Humans). The emergent different cultural traditions were the effect of adaptation to novel ecological conditions. In the Late Middle Palaeolithic in the Middle Danube basin and in the Carpathian basin we can distinguish three units: a/Mousterian (Levallois and non-Levallois), b/Charentian /Tayacian, c/Micoquian. In the Northern Balkans the Micoquian does not occur; the technique of bifacial treatment is restricted to the Moustero-Levalloisian with leaf points. On the other hand, we can distinguish the following Middle Palaeolithic units that did not use bifacial technique: a/south-eastern Charentian, b/typical Mousterian with Levallois technology, c/typical Mousterian without Levallois technology, d/denticulate Mousterian.

The transition from the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic is connected with the biological and cultural evolution of Neanderthal groups and, on the other hand, with consecutive waves of migration of Anatomically Modern Humans from the Near East to Europe via Anatolia and the Balkans. The contacts between both groups played also some role, particularly in the sphere of cultural evolution. The earliest unit associated with Homo sapiens in the Northern Balkans is the Bachokirian represented in layer 11 in the Bacho Kiro Cave and in layer VI TD2 in the Temnata Cave in Bulgaria. To the Bachokirian in the Balkans corresponds, in the Midddle Danube basin, the Bohunician. Both units, characterized by Levallois and blade technology, are derived from the Emirian in the Near East. Noteworthy is the spatial organization of camps and the presence of symbolic objects in the Bachokirian. The local development of Last Neanderthals is represented by the industries with backed points (Chatelperronian, Uluzzian) and leaf points (Szeletian, Jerzmanovician, Sungirian). Szeletian sites are registered in the Middle Danube (Moravia, Slovakia and Hungary). It is possible that the Szeletian interacted with the second migration of Anatomically Modern Humans, playing some role in the formation of local centers of the Aurignacian complex in Central Europe. This second wave of migration from the Near East is represented by the Proto-Aurignacian (Fumanian) embracing the northern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and also known in the Northern Balkans (e.g. Kozarnika Cave) and, possibly, also in the Middle Danube basin. The huge volcanic eruption (C1) in the Flegrean Fields in central Italy (about 39 500 cal BP) caused the isolation of groups associated with the second expansion of Homo sapiens and cut them off from the Near East. The consequence of this natural disaster was impact on local development of the Aurignacian rooted in the primary centers in Central and Western Europe.



Τετάρτη 18 Ιανουαρίου 2017, ώρα 19:00 Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος" Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) Είσοδος ελεύθερη





Ivor Karavanić

Καθηγητής στο Πανεπιστήμιο του Ζάγκρεμπ, Κροατία

Late Middle and early Upper Paleolithic of Croatia in the context of Central and South Eastern Europe

Η τελική Μέση και αρχική Ύστερη Παλαιολιθική της Κροατίας στα πλαίσια της Κεντρικής και Νοτιοανατολικής Ευρώπης

Paleoanthropological, archaeological and genetic evidence from the Croatian Middle Paleolithic sites has played an important role in scientific debates about later human evolution, Neandertal adaptation and the origins of anatomically modern humans. The Paleolithic sites of Croatia are generally situated in two main geographic regions: continental and Adriatic. The most famous sites are Krapina and Vindija, located in the continental region of Hrvatsko Zagorje (northwestern Croatia), which differs geographically and ecologically from the Mediterranean sites found farther south on the Adriatic coast and its hinterland. The Vindija cave (situated in continental region) in particular contained both Middle and Upper Paleolithic stratigraphic units that have had an important role in the debate surrounding the European Middle/Upper Paleolithic transition. Some new data and interpretations of situation at Vindija and other continental sites will be presented.

In recent years, work on Paleolithic sites in the eastern Adriatic region has been intensified and several Middle (for example Mujina pećina, Velika pećina in Kličevica and Kaštel Štafilić – Resnik) and late Upper Paleolithic sites were explored. The archaeological assemblage and the results of chronometric dating make the sequences of late Mousterian Dalmatian sites contemporary with late Neandertals and with the earliest known anatomically modern human groups in Europe. However, sites from the early Upper Paleolithic are rare in this region and there is a chronological gap between late Middle and early Upper Paleolithic. Further, no industry from a single site of the eastern Adriatic region shows a progressive or transitional nature, and there is no evidence of *in situ* transition at any site in this region. Possible reasons for this situation are: insufficient level of research, flooding or abrasion as a result of the rising of the sea level, low population density in the eastern Adriatic during the Middle/Upper Paleolithic transition and early Upper Paleolithic, Neandertal population had disappeared from this region before the arrival of first anatomically modern humans, or Neandertals were late inhabitants in several niches in the eastern Adriatic which were avoided by anatomically modern humans. These possible reasons will be discussed in the light of new research.

Although it is not clear why no sites in the eastern Adriatic region thus far document the Middle/Upper Paleolithic transition, and why early Upper Paleolithic sites are very rare, new research on Dalmatian Mousterian sites enables a better comparison with other Adriatic and continental sites. This new research makes a contribution towards our understanding of the distribution of Mousterian people, the complexity of the processes that underlie the interactions between Middle and Upper Paleolithic populations in the late Pleistocene of Central and South Eastern Europe, and the reconstruction of the mobility patterns of Paleolithic populations.

Με τη συμβολή της Γαλλικής Αρχαιολογικής Σχολής Αθηνών



Πέμπτη 23 Φεβρουαρίου 2017, ώρα 19:00 ξ/α
Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος"
Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30)
Είσοδος ελεύθερη





Paolo Biagi

Πανεπιστήμιο Ca' Foscari Βενετίας

Νίκος Ευστρατίου

Καθηγητής Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης

Middle Palaeolithic highland zone exploitation Western Macedonia

Η εκμετάλλευση της ορεινής Δυτικής Μακεδονίας κατά τη Μέση Παλαιολιθική

The surveys carried out since 2002 in the Northern Pindus of Western Macedonia (Greece), have led to the discovery of an impressive number of sites, lithic scatters, findspots and isolated artefacts, techno-typologically attributed to the Levallois Mousterian Middle Palaeolithic. The chipped stone artefacts are mainly distributed along the watersheds that surround the high altitude Vlah town of Samarina up to ca. 2100 m, on the ridges of the Boghdani and Gurguliu mountains in the Smolikas massif. Apart from the aforementioned finds, outcrops rich in good quality chert have also been discovered. They are often associated with decortication areas located close to the extractive points of the raw materials. Important sites were found also along the southern terraces of the Samariniotikos River at some 1500 m of altitude.

This conference presents the results so far achieved from the study of the landscape on which late Neanderthal groups moved, obtained knappable raw material for making tools from local sources, settled in base camps close to the river course, and practiced hunting activities along the mountain open landscapes. According to the typological characteristics of the chipped stone artefacts, and the location at the top of morainic circles, the assemblages have been attributed to a recent period in the development of the Levallois Mousterian Middle Palaeolithic. The Samarina finds show that Neanderthal groups seasonally exploited the natural resources of the Pindus highland zones most probably after 70,000 BP, during a period of climatic amelioration of the OIS-3.

The unique finds from the Northern Pindus chain help us understand some modes of behavior of the Middle Palaeolithic groups within an activity radius of ca. 20 km between some 1350 and 2100 m of altitude.

Με την υποστήριξη της Βρετανικής Αρχαιολογικής Σχολής στην Αθήνα







Παρασκευή 9 Ιουνίου 2017, ώρα 19:00 Αμφιθέατρο "Α. Αργυριάδης" Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) Είσοδος ελεύθερη





Sylvie Beyries

Διευθύντρια ερευνών στο Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών της Γαλλίας, CNRS, CEPAM, Νίκαια Υπότροφος Προγράμματος Υποτροφιών προς Αλλοδαπούς του Ιδρύματος Ωνάση (2016-17)

The Roc-aux-Sorciers shelter, a palaeolithic site with its exceptional sculptures

Η βραχοσκεπή Roc-aux-Sorciers, μια παλαιολιθική θέση με τον μοναδικό γλυπτό της διάκοσμο

During the Middle Magdalenian (18,000 and 16,000 cal. BP) in western France, between Vienne and Dordogne, some decorated sites are characterized by carved friezes; an artistic phenomenon unique to the period. The rock-shelter of Roc-aux-Sorciers (Angles-sur-Anglin, Vienne) is the most outstanding example. Discovered and excavated first in the 1930s by L. Rousseau, and more extensively studied by S. Saint-Mathurin and D. Garrod in the 1950s, the site was a place of intense occupation, covering approximately fifty meters.

The parietal art that occupied the vertical wall at the bottom of the shelter, as well as the vault, collapsed. Both the vault and the wall are composed of thin, porous, and soft bioclastic limestone. The site presents naturalist monumental art, composed of animalist and human representations, and is characterized by the proportions of the subjects, the presence of multiple anatomical details (sensory organs, muscles and bone structures), and a great dynamism. As an ongoing process, the techno-formal study of the parietal art compliments the micro-wear analysis, highlighting a wide range of techniques associated with engraving, sculpture and painting. This research is conducted in the framework of an interdisciplinary study of the archaeological material. Previous research has shown that most of stone tools were used for craft and domestic activities, while a large proportion was used a second time, recycled for activities related to the transformation of the wall. By combining technical observations of the decorated walls and the first results of the functional analysis, it has been possible to specify the composition of the artists' tool-kit and, beyond, question the link between rock art and the domestic sphere at the Roc-aux-Sorciers.

Με τη συμβολή του Ιδρύματος Ωνάση





Πέμπτη 16 Μαρτίου 2017, ώρα 19:00 Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος" Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) Είσοδος ελεύθερη





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Πέμπτη 16 Μαρτίου 2017, ώρα 19:00 Αμφιθέατρο "Ι. Δρακόπουλος" Κεντρικό κτήριο Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (Πανεπιστημίου 30) Είσοδος ελεύθερη

