



ABSTRACTS



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XVII World UISPP Congress
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A6b

The management of resources and territories in the Pyrenees from the earliest human occupation to the end of the Protohistory. A behavioral perspective

Commission on Human Occupations in Mountain Environments

(Organisers: Xavier Mangado, Álvaro Arrizabalaga, Ignacio Clemente, Ermengol Gassiot, Mathieu Langlais, Lourdes Montes, Javier Peñalbert, Christine Rendu, Nicolas Valdeyron, Abel Forteau)

Tuesday 2nd (8:45 to 14:30)
A01 Meeting Room



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ORAL

B4. FROM WHERE CAME THE AZILIAN FROM ANDORRA? AN APPROACH TO THE POSSIBLE INFLUENCES IN THE FORMATION OF THE EPIPALEOLITHIC-MESOLITHIC IN THE INNER PYRENEES

Martzluff, Michel (Université de Perpignan-UMR 7194) martzluf@univ-perp.fr

Turu, Valenti (Fundacio Marcel Chevalier) igeofundacio@andorra.ad

Guilaine, Jean (Institut de France) jguilaine@wanadoo.fr
Remolins Zamora, Gerard (Fundacio Marcel Chevalier) meinairo@hotmail.com

The monographic publication of Balma Margineda offers, since 2004, a database wanting fullest possible on "Azilian" industries and "Sauveterriennes" in their stratigraphic and paleo environmental (C. 10-4, Allerød at Boréal) context. The fact that this reference had little influence in the literature syntheses of the Epipaleolithic-Mesolithic of the Ebro Basin and even Aquitaine make it a problem. Thus, industries observed in Andorra are more comparable with Cantabrians sites, central Languedoc or the Alps rather than those from the Pyrenees. The Azilian from Andorra is necessarily linked to its surroundings we were led to point out this specificity.

We propose to pay attention to the study of primary sources and the environmental data (especially for layer C8 containing harpoons) to explain sporadic passages from the south or north in the eastern Pyrenees. The massive use of acid lavas (and rock crystal) are related with a lamellar breakdown of these prismatic materials in layer C8. Quartzite decreasing and lamellae increasing in C8 and C7 confirms a lithologic preference. Although there are veins of lava in Andorra, most of the rhyolite outcrops seems to come Cadi Cerdanya. The results of geomorphic studies conducted in recent years on the glaciated areas of the Pyrenees indicate that the direct passage by passes from the valley of the Ariège was hardly possible during the Bølling - Allerød interval; probable path then would be through Oriège to the Cerdanya plain devoid of the Late Glacial freeze.

Several factors may explain this ambivalence: 1) A cluster analysis disparity that make it difficult to assess the details (type of cutting, microlithism more or less accentuated, use of truncation, etc.). 2) The presence of special tools "à bord abattu" that may related to uses that we don't really know if the traceology technique is not used (backed knives, darts). 3) Pronounced typological variability of the "pointes à bord abattu" in the Azilian of

Andorra within a dominant fusiform group, which makes comparisons with other assemblages from neighboring foothills. 4) In these mountains the typological variability may reflect episodic stations of several groups of hunter-gatherers settled on both sides of the chain. Barely perceptible stratigraphy despite rapid sedimentation, the influx from the basins of the Ebro and Garonne are better identifiable typology, especially compared to known sets of Aquitaine (absence of large Malaurie segments and tips of Andorra).

The sharp increase in the rhyolite at layer C8 indicates more frequent paths through the Cerdanya in Allerød coming from the Ariège. However, certain flint tools from the Azilian industry point more to the Spanish Ebro side*.

ORAL

B5. UPPER PALAEOLITHIC MOBILITY PATTERNS IN THE WESTERN PYRENEES: COST AS A MEANS FOR ANALYZING FLINT PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES THROUGH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Sánchez, Aitor (Universidad del País Vasco) aitor.sanchez@ehu.es

Dominguez-Ballesteros, Eder (Universidad del País Vasco) eder.dominguez.ballesteros@gmail.es

Maite García Rojas - (Universidad del País Vasco) maiten-sx@gmail.com

Prieto, Alejandro (Universidad del País Vasco) alejandroprieto@ehu.es

Calvo, Aitor (Universidad del País Vasco) aitor.calvo@ehu.es

Ordoño, Javier (Universidad del País Vasco) javier.ordono@gmail.com

Research on mobility patterns of the prehistoric societies in the Western Pyrenees based on the exploitation and distribution of lithic raw materials is actually under review due to three main facts. Firstly, the development of studies concerning the petrological characterization of the different flint types. Secondly, the progressive application of such an approach to the analysis of archaeological lithic assemblages. And, thirdly, the increasing use of mobility models thanks to the analytical tools provided by Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

The present study seeks to include the knowledge derived from the aforementioned approaches to deep on the understanding of the mobility patterns of the Upper Palaeolithic societies. To that end, a general accessibility model to each flint outcrop from the studied area is elaborated, based on the most accurate methods for

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