

LA CHAPELLE-AUX-SAINTS

THE MOST FAMOUS BURIAL

Species: *Homo neanderthalensis*

Name of the find: La Chapelle-aux-Saints 1 (LCS1)

Nickname of the find: “Le vieillard”

Site of discovery: Bouffia Bonneval, La Chapelle-aux-Saints (Corrèze, France)

Year of discovery: 1908

Authors of the discovery: Amédée, Jean and Paul Bouyssonie

Cultural attribution: Middle Paleolithic (Mousterian)

Dating of the find: approximately 50,000 years

Creation of the mold of the cast: 1988, Atelier de moulages, Musée de l’Homme, Paris



Bones of Bison leg



Reindeer vertebrae

KEBARA

THE LATEST DISCOVERY

Species: *Homo neanderthalensis*

Name of the find: Kebara 2 (KMH2)

Nickname of the find: “Moshe”

Site of discovery: Kebara Cave, Mount Carmel (Israel)

Year of discovery: 1983

Discoverer: Franco-Israeli team led by Bernard Vandermeersch

Cultural attribution: Middle Paleolithic (Mousterian)

Dating of the find: between 64 and 60,000 years

Creation of the mold of the cast: M. Chech (Musée de l’Homme, Paris).

Cast made during the excavation



QAFZEH

A BURIAL WITH GRAVE GOODS

Species: early *Homo sapiens*

Site of discovery: Qafzeh Cave (Nazaret, Israel)

Year of discovery: 1969

Discoverer: Franco-Israeli group led by Bernard Vandermeersch

Cultural attribution: Middle Paleolithic (Mousterian)

Dating of the find: between 115,000 and 92,000 years

Creation of the mold of the cast: The cast is the work of M. Chech, contextual to the excavation



fallow deer antler

QAFZEH

A DOUBLE BURIAL

Species: early *Homo sapiens*

Site of discovery: Qafzeh Cave (Nazaret, Israel)

Year of discovery: 1967

Discoverer: Franco-Israeli group led by Bernard Vandermeersch

Cultural attribution: Middle Paleolithic (Mousterian)

Dating of the find: between 115,000 and 92,000 years

Creation of the mold of the cast: The burial was contained in a very hard breccia. It was removed in bulk and taken to Paris, where the skeletons were isolated by B. Vandermeersch and M. Chech in one year of work. The cast was made by M. Chech



BALZI ROSSI

THE “DAME DU CAVILLON”

Species: *Homo sapiens*

Name of the find: Caviglione 1

Nickname of the find: Dame du Cavillon (formerly, Homme de Menton)

Site of discovery: Caviglione Cave, Balzi Rossi (Ventimiglia, Imperia)

Year of discovery: 1872

Discoverer: Emile Rivière

Cultural attribution: Upper Palaeolithic (Gravettian)

Dating of the find: approximately 24,000 BP (dating on shells of the funerary cap)

Creation of the mold of the cast: R. David (Laboratoire du Lazaret, Nice), C. Lanoux (Lab. de restauration, Musée de l'Homme), G. Giacobini (Lab. of Human Paleontology, University of Turin). Cast made at the Musée de l'Homme in 1988, on the burial that had been removed in a block



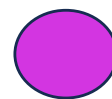
Two flint blades



Funerary cap with perforated shells and deer canines



bone awl fashioned from a horse metatarsus



leg bracelet made of perforated shells

ARENE CANDIDE THE JOUNG PRINCE

Species: *Homo sapiens*

Name of the find: Arene Candide 1 (AC1)

Nickname of the find: “Young Prince”

Site of discovery: Arene Candide Cave (Finale Ligure, Savona)

Year of discovery: 1942




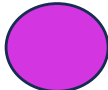


Discovers: Luigi Cardini and Luigi Bernabò Brea

Cultural attribution: Upper Paleolithic (Gravettian)

Dating of the find: 23,440±190 uncalibrated BP (direct dating on a femur sample)

Creation of the mold of the cast: R. David (Laboratoire du Lazaret, Nice) and G. Giacobini (Human Paleontology Laboratory, University of Turin). Cast made in 1986 on a reconstruction obtained by relocating the original finds based on the photographs and excavation notes



-  Funerary cap of perforated shells
-  Mammoth ivory pendants
-  Necklace of perforated *Cyclope* shells and a cowrie
-  *Bâtons percés* in elk antler
-  Bracelets of perforated shells
-  Long flint blade (25 cm)

GROTTE DES ENFANTS A CRO-MAGNON AT BALZI ROSSI

Species: *Homo sapiens*

Name of the find: Grotte des Enfants 4 (GE 4)

Site of discovery: Grotte des Enfants, Balzi Rossi (Ventimiglia, Imperia)

Year of discovery: 1901





Author of the discovery: Léonce de Villeneuve, excavations organized by Albert I, Prince of Monaco

Cultural attribution: Upper Paleolithic (Gravettian)

Dating of the find: approximately 24,000

Creation of the mold of the cast: R. David (Lab. du Lazaret, Nice), with the consultancy of M.-A. de Lumley (Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris). Cast made in 1985 on the burial that had been removed in a block, housed at the Musée d'Anthropologie Préhistorique in Monaco



-  Sandstone plaque with traces of red ochre
-  Perforated deer canines and *Cyclope* shells (possibly a crown)
-  Perforated *Cyclope* shells (possibly a pectoral or collar)
-  "High-quality" flint tools

VILLABRUNA BURIAL WITH DECORATIVE ART

Species: *Homo sapiens*

Name of the find: Villabruna 1

Site of discovery: Shelter Villabruna A (Sovramonte, Belluno)

Year of discovery: 1988

Author of the discovery: site discovered by Aldo Villabruna; excavation directed by Alberto Broglio (University of Ferrara)

Cultural attribution: Upper Paleolithic (Epigravettian)

Dating of the find: 12,040±150 BP

Creation of the mold of the cast: G. Giacobini (Lab. of Human Paleontology, University of Turin). Cast made during the excavation in 1988



- Flint backed knife
- Pebble-retoucher
- Flint core
- Lump of resinous substance
- Flint blade
- Bone point
- other flint artefacts (possible accessories?)

ROMITO TOGETHER FOREVER

Species: *Homo sapiens* (Upper Paleolithic)

Name of the find: Romito 1 and Romito 2

Site of the discovery: Romito Rockshelter (Papasidero, Cosenza)

Year of the discovery: 1963



Autor of the discovery: Paolo Graziosi

Cultural attribution: Upper Paleolithic (Epigravettian)

Dating of the find: between 11.150±150 and 10.930±350 BP

Creation of the mold of the cast: A. Aimar, G. Giacobini e G. Malerba (Lab. of Human Paleontology, University of Torino). Cast made in 1992 at the Museo Archeologico Nazionale of Reggio Calabria on a reconstruction obtained by relocating the original finds based on the photographs and excavation notes



-  Aurochs (*Bos primigenius*)
horncores
-  Rectangular bone
fragment

TAGLIENTE ROCHSHELTER THE STONE WITH THE LION

Species: *Homo sapiens*

Name of the find: Tagliente 2

Discovery site: Tagliente Rochshelter (Stallavena, Verona)

Year of discovery: 1973

Author of the discovery: excavation directed by Alberto Broglio (University of Ferrara)

Cultural attribution: Upper Paleolithic (Epigravettian)

Dating of the find: 13,190±180 BP

Creation of the mold of the cast: G. Giacobini, G. Malerba, G. Rembado. P. Rolfo (Human Palaeontology Lab., University of Turin). Cast made in 2001 at the Museo di Storia Naturale in Verona on a recomposition of the finds based on photographs, drawings and the excavation diary



Cover stone of
the pit with lion
engraving



Bison horncore



Pebble with traces of
red ochre

THE BULLS OF ROMITO ROCKSHELTER

On the large boulder located at the boundary between the cave and the shelter, the engraving of two profiles of aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) stands out. The main figure, deeply engraved, was described by Paolo Graziosi as “the most majestic and successful expression of Paleolithic veristic art in the Mediterranean area”.

The main animal is represented standing still. The style is characterized by strong naturalism. There is an attempt at perspective, the so-called *perspective tordue*, based on the engraving, in the animal seen in profile, of both eyes and nostrils, as well as the split of the hooves.

