

18TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKGROUP FOR PALAEOETHNOBOTANY

Lecce, 3rd - 8th June 2019



PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS



**UNIVERSITÀ
DEL SALENTO**

components. Taste, thus, constitutes a disputed arena of individual and collective power that interferes and contributes in the building of both identities and social organisations like empires. In colonial contexts, where the notion of ‘home’ is challenged, displaced and redefined, taste is an especially important medium that helps understand how colonial communities perceived themselves, others and their place within an empire. This paper explores the mechanisms behind the development of 'colonial tastes', using case studies from the Roman provinces and post-medieval French and English Canada.

IT IS USELESS TO SWEEP IT UNDER THE CARPET: SOONER OR LATER SOMEBODY WILL FIND IT! UNCOVERING DOMESTIC CLEANING PRACTICES FROM A LATE MEDIEVAL WOODEN FLOOR IN SOUTHERN LOW COUNTRIES

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Revogne is a city created in the thirteenth century and destroyed in August 1466 by the troops of the Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Good; it belonged to the Principality of Liège and controlled the Wimbe Valley. Thanks to a well-preserved stratigraphy the remains discovered allow to reconstruct the evolution of a neighborhood built against the rampart. One context from house dated from the 15th century is of specific interest. A burned wooden floor uncovered numerous plant remains trapped between its planks representing both discarded foodplants and incidental wild plants brought from outside, but we think also plants used to sweep and clean the floor. We will compare our results with other 15th century plant assemblages from Middle Belgium in order to highlight our finds and back our interpretations.

Key-words: Belgium, Middle Age, seed, wild plant, domestic activity

POLLEN AND MACROREMAINS FROM THE SITE “VASCA DI NOCETO”: AN ARTIFICIAL BASIN FOR VOTIVE PRACTICES DURING THE BRONZE AGE IN NORTHERN ITALY

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This research is part of the national-funded interdisciplinary SUCCESSO-TERRA Project (Human societies, climate-environment changes and resource exploitation/sustainability in the Po Plain in the mid-Holocene: the Terramare culture; PRIN-20158KBLNB) and discusses biological information of the archaeological site “Vasca di Noceto”, an artificial wooden basin dating to the Bronze Age and discovered in 2004 in the central Po Plain, near Parma.

Geoarchaeological, geochronological and dendrochronological data suggest that the basin was used for ritual practices for about one hundred years (ca. 1420–1320 BC) from the inhabitants of the nearby Terramara village, which was completely removed in the nineteenth century because of quarry activities. The waterlogged anoxic clay-bearing infilling of the basin preserved the wooden architectonic structure and many biological findings submerged until their recovery.

The abundance of botanical records (pollen, seeds and fruit remains) in an extraordinary state of preservation permits to investigate the use of plants in ritual contexts and to reconstruct the local plant cover influenced by the interaction with human activities near the site. Cereals and fruits were possibly used as votive offerings during ritual activities together with flowers and inflorescences, probably deposited into the water according to the observation of the preservation state of pollen from several entomophilous species.

Key-words: pollen, macroremains, archaeobotany, Bronze Age, Po Plain

“DI QUELLA PIRA...” (“OF THAT DARK SCAFFOLD” G. VERDI, *IL TROVATORE*): PLANT REMAINS OF FUNERAL PYRE FROM NECROPOLIS OF VIA TIEPOLO, PADOVA (ITALY): TOMB 62 C

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The Necropolis of Via Tiepolo (Padua, north-east Italy) is a huge sepulchral area (4100 mq) in use since the IX cent. BC. to the I-II cent. A.D. It was excavated in 1990-91 and due to building needs large wooden crates were collected for a detailed archaeological indoor excavation: 40% of 302 tombs were taken with their stratigraphic context (Gambacurta et al. 1998a, 1998b).

The necropolis presents mound structures, mostly earthly filled, surrounded by wooden fences. Cremation burials are the most occurring tomb structure in the area though burials are also present (Gambacurta, 2014). Distinctive characteristic of the funerary ritual is the reopening of burials in order to reunite the cremation remains of two or more individuals (probably relatives). Here we present preliminary analysis on charred remains collected on pyre debris from tomb n.62C. This tomb, excavated in 2017 and currently being studied, is preliminarily dated at the beginning of VIII cent. BC.

The stratigraphy shows two distinctive reopenings and a complex sequence of rituals performed during funerals.

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Key-words: charred remains, pyre debris, Iron Age, north-East Italy, rituals

IWGP 2019 - Lecce, 3-8 June

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ISBN: 978-88-8305-146-3

DOI Code: 10.1285/i9788883051463

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