



# 国际动物考古协会第九届骨器研究学术研讨会

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**摘 要**

**Abstract**

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housing, summing up about 80 cm of sediments (4800-4600/4500 BC). The settlement was established between the Passage of the Siret River and the Moldavian Plain; it is possible that this location made it a rich habitat for wild animals, particularly for wild boar.

Worked tusks at the site include more of 90 pieces, discovered in various archaeological contexts: in houses, in pits, and in stratum. The dispersion of the artefacts suggests that in the analysed settlement doesn't existed a special place (workshop) for the boar tusk manufacturing – at least it was not yet archaeologically identified. However, we have to remark many types of objects: utilitarian (scrapers, spatulas, points), and ornamental (plates, pendants).

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## Worked astragali in ritual contexts of Cucuteni Civilisation

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In the deposits of various Chalcolithic settlements in Romania we notice the discovery of numerous astragals coming from different animals. Rather few of them have use traces, being polished, perforated or incised. Nevertheless, the astragals used in ritualistic contexts are really rare.

In the Cucuteni A level of the Tell from Poduri-Dcalul Ghindaru (Bacau County, Romania) a deposit of astragals was found below the clay platform of a house: 21 of cattle, three of red deer and one of sheep/goat. The astragals were more or less altered, 13 of them have traces of polishing (blunting) on the anterior face. We mention obvious traces of red ochre on astragals, and the contact of certain pieces with copper artefacts may be suggested by the specific coloration (greenish) identified in the case of four astragals.

A deposit consisting of 497 sheep/goat and pig astragals was found in the Cucuteni B site from Ghelaiesti-Nedcia (Neamt County, Romania), in a large pot of found in a sanctuary. Some of the astragals were polished, and some were incised.

Two hypotheses, use in divination and use in ritualistic games, could be valid for the Chalcolithic astragals. The astragals found in ritual deposits together with another deposit having cultic character seem to support their interpretation as objects loaded with supernatural powers permitting one to read the future and having a beneficent effect on their users and for the constructions in which were included.

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### **Bone and antler handicraft in the area of the Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov culture and preservation of the archaeological artefacts**

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Most of the archaeological sites belonging to the Late Roman Period and located in the Central and Eastern Europe have yielded numerous and various objects that demonstrate the existence of an extensive activity of bone processing. One of the well-developed handicrafts during this period in the area of the Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov Culture was bone and antler-working. Evidence of this handicraft comes from archaeological evidence attested in many settlements and cemeteries. The scale of production differs from one period and region to other. Until now we know two main areas of the comb mass production in the Eastern European Barbaricum – Bârlad-Valea Seacă and Velika Snitinka.

The abundance of bone and antler objects found in the Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov Culture sites suggests that it was a widespread practice in the Late Roman Period. Even, if in most of the settlements from area of the Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov Culture the handicrafts were not so well separated, but the archaeological evidence discovered in the Bârlad-Valea Seacă and Velika Snitinka 2 settlements leads us to the idea that the inhabitants living and working in these dwellings were distinctly specialized category of artisans in bone and antler working and can be considered as