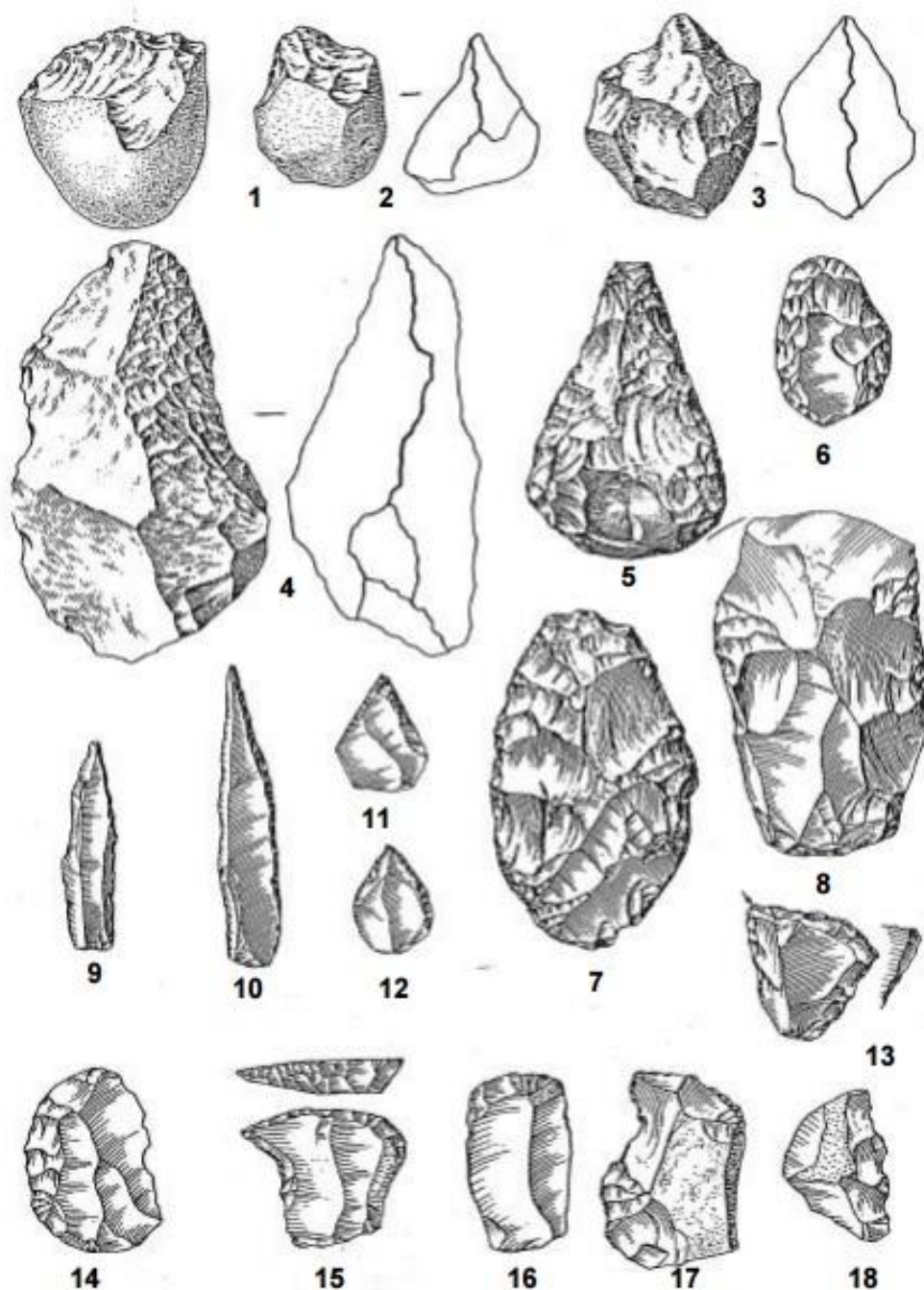


ANEXO I

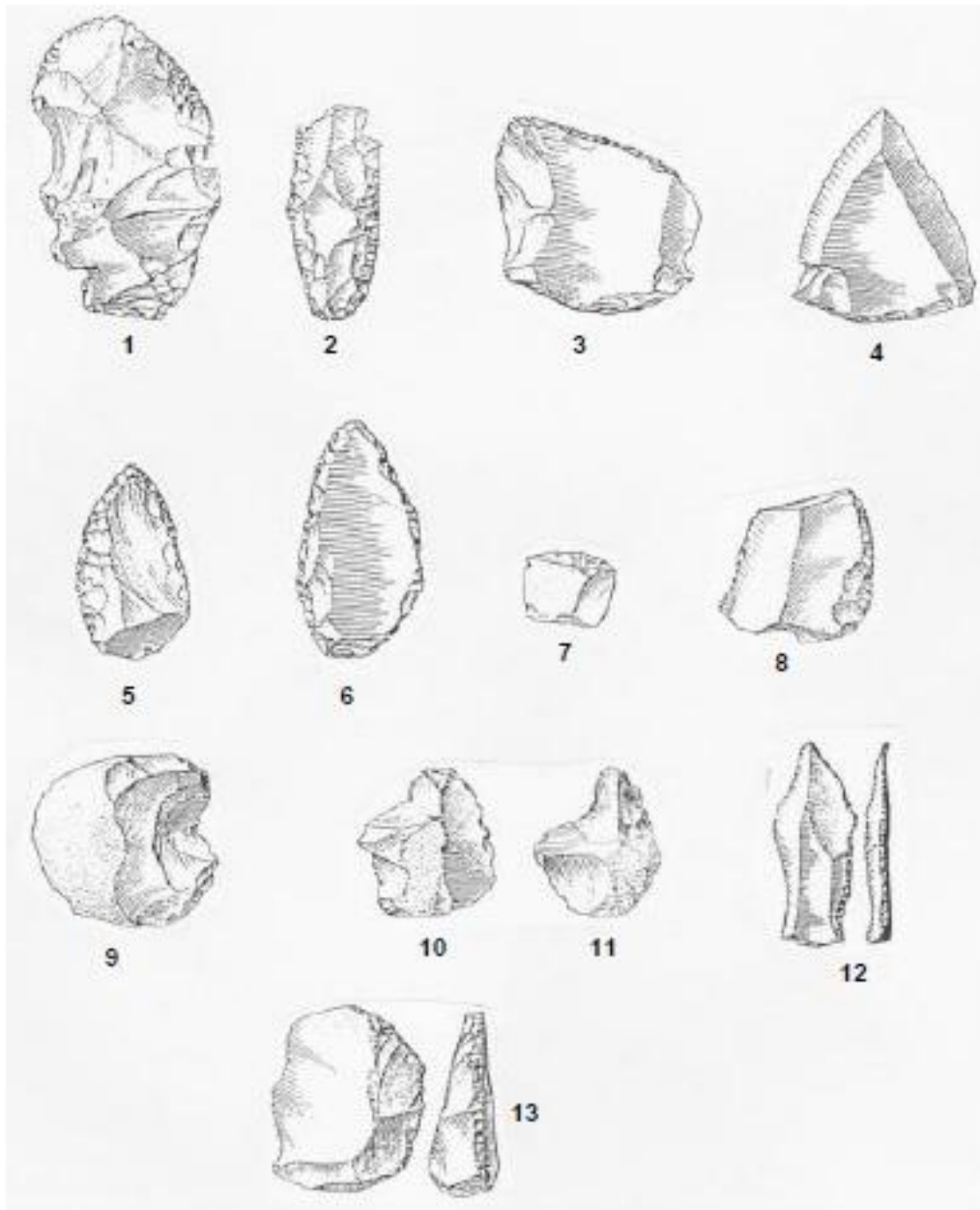
Industria lítica desarrollada durante el Paleolítico Inferior. Imagen extraída del sitio: departamento de Prehistoria de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED): <http://portal.uned.es> [consultado el día 31 de Agosto del 2015]



Industria lítica del Paleolítico Inferior. Paleolítico Inferior Arcaico: *Chopper* (1); *Chopping tool*/protobifaz (2); Paleolítico Inferior Evolucionado: bifaces (3-4); Achelense Medio: bifaz con retoque distal y proximal en forma lanceolada (5); raedera *levallois* sobre núcleo (6); bifaz limande sobre núcleo trabajado (7); hacha de mano (8); buril clactoniense (13); raedera de retoque cóncavo (14); perforador con pedúnculo (15) y con denticulados (17); raspador con retoque abrupto (16 – 18); Achelense Superior: cuchillos de dorso (9 – 10); puntas tipo musteriense (11 – 12).

ANEXO II

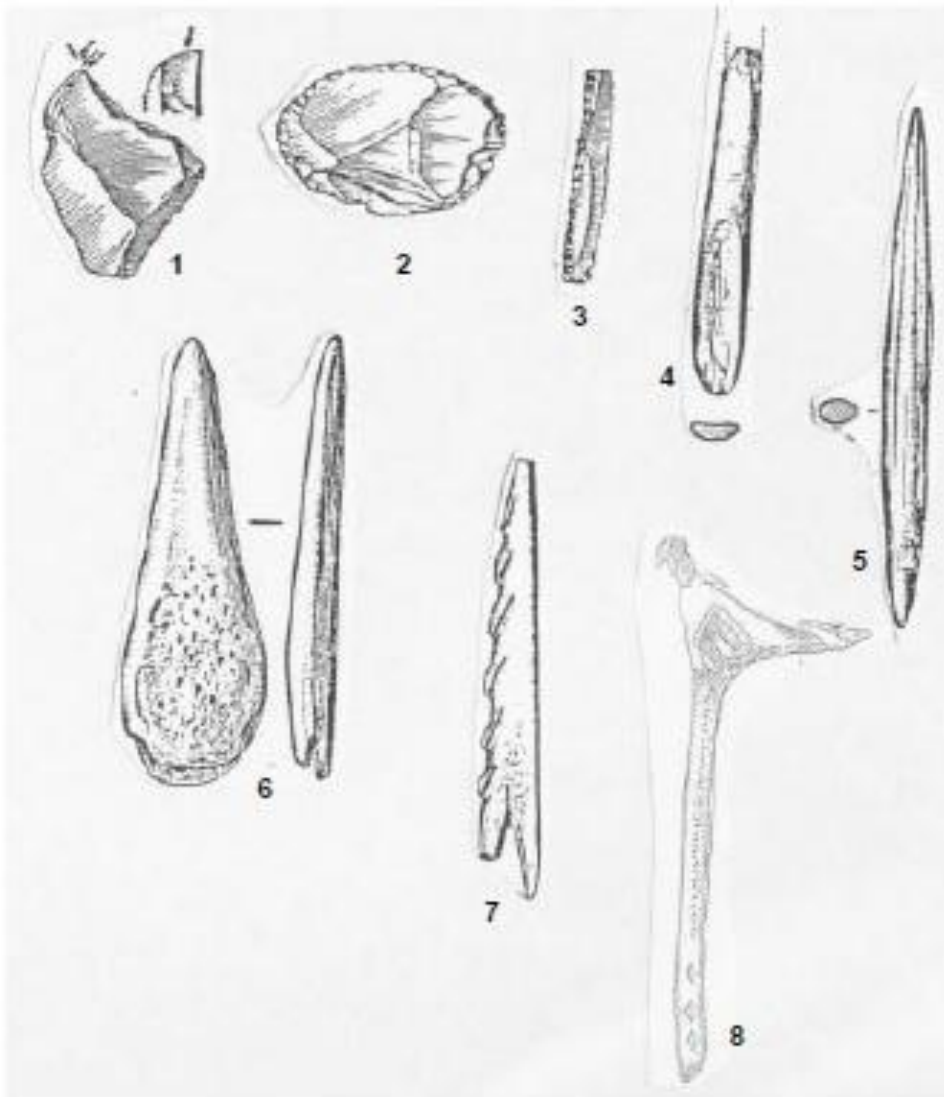
Industria lítica desarrollada durante el Paleolítico Medio. Imagen extraída del sitio: departamento de Prehistoria de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED): <http://portal.uned.es> [consultado el día 31 de Agosto del 2015].



Industria lítica del Paleolítico Medio: Raederas: raederas simples (1 – 3) o dobles (2), laterales (1) o transversales (2 – 3), de cara plana (3) o bifaciales (1 – 2); Puntas musterienses: levallois (4), punta con retoque unifacial (5 – 6); Raspador (7); Denticulados: raederas (8 – 9), raspadores (10), perforadores (11); Cuchillos de dorso: con retoque abrupto (12), cuchillo de dorso natural (13).

ANEXO III

Industria lítica y ósea desarrollada durante el Paleolítico Superior. Imagen extraída del sitio: departamento de Prehistoria de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED): <http://portal.uned.es> [consultado el día 31 de Agosto del 2015].



Industria lítica y ósea desarrollada durante el Paleolítico Superior. Buriles (1); *Raclettes* (2); Laminillas (3); Agujas (4); Azagayas (5 – 6); Arpones (7); Propulsores (8).

ANEXO IV

Listado de casos aceptados como inhumaciones Neandertales. Cuadros extraídos y modificados a partir de Pettitt, 2011: 82 – 91.

<i>Specimen</i>	<i>Site details</i>	<i>Chronology</i>	<i>Arguments for</i>	<i>Preservation, sex, age, pathologies</i>	<i>Cultural features of the skeleton</i>	<i>Archaeological features</i>	<i>Major references</i>
La Ferrassie 1	La Ferrassie Rockshelter, Savignac-de-Miremont, Dordogne, France	60–75,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Completeness, articulation, association with stone slabs, proximity to La Ferrassie 2, definition of shallow depression	Adult male, near-complete skeleton	Placed in natural or artificial depression close to rear wall of shelter, laid on right side and flexed. Three large, flat stones placed below head and either side of torso	Base of Bed C, Ferrassie Mousterian occupation horizon	Capitan and Peyrony 1912a, 1912b, 1921; Peyrony 1934; Delporte 1976; Heim 1976; Maureille and van Peer 1998; B. Maureille pers. comm.
La Ferrassie 2	La Ferrassie Rockshelter, Savignac-de-Miremont, Dordogne, France	60–75,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Completeness, articulation, proximity to La Ferrassie 1	Adult female, near-complete skeleton	Close to rear wall of shelter, laid on right side and flexed	Base of Bed C, Ferrassie Mousterian occupation horizon	Capitan and Peyrony 1912a, 1912b, 1921; Peyrony 1934; Delporte 1976; Heim 1976; B. Maureille pers. comm.
La Ferrassie 3	La Ferrassie Rockshelter, Savignac-de-Miremont, Dordogne, France	60–75,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Preservation, grave cutting, proximity to La Ferrassie 4 and 4b	~10-year-old child. Partial cranial and postcranial remains	Placed in small grave cutting and part of group	Ferrassie Mousterian occupation horizon	Capitan and Peyrony 1912a, 1912b, 1921; Peyrony 1934; Delporte 1976; Heim 1976; B. Maureille pers. comm.

La Ferrassie 4	La Ferrassie Rockshelter, Savignac-de-Miremont, Dordogne, France	60–75,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Preservation, grave cutting, proximity to La Ferrassie 3	Neonate, partial skeleton	Placed in grave cutting	Ferrassie Mousterian occupation horizon	Capitan and Peyrony 1912a, 1912b, 1921; Peyrony 1934; Delporte 1976; Heim 1976; B. Maureille pers. comm.
La Ferrassie 5	La Ferrassie Rockshelter, Savignac-de-Miremont, Dordogne, France	60–75,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Preservation, clear grave cutting	~6–7 month foetus, partial cranial and postcranial skeleton, found close to La Ferrassie 8	Placed in small, shallow bowl-shaped depression, possible association with three flint scrapers placed at the base of a small mound possibly constructed above	Ferrassie Mousterian occupation horizon	Capitan and Peyrony 1912a, 1912b, 1921; Peyrony 1934; Delporte 1976; Heim 1976; B. Maureille pers. comm.
La Ferrassie 6	La Ferrassie Rockshelter, Savignac-de-Miremont, Dordogne, France	60–75,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Preservation, articulation, recovered from one of six depressions	~3-year-old child. Near-complete postcranial skeleton	Placed in sub-triangular depression, three flint implements found in association (one point and two scrapers)	Ferrassie Mousterian occupation horizon	Capitan and Peyrony 1912a, 1912b, 1921; Peyrony 1934; Delporte 1976; Heim 1976; B. Maureille pers. comm.
La Ferrassie 8	La Ferrassie Rockshelter, Savignac-de-Miremont, Dordogne, France	60–75,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Clear grave cutting possibly removed by water leaching	~2-year-old child, fragmentary cranial postcranial elements found close to La Ferrassie 5		Ferrassie Mousterian occupation horizon	Delporte 1976; Heim 1976; B. Maureille pers. comm.
La Quina 1	La Quina, Charente	55–65,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Preservation, articulation	Adult, cranium and partially complete skeleton of upper body	'Placed horizontally' facing out to valley according to excavator	Found amid lithics and fauna of Quina Mousterian layer	Defleur 1993

La Chapelle-aux-Saints	La Chapelle-aux-Saints cave, near Brive, Corrèze, France	ESR measurements suggest ~40–60,000 BP (2σ)	Completeness, articulation, clear rectangular grave cutting	Male, adult. Near complete cranial and postcranial skeleton	Contracted partially on right side, within rectangular shallow grave cutting 145 × 100 × 30cm deep	Stratum 5, in context of Mousterian occupation deposit of Quina Mousterian nature	Bouyssonie <i>et al.</i> 1908; Roche 1976
Le Moustier 1	Le Moustier Lower Shelter	~40,000 BP (TL)	Articulation, position	14–16-year-old adolescent. Cranium, mandible and partially-complete postcranial skeleton	Laid on right side, flexed	Bed J Typical Mousterian occupation horizon	Defleur 1993
Le Moustier 2	Le Moustier Lower Shelter	~40,000 BP (TL)	Preservation, found within pit	Neonate	Found within pit but details non-existent	Bed J Typical Mousterian occupation horizon	Maureille 2002
Roc de Marsal I	Roc de Marsal cave, Dordogne, France	~70,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Preservation, articulation, found within clear grave cutting	Partial cranial and postcranial skeleton of infant ~2–3 years	Unclear, possibly laid on left side and flexed	Quina Mousterian	Turq 1989
Le Regourdou 1	La Grotte du Regourdou, Dordogne, France	55–65,000 BP (chrono-stratigraphy)	Relatively complete, articulation, apparent tomb	Adult	Laid on left side, probably flexed, covered with limestone paving and cairn and in apparent association with buried brown bear	Bed 4, lack of occupation traces other than brief pulse	Bonifay 1964; Bonifay and Vandermeersch 1965; Madelaine <i>et al.</i> 2009

La Roche-à-Pierrot (Saint-Césaire)	La Roche-à-Pierrot rock-shelter, Saint-Césaire, Charente-Maritime, France	~36,300 ± 2,700 BP (TL on burnt flints)	Location of remains within restricted area, with articulation of some elements e.g. hand bones; lack of articulated faunal remains by contrast	Adult, fragmentary and disarticulated cranial and postcranial skeleton with most elements represented except the feet	Disarticulated remains within 70cm diameter area close to rear wall of shelter	Uppermost Level E _{JOP} Châtel-perronian occupation horizon, close to combustion zone	Mercier <i>et al.</i> 1991; Lévêque <i>et al.</i> 1993; Backer 1993; Backer and Guilbaud 1993; Vandermeersch 1993
<i>Belgium</i>							
Spy I	Spy Cave, Orneau Valley, Namur, Belgium	34–36,000 BP (chronostratigraphy)	Deposits seem undisturbed	Cranio-mandibular and some postcranial elements, not in articulation	Not in articulation	Layer F yellow clay, in association with Mousterian occupation deposit	Semal <i>et al.</i> 2008
Spy II	Spy Cave, Orneau Valley, Namur, Belgium	34–36,000 BP (chronostratigraphy)	Deposits seem undisturbed, articulation	Partially complete cranial and postcranial skeleton	Laid on right side with hand lying against mandible	Layer F yellow clay, in association with Mousterian occupation deposit	Semal <i>et al.</i> 2008
Neanderthal 1	Kleine Feldhofer Grotte, Neanderthal, Near Düsseldorf	39–41,000 ¹⁴ C BP (direct AMS radiocarbon measurements)	Relative completeness (given that it has been dynamited)	Partially complete cranial and postcranial skeleton	Unknown	Micoquian	Schmitz and Thissen 2000; Schmitz <i>et al.</i> 2002

Neanderthal 2	Kleine Feldhofer Grotte, Neanderthal, Near Düsseldorf	39–41,000 ¹⁴ C BP (direct AMS radiocarbon measurements)	Second individual	Fragmentary postcranial elements	Unknown	Micoquian	Schmitz and Thissen 2000
<i>Israel</i>							
Tabun 1 ('Tabun C1')	Mugharet-et-Tabun, Mount Carmel, Israel	Stratigraphic attribution is contested but probably ~110–150,000 BP	Preservation and articulation, possibly in shallow grave, close to large limestone block	Female adult ~30 years old), near-complete cranial and postcranial skeleton		Either Layer B or Layer C, Levalloiso-Mousterian occupation	Garrod and Bate 1937 Bar-Yosef and Callander 1999
Amud 1	Amud cave, Wadi Amud, Upper Galilee, Northern Israel.	50–80,000 BP (TL)	Articulation, lack of disturbance despite location in centre of cave under drip line	Male adult, almost complete skeleton	Contracted, on left side	Formation B, deposited amidst occupation level attributable to Levalloiso-Mousterian	Suzuki and Takai 1970; Sakura 1970; Rak <i>et al.</i> 1994; Hovers <i>et al.</i> 1995; Valladas <i>et al.</i> 1999; Hovers <i>et al.</i> 2000
Amud 7		50–80,000 BP (TL)	Articulation and number of elements present; by contrast all faunal remains highly fragmentary	10-month-old infant. Cranial, mandibular and dental elements; vertebrae, ribs, longbones, fragmentary scapulae, pelvis, sternum, phalanges	Placed on right side, atop bedrock in a small niche against the cave's wall. Maxilla of red deer contacting pelvis	Occupation level attributable to Levalloiso-Mousterian	Rak <i>et al.</i> 1994; Hovers <i>et al.</i> 1995; Valladas <i>et al.</i> 1999; Hovers <i>et al.</i> 2000

Amud 9		<i>Terminus post quem</i> of 50–80,000 BP	Articulation, located in same area of cave as other hominin remains/burials	Adult, articulated bones of lower leg and foot.		Occupation level attributable to Levalloiso-Mousterian	Hovers <i>et al.</i> 1995; Valladas <i>et al.</i> 1999; Hovers <i>et al.</i> 2000
Kebara KMHI	Kebara Cave, Mount Carmel, Israel	~50–60,000 BP (¹⁴ C, TL, ESR)	Preservation, recovery from restricted area, association with stones	~7–9-month-old infant partial skeleton	Found close to three stones and a <i>Rhinoceros</i> tooth	Levalloiso-Mousterian occupation horizon (in dump area)	Bar-Yosef <i>et al.</i> 1992. Tillier <i>et al.</i> 2003
Kebara KMHII	Kebara Cave, Mount Carmel, Israel	~50–60,000 BP (¹⁴ C, TL, ESR)	Preservation, articulation	Adult male partial postcranial skeleton	Laid on its back in grave cutting	Levalloiso-Mousterian occupation horizon (in central area)	Bar-Yosef <i>et al.</i> 1992. Tillier <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Syria</i>							
Dederiyeh I	Dederiyeh Cave, Afrin, Syria	Layers dated to ~47–55,000 (¹⁴ C) BP	Near-complete, articulation, excellent preservation despite intense occupation activity	~2-year-old infant, articulated near-complete cranial and postcranial skeleton	Laid on back, arms extended and legs flexed. Head possibly lain on stone slab; triangular flint found near chest	Layer 11	Dodo <i>et al.</i> 1998; Akazawa and Muhesen 2002; Akazawa <i>et al.</i> 2002a, 2002b
Dederiyeh 2	Dederiyeh Cave, Afrin, Syria	Layers dated to ~47–55,000 (¹⁴ C) BP	Partially complete, found in pit context	~2 years old, remains isolated within pit but in anatomical position	14 Mousterian lithics, >100 waste flakes, and fauna also found in pit	Layer 3	Dodo <i>et al.</i> 1998; Akazawa and Muhesen 2002; Akazawa <i>et al.</i> 2002a, 2002b

Iraqi Kurdistan

Shanidar I (Shanidar 1 of Trinkaus 1983)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	40–50,000 BP	None forwarded	Male, 30–45. Skull, postcranial skeleton	Associated with rock fall	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso- Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007
Shanidar II (Shanidar 2)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	40–50,000 BP	None forwarded	Male, 20–30. Skull, vertebrae, some limb bones	Associated with rock fall	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso- Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007
Shanidar III (Shanidar 3)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	40–50,000 BP	None forwarded	Male, 40–50. Teeth, some postcranial bones	Covered with cluster of limestone cobbles possibly not resulting from rock fall, but evidence of rock fall is also present	Layer D: deposited amidst occupation level attributable to Levalloiso- Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007

Shanidar IV (Shanidar 4)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	<i>Terminus ante quem</i> of 40–50,000 BP	Articulation, location, spatial association with other Shanidar hominins	Male, 30–45. Skull, postcranial skeleton	Probably a burial. Contained within niche of large rocks.	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso- Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007; Sommer 1999
Shanidar V (Shanidar 5)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	40–50,000 BP	None forwarded	Male, 35–50. Cranium, some limb bones	Associated with rock fall	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso- Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007
Shanidar VI (Shanidar 6)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	<i>Terminus ante quem</i> of 40–50,000 BP	Articulation, location, spatial association with other Shanidar hominins	Female, 20–35. Skull, postcranial skeleton	Probably a burial	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso- Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007

Shanidar Child (Shanidar 7)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	40–50,000 BP	Articulation, location, spatial association with other Shanidar hominins	Indeterminate sex, 6–9 months	Associated with rock fall	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso-Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007
Shanidar VII (Shanidar 8)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	<i>Terminus ante quem</i> of 40–50,000 BP	Articulation, location, spatial association with other Shanidar hominins	Female, young adult. Cranium, some limb bones	Probably a burial	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso-Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007
Shanidar VIII (Shanidar 9)	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	<i>Terminus ante quem</i> of 40–50,000 BP	Articulation, location, spatial association with other Shanidar hominins	Indeterminate sex, 6–12 months. Cervical and thoracic vertebrae	Probably a burial	Layer D: deposited amid occupation level attributable to Levalloiso-Mousterian. close proximity to hearths, lithics and fauna	Solecki 1963, 1972; Trinkaus 1983; Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007

Shanidar 10	Shkaft Mazin Shanidar, Zagros Mountains	MIS3, MIS4 or MIS5: <i>terminus ante quem</i> of 50–80,000 BP	None forwarded	Indeterminate sex, 1–2 years		Layer D:	Cowgill <i>et al.</i> 2007
<i>Ukraine</i>							
Kiik-Koba 1	Kiik-Koba (Ibex Cave), Crimea	50–70,000 BP (indirect chrono-stratigraphy)	Contained within artificially widened natural hollow, proximity to burial 2	Adult, fragmentary postcranial skeleton	Laid on right side and probably flexed, within natural fissure	Kiik-Koba lower level, Crimean Middle Palaeolithic occupation	Stepanchuk 1998
Kiik-Koba 2	Kiik-Koba (Ibex Cave), Crimea	50–70,000 BP (indirect chrono-stratigraphy)	Articulation and preservation; proximity to burial 1	~1-year-old infant partial postcranial skeleton	Located 30cm from burial 1, laid on left side and flexed	Kiik-Koba lower level, Crimean Middle Palaeolithic occupation	Stepanchuk 1998
Zaskalnaya VIa	Zaskalnaya VI	~39–40,000 BP (¹⁴ C)	Information unavailable	~1-year-old-infant	Possible association with (empty) pits	In context of Eastern Micoquian occupation	Smirnov 1989
Zaskalnaya VIb	Zaskalnaya VI	~39–40,000 BP (¹⁴ C)	Information unavailable	~2–3-year-old infant	Possible association with (empty) pits	In context of Eastern Micoquian occupation	Smirnov 1989
Zaskalnaya VIc	Zaskalnaya VI	~39–40,000 BP (¹⁴ C)	Information unavailable	~5–6-year-old child	Possible association with (empty) pits	In context of Eastern Micoquian occupation	Smirnov 1989
<i>Russia</i>							
Mezmaiskaya	Mezmaiskaya Cave, Northern Caucasus	Directly dated by AMS ¹⁴ C to 29,195 ± 965 (Ovchinnikov <i>et al.</i> 2000)	Contained within pit	Some cranial remains, 7 month foetus – 2 month neonate	Found within a pit, possibly covered with limestone block	Layer 2, in context of Middle Palaeolithic occupation	Golovanova <i>et al.</i> 1999; Ovchinnikov <i>et al.</i> 2000

ANEXO V

Listado de los yacimientos donde se han encontrado restos óseos neandertales con restos de marcas de corte o percusión, extraído de Garralda, 2009: 608.

A: Sepulturas con huellas de manipulaciones del cadáver		
Francia		
La Ferrassie 6	¿Cabeza separada del resto del cuerpo?	Infantil
Régourdou 1	¿Extracción del cráneo, dejando <i>in situ</i> la mandíbula, hioides y vértebras cervicales?	Adulto
Israel		
Kebara 2	Extracción del cráneo, dejando <i>in situ</i> la mandíbula, hioides y vértebras cervicales	Varón adulto
B: Neandertales con huellas de cortes o roturas		
Feldhofer 1	Adulto con estrías en el occipital	Parece ser el único esqueleto con estrías, y debía haber estado protegido por una sepultura
Todos los demás son fragmentos óseos aislados y hallados en niveles de ocupación o sin contexto		
Croacia		
Krapina	Varios inmaduros y adultos	Estrías. El más "especial": Krapina 3
Vindija	Varios adultos?	Estrías
España		
Sidrón	Inmaduros y adultos	Estrías. También machacamiento huesos largos
Zafarraya	Varios adultos (¿?)	Estrías. ¿También machacamiento huesos largos?
Francia		
Abri Moula	Varios adultos	También machacamiento huesos largos
Combe-Grenal	Un adolescente (C-G III) y un adulto (C-G 587)	La diáfisis del húmero de adulto tiene una rotura en V
La Chaise Bourgeois-Delaunay	Inmaduro	Estrías sobre diáfisis fémur
Macassargues	Adulto	Estrías
Marillac	Varios adultos	Estrías

ANEXO VI

Listado de casos aceptados como enterramientos de *Homo Sapiens* durante el Paleolítico Superior europeo. Cuadros extraídos y modificados a partir de Pettitt, 2011: 154 – 167.

<i>Specimen</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Chronology and cultural context</i>	<i>Site details</i>	<i>Age, sex, pathologies</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Archaeological associations</i>	<i>References</i>
<i>Egypt</i> NK 1a and 1b	Nazlet Khater, Upper Egypt	AMS ¹⁴ C measurement of 37,570 ± 350/-310 BP (GrA-20145) on charcoal found at feet of NK1a	Occupation and stone extraction site	Adult (NK1a) and foetus/neonate (NK1b) interred in same grave	Buried in shallow grave, foetus/neonate in vicinity of adult's pelvis	Chert mining	Vermeersch 2002
NK2	Nazlet Khater, Upper Egypt	Probably the same as for NK1a and 1b	Occupation and chert extraction site	Adult	Laid in shallow 'pit' in extended position	Bifacial axe similar to forms from nearby chert mining pits	Vermeersch 2002
<i>United Kingdom</i> Paviland 1 ('The Red Lady of Paviland')	Goat's Hole (cave), Paviland, Gower Peninsula, Wales	Gravettian occupation. Direct AMS ¹⁴ C measurements on bones of the Red Lady of 28,870 ± 180 BP (OxA-16412) and 29,490 ± 210 BP (OxA-16413)	Occupation horizon	Partial skeleton (lacking cranium and right side) of young adult male, no observed pathologies	Body placed in alcove to side of cave. Area stained with red ochre, fragmented ivory rods laid on chest, head and feet possibly covered with stone slabs, body wearing clothing onto which were sewn periwinkle shells and probably elaborated with ivory rings and perforated shells. Probable association with mammoth skull and bones of other large mammals	Derives from Gravettian occupation	Buckland 1823; Aldhouse-Green and Pettitt 1998; Aldhouse-Green 2000a, b; Pettitt 2006; Jacobi and Higham 2008

Eel Point	The 'bone cave' Eel Point, Caldey Island, South Wales	OxA-14164, 24,470 ± 110 BP (direct AMS ¹⁴ C measurement on humerus)	Cave shows evidence of hyena denning, no archaeological association	Isolated humerus of adult male	Not from occupation horizon, possibly (but not demonstrably) associated with hyena denning	No archaeological associations	Schulting <i>et al.</i> 2005
<i>France</i>							
Cro-Magnon 1	Cro-Magnon rockshelter, Les Eyzies-de-Tayac, Dordogne	Gravettian. Associated with <i>Littorina</i> sp. shells, one directly dated by AMS ¹⁴ C to 27,680 ± 270 BP (Beta-157439)	Early excavations by Lartet: Gravettian (and earlier Aurignacian) occupation	Near-complete cranial and postcranial skeleton of adult male. Histiocytosis X	Gravettian occupation horizon	Found in location with ~300 shells and stained with ochre	May 1986; Henry-Gambier 2002
Cro-Magnon 2	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	Partial cranial and postcranial skeleton of adult female	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	May 1986; Henry-Gambier 2002
Cro-Magnon 3	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	Partial cranial and postcranial skeleton of adult male	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	May 1986; Henry-Gambier 2002
Cro-Magnon 4	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	Cranial fragments of adult, possibly male	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	May 1986; Henry-Gambier 2002
Cro-Magnon 5	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	Fragmentary cranial and postcranial skeleton of neonate	As Cro-Magnon 1	As Cro-Magnon 1	May 1986; Henry-Gambier 2002

Cussac 1	Grotte de Cussac, Le-Buisson-de-Cadouin, Dordogne	Beta 156643, 25,120 ± 120 BP (direct AMS ¹⁴ C measurement on rib)	Includes Gravettian engravings including rhino, bison, horse and human females similar to Pech-Merle and Gargas	Partial postcranial skeleton, adolescent, found within bear hibernation hollow	Locus 1, ~75m into cave	Possible association with red staining adjacent to hibernation hollow	Lorblanchet 2001; Aujoulat <i>et al.</i> 2001, 2002
Cussac 2	As Cussac 1	Problematic date (too young)	As Cussac 1	Near-complete adult cranial and postcranial skeleton, found within oval depression and with silt coating at the foot of the cave wall; a degree of articulation was evident	Locus 2 ~75m into cave, at foot of cave wall	None obvious	Lorblanchet 2001; Aujoulat <i>et al.</i> 2001, 2002
Cussac 3	As Cussac 1	Lack of collagen prevented dating	As Cussac 1	Near-complete, disarticulated postcranial skeletons of three adults	Placed within depression atop limestone 'seat', later covered with flowstone, and longbones close-by against cave wall	Red ochre traces found atop silt cone and possibly connected to deposition of human remains	Lorblanchet 2001; Aujoulat <i>et al.</i> 2001, 2002

Vilhonneur 1	Les Garennes cave, Vilhonneur, Charente, France	Beta 216141, 27,010 ± 210 BP (direct AMS ¹⁴ C measurement on rib 18). Beta 216142, 26,690 ± 190 BP (direct AMS ¹⁴ C measurement on rib 19). Agree with Gravettian attribution of hand stencil	Deep cave with hyena denning, human remains, and Gravettian parietal art	Cranium and partial postcranial skeleton of a young adult male	Postcranial remains dispersed across scree. Cranium within low gallery below hand stencil	No associated archaeology	Henry-Gambier <i>et al.</i> 2007
Pataud 1–6	Abri Pataud, Dordogne	Late Gravettian (Protomagdalenian) occupation horizon ~22,000 BP	Rich occupation deposit	250 fragmentary remains pertaining to MNI of 6. At least one probably disturbed primary inhumation	Disturbed, unclear	Mammoth ivory beads apparently associated with some remains	Nespoulet <i>et al.</i> 2008
<i>Portugal</i> Lagar Velho 1	Abrigo do Lagar Velho, Lapedo Valley, Portugal.	~24–25,000 BP (AMS ¹⁴ C measurements on grave associations)	Appears not to have been occupied at the time of burial	Minor traumatic injury to left radius. Non-pathological hyper-arctic body proportions	4–5-year-old child laid extended in shallow pit	Ochre staining, one (probably two) perforated <i>Littorina</i> shells, four red deer canines, rabbit	Duarte <i>et al.</i> 1999; Zilhão and Trinkaus 2002a and papers therein; Zilhão 2005
<i>Czech Republic</i> Brno I	Brno, Moravia	Unknown (remains now lost). Possibly not of Pavlovian age	Fluvial terrace, otherwise unknown	Cranium and several postcranial remains	Unknown	Unknown	Oliva 2005

Brno II	Francouzská Street, Brno, Moravia	OxA-8293, 23,680 ± 200 BP (direct date), Willendorf-Kostienkian-Pavlovian	Apparently not an occupation site.	Skull and partial postcranial skeleton of adult male. Periostitis on femora and ulna, possible cranial trauma	Secondary interment, covered with mammoth scapula and tusk, stained with ochre, dentalium shells, stone, bone and ivory roundels, ivory marionette, reindeer antler rod	No apparent culturally diagnostic material	Pettitt and Trinkaus 2000; Svoboda <i>et al.</i> 2002; Oliva 1996, 2000a, 2000b, 2005
Brno III	Sušilova Street, Brno-Žabov esky, Moravia	Undated (no datable grave goods and bones destroyed)	Unknown.	Adult woman	Body covered with ochre	No associations	Oliva 2005
Pavlov I	Pavlov Northwest, Moravia	~27–26,000 BP (AMS ¹⁴ C measurements on associated charcoal)	Occupation site	Partial skeleton of adult. Neurocranial trauma evident	Secondary burial, covered by mammoth scapula	Pavlovian occupation horizon	
DV 3	Dolní Věstonice I, Moravia	~30–26,000 BP (AMS ¹⁴ C measurements on associated charcoal from occupation horizon)	Occupation site	Adult female cranial and postcranial skeleton. Pathologies to cranium evident: e.g. traumatic loss of left mandibular condyle), subchonral pits in articular regions	Laid on right side and highly flexed within shallow depression, covered by two engraved mammoth scapulae, 5 fox teeth in its right hand, several lithics near the head and covered with ochre	Pavlovian occupation horizon	Trinkaus and Jelínek 1997; Oliva 2000a, 2005

DV 4		~30–26,000 BP (AMS ¹⁴ C measurements on associated charcoal from occupation horizon)	Occupation site	Fragmentary remains of child	Covered by mammoth scapula	Pavlovian occupation horizon	Trinkaus and Jelínek 1997; Oliva 2000a, 2005
DV 13, 14, 15 (triple burial)	Dolní Věstonice II, Moravia	GrN-14831, 26,640 ± 110 BP (associated charcoal); ISGS-1616, 24,000 ± 900 BP (associated charcoal); ISGS-1617, 24,970 ± 920 BP (associated charcoal), Pavlovian	Occupation site	Three late adolescent or young adult complete skeletons: two males (DV13, 15) and one indeterminate sex (DV14) often identified as female, the latter with abnormalities on femur, humerus, radius and ulna; pathologically short left forearm, curved spine (possibly scoliosis), abnormalities of dental number and positioning, traumatic injuries possibly resulting in several soft-tissue pathologies	Left and central individuals laid on backs with arm of left placed over pubic region of central. Right individual placed face down and facing away from the others. Ochre staining to heads, upper torsos, and public area of DV14. Pendants of mammoth ivory, fox and wolf teeth worn on headgear, some lithics. Burnt branches represent fire or structure	Pavlovian occupation horizon	Klima 1988, 1995; Trinkaus and Jelínek 1997; Alt <i>et al.</i> 1997; Formicola <i>et al.</i> 2001; Trinkaus <i>et al.</i> 2001; Svoboda <i>et al.</i> 2002

DV 16	Dolní Věstonice II Western Slope, Moravia	GrN-15276, 25,570 ± 280 BP (associated charcoal): GrN-15277, 25,740 ± 210 BP (associated hearth): ISGS-1744, 26,390 ± 270 BP (associated charcoal), Pavlovian	Occupation site	Complete skeleton of adult male laid crouched on right side. Scoliosis of spine, deformed right femur, cranial fracture during infancy resulted in asymmetrical face	Laid at southern end of depression with central hearth and ritual deposits of faunal and cultural material in piles and pits. Fox canines, ochre staining and worked lithics found in close association with body. Complete animal bodies laid next to burial	In the centre of first settlement complex, Pavlovian occupation	Svoboda 1988, 1991; Svoboda <i>et al.</i> 2002
Předmostí	Předmostí	24,340 ± 120 BP (AMS ¹⁴ C measurement on bones from Pavlovian cultural level at site)	Occupation site	Partial skeletons of ~20 generally young individuals	Remains placed within large shallow pit close to 'skalka' rock, lined with mammoth bones and associated with fauna, lithics and organic items. Fox skulls above and below skeletons. Mammoth paw and burnt bones beneath them. Near- complete wolf skeletons found with burials	At the periphery of a Pavlovian settlement complex	Svoboda 2008; Oliva 2000a, 2005

Austria

Krems-
Wachtberg
Burial 1

Krems-
Wachtberg,
Lower
Austria

~26–27,000 BP
(date for layer from
which grave pit
was cut)

Occupation
site

Complete, well-
preserved
skeletons of two
~9–10-month-old
babies

Both laid strongly
flexed side-by-side in
flat bottomed pit,
covered by mammoth
scapula propped up
by portion of
mammoth tusk. Both
embedded in
considerable amounts
of ochre. Western
individual had string
of mammoth ivory
beads wrapped
around its pelvis

At the
periphery of a
Willendorfian
settlement,
close to
Burial 2

Einwögerer *et al.*
2006, 2008

Krems-
Wachtberg
Burial 2

Krems-
Wachtberg,
Lower
Austria

~26–27,000 BP
(date for layer from
which grave pit
was cut)

Occupation
site

Complete
skeleton of
0–2-month-
old baby

Laid in flexed position
in flat-bottomed pit
1m from Burial 1,
head towards them.
Embedded in ochre,
probably wrapped in
ochre-stained shroud
fastened at the head
with a mammoth
ivory pin. No
mammoth scapula
covering

At the
periphery of a
Willendorfian
settlement,
close to
Burial 1

Einwögerer *et al.*
2008

Italy

Arene Candide I ('Il Principe')	Grotta delle Arene Candide cave, Near Finale Ligure, Savona	OxA-10700, 23,440 ± 190 BP (direct AMS ¹⁴ C measurement on bone)	Occupation site	Complete skeleton of adolescent male Traumatic loss of left mandibular ramus and part of left clavicle	Laid in shallow grave, ochre stained, rich headgear of perforated shells and deer canines, others found with mammoth ivory pendants around body, four elk antler <i>batons percées</i> , yellow ochre to wound in jaw. Possible association with hearth lit above the burial	Late Gravettian occupation horizon	Bietti and Molari 1994; Mussi 2001; Pettitt <i>et al.</i> 2003
Barma Grande 1	Barma Grande Cave, Balzi Rossi, Grimaldi	~24–25,000 BP (comparison with age of BG6)	Occupation site	Complete skeleton of adult male. Skeleton destroyed in 1884	Clear grave cutting and lack of occupation debris around the grave, aligned with cave wall	Found closest to cave's entrance, probably from Gravettian occupation horizon	Mussi 1986, 1995, 2001; Formicola 1989
Barma Grande 2,3,4 ('Triple burial')	Barma Grande Cave, Balzi Rossi, Grimaldi	~24–25,000 BP (comparison with age of BG6)	Occupation site	Adult male (Barma Grande 2), adolescent, probably female in central position (Barma Grande 3), adolescent, probably male (Barma Grande 4). Frontal grooves on the squama of all	Triple burial in clear grave cutting, stained with ochre, perpendicular to cave wall. Adult male had long flint blade in his left hand, bone pendants on upper body and two <i>Cypraea</i> shells on his left tibia. Male adolescent had	Probably from Gravettian occupation horizon	Mussi 1986; Formicola 1988, 1989

				<p>three may indicate genetic relatedness. Considerable osteophytosis on vertebrae of all three individuals caused by degeneration of vertebral discs. Humeral asymmetry on BG2. Many parts were destroyed in the Second World War and are replaced in plaster in the modern reconstruction of the burial</p>	<p>an endscraper under his head and bone pendants on his head. Young female had a flint blade in her left hand and one bone pendant on her head</p>		
Barma Grande 5	Barma Grande Cave, Balzi Rossi, Grimaldi	~24–25,000 BP (comparison with age of BG6)	Occupation site	Adult female, placed on left side but with rotation of the trunk towards the right	Aligned with cave wall.	Found close to BG6, probably from Gravettian occupation horizon	Mussi 1986; Formicola 1989
Barma Grande 6 (the 'burnt skeleton')	Barma Grande Cave, Balzi Rossi, Grimaldi	OxA-10093, 24,800 ± 800 BP (direct AMS ¹⁴ C measurement on BG6 bone)	Occupation site	Partial skeleton (lower limbs) of adult male.	Found above the remains of a hearth and described as intentionally burnt, but bones are not burnt. Some perforated <i>Cyclope</i> shells were found in the area of the burial	Found deepest into cave, close to BG5, probably from Gravettian occupation horizon	Formicola 1989; Formicola <i>et al.</i> 2004

Grotta dei Fanciulli (Grotte des Enfants) 4 and 5 (double burial)	Grotta dei Fanciulli, Balzi Rossi (Grimaldi), Liguria	~26–22,000 BP (general site stratigraphy)	Occupation site	Complete skeletons of adult female and adolescent male. The burial has often been referred to as a 'negroid' burial, now known to be incorrect. Asymmetrical hypertrophy on Fancuilli 4 possibly caused by nerve injury to upper limb	Adolescent male buried first, laid on left side. Numerous perforated marine shells around head area and also disturbed, suggesting that the grave had been opened up to facilitate burial of the adult female. Female placed head down and in highly contracted position	Burial excavated into Level I, from bottom of Level H, the earliest Gravettian horizon in the cave	Mussi 2001; Formicola 1988
Grotta dei Fanciulli (Grotte des Enfants) 6	Grotta dei Fanciulli, Balzi Rossi (Grimaldi), Liguria	~26–22,000 BP (general site stratigraphy)	Occupation site	Adult male	Unclear	Burial excavated probably from Level G, with a Perigordian Vc assemblage including noailles burins	Mussi <i>et al.</i> 1989; Mussi 1986, 2001; Formicola 1988
Baouso da Torre 1		No absolute chronology, ~26–22,000 BP based on age of Italian Gravettian	Occupation site	Robust adult male	Flint blade under left shoulder, perforated shells and deer canines around the neck, wrist and knees	Possibly excavated into underlying Aurignacian horizon	Mussi 1986, 2001; Formicola 1988; Vilotte and Henry-Gambier 2010
Baouso da Torre 2		No absolute chronology, ~26–22,000 BP based on age of Italian Gravettian	Occupation site	Adult male	Numerous perforated marine shells and deer canines around head, neck, elbows, wrist and thighs.	Possibly excavated into underlying Aurignacian horizon	Mussi 1986; Formicola 1988

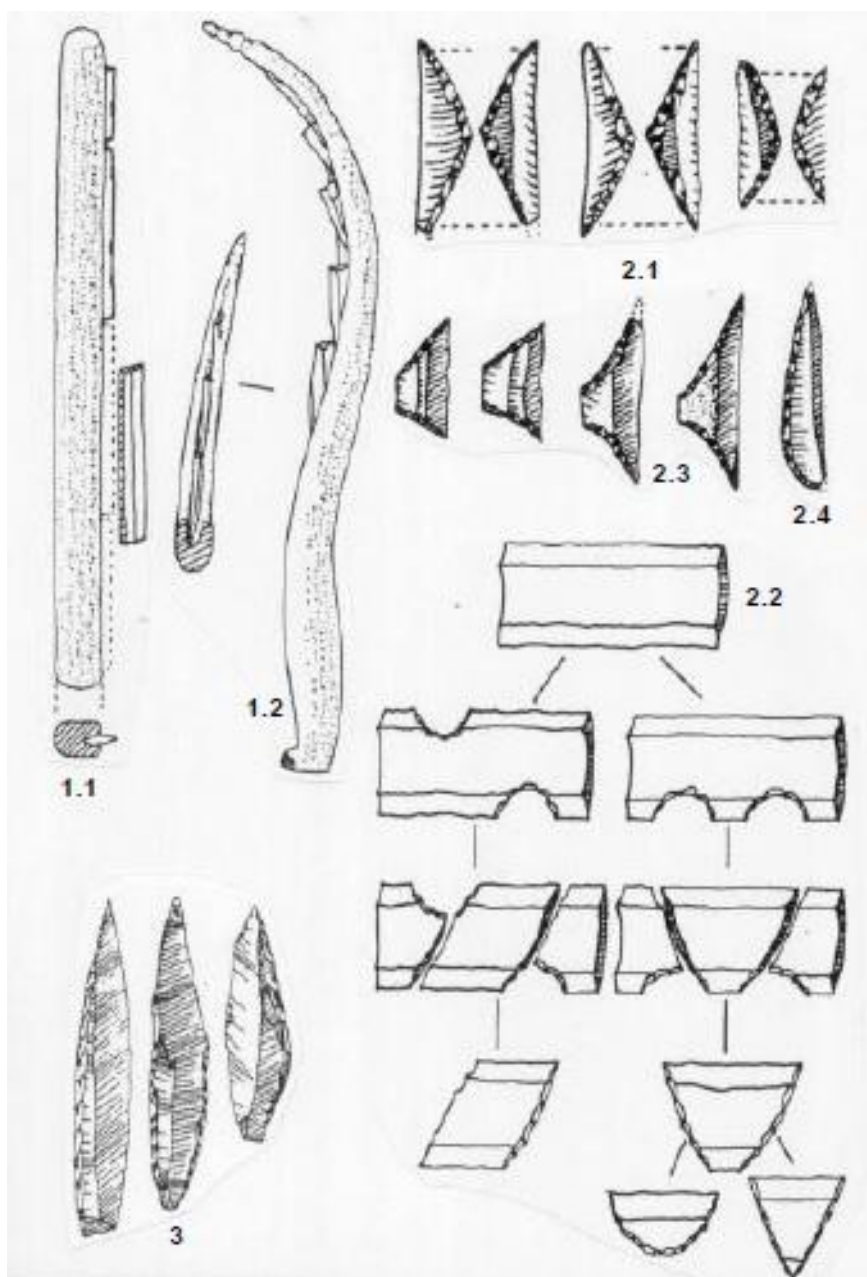
Baouso da Torre 3		No absolute chronology, ~26–22,000 BP based on age of Italian Gravettian	Occupation site	Adolescent ~12 years at death, unsexed, possibly male (skeleton missing)	Lying face down, no grave goods	Possibly excavated into underlying Aurignacian horizon	Mussi 1986; Formicola 1988; Vilotte and Henry-Gambier 2010
Grotta del Caviglione ('L'Homme de Menton')		No absolute chronology, ~26–22,000 BP based on age of Italian Gravettian	Occupation site	Complete skeleton of adult male. Fractured right radius	Numerous perforated shells and deer canines on the head and close to left knee. Bone point at chest. Two flint blades under the head	Unclear	Mussi 1986, 2001
Paglicci 2	Grotta Paglicci, Apulia	Radiocarbon measurement of 24,720 ± 420 (F-55) for Level 21 cultural horizon.	Occupation site	~13 years old male	Aligned with the wall of the cave	From Level 21 Gravettian horizon including Font Robert points	Palma di Cesnola 1974; Mussi 2001
Paglicci 3	Grotta Paglicci, Apulia	~26–24,000 BP (associated ¹⁴ C measurements)	Occupation site.	Fragmentary remains of adult	Unclear	Unclear	Palma di Cesnola 1974; Mussi 2001
Ostuni 1	Grotta di Santa Maria di Agnano, Ostuni, Brindisi	Gif-9247, 24,410 ± 320 BP	Occupation site	Near complete cranial and postcranial skeleton of young adult (~20 years) female with foetus/neonate	Laid flexed on left side in ochre stained shallow grave. Rich shell and deer canine ornamentation. Horse and bovid bones and teeth within grave. Foetus/neonate close to her pelvic cavity	From upper Gravettian level	Vacca and Coppola 1993; Coppola and Vacca 1995; Mussi 2001

Ostuni 2	Grotta di Santa Maria di Agnano, Ostuni, Brindisi	The same as Ostuni 1, based on spatial and stratigraphic association	Occupation site	Partial cranial and postcranial skeleton of adult	Placed close and parallel to Ostuni 1 but on right side, flexed, and facing away	From upper Gravettian level.	Vacca and Coppola 1993; Coppola and Vacca 1995
Veneri Parabita 1 and 2 (double burial)	Grotta della Veneri a Parabita	Dates from occupation of Formation B correlated with Level 20c of Paglicci dated to 22,220 ± 360 BP and 22,110 ± 330 BP	Gravettian occupation horizon	Two adults. Ankylosing spondylitis on Parabita 1	Unclear	From upper part of Formation B containing small Gravettian assemblage	Mussi 1986, 2001
<i>Russia</i> Kostenki 12 burial	Kostenki 12 (Volkov)	~23–29,000 BP (radiocarbon measurements on items from cultural horizon)	Occupation site.	Neonate partial skeleton.	Extended skeleton, no evidence of grave cutting	From cultural horizon attributed to the Gorodtsovskayan culture	Sinitsyn 2004
Kostenki 14 burial	Kostenki 14 (Markina Gora)	At least 28,000 BP based on radiocarbon measurements from the overlying Layer 2. Dates for Layer 3 are problematic	Occupation site	Complete skeleton of adult male	Laid tightly flexed on left side in pit, the face turned downwards. Hands clenched into fists and placed by head. All bones had thick covering of ochre. No ornamentation, grave goods only mammoth phalange and two hare bones	Probably relates to the base of Cultural Layer 3, attributed to the Gorodtsovskayan culture	Sinitsyn 1996, 2004; Sinitsyn <i>et al.</i> 1996
Kostenki 15 burial	Kostenki 15 (Gorodtsovskaya)	~21–26,000 BP (radiocarbon measurements on	Occupation site	Juvenile	Pit burial of 6–7-year-old child, seated on clay, with flakes,	From Gorodtsovskayan settlement	Sinitsyn 2004

		items from the settlement horizon)			needles, burnisher and (150 fox canine pendants around the head. Grave pit covered with mammoth scapula	horizon	
Sungir 1	Sungir, near Vladimir, Russia	Kostenki-Streletskayan culture. AMS ¹⁴ C measurements vary between ~27,000 and 23,000 BP; most probably at older end	Occupation site	Complete skeleton of adult male	Laid in shallow grave in extended position. At least 2,936 mammoth ivory beads in clusters on clothing, 25 mammoth ivory bracelets, schist pendant, ochre. Sungir 5 female cranium placed atop burial in ochred area and in association with stone slab	Cut into Kostenki-Streletskayan occupation horizon	Bader and Mikhajlova 1998; Pettitt and Bader 2000; Sulerzhitski <i>et al.</i> 2000; Kuzmin <i>et al.</i> 2004; Formicola 2007
Sungir 2 and 3 (Double burial)	Sungir, near Vladimir, Russia	Kostenki-Streletskayan culture. AMS ¹⁴ C measurements vary between ~27,000 and 23,000 BP; most probably at older end	Occupation site	Adolescent (Sungir 2) and child (Sungir 3). Suite of developmental deformities on Sungir 3	Laid head-to-head in extended position in shallow grave. At least 10,100 mammoth ivory beads adorned the clothing of both individuals, 250 fox canines around waist of Sungir 2, mammoth ivory sculptures, pins, 'lances' some associated with openwork ivory discs, a perforated bâton, femur of adult human, ochre	Cut into Kostenki-Streletskayan occupation horizon	Bader and Mikhajlova 1998; Pettitt and Bader 2000; Sulerzhitski <i>et al.</i> 2000; Kuzmin <i>et al.</i> 2004; Formicola 2007

ANEXO VII

Industria lítica y ósea desarrollada durante el Epipaleolítico/Mesolítico. Imagen extraída del sitio: departamento de Prehistoria de la Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED): <http://portal.uned.es> [consultado el día 31 de Agosto del 2015]



Industria lítica desarrollada durante el Epipaleolítico/Mesolítico: (1) Hojitas; (2) Geométricos; (3) Puntas.