



HOMINID REMAINS FROM THE NORTHERN EUROPEAN PLAIN : AN UP-DATE TO THE CATALOGUE OF FOSSIL HOMINIDS

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1. INTRODUCTION

This part of our research consists of establishing the most complete inventory of hominid remains from the Northern European Plain related to the Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic transition periods. Since the *Catalogue of Fossil Hominids* (Europe part II) (Oakley *et al.*, 1971), new fossils have been discovered or described and new studies about old finds have been published (new analyses, new dating). Since 1988, R. Orban and P. Semal have edited "*Hominid Remains an Up-Date*", in collaboration with several contributors (GIACOBINI *et al.*, 1988 ; STRINGER, 1990, ULLRICH, 1990, AGUIRRE *et al.*, 1991; ULLRICH, 1992 ; GAMBIER and HOUET, 1993; RUKANG and XINZHI, 1994; KENNEDY and ELGART, 1998).

The 11 items of information which we cover are as follows; they are slightly modified from the *Catalogue of Fossil Hominids* (OAKLEY *et al.*, 1971, 1975 and 1977):

1. The **PLACE NAME** designating the fossil.
2. Description of site and geographical **LOCATION**.
3. **DISCOVERY**. The names of the discoverers and, where applicable, the leader of the expedition responsible for the discovery of the fossils.
4. The **GEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS** in which the bones were found.

5. The **STRATIGRAPHICAL AGE** is stated in general terms (e.g. Pliocene, Upper or Late Pleistocene), and in regional terms.

6. The **ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT** is included here if an industry is present.

7. **ASSOCIATED FAUNA AND FLORA**.

8. **ABSOLUTE DATES** are expressed in years before present, conventionally taken to be 1950, and indicated BP. Three classes of absolute dating have been distinguished:

A1 dating. Direct determination of the age of the specimen itself from internal evidence.

A2 dating. Direct determination of the age of the source deposit.

A3 dating. The age of the specimen in years inferred by correlation of the source-bed with a deposit whose age has been determined by potassium/argon, radiocarbon or other chronometric method.

9. **HOMINID REMAINS**. Our aim is that every fossil bone and tooth should have a site name and number in addition to the Museum Registration Number. Latin names for osteological elements have been used according to the publication *Nomina Anatomica*, 3rd edition, Amsterdam 1963 (approved by the Seventh International Congress of Anatomists, New York, 1960). The conditions of the bones is roughly indicated by the following abbreviations: i = completely intact; f = fragmentary; ff = very fragmentary.

10. **ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION** of the remains.

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11. The postal address of the **REPOSITORY OF THE FOSSIL**, where this is known, together with the museum registration numbers.

2. THE HOMINID REMAINS INVENTORY

Currently, our inventory covers regions included in the SC-004 project (Belgium, Germany, Czech and Slovak Republics, Romania, Russia, Ukraine) and associated areas (British Islands, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, France, Spain, Italy, China and India).

The catalogue covering the Czech and Slovak Republics developed during the SC-004 project will be available in January 1999 (JELINEK and ORVANOVA, in press).

Synthesis maps for the Middle Palaeolithic and Upper Palaeolithic periods included in the database detail the most important sites where human remains were discovered. The Middle Palaeolithic (map A) displays the sites from the European Plain as well as connected areas such as France, the British Isles and Spain, while the Upper Palaeolithic map (map B) is restricted to the Great Plain zone.

All the information collected up to now is in our database (*Catalogue of Fossil Hominids and Updates*). More than one thousand individuals are itemised (about 70% of the references). This database allows us to classify the hominid remains by site, archaeological context, specified bone (e.g., ulna or teeth), by age or sex. The inventory of fossil hominids will be accessible in 1999 via the Internet network at the following address : [http : \\www.kbinirsnb.be/HOMINID-REMAINS/home.htm](http://www.kbinirsnb.be/HOMINID-REMAINS/home.htm).

3. THE SC-004 14C DATING PROGRAM AND THE HUMAN REMAINS

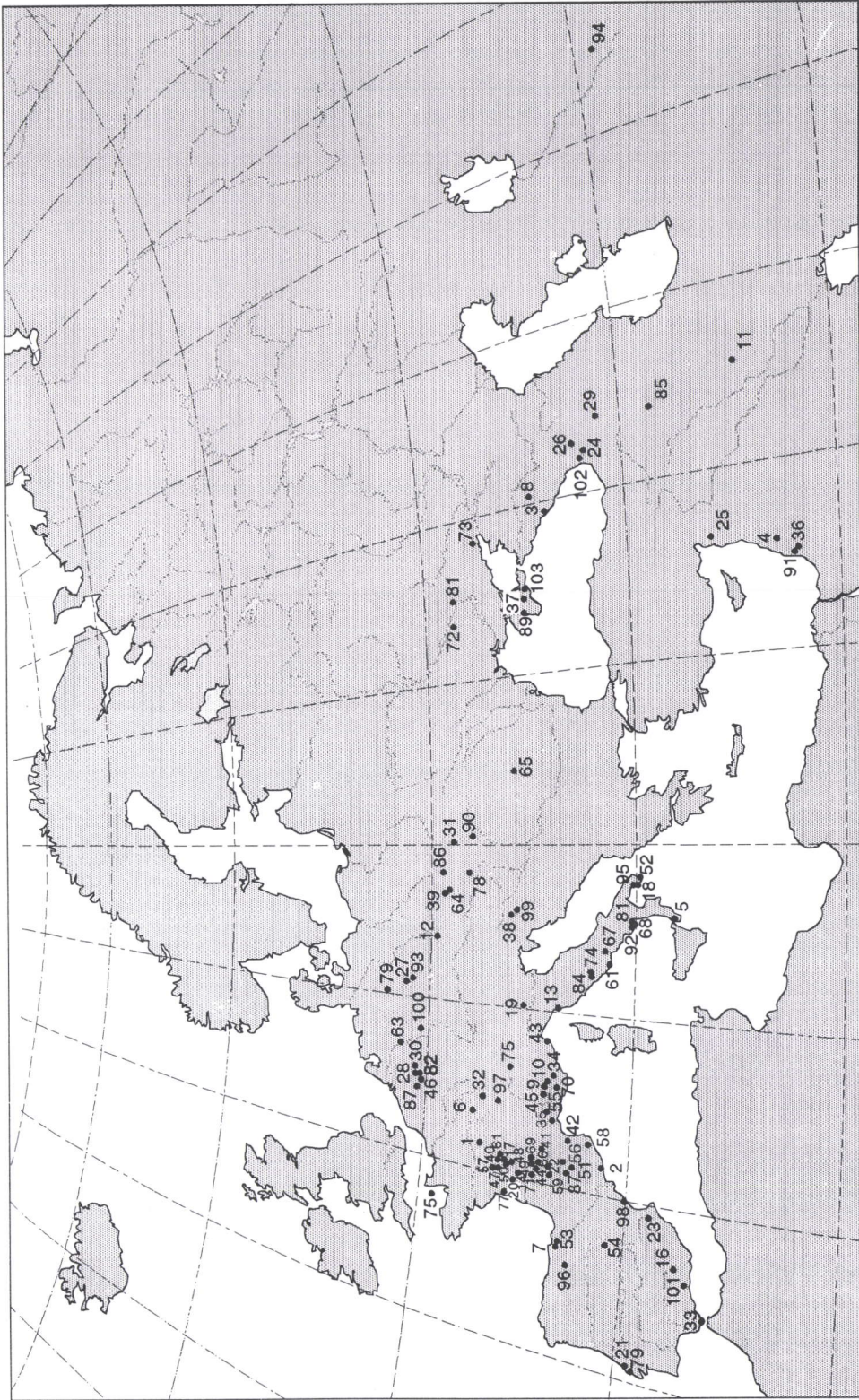
14C dating performed during the C.R.R.S. research project provided ages for stratigraphic contexts of human remains. The radiocarbon age of Willendorf layer 9 (HAESAERTS *et al.*, 1996), Kostienki (XIV) (DAMBLON *et al.*, 1996), Afontova Gora II (DAMBLON *et al.*, 1996) and the Kothylevo

human remains (DAMBLON *et al.*, 1996) were obtained by 14C dating conducted by the IRScNB team. Radiocarbon dates from Siuren were determined by the ULg team but the correlation between the F and G dated layers and the geological level 4 where a human molar was discovered is not clearly established.

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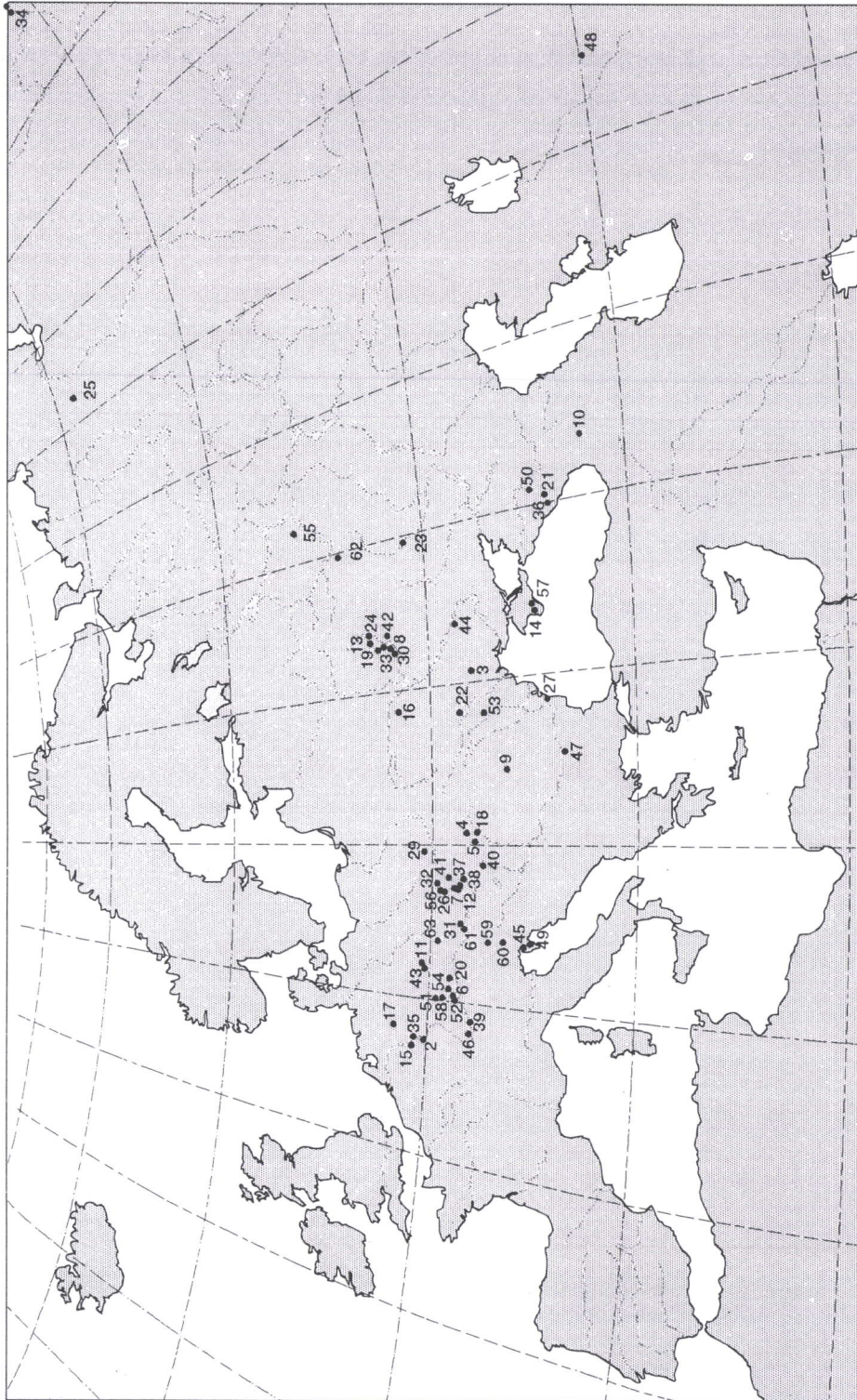
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Legend of Map A : Middle Palaeolithic sites with human remains

1. Abri Rousseau; 2. Agut; 3. Akhstyr; 4. Amud; 5. Archi; 6. Arcy-sur-Cure; 7. Axlor; 8. Barakaj; 9. Bau de l'Aubesier; 10. Baume des Peyards; 11. Bisitun; 12. Svaty Prokop; 13. Boca del Tasso; 14. Camerino; 16. Cariguela; 17. Castaigne; 18. Cavallo; 19. Ca Verde; 20. Châteauneuf; 21. Columbeira; 22. Combe Grenal; 23. Cova negra; 24. Cuckhvali; 25. Dideriek; 26. Dzhurchula; 27. Ehringsdorf; 28. Engis; 29. Erevan; 30. Fond-de-Forêt; 31. Ganovce; 32. Genay; 33. Gibraltar; 34. Grotte Putride; 35. Hortus; 36. Kebara; 37. Kiik-Koba; 38. Krapina; 39. Kùlina; 40. La Cave; 41. La Chapelle-aux-Saints; 42. La Crouzade; 43. La Fate; 44. La Ferrassie; 45. La Masque; 46. La Naulette; 47. Le Placard; 48. La Quina; 49. Le Moustier; 50. Le Petit Moyen; 51. Le Portel; 52. Leuca; 53. Leztxiki; 54. Los Casares; 55. Macassargues; 56. Malarnaud; 57. Marillac; 58. Mollet; 59. Monsempron; 61. Monte Circeo; 62. Montgaudier; 63. Neandertal; 64. Ochoz; 65. Ohaba-Ponor; 66. Pech de l'Aze; 67. Pofi; 68. Poggio; 69. Regourdou; 70. Rigabe; 71. Roc de Marsal; 72. Romankovo; 73. Rozhok I; 74. Saccopastore; 75. Saint-Brais; 76. Saint-Brelade; 77. Saint-Césaire; 78. Sala; 79. Salemas; 80. Salsgitter-Lebenstedt; 81. Samara; 82. Scario; 83. Scladynia; 84. Sedia del Diavolo; 85. Shaniidar; 86. Sipka; 87. Soulabes-las-Maretas; 88. Spy; 89. Staroselje; 90. Subalyuk; 91. Tabun; 92. Taddeo; 93. Taubach; 94. Teshik-Tash; 95. Uluzzo; 96. Valdegoba; 97. Vergisson; 98. Villafames; 99. Vindja; 100. Wildscheuer; 101. Zaffaraya; 102. Zakasia; 103. Zaskal'naja.



Legend of Map B : Upper Palaeolithic sites with human remains

- 1. Afontova Gora; 2. Andernach; 3. Anetovka; 4. Balla; 5. Bervavölgy; 6. Brillenhöhle; 7. Brno; 8. Chulato; 9. Cioclovina; 10. Devis-Khvertli; 11. Döbritz; 12. Dolni Vestonice; 13. Eliseevichi; 14. Fat'ma-Koba; 15. Fühlingen; 16. Gorovdok; 17. Honerthöle; 18. Istallosko; 19. Judimovo; 20. Kaufertsberg; 21. Khupynipsahva; 22. Korman; 23. Kostienki; 24. Kotylevo; 25. Krutaya; 26. Kulna; 27. La Adam; 28. Malta; 29. Maszycka; 30. Mezin; 31. Miesslingtal; 32. Mladec; 33. Novgorod-Severskij; 34. Novolosevo; 35. Oberkassel; 36. Okumi; 37. Pa'lfly; 38. Pavlov; 39. Petersfels; 40. Pillisszanto; 41. Predmost; 42. Pushkari; 43. Romankovo; 44. Romualdo; 45. Röhlekeopf; 46. Ruse; 47. Samarkand; 48. Sandalja; 49. Satanaj; 50. Scheur; 51. Sirgenstein; 52. Starye Druitory; 53. Stetten; 54. Sungir; 55. Svitavka; 56. Syuren; 57. Urspring; 58. Velika Pecina; 59. Vertenica; 60. Willendorf; 61. Zlaty Kun.

