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## Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 10:27

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Arheolozi otkopali 'indijsku Atenu'

Arheolozi su ispod ruševina drevne tvrđave u istočnoj indijskoj državi Orissa iskopali ostatke 2500 godina starog grada za koji se vjeruje da je bio veći i stariji od drevne Atene. Video.

Ispod utvrde Sisupalgarh otkopano je, između ostalog, 18 stupova, piše The Times of India. Artefakti, lončarije i ukrasi od terakote, ukazuju da su stanovnici grada imali napredni životni stil.

"To je golemi grad koji je postojao prije 2500 godina. Grad je imao četiri prilaza i u njemu se moglo smjestiti 25.000 ljudi. Čak je i stara Atena imala samo 10.000 ljudi", objasnila je arheologinja Monica L. Smith sa sveučilišta u Kaliforniji, članica zajedničkog indijsko-američkog tima.

U gradu postoje monumentalni prostori za javna okupljanja, a čitav je bio opasan ogromnim bedemima.

Arheolozi vjeruju da su stupovi "preživjeli" tolike godine zahvaljujući graditeljskoj vještini ondašnjih stanovnika.

Iako je Sisupalgarh otkriven 1948. godine, iskapanja na lokalitetu nisu počela sve do prije tri godine. Arheolozi za sada još ne znaju kako je grad uništen.

Slike i video:

<http://www.net.hr/znanost/page/2008/02/12/0453006.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 10:28

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U neolitik su črtvovali ljude i pse

Francuski arheolozi otkrili su na sjeveru Sudana grob star oko 5500 godina za koji smatraju da predstavlja 'najstariji dokaz ljudskog črtvovanja' na afričkom kontinentu.

Grob starca pronašli su arheolog Jacques Reinold specijaliziran za neolitik, i njegova supruga Ulla, na lokalitetu Al-Kadada, udaljenom 300 kilometara sjeverno od Kartuma.

Posmrtni ostaci starca bili su okruženi posmrtnim ostacima trojice črtvovanih ljudi i dva psa. U grobu je pronađena i lončarija.

Arheolozi smatraju da se radi o najvažnijem neolitskom otkriću od 90-ih godina.

Smatra se da su ljudi iz neolitskog razdoblja izabrali područje Al-Kadade za naseljavanje jer je blizu Nila i stoga vrlo plodno.

<http://www.net.hr/znanost/page/2008/02/18/0049006.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 10:29

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I Afrika je imala svoje T-Rexe

Pronađena su dva neobična dinosaura mesoždera, koji su prije oko 110 milijuna godina lovili po bogatim afričkim šumama. Za plijen su se nadmetali s trećim moćnim predatorom.

Oni su se brzo kretali uz pomoć snažnih stražnjih nogu i dugog repa utrkujući se za plijen s trećim stvorenjem, ranije pronađenim, koje je lovilo i u vodi i izvan nje.

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Ta tri velika predatora dijelili su plijen na 1umskom području na teritoriju današnjeg Nigera, misli Paul Sereno s američkog sveučilišta u Chicagu, glavni autor istraživanja koje je objavljeno u magazinu Acta Palaeontologica Polonica.

Eocarcharia dinops ili "morski pas krvoločnog pogleda", stvorenje ogromnog čela, dugo oko 12 metara, bio je bez sumnje glavni predator. Njegove moćne kandže i zubi čupali su udove i meso plijena.

Čelo životinje je bilo izraženo, a kožni pojas davao mu je prijeteći izraz. On je tu fizičku odliku koristio kao oružje tijekom sukoba za partnera.

Kryptops palaios ili "staro skriveno lice" od oko 7, 60 metara, čije su fosilizirane kosti otkrivene 2000. godine, kao i kosti Eocarcharie, bio je bez sumnje mesožder sudeći prema malim 1apama i kratkoj njučici prilagođenijim za kopanje po kostima nego za hvatanje živog plijena.

Treća životinja Suchomimus ili "imitator krokodila" imao je krilata leđa i bio dugačak oko 11 metara. I njega je 1997. godine otkrio Sereno.

"Ta stvorenja nam pokazuju da je vrlo rano, vjerojatno tijekom 20 ili 30 milijuna godina, prehrana mesom bila podijeljena na način kojeg ne nalazimo na sjevernom kontinentu", rekao je Sereno.

Moćni tiranosaur je dominirao sjevernim kontinentom, ali nije stigao do Afrike. Ta tri različita mesoždera pronašla su na način života.

Na istom nalazištu u Sahari Serenova ekipa je 2000. tijekom iskapanja pronašla 20 tona fosila.

Znanstvenici su pregledali fosile i pronašli dovoljno elemenata Eocarcharie i Kryptopsa da bi potvrdili da se radi o novim vrstama.

Proučavanjem koštane strukture i uspoređivanjem sa sličnim vrstama iz iste regije prije 90 milijuna godina, uspjeli su izraditi moguću sliku dinosaura.

Sereno misli da je Eocarcharia malo slična tiranosauru, a Kryptos s kratkim vratom i malim 1apama noju. Oba su mogla imati perje kao i mnogi predatori tog doba.

<http://www.net.hr/znanost/page/2008/02/18/0036006.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 10:31

Lovac na blago otkrio izgubljeno nacističko zlato

Nijemac Hajnc-Peter Hau'tajm, čiji je hobi lov na blago, tvrdi da je otkrio dvije tone zlata koje su nacisti svojevremeno ukrali i za koje kaže da potječu iz čuvene Aeilibarske sobe, odaje tako rafinirane ljepote da je nazvana osmim svjetskim čurom.

Blago, koje je otkriveno tokom vikenda u Dojnojdorfu, selu u Saksoniji, na istoku Njemačke, nalazi se u jednoj pećini, 20 metara ispod zemlje, u kojoj se, prema mjernim instrumentima, kriju ogromne količine plemenitih metala, piše londonski 'Tajms' u svom Internet izdanju.

'Definitivno nije gvožđe', kazao je Hau'tajm.

'Riječ je o zlatu, možda srebru. Mislimo da se radi o zlatu iz Aeilibarske sobe ili o zlatu pomoću kojeg ćemo otkriti drugo skrovište', dodao je on.

Kopači još nisu stigli do pećine, a za izvlačenje blaga, za koje se vjeruje da se nalazi u sanducima, biće potrebne nedjelje jer tek treba da dođu stručnjaci za eksploziv i inženjeri koji će ispitali bezbjednost nalazišta.

Hau'tajm, poslanik opozicione stranke Slobodnih demokrata, počeo je prije 10 godina u svom rodnom kraju potragu za nestalom Aeilibarskom sobom.

On je ubijeđen da je blago, koje su nacisti ukrali iz Sovjetskog Saveza tokom Drugog svjetskog rata i koje je nestalo u

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ratnom vihoru, sakriveno u rudnicima bakra i srebra u planinama du¾ granice sa Èe¹kom.

Tokom godina, Hau¹tajn je dobijao informacije od ljudi koji su tvrdili da znaju za postojanje tajnih ¾eljeznièkih pruga u toj oblasti.

Informacija koja ga je dovela do najnovijeg otkriæa potiee od izvjesnog Kristijana Hani¹a, eiji je otac bio signalizator Luftvafea tokom rata. Istra¾ujuæi oèevu dokumentaciju, Hani¹ je otkrio papire sa koordinatama mesta na kojima su nacisti, navodno, sakrili zlato i dijamante pred kraj rata.

U dokumentima je takoðe ukazano na postojanje miniranih zamki.

Æilibarska soba, koja je u cjelini izraðena od æilibarskih pregrada presvuèenih zlatnim listiæima, datira s poèetka 18. vijeka. Ona je poklon pruskog cara Fridriha Vilhelma Drugog ruskom caru i savezniku Petru Velikom.

U oktobru 1941. godine, èetiri mjeseca nakon njemaèke invazije na ©SR, nacisti su prenijeli Æilibarsku sobu iz palate Katarine Velike u Lenjingradu u Keningsberg, u istoènoj Pruskoj, dana¹njoj ruskoj enklavi Kalinjingrad.

Tokom rata, deo Æilibarske sobe bio je izlo¾en u dvorcu Keningsberg.

Njen nestanak 1945. predstavlja jednu od velikih misterija Drugog svjetskog rata. Postoje na stotine teorija o njenoj sudbini i lokaciji. Neki istorièari tvrde da je uni¹tena za vrijeme saveznièkih bombardovanja Keningsberga, drugi, pak, vjeruju da se nalazi u podmornici koju su Sovjeti potopili u Baltièkom moru.

<http://www.rtrs.tv:8082/vijesti/vijest.php?id=49752>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/02/21 13:14

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Hvala!!! :)

Bas me baci na citanje!

Sve su teme zanimljive! :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 14:30

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Nema na cemu. Samo ti citaj, bice toga jos koliko hoces! :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/02/21 14:44

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Ma ovi pola Beograda opljackase dok ja ovo procitah.

Samo ti nastavi. :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 15:01

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Trazio si, citaj! :cheer:

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## Mysterious Pyramid Complex Discovered in Peru

The remnants of at least ten pyramids have been discovered on the coast of Peru, marking what could be a vast ceremonial site of an ancient, little-known culture, archaeologists say.

In January construction crews working in the province of Piura discovered several truncated pyramids and a large adobe platform

Officials from Peru's National Institute of Culture (INC) were dispatched to inspect the discovery.

Last week they announced that the complex, which is 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) long and 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) wide, belonged to the ancient Vicús culture and was likely either a religious center or a cemetery for nobility.

The Vicús was a pre-Hispanic civilization that flourished in Peru's northern coastal desert from 200 B.C to 300 A.D. and is known for its decorated ceramics.

Experts say little is known about the culture, because its sites have been heavily looted over the years.

"We found several partial pyramids, at least ten," said César Santos Sánchez, chief archaeologist for INC's Piura division.

"We also found a large adobe platform that we speculate could have been used for burial rituals. But we cannot know without further testing."

### Skull Fragments

The platform, measuring 82 feet (25 meters) by 98 feet (30 meters), was found alongside one of the larger pyramids in the complex.

Another of the larger pyramids contained some artifacts as well as bone fragments from a human skull.

The fact that the skull fragments were found several meters below the surface, indicating a deep grave that took much time to dig, prompted researchers to theorize that the individual buried there had high social status.

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<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2008/02/080220-vicus-pyramids.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 15:02

### WSU Researchers Study Fate of an Ancient American Southwest Civilization

Using computer simulations to synthesize both new and earlier research, a team of scientists led by a Washington State University anthropology professor has given new perspective to the long-standing question of what happened more than 700 years ago to cause the ancestral Pueblo people known as the Anasazi to abruptly end their 700-year-long occupation of the now-famous cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde and other nearby communities in southwestern Colorado.

In an article to be published in the upcoming issue of "American Scientist," WSU Regents Professor Tim Kohler and three colleagues describe how computer simulation techniques were used to integrate nearly a century's worth of archaeological research with new climatic, ecological and demographic data to analyze two major cycles in population growth and decline among the ancient Anasazi.

Ultimately their data suggests that the final population collapse within the region resulted from a complex set of environmental changes and societal pressures-including climate change, population growth, increasing competition for resources and escalating conflict and violence among local societies.

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[http://www.salem-news.com/articles/february192008/anasazi\\_2-19-08.php](http://www.salem-news.com/articles/february192008/anasazi_2-19-08.php)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/21 15:03

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Found at last: the world's oldest missing page

A year after the Romans packed up their shields in AD410 and left Britain to the mercy of the Anglo-Saxons, a scribe in Edessa, in what is modern day Turkey, was preparing a list of martyrs who had perished in defence of the relatively new Christian faith in Persia.

In a margin he dated the list November 411. Unfortunately for the martyrs, history forgot them. At some point, this page became detached from the book it belonged to. Since 1840, the volume has been one of the treasures of the British Library. It is known only by its catalogue code: ADD 12-150

The missing page has always been a fascinating mystery for scholars and historians. Now, after an extraordinary piece of detective work, that page has been rediscovered among ancient fragments in the Deir al-Surian monastery in Egypt. It is, according to Oxford University's Dr Sebastian Brock, the leading Syriac scholar who identified the fragments, the oldest dated Christian text in existence.

"It is a list of martyrs and it must have been added to the main book at the last minute," he said. "There were three fragments from the last page. It was a distinctive handwriting, and it was very exciting to identify it. It is very important to complete the book. Many of the names on this list we have not come across before. So it gives us a lot of clues about that half of that century. Rome at the time was officially Christian, so the rival Persians would have persecuted Christians."

The fragments were among hundreds discovered beneath a floor in the Deir al-Surian, which is itself a treasure trove of ancient books. Dr Brock and his colleague, Dr Lucas Van Rompay of Duke University in North Carolina, are now working on the first catalogue of the many manuscripts that are more than 1,000 years old.

Elizabeth Sobczynski, founder of the Levantine Foundation, which supports the conservation of the mon-astery's manuscripts, is raising money to build a state-of-the-art library to preserve the remaining ancient books. "I found four fragments, and joined three of them together," she said. "These fragments survived for so many centuries, which is amazing .... They could so easily have been swept away."

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/this-britain/found-at-last-the-worlds-oldest-missing-page-783378.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/02/22 05:44

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Hvala! :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by morgan - 2008/02/22 06:00

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SP, i od mene hvala za trud. veoma interesantni clanci.

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/22 13:41

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Drago mi je da vam se svidjaju, potrudicu se da bude jos toga. :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/22 13:47

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Evo, jos par interesantnih.

Moglo je ovo ici u podforum nauka, kao tema "primijenjena nauka", no s obzirom na to da se ova naucna metoda primjenjuje i u arheologiji (link1 i link2) i da nam donosi nova saznanja na polju istorije postavicu ovdje na temi o novim arheoloskim nalazima mada neki od ovih nalaza vec neko vrijeme nisu novi.

Radi se o daljinskoj detekciji, remote sensing, pomocu koje je pronadjen izgubljeni grad Ubar, koji je dugo postojao samo u arapskim predajama i muslimanskoj svetoj knjizi.

A legendary ancient kingdom, known as Ubar, was said to have existed in one of the most inhospitable places on earth - a vast and forbidding desert in southern Oman, appropriately known as the Empty Quarter.

According to myth, the desert swallowed up Ubar. Quite literally, it sank without trace -becoming the fabled "Atlantis of the Sands."

That was just about all Nicholas Clapp knew when he made that -fateful phone call to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California back in 1983. "It was a little nutty, a little eccentric," he reflected years later. "But as an amateur you can do things the professionals can't." What Clapp didn't know then was that he was about to embark on a 10-year odyssey. And that his "amateur" efforts would culminate in what Time magazine heralded as "one of the three major scientific events" of the 1990s.

Clapp found Ubar. His revelation that the city had indeed collapsed into an underground cavity also proved that ancient "myths" are often founded on sound historical fact.

Vise o tome:

<http://www.guidedones.com/issues/reports/ubar10.htm>

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/ubar/index.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/22 13:49

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### Satellites Spot Lost Egyptian Cities From Space

Satellites hovering above Egypt have zoomed in on a 1,600-year-old metropolis, archaeologists say.

Images captured from space pinpoint telltale signs of previous habitation in the swatch of land 200 miles south of Cairo, which digging recently confirmed as an ancient settlement dating from about 400 A.D.

The find is part of a larger project aiming to map as much of ancient Egypt's archaeological sites, or "tells," as possible before they are destroyed or covered by modern development.

"It is the biggest site discovered so far," said project leader Sarah Parcak of the University of Alabama at Birmingham. "Based on the coins and pottery we found, it appears to be a massive regional center that traded with Greece, Turkey and Libya."

Another large city dating to 600 B.C. and a monastery from 400 A.D. are some of the four hundred or so sites that Parcak has located during her work with the satellites. The oldest dates back over 5,000 years.

Egypt contains a wealth of already identified archaeological tells like these, but even they represent only about 0.01

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percent of what is out there still uncovered, Parcak said.

Most of the ancient settlements still buried are at risk of being lost to looting and urban sprawl. Residential sites, where the Egyptian empire's millions of citizens lived during its heyday, are especially vulnerable, archaeologists say.

"There are thousands of settlements that Egyptians don't even know are there," Parcak told LiveScience. "Nothing will ever destroy the Pyramids or the Temple of Luxor, but these huge settlement sites where we get a lot of information are being threatened. And that's how we find out how people lived."

The satellite technology lets archaeologists such as Parcak the first to use space imagery in Egypt identify points of interest on a large scale.

"Basically, I'm trying to distinguish the ancient remains from the modern landscape," she said. "A site is going to appear very differently from space."

Archaeological sites absorb moisture in a different way, she explained, and tend to be covered with specific types of soil and vegetation.

The subtle differences would take much longer to identify on the ground, said Parcak, so Egypt's government uses her catalog to identify sites and excavate there before development takes over and destroys the site for good.

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,278193,00.html?sPage=fnc.science/archaeology>

<http://www.sarajevo-x.com/clanak/070607014>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/22 13:51

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### Satellites spot lost Guatemala Mayan temples

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters) - Ancient Mayan astronomers aligned their soaring temples with the stars and now modern archeologists have found the ruins of hidden cities in the Guatemalan jungle by peering down from space.

Archeologists and NASA scientists began teaming up five years ago to search for clues about the mysterious collapse of the Mayan civilization that flourished in Central America and southern Mexico for 1,000 years.

The work is paying off, says archeologist William Saturno, who recently discovered five sprawling sites with hundreds of buildings using a spy satellite that can see through clouds and forest to reveal differences in the vegetation below.

Saturno said the satellite images made it infinitely easier to find ruins covered for centuries by dense jungle vines and trees. "It was like shooting fish in a barrel," he said.

Saturno first sought out satellite images to find a source of water near his excavation camp at San Bartolo, which lies 32 miles from the nearest town on inaccessible roads deep in Guatemala's northern Peten region.

NASA gave him a snapshot of solar radiation reflected off the wide variety of plants in the region. Saturno was surprised to see a pattern of discoloration in the satellite image that outlined some of the buildings he had already uncovered.

Using a GPS device, he pinpointed on a map the location of other discolorations nearby and discovered several areas with hidden Mayan architecture.

The Maya built with limestone and lime plasters. As the abandoned buildings disintegrate, chemicals from the stones seep into the soil, keeping some plants from growing around the structures and affecting the chemistry of those that do grow.

The satellite can spot these differences and the result is a virtual road map of the buried structures from nearly 400 miles above Earth's surface.

### CLUES TO COLLAPSE

Saturno said he expects more discoveries like his 2001 find of an elaborate mural from around 100 B.C. depicting the

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Mayan creation myth, dubbed the Sistine Chapel of the Mayan world.

His research partner at NASA, Tom Sever, hopes the satellite images could provide clues as to why the Mayan civilization collapsed around 900 A.D.

"What we are investigating is the choices the Maya made that ultimately created a catastrophic situation for them," Sever said by telephone from a NASA base in the U.S. state of Alabama.

To support a population boom the Maya felled huge swathes of jungle for agriculture. They collected water in giant reservoirs called "bajos" to farm during seasonal dry spells, but the deforestation raised temperatures and reduced rainfall, drying up water sources, Sever said.

Bajos were found at around half the new sites located by the satellite, potentially boosting this theory of why the Maya had to leave their cities.

Information about the fate of the Maya could help modern societies make better choices and "avoid the sometimes disastrous mistakes of the past," said Sever. "We are in a race against time to preserve our history."

<http://www.reuters.com/article/scienceNews/idUSN2021122720080220?pageNumber=2&virtualBrandChannel=0>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/02/22 14:50

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Doista odlicni clanci...

Odakle li ih samo vadis??? :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/22 15:37

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Ovo o daljinskom osmatranju sam pokupila od strucnjaka, znas o kome je rijec. ;)

A inace svako nekoliko "preletim" tih nekoliko sajtova koji se bave arheologijom (ali i tehnologijom i svemirom).

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/25 17:07

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Arheolozi u Peruu prona<sup>1</sup>li trg star 5.500 godina

Arheolozi su prona<sup>1</sup>li u Peruu okrugli trg star 5.500 godina i danas su saop<sup>1</sup>tili da su ura<sup>đ</sup>ene analize potvrdile da se radi o jednoj od najstarijih struktura ikada prona<sup>đ</sup>enih u Sjevernoj i Ju<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>noj Americi.

Ekipa peruanskih i njema<sup>č</sup>kih arheologa otkrila je taj trg ispod jednog drugog arheolo<sup>1</sup>kog objekta na anti<sup>č</sup>kom lokalitetu Se<sup>è</sup>in Baho u Kasmi, 370 kilometara sjeverno od Lime.

"Ovo je impresivan pronalazak, tako da su i nau<sup>è</sup>ni i arheolo<sup>1</sup>ki krugovi veoma sretni", izjavio je Sesar Peres, nau<sup>è</sup>nik u peruanskom Nacionalnom institutu za kulturu, koji je nadgledao iskopine i zaklju<sup>è</sup>io da "ovo otkri<sup>æ</sup>e mo<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>e preokrenuti historiju zemlje".

Prije ovog otkri<sup>æ</sup>a, smatralo se da je anti<sup>č</sup>ko peruansko utvr<sup>đ</sup>enje u Karalu, staro oko 5.000 godina, jedno od najstarijih otkri<sup>æ</sup>a na zapadnoj hemisferi.

Nau<sup>è</sup>nici tvrde da je Karal, koji se nalazi na nekoliko sati vo<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>nje od Se<sup>è</sup>in Bahe, jedno od <sup>1</sup>est mjesta na svijetu, uz

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Mesopotamiju, Egipat, Kinu, Indiju i Mesoameriku, gdje su ljudi počeli da žive u gradovima prije pet hiljada godina.

Peres je naznačio da "prema analizama njemačkih naučnika novo otkriće datira od prije 5.500 godina ali da drugi dijelovi mogu biti i stariji u zavisnosti od toga šta arheološki tim bude još pronašao".

Njemački arheolog Peter Fuks rekao je peruanskom listu "El Komersio" da su stanovnici Seèin Bahe "imali visoko razvijen smisao za arhitekturu i gradnju".

U Peruu se nalazi više stotina arheoloških lokacija sa brojnim antičkim ruševinama koje su izgradile civilizacije starije od Inka.

<http://www.dnevniavaz.ba/lifestyle/svijet-zanimljivosti/otkriven-trg-star-5500-godina>

Opsirniji tekstovi i slike:

[http://science.monstersandcritics.com/news/article\\_1392796.php/Scientists\\_discover\\_ruins\\_in\\_Peru\\_dating\\_5500\\_years](http://science.monstersandcritics.com/news/article_1392796.php/Scientists_discover_ruins_in_Peru_dating_5500_years)

<http://enperu.blogspot.com/blog.aspx?b=528>

<http://www.archaeo-kontrakt.de/seite29.htm> - jeste na njemackom, ali ima divnih slika

Rekonstrukcija: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0fThAFKoHo>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/02/26 06:25

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Bas zanimljivo.

Sad bih najradije obnovio svoj njemacki pa da ovo mogu da sebi prevedem. :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/26 07:30

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Pokusaj upotrijebiti ovu stranicu za prevodjenje: <http://world.altavista.com/>

Uvjerices se da masina zaista ne moze zamijeniti covjeka kao prevodioca, ali u svakom slucaju ces shvatiti vecinu onog sto njemacki tekst opisuje.

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/02/26 07:38

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Koristim je (babel fish) vec duze vrijeme, i dugo sam je koristio za citanje jedne francuske stranice. (cak sam i postirao na toj stranici)

Naravno, tamo se raja smijala, ali je sve funkcionisalo. :)

Evo jos jedne masine za prijevod: [http://www.google.com/language\\_tools?hl=en](http://www.google.com/language_tools?hl=en) (od popularnog pretrazivaca :))

Hvala za linkove!

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/02/26 13:30

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Hvala! Ja najcesce samo jako dugo buljim u stranicu i u nekom trenutku skontam o cemu se radi. :cheer:

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/14 15:54

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Recent finds at Macedonian site of Pella reveal a city beneath the citycommunity

<http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/news/content.asp?aid=94026>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/15 14:56

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Otkriveni građevinski ostaci musafirhane

Tokom prve faze arheolo<sup>1</sup>kih istra<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>ivanja na lokalitetu graditeljske cjeline Tekija na vrelu Bune u Blagaju, na èelu sa profesorom arheologije Enverom Imamoviæem, otkriveni su građevinski ostaci veæih dimenzija koji su svakako pripadali nekada<sup>1</sup>njem tekijskom kompleksu.

Rijeè je o stanovima za dervi<sup>1</sup>e i goste, odnosno, o musafirhani, prostorijama za grupna svjetovna okupljanja - eglenhanu, kuhinji, pekari, kovaènici, <sup>1</sup>talama i hambarima.

Finansijski plan Tako su obavljena iskopavanja skoro u cijelosti otkrila temelje dijela tekijskog kompleksa povr<sup>1</sup>ine od 110 kvadratnih metara, a koji se nalazio iznad sada<sup>1</sup>njeg pristupnog puta, ispod litica sa sjeverozapadne strane.

- Imajuæi u vidu prirodni fenomen izvora Bune: ogromne litice, ogromnu kolièinu vode koja izbija ispod njih i surovi okoli<sup>1</sup>, mora se pretpostaviti da je ovo mjesto, kao takvo, skrenulo pa<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>nju ljudi jo<sup>1</sup> u doba prethistorije, odnosno, u kameno doba. Dosta je lokaliteta s daleko manjim izvorom i u pitomijem krajoliku na kojima su otkriveni tragovi kulta vode, kao u Privilici kod Bihaæa -ka<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>e Imamoviæ.

Stoga se, smatra on, na ovom lokalitetu s razlogom mogu oèekivati veæi tragovi i potvrde tog kulta, o èemu æe se daleko vi<sup>1</sup>e moæi reæi nakon narednih istra<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>ivanja. Druga faza arheolo<sup>1</sup>kih istra<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>ivanja, kako saznajemo u Med<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>lisu Islamske zajednice (IZ) Mostar, koji je pokrenuo ovaj projekt kako bi se do<sup>1</sup>lo do najstarijih tragova ove Tekije, trebala bi uslijediti prvih dana proljeæa.

- I u na<sup>1</sup>em je interesu da arheolo<sup>1</sup>ka istra<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>ivanja nastavimo <sup>1</sup>to prije kako bismo radove mogli privesti kraju prije poèetka turistièke sezone - ka<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>e Ramiz Jelovac, predsjednik Med<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>lisa IZ Mostar.

Pri tome dodaje kako æe Med<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>lis, ipak, morati saèekati s drugom fazom iskopavanja dok ne pristignu ostala sredstva predviđena finansijskim planom.

Specifièni poslovi

- Prirodno i graditeljsko naslijeđe vrela Bune i blagajske Tekije je u samom vrhu ukupnog evropskog naslijeđa. S obzirom na znaèaj samog lokaliteta prirodno-graditeljske cjeline vrela Bune i blagajske Tekije te na specifiènost poslova koje smo pokrenuli, oèekujemo da æe Federalno ministarstvo kulture i sporta, u skladu sa svojim nadle<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>nostima, brzo i pozitivno reagirati na na<sup>1</sup> zahtjev, koji smo im s tim u vezi uputili - istièe Jelovac.

Mnogo vi<sup>1</sup>e turista

Prva preliminarna arheolo<sup>1</sup>ka istra<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>ivanja blagajske Tekije na vrelu Bune i tokom zimskog perioda pobudila su pa<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>nju brojnih domaæih i stranih turista. Prema rijeèima Salke Ðone, kuæepazitelja blagajske Tekije, posjetioci su tokom zime, u odnosu na pro<sup>1</sup>lu, bili znatno brojniji.

Avaz

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/15 14:57

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U Desilu pronađena prva ilirska luka

Nakon pronalaska prvih ilirskih brodova u svijetu, stručni arheološki tim mr. Snježane Vasilj došao je do novog spektakularnog otkrića, saznaje "Dnevni avaz". Istraživači su na lokalitetu Desilo otkrili prvu ikada pronađenu ilirsku luku, potvrdila je za naš list Vasilj. Novo otkriće je potvrda da je Hutovo blato jedinstveno nalazište u Evropi i vjeruje se da će vijest o pronalasku ilirske luke odjeknuti u cijelom svijetu. Ovaj pronalazak Vasilj će danas i zvanično prezentirati javnosti u BiH.

- Pronašli smo pilone zabijene u zemlju, koji su ispleteni drvenim pleterom. Mulj je to konzervirao, a sjedne strane uhvatila se sedra. Na pilonima zabijenim u zemlju postoje rupe koje su rađene rukom. Taj svojevrsni pojas luke je dužine oko devet metara. Sve izgleda fantastično - kaže Vasilj. Dodaje da se nesporno radi o ilirskoj luci.

- Sigurni smo u to, jer je keramika koju smo ranije našli iz ilirskog perioda, iz prvog ili drugog stoljeća nove ere. Prva moja pretpostavka, kada sam vidjela koliko keramike smo pronašli, bila je da se na ovom lokalitetu nalazi ili brod ili luka. Evo, danas smo otkrili i jedno i drugo - naglašava Vasilj.

Arheološki tim do sada je u Desilu pronašao čak 505 raznih fragmenata amfora i čepova od amfora te raznih drugih predmeta, poput kopalja, sjekira i sljenski.

Iznimno razvijeno područje

- Pretpostavlja se da je značaj ilirske luke bio ogroman, da je to bilo iznimno razvijeno područje, a s obzirom na brojne nalaze amfora i keramike, jasno je da je u blizini obitavalo brojno stanovništvo. Ovo daje i nove spoznaje o Ilirima. Sada je, uz ostalo, jasno zašto je na ilirskom novcu u Daorsonu kod Stoca bio lik ilirskog broda. Nesporno je da su u tom segmentu bili veoma napredni - kaže Snježana Vasilj.

Avaz

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/19 10:42

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<http://www.disidenti.com/content/view/191/1/>

Hutovo Blato: Danas završetak treće faze podvodnih radova

Stručni tim mr. Snježane Vasilj završava danas treću fazu podvodnih arheoloških radova na lokalitetu Desilo u Hutovom blatu, gdje su prošle godine pronađeni prvi ikada otkriveni ilirski brodovi.

Članica tima Melisa Forić izjavila je za Fenu da su danas u toku radovi na geodetskom snimanju lokaliteta.

Prema njenim riječima, najznačajniji nalazi treće faze radova su ostaci ilirske luke te utvrđivanje dvaju diferenciranih arheoloških slojeva, jednog prapovijesnog i drugog antičkog. Interesantni su i nalazi dviju metalnih udica te ukrasne keramike iz bronzanog i željeznog doba.

Forić je navela da je do sada obrađeno više od 700 nalaza otkrivenih u tri podvodne kampanje, uključujući veliku količinu fragmenata amfora, čepova amfora, ostataka keramike, rimsko koplje i drugo.

Tokom ove godine planirana je još jedna kampanja podvodnih arheoloških radova te nastavak kopnenih radova.

Slike:

<http://img225.imageshack.us/img225/2879/desilo2biii2bfaza2b9uv5.jpg>

<http://img225.imageshack.us/img225/252/desilo2biii2bfaza2b10vy0.jpg>

<http://img225.imageshack.us/img225/9650/desilo2biii2bfaza2b3yk7.jpg>

<http://img225.imageshack.us/img225/8879/desilo2biii2bfaza2b4bu7.jpg>

<http://img220.imageshack.us/img220/6707/desilo2biii2bfaza2b7fj7.jpg>

<http://img220.imageshack.us/img220/1480/desilo2biii2bfaza2b8kg6.jpg>

<http://img216.imageshack.us/img216/1034/amforehutovo324siqi1.jpg>

<http://img216.imageshack.us/img216/5138/denisphotojr7.jpg>

<http://img401.imageshack.us/img401/2241/slikaphprl5.jpg>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/03/19 10:55

Predivne slike. Gdje li ih samo pronadje?? :)

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/19 12:12

Nesto iz dosadasnjih clanaka, nesto iz "blog patrol" ovih dana, a imam i druga koji prati domaca desavanja/lokalitete, pa mi salje dosta vijesti i linkova.

Evo jos jedna: <http://img367.imageshack.us/img367/1415/a2200yearsoldwine2bi7.jpg>

Profesorica Vasilj ima svoj kutak na Avazovom portalu, ali ocigledno ima preca posla od pisanja bloga.  
<http://www.dnevniavaz.ba/profil/snjezanav>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/19 12:28

@idovi židjeli u Austriji još u rimsko doba

Skupina arheologa sa sveučilišta u Beču uspjela je odgonetnuti natpis sa zlatne amajlije koji potvrđuje da su @idovi još u trećem stoljeću židjeli na području današnje Austrije.

Amajlija velika 2,2 centimetra pronađena je 2006. u grobu malog djeteta, na groblju seoceta Halbthurn, na istoku Austrije, pripisali su arheolozi. Grob potječe iz 3. stoljeća naše ere.

Na tom komadu nakita koji je dijete nosilo oko vrata na grčkom je ispisan ulomak iz Tore, židovske svete knjige: "Ej, Izraele, Gospodin je Bog naš, Gospodin je jedan".

Po mišljenju znanstvenika, natpis na nakitu dokazuje da su već u doba rimskih careva u srednjoj Europi židjeli ljudi židovske vjere.

Do sada su se najstarijim dokazom nazočnosti @idova i njihove kulture na današnjem području Austrije smatrala rana srednjovjekovna pisma iz 9. stoljeća.

Sada se smatra dokazanim da su najkasnije u 3. stoljeću naše ere @idovi naselili sve dijelove antičkog svijeta.

Posebno je nakon drugog židovskog rata protiv Rimskog carstva, pobjedonosni Rim prodavao @idove u velikom broju kao roblje u sve dijelove svog carstva.

Na taj su način, kao i kroz dobrovoljnu migraciju, @idovi dospjeli i do austrijskog prostora.

Hina|Net.hr

[http://public.univie.ac.at/index.php?id=6576&no\\_cache=1&tx\\_ttnews=5294&tx\\_ttnews=6088&cHash=7ae2ec5731](http://public.univie.ac.at/index.php?id=6576&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews=5294&tx_ttnews=6088&cHash=7ae2ec5731)

<http://img222.imageshack.us/img222/5108/069600717rm8.jpg>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/19 12:32

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I Grci su bu<sup>1</sup>ili glave, zar ne?

Arheolozi su na sjeveru Grèke prona<sup>1</sup>li lubanju mlade ¾ene za koju se vjeruje da je bila podvrgnuta kirur<sup>1</sup>kom zahvatu, a umrla je na operaciji ili neposredno nakon nje.

Grèki znanstvenici otkrili su kostur na drevnom groblju u Veriji, a rupa na lubanji upuæuje na to da je bio izveden hitni kirur<sup>1</sup>ki zahvat.

Arheolozi vjeruju da je velika rupa na èelu, iznad oèiju, nastala u operaciji koja je oèito po<sup>1</sup>la po zlu prije gotovo 1800 godina

"Mislimo da je to bila slo¾ena kirur<sup>1</sup>ka intervencija, koju je mogao izvesti samo iskusni lijeènik", ka¾e Ioannis Graikos, voditelj arheolo<sup>1</sup>kog tima.

"Lijeèenje ljudskog tijela u rimskoj Veriji ima dugu tradiciju koja je poèela s Hipokratom, a nastavili su je rimski lijeènici Celsus i Galen", rekao je Graikos dnevnom listu Ta Nea.

Vjeruje se da je Hipokrat ¾ivio u 5. stoljeæu prije Krista, Celsus izmeðu 25. godine prije Krista i 50. godine nove ere, dok je Galen ¾ivio izmeðu 131. i 201. godine.

Pretpostavlja se da je zahvat izveden na mladoj ¾eni bila trepanacija, drevni oblik kirur<sup>1</sup>kih zahvata kojim su se lijeèile ozljede glave i razne bolesti.

Grèki arheolozi su 2003. u grobu na egejskom otoku Chiosu otkrili lubanju mu<sup>1</sup>karca iz 2. stoljeæa, koji je takoðer podvrgnut trepanaciji.

Prema ostacima je zakljuèeno da je mu<sup>1</sup>karac nakon operacije ¾ivio jo<sup>1</sup> niz godina.

Jo<sup>1</sup> jedna trepanirana lubanja otkrivena je 2006. u Trakiji. Pretpostavlja se da je ta mlada ¾ena bila ranjena oru¾jem.

Stari zapisi èesto spominju takve operacije, ali u Grèkoj se rijetko naðu lubanje s rupama od trepanacije.

Net.hr

<http://img215.imageshack.us/img215/2700/066400717gg7.jpg>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/24 17:15

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Uz nove vijesti iz Hutova blata <http://www.disidenti.com/content/view/233/1/> jos nekoliko fotki:

<http://img223.imageshack.us/img223/5328/102b032b2008img4333su0.jpg>

<http://img223.imageshack.us/img223/3864/desilo2biii2bfaza2b2ai6.jpg>

<http://img223.imageshack.us/img223/1365/desilo2biii2bfaza2b5jg2.jpg>

<http://img223.imageshack.us/img223/4356/hutovobh9.jpg>

<http://img142.imageshack.us/img142/1941/hutovo1ky3.jpg>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/27 17:21

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Pronađena četiri skeleta na mjestu gradnje u Londonu

(Beta-Rojters) - Arheolozi koji rade na izgradnji objekata za Olimpijske igre u Londonu 2012. godine otkrili su praiistorijske ljudske skelete na mjestu na kome će se graditi plivački centar.

Izvršna uprava Olimpijskih igara (ODA) objavila je danas da su skeleti pronađeni u grobovima oko oblasti za koju se misli da je bila naseobina iz Gvozdenog doba.

Arheolozi Londonskog muzeja temeljno su istražili nalazište u Stratfordu u istočnom Londonu, u kome će biti izgrađeni glavni stalni objekti za igre.

Pronađeno je, između ostalog, i posuđe za kuvanje, zatim rimski novčić, rimski bedem, ukopi za oružje iz Drugog svjetskog rata, kao i cio čamac iz 19. vijeka, korišten za lov na ptice na rijeci Li.

ODA je objavila da je ubjeđena da se na nalazištu neće pronaći objekti koji bi bili toliko važni da bi trebalo očuvati mjesto i zadržati građevinske radove, iako istraga u oblasti od dva i po kvadratna kilometra i dalje traje.

Izgradnja olimpijskog stadiona počela u maju, tri mjeseca prije zakazanog roka.

<http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/04/26/sports/EU-SPT-OLY-London-2012-Archaeological-Dig.php>

<http://cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Science/2008/03/27/5118876-ap.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/31 10:06

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Arheološko otkriće kod Niša

Niš -- Prilikom raskopavanja lokacije za izgradnju benzinske pumpe na putu Niš-Niška Banja, pronađeni ostaci iz neolita.

Arheolozi Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika otkrili su ostatke praiistorije iz petog milenijuma pre naše ere i iz drugog milenijuma pre naše ere, rekao je danas Tanjugu arheolog Aleksandar Aleksić. "Otkrili smo ostake srednjeg neolita (Starčevačka kultura) i poluukopanu zemunicu u kojoj je bilo ostataka keramike i životinjskih kostiju", naveo je Aleksić.

Prema prvim analizama, zemunica je iz vremena prelaska iz bronzanog u gvozdeno doba, što znači da se radi o kraju drugog milenijuma (13-14. vek pre Hrista), rekao je on.

Najnovija otkrića još jednom potvrđuju da arheološki lokalitet Medijana ima veći značaj od onog koji mu se obično pripisuje vezivanjem za Konstantina Velikog (280-337. godine nove ere) i kao mesto rezidencije rimskih careva u trećem i početkom četvrtog veka nove ere, napominju arheolozi.

Otkriveni objekat nalazi se na oko 300 metara od horeuma (žitnice), između pruge i puta za Nišku Banju i pripada "Medijani 2", precizirao je Aleksić.

Iz ranohrišćanskog perioda, arheolozi su otkrili nekropolu za koju pretpostavljaju da je germanski grob.

Aleksić je pojasnio da su Germani u tom periodu imali status "federata", Rimsko carstvo im je dozvoljavalo naseljavanje uz obavezu da brane granicu od upada varvara.

"Otkriven je i objekat iz četvrtog veka za koji se osnovano pretpostavlja da je bio u vezi sa ranije otkrivenim objektom (vila sa konhama)", kazao je Aleksić.

Najnovija otkrića potvrđuju da se naselje Niška Banja i da taj arheološki kompleks zauzima mnogo više prostor od 40 hektara,

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istièu arheoloji.

B92

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/31 10:12

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Ancient weapons dug up in India

Archaeologists in the eastern Indian state of West Bengal have discovered small weapons made of stone which are around 15,000-20,000 years old.

<http://img223.imageshack.us/img223/1072/44522477203remainscj3.jpg>

The artefacts - dating to the Stone Age - were found during excavations in Murshidabad district, near Bangladesh.

Archaeologists say the find is potentially significant as it suggests man's presence in the area dates back much earlier than previously believed.

Finds such as this on the floodplains of the River Ganges are very rare.

However, there is ample evidence of stone age activity in India's upland regions.

'Raw materials'

The weapons - which include small axes - were discovered at Ekani-Chandpara village near Sagardighi, which is an ancient site.

<http://img223.imageshack.us/img223/6556/44522478203potom8.jpg>

This is one of a number of pots found at the site

Archaeologists say the weapons were found from a soil layer belonging to the mid-Pleistocene period - much below the Holocene layer where present human habitation takes place.

"We have not only discovered the weapons at this site, but raw materials and the scraps were also found," Dr Gautam Sengupta, director of the State Archaeology Department, told the BBC.

"This proves that the weapons were made at this place itself."

Another reason why the find is so significant, archaeologists say, is because Stone Age weapons are not normally found at such an old soil layer in the Gangetic alluvial plains.

However it is well known that raw materials for making weapons are easily found in the plateau region and most Stone Age discoveries are from this area.

Chance

So far, no human fossils or remains other than some charcoal have been found at the site.

Scientists have yet to confirm how old the charcoal is.

<http://img223.imageshack.us/img223/1439/44522479203digdh1.jpg>

The archaeologists were surprised by what they found

"The history of civilisation in this region has suddenly gone back by around 20,000 years," one archaeologist said.

After the discovery, two eminent geo-archaeologists - Prof SN Rajguru and Dr Bhaskar Deotare - visited the excavation site and confirmed that the weapons date back to the smaller Stone Age.

The discovery was made by chance, Dr Sengupta said.

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"We were digging the site for some archaeological evidence of the Sultanate period. We were expecting some ancient artefacts related to Sultan Hussein Shah," he said - referring to a former ruler from the area.

"We did find those, but our archaeologists kept on digging to unearth some more historical evidence of that period and now we have found these Stone Age weapons," Dr Sengupta said.

After winding up the excavation at Ekani Chandpara in a couple of weeks, archaeologists are planning to launch a search for ancient human habitation in a wider area.

news.bbc.co.uk

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/31 10:15

Stari Egipæani ¾ivjeli u te<sup>1</sup>kim uslovima

Novi dokazi o bolesnom, osiroma<sup>1</sup>enom stanovni<sup>1</sup>tvu, koje radi pod te<sup>1</sup>kim uslovima u proturjeènosti je sa ranijim prikazima bogatstva i blagostanja drevnog egipatskog grada Tell el-Amarna, rezultati su nauènih studija.

Tell el-Amarna, u vrijeme vladavine faraona Akhenatena, koji je poznat po tome <sup>1</sup>to je napustio ranije egipatsko vjerovanje o postojanju vi<sup>1</sup>e bogova da bi prihvatio atensko vjerovanje o sunèanom disku, je bio glavni grad drevnog Egipta, objavljuje Reuters.

Akhenaten, koji je vladao Egiptom između 1379. i 1362. godine p.n.e., sagradio je i ¾ivio u Tell el-Amarni, u sredi<sup>1</sup>njem dijelu Egipta 15 godina.

Nauène studije, nastale ne osnovu istra¾ivanja posmrtnih ostataka drevnih Egipæana na groblju u Tell el-Amrari, pokazuju da su mnogi bolovali od anemije, da su pretrpili frakture kostiju, imali su usporen rast tijela, a bio je i visok nivo smrtnosti maloljetnika.

Rose, profesor antropologije na Univerzitetu u Arkanzasu u SAD-u, je izjavio da su posmrtni ostaci odraslih osoba, sahranjenih na groblju bili najvjerovatnije ranije doneseni iz ostalih dijelova Egipta. Profesor obja<sup>1</sup>njava da to znaèi da je tlaèenje u Egiptu bilo prisutno i prije Amarnove vladavine.

Slike na zidovima grobnica prikazuju izobilje i bogatstvo plemiæa, ali ostaci prosjeènih stanovnika Egipta govore drugu prièu.

Povrede kième i kostiju djece i tinejd¾era zadobivene su tokom graðevinskih radova u vrijeme izgradnje grada. Nauène studije pokazuju prisustvo anemije u 74 posto sluèajeva djece i tinejd¾era i u oko 44 posto sluèajeva odraslih ljudi. Prosjeèna visina mu<sup>1</sup>karca Egipæanina je u to vrijeme iznosila 159 cm, a visina ¾ene je bila oko 153 cm.

Visina odraslih odra¾ava opæi standard ¾ivota, a niski rast nastaje usljed nedostatka proteina u ishrani , zakljuèak je profesora Rosea.

Vise na:

<http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2008/03/31/2203404.htm?site=science&topic=latest>

<http://community.livejournal.com/egyptology/179377.html>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/03/31 10:18

Pocinju iskopavanja u Stonehege-u koja ce mozda dati odgovore na pitanja koja su do sada neodgovorena:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/7322753.stm>

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/7322134.stm>

Nakon 40 godina nova iskopavanja Stonehengea

Prva iskopavanja unutar mistične prehistorijske lokacije Stonehenge, nakon više od od četiri desetljeća, započeta su u ponedjeljak.

Iskopavanja na području 4.500 godina starog Stonehengea, u Engleskoj, finansirana su od strane BBC-ja, a prve aktivnosti na ovoj važnoj lokaciji u Salisbury'koj nizini, na jugozapadu Engleske, započete su već u ponedjeljak.

Naime, iskopavanja će trajati dvije sedmice, a cilj je konačno otkriti tačno vrijeme nastanka ovog kružnog prehistorijskog spomenika kao i značaj manjeg kamenja (tzv. plavo kamenje), koje je postavljeno u središtu ovog mističnog mjesta.

Istraživači, na čelu sa britanskim stručnjacima Timom Darvillom (Univerzitet u Bournemouthu) i Geoffom Wainwrightom (Society of Antiquaries), vjeruju da ove neobične kamene tvorevine, donesene čak iz Walesa, kriju tajnu prave svrhe Stonehengea kao mjesta mističnih ljekovitih moći, objavio je BBC.

Vodeći britanski stručnjaci za Stonehenge uvjereni su da su ljudi u davnoj prošlosti redovno dolazili ovdje i "molili" se za ozdravljenje, te se nadaju da će upravo novim iskopavanjima moći konačno dokazati ove tvrdnje.

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by Serendipity - 2008/04/13 15:36

Otkriven najstariji zapadni Europljanin

Ostatci hominida, starog 1,1 do 1,2 milijuna godina, koji bi mogao biti prvi zapadni Europljanin, otkriveni su u Španjolskoj, piše britanski znanstveni časopis Nature.

Njegove fosilne ostatke je u spilji Sima del Elefante de la Sierra d'Atapuerca, kod Burgosa na sjeveroistoku Španjolske, pronašla ekipa španjolskih i američkih znanstvenika pod vodstvom Eudalda Carbonella.

Okamine, dio donje čeljusti i donji pretkutnjak iste osobe najstariji su, tvrde znanstvenici, dosad pronađeni dokazi o naseljavanju zapadne Europe. Ostaci su pronađeni uz kameno oruđe i životinjske kosti pomoću kojih je utvrđena starost ljudskih ostataka.

Eudald Carbonell i njegovi kolege pripisuju te ostatke "homo antecessoru" ili čovjeku iz Atapuerce, mogućem pretku neandertalca i modernog čovjeka, čiji su prvi fosili stari 800.000 godina pronađeni 1994. u okolnim spiljama.

Novi tragovi uz ranije iskopine na drugim nalazištima u Atapuerci "navode na zaključak da je "u donjem paleolitu na krajnjem zapadu euroazijskog kontinenta nastala nova vrsta", misle znanstvenici.

Nova vrsta hominida nastala je dolaskom na iberijski poluotok stanovnika iz Afrike, najvjerojatnije preko Bliskog istoka i Kavkaza.

(Hina)

<http://www.jutarnji.hr/EPHResources/Images/2008/03/26/ce-v.jpg>

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## Re:Pronalasci

Posted by rogue - 2008/04/14 13:27

Stonehenge dig turns up new clues

Evidence could support theory that monument was a prehistoric Lourdes

Archaeologists conducting the first dig at Stonehenge in decades say they have broken through to areas that could reveal the ancient English monument's original purpose.

Based on years of study, the team believes that Stonehenge served as a religious center and a place of healing even

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before its famous "goal posts" were erected. "A prehistoric 'Lourdes' was set up at Stonehenge," said Geoff Wainwright, president of the Society of Antiquaries and a key proponent of the theory.

The current two-week excavation, funded by the BBC, is aimed at extracting samples from buried sockets where ancient builders placed the earliest stones erected at Stonehenge, known as bluestones. Figuring out more precisely when those stones were brought to the site could help confirm the theory that Stonehenge's builders thought the bluestones had healing powers.

Story continues below "advertisement"

Tim Darvill, a leading Stonehenge scholar at Bournemouth University who is working with Wainwright to lead the excavation, told the BBC that the first week's work went "really well."

"We have broken through to these key features," Darvill said in a report published Wednesday. "It is a slow process, but at the moment everything is going exactly to plan."

Three years ago, Darvill and Wainwright reported that the bluestones were apparently transported to the Salisbury Plain site from the Preseli Mountains in south Wales, 153 miles (250 kilometers) away. Now they want to compare the rock samples found in Wales with bits of bluestone from the sockets at Stonehenge. Organic material from the sockets will undergo radioisotope dating to determine when the bluestones were placed.

"The excavation will date the arrival of the bluestones following their 153-mile journey from Preseli to Salisbury Plain and contribute to our definition of the society which undertook such an ambitious project," Wainwright told The Associated Press during preparations for the dig. "We will be able to say not only why, but when the first stone monument was built."

What the stones mean

Archaeologists believe that Stonehenge originally consisted of a circle of wooden posts and timbers, built in approximately 3100 B.C. They estimate that the first bluestones were put in place about 2600 B.C., while conceding that the date is an approximation at best. The bluestones were removed from their original sockets about 200 years later; nevertheless, the archaeological team hopes to find fragments of stone left behind.

The excavation marks the first opportunity to bring the power of modern scientific archaeology to bear on a problem that has taxed the minds of so many experts since medieval times: Why were the bluestones so important to have warranted bringing them from so far away?

Stonehenge's roughly 6-foot-tall (2-meter-tall) bluestones are so named because they have a bluish-black appearance. They are the smaller stones that make up the monument, sitting alongside sarsen stones that are about twice as tall and were added later. The sarsen stones are arranged in post-and-lintel formations that served to mark the seasons and most archaeologists agree that Stonehenge was significant as an ancient astronomical observatory as well as a religious site.

Professors Geoff Wainwright and Tim Darvill dig turf within the circle of Stonehenge at the start of the excavation. The team led by Wainwright and Darvill hope that this month's excavation will help them fix the date of the start of stone construction with better accuracy. Knowing precisely when the stones were moved could help them match up the construction timeline with a culture that revered the bluestones as having healing properties.

Scientists also may learn more about how the stones were transported. Research shows the bluestones, weighing an estimated 5 tons apiece, may have been dragged from the mountains in south Wales to the sea, put on huge rafts and floated up the River Avon.

The team's archaeologists told the BBC that they uncovered a host of artifacts as they peeled back the layers of their 8.2-by-11.5-foot (2.5-by-3.5-meter) trench, including Roman ceramics, ancient stone hammers and a pottery fragment from England's Neolithic Beaker culture.

First excavation since 1964

This month's dig marks the first time ground inside the inner stone circle has been excavated since 1964. The area is revered as a powerful link to England's pagan past and to this day, Druids mark the seasons at the site. Cabinet approval was required before the work could begin.

Renee Fok, a spokeswoman with English Heritage, said the project was approved only after experts were convinced of its potential value. She said the project represented "the logical next step" after the two professors located the source of the bluestones in Wales.

"It's the culmination of their work, it makes sense to go back to the stone circle and get a date," she said. "We want to strike a balance. We want the best research, but we can't just say go ahead and dig as you like, it's a very fragile area. Even the Druids are happy with this project. We've spoken to them and they don't object."

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Even during the excavation, tourists were able to visit Stonehenge and watch live video coverage of the work from special tents at the site. The BBC has been providing daily updates and plans to air a TV program about the project this fall.

This report includes information from The Associated Press and msnbc.com.

Source: MSNBC.com

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