### **IFRAO 2018**

3D - New research in the rock art traditions of the Alps

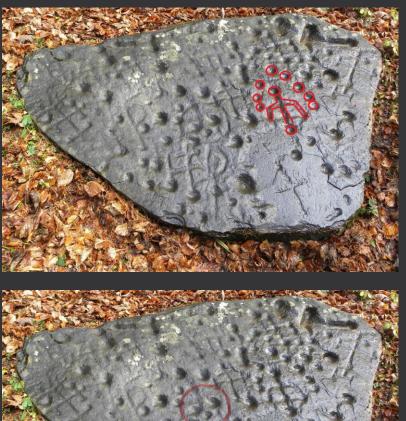
### Cruciforms study

France, Switzerland and Italy

# Start of my research



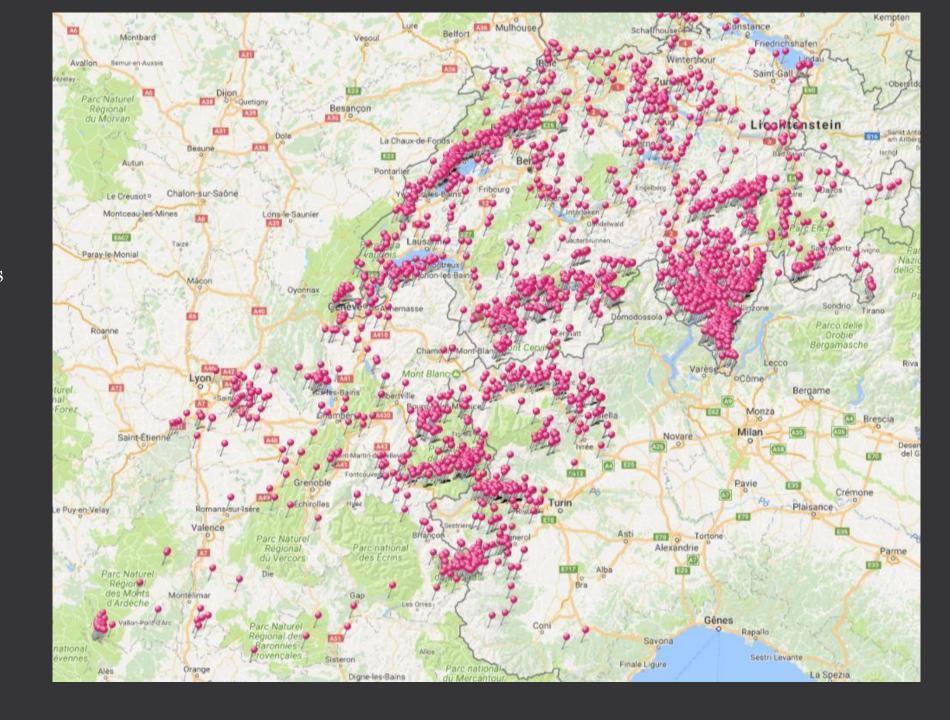




Feissons-sur-Salin (73) Savoie France (Pierre de Feissons)

### Study area

- ➢ 4500 stones / sites
  ➢ Switzerland,
  ➢ Italy,
- > France



## Cruciform analysis

Italy				All 3 countries			
Cup stones	504	706	71%	Cup stones	3013	4272	71%
Ringed cupstones or labyrinths	17	706	2%	Ringed cupstones or labyrinths	151	4272	4%
Stones with linear engravings	199	706	28%	Stones with linear engravings	699	4272	16%
Stones with historical crosses	18	706	3%	Stones with historical crosses	241	4272	6%
Stones with potential prehistoric crosses	28	706	4%	Stones with potential prehistoric crosses	460	4272	11%
Stones with cupulated crosses	22	706	3%	Stones with cupulated crosses	86	4272	2%
Stones with cross in phy or crossbow	7	706	1%	Stones with cross in phy or crossbow	39	4272	1%
France				Suisse			
Cup stones	639	872	73%	Cup stones	1870	2694	69%
Ringed cupstones or labyrinths	102	872	12%	Ringed cupstones or labyrinths	32	2694	1%
Stones with linear engravings	119	872	14%	Stones with linear engravings	381	2694	14%
Stones with historical crosses	17	872	2%	Stones with historical crosses	206	2694	8%
Stones with potential prehistoric crosses	176	872	20%	Stones with potential prehistoric crosses	256	2694	10%
				Stones with potential prehistoric latin crosses	54	2694	2%
				Stones with potential prehistoric greek crosses	202	2694	7%
Stones with cupulated crosses	10	872	1%	Stones with cupulated crosses	34	2694	1%
Stones with cross in phy or crossbow	25	872	3%	Stones with cross in phy or crossbow	7	2694	0%

## Anthropomorphic maps



# Anthropomorphic





Est. XVIII — Anthropomorphes du site de Tripe (Chaves), selon A Baptista: 1 — Roche 6; 2 — Roche 8; 3 — Roche 25; 4 — Roche 27; 5 — Roche 28 (anvers et revers).

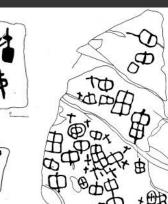


Fig. 1. Figura di spirale sottoposta a orante schematico sulla roccia 4 di In Valle, Paspardo (foto A. Fossati - Le Orme dell'Uomo)



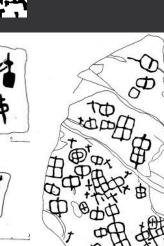
Mont Bégo France Italy

to



- Roche 15 du site de Gião (selon

Portugal



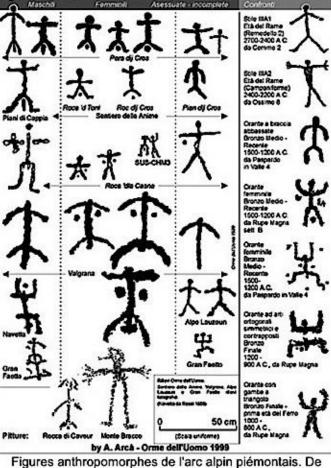


Figure antropomorfe schematiche - Arco Alpino Piemontese Valcamonica - Valtellina

gauche à droite : hommes, femmes, indéterminé, site de Valcamonica-Valtellina



## Evolutions

#### Dolmen Petdra dos mouros Belas, Portugal

Roca de Tino, Traversella (TO) Italy

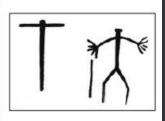


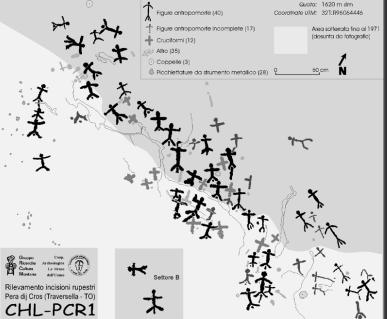
Col de la Vanoise Tarantaise France



Pera dij Cros Traversella, Italy



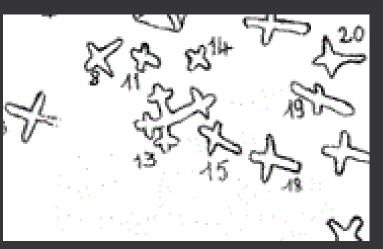




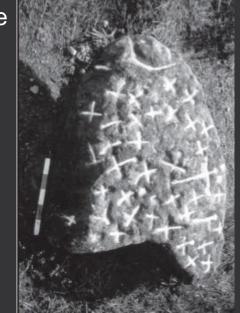
### Evolutions

Bannes le bois noir Ardèches France





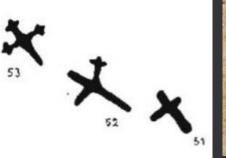
Forci à Santa Riparata di Moriani Corsica





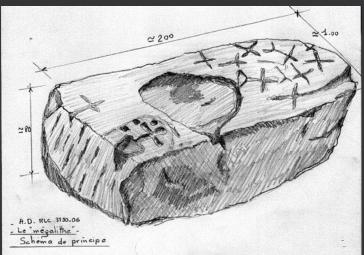
Piera la crou Italy





Cévennes France

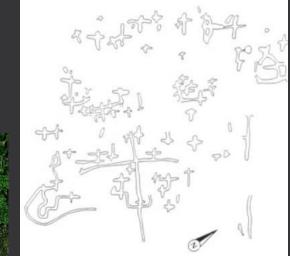




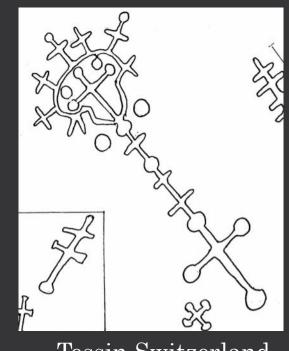
Rennes le Château France

# Types of cruciform





Cévennes France\_\_\_\_



Tessin Switzerland





Cévennes France

## Cross before Crist



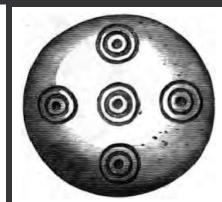


Fig. 39. - Tête d'un cylindre de Villanova, grandeur naturelle.Collection Gozzadini.

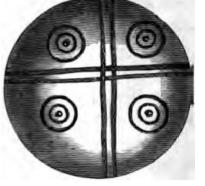


Fig. 40 .- Tête d'un cylindre de Villanova, grandeur naturelle. Collection Gozzadini.



#### King of Assyria -800 BC





Gallic coins France

Grec coins





Algeria

Bronze age Feisson-sous-Briançon Savoie France



FIG. 5A .- Briton prehistoric monument to Bel at Craig-Narget, Wigtownshire. With Hitto-Phœnician Sun Crosses, etc. (After Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland 10.59, by kind permission.) Details explained in Chaps. XVIII. and XX.



Britania





# Types of cruciform



# Types of cruciform "

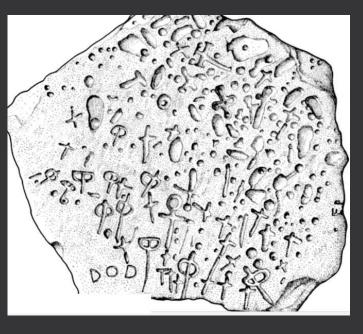
Cross (Léon) Spain



**Solar Cross Ireland** 



Cross and anthropomorphic Ireland







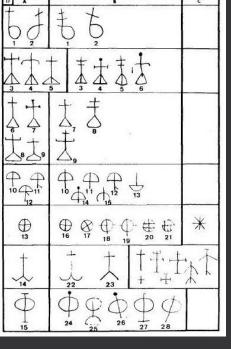


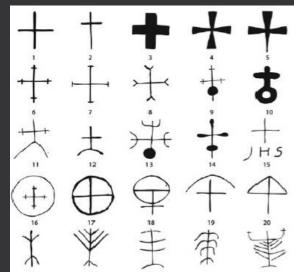
Solar cross Island

#### Cross and anthropomorphic Spain

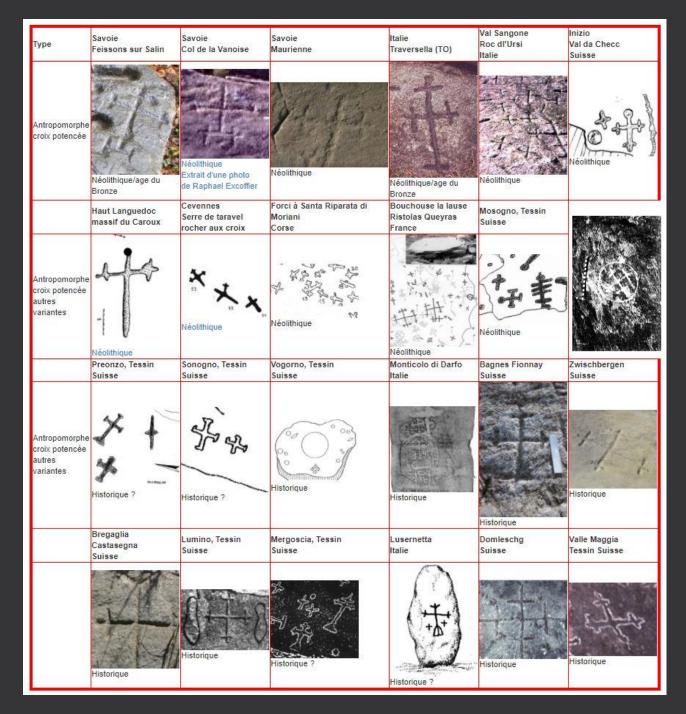
### Crosses

**Cross Spain** 





Historical cross engraved on stone lintels Italy



### Cruciform datation examples

Les pétroglyphes des phases I-II-III semblent pour la plupart obtenus par des outils en pierre, mais quelques exemplaires sont réalisés par la technique "en sillon", bien documentée dans les Alpes Piémontaises et comportant une gravure profonde à l'aide de marteau (ou masse) et ciseau, suivie par un polissage, probablement à l'aide d'une pierre, qui ne permet pas aux traces de piquetage de se conserver. Les pétroglyphes de la phase IV se détachent nettement des autres pour avoir été réalisés par des outils en fer et pour leur meilleur état de conservation.

#### Leur datation

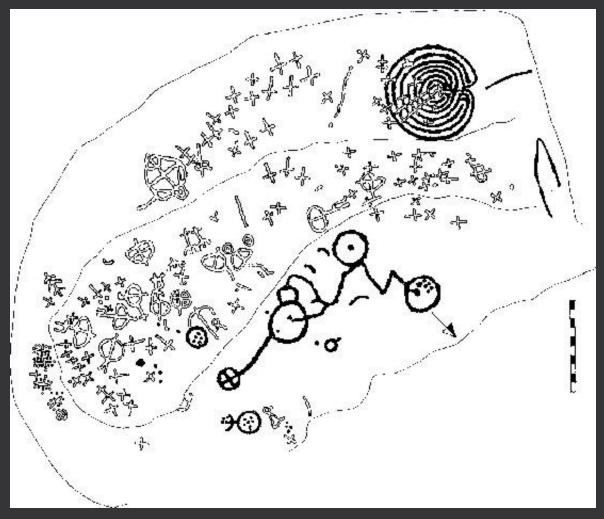
Les deux dates — 1711 [?] et 1822 — permettent de renvoyer les phases I et IV respectivement aux XVIII<sup>e</sup> et XIX<sup>e</sup> s. Leur présence est donc très significative, car elles donnent une idée assez précise du début et de la fin du phémomène étudié. Les phases II et III doivent donc dater du XVIII<sup>e</sup> s.

La plupart des pétroglyphes appartiennent aux phases I et III, les deux caractérisées par la prédominance de signes cruciformes simples et complexes et, deuxièmement, de signes en arbalète. Dans la phase I on observe aussi une figure assez rare parmi les pétroglyphes, reproduisant probablement un œil.



#### Queyras France

# Interesting example



Pedra Escrita Santa M<sup>a</sup> de Oia (Pontevedra) Castille Spain.

## Conclusion





Feissons-sur-Salin (73) Savoie France (Pierre de Feissons)