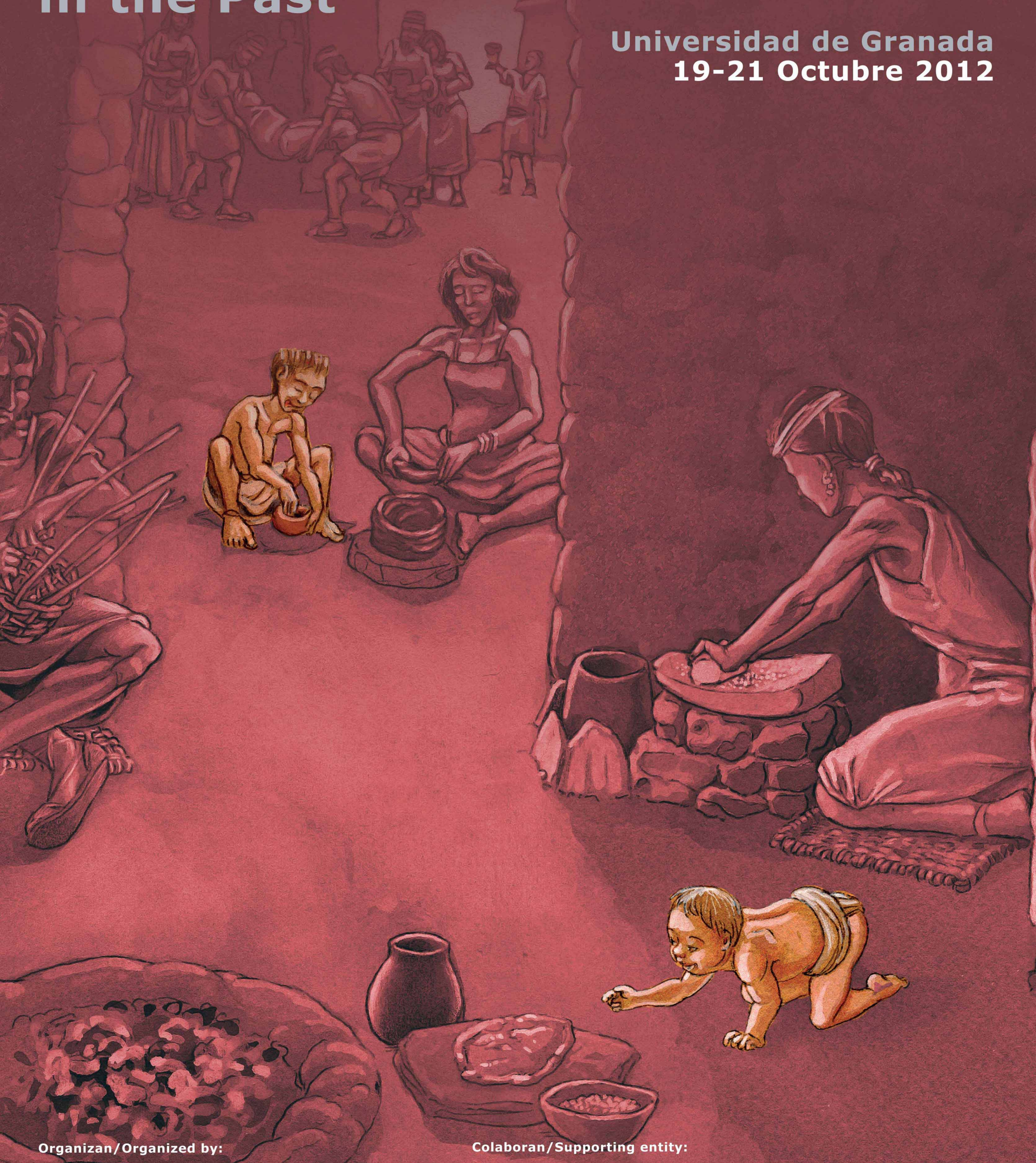


The 2012 Sixth International Conference of the Society for the Study of Childhood in the Past

Universidad de Granada
19-21 Octubre 2012



Organizan/Organized by:



Society for the Study
of Childhood in the
Past



Grupo de Investigación HUM-065 GEA. Cultura material e Identidad en las sociedades de la Prehistoria Reciente del Sur de la Península Ibérica

Colaboran/Supporting entity:



Organizan

Society for the Study of Childhood in the Past

Grupo de Investigación HUM-065. GEA. Cultura material e identidad en las sociedades de la Prehistoria Reciente del Sur de la Península Ibérica

Dirigen

Margarita Sánchez Romero. Universidad de Granada

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Colaboran

Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Universidad de Granada

Proyecto de investigación de excelencia: HUM 5709. La arquitectura en Andalucía desde una perspectiva de género: estudio de casos, prácticas y realidades construidas

Vicerrectorado de Política Científica e Investigación. Universidad de Granada

Fundación Euroárabe de Altos Estudios.

Conjunto Arqueológico Dólmenes de Antequera. Consejería de Cultura y Deporte. Junta de Andalucía

Diseño cartel

Rafael Gallardo Montiel sobre dibujo de Miguel Salvatierra

Presentación

El sexto congreso internacional de la **Society for the Study of Childhood in the Past** se celebra en la Universidad de Granada, España, del 19 al 21 de octubre de 2012 bajo la temática **Children and their living spaces. Sharing spaces, sharing experiences**. Como en ediciones anteriores el congreso incluye una sesión sobre esta temática en particular, además de otras relativas a aspectos centrales de la investigación sobre la infancia en el pasado.

En la edición de 2012, el objetivo es reunir a investigadores e investigadoras pertenecientes a un amplio rango de disciplinas académicas que incluyen la Historia, la Arqueología, la Literatura, la Sociología, la Antropología o la Arquitectura para reflexionar y debatir diversos aspectos del uso de espacio por parte de niños y niñas, por ejemplo

- el uso del espacio dentro de las casas, con sus reglas y sus procesos de organización y negociación; los espacios utilizados exclusivamente por niños; los lugares para el aprendizaje y/o el juego; los lugares compartidos con otros grupos de edad;
- individuos infantiles y espacios funerarios;
- lugares y condiciones de trabajo de la infancia;
- cómo podemos hacer visibles a niños y niñas en el registro arqueológico, en los textos o en la arquitectura;
- el lugar de los niños y niñas en los museos;

Como en ocasiones previas, el congreso de la SSCIP pretende ampliar el conocimiento y generar nuevas perspectivas sobre lo que sabemos de niños y niñas en las sociedades del pasado, impulsando nuevas vías de investigación para el futuro.

Presentation

The 2012 autumn conference of the **Society for the Study of Childhood in the Past** is held in the University of Granada, Spain from Friday 19th to Sunday 21st of October, this year the theme is **Children and their living spaces. Sharing spaces, sharing experiences**. As in previous occasions, the conference will include sessions addressing the conference theme and other aspects of recent research into children and childhood in the past.

In 2012, the themed sessions aim to bring together scholars from a wide range of academic disciplines including History, Archaeology, Literature, Sociology, Anthropology and Architecture to consider different aspects of children and the use of space in the past,

- children's use of space within the home, rules and negotiating processes; places used solely by children; places for learning and/or playing;
- how children construct their own spaces and how they share the spaces with other adults;
- children and the funerary spaces;
- children and their workplaces and conditions;
- how children's spaces can be visible in archaeological records, texts or architecture;
- children's places at museums.

As in previous ones, SSCIP Conference aims to widen knowledge and generate new perspectives on existing knowledge about childhood in the past and to stimulate innovative avenues for future research.

The 2012 Sixth International Conference of the
Society for the Study of Childhood in the Past

**Children and their living spaces
Sharing spaces, sharing experiences
19th– 21st October 2012**

Universidad de Granada, España

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

FRIDAY, 19TH OCTOBER 2012

15:30-16:30 Registration

16:30-17:00 Conference Opening and Keynote Address

17:00-17:45 Opening lecture

Prof. Grete Lillehammer, Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger, Norway.

17:45-18:15 Coffe Break

SESSION I. PLAYING, LIVING AND LEARNING

18:15-19:30

Spaces for children, children without spaces in prehistory of Iberian Peninsula.

Margarita Sánchez Romero. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Complexity, cooperation and childhood: An evolutionary perspective

Juan Manuel Jiménez Arenas. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Francisco A. Muñoz Muñoz. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Approaching the social role of children during the Neolithic and the Copper Age (5400-2000 cal BC) in the interior of Iberia (Spain)

Ana Mercedes Herrero-Corral. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Spain

20:30 Welcome reception

SATURDAY, 20TH OCTOBER 2012

SESSION I. PLAYING, LIVING AND LEARNING (CONTINUATION)

9:00-10:30

Children as potters: learning patterns from Bell Beaker ceramics of Copper Age Inner Iberia (Spain)

Rafael Garrido-Pena. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Ana Mercedes Herrero-Corral. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Spain

Infants and adults relationships in the Bronze Age site of Peñalosa (Baños de la Encina, Jaén)

Eva Alarcón García. University of Durham. UK

Cold Comfort: the Archaeology of Children's Spaces in Arctic North America

Robert W. Park. University of Waterloo. Canada

Children's Pictorial Spaces in 18th-Century French Painting

Suzanne Conway. Chestnut Hill College. USA

10:30-11:00 Coffe Break

11:00-11:45

The evolution of learning spaces for children through the different pedagogical models

Victoria Carmona Buendía. Universidad de Granada

Elisa Valero Ramos. Universidad de Granada

Two Models of Educational Spaces and Pedagogical Materials for Children under Six: Infant Schools and Kindergarten

Carmen Sanchidrián Blanco. Universidad de Málaga. Spain

11:45-12:15 Discussion

SESSION II. SPACE, BODY AND MIND: CHILDREN IN FUNERARY CONTEXTS

12:15-14:00

The presence of ludic culture in the funerary rituals for infants: the play activity in vigils

Jaume Bantulà Janot. Universitat Ramon Llull. Spain

Andrés Payà Rico. Universitat de València. Spain

Health and growth in the Copper Age. Study of a subadult sample from Camino del Molino, a collective burial of the III Millenium B.C. (Caravaca de la Cruz, Murcia)

Susana Mendiola. Universitat de Barcelona. Spain

Carme Rissech. Universitat de Barcelona. Spain

María Haber. Universidad de Murcia. Spain

Daniel Turbón. Universitat de Barcelona. Spain

Infant burial during Chalcolithic and Bronze Age in the area el Jarama: some notes about childhood during III-II millennium BC

Raquel Aliaga, Corina Liesau, José Luis Gómez, Concepción Blasco, Patricia Ríos, Lorenzo Galindo y Vicente Sánchez-Sánchez. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Dying young in archaic Gela (Sicily): from the analysis of the cemeteries to the reconstruction of early colonial identity

Claudia Lambrugo. Università degli Studi di Milano. Italy

Children's burials in the vaccean cemetery of Las Ruedas, from Pintia (Padilla de Duero/Peñañiel, Valladolid). A first approach to its study.

Carlos Sanz Mínguez. Universidad de Valladolid. Spain

14:00-16:00 Lunch

16:00-17:15

Cherchez l'enfant! Children and funerary spaces in Magna Graecia

Diego Elia. University of Turin. Italy

Valeria Meirano. University of Turin. Italy

Maternity and perinatal burials in the Roman-Republican vicus at El Camp de les Lloses (Tona, Barcelona): interpretations and meanings.

Montserrat Duran e Imma Mestres. Centre de Interpretació El Camp de les Lloses. Spain

Maria Dolors Molas. Universitat de Barcelona. Spain

Medieval children's portraits: a first glance at infant burials in Castel Trosino

Valentina De Pasca. Università degli Studi di Milano. Italy

Use of molecular genetics procedures for sex determination in "Guanches" infantile remains

Matilde Arnay. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

Alejandra C. Ordóñez. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

R. Fregel. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

Guacimara Ramos. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

E. González. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

J. Pestano. Universidad de Las palmas de Gran Canaria. Spain

17:15-17:45 Coffe Break

17:45-19:00

Glimpses of the Lives of Medieval Children in North-west Ireland: Osteological Evidence from Ballyhanna, Co. Donegal

Eileen M. Murphy. Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

San Millán de la Cogolla (XVIII-XIXth centuries) and the muslim cemetery from Baza: A comparison between two infant funerary spaces

Berta Martínez Silva. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Luis Ríos Frutos. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

A. García-Rubio. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Manuel Pérez Asensio. Escuela de Estudios Árabes CSIC. Granada. Spain

N. Bartolomé. Dercetius Arqueología. La Rioja. Spain

Status, Sentimentality, and Structuration: Histories and Futures in the Archaeological Study of Children in Mortuary Contexts

Jane Eva Baxter. DePaul University. USA

Sharing the experience of death. The dead child and the child confronted with death

Virginia de la Cruz Lichet. Universidad Francisco de Vitoria. Spain

19:00-19:30 Discussion

21:00 SSCIP conference dinner

SUNDAY, 21^{RST} OCTOBER 2012

Session III. Out of home

9:00-11:00

Abandonments of children in the Ancient Near East

Daniel Justel Vicente. Universidad de Zaragoza. Spain

Children and sacred spaces in the Greek world

Carla Scilabra. University of Turin. Italy

A childhood in slavery: Moorish Children in 16th Century Granada

Aurelia Martín Casares. Universidad de Granada

Refuge or prison? Girls' living spaces within an institution for the "mentally deficient" in early twentieth-century Scotland

Mary Clare Martin. University of Greenwich. UK

Temporary Homes: Summer camps and Holidays of Jewish Boys' and Girls' Club 1870-1939

Anne Holdorff. University of Southampton. UK

11:00-11:30 Coffe-break

11:30-13:00

Children's places at museums

Marta Carratalá. Universidad de Granada. Spain

"Once upon a time...Children and Archaeological Museums"

Isabel Izquierdo Peraile. Subdirección General de Museos Estatales. Secretaría de Estado de Cultura. Spain

Clara López Ruiz. Subdirección General de Museos Estatales. Secretaría de Estado de Cultura. Spain

Lourdes Prados Torreira. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Home to Mother: The Long Journey To Not Lose One's Identity

Angela Anna Iulucci. Università degli Studi di Milano. Italy

Not Living the American Dream in Toni Morrison's Novels. Aspects on Girls Growing Up and Social Spaces

Raluca Mariana Pinzari. Universidad de Oviedo. Spain

The exploitation of child labor in the context of street markets: the children's perception of their working condition

Francischini, Rosângela

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brasil. Universidade Do Minho, Portugal

13:00-13:30 Discussion

13:30 Conference closing

During the conference

Session IV. Posters

Los individuos infantiles: los grandes olvidados en la producción minero-metalúrgica

Alarcón García, Eva. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Arboledas Martínez, Luis. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Spain

Procesos de aprendizaje en el alfar de Las Cogotas (Cardeñosa, Ávila)

Juan Jesús Padilla Fernández. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Linda Chapón. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Montessori and the prepared environment: a learning space for children

Fátima Ortega Castillo. Universidad de Málaga

La enseñanza-aprendizaje de la Prehistoria en la Educación Primaria: el caso del ámbito infantil.

Antonia García Luque. Universidad de Granada. Spain

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

Infants and adults relationships in the Bronze Age site of Peñalosa (Baños de la Encina, Jaén)

Alarcón García, Eva. Universidad de Granada. Spain

My contribution to this conference tries to look at everyday and symbolic relations between children's and adult's world. I will use the archaeological record of Peñalosa, an argaric site at High Guadalquivir. I will pay attention to space (contexts) and objects as the means through social relations and practices are organized.

Los individuos infantiles: los grandes olvidados en la producción minero-metalúrgica (POSTER)

Alarcón García, Eva. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Arboledas Martínez, Luis. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Spain

Infant burial during Chalcolithic and Bronze Age in the area el Jarama: some notes about childhood during III-II millennium BC

Aliaga Almela, Raquel. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Liesau, Corina. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Gómez, José Luis. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Blasco, Concepción. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Ríos, Patricia. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Galindo, Lorenzo. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Sánchez-Sánchez, Vicente. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

This work provides an overview about children's funeral rituals in Copper and Bronze Age in Jarama's region. Diachronic transformations that occur at children burials over the 3rd and 2nd millenium BC in this region seem to indicate changes in the role and concept of childhood. In this way, we expose how to access to funerary rituals designed to the rest of the population was not the same for children from Copper Age to the Bronze Age. In fact, non-adult individuals are not frequent in chalcolithic graves, but more common in Bronze Age tombs, when children's burials seem to receive more social attention. In addition, possibly all these changes are accompanied by an improvement in the women's living conditions and a more egalitarian conception about society, as some archaeological and osteological features seem to indicate.

Use of molecular genetics procedures for sex determination in "Guanches" infantile remains

Arnay de la Rosa, Matilde. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

Calderón Ordóñez, Alejandra. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

Fregel, Rosa. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

Ramos Pérez, Guacimara. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

González, E. Universidad de La Laguna. Spain

Pestano, José J. Universidad de Las palmas de Gran Canaria. Spain

During the archaeological study of infantile remains it is crucial to achieve sex determination through accurate methods. This enables the possibility to study the social component of various behaviors related with boys and girls. Sex determination through molecular genetics - e.g. through the analysis of the amelogenin gene - entails many methodological difficulties, due to the infantile's bones and teeth own consistency and characteristics. For adult populations this type of analysis has been made using well preserved teeth, achieving very good results. Infantile teeth are prone to be affected by DNA degradation and/or contamination, leading to the need of using alternative bones that diminish the risks. In this work a molar and a phalanx of a 7-year-old

guanche individual, from Tenerife, were analyzed. The remains were found in an individual grave inside a cave, with signs of mummification. DNA extraction was carried out following the protocols presented by Maca-Meyer et al. 2004 and Casas et al. 2006, for teeth and bones respectively. Both mitochondrial and nuclear DNA was then quantified, following the methodology proposed in Fregel et al. 2011. As the nuclear amplicons are located in the amelogenin locus, this analysis allow both DNA quantification and sex determination. The quantification values for the mtDNA asses a good preservation state. A higher quantity of DNA was found in the phalanx ($3,67E+0,4$ copies/ μ l) than in the molar ($1,75E+0,3$ copias/ μ l). Both samples showed a male profile, once again finding a higher concentration of DNA in the phalanx. The obtained results prove the applicability of well-preserved infantile phalanxes as a source of genetic material for DNA studies, and for the sex determination of infantile bone remains.

The presence of ludic culture in the funerary rituals for infants: the play activity in vigils

Bantulà Janot, Jaume. Universitat Ramon Llull. Spain
Paya Rico, Andrés. Universitat de València. Spain

There have always been many rituals related to the treatment of the deceased: banquets, funerary feasts, propitiatory sacrifices, funerary chants, processions accompanied by music and dances, etc. This paper approaches one of the various funerary ceremonies, the vigil celebrated when the deceased is a child. Even though the sadness and sorrow for the loss of an infant, it also takes place a festive and lively aspect, in which the play, dance and joy are also part of the celebration. The presence of the ludic element has aroused the interest for a better knowledge of the play activity accompanying the infant vigil.

This ritual is known in Latin America as *velorio de angelito* (vigil for an angel). As this is a common practice among the black population in various Latin American countries it is considered to have its origin in the African slaves. Nevertheless, this ritual also takes place in Central and South America countries in which indigenous population is more common than the black one. Researchers have seen it as an evidence of its precolonial origins. This kind of vigil does also exist in Spain in different places, thus it could be said that its entrance in the new continent came with the conquerors. But a checking of the vigil for deceased infants in America will reveal that it is not only the transfer of a funerary tradition from a continent to the other, but a confluence of different rituals from various cultural identities.

Status, Sentimentality, and Structuration: Histories and Futures in the Archaeological Study of Children in Mortuary Contexts

Baxter, Jane Eva. DePaul University. USA

This paper looks at spaces of children in cemeteries, and also the analytical spaces that have been created for children in the analysis and interpretation of mortuary data. Traditional archaeological interpretations of children's burials have tended to approach the mortuary treatment of children as being particularly revelatory about questions of social and economic status in larger populations. More recently, interpretations of children's burials have focused on symbolic aspects of commemoration, sentiment, emotion, and parental investment in individual children. These two approaches embrace two very different perspectives on how the commemoration of children should be understood and interpreted, and are rarely if ever integrated in a single analysis. Gidden's concept of structuration is used to reconcile these perspectives and this approach is illustrated using data from 19th century headstones recorded in Chicago's rural garden cemeteries.

The evolution of learning spaces for children through the different pedagogical models

Carmona Buendía, Victoria. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Valero Ramos, Elisa. Universidad de Granada. Spain

The importance of space where childhood education is developed takes value from the first pedagogical models dated in the middle of the seventeenth century. Based in a changing society and in a concept of the child who has passed from being a little man to be understood like a person with his own personal identity, dignity and freedom, the different pedagogical models have evolved, not only from the didactic point of view, but also proposing reforms to those spaces that will accommodate the child.

The study of the different ways that pedagogy, through history, has designed the space will help us to find the spatial characteristics that must have these architectural works aimed to the children, combining proposals from different disciplines we'll get a firm base where we could lean on to build learning spaces that contribute to the proper physical, mental and social development of children. By this way we will achieve school spaces, as Mesmin (1973) said, are not passive and neutral container, empty of meaning and content, but socializing and educational spaces.

Children's places at museums

Carratalá, Marta. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Museums and other cultural institutions should not be mere centers of erudition and conservation of materials. They should go further and be able to convey knowledge and emotions about their collections. They must be immersed in the society they belong to, be an active part in it and fulfill its social work as recognized centers with educational value. With regard to this, children must not be overlooked since they can take full advantage in terms of knowledge, learning skills and competences, as well as the rewarding experiences they can obtain from their visits. In this sense, it is necessary to make an approach to museological and museographical speeches and adapts them to the specific characteristics of the public, in this case, children, through attractive messages but with full scientific accuracy in order to reach the goals, which are understanding and assimilation. Basically, it is necessary to make knowledge and learning "child-friendly". Bearing this in mind, we propose, with a study on the diffusion of archaeological sites, an active diffusion based on activities that promote learning through discovery and observation carried out by the own visitor (kids aged 3 to 5), as well as psychomotor skills development, which is extremely important at these ages.

Children's Pictorial Spaces in 18th-Century French Painting

Conway, Suzanne. Chestnut Hill College. USA

This paper will explore the way the new child and the new family of post Rousseau 18th-century France are defined by the pictorial spaces they inhabit in painting from mid-century on. There are sources for portraits of children and families in 17th-century Dutch art, but these inspirations are newly imagined in the light of the Rousseauian definition of childhood and of the parents and family life needed to nurture it. The new child is no mini-adult waiting to become bigger, but a distinct individual with his/her specific needs (nurturing with mother's milk, moral education, protection from corrupting adult society, education designed to foster the finest future citizen) and characteristics (most especially innate purity). This child is depicted in French painting after the publication of Emile in strikingly new imagery: the infant actively suckling at his/her mother's breast and daughters with their fathers as well as the traditional child with his/her mother. Images also appear of the affective family in which the child is the pictorial center as well as the emotional center of that unit from infancy forward. The new child is central physically and iconographically, no longer merely periferal.

Sharing the experience of death. The dead child and the child confronted with death

De La Cruz Lichet, Virginia. Universidad Francisco de Vitoria. Spain

Tradition demonstrates that the representation of death is constant in History: the Fayum portraits, the use of mortuary masks or the representation of the deceased in his mortuary bed. The occidental tradition of *Ars Moriendi*, the art of good death is proof of our concern about afterlife. However, in the case of children, death is more dramatic and surrounded by a complex weave of emotions, feelings and attitudes established around the loss. Premature departure becomes a tragedy in a family. Live children participate in funeral rites: from the wake until the burial. Because death is lived like a natural act and a rite of passage for humans. For that reason, the cemetery, the space shared with life and death, becomes a territory for contact between them. The grave is the new place for the deceased, the cemetery is the new city of death and photography, used in this place, is a substitute for the absent body. Often postmortem photography of a child represents the only picture and evidence of his existence, and is also the replacement of the loss in the family album, like a new virtual space to share with the family, living and dead.

Medieval children's portraits: a first glance at infant burials in Castel Trosino

De Pasca, Valentina. Università degli Studi di Milano. Italy

This study aims at redemption of infant burials found in the early medieval site of Castel Trosino (Italy). Although this necropolis has been studied from different points of view since its discovery, no one has pointed his attention on children's tombs and the kind of grave goods that accompany them in afterlife. A careful observation of children's grave goods reveals that from 6th to 8th Century italic society in part owed mortuary practices to the classical world and in part renewed those through the addition of new marker. Furthermore it's very interesting to notice differences between infant burials and young girls and boys ones: the latter present much elaborate mortuary equipments which seem to refer to the role they would have had after the rite of passage to the adult age. This is noticeable looking at young girls' graves where we found not only necklaces but also rings and earrings that remind handiworks of the finest early medieval and byzantine jewellery. Finally, a detailed analysis of the position of children's tombs with or without grave goods in the various areas of the necropolis (S. Stefano, Fonte and Campo) could be a first step to suppose the status of the families buried in Castel Trosino, to investigate children's everyday life and the role they had in that society.

Maternity and perinatal burials in the Roman-Republican vicus at El Camp de les Lloses (Tona, Barcelona): interpretations and meanings

Duran i Caixal, Montserrat. Centre de Interpretació El Camp de les Lloses. Spain
Mestres i Santacreu, Imma. Centre de Interpretació El Camp de les Lloses. Spain
Molas Font, Maria Dolors. Universitat de Barcelona. Spain

The burial of babies who had died perinatally is a documented practice since the Bronze Age, especially among protohistorical communities located at the southern Gaul and the Northeastern and Eastern Iberic peninsula. The period of greatest diffusion of this type of burials spans from mid-fifth century b.C. to the early second century b.C., and then remains constant during the Roman-Republican period until the Medieval Ages. The present work discloses the finding of nine perinatal burials in the Roman-Republican settlement at El Camp de les Lloses (Tona, Barcelona, Catalonia). It is a small vicus related to the construction of the road network that joins the central Catalan coast with inland territory, and where there have been documented several productive activities possibly related to military logistics. The chronology of the

settlement is restricted to a single moment of occupation from 125 b.C to 75 b.C. The absence of a long occupation, together with the homogeneity of the settlement as a whole, makes this place a reference for knowledge on funeral rituals that, in our view, would be carried out by indigenous women that would share their lives with the men, most of them Italic legionaries and auxiliary troops. The work introduces this and others interpretations related to the presence -or absence- of perinatal burials in the vicus for discussion.

Cherchez l'enfant! Children and funerary spaces in Magna Graecia

Elia, Diego. University of Turin. Italy

Meirano, Valeria. University of Turin. Italy

The International Research Programme recently devoted to children and death in the ancient Mediterranean (*L'enfant et la mort dans l'antiquité: des pratiques funéraires aux identités sociales*) and the three conferences related have constituted an important occasion for interdisciplinary exchange between scholars involved in the study of Antiquity. In this frame, a considerable corpus of data often neglected in archaeological speculation have been revisited and put in a new perspective together with the evidence coming from recent investigations. The paper will provide a contribution towards the reconstruction of the space occupied by children in the funerary landscape focusing on Greek colonies of South Italy, in particular by means of the analysis of grave distribution, markers and containers. Some case-studies –e.g. Pithekussai, Metapontum, Kaulonia, Locri Epizephyrii– will be presented in detail, bringing hitherto fresh data into discussion.

The exploitation of child labor in the context of street markets: the children's perception of their working condition

Francischini, Rosângela

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brasil

Universidade Do Minho, Portugal

Although the exploitation of child and adolescent manpower has decreased after the enactment of the Child and Adolescent Statute, it can still be seen in our reality. Among the many jobs that this part of the population has assumed, those developed in street free markets are enhanced. The objective of this study was to investigate the children's perception about their working conditions. Three children whose activities was to sell products took part in the study; procedures involved observation and interviews with the subjects and their family members. The speech of the interviewees show an absence of recognition of the peculiar condition of a developing person. Their speech also reveals the non-recognition that their work inserts them into contexts of risk and vulnerability, and prevents them from carrying out activities conducive to the condition in which they are. It also corroborates the fragility of the system for safeguarding the rights of children and adolescents, the inefficiency of public policies and the lack of mobilization of those who, in one way or another, are responsible for promoting, protecting and defending the rights of this population.

La enseñanza-aprendizaje de la Prehistoria en la Educación Primaria: el caso del ámbito infantil (POSTER)

García Luque, Antonia. Universidad de Granada. Spain

Children as potters: learning patterns from Bell Beaker ceramics of Copper Age Inner Iberia (Spain)

Garrido-Pena, Rafael. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Spain

Herrero-Corral, Ana Mercedes. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Spain

The learning of certain craft productions such as pottery occurs at a very early age amongst infantile individuals in preindustrial societies. It is likely that the same happened during prehistoric times; however this has not been taken into account on most of the works published about that period. The Copper Age archaeological record of the interior regions of Iberia offers interesting examples of those learning processes in pottery. Some Bell Beaker ceramics, mainly found on burial sites, are analyzed because they seem to be pieces possibly made by children that were learning how to shape and decorate ceramics. It is interesting to remark that they are not vulgar domestic vessels to cook or storage food, but carefully elaborated productions of high symbolic and social value, which are mostly found amongst other also special burial grave goods. This fact together with their careful shaping and finishing and their use within very special commensality rituals, explains why they have been considered as status symbols. Bell Beaker pottery appeared and spread across most of western Europe during the full Copper Age (second half of the 3rd millennium cal BC), in a context where exchange systems developed and important social transformations occurred related with the emergence of social ranking.

Approaching the social role of children during the Neolithic and the Copper Age (5400-2000 cal BC) in the interior of Iberia (Spain)

Herrero-Corral, Ana Mercedes. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Spain

It is necessary to study the children if we want to understand the complexity of the communities in the past, because without them, we would create a false and partial image of the society. However, research about the recent prehistory in the area of Inner Iberia, had traditionally forgotten children. With the Neolithic begins a long and complex process towards the emerging of social ranking, and so the main goal of this article is to collect available data of non-adult individuals of the Neolithic and the Copper Age in the interior of the Iberian Peninsula, to try to find which was the role of children in that process and which were the consequences for them of those important social and economic transformations.

Relationships between different variables such as the age and gender of the infantile individuals, and of those accompanying them inside the graves, the different kinds of burial structures in which they were found or the main pathologies they suffered will be analysed. We would also pay attention to the grave goods disposed with them, as a possible indication of the status of the families or of the eventual appearance of the hereditary leadership during that period.

Temporary Homes: Summer camps and Holidays of Jewish Boys' and Girls' Club 1870-1939

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The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries marked a key period in the creation of boys' and girls' clubs across the UK. Each summer, the clubs would provide an opportunity for their members to spend up to two weeks at a seaside or country location. For young people the camps allowed them to escape the overcrowded city and for the club leaders, the holidays gave them an extended opportunity to exert greater influence over the young people. My paper will look at the way these temporary spaces were created in order to influence the young people in their care. I will look at the ways in which the camps were constructed in order to encourage closer relationships with God, as well as promote sporting events and feelings of comradeship

between the boys and the leaders. I will argue that, although these holidays only lasted a short period of time, the camps exerted a great deal of influence over the young club members, in terms of friendship, sportsmanship and religiosity, and that the influence of these temporary spaces lasted for much longer within the young members themselves.

Home to Mother: The Long Journey to Not Lose One's Identity

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The connection between space and identity has always been an attractive but difficult literary topic. We can find the presence of this subject even in many children's books, whose aim is to study how children come to know the spaces they live in, how they inhabit them and how these spaces affect children's personalities.

The aim of my paper is to stress the importance of this connection between space and identity through the analysis of *Home to Mother*. *Home to Mother* is a young adult book published in 2006, illustrated by Janice Lyndon and written by Doris Pilkington Garimara. Actually this is the younger readers' version of Garimara best-seller book *Follow the Rabbit-proof Fence* (2002). The book takes place in Australia in 1931 and tells the true story of three young aboriginal girls, the two sisters Molly and Daisy and their cousin Grace, who are taken away by police officers from the community of Jigalong, where they live with their families, to be led to the Moon River Settlement. Molly, Daisy and Grace's destiny seems to be already written: they will become part of the Stolen Generations, like all the others children of Australian Aboriginal families. But the three young girls decide to change their destiny and to escape from the Moon River Settlement to come back home. Without maps or compasses, their only reference point is the rabbit-proof fence, that is to say the fence which crosses Western Australia, constructed between 1901 and 1907 to keep rabbits and other agricultural pests coming from the East out of Western Australian pastoral areas. Their journey will be very long, 2,400 kilometres separate them from home, but they will embark on it to not lose who they are, to not lose their identity.

"Once upon a time...Children and Archaeological Museums"

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The permanent exhibition of the museums offers numerous opportunities for interaction with the public, and the projection of a set of social values. This presentation deals with various issues related to the visibility of children's groups in the permanent exhibition of the museum through the scripts of content, with various examples of recent Spanish museums of archeology. Finally, we discuss some museum resources (text, illustrations, set designs, audiovisual, etc.) that support these ideas.

Complexity, cooperation and childhood: An evolutionary perspective

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Anatomically modern humans (AMH) present two features that distinguish them from their closest living relatives, the great apes: a disproportionate large brain and an unusual cultural complexity. For these features to evolve it is necessary that mothers give birth to very fragile creatures and that the time of growth-learning is extended. In addition, by the use of both, the Paradigm of Complexity and the Peace Research, we propose that at the more complex a system is, the more fragile it is. And AMH is one of

the most complex living species. On the other hand, from an ontogeny point of view AMH present an outstanding peculiarity: the existence of two different periods during the first years of life, infancy (0-4 yrs) characterized by the dependence on mothers while breastfeeding, and childhood (4-7 yrs) a period of dependence but not only on their mothers. It is worth noting that breastfeeding time is shorter in AMH than in great apes. Therefore, the AMH children can be socialized by other members of the group adding complexity to such process. These cooperative behaviors must be considered as significant factors of evolutionary success and might have conditioned the sexual relationships and the gender rules in the course of the Homo evolution.

Abandonments of children in the Ancient Near East

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Abandonments of children were a literary topic throughout mythology, being a recurrent subject in almost all ancient civilizations. However, abandoning infants would not only be confined to this mythical level, since this practice must have been undoubtedly carried out with certain regularity. The aim of this research is to present and analyze the main sources that cuneiform and biblical literature (between the 3rd and 1st millennium B.C.) offers for the study of infant expositions. With this purpose, I will focus on the main characteristics of the diverse types of documents, presenting the original text and the translation of some paradigmatic examples for each case. Gathering this corpus of abandonments of children in the Ancient Near East will help us to achieve a better understanding of the mythème of the exposed child throughout ancient legends. Moreover, it will also help us to understand the tragic socio-economic reasons that forced parents to leave their children to their fate.

Dying young in archaic Gela (Sicily): from the analysis of the cemeteries to the reconstruction of early colonial identity

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The paper will focus on the results of a recent new examination of the Archaic cemeteries of Gela, Greek colony in Sicily, containing mainly 7th and 6th century burials. This work has at last revealed many of the aims and priorities of Archaic Gela as she sought to establish a cultural identity that was clearly distinct from those of the two motherlands (Rhodes and Crete). Above all, the general impression given by the Geloan funerary customs is an overall lack of interest in the demonstration of ethnic distinctions, even within a mixed and hybrid society, the priority being rather to show the development of a new social structure and to indicate the progressive formation of the main family groups. An important aspect of this is the very special attention paid to a *jeunesse dorée*, formed by the young sons and daughters of aristocratic *gene* in Gela: their exceptionally wealthy graves, containing exotic and prestige goods, large amounts of metal work and imported pottery, serve to demonstrate adult claims to *elite* status along with the fear of a sudden disruption in the bloodlines. This marked visibility conferred after death to an *elite* group of children and adolescents, even if certainly due to emotive factors, could also be interpreted as a "compensatory" and "representative" reaction after death due to the strong social investment in the offspring by the household, which aimed to cover *elite* roles within a society in formation; it's exactly through numerous and vigorous offspring, an indispensable resource for the future, that the aristocratic *ghene* of Archaic Gela could hope to survive and establish themselves in the territory. Also interesting is that the chronological range studied (650-550 B.C.) is the same of the rapid Geloan expansion over the surrounding territory, involving the establishment of large estates belonging to aristocratic families and the foundation of the subcolony *Akragas*. Certain changes in child burial rates and funeral customs can also be correlated with these events.

Refuge or prison? Girls' living spaces within an institution for the "mentally deficient" in early twentieth-century Scotland

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While institutions for unwanted and abandoned children have been available in Western Europe since Byzantium, and earlier, in most parts of Europe institutional care is now considered a poor alternative to family life. This paper will analyse girls' experiences of a residential home for 'higher-grade educable' mentally deficient girls founded near Glasgow, Scotland, in the early twentieth century, when belief in the benefits of institutional care was strong. The living spaces can be understood on several levels. On the one hand, space was highly organised, with girls over sixteen having tasks allocated appropriate to their physical and mental capability, in the kitchen, laundry, garden and dining room. The school was conducted by teachers experienced in special needs teaching, and leisure activities were organised for the children. The home was also a subject of civic pride and interest by Glasgow residents. These living spaces could also be the site of subversive behaviour, notably climbing out of a window dressed in a nurse's uniform, hitting other staff or inmates, theft, chasing men, "indecent behaviour" or throwing slates around the classroom. This analysis of the case-histories of 526 inmates will aim to avoid the perils of interpreting the "resistance" of a few as an expression of universal opposition. Instead, it will show how some inmates did not wish to leave, and how the home could provide a resource for families under pressure, or a home for children with no available carers.

A childhood in slavery: Moorish Children in 16th Century Granada

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The reality of slave children in Early Modern Spain is largely unknown. Their experiences and contexts varied significantly depending on their origins (whether they came from the Maghreb, Sub-Saharan Africa, etc). In this paper, I will focus on the case of Moorish children illegally sold as slaves in 16th century Granada.

Children could become slaves under several circumstances: when born from slave mother they became automatically slaves but they could also be captured during their infancy and sold to a master. Babys were generally sold with their mothers since they needed them to survive, but after a certain age (5 or 6 years old) many children were sold separately. Moorish babies and children were sold from the beginning of the Alpujarras Rebellion (1569-1571), sometimes the documents specify: "newborn", confirming that their mothers were captured shortly after giving birth. All these children were sold illegally as the Royal Decree of 1572, which regulated the enslavement of Moorish, established the prohibition of selling Moorish girls under 9 and a half years and boys under 10 and half years. But, even though, their freedom was guaranteed by the legislation, many Moorish children grew up as slaves in their owners houses. However, there were those who, once they became adults, had enough resources to start lawsuits demanding their freedom.

San Millán de la Cogolla (XVIII-XIXth centuries) and the muslim cemetery from Baza: A comparison between two infant funerary spaces

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The presence of infant funerary spaces has been clearly indicated by archaeological data in geographically and chronologically diverse societies. Our goal is to present a first comparison between two funerary spaces that included infant burials. The first

place is the Monastery of San Millán de la Cogolla (La Rioja, Spain), where an area of infant burials was excavated around the church's font. The second place is the medieval Muslim cemetery of the city of Baza (Granada, Spain), whose chronology extends from the XIth to the XVIth centuries, and where some concentrations of infant burials were observed.

Health and growth in the Copper Age. Study of a subadult sample from Camino del Molino, a collective burial of the III Millennium B.C. (Caravaca de la Cruz, Murcia)

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The present study examines 25 infant and juvenile individuals from the archaeological Copper Age site, Camino del Molino (Caravaca de la Cruz, Murcia). The site consists of a collective burial of the III Millennium B.C. Growth patterns and pathological conditions of these individuals were examined in order to identify the health conditions of the whole population. A visual comparison of growth curves between Camino del Molino and three documented Iberian samples, two of them dating from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth, and the third from the current living population, revealed that our sample exhibits faltering growth compared with the current population until the growth spurt, in which the growth rate increased greatly. Concerning pathological conditions, a high percentage of porotic lesions was recorded; cribra orbitalia (77,77%), cribra femoralis (80,95%) and porotic hyperostosis of the skull (33,33%) and ischium (33,33%). These lesions were associated with osteopenia, lacelike trabeculae pattern and H-shaped vertebral bodies, in the thoracic spine. The high frequency of porotic lesions together with the lesions observed in the spine could suggest some type of thalassemia, endemic in the Mediterranean area. However, further research would be necessary to assert a diagnosis.

Glimpses of the Lives of Medieval Children in North-west Ireland: Osteological Evidence from Ballyhanna, Co. Donegal

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Excavations at the Medieval cemetery of Ballyhanna, Co. Donegal, Ireland, uncovered the skeletons of some 1300 individuals, 427 of which were those of juveniles. Children of all ages were present from premature babies to older teenagers and the assemblage represents one of the largest collections of juvenile remains to have been discovered in a consecrated burial ground in Ireland. Numerous palaeopathological lesions were identified, including developmental defects, infections and trauma as well as signs of malnutrition and physiological stress during childhood in the form of cribra orbitalia, enamel hypoplasia, stunted growth and possible evidence for scurvy and rickets. Two adults displayed evidence for the rare developmental condition multiple osteochondromas which would have first manifested during young childhood. The information will be scrutinised to see what insights can be gained concerning the health and day-to-day existence of these individuals. An attempt will be made to investigate the potential nature of care invested in very ill or disabled individuals and examine how they were treated in death. The findings will also be compared to those derived from contemporary Medieval populations.

Montessori and the prepared environment: a learning space for children (POSTER)

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Broadly speaking, historians have recently shown an increased interest in space. Historians of education have also directed their attention to spaces designed for children. Schoolrooms are one of the most representative spaces for children.

This paper aims to give an overview of how schoolrooms are created and how they influence children's possibilities. It should be noted that the current literature has various shortcomings which mostly result from the lack of interdisciplinary research. This conference is an opportunity to discuss the concept of learning space that Montessori stated. Maria Montessori is one of the representatives of the movement starting at the beginning of the 20th century, the Century of the Child. Montessori education is known for many things, including a focus on creating a child-friendly space, with child-sized items and accessible materials and toys. The relevance of the prepared environment (space, materials and their layout) is a cornerstone in her methodology. The prepared environment should exhibit some characteristics that we are going to analyze in this paper: Construction in proportion to the child, cleanliness of environment, order, limitation of materials... The educational spaces and materials are always relevant in education, but we would like to underline their importance in early childhood education.

Procesos de aprendizaje en el alfar de Las Cogotas (Cardeñosa, Ávila) (POSTER)

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Cold Comfort: the Archaeology of Children's Spaces in Arctic North America

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In late prehistoric times the North American Arctic was occupied by the people known to archaeologists as the Thule culture, who were the direct cultural and biological ancestors of the Inuit that live there today. The archaeological record of the Thule people has two very appealing characteristics for researchers: (1) a complex and varied material culture that can be interpreted through the lens of the rich and detailed body of ethnographic information that we possess from their Inuit descendants, and (2) potentially magnificent preservation of their material culture due to the effects of permafrost and to the sparsely populated nature of the region. The challenging nature of their Arctic environment exerted serious constraints on the living spaces of the Thule people throughout much of their annual cycle but the material record of these constrained spaces and their wonderful preservation allows us to document the living spaces occupied by and created by Thule children.

Not Living the American Dream in Toni Morrison's Novels. Aspects on Girls Growing Up and Social Spaces

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This paper provides an overview of the American Dream and the mid-century childhood with particular emphasis on Toni Morrison's young girls characters read against the "innocent watercolor world" of Dick and Jane depicted in "Growing Up with Dick and Jane. Learning and Living the American Dream" by Carole Kismaric and Marvin Heiferman. The paper dwells on the paradigms of womanhood and the ideological female roles lent to girls. Thus, we trace back in the narrative interstices the social spaces such as home, which becomes a psychic space invested with memories and feelings, triggering emotional displacement of African American historical

experience. Moreover, the repercussions of the loss of the mother produce changings upon the following generations, particularly the young girls. From a psychological point of view, losing the mother often represents the loss of childhood, and in Morrison's fiction, such children lose their own childhood, the innocent state of the human nature.

On analyzing such texts in contrast we intent to explore the motivation behind such representations from a psychological point of view, the ways in which creating a particular portrait of young girls can draw the picture of a generation in a labyrinthine capitalist society engendering gender role differentiation.

Spaces for children, children without spaces in prehistory of Iberian Peninsula

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A short review of the research about children and childhood in prehistoric societies in Spain is made; in this paper I will examine themes, issues, publications and lines of research and which will be the challenge in the future.

Two Models of Educational Spaces and Pedagogical Materials for Children under Six: Infant Schools and Kindergarten

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For historians of Education, building plans of schools show us the conception that architects have about the pedagogical use of space. In this paper, we should like to consider this issue by referring to one specific aspect: educational spaces in the origins of institutional Early Childhood Education. The concept of early childhood education started in the early nineteenth century in Europe during the Industrial Revolution. Infant schools were set up to care poor children aged two to six whose mothers worked in the factories. Infant schools were one of the first experiments in schooling for young poor children and those schoolrooms had a very distinctive and significant layout. We can find the same model and almost identical schoolrooms in Britain, France and Spain.

The second model that we are going to analyse is the Kindergarten, created by Fröbel. Fröbel was contemporary with the promoters of Infant schools, but both models are totally different because they have different starting points and different aims. When we compare these pre-schoolroom layout designs, we can easily imagine what children could do and learn there. We shall focus on the function, purpose and activities carried out in these educational spaces designed for children under six.

Children's burials in the vaccean cemetery of Las Ruedas, from Pintia (Padilla de Duero/Peñafiel, Valladolid). A first approach to its study

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This vaccean cemetery houses one of the most outstanding funerary collections of the peninsular Protohistory. So far there have been excavated over 260 cremation tombs, standing out among them several children's burials. Their identification is not difficult because of the preserved human bones, way lighter than adult's ones and its connection to boys or girls could be guessed by the presence of some gender attributes as weapons or spindle whorls/needles, respectively. Some of these children's collections are within the most outstanding ones of the cemetery. The hereditary character of status during the II Iron Age can be deduced from some of these burials. The presence of toys or miniatures, as well as others objects of symbolic character (painted eggs, rattles, marbles, etc.), or the gestures and emotions that we see through the organization of the grave goods, bring us back the grief of the unnatural death today just as 2000 years ago. There can also be documented children's inhumations either under the floors of the houses reserved for the newborns or even a burial of a mother and her fetus dead in childbirth.

Children and sacred spaces in the Greek world

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The aim of this paper is to show the traces of the presence of preadult individuals in sacred areas in the ancient Greek world. The research takes into consideration data coming from both archaeological evidence and written and iconographic sources, in order to enlighten the role children and adolescents had in the cultic practices as well as the meaning that Greek society gave to their active participation to the religious life of the community. Taking part into ritual performances was a central part of children process of socialization: in addition to being admitted to attend some cultic practice, like health-related ones, in the same way as other citizens did the preadults were the main actors of religious practices exclusively directed toward them, mainly kourotropic cults and rites of passage. This means that sanctuaries were a crucial space in boys' and girls' life, because the sacred places acted as a stage on which youngsters moved some of the most important steps of their childhood. Greek sacred areas keep solid memories of kids actions within their precincts, both in the existence of places reserved to their ritual performances and in the presence of votive offering. Sanctuaries were places where Greek children behaved as main actors, shaping the sacred space with the traces of their passage and, at the same time, shaping themselves, acquiring new requirements along their way to adulthood.

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