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# Plate I.

Moments of the International SEAC 2007 & OXFORD VIII conference  
 “Astronomy and Cosmology in Folk Traditions and Cultural Heritage”. Photographs by J. Vaiškūnas and J. Marozas.

Fig. 1-2. Conference attendees enjoying each other's company.

Fig. 3. Members of the Conference organizing committee: J.Žukauskaite - Alvarez Romero, A.Girininkas, J.Vaiškūnas.

Fig. 4. Conference attendees at guided tour around the Curonian Spit – Neringa.

Fig. 5. Øistein Hanssen playing Sami chants (Joik) on flute.

Fig. 6. Prof. C.Ruggles and President of ISAAC S.C.McCluskey.

Fig. 7. Prof. C.Ruggles, the king of archaeoastronomy, on a two day sightseeing trip in Lithuania.





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## Plate II.

**ANTONIO CÉSAR GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA, MARCO V. GARCÍA QUINTELA, JUAN ANTONIO BELMONTE, MANUEL SANTOS ESTÉVEZ**

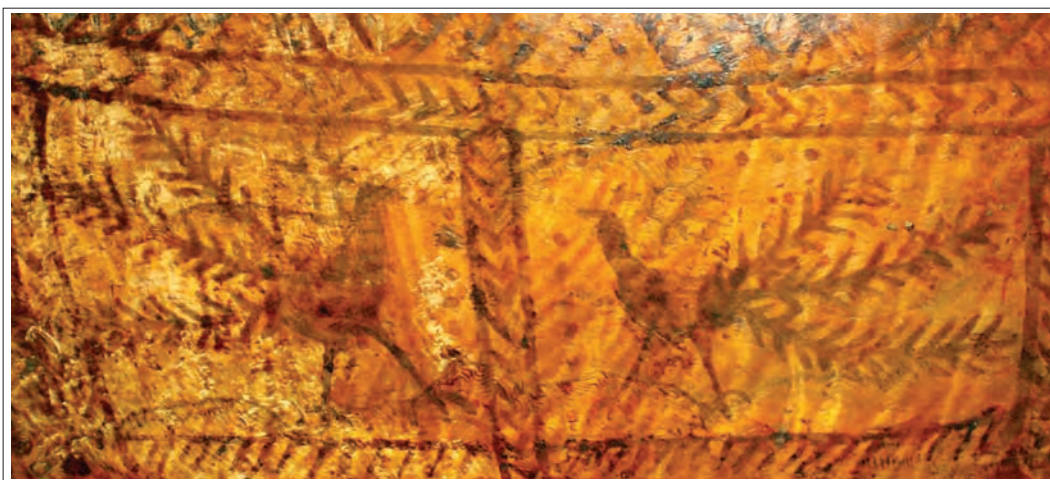
**CALENDRIAL DEER, TIME-RECKONING AND LANDSCAPE IN IRON-AGE NORTH-WEST SPAIN**

Fig. 2. The great deer at Laxe dos Carballos, Campo Lameiro, facing a circular motif to the right. Each of its antlers has 12 tips protruding inwards. There are also three tips at the top of each horn. The left horn has an additional isolated stroke running between the three top tips and the main antler. Note finally the three isolated strokes next to the right antler.

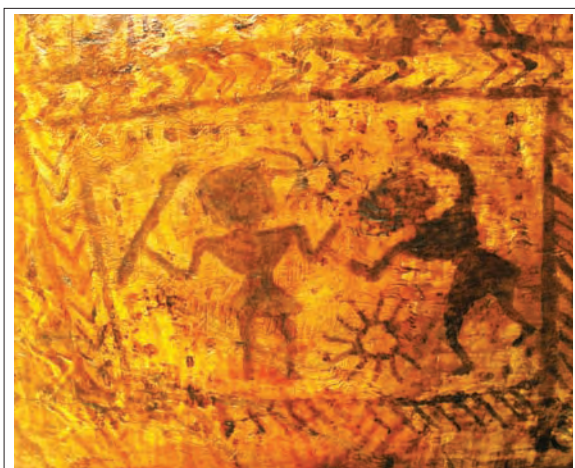
Fig. 3. The south-eastern horizon at Laxe dos Carballos. The nearby horizon is dominated by two low hills where two 'DIVI' inscriptions are located. A distant mountain dominates this horizon. The positions are indicated of winter solstice sunrise and moonrise at the major southern lunistice around 800 BC.

Fig. 6. Carved panel at Os Mouchos. This is an average-sized deer with overgrown antlers, showing possibly 12 tips on each of them.





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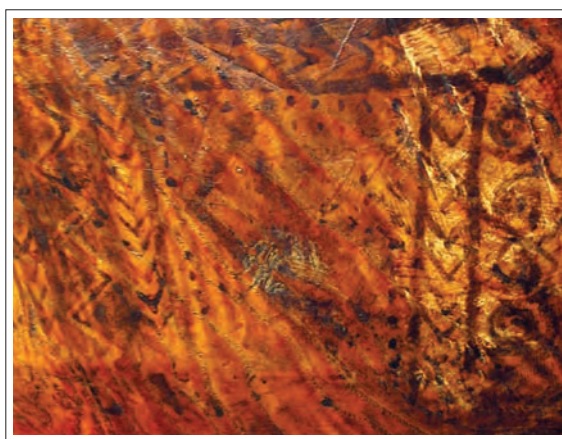
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Plate III.

**JONAS VAIŠKŪNAS**

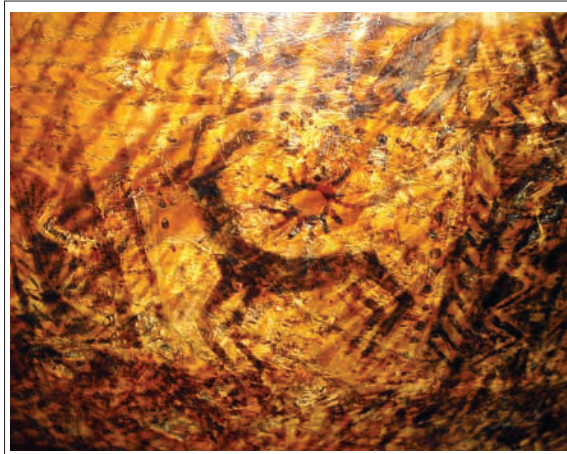
SOME PERIPHERAL FORMS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL ZODIAC TRADITIONS  
IN HEATHEN LITHUANIA

The signs of the Baltic scoop zodiac (BZ): 1. Pisces, 2. Aries, 3. Taurus, 4. Gemini, 5. Cancer, 6. Leo. Photographs by  
J. Vaiškūnas.

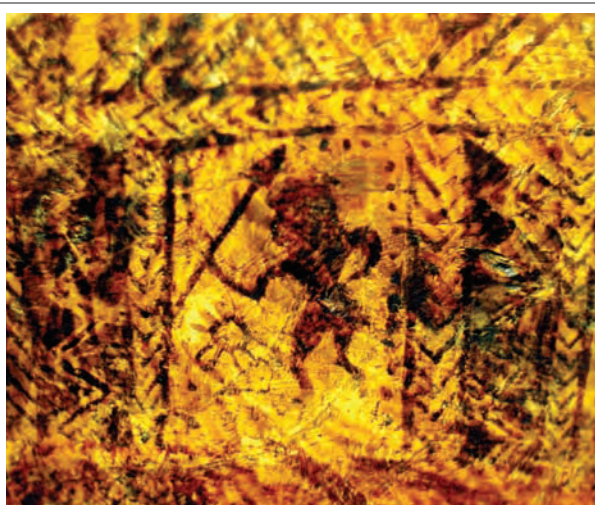




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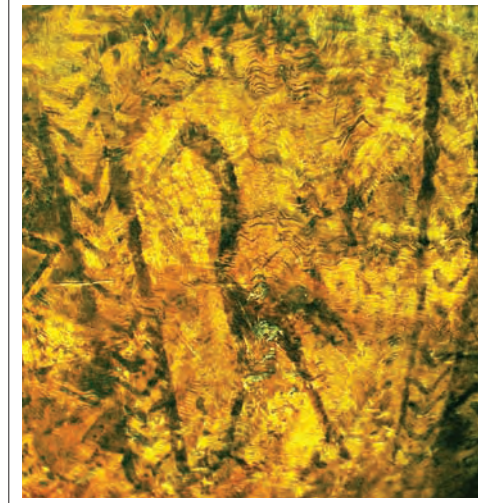
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Plate IV.

**JONAS VAIŠKŪNAS**SOME PERIPHERAL FORMS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL ZODIAC TRADITIONS  
IN HEATHEN LITHUANIAThe signs of the Baltic scoop zodiac (BZ): 7. Virgo, 8. Libra, 9. Scorpio, 10. Sagittarius, 11. Capricorn, 12. Aquarius.  
Photographs by J. Vaiškūnas.





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Plate V.

**VITO FRANCESCO POLCARO, ANDREA MARTOCCHIA**  
WERE THE 185 A.D. AND 369 A.D. “GUEST STARS” SEEN IN ROME?

Fig. 1. The Priscilla (left) and Via Latina (right) catacomb frescoes.

**ANDREI PROKHOROV**  
IMAGES ON THE STONES AT SCEBIARAKY VILLAGE IN NORTH-WEST BELARUS

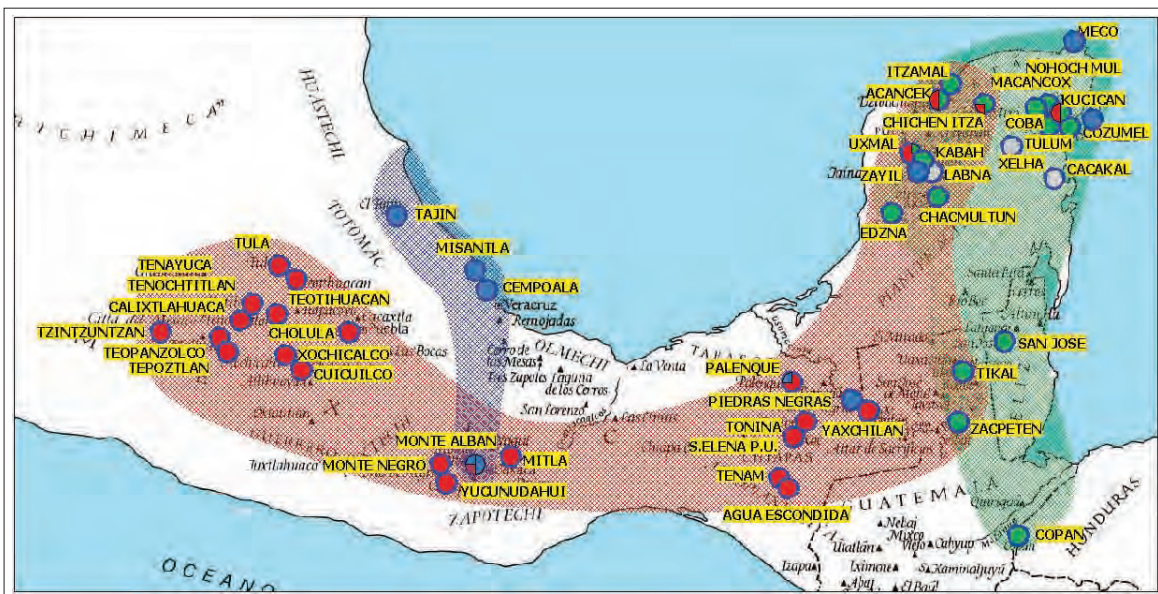
Fig. 3. Anthropomorphic stone in Pruzhany containing the image of a pole with a semicircle.

Fig. 6. Cross from the village of Drachkovo (Smilovichy region).





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Plate VI.

**ANTONIO CÉSAR GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA, VESSELINA KOLEVA, DIMITAR KOLEV,  
JUAN ANTONIO BELMONTE**

THRACIAN DOLMENS AND THEIR ORIENTATIONS

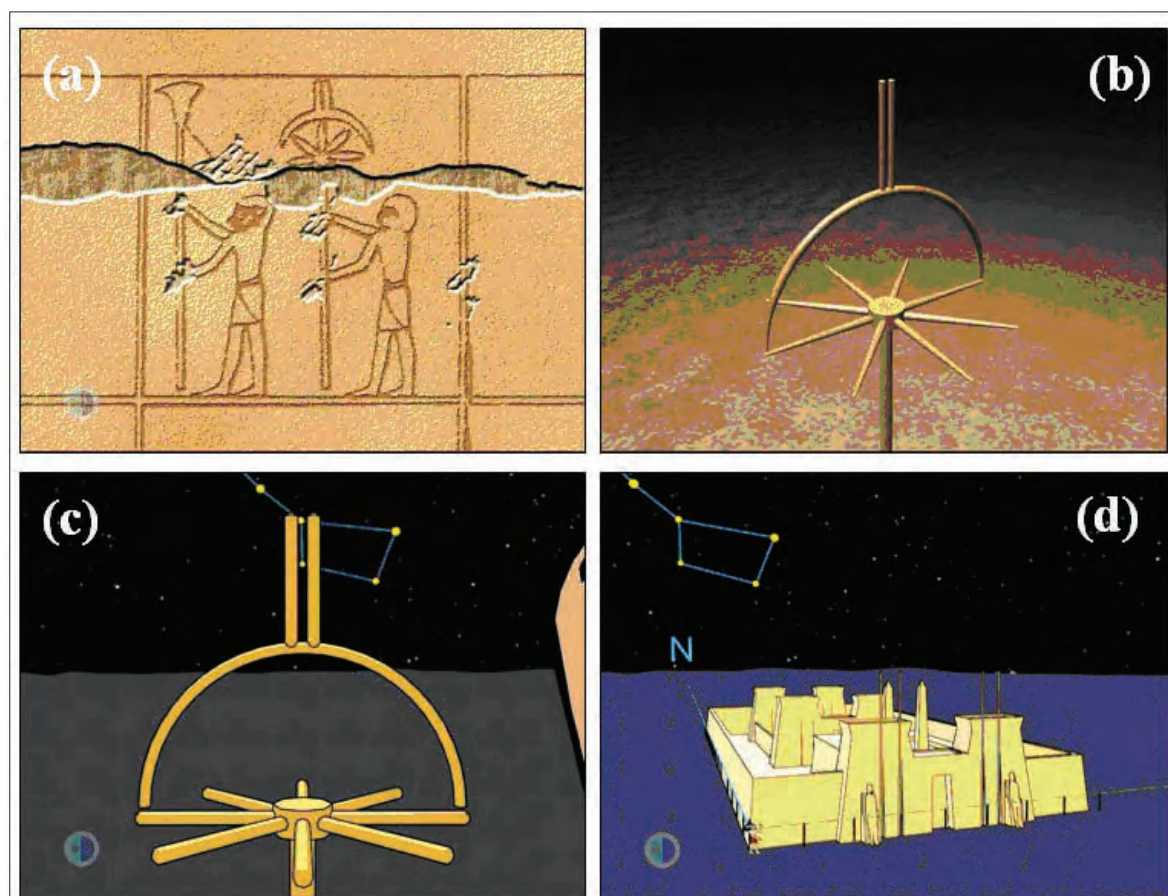
Fig. 1. The dolmen at the Kirovski Komplex Farm near Belevren.

**MARCELLO RANIERI**

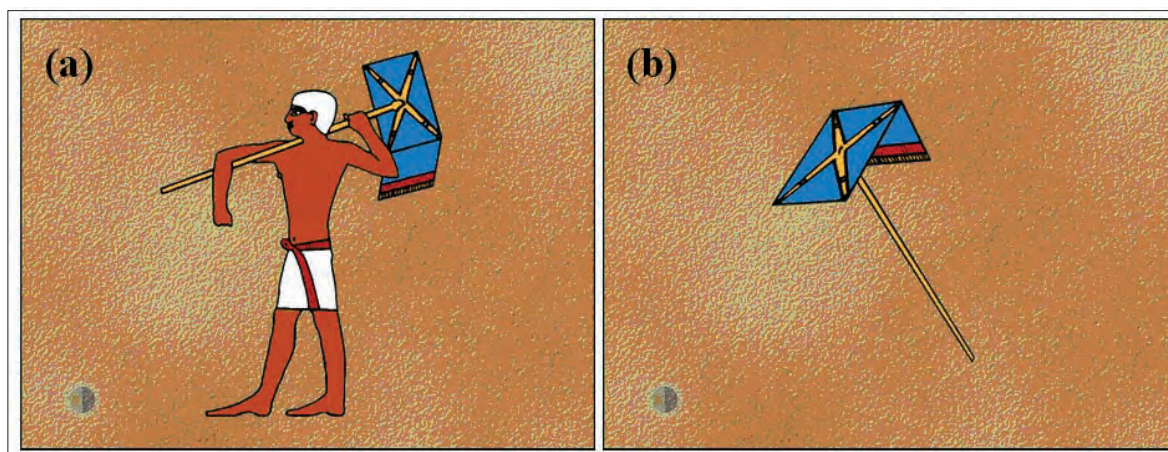
A GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS OF MESOAMERICAN PRE-HISPANIC ARCHITECTURE: SQUARING TRIADS, NUMBERS, LENGTH UNITS AND THE CALENDAR

Fig. 11. Distribution of t (red), ma (blue) and ci (green) units in Mesoamerica.





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Plate VII.

**NOEMI MIRANDA, JUAN A. BELMONTE, MIGUEL ANGEL MOLINERO**

**UNCOVERING SESHAT: NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE STRETCHING OF THE CORD CEREMONY**

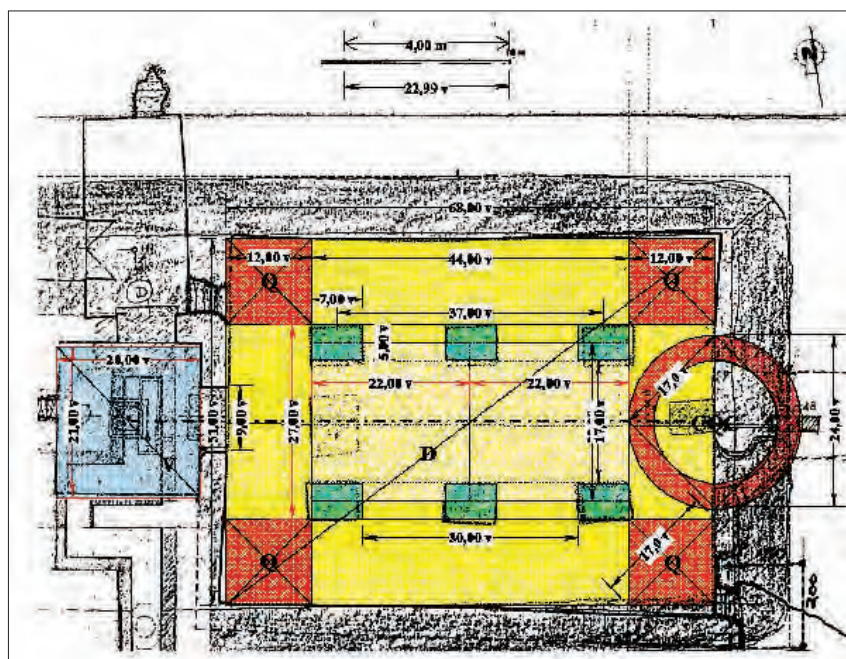
Fig. 4. This sequence of images illustrates our hypothesis of the use of the sign of Seshat as a topographic instrument similar to the Roman groma. Panel (a) shows a relief from the solar temple of Niuserre at Abu Gurob, where the sign appears as a standard or movable object. Panel (b) presents the core of our idea where the sign is transformed into a real object: when changing the flat vision of the representation into a three-dimensional image, the seven radial elements that appear in the iconography of the goddess are transformed into an eight-radius movable "wheel". The uppermost elements of the sign represent a sighting device, or eyepiece, in the style of the merkhet, as shown in panel (c). Once the alignment had been obtained, the eight radii of the device would directly offer the four cardinal and four intercardinal directions, as defined in Shaltout, Belmonte and Fekri (2007) and illustrated in panel (d). Diagrams courtesy of SMM/IAC.

Fig. 5. The seba (star) parasol as represented in the mastaba of Tiy in Saqqara (a; adapted from Schäfer 2002), showing the way Egyptian "aspective" operated. The three-dimensional reconstruction of the device (b) follows the same rules we are proposing for the "instrument" (sign) of Seshat. Unlike the latter, however, all the elements of the device, i.e. both the pole and the four radii, are represented in this image. Diagrams courtesy of SMM/IAC.





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Plate VIII.

**LUCILLA LABIANCA, IDA SCIORTINO, SILVIA GAUDENZI, ANDREA PATANÉ, VITO FRANCESCO POLCARO, MARCELLO RANIERI**  
AN ARCHAEOASTRONOMICAL STUDY OF THE 'NEO-PYTHAGOREAN BASILICA' AT PORTA MAGGIORE IN ROME

Fig 2. The vault of the central nave of the basilica: notice the stucco representing the "Kidnapping of Ganymede" in the centre.

Fig. 3. Geometrical scheme of the Basilica.