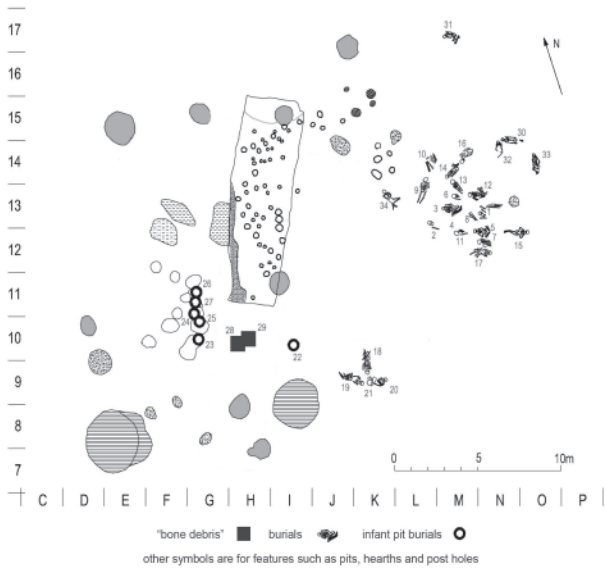


Reconstructing Moita do Sebastião, the final step.

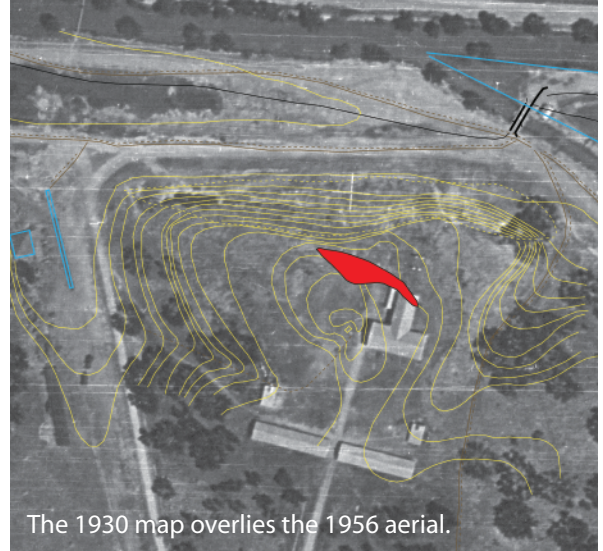
Mary Jackes, Pedro Alvim, Ana Abrunhosa and A.H.B. Gonçalves

In the winter of 1951-52 the top of Moita do Sebastião was bulldozed away: ~3 m at the highest point was gone. From 1952 to 1954 Roche and Veiga Ferreira excavated the site. A first task in the reconstruction was to reconcile discrepancies among the published plots. Alvim's enhanced and accurate diagram of the 1950s work (2009/10, see also Jackes *et al.* in press) was confirmed by his survey of structures on the site.



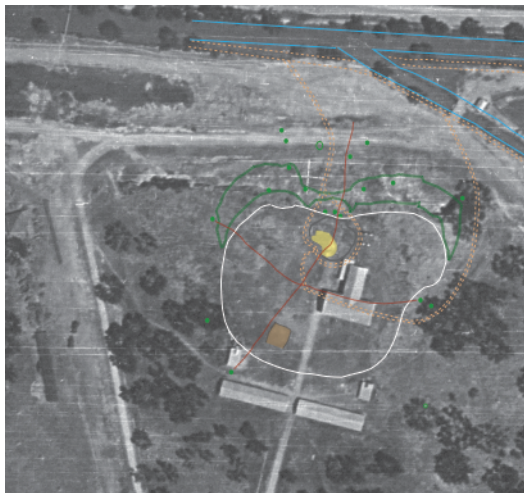
Jackes and Alvim's (2006) reconstruction used a sketch from 1880, 1880s archival material and all published 1950s sources to situate excavations on old aerial photographs (1947, 1956).

Information which has just become available (Abrunhosa 2012) allows us to expand our knowledge of Moita do Sebastião. The additional resource is a map commissioned by Mendes Correia dating to 1930. Abrunhosa (this conference) provides the background. Our interest here is to locate that 1930 map using our resources - a cadastral survey from the 1950s and the aerial photographs, together with satellite and contour information, all from the Institute of Geography.



The 1930 map overlies the 1956 aerial.

This partial vector version of the 1930 map shows the relation of what must be the 1880s excavation (in red) and the building that complicated the 1954 dig. The red area confirms our 2006 conclusion that 1880s work included explorations of Moita extended to the NW.



Here the 1880 site plot overlies the 1956 aerial. The yellow shape is the first excavated area, with a grey outlined pile of back dirt north of it. Paths are shown, trees, transects, a quarry and the location of the steep edge of the mound.



The 1930 and 1954 plots overlie the 1947 aerial.

Surveyed buildings are shown in black.



And here we see the 1952-1954 work. The yellow lines mark Alvim's survey of surviving structures (one still covering fully mapped pits). The red dots are burial locations confirmed by our work with resources, including photos.

Veiga Ferreira's identification of the eastern extension, although based on excavation, was partly wrong with regard to that area of digging in the 1880s.

Positioning is difficult, but details (e.g. paths and back dirt location) suggest this is correct, giving information on burials and the build-up of the mound over them.

Abrunhosa 2012 *As escavações arqueológicas nos concheiros mesolíticos de Muge: contributo para o estudo da historiografia das investigações da década de 1930.* Master's thesis, University of Porto.

Alvim (2009/10) *Moita do Sebastião, 1952-54: o núcleo de um concheiro de Muge PROMONTORIA 7 / 8*

Jackes and Alvim 2006 *Reconstructing Moita do Sebastião, the first step*, in Bicho and Veríssimo (eds.) *Actas do IV Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular* (Faro, 2004).

Jackes, Alvim, Anaclero, Roksandic in press *New photographic evidence on the 1954 excavations at Moita do Sebastião*, in Roksandic, Mendonça de Souza, Eggers, Burchell and Klokler (eds.) *The cultural dynamics of shell middens and shell mounds.*

The dashed line, said to indicate where 1880s traces were seen in 1954, is more likely to be accurate at either end rather than along the complete length of the trench.