Lot of archaeological sites are directed according to celestial bodies, their effects on the Earth, as well as their impacts on the human behaviour towards their environment, especially throughout the Neolithic and metal age thanks to the megaliths and artefacts in relationship with the sun and the moon. The archaeoastronomy study is used to understand the ancestral worship to measure the time for the pastoral and the ritual activities. A fortuitous discovery in August 2015 made in the Alpes de Haute Provence by voluntary archaeological association GAPS awakened a renewed interest for the Blanche valley's archaeology. A feminine statuette was found around a loch nearby two glacial tills carved of a lunar timetable graduated, stars and cupula; dated 3500 BC by the prehistorian J Courtin. The first approach caught our attention for its particularities attached to an observatory, for the fertility cult, for the fact it has never been registered as a monument and because since other sites appeared in its surroundings. The palaeoecological rapport by Natura 2000 tells three dates of human occupation: 4500-3500 BC keeps up a correspondence with the astronomical devotion and confirms the date estimated, 970 BC really short with no pertinent evidence, for medieval age the loch was brought into play for the textile manufacture, date not kept. The statuette is anchored in the prehistoric statue tradition, here with two triangular forms and two crescent forms, its fourth faces match up the principal fourth moon faces, which reveal with the calendar a mathematic system to rhythm the agricultural bustles instead of the cup-marked stones, which reveal a cult during the Taurus constellation era, could be the sky chart. In the south-east French Alpes Mountain, this site shows the motion of use of the rocs putting them in line with the belief about water and the sky.

**Figure 1:** The microscope views of the statuette with the feminine artefact. J. Daguebert and GAPS section.

**Figure 2:** East cup-marked stone with 13 cupula, 61 stars and the moon timetable graduated. J. Daguebert and GAPS section.
Recent Publications


2. Daguebert J, Dr Whaley R.H.G (2017) Excavation beside river Meon, the first interpretation of the artefacts found during the excavation over the two May Bank Holidays 2017, in The Roman road Chichester to Winchester – settlement at Exton, Hampshire, UK

3. Daguebert J and the Caligae d’Hermès (2017) The inventory and first interpretation of the last sites and artefacts discovered during the 2016 in Hautes-Alpes and Alpes de Haute Provence, rapport of activities for the Regional Archaeological Service of the Provence Alpes Côte d’Azur region


Biography

Julie Daguebert has completed her Master’s thesis from Rennes 1 University in archaeological sciences with seven other trains about geology, environment, and history of art, legal study, the heritage by the feel, Egyptology and army. From her Master’s thesis subjects (the protohistoric boats for Yorkshire - Lincolnshire, following the protohistoric textiles and dyes for the French Atlantic area), she became an archaeologist multipurpose in ten years for several companies and museums in France and UK. As well as, by her laboratory ArtKéo’N’Stone, she’s voluntary archaeological analyst and site assistant for the N.E.H.H.A.S archaeological company (Hampshire UK) and for the voluntary archaeological research section Les Caligae d’Hermès ASCEE 05 association (Hautes-Alpes), for which she participates in the roman road projects. During four years, as archaeological and historical art professor, she trained her students in Université du Temps Libre and like reference professor for students in university which distribute diploma.

judaguebert@hotmail.fr