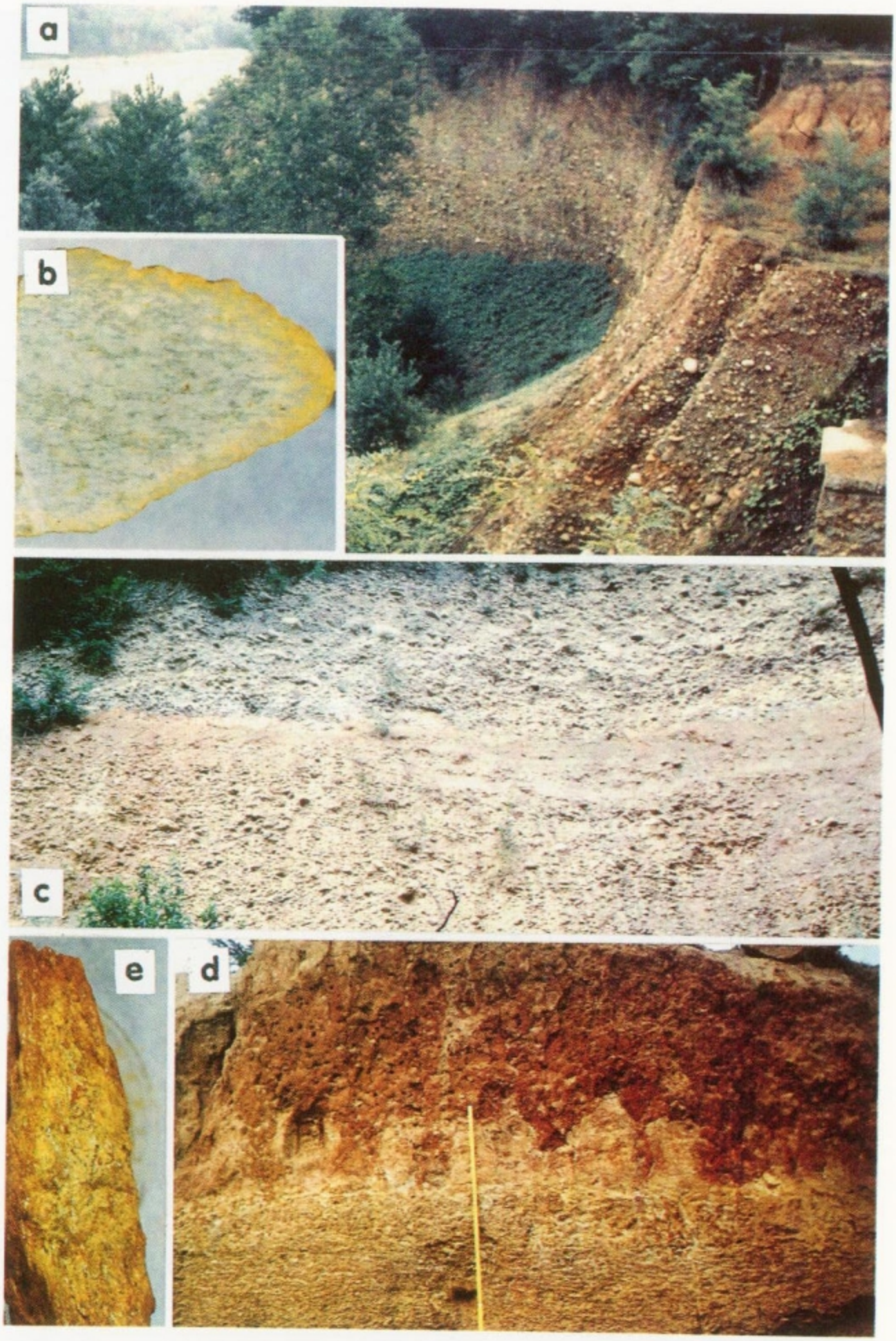
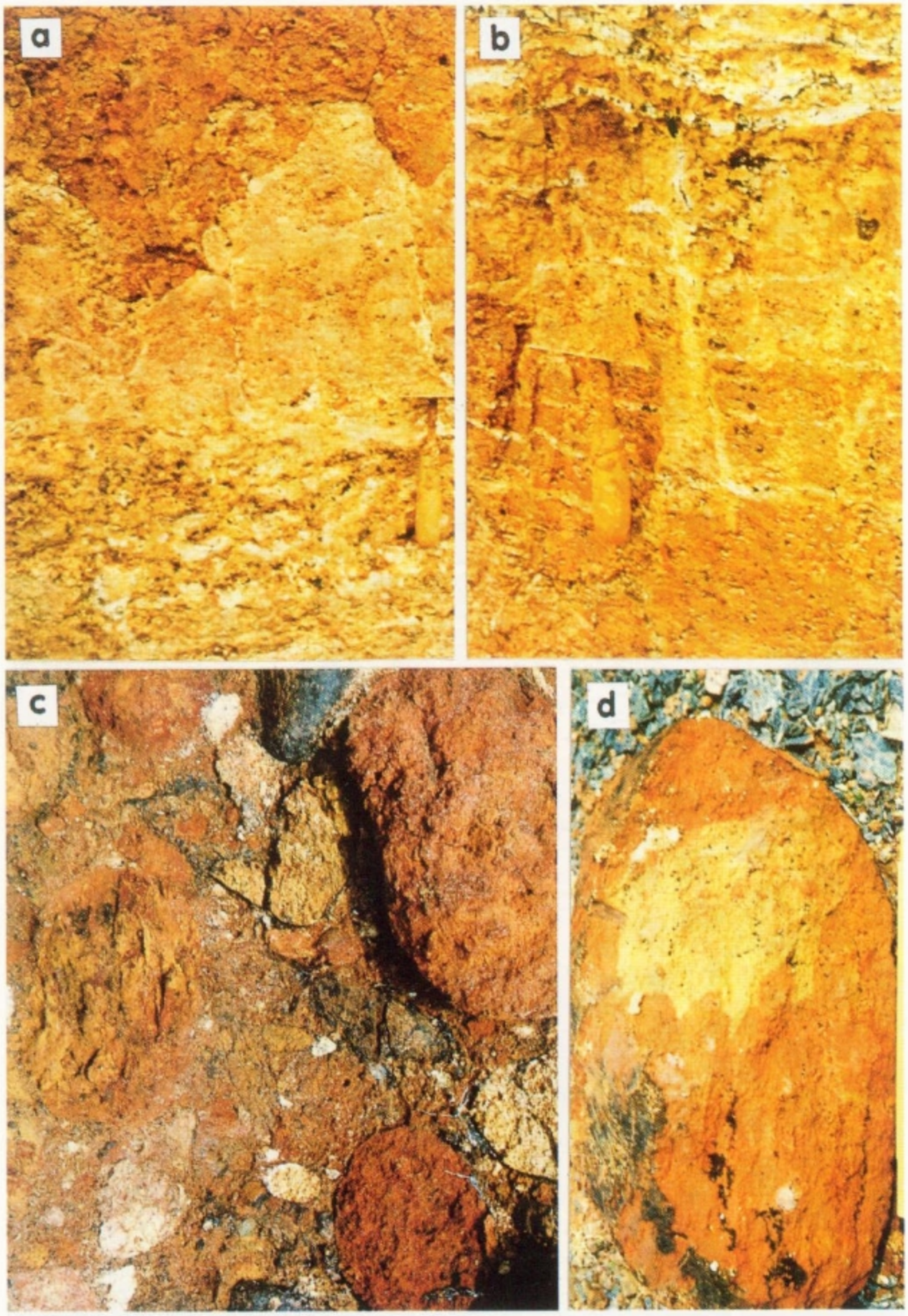


Ia. Alluvions de la haute terrasse de Robassomero surmontées de formations loessiques et dominant le lit de la Stura di Lanzo au niveau de la tuilerie de Colombé; Ib. Galet d'amphibolite du sommet des alluvions de Robassomero avec un cortex orange peu épais et un centre cohérent de couleur verte; Ic. Alluvions de la haute terrasse de Robassomero, situées sous le village de Robassomero au dessus de la Stura di Lanzo, montrant deux nappes d'alluvions superposées; Id. Profil N-E de Massa Trucat (terrasse de Vauda Grande); Ie. Galet de micaschiste à cortex ameubli de couleur rouge (partie supérieure des alluvions de Massa Trucat).

Ia. Gravels of the Robassomero terrace; Ib. Amphibolite pebble from the top of the Colombé gravel; Ic. Two superposed gravels in the Robassomero terrace; Id. N-E profile of Massa Trucat (Vauda Grande terrace); Ie. Micaschiste pebble with a red soft cortex, from the top of the Massa Trucat gravel.



IIa. Profil N-E de Massa Trucat (terrasse de Vauda Grande); horizon dégradé de -80 à -110 cm entre l'horizon rougeâtre sus-jacent (contact très irrégulier) et l'horizon bigarré à structure lamellaire; l'outil mesure 24 cm (cliché L. M. Bresson) (cf Tabl. 14); IIb. Profil N-E de Massa Trucat de -200 à -250 cm, horizon dégradé à la partie supérieure et horizon rouge à la partie médiane et inférieure, l'outil mesure 24 cm (cf Tabl. 14); IIc. alluvions de Balangero, la hauteur du cliché correspond à 25 cm (cf Tabl. 15); IId. Bloc à cortex rubéfié extrait des alluvions de Balangero, échelle: 24 cm (cf Tabl. 15).

IIa. N-E profile of Massa Trucat (Vauda Grande terrace); IIb. Degradated (top) and red (bottom) horizons of the N-E Massa Trucat profile (depth -200 to -250 cm); IIc. Balangero gravel; IId. red cortex on a block from the Balangero gravel.

1. General view looking eastsoutheast of areas A (front) and C (back).
2. General view looking southeast of areas C and D (back) and B (front).

Photos by J. Kovanda

1. Section A/A drawn in 1987. View looking east of two generations of material filling the younger joint in travertine.

2. Section A/B drawn in 1987-1988. View looking east of the continuation of archaeological excavations toward the west. Note the steps cut provisionally in the travertine joint infill.

Photos by E. Javorská

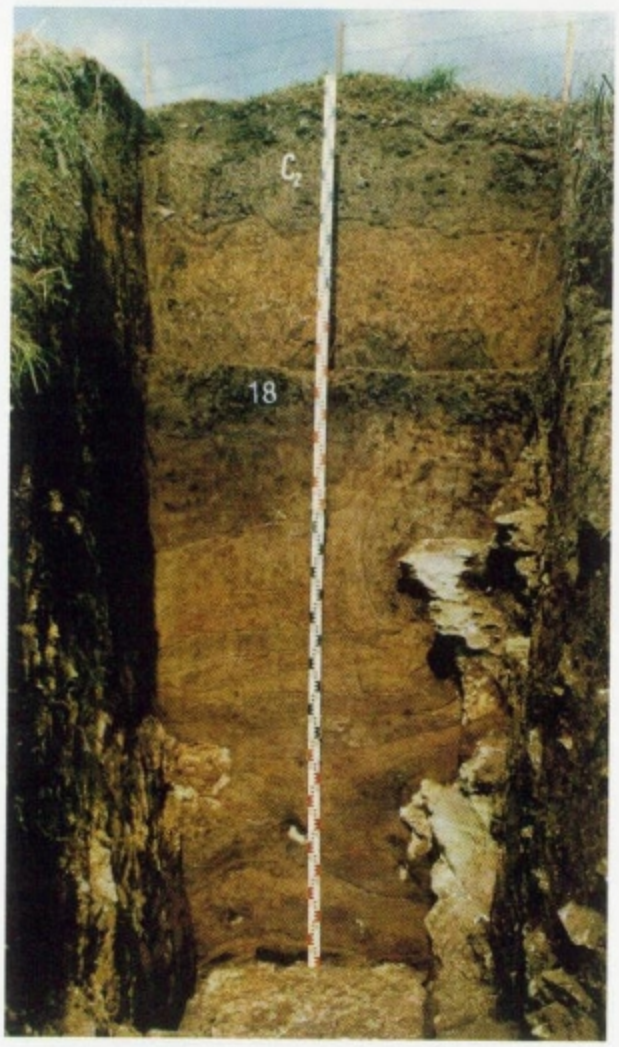
1. Continuation of section A/B to the west. Picture taken in 1988. Joint infill grades northward (right) to beds overlying compact, thick bedded travertine and forms finger-shaped, southward-trending extensions into the youngest chalky and sandy travertine containing Ložek's (1993) malacofauna No. 4 (see fig. 16).

2. Section A/D2 drawn in 1987. View looking south. Thin bedded travertine disintegrated into blocks is overlain by a layer of dark brown soil sediments (i.e. horizons D-F seen on preceding picture) with a mantle of chalky and sandy travertine mottled white and yielding Ložek's (1993) malacofauna No. 4 and Horáček's layer X; forms a lateral facies of the joint fill as a part of horizon C on preceding picture. Relic of the typical C horizon of section A/D2 overlying chalky travertines (Horáček's layer Y).

Photos by E. Javorská

1. View of area B. Western section B/W drawn in 1992 and perpendicular in a north-south direction to the section drawn by Prošek - Ložek in 1957 - see fig. 5.

2. View of the west side of trench C_1; lower part of the infill containing Ložek's (1993) malacofauna Nos. 7-10 and documenting the onset, full development and close of the (?) last interglacial. *Photos by J. Kovanda*



1. View looking southeast of the side of trench C_1. Note trench C_3 (centre) and part of the face of trench C_2 (right). *Photo by J. Kovanda*

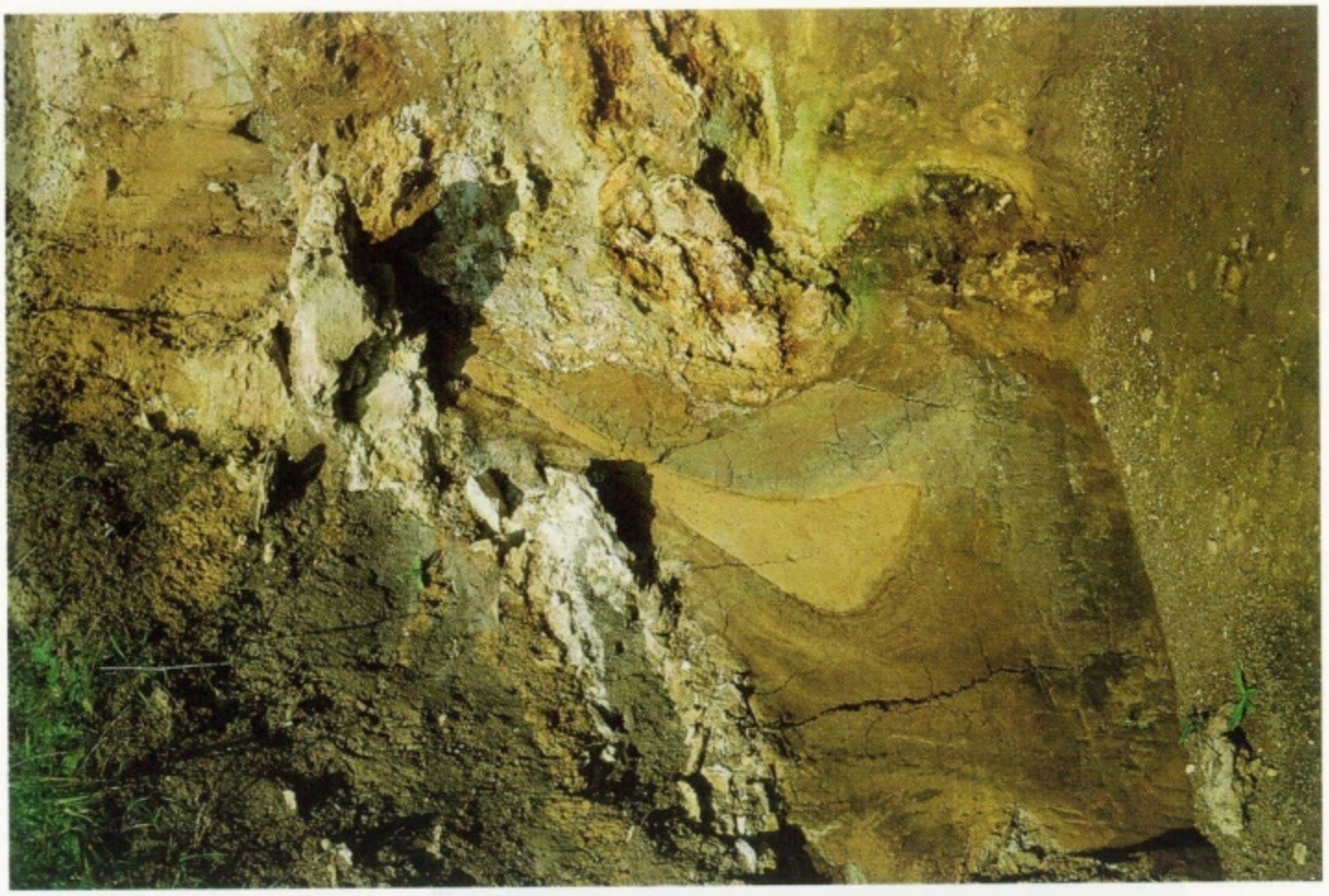
2. View of the face of trench C_2 with younger joint infill. As of 1990. Notice strong corrosion of compact thick bedded travertine (right). Subfossil illimerized soil - see palaeopedological sample No. 18. *Photo by E. Javorská*

1. View of the face of trench F in 1990 to show weathered surface of the layer of thick bedded travertine. Paraautochthonous soil relics ranged to terra fusca have been found preserved in places (marked with No. 1). *Photo by E. Javorská*

2. Travertine pool terrace preserved on the surface of thick bedded limestone. Area A in front of section A/G. As of 1991. *Photo by J. Kovanda*

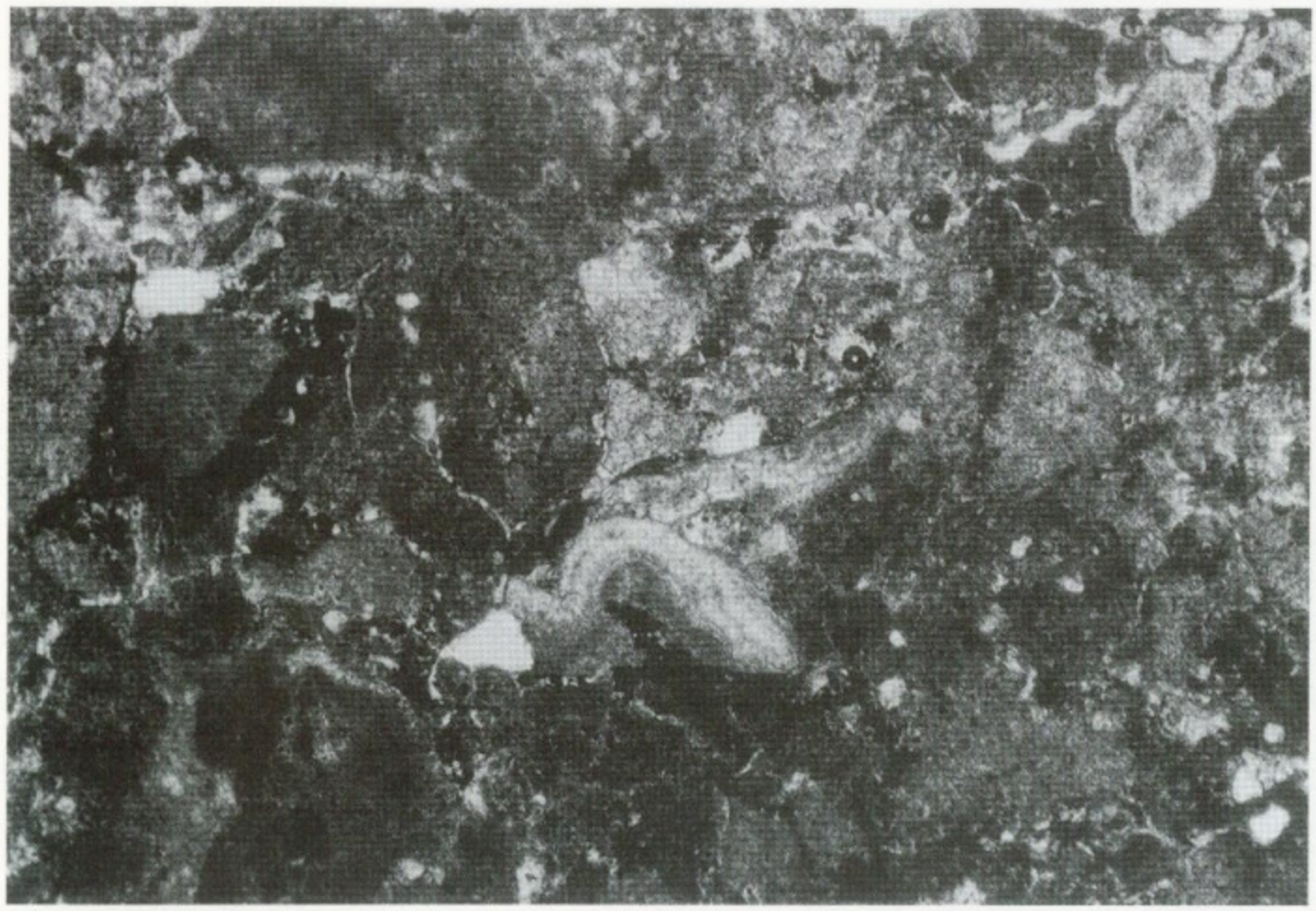
1. Surface of thick bedded compact travertine referred to as the upper accumulation (see text) in front of trench C_1, containing numerous leaf impressions of *Salix* and Ložek's (1993) malacofauna No. 6.

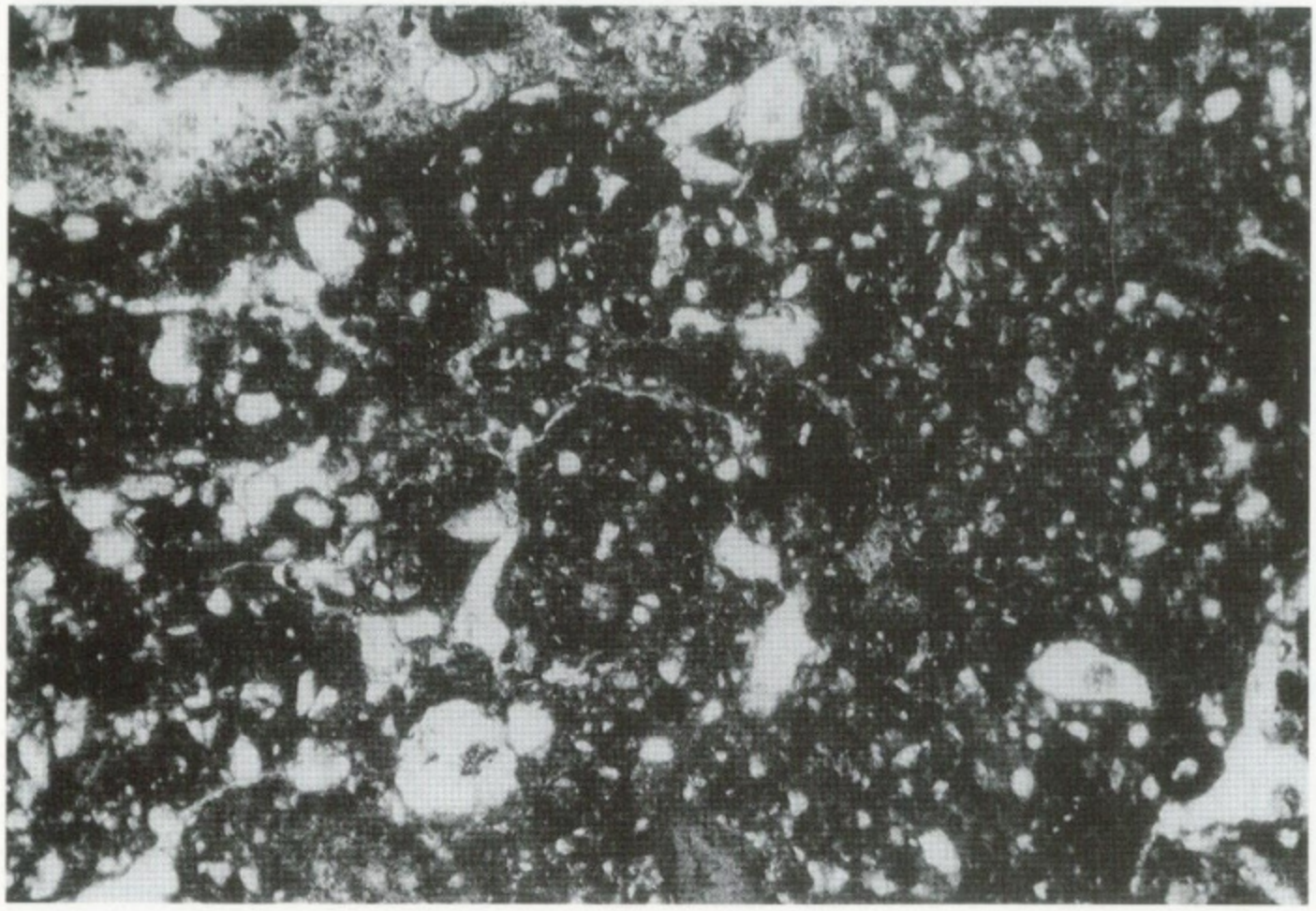
2. Archaeological investigations have resulted in the exposure of corroded thick bedded travertine susceptible to disaggregation and covered by scattered soil sediments (horizons B to G west of section A/G - see pl. II/1) yielding much Palaeolithic material. *Photos by J. Kovanda*



1. Left side of the trench F. A complicated series of fossil soil sediments filling the younger joint in the travertine mound.
2. A travertine block with preserved microcascades developed originally on the travertine surface.

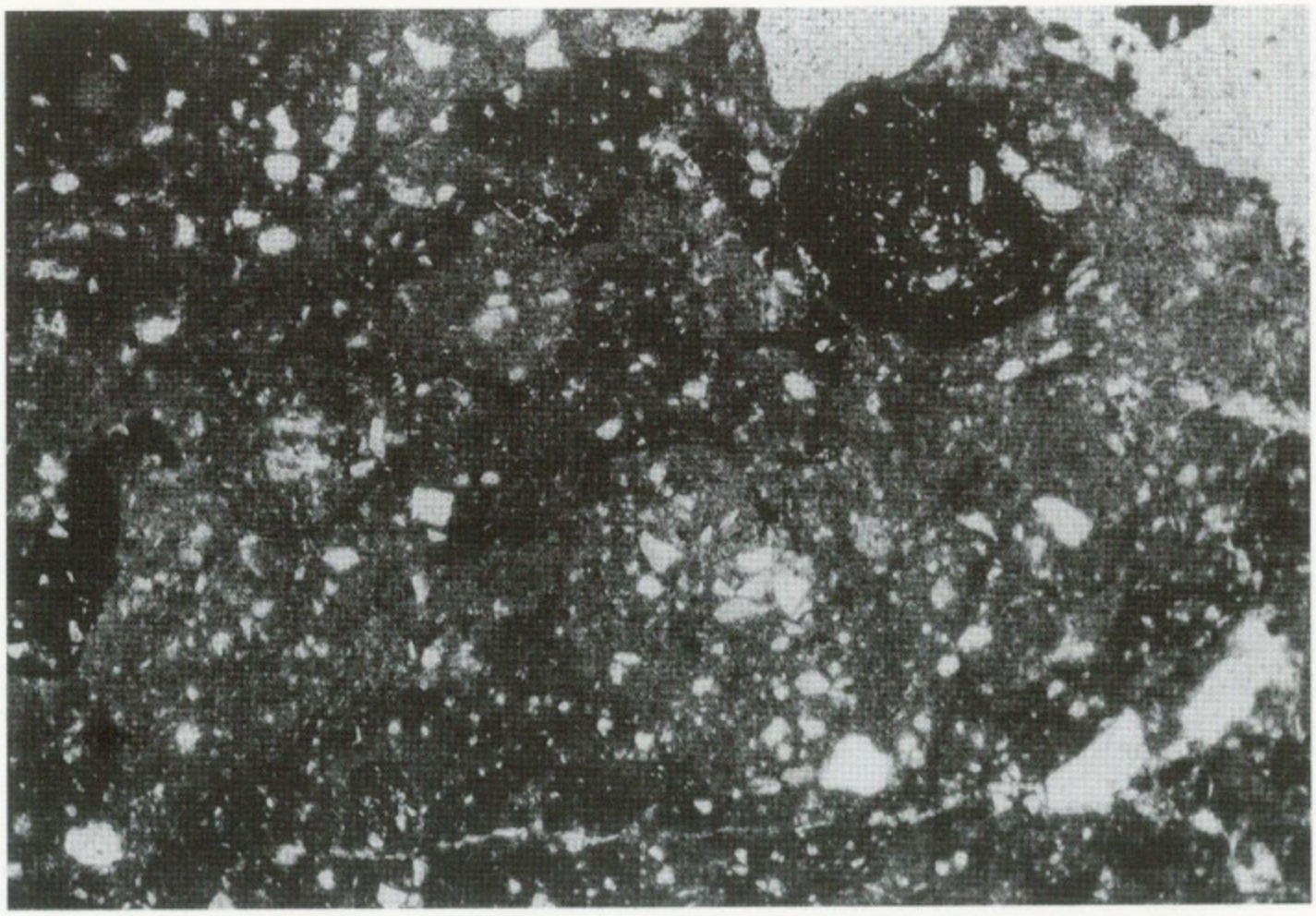
Photos by J. Kovanda

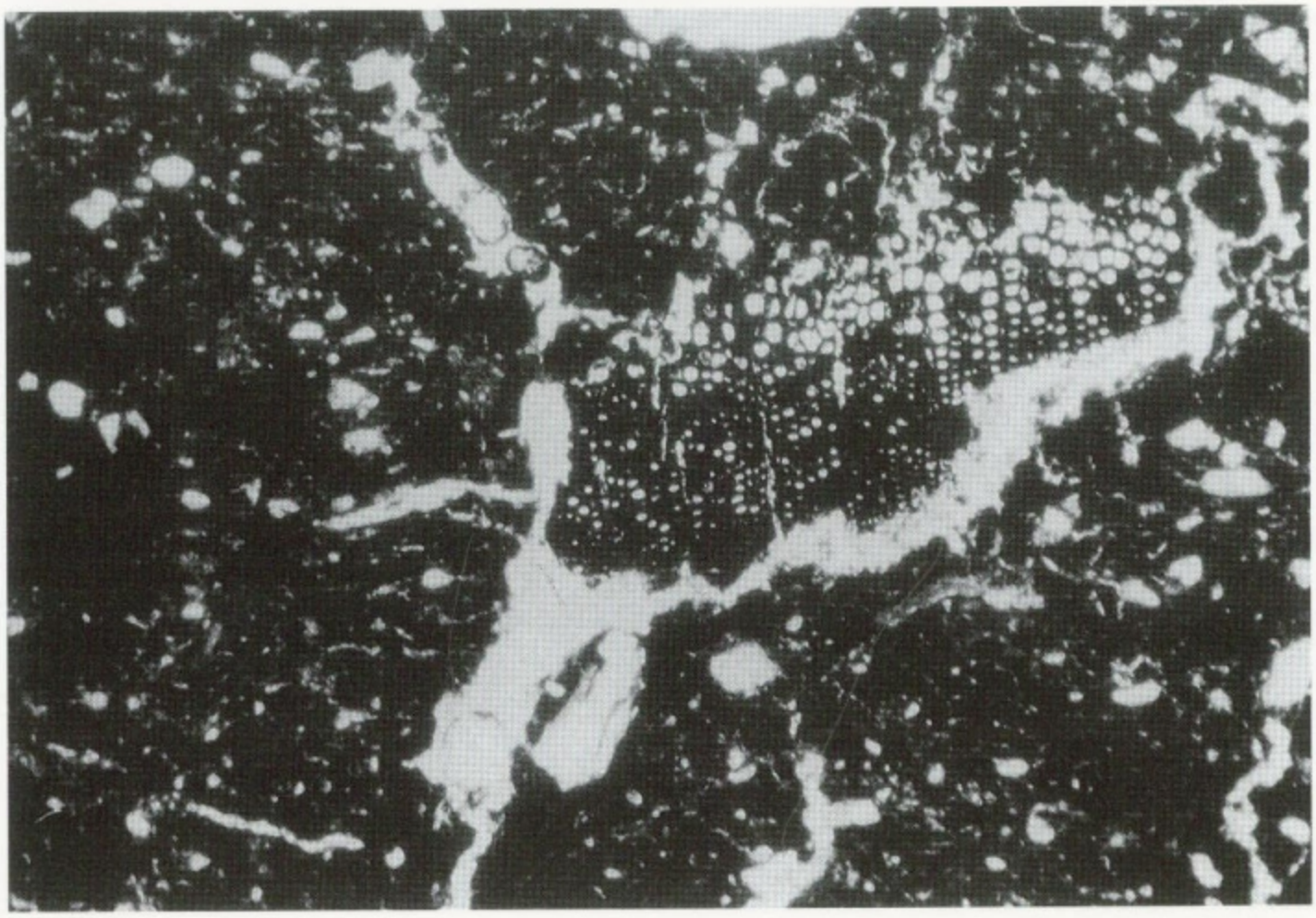




1. Terra fusca, B horizon. Redeposited. Braunlehm fabric plasma forming clods and mixed with corroded fragments of travertine. Fragment of mollusc shell (centre). Thin section 1. - x30.

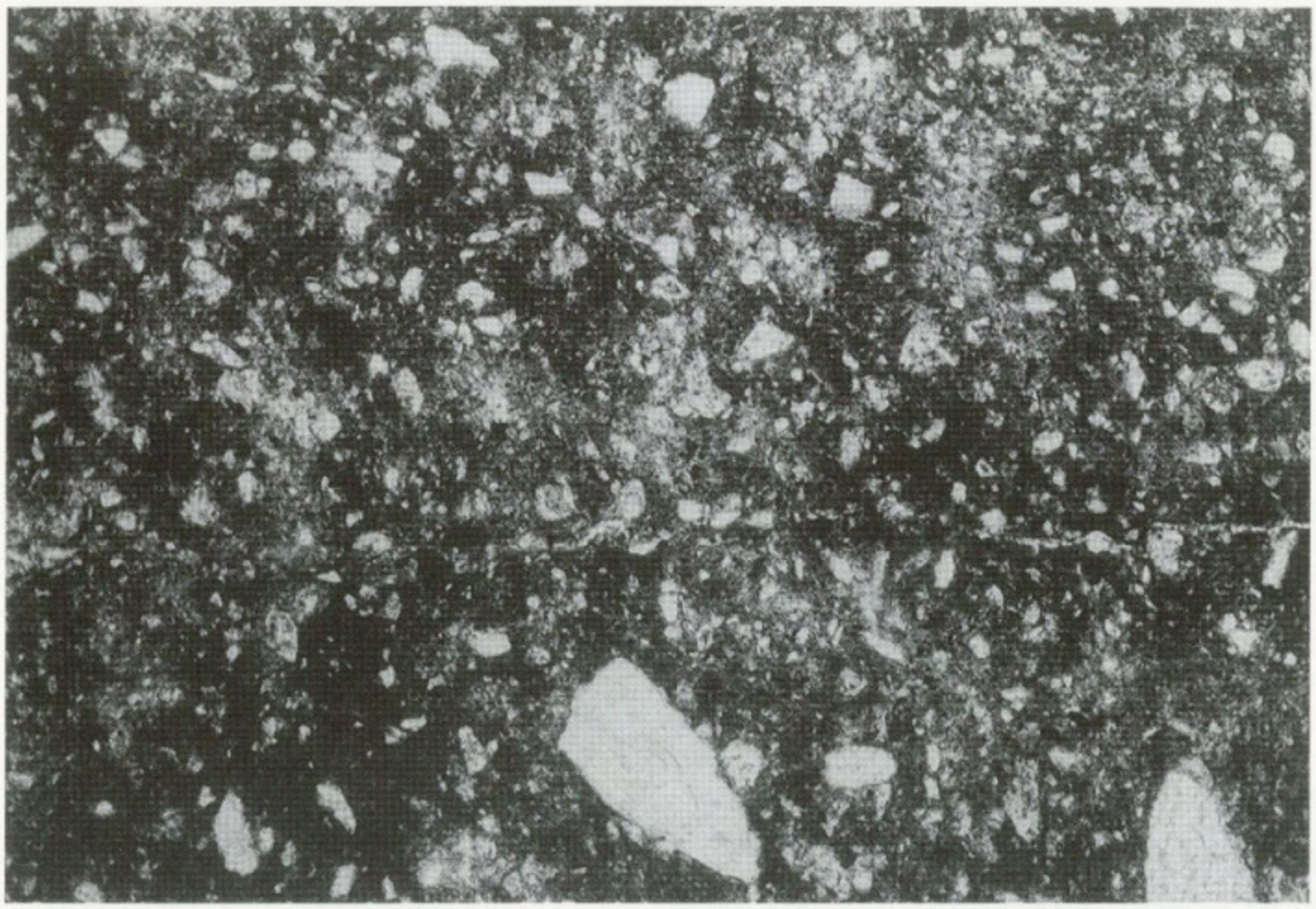
2. Fossil earthworm coprolitic elements in humic soil matrix. Thin section 27. - x30.

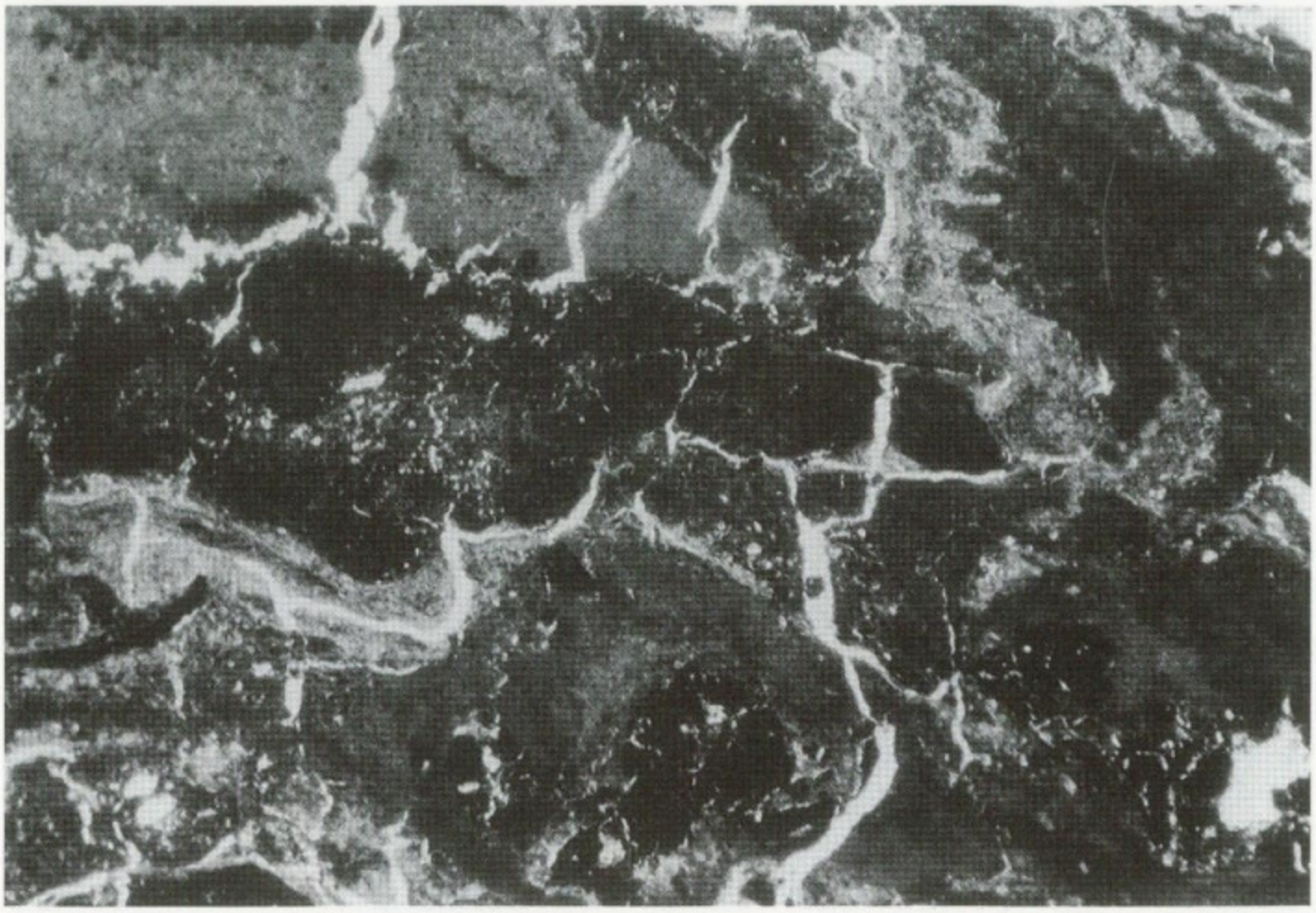




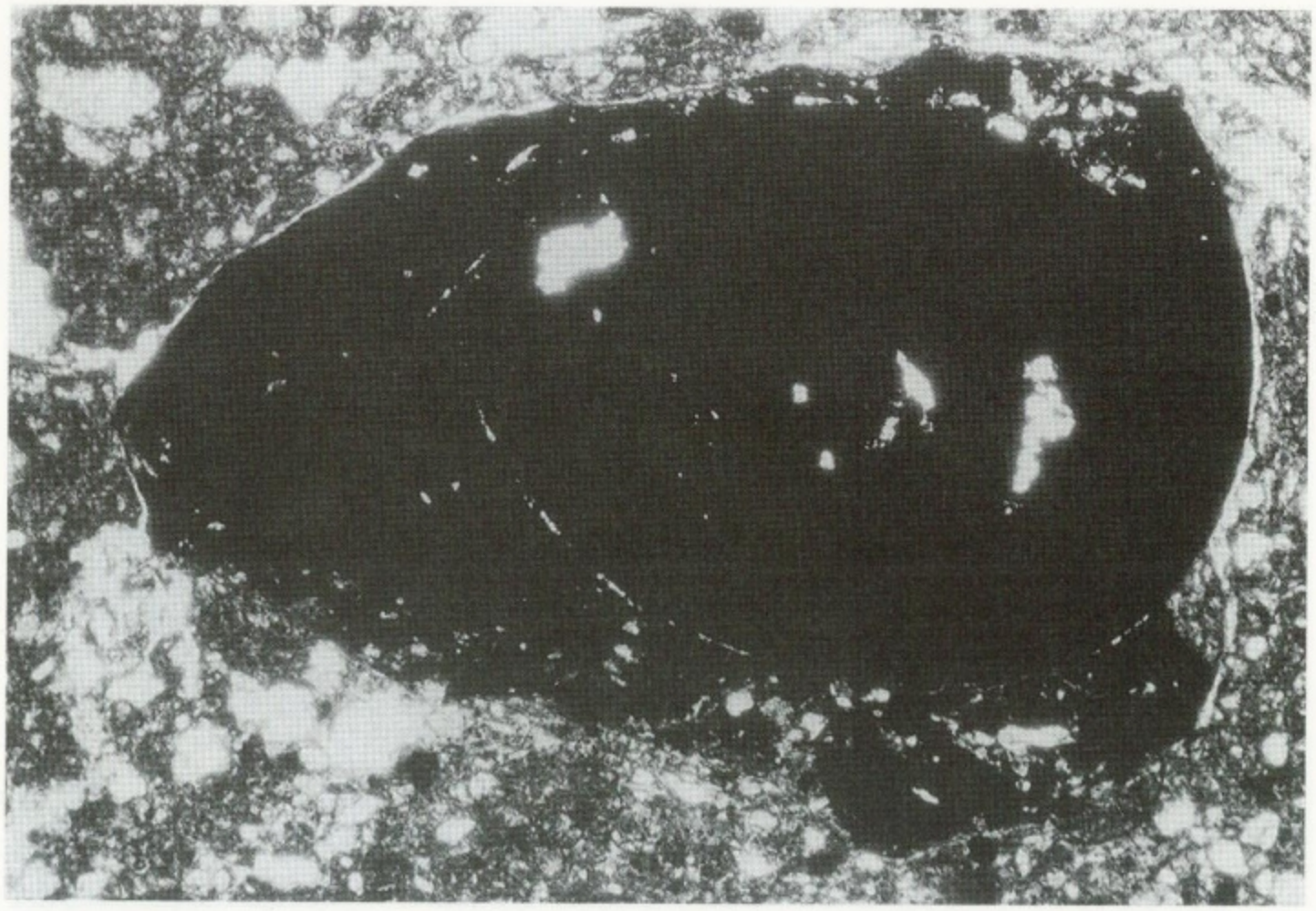
1. Braunlehm nodule having concentric structure (top quadrant, right) in mixed fossil soil sediment consisting of terra fusca and humic soil. Thin section 4. - x30.

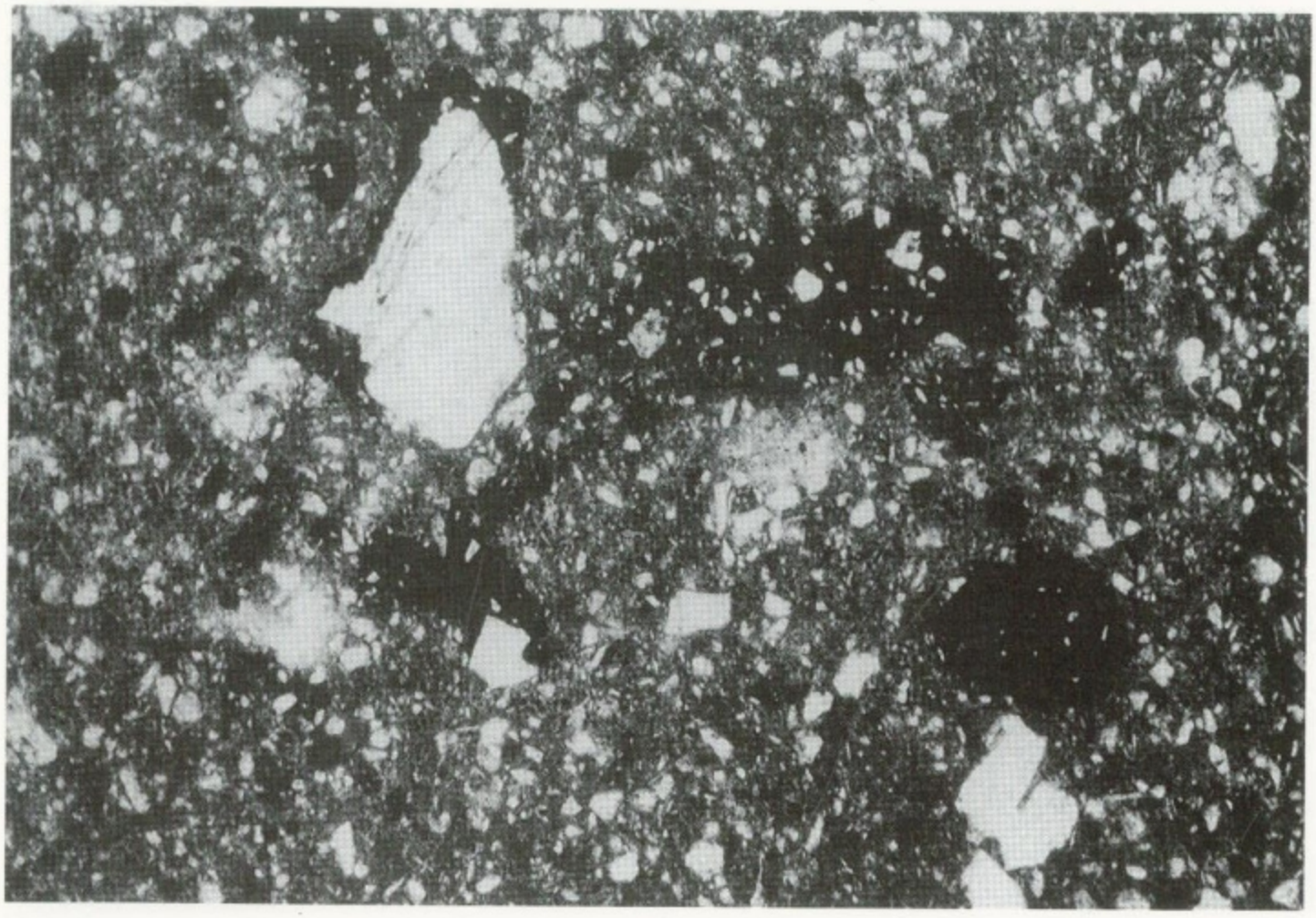
2. Fragment of coalified wood showing well-preserved cellular structure in humic soil sediment cut by a network of joints and fractures. Thin section 5. - x30.





1. Large nodule consisting only of manganese compounds in mixed fossil soil sediment. Thin section 11. - x30.
2. Braunlehm nodule (bottom quadrant, right) and abundant manganese oxide in fossil soil sediment of varied composition. Thin section 16. - x30.

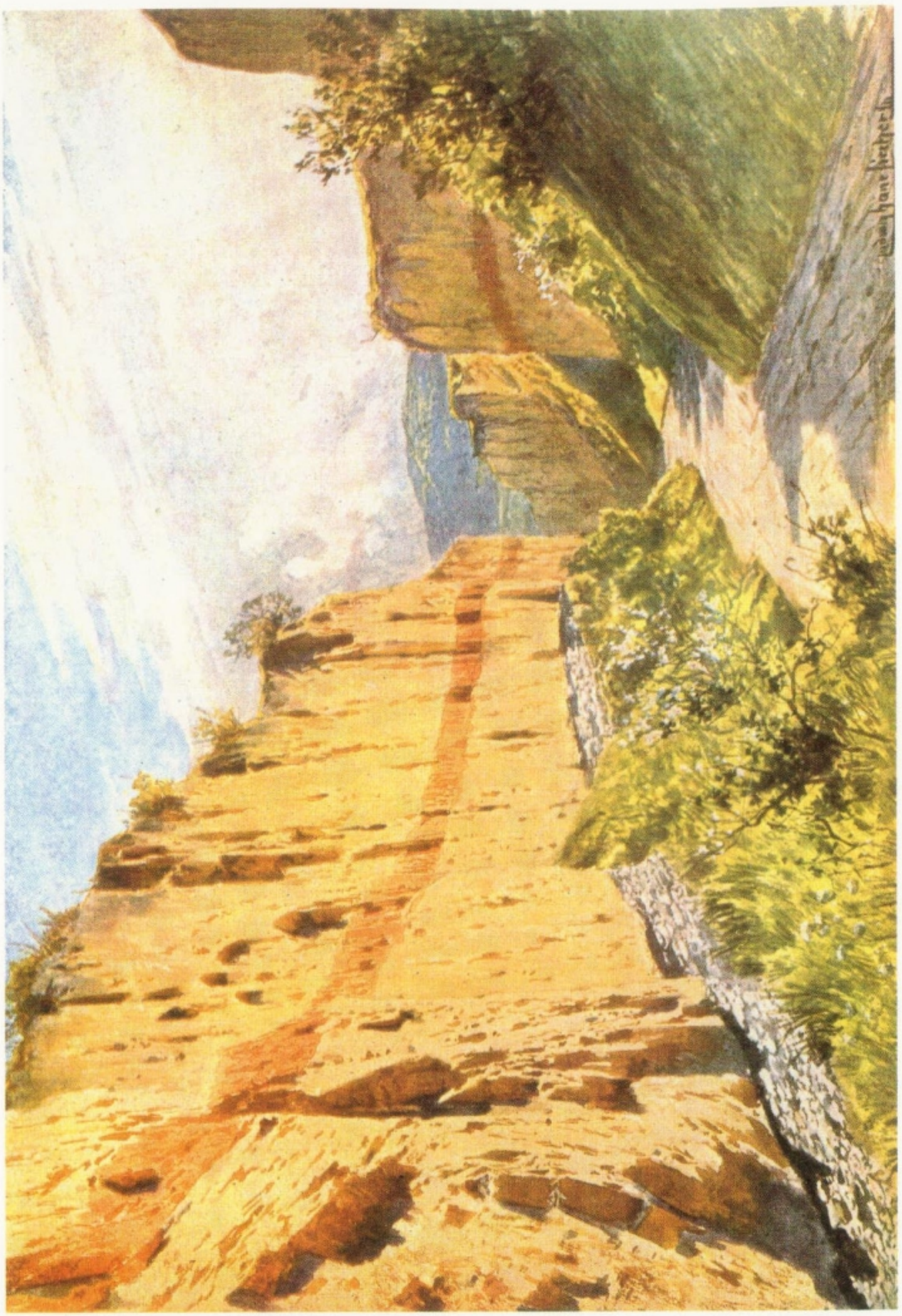




1. Pseudogley nodules with irregular radial faces in redeposited g(B) horizon of fossil pseudogley. Thin section 24. - x30.

2. Banded matrix consisting of iron (Fe^{3+}) oxides and hydroxides, manganese compounds and minerals formed by deposition from spring waters. Thin section 20. - x30.

Photomicrographs (pls. IX-XII): I. Fischer



"Göttweiger Leimen (Verlehmung) zone" in the sunken road cut west of Furth (near Göttweig Castle). Reproduction of the water-colour painted by L. H. Fischer, from the book of J. Bayer (1927): Der Mensch im Eiszeitalter.