

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Andoni LLAMAZARES MARTÍN

The figure of Tiberius Gracchus the Elder has remained quite shadowed in most of the publications on the Middle Republic even though he was undoubtedly one of the most prominent leaders of his generation (first half of the 2nd century BC). He was a member of a side branch of the *Sempronii Gracchi*, and apparently not even the eldest son. Moreover, his father did not hold the consulship. However, Tiberius Gracchus carried out the consulship twice, celebrated two *triumphi* and became the first man in his family holding the censorship. He even married to Scipio Africanus' daughter, Cornelia. It is noteworthy that, compared with the rest of his contemporary family, there are several references to his activity during the minor magistracies, in which he would show some of the characteristics that that would define him: professionalism, moderation and some other virtues that would make him an exemplary Roman.

*Keywords:* Tiberius Gracchus the Elder; *Sempronii Gracchi*; minor magistracies; 2nd century BC.

Aurelio PADILLA MONGE

According to Archaeology, the town put up on San Antonio-Los Palacios Hill, later named *Italica*, had a completely autochthonous nature until the late second century B. C. The settlement of Italian immigrants in this place at that time is proved by the typology of certain buildings alien to the local forms and by the start and spread of *villa* system. Data allow proposing that the families of the local elite of *Italica* got rich probably from the production and sale of olive oil, the elaboration and export of wine and the exploitation of iron mines located in *Munigua's* territory. This last one was probably the most thriving business to the local elite of *Italica*. On the contrary, no data allow asserting that this took part in the exploitation of the quarries of Almadén de la Plata.

*Keywords:* Roman Spain; local elites; *villae*; olive oil; wine; mines; quarries.

Lázaro G. LAGÓSTENA BARRIOS

The role of *Baetis* estuary is analysed as a factor of first urban networks articulation, and territorial connectivity in Antiquity. This approach brings us a greater understanding of the terrestrial communications origins between the urban centres of this area. Also it reflects the progressive historical reorientation of the communication routes, which has generated an actual perception of this geography and their access that are far different from the previous organization in the Protohistory.

*Keywords:* *lacus Ligustinus*; *Baetis*, urbanization; territorial planning; connection networks; *Hasta Regia*; *Carissa Aurelia*.

Patrick LE ROUX

The historical study of a completely excavated and well identified archaeological building confronts us with many interpretation problems related to the excavation techniques, development, working and municipal role of one of the best-known basilicas in the western Roman Empire. In this regard, the main challenge is the history of the *municipium Claudium Baelo* between the Augustan Age and Trajan's rule. Thus, this aspect that raises the issue of urban transformation in the *Hispania Ulterior Baetica* province during the first century of the Empire.

*Keywords:* chronology; town; justice; *negotia*; Trajan; town planning.

Manuel Carlos JIMÉNEZ GONZÁLEZ y Ana RUPIDERA GIRALDO

We disclose the finding, during a recent archaeological work in the city of Salamanca, of two marble fragments belonging to a statue of a togatus, which we believe could have been part of the decorative and propagandistic program of the forum in the time of the Early Empire. The data that we have about the location and layout of the forum and the various public spaces and buildings that formed it are indeed very limited. The location of this sculpture would confirm and might even provide some more information in this regard. The discovery was made out of archaeological context, because there is no historical stratigraphic sequence in the basement of the site where it appeared, the material and formal characteristics that can be seen in sculpture, along with the space in which it was found, as well as the archaeological context of the area in a broader sense, allow some clarifications on a number of aspects of formal, chronological and interpretive order relating to it.

*Keywords:* Urban Archaeology; Salamanca; Libreros street; Roman sculpture; forum; decorative program.

Fernando CARLOS RUCHESI

The aim of this article is to introduce a preliminary analysis about the *bucellarii* (a type of mercenary soldiers) during 4th and 5th centuries A.D. Such analysis is presented in the context of the increase of foreign soldiers in the Roman army since the end of the fourth century, an event known as the *barbarization* of the empire, within the broad framework of the transformation of the Roman world (4th to 6th centuries A.D.). I will enquire about the possible origins of this institution as well as its characteristics. Finally, I will also address the topic of the social cohesion of these groups.

*Keywords:* Barbarians; Roman army; *bucellarii*; Late Antiquity; Identity.