

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

ZEPHYRVS

REVISTA DE PREHISTORIA Y ARQUEOLOGÍA

ISSN: 0514-7336

LXXIV, July-December 2014 - 000 páginas

Source classification: CDU. Source Keywords: Autor. All rights reserved

*Hipólito COLLADO GIRALDO**, ****, *Pierluigi ROSINA**, *José Julio GARCÍA ARRANZ****, *Hugo GOMES**, *Luis F. DA SILVA NOBRE***, *Isabel M. DOMÍNGUEZ GARCÍA***, *David DUQUE ESPINO*****, *José M.ª FERNÁNDEZ VALDÉS******, *Emilia BLASCO LAFFÓN******, *José M.ª TORRADO CÁRDENO***, *Lázaro RODRÍGUEZ DORADO***, *Esther RIVERA RUBIO***, *Magdalena NACARINO DE LOS SANTOS***, *José Enrique CAPILLA NICOLÁS*** and *Samuel PÉREZ ROMERO***. * Grupo de Investigación “Quaternário e Pré-História”/Grupo de Investigación CUPARQ. ** ACINEP. Instituto de Estudios Prehistóricos/CEMAC. Centro de Estudios Evolución, Medio Ambiente y Cultura. E-mail: hipoliticollado@gmail.com. *** Área de Historia del Arte. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras-UEx. Campus Universitario. Avda. de la Universidad, s/n. 10004 Cáceres. **** Área de Prehistoria. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras-UEx. Campus Universitario. Avda. de la Universidad, s/n. 10004 Cáceres. ***** Univ. Politécnica de Madrid. C/ Ramiro de Maeztu, 7. 28040 Madrid.

Schematic Rock Art in Arroyo Barbaón (Monfragüe National Park, Cáceres): Archaeological contextualization and pigments characterization

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 13-39

Monfragüe National Park (Cáceres) preserved a very important schematic rock art complex with more than a hundred shelters with postpalaeolithic paintings and engravings. In this paper we'll provide an advance of our last research campaigns conclusions carried out in the Arroyo Barbaón sector (Serradilla). We have proceeded to the digital documentation of 29 rock art shelter figures. Furthermore, through the archaeological excavation inside Cueva del Sapo, which have provided some pottery fragments and stone tools as well as bonfire remains, we try to get the archaeological context for the rock art complex. Finally, the finding of a small detached fragment with some traces in red in the Friso del Terror shelter, has allowed the analysis to characterize the pigment that was used. The goal was to provide accurate information about technical issues, chronology and functionality of schematic rock art in this natural park in Cáceres province.

Key words: Schematic painting; Functionality of the Rock art; Archaeometry; Painting techniques; Raman Spectroscopy; Microfluorescence; Micro-Stratigraphy.

Carmen ALONSO FERNÁNDEZ and Javier JIMÉNEZ ECHEVARRÍA. Cronos s.c. Arqueología y Patrimonio. Centro Europeo de Empresas e Innovación, 3. Aeropuerto. 09007 Burgos. E-mail: tecnicos@cronossc.es

Contribution to the study of settlement, ways of life and funerary ritual in the Early Neolithic: open air settlement El Prado (Pancorbo, Burgos)

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 41-64

The archaeological excavation at the site El Prado has documented an Early Neolithic open air settlement and has discovered almost thirty negative structures that were part of an habitat belonging to the early 7th millennium cal BC. Its location on a valley bottom beside the gorge of Pancorbo –natural corridor exploited from prehistory times to connect the Ebro valley and the Meseta–, partly explains the location of the settlement. Amongst the documented structures are several storage pits sealed with clay, a well pit and two burials. The latter are both for their structural characteristics and for their ritual, an important contribution to the knowledge of funerary practices during the Early Neolithic, and they will supplement the meagre map and the unequal distribution of findings documented in the peninsula until the end of the 7th millennium cal BC. The palynological study provides interesting data on bioclimatic characteristics and anthropization of the environment, and the archaeological material recovered shows clear connections with the contexts of the Ebro valley, but also showing the cultural peculiarities of the Duero basin.

Key words: Neolithic; Rock cut pit settlement; Storage pit; Burial pit; Radiocarbon; Palaeoenvironment; Iberia; Ebro valley; Duero basin.

Francisco MARTÍNEZ-SEVILLA and Joaquín SALMERÓN JUAN**.* * Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Campus Universitario de Cartuja, s/n. 18071 Granada. E-mail: martinezsevilla@ugr.es. ** Servicio de Patrimonio Histórico. Ayto. de Cieza. Plaza Mayor, 1. 30530 Cieza (Murcia). E-mail: segisa@gmail.com.

The Crafts of the Stone Bracelets in the Cueva-Sima de La Serreta (Cieza, Murcia): Technology, Tools and Functionality of the Site

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 65-87

We study a set of stone bracelets, finished and in process, from the Cueva-Sima de La Serreta, as well as the tools and techniques used in the manufacturing process. The working methodology is based on technological, use-wear and typological analysis of manufacture residues and finished product. The study of this material record has allowed conclusions about the use of the cave and occupation. The rock extraction of the cavity wall affected a rock paintings. It has allowed us to determine the chronology of the paintings may be earlier or synchronous to the crafts of the bracelets. Likewise, identifying techniques that make up the operational chain of processing stone bracelets, has led a recognition own features of this workshop that differ from the rest of workshops studied. The geographical location of La Serreta workshop is to highlight cultural relations between Neolithic populations of the South and the East of Iberia.

Key words: Neolithic; Ornaments; Workshop; Craftsmen; *Chaîne opératoire*.

*Corina LIESAU VON LETTOW-VORBECK**, *Ángel ESPARZA ARROYO*** and *Alejandra SÁNCHEZ POLO****. * Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras-UAM. Avda. Tomás y Valiente, 1. Campus de Cantoblanco. 28049 Madrid. E-mail: corina.liesau@uam.es. ** Dpto. de Prehistoria, Historia Antigua y Arqueología. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. C/ Cervantes, s/n. 37002 Salamanca. E-mail: esparza@usal.es. *** Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural. Avenida Cristóbal Colón. Quito (Ecuador). E-mail: alejandra.sanchez@inpc.gob.ec

Bones as rubbish or a ritualized deposit? Dog butchering in La Huelga (Dueñas, Palencia)

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 89-115

Since the last decade of the twentieth century, and thanks to open area excavations that had taken place in pit sites, afforded us some structured depositions containing articulated faunal remains, dogs among them. This paper studies one of these animal deposits which is dated by means of the most recent pottery of the pit filling as Protocogotas I –Middle Bronze Age in the Iberian plateau– as well as radiocarbon dating 3350 ± 30 BP. The results of the above said study revealed that those dogs underwent an exhaustive disarticulation and butchering processes as well as appearing accompanied by some pieces of cattle bones. This paper presents a study of the recovered artifacts and faunal remains and the interpretation not only of this singular context but also discuss ethnographical and historical referents of activities related to different types of sacrifices in which dogs played the main role. It was also taken into consideration other symbolic practices performed during the Chalcolithic and the Bronze Age in the Iberian plateau in which dogs are involved. Deposits containing articulated faunal remains are rare but not exceptional and require excavation and registers techniques similar to those used for human burials, in order to perform a later rigorous study, unavoidable for getting forward in further research about Bronze Age societies in which animals' death, and death in general, played a relevant ideological role.

Key words: Structured deposition of dogs; Ritual; Sacrifices; Protocogotas I; Iberian Middle Bronze Age.

*Óscar GARCÍA-VUELTA**, *Fabían CUESTA-GÓMEZ***, *Eduardo GALÁN DOMINGO**** and *Ignacio MONTERO-RUIZ**. * Instituto de Historia. CCHS-CSIC. C/ Albasanz, 26-28. 28037 Madrid. E-mail: oscar.gvuelta@cchs.csic.es; ignacio.montero@cchs.csic.es. ** Dpto. de Prehistoria, H.^a Antigua y Arqueología. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. C/ Cervantes, s/n. 37002 Salamanca. E-mail: jfabian.cuestag@usal.es. *** Museo Arqueológico Nacional. C/ Serrano, 13. 28001 Madrid. E-mail: eduardo.galan@mecd.es

The bronze moulds for palstaves from La Macolla (Linares de Riofrío, Salamanca). New data on old findings

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 117-141

The discovery of two metal moulds for casting palstaves with two loops in Linares de Riofrío (Salamanca) is one of the most interesting evidences known for the study of the Late Bronze Age metallurgy in the Northern Spanish Plateau. This paper presents the results of a new documentary, formal, and archaeometric review of this finding. Our study was able to resolve most of the problems driven from the moulds early dispersion,

which had been hindering their proper analysis. The formal study and archaeometric analysis –XRF, PIXE– of the moulds allowed us to make a complete characterization of the technology behind their casting, as well as their usage.

Although the moulds from La Macolla share features with the palstaves commonly found in the Northern Spanish Plateau, some of their typological details allow us to link them with the Late Bronze Age metallurgy from central Portugal. This aspect, along with the supposed context of the find, is extremely relevant in the analysis of the technological and ideological processes behind these objects, offering new data for the study of the limited group of metal moulds known for this period in the Iberian Peninsula.

Key words: Late Bronze Age; Archaeometallurgy; Technology; Palstaves; Metallic moulds; Iberian Peninsula; Northern Spanish Plateau (Meseta); César Morán.

*Ana Margarida ARRUDA**, *Elisa DE SOUSA**, *João PIMENTA***, *Henrique MENDES*** and *Rui SOARES**. * UNIARQ-Centro de Arqueologia da Univ. de Lisboa. Faculdade de Letras. C/ Alameda da Universidades. 1600-214 Lisboa (Portugal). E-mail: a.m.arruda@letras.ulisboa.pt; el@fl.ul.pt; ruigusmao@hotmail.com. ** Câmara Municipal de Vila Franca de Sira-UNIARQ. E-mail: pimentamarques@iol.pt

Alto do Castelo's Iron Age occupation (Alpiarça, Portugal)

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 143-156

Alto do Castelo, in Alpiarça (Portugal), is a site recognized by its close spatial relation with the Late Bronze Age necropolis of Tanchoal and Meijão. Although always connected with this moment of Proto-history, a Roman Republican occupation was also early assumed, based not only in a set of archaeological findings collected in the early 20th century and during the excavations directed by Ph. Kalb and M. Hock, but also by the identification of a wall and double ditch directly linked to this phase. However, Casa dos Patudos retains several Iron Age materials recovered during the fieldwork of the German Archaeological Institute team, and others found, in recent years, on the surface of the site. These Iron Age materials display characteristics that allow its association with the arrival and installation of the Mediterranean populations in the Tagus valley during the second half/late VIIIth century BC. This data makes possible to integrate Alto do Castelo in a dense network of Orientalized settlements discovered in the two banks of the Tagus river. The role played by these sites and their relations should be analyzed, taking into consideration the type of geographical disposition, the occupied areas, and of course, the archaeological materials.

Key words: Phoenician; Tagus estuary; *Amphorae*; Common ware; Gray ware; Settlement network.

*Sonia MACHAUSE LÓPEZ**, *Ángela PÉREZ FERNÁNDEZ***, *Paloma VIDAL MATUTANO** y *Alfred SANCHIS SERRA****. * Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. Avda. Blasco Ibáñez, 28. 46010 Valencia. Correo-e: sonia.machause@uv.es; paloma.vidal@uv.es. ** Dpto. de Medicina Legal, Toxicología y Antropología Física. Facultad de Medicina. Avenida de Madrid, 11. 18012 Granada. Correo-e: angelaperez@ugr.es. *** Museo de Prehistoria de Valencia. SIP. C/ Corona, 36. 46003 Valencia. Correo-e: alfred.sanchis@dival.es

Iberian Ritual Practices in Cueva del Sapo (Chiva, Valencia): Beyond the Calyx-cup

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 157-179

In this paper we present the results of a multidisciplinary study in the Iberian site of Cueva del Sapo (Chiva, Valencia). The features of the assemblage have brought to light a very complex ritual context which would be frequented among the vth and iind centuries BC. The chronological and material diversity, as well as the volume of remains, indicate the existence of several intermittent ritual activities, not generalized and successive over time. We approach them through the presence of faunal remains with limited evidence of consumption which reflect a ritual about red deer, not incinerated human bones which show a particular process of the corpse related to a complex funerary ritual in the Iberian Iron Age and other materials such as pottery, metal and charcoal, which show a ritual activity in the cave. Whose characteristics differ from the traditional criteria established for the caves with Iberian materials. All these factors make us reconsider the traditional definition, still in force, for this kind of ritual contexts, sometimes full of excessive generalization.

Key words: Iberian Iron Age; Rituality; Sanctuary-caves; Archaeozoology; Anthropology; Charcoal analysis.

Pedro MATEOS CRUZ and Antonio PIZZO. Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida. CSIC. Plaza de España, 15. 06800 Mérida. E-mail: p.mateos@iam.csic.es; antoniopizzo@iam.csic.es

The basilica of *Contributa Iulia* (Medina de las Torres, Badajoz)

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 181-201

In this paper we address the study of the most emblematic building of the forum of the Roman town of *Contributa Iulia*: the judiciary basilica. Its good state of preservation and the exhaustive recording of its architectural plan make possible an accurate knowledge of the structure, building techniques and its double architectural order. Stands out as two singular building elements the existence of a semicircular apse on the south side, and a cryptoporticus occupying the basement floor, building solution adopted in order to solve topographical problems derived from the location of the town in a hillside. Taking into account these characteristics, we must emphasize its early chronology of execution –in the time of Claudius–, as is clear from the data provided by the ceramic materials appeared in the building stratigraphical contexts and the characteristics of its architectural decoration. In the last section of the paper we analyze the building in the framework of the *Contributa* forum urbanism, suggesting a tripartite scheme for this public space.

Key words: Town planning; Forum; Cryptoportic; Architectural order; Roman public architecture.

*Marisa BARAHONA OVIEDO**, *Miguel ARENILLAS PARRA*** y *Juan Manuel ROJAS RODRÍGUEZ-MALO****. * Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Geografía e Historia, UNED. C/ Senda del Rey, 7. 28040 Madrid. Correo-e: barahonamarisa@gmail.com. ** ETS de Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos. C/ Profesor Aranguren, 3. 28040 Madrid. Correo-e: map@ing75.com. *** Juan Manuel Rojas-Arqueología S.L. C/ Taller del Moro, 7, esc. 3, bajo dcha. 45002 Toledo. Correo-e: jmrojasrodriguez@yahoo.es

Roman water supply to Toledo (Spain): excavations in the fields of the Military Academy of Infantry

Zephyrus, LXXIV, July-December 2014, pp. 203-223

Archaeological works carried out in connection with the aqueduct located in the fields of the Military Academy of Infantry of Toledo have allowed us to know new and interesting data about the Roman water supply to the ancient city of *Toletum*. These excavations were focused on reporting the route, design and technical characteristics –gradients and capacity–. Every data obtained show that the channel through the lands of the Academy is distinctly different of the Roman aqueduct from the Alcantarilla dam, although we supposed that both of them should join in some point near the city.

The pressure drop tower popularly known as the Horno de Vidrio is located in the final section of the aqueduct that has been studied. It is a very singular structure with double aim: first, to facilitate the aqueduct a less steep path towards Toledo. Second, to lose height in an aqueduct with excessive slope.

Key words: *Toletum*; Aqueducts; Roman hydraulic engineering; Pressure drops devices.