

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

# ZEPHYRVS

## REVISTA DE PREHISTORIA Y ARQUEOLOGÍA

ISSN: 0514-7336 – e-ISSN: 2386-3943 – DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14201/zephyrus201678> – CDU: 902 : 903

IBIC: Arqueología (HD) – BIC: Archaeology (HD) – BISAC: SOCIAL SCIENCE / Archaeology (SOC003000)

LXXVIII, July-December 2016 - 224 pages

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### **Decorated stela in Alto de la Huesera dolmen (Laguardia, Álava)**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 19-33

The Alto de la Huesera dolmen was excavated in 1948. In 2010 a new archaeological fieldwork started with the objective of determining the condition of the monument, subsequently restoring it. In these works the team located a sandstone stela in the burial mound and beside the corridor, datable to the Chalcolithic age. The engravings are five deep parallel grooves that come in contact at the end creating a bell-shaped form and two pointed shapes that are connected with a 'puñal de lengüeta'. This discovery and the revision of the post-Paleolithic graphic entities from the Basque-Navarre area allow the documentation of the graphic diversity, both in theme and context, of the artistic phenomenon of Prehistory.

*Key words:* Megalithic art; Recent Prehistory; Chalcolithic; Northern Spain.

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## **The Copper Age in the Lands of Antequera (Málaga): Introduction to the Settlement Patterns and Social Dynamics**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 35-65

Antequera (Málaga) is home to one of the most important Neolithic and Copper Age megalithic landscapes in Europe, as proven by its recent declaration as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO on July 15<sup>th</sup> 2016. This declaration highlights the need to push ahead in the research of the Neolithic and Copper Age periods, when the megalithic phenomenon developed and the three large Antequera megaliths, Menga, Viera and El Romeral, were built. In this paper, stemming from an on-going research project, we present a synthesis of the evidence available for the study of the Copper Age settlement patterns and social dynamics in the Lands of Antequera. Departing from a comprehensive review of the existing literature an assessment is made of the settlement patterns, subsistence economy, exploitation and exchange of abiotic resources, monumentality and burial practices of this time period. The aim is to formulate a preliminary framework of analysis of the cultural and social context in which the construction of El Romeral, the largest tholos monument known in Iberia, took place.

*Key words:* Chalcolithic; Spatial Analysis; social organisation; subsistence economy; abiotic resources; burial practices; Megalithic phenomenon.

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## **Gilded bronze fibulae with triangles on the bridge and covered spring**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 67-85

This paper presents a new group of Hispanic fibulae; analyses its typological development from a contextual and historical approach; suggests the need for further studies of typology of large cultural scope; displays a critique against typologies based on cultural or chronological frames; and shows the relevance of such studies to recover and protect the archaeological heritage.

The catalogue comprises only four pieces of a Latène-like form, uniform in shape and decoration. So is clear by their long springs covered, the frontal sheet-appendices or the decorative motifs and techniques used (printed and gilded). Although the conditions of the findings do not indicate clearly the chronology of most of the pieces, a date between the late fourth and early third century BC. for their production is beyond doubt. Its distribution is concentrated between the Iberian and Celtiberian areas, even if most of the pieces from the Levant. However, the finding of these fibulae in the scene of the Battle of Baecula (Cerro de Las Albahacas) raises his persistence until 208 BC.

*Key words:* ornament; Iberian Peninsula; Iron Age; material culture; typology.

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## **Record for the quantification of archaeological pottery: state of art and a new proposal. Seville Protocol (PRCS/14)**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 87-110

We introduce here a new quantification proposal in protohistoric and classical pottery studies. The proposal also includes the way of representation of such analytics with the aim of making homogeneous diagnostic, analysis and publication models of any kind of ceramic material disregarding their nature. Therefore, it can be useful for either stratigraphy assemblages or particular series. This standard attempts to improve data interconnection between different areas, between different sites, so more solid and comparable values will be obtained at territorial level. At least, much better than the ones employed nowadays. Finally, using certain conventions in the pottery analysis will help us to build a high rank interpretative system, which may include aspects of commercial, social, cultural and, even, symbolic character.

*Key words:* procedure; calculation; ware; Iberian Peninsula; Protohistory; Roman.

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## **Caldas de Monchique (Portugal): Review and up-to-date archaeological data about a Roman healing spa in the SW of Lusitania**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 111-129

In this article, we propose a review of the different aspects stated in the bibliography about the Roman healing spa of Caldas de Monchique, systematically updating the main information available on this establishment.

Our proposal is to provide an assessment of the current state of affairs of one of the most significant thermal spas in the south-west of *Lusitania*, taking into account new data about the Roman materials and structures identified in 40's of the xx<sup>th</sup> century. This study will allow us not only to find out in more detail the main characteristics of this building, but also to further our data about the places where mineral-medicinal waters were exploited in the Roman Age using a more exhaustive and precise information.

*Key words:* Mineral-medicinal waters; healing place; Algarve; Roman architecture; hydraulic systems.

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### **Roman money boxes in pottery. A discovery in a grave from *Augusta Emerita* (Mérida, Badajoz)**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 131-150

In this work, a funerary deposit found in a female burial in *Augusta Emerita* (Mérida, Badajoz) is analyzed. The location of this cremation has occurred during a recent excavation in one of the most important funerary areas of the city, in the southern area bordering the ancient Roman colony.

Besides the interest offered by the tomb itself, it is important the appearance of an unusual funerary deposit. Therefore, we first present an overview that allows us to assess the continued use of all this funerary area. Our work has also focused on the detailed study of the funeral grave itself. We discuss a money box that was part of the deposit. Since it is a *rara avis* in the Spanish ceramic utensils, apropos of this finding, a typological and functional reflection of such parts in the Roman Empire is done.

*Key words:* *Lusitania*; female grave; cremation; funerary deposit; money box.

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### **Some remarks on mortaria production in Tarragona in Roman Imperial Age**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 151-172

The aim of the article is to present some carving lines, which have been observed on several marble mortars, conserved in the warehouse and in the permanent exhibition of the National Archaeological Museum of Tarragona (Tarragona, Spain). The majority of these pieces come from the so-called 'Upper Part' of the city, which was occupied in Roman times by the Provincial Forum.

Within a study directed to the understanding of the manufacture of marble artefacts in Roman times from the area of Tarragona, it was possible to circumscribe a group of marble pieces, conserved at different stages of

the work process, which appear extremely interesting. In fact, these artefacts preserve characteristics that can be connected with some detail to the steps of their production.

The mortars are artefacts that have been rarely the subject of interest by scholars, mainly because of the simplicity of the object itself, but also for the ease of execution. These factors have determined a limited morphological evolution of their characteristics over the centuries such that their dating is difficult.

Despite of this, the mortars from Tarraco represent a fundamental significant for understanding these artefacts. The carving lines visible on the objects allow to reconstruct the execution process, as well as the number found in a restricted and certain chronological context make possible to hypothesize the existence of a production within workshops that worked in the sphere of the site of construction of the Provincial Forum of Tarraco during the imperial period.

*Key words:* Tarraco; Provincial Forum; workshops; marble; instrumenta; mortars; working marks.

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## **Rock-cut Cemeteries and Settlement Processes at the Upper Arlanza Basin (Burgos, Spain): A Late Antique and Early Medieval landscape analysis**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 173-191

Current research at the archaeological sites of the Upper Arlanza Basin (Burgos) offers new and interesting insights in order to understand village networks which probably played a leading role within this territory. Peasants used to live in scattered nuclei usually organized around a church surrounded by a rock-cut cemetery. Researchers must properly address the role played by these communities, their funerary practices, and their strong influence on this territory in order to get an overall comprehension of landscape organization in this area over the period stretching between 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Our work aims at examining settlement patterns and funerary practices in remote mountain areas. This paper offers a general view on this complex panorama and discusses the general features of these archaeological sites, through the analysis and updating of archaeological register. Archaeological evidence points towards the existence of some patterns of behaviour that might have been shared by different communities in this area.

*Key words:* Archaeology; population; territory; religious nuclei; burial practices.

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## **Evaluation of the parietal graphic motifs from El Forcón Cave (A Fueba, Huesca): New Perspectives on the Palaeolithic Art in the Southern slope of the Central Pyrenees**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 195-201

In 1976, a team led from the Museum of Huesca conducted a series of archaeological works in El Forcón Cave (San Juan de Toledo, A Fueba, Huesca). In addition to the recovery of several materials and prehistoric tools in a completely disturbed context, it was discovered the existence of parietal anthropic engravings. After the discovery of the Palaeolithic parietal site of Fuente del Trucho, also on the southern slope of the Central Pyrenees, and joined to the formal similarity of the El Forcón engravings with other Franco-Cantabrian ensembles, a Palaeolithic chronology was proposed for the ‘parietal art’ of this site. Since then, the scientific literature has included this ensemble in the inventory of cave art. Recently, we undertook a study of the graphical device –unrevised since its first publication–, to assess its potential and the arguments to establish a chronology. In this paper we discuss the evidence found and present the conclusions of the study. The most relevant is that the arguments do not support a Palaeolithic –or even a Prehistoric– chronology for the parietal motifs.

*Key words*: Rock Art; Northern peninsular; engravings; finger flutings; chronology.

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## **New altar to Ataecina in Oña (Burgos)**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 203-209

This paper presents a new altar dedicated to Ataecina. The object, located actually in Oña (Burgos), it was probably moved from the West part of Lusitania where most of the dedications to this deity have been found. The name of the goddess, in this case, is followed by the epithets Turebriga Proserpina as well as the name of the devotee and possibly the votive formula. According to the material used as support and the typology of the altar its origin seems could have been manufactured in the area of Mérida, but circumstances and chronology of the displacement are unknown. We think that due to small size and reduced weight of the altar, it could have arrived during the Roman period as part of the luggage of an immigrant; but it could also have been moved in modern times by an antiques dealer or a particular.

*Key words*: local cults; epigraphic habit; Roman religious epigraphy; Augusta Emerita; geographic mobility.

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## **New discovery in Syrian coast: three garland-sarcophagus**

*Zephyrus*, LXXVIII, July-December 2016, pp. 211-220

In this article we will describe and analyze three marble sarcophagi that were recently unearthed from a hypogeal tomb; rescue excavations were conducted by the Direction-General of Antiquities (Damascus; Tartus) at *al-Bayada* necropolis, belonging to the ancient city of Amrīt, Syria. The coffins date from the late second to third centuries AD and resemble each other in their iconography. Stylistically, they are all of the “garland” type, decorated with several significant motifs and symbols. They were probably crafted in Asia Minor for a local wealthy family during this region’s occupation by the Roman Empire in its latter period. As such, this discovery contributes to amplify the number of coffins we have and to the understanding of the function and character of Roman iconography and significance in this part of southern Syria, it may allow us to do some reflections and shades light on the Roman funerary landscape. On the other hand that find could contribute to extent the study on the Roman iconography developed at Southern area of Syria.

Besides the information on the production of this type of materials, on having treated itself about a finding in situ, one might derive information about the funeral local rituals. All this will allow us to realize a series of reflections and to be making the funeral landscape and to penetrate into the knowledge of the rituals of burial into this territory, which archaeological interventions are still very scanty.

*Key words:* Imperial Roman; Amrīt; hypogeal tomb; al-Bayada; burial practice; inhumation.