

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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*Joan CARBONELL ROCA\**, *M. Mercè BERGADA\**, *Joan FRANCÈS FARRÈ\*\** and *Marc GUARDIA I LLORENS\*\**. \* Seminari d'Estudis i Recerques Prehistòriques (SERP). Dpto. de Historia y Arqueología. Univ. de Barcelona. C/ Montalegre, 6. 08001 Barcelona. E-mail: [carbonell@ub.edu](mailto:carbonell@ub.edu); [bergada@ub.edu](mailto:bergada@ub.edu). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3637-7793>; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6216-3249>. \*\* Col·lectiu de Recerques Arqueològiques (CRAC). C/ València, 19. 08290 Cerdanyola del Vallès (Barcelona). E-mail: [francesfj@cerdanyola.cat](mailto:francesfj@cerdanyola.cat); [mgllorens@granollers.cat](mailto:mgllorens@granollers.cat). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6496-3410>; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9651-270X>

### **The hypogeum from the Carrer París (Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona): micromorphological study of a Late Neolithic and Bell-Beaker funeral deposit**

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This paper presents the contributions to the study of the hypogeum of the Carrer París in Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, dated between 2878-2206 BC. The hypogeum of Carrer París was first used for a collective inhumation during the Late Neolithic. Afterward it was used again during the Bell-Beaker Chalcolithic for three different burial episodes including Bell-Beaker vessels. The continued use of the sepulcher highlights the evolution of common funeral practices in the Neolithic towards a progressive tendency to individualize burials parallel to the adoption of bell-shaped vessels. The study shows that the hypogeum was conceived and constructed well in advance of its use as well as the existence of a funeral ritual related to the use of fire prior to its use as a sepulchre. In addition, the sedimentary infilling of the structure by geogenic processes and identifies the post-depositional processes that the burials have suffered. In this case, it has allowed us to identify and characterize better the constructive and funerary process of this type of prehistoric burials in the peninsular Northeast.

*Key words:* Geoarchaeology; burial; constructive process; Late Neolithic; Bell Beaker Culture.

*Raquel VILÇA\**, *Carlo BOTTAINI\*\** and *Ana Margarida ARRUDA\*\*\**. \* Instituto de Arqueologia. Faculdade de Letras. CEAACP. Univ. de Coimbra (Portugal). Rua de Sub-Ripas 3000-395 Coimbra (Portugal). E-mail: [rvilaca@fl.uc.pt](mailto:rvilaca@fl.uc.pt). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0019-7256>. \*\* HERCULES Laboratory. Univ. of Évora (Portugal). Palácio do Vimioso. Largo Marquês de Marialva, 8. 7000-809 Évora. E-mail: [carlo@uevora.pt](mailto:carlo@uevora.pt). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2464-468X>. \*\*\* UNIARQ-Centro de Arqueologia. Univ. de Lisboa,

Faculdade de Letras. Alameda da Universidade. 1600-214 Lisboa (Portugal). E-mail: a.m.arruda@letras.ulisboa.pt. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7446-1104>

## **Phoenician-influenced metallurgy in Central Portugal. Three socketed arrowheads with spur from Monte Figueiró (Ansião)**

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This paper presents the results of a study carried out on three previously unpublished Iron Age socketed arrowheads with spur from Monte Figueiró –Central Portugal–, a site located between the Tagus and Mondego rivers. This region is of the utmost importance to understanding how Mediterranean influences penetrated along the Iberian Atlantic coast and up to the inland Portuguese territories, through Phoenician traders, since the Early Iron Age –8<sup>th</sup> century BC–. The socketed arrowheads with spurs, originally produced in the South-eastern end of Europe, namely in the Black Sea area, are virtually unseen in the Portuguese territory, where only another similar item has been found at Castro Marim –South Portugal–, in contrast with Spain, more specifically with the Guadalquivir region, where they are quite frequently found. Therefore, the occurrence of the three socketed arrowheads from Monte Figueiró is a challenging discovery, since Central Portugal is a peripheral area with respect to the Iberian regions that underwent an actual Phoenician colonisation. Based on this assumption, this paper will not focus just on typological and technological issues, but it will go a bit further, also reflecting on what these three artefacts can reveal about the interaction between indigenous inland communities from Central Portugal and Phoenician traders.

*Key words:* Central Portugal; Early Iron Age; socketed arrowheads with spur; Phoenicians; Orientalizing world; archaeometallurgy.

*Javier JIMÉNEZ ÁVILA\** and *Alfredo MEDEROS MARTÍN\*\**. \* Consejería de Cultura y Deportes. Junta de Extremadura. Paseo de Roma. 06800 Mérida. E-mail: [jjimavila@hotmail.com](mailto:jjimavila@hotmail.com). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3431-0395>. \*\* Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras-UAM. Campus de Cantoblanco. 28049 Madrid. E-mail: [alfredo.mederos@uam.es](mailto:alfredo.mederos@uam.es). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0036-7940>

## **Two West Phoenician bronze horse bits in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York): On the function and iconography of the so-called Bronze Carriazo item**

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The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, exhibits two bronze plaques which reproduce the iconography of the famous Spanish item known as ‘Bronce Carriazo’. They are considered as lateral cheeks of a horse bridle bit cast by a West Phoenician workshop around the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. They present some iconographic and, above all, technical differences with the Sevillian piece. These horse harness pieces represent the goddess *qudšu ’āštart*, a winged warrior divinity linked to the Phoenician royalty. The two heads of birds at the upper edges seem to configure the bow and the stern of a solar boat (the sun itself is symbolized in a central rosette). It would be the solar ship that sails through a water sky, depicting the trip to the otherworld in the extreme West. These Hispanic-Phoenician bronzes are inspired by the oriental repertoires and they reflect the assumption of a mythical and religious ideology, of strongly oriental roots, by the western Iberian aristocracies throughout the Early Iron Age.

*Key words:* Bronzes; horse harness; Orientalising Period; Iberian Peninsula; religion.

*Ana DELGADO HERVÁS\**, *Meritxell FERRER\** and *Marta SANTOS\*\**. \* Dpto. de Humanidades. Univ. Pompeu i Fabra. C/ Ramon Trias Fargas, 25-27. 08005 Barcelona. E-mail: ana.delgado@upf.edu; meritxell.ferrer@upf.edu. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0177-955X>, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4657-8030>. \*\* Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya-Empúries. C/ Puig i Cadafalch, s/n. 17130 L'Escala (Girona). E-mail: msantosr@gencat.cat. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1542-9040>

### **Ethnic duality or social heterogeneity? Ceramic assemblages and everyday practices in Emporion's Neápolis, c. 425-375 BC**

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This paper analyses the ceramic assemblages in several stratigraphic units from domestic contexts or dumps related to everyday activities in the *Neápolis of Emporion*, dating *ca.* 425 to 375 BC. The main aim of the study is to examine the domestic ceramic assemblages –kitchen ceramics, tableware and domestic storage– and to analyse them focusing on their manufacturing traditions and their use in daily practices. The results of this study show the existence of strong cultural entanglements. This invites us to reject traditional interpretations, largely based on written classical sources, that have argued for the occurrence of a strict dual division in the enclave along ethnic lines, with two neatly segregated communities that never overlapped in this urban landscape. This study argues against the simplistic use of material culture as an ethnic marker, emphasising instead the role of some daily-use objects in the construction of social distinction, as well as other social, intersectional identities that go beyond ethnicity.

*Key words*: mixed communities; Greek overseas settlements; daily practices; consumption practices; culinary traditions; social identities; cultural contact.

*Diego JIMÉNEZ MADRONAL\**, *Oliva RODRÍGUEZ GUTIÉRREZ\** and *Joaquín MÁRQUEZ PÉREZ\*\**. \*\* Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. C/ Doña María de Padilla, s/n. 41004 Sevilla. E-mail: djm11294@gmail.com; orodriguez@us.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3926-0945>; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6795-7868>. \*\* Dpto. de Geografía Física y Análisis Geográfico Regional. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. C/ Doña María de Padilla, s/n. 41004 Sevilla. E-mail: jmarper@us.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0252-3740>

### **Transport of marmora from Almadén de la Plata quarries (Seville) in Roman times: evaluation of estimated routes and new research approaches through GIS**

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In recent years notable progress has been made in the characterization of stone materials from the Baetic quarries of Almadén de la Plata (Seville), both in terms of the areas of extraction and the distribution of their products. The present work focuses on the analysis of the routes used to carry the stone from the quarry to the main loading points on the Guadalquivir River. To this purpose, in the first part of the text, the proposals presented to date by the researchers are reviewed and evaluated according to different evidence and criteria. In a second part, a proposal of optimal routes is carried out using the application of Geographic Information System –GIS–, as an alternative method now subject to more objective measures. Ultimately, all this prompts some reflection on the different parameters that would have conditioned the transport of heavy loads in antiquity and our greater or lesser capacity to evaluate them.

*Palabras clave*: ornamental stones; Roman Baetica; heavy load transport; Least Cost Paths; interdisciplinary studies.

*Alejandro G. SINNER\**, *David MARTÍNEZ-CHICO\*\** and *Marco FERRANTE\*\*\**. \* Dept. of Greek and Roman Studies, University of Victoria. Finnerty Road (Ring Road), Clearihue Bldg. B409. 3800. Victoria. Canadá. E-mail: agsinner@uvic.ca. ID ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5816-5794>. \*\* Dpto. de Prehistoria, Arqueología e H.<sup>a</sup> Antigua. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. Avda. Blasco Ibáñez, 28. 46010 Valencia. E-mail: david\_ele@live.com. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9907-3020>. \*\*\* Trace Technologies. Via Ignazio Silone, 6. 64015 Nereto. Italia. E-mail: info@trace-rc.com. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2398-7576>

## **The underwater site of Las Amoladeras, Cabo de Palos (Cartagena). New archaeometric approaches**

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The aim of this article is to reinterpret a well-known underwater archaeological site located at Las Amoladeras, in La Manga del Mar Menor, near Cabo de Palos. For this purpose, after a historiographical review, we have studied, contextualized and undertaken isotopic analyses of some of the most interesting material from this archaeological site, as well as a *plomo monetiforme* (coin-like lead token) of the same type as those recovered at Las Amoladeras and the ones that circulated in the Balearic Islands. The lead isotope analyses carried out on the afore-mentioned artefacts allow us to determine the source of the ore used in the first two objects as Cartagena-Mazarrón and the Sierra Morena respectively. However, the lead used in the manufacture of the *plomo monetiforme* seems to reflect a mixture of metals. Based on all the above, we interpret this site as the remains of a shipwreck dating from 50-30 BC that was carrying a cargo composed in part, if not almost exclusively, of metallic items, mostly lead objects, probably to be sold and recycled. Las Amoladeras can therefore be contextualized in a very specific historical and economic framework: that of the commercialization and reuse of the lead in late Republican Hispania.

*Key words:* Carthago Nova; Pollentia; trade; isotopes; shipwreck; lead; mining.

*Fernando PRADOS MARTÍNEZ\**, *Helena JIMÉNEZ VIALÁS\*\** and *Lorenzo ABAD CASAL\**. \* Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Arqueología y Patrimonio Histórico. Univ. de Alicante. Campus de San Vicente del Raspeig. 03690 Alicante. E-mail: fernando.prados@ua.es; lorenzo.abad@ua.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8441-8508>; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5468-4837>. \*\* Dpto. de Prehistoria, Arqueología, Historia Antigua, Historia Medieval y CC. y TT. HH. Facultad de Letras. Univ. de Murcia. Campus de la Merced. 30001 Murcia. E-mail: vialas@um.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9679-6968>

## **First advances of the archaeological excavation in the mausoleums of the southeastern gate of Baelo Claudia: the monument of Iunia Rufina**

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Recent archaeological works in the mausoleums near the South Eastern Gate of Roman *Baelo Claudia* (Bolonía, Tarifa, Cádiz) are presented in this paper. Both monuments were partly visible before the excavation and our aim was to throw light on their structure, spatial relation to the *decumanus* and their chronology. The open-area excavation allowed us to determine that they were looted in ancient times and that they even suffered an earthquake. Fortunately, the collapse of the mausoleums caused by that seismic episode covered –and hid– the different decorative elements with debris. Thus, the excavation has allowed recovering these valuable elements from one of the two mausoleums: the complete architectural order made in marble (base,

column and capital), as well as the funerary inscription, made of bronze letters. This is an extraordinary find for the quality of the architectural elements and for being one of the few inscriptions made in *litterae aureae* that have been preserved.

*Key words:* Necropolis; *decumanus*; mausoleum; Corinthian order; inscription; *litterae aureae*; earthquake.

*Carmen GARCÍA-MERINO\* and Margarita SÁNCHEZ-SIMÓN\*\*.* \* Dpto. de Prehistoria, Arqueología, Antropología Social y CC. y TT. HH. Univ. de Valladolid. Plaza del Campus, s/n. 47011 Valladolid. E-mail: mariacarmen.garcia.merino@uva.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/000-002-2312-8088>. \*\* Facultad de Humanidades y Comunicación. Paseo de Comendadores, s/n. 09001 Burgos. E-mail: margaritasanchezsimon@gmail.com. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8426-8447>

### **A post-imperial necropolis of the Roman villa of Almenara de Adaja-Puras (Valladolid)**

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We present a small group of 10 tombs located in the vicinity of Almenara de Adaja-Puras villa. This cemetery area corresponds to a human group related to the last phase of the activity in this Roman villa, when around the urban pars was arranged a series of constructions of rustic type that were in use until advanced the second half of the v<sup>th</sup> century AD. Several aspects of this necropolis are analyzed, among them the buried population and the characterization of the funerary deposit and/or the ritual. The internal organization and its despoilment are also emphasized, which has made it possible to recognize different moments of use in the Late Antiquity. The most outstanding features of these burials in graves are the lack of trousseaux and containers for the funeral feast, the use of coffins and the presence of ritual footwear deposited on one side of the feet.

*Key words:* Late Antiquity; rural cemetery; coffin; funerary remains; ritual shoes; pillage; *mensa* tomb.

*María Luisa LOZA AZUAGA\*, José BELTRÁN FORTES\*\*, María Isabel MANCILLA CABELLO\*\*\* and Julio Miguel ROMÁN PUNZÓN\*\*\*\*.* \* Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico (IAPH). Consejería de Cultura de la Junta de Andalucía. Avda. de los Descubrimientos, s/n. 41004 Sevilla. E-mail: marial.loza@juntadeandalucia.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2554-8219>. \*\* Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. Univ. de Sevilla. C/ Doña María de Padilla, 1. 41004 Sevilla. E-mail: jbeltran@us.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5841-4140>. \*\*\* Grupo Interdisciplinar de las Ciencias y Humanidades (PAI-HUM 143). Univ. de Granada. Campus de Cartuja, s/n. 18071 Granada. E-mail: mancillacabello@gmail.com. ID ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8233-9125>. \*\*\*\* MEMOLab-Laboratorio de Arqueología Biocultural. Dpto. de Historia Medieval y CC. y TT. HH. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Univ. de Granada. Campus de Cartuja, s/n. 18071 Granada. E-mail: romanp@ugr.es. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6351-2511>

### **A unique Roman portrait from the forum of *Florentia Iliberritana* (Granada)**

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This paper presents the study of a Roman portrait discovered in recent excavations in the Albaicín district –c/ Gumiel, 6– of Granada. The portrait was found in a level dated to the Late Antiquity as part of the fill of a vaulted infrastructure, possibly related to the *forum* buildings of *Florentia Iliberritana*, located close by.

The iconographic and stylistic analyses of the portrait, as well as the known parallels –sculptures in the round or reliefs– suggest that it was made around the early Hadrian’s reign. It presents a unique iconography with certain features related to Hadrian’s portrait specifically known as the ‘Tarragona type’, created during the Emperor’s stay in this capital –122-123 AD–. It represents a member of the elite from that period, whose honorary portrait could have been exhibited in the *Florentia Iliberritana*’s municipal *forum*, dismantled in Late Antiquity.

*Key words:* Roman sculpture; iconography; Roman epigraphy; Hadrian’s reign; Hispania.

Ramón JARREGA DOMÍNGUEZ and Enric COLOM MENDOZA. Institut Català d’Arqueologia Clàssica (ICAC). Plaça Rovellat, s/n. 43003 Tarragona. E-mail: rjarrega@icac.cat; ecolom@icac.cat. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5250-2841>; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0969-9327>

### **A new hypothesis on the presence of local elites from *Barcino* in Laietanian wine production: the case of *Lucius Minicius Natalis***

*Zephyrus*, LXXXV, January-June 2020, pp. 229-242

This paper intends to clarify the role played by the Roman elites in the production and distribution of wine produced in the *Provincia Hispania Citerior*. We propose the interpretation of stamps *L·M·N*, and *L·M·N o*, documented in Dressel 2-4 Laietanian amphorae, in relation to a *Lucius Minicius Natalis*. Given the chronology of these vessels –c. AD 30-40– this individual might have been a direct ancestor of the consuls from *Barcino* who bore this name and whose *cursus honorum* underwent during the time of emperors Trajan and Hadrian. To raise this hypothesis we have carried out an extensive review of the epigraphic evidence on amphorae, as well as the prosopographical study of the *gens Minicia* and *fundi* that would control the *ager* of *Barcino*. After such an analysis, we conclude that the most plausible option is to understand these epigraphic stamps on amphora as *Lucius Minicius Natalis* and *Lucius Minicius Natalis Opus* or *Officina*, respectively. Therefore, this interpretation of the epigraphic evidence allows us to conclude that most probably, the richness of the well-known *Minicii Natales*, who developed a consular career, must have had its origin in the wine production of their ancestors in the *ager* of *Barcino*.

*Key words:* *Laietania*; amphorae; epigraphy; *instrumentum domesticum*; trade networks.