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### **Techno-typological and chronological analysis of surface lithic industry recovered in terraces from the lower Ebro valley**

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Studies focused on Late Prehistory have been scarce in the lower Ebro valley (Tarragona). Research in this area is characterized by the study of materials recovered in archaeological salvage excavations or their inventory. This results in the problematic absence of valid interpretations regarding the occupational dynamics of the territory. To analyse the occupational and chrono-cultural dynamics, this work presents the review and study of various lithic assemblages from unsystematic surveys of four areas –Vall del Llop, La Conca, Vall de Mantons y Vall de Carrinya– from a morpho-techno-typological perspective. It is intended to be able to establish chronological estimates of the ensembles and combine them with off-site datasets. To do so, the approach is based on the application of Bayesian modelling techniques that can approximate the spatio-temporal context of the target artefacts.

*Key words:* Late Mediterranean Prehistory; Ebro valley; lithic industry; river terraces; surface assemblages; lithic typology.

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## La Serradassa rock shelter (Vistabella, Castelló) and its contribution to the definition of Schematic Rock Art in Castelló

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This paper offers for the first time a comprehensive review of La Serradassa rock shelter (Vistabella, Castelló). The motifs and themes are also analyzed within the context of Schematic Rock Art of Mediterranean Iberia. The northern Valencian region is particularly rich in Levantine rock art and it also includes an exceptional number of Final Palaeolithic Rock Art sites. Schematic rock art, on the contrary, is poorly represented in this area, with a limited number of sites sufficiently significant to conduct comparative studies on a large scale. For this purpose, La Serradassa is one of the very few examples in the region with a substantial number of schematic motifs. Alongside with the characteristics of some of the motifs preserved at this site, this fact endows the site with a high interest in this territory, since it includes both motifs with parallels within the complex world of Schematic rock art, as well as unique –foot shaped figures– or uncommon motifs –with hands up in what is known as a praying figure or horned figures– in the Schematic repertoire of Mediterranean Iberia.

*Key words:* Rock Art; series of dots; foot shaped motifs; praying figures; horned figures.

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## The prestige of the objects: Ivory handles in the Iberian world

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This work focuses on ivory handles with similar morphotecnical characteristics recovered in both habitat and funerary spaces, dated between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. These are prestigious objects only accessible to the aristocratic elite, and have been manufactured with exotic materials (ivory) and unusual decorative techniques that show a specialization. Through Fourier transform near-infrared (FT-NIR) and portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analysis, it has been possible to document amber inlays adhered to the surface of the handles by using tin as a soft solder. Likewise, some of these objects are decorated with bronze overlays and, exceptionally in one of those, the handle is covered on its sides with a silver sheet. The origin and necessary craft technical knowledge to make these objects is discussed.

*Key words:* Iberian aristocracy; craftwork; amber; metallurgy; silver; FT-NIR; pXRF.

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### **Three coin sets from the destruction of the Ibero-Roman *oppidum* of *Libisosa* (Lezuza, Albacete)**

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The present article centres on the analysis of three coin sets recovered in the *oppidum* of *Libisosa* (Lezuza, Albacete, Spain). They come to 53 bronze coins, distributed between two streets and a small Unit in the Ibero-Roman quarter, the seat of a local oligarchy enriched by trade and early contact with the Italic agent. They are not hoards, but the result of an instantaneous destruction of the settlement in the midst of the Sertorian Wars. Each lot is formed by a homogenous number of Late Republic pieces, in their immense majority coined in the *Castulo* mint (and also formed by only one coin from *Obulco*, another from *Bolskan* and a Roman *semis*). The state of these coins, their characterization and dating to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cent B.C., indicate that in *Libisosa* there was a tendency to employ recently minted cash composed of the closest and most easily acquirable coinage. In terms of macro-history, their study is of vital importance for our knowledge of monetary circulation in the Final Iberian/Late Republican period of this area. In terms of internal studies, they allow us to posit the existence of a sequence created by the frustrated events to safeguard the cash employed in a paying or exchange post.

*Key words*: Numismatic material; closed contexts; Iberians; Republican *Hispania*; Sertorian conflict.

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### **Storage of agricultural products in O Castelo de Laias (Cenlle, Ourense). Conservation and consumption strategies**

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The hillfort of O Castelo de Laias, next to the Miño River, has provided an extended sequence of occupation, from Late Bronze Age-1st Iron Age, to a Roman Early Imperial phase. In the upper enclosure of the castro a singular ensemble of structures for the storage of agricultural products was found, dating from the 4th and 3rd centuries BC. This enclosure had a monumental wall and its surface was prepared with terraces to place the granaries, while the houses spread out on the slope. In this paper it is proposed a systematization of data on the construction and features of the grain-containers and of the stored products, basically cereals, as well as a social interpretation, taking into account the storage capacity and the composition of what was stored in each container.

*Key words*: Later Iron Age; Northwestern of Hispania; *castreña* society; agricultural practices; Archaeobotany.

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## Roman castrametation in the Northern Hispanic Plateau: New evidences of military camps in the South of the Cantabrian Mountains (Burgos and Palencia provinces)

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Between 2018 and 2020 we have carried out, on the initiative of the Castilla y León Government, the Research Project *Roma frente a Cantabros y Astures*. Its main purpose has been to generate a management, knowledge and protection instrument that includes all the Roman military establishments located in Castilla y León and related to this historical period. The development of the project has led to the sum, in the general catalogue of sites, of other hitherto unpublished Roman camps. In fact, the prospecting and remote sensing work that we have carried out in the provinces of Palencia and Burgos has allowed us to increase the catalogue of known military sites by several tens. In this work, in which we have paid special attention to the sites identified around Herrera de Pisuerga and in the Burejo basin, as well as those along the natural route between Sasamón and Abia de las Torres, we present a remarkable block. The identification of these new sites provides a solid base that will allow us to make significant progress in our knowledge of the Roman military presence in this region between the Cantabrian wars and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD.

*Key words*: Roman Army; Cantabrian wars; *castra aestiva*; siege; LiDAR; Remote Sensing; Roman road network.

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## Roman wall painting from Palas Street. A production between the Second and Third Pompeian Style in *Carthago Nova* (Cartagena)

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The intervention developed in Palas Street no. 5-7 of Cartagena showed the existence of a group of three domestic rooms in which it could be documented a set of Roman wall painting dateable between the end of first century BC and early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, as well as part of a late republican coffered ceiling. Our objective is to show the great pictorial tradition of the city and, for that purpose, in this paper we make a technical-stylistic study and the physical-chemical characterisation through the application of XRD, XRF and Raman spectroscopy of the mortars and pigments of an exceptional group which is one of the few examples documented in Cartagena

of this chronology. The results have shown the persistence that late-Republican painting techniques –wall painting and stucco– in a house that continues in use until the Early Imperial period, as well as the existence of several groups that are situated in a period that is less known in the city caused by the least number of examples. This allows us to see the work of italic and local workshops there, in the last case, since the changeover to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

*Key words:* Hispania Tarraconensis; Carthago Nova; wall painting; coffered ceiling in stucco; *candelabrum*; marbre imitation.

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## Historical flint exploitation for gunflints. River Huerva case study (Zaragoza)

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Throughout the xviii<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the xix<sup>th</sup> century, flint became a strategic raw material due to its use in the manufacture of gunflints for different firearms. The Spanish army obtained a large part of its supplies from the Kingdom of Granada –roughly the present day Province of Granada– and, since 1760, from the quarries located near Zaragoza around the Huerva River. This region became one of the main production centers as a result of the contracting system established by the Crown for the supply of more than one million stones per year. In the article we present the impressive archaeological footprints of those exploitations –trenches, galleries, pits, dumps...–, the processing places and the knapping technology used and some documentary data on the production and the specialized craftsmen known as *pedernaleros*. *Pedernaleros* craft and union trade died out in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when weapons with flintlock mechanism became obsolete. But, above all, we want to give an account for an extraordinarily preserved and practically unknown heritage that demands its recognition and enhancement.

*Key words:* flint; gunflints; mines; quarries; Modern and Contemporary Ages; Ebro valley; archaeological survey.

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## Dental Anthropology as a research tool for Megalithic populations: early results from the dolmen of La Cabaña (Burgos)

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The anthropological study of the megalithic ossuaries is frequently hampered by the excessive fragmentation and anatomical disconnection of bone remains, which is an obstacle when it comes to making reliable population characterizations. For this reason, the dentition is presented as a viable source of study due to a better conservation against other skeletal elements, offering in addition valuable information about the lifestyles of ancient populations. The collection of the ossuary of the dolmen of La Cabaña, located in Sargentos de la Lora, Burgos, is studied by applying a series of paleo-stomatological indicators commonly used in dental anthropology. The results reflect dietary patterns typical of incipient agricultural societies, with certain consumption of cariogenic foods, but also suggest the use of wild and livestock resources. On the other hand, no major differences have been detected between permanent and deciduous dentition, which could suggest similar consumption habits between both age groups.

*Key words:* Paleodontology; Megalithism; Physical Anthropology; Paleodiet; Late Neolithic.

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## **A new set of Emiral coins from the center of the Iberian Peninsula: *dirhams* from the archaeological site of El Rebollar (El Boalo, Madrid)**

*Zephyrus*, LXXXVI, July-December 2020, pp. 239-257

A small set of five *dirhams* from the Emirate period is presented, located inside the late rural church of El Rebollar (El Boalo, Madrid). This ecclesiastical building can be dated from the grave goods of the tombs and from the C14 analysis applied to the bone samples from the individuals buried between the second half of the VII<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the VIII<sup>th</sup> century. The coins have a closing date that refers to the period of government of al-Ḥakam I (180-206 H./AD 796-822). The study of this numismatic set in its context, the reading without difficulty of the legends which allow us to deduce variations in the coins and the analysis of their composition, which we present in this study, provide data which contribute to a better understanding of the production and circulation of emerald money in the central area of the Iberian Peninsula.

*Key words:* Early Middle Ages; Emiral period; Late Antiquity; Andalusian numismatics; church; al-Ḥakam I.