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First Approach to the Pollen Preserved in a Megalithic Monument of the Western Cantabrian Mountains: The Passage Tomb of the Cobertoria (3500 BC), in Salas, Asturias

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This paper is part of the information gathered during the excavations carried out in the dolmen of Cobertoria, between 2016 and 2019. The text is focused on the last building phase of the megalith, dated by radiocarbon in the middle of the fourth millennium BC. The architecture of the passage tomb created a capsule that collected plenty of information about the environment nearby the dolmen. All this despite its occasional openings, during the burial rites. The sieving of the samples allow us to recover an interesting group of prehistoric pollen, archaeologically contextualized thanks to a well-defined sequence. From these data the possible presence of crops, gramineous and leguminous plants, can be assured, as well as the proximity of some fungi that affects to cereals. Five different types of pollen tree were recovered in the access too. Other species very common during the recovery of the soils after fires, like the ferns, appeared in the results. Finally, other shrubs, very linked with fires due to their properties as fuel, appeared inside the dolmen.

Key words: Palynology; North of Iberian Peninsula; Trees; Herbaceous plants.

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Sequential Dynamics Linked with Negative Structures through a Bayesian Approximation. The Case of Camí de Missena (La Pobla del Duc, València)

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The negative structures settlements present a particular problem when interpreting their evolution and their odd discontinuous stratigraphy. One of these places is the Camí de Missena, which was classified as a typical settlement of the III millennium cal BC, although certain archaeological data were referred to much earlier times.

Bayesian statistics have been used to relate the available radiocarbon dates with specific characteristics and features of the present material culture to solve this problem, establish the evolution of the settlement, and test the validity of the application of this novel method in a micro scale of analysis.

The result has allowed both the temporary location of many undated negative structures and the establishment of different chrono-cultural periods so the site's internal evolution. These results suggest the validity of the Bayesian prediction method for this kind of archaeological problem and its great potential in both large-scale – macro – and internal – micro – scale applications.

Key words: Neolithic; Copper Age; Negative Structures Settlements; Bayesian Statistics; Discontinuous Stratigraphy.

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A Punic Scarab with the Iconography of *Isis Kourotopha* in the Iberian Necropolis III of Alarcos (Poblete, Ciudad Real)

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This paper studies an unpublished scarab documented in Tomb 36 of the Iberian Necropolis III at Alarcos, currently under excavation and study. Its production in steatite, the representation on the reverse of *Isis kourotopha* enthroned with *Harpocrates* and the distribution in the Mediterranean of scarabs with this theme have allowed us to identify it as a western Phoenician-Punic production from the late 5th or early 4th century BC, possibly from the Sardinian enclave of *Tharros* as has been suggested for the rest of the scarabs with this iconography. The finding of a piece with this theme in a burial site could be related to the funerary conceptions

of breast-feeding within Iberian religiosity. Thus, although the models are of an Egyptian type, the image was sufficiently explicit for it to be integrated into Iberian mentalities, and there was most probably a phenomenon of reformulation and adaptation in which this model served to identify the Iberian female divinity related to fertility and the regeneration of the life cycle. This divinity would also have funerary connotations, particularly those related to divine lactation and its possible link with the strengthening of the deceased in the Afterlife.

Key words: Iron Age; Iberian Culture; Iberian Peninsula; South Plateau; Symbology; Religiosity.

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Excavations in the Tuscan Temple of *Pollentia* (Alcúdia, Mallorca): Study of the Construction Sequence and Recovered Artefacts

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The presence of temples of classical typology in Hispania dates to the end of the 3rd or early 2nd centuries BC. A particular type, the Tuscan temple, has attracted attention by virtue of its supposed identification as *capitolium*. The aim of this paper is to offer an analysis of the construction sequence and the materials recovered during the excavation of the Tuscan temple of *Pollentia*, in Alcúdia, Mallorca, with special interest in addressing the initial chronology. Although these materials present a high percentage of residuality, useful for studying the previous settlement, the classes and types identified allow us to propose a dating for the building, especially if we consider the local and regional context. As a result, it has been possible to suggest a chronology for the construction between 122 and 100/80 BC, and to advance in our knowledge of the actions before to the founding of the city, as well as in the evolution of the pre-existing indigenous settlement, which would go back at least to the 4th century BC. The existence of such a temple improves the image of the original nucleus of *Pollentia*.

Key words: Late Iron Age; Roman Age; Balearic Islands; Architecture; Pottery.

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***Tritium Autrigonum* (Monasterio de Rodilla, Burgos): An Urban Approach to a Hispano-Roman Agglomeration Based on Recent Aerial Surveys**

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The ancient town located at Alto de Rodilla (Monasterio de Rodilla, Burgos), identified as *Tritium Autrigonum*, has never been the subject of an archeological excavation, although the site has been known for a long time. However, the aerial survey campaigns conducted between 2001 and 2015 made it possible to take a large number of photographs that expose the urban form of the city. These images reveal, on an unprecedented scale, a significant portion of the buried structures throughout the urban agglomeration. After a brief presentation of the site and the extent of our current knowledge, this work details the exploitation of the rectified and georeferenced aerial views, making it possible to obtain an unedited planimetry of the remains. It also provides an exceptionally detailed description of the site. This expanding documentary base was used in 2016 to study and publish the remains identified as monuments. Since then, the analysis of the aerial photographs has made it possible to obtain a general plan of the city, to propose an analysis of the different facets of its urbanism in its various aspects and to situate the city within the urban spaces of the northern Hispanic area.

Key words: Antiquity; Aerial Survey; Geomatics; Town Planning; Architecture; Houses; Warehouses.

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New Contribution to Western Anatolian Funerary Architecture: Classical Period Rock-Cut-Built Chamber Tomb from *Tisna*

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This paper presents preliminary observations and interpretations of a monumental tomb discovered in 2021 at *Tisna*, an ancient city within the boundaries of the Aeolis. The tomb was found in the lower area of a huge rock mass to the North of the acropolis of Sarikale Tepe, which is the main area of *Tisna* settlement. The monumental tomb, which reflects a type unknown in the region until today, corresponds to a typology hitherto undocumented in Anatolia, which is novel both because it is carved into the rock mass and because it is partially constructed of stone blocks. The tomb is even more striking for its painted burial chamber.

Various archaeological artefacts have been found in and around the tomb, making it the most magnificent of the Aeolian tombs to date. Although the earliest finds date from the Geometric Period, the material continuity up to the Byzantine Period is evident. Coins recovered inside and in the surroundings of the tomb date to between the late 5th and early 4th century BC. In addition, the construction technique used in the walls, as well as other architectural features of the burial chamber, also correspond to the characteristics of the Classical Period. The strong link of *Tisna* to the Achaemenid Empire, which is also seen in the city's coinage, suggests that this tomb may have belonged to a nobleman or a wider family group.

Key words: Western Anatolia; Funerary Architecture; Sepulchral Painting; Achaemenid; Classical Period.

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***Lucius Horatius* and the Oldest Stamps on Oil Amphorae from Southern Hispania. Considerations based on Recent Discoveries**

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The Late Roman Republic and Early Augustan ages are of maximum importance for the understanding of the enormous volume of the Baetican exports of olive oil in later moments. Further, these initial stages mark the beginning of the phenomenon of the intense stamping on oil amphorae. The aim of this work is to analyse in depth the epigraphical production of *Lucius Horatius*, who appears to be the oldest stamp on south Spanish olive oil amphorae. The most recent findings are presented in detail, enlarging the *nomina* and geography of this production. A critical update is made of all the epigraphical and archaeological data known to date and problems related to their typological ascription are discussed as well. Through such an integral analysis the main trade routes of the *Horati* stamps can be traced, with an important diffusion in the Iberian Peninsula, with special incidence in the Portuguese and Galician Atlantic façade, and a second line of diffusion towards other Mediterranean regions. The findings in Galicia and Portugal are related to the definitive conquest of the Iberian Peninsula as a whole in the time of Augustus, while those of the Mediterranean façade point to other trade routes, which were expanding with other south Spanish ovoid amphorae shortly before the beginning of the Augustan period.

Key words: Hispania; Guadalquivir Valley; Roman Amphorae; Ovoid Amphorae; Betic Olive Oil; Pottery Production; Gaul.

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Around the *Bellum Hispaniense* and the *Glandes Inscriptae* from Hispania. A New Projectile with a Caesarian Inscription from Montilla (Córdoba)

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The subject of this paper is a lead projectile from the municipality of Montilla (Córdoba) which incorporates a double inscription - of great interest due to its particularity within the framework of the study of the corpus of *glandes inscriptae* from the Iberian Peninsula. This piece could be directly related to the war events narrated in the *Bellum Hispaniense*, as some of its most important episodes took place in this region. It contributes to the increasingly advanced archaeological knowledge of the Roman civil wars in Hispania and also provides elements of analysis complementary to the corpus of projectiles with Caesarian inscriptions known to date.

Key words: Hispania; Montilla; Roman military archaeology; *Glans inscripta*; *Ipsca*; *Caesar*.

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Pictorial Workshops in Pompeii. Exploring some Roman Nilotic Paintings

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From the 3rd century BP onwards, the relationship between Egypt and Rome grew clearer. When the treaty of *amicitia* was signed in the year 273 BP, the political, cultural, economic and religious impact on Italian territory was increasingly evident. Also, of relevance is the role of the artistic production resulting from the contact between the Roman and Egyptian worlds. The focus of this paper is on several Roman paintings characterised by the depiction of the Nile landscapes. In particular, the attention is turned to the records of four Pompeian contexts: *Praedia* of *Iulia Felix* –II 4, 2–, Sarno Baths –VIII 2, 17–, Temple of Isis –VIII 7, 28– and House of the Pygmies –IX 5, 9–. By comparing certain iconographic details, the aim of this study is to highlight some analogies in the execution of the paintings examined. On this basis, some hypotheses could be put forward regarding the presence of the same team of painters in the four contexts or, as an alternative, the use of the same models among different artisans.

Keywords: Egypt; Iconography; Landscape; *Officina*; *Pictor*.