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### **Economic organization among Neanderthals: Amalda (Basque Country, Spain) level VII Mousterian**

*Zephyrus*, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 15-37

This article proposes a materialistic approach for a better understanding of Neanderthal economical organization and society. The basis of this approach is the integral lithic analysis, including raw material, technology and use wear analyses. We present here the application of this approach to the Mousterian lithic assemblage of the level VII of Amalda Cave (Basque Country, Spain). The results of this study show a combined strategy of lithic provisioning, which includes the importation of already made flint tools, the in situ production of flint micro flakes and the collection of local raw materials to obtain broad tools. This strategy is devoted to provide a complete toolkit for an occupation in which domestic and logistic activities are carried out. This strategy and its correlates in subsistence and territory management implicates the integration of different solutions, extensive landscape use and long term planning, suggesting that Neanderthal societies displayed a quite complex behavior.

*Key words*: Lithic technology. Mousterian. Basque Country. Raw material. Use wear. Neanderthal.

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## The human symbolism. Death in the Mousterian and MSA

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 39-63

The main characteristic of human behavior is the symbolism. But symbolism remains still unknown in different aspects. In this paper we conduct an structural analysis of human symbolism, through a methological synthesis of diverse sciences that study the human being (Evolutive Biology, Neurology, Psychology and Sociology). As a result, an innovative Psychobiological explanation about the human behavior and its phases has showed up. This method develops a new explaining way about the origin and evolution of our symbolical and complex behavior. As a result, an innovative Psychobiological explanation about the human behavior and its phases has showed up from the origin to current manifestations, in order to design a imitable study method. Subsequently we have to applied this method in known funerary behavior of the Middle Paleolithic of Europe, Near East and MSA of South Africa, to evaluate intention and symbolism associated. Also, consider cannibalism as a form of disposal of dead in this period, trying to understand if undertaken as survival or behavior associated with symbolic elements similar to those associated with burials.

*Key words:* Symbolism. Methodology. Burials. Cannibalism.

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## Rupestral painting in the superior gallery of Altxerri cave (Aia, Guipuzkoa)

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 65-73

We describe new details of a complex figure made with red paint in a superior gallery of Altxerri cave. The head of a bison with a corniform motif stands out among other strokes of difficult interpretation. This collection of paintings has no correlation with the numerous engravings and black paintings of the main gallery of this cave. There is no access to this superior gallery from the main gallery of the cave so the Paleolithic artist would have gained access through another entry from the mountain that is unknown in the present. Near the collection of paintings described there is a bison vertebra stuck by its spinous apophysis in a crack on the rock. The C14 dating of the vertebra has not been possible due to the lack of collagen in the sample. Underneath this figure, tarsal remains of two individuals of *Rupicapra rupicapra* were found dated  $34195 \pm 1235$  and  $29940 \pm 745$  BP. The contemporaneity of the remains and the figure cannot be established.

*Key words:* Paleolithic rupestral art. Cave of Basque Country. Bison. Indefinites lines.

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## **New palaeolithic rock-art findings in La Peña cave (Candamo, Asturias)**

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 75-102

La Peña cave (Candamo, Asturias) contains one of the more significant sets of palaeolithic rock art of the Cantabrian region. The cave was discovered in the beginnings of 20th century, having undergone later diverse processes of alteration due to its use like refuge during the Spanish Civil War or by its preparation for the tourist operation. Recently has been declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO and the study of the parietal art has been retaken. As preliminary result we announce the finding of some unpublished figures, both painted and engraved, that are distributed by all the sectors of the cavity, offering a new vision of the parietal set of the cavity that connects other caves of the Western Cantabrian region.

*Key words:* La Peña cave. Asturias. Cantabrian region. Upper Palaeolithic. Rock-art.

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## **Palaeolithic lithology: the lamps from Llonin and El Covarón caves (Asturias)**

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 103-116

We increase the short number of those Spanish items with two lamps that came from the mentioned Asturian caves. One belongs to the Upper Magdalenian and the other is archaeologically out of context, and both highlighted their exclusive presence inside the caves that, also, contain rock art. We have done a technological and functional study of the lamps, and we compare them with those known in the Iberian Peninsula and France; looking especially to the elements (raw material and technological processes) implicated in its morphological variability.

*Key words:* Lighting. Lamp. Upper Palaeolithic. Magdalenian. Asturias. Spain.

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## **Shell midden people in northern Iberia. New data from the Mesolithic rock shelter of J3 (Basque Country, Spain)**

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 117-127

In the course of a sondage dug in the rock shelter of J3, in the Jaizkibel mountains (at the north-western tip of Guipúzcoa), the body of a adult man was located buried inside a shell midden. This shell midden had not been disturbed and presented internal stratigraphy features. In any case, the outer edge of the shell midden does show some interesting interdigitation with the adjacent habitational layers, with evidence of different stages of occupation. Within the shell midden itself, under the individual buried there, it was possible to observe layers without any ceramics, whereas the layers covering said individual included ceramic fragments. This individual has been dated to 8300 BP and therefore corresponds to a Mesolithic context.

*Key words:* Burial. Anthropology. Prehistory. Mesolithic.

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### **Hillforts and Roman hamlets: about the evolution and transformation of native settlements in Roman Galicia**

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 129-148

This paper raises some interpretative ideas and proposals about the so-called process of abandonment of hillforts, as main settlement sites, and the open-hamlets formation during the Roman period in Galicia. For doing this, we will base on the review of the available archaeological information and, overall, of the concepts and scales of analysis that we can use, trying to overcome frequent historiographical separations and only-monumental perspectives. This comprehensive and diachronic perspective will allow us to distinguish two major phases or tendencies in this process and will help us to frame it in a more heterogeneous and complex socio-historical coordinates.

*Key words:* Hillforts. Hamlets. Rural settlements. Galaico-Roman landscape. Romanization.

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### **A new proposal about the limits of the *ager emeritensis* during the Roman Empire and Late Antiquity**

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 149-165

The fixing of the boundaries of the *ager emeritensis* is one of the main topics of discussion for research focused on the study of rural areas of the capital of Lusitania. We propose a definition of this space based on the analysis of historiography and a new interpretation of the textual documentation and material available. The inevitable connection between the creation of the province Lusitania and the founding of *Augusta Emerita*,

along with the determination of their limits during the Roman period are essential, because, probably, are those set in this time the force during the Late Antiquity.

*Key words:* *Augusta Emerita. Ager emeritensis.* Territorial administration. *Gromatici. Termini.* Lusitania. Roman Empire. Late Antiquity.

904 (460.21) “638”

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### **Roman *labrum* from the therms at *legio VII gemina* camp in León**

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 167-178

Three large purplish fragments of *marmora* were found during the excavations carried out in 1996 in the Puerta Obispo area, next to the eastern gate of the Roman and Medieval city of León. They belonged to a Roman basin (*labrum*). Roman marbled basins are commonplace functional and ornamental elements in the Roman World. However, such elements have been seldom documented in Hispanic provinces, maybe due to publishing-related problems rather than to the absence of findings. The fragments found in León, made with stone of the quarries of Espejón (Burgos, Castilla y León), possibly connected with the legionary baths, completes the dispersion map for this kind of element in ancient Hispania, while it makes it possible to further address our attention to productive and functional aspects connected with the *labra*.

*Key words:* Roman archaeology. Leon. Basins. *Labrum*. Marble. Baths.

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### ***New data on the epigraphy of Campo Real/Fillera (Sos del Rey Católico-Sangüesa)***

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 179-198

The aim of this paper is to present the conclusions of two new epigraphic autopsies over two latin inscriptions –unpublished the first one, the second already known but here for the first time reviewed– found in the archaeological site of Campo Real/Fillera (Sos del Rey Católico-Sangüesa), in the northeast part of ancient *Vascones*’ territory. Some new archaeological materials related with the history of the monumentalization process of this ancient *ciuitas* are also presented: specially an spectacular funerary *osteotheca* made of stone with glass case, an *unicum* in the archeology of the death in the North-East part of the Iberian Peninsula. The paper is completed with a paleoanthropological and geological characterization of some of the most important evidences presented (including two pieces of green “campán” and turkish marble).

*Key words:* *Vascones.* Roman settlement. Latin inscriptions. Roman burial. Architectonic material. Roman marbles. Monumentalization.

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***Archaeometrical analysis of three objects from Campo Real/Fillera (Sos del Rey Católico-Sangüesa)***

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 199-203

Recently, three pieces of stone nature from the Roman site of *Campo Real/Fillera (Sos del Rey Católico-Sangüesa)* have been located. The pieces correspond to one fragment of paving stone and two incomplete column shafts. In this paper, we show the analytical data obtained from the archaeometric study of these pieces. The analysis has led to the lithological characterization of rock samples in order to investigate the provenance of marble used. Methodologically we have made a petrographic study under thin section and a stable isotope analysis of  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{18}\text{O}$ . The determination of the quarry provenance is made by comparison, using the same methodology applied to a wide collection of marbles from peninsular and Mediterranean quarries exploited in Antiquity.

*Key words:* Campo Real/Fillera. Roman marble. Archaeometry. Petrography. Isotopic analysis.

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***Osteoarchaeological study of the Roman cremation at Sos del Rey Católico (Zaragoza)***

Zephyrus, LXV, January-June 2010, pp. 205-210

Here we present the osteoarchaeology study of the human remains on the Roman burial of Sos del Rey Católico (Zaragoza, Spain). The aim of this paper is to proceed to the identification and description on the different anatomic parts of those remains, following the useful methodology for studying ancient cremations. For this purpose, as an ultimate information on the ritual used in such a cremation, we have taken in consideration the colour of the bones, the state of fragmentation of the bones, and its representation in the whole cremation. The anthropological characters of the human remains studied lead us to their consideration like linked to an adult, cremated by high temperature, very well preserved, and with osteoarthritis in the vertebral column. The sex of the human remains is not able to be defined.

*Key words:* Cremation. Osteoarchaeology. Osteoarthritis.