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### **Unprecedented tools of animal origin in the prehistoric copper mines of La Profunda (León) and their C14 dating (AMS)**

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La Profunda mine, in León, has been acknowledged for decades as a prehistoric mining, site generally attributed to the Bronze Age on account of the appearance of several copper axes (never duly described and which have now disappeared), a strange piece of the same metal and the characteristic, though chronoculturally ambiguous pebble hammers.

The recent finding of tools made from animal material, namely deer antler and tibia (*Cervus elaphus*) as well as goat horn (*Capra hircus*), provide knowledge not only of a type of instrument well-documented in the significant copper mines of nearby Asturias (prehistoric workings at El Aramo and El Milagro), but also radiocarbon dating that situates the mining works of La Profunda in the second half of the third millennium B.C.

This rich copper vein was to provide ore and metal to societies of a much greater scope than that corresponding to the mountainous area where the mines were opened, reaching Copper Age village communities (the so-called "Horizonte las Pozas") in the sedimentary lands of the northern plateau of Castile and also, probably, the authors of the Chalcolithic walled settlements that existed at the time in the south-eastern sector of the extensive Duero River Basin.

*Keywords:* Copper prehistoric mining. Antler red and bone tools. <sup>14</sup>C dates. Copper Age in Castilla-León.

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### **Schematic rock paintings on granite in the province of Cáceres: the examples of the Cueva Larga del Pradillo and the Canchalejos de Belén (Trujillo)**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 19-38

An analysis is made of the representations belonging to two sites of schematic cave paintings located in a granitic area in the municipality of Trujillo (Cáceres): the Cueva Larga del Pradillo and the Canchalejos de Belén. Both sites are known of old, but only partially published, and one no longer exists. Reflections are made on the generic characteristics of these types of cave-art sites and their pictorial representations, on the state of cave-art investigations in Upper Extremadura, and on their chronological framework and socio-cultural context.

*Keywords:* Schematic painting. Granitic area. Trujillo. Neolithic. Calcolithic.

930.27 (460.11) “634”

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### **Interpretation and overinterpretation in historical reconstruction: a reflection about rock-carvings with podomorphic prints in Galicia, Spain**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 39-51

This paper deals with interpreting rock-carvings with podomorphic motives in Galicia (Spain). Some authors date these motives in the Iron Age, stating that they are linked with celtic rituals of royal inauguration. Reviewing this point of view and the methods used to arrive to that conclusion, the authoress proposes a method for setting the bases of archaeological and cultural study of these motives. She presents also ways of interpretation based on the very motives.

*Keywords:* Rock art. Archaeological interpretation. Comparative method.

930.26 (460) "63"

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### **Pre-Roman glass beads and Archaeometry. An assessment of the works carried out in the Iberian Peninsula**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 53-62

Necklace beads are some of the most ancient glass pieces documented in the Iberian Peninsula. These pieces have been scarcely found in burial sites from Northeastern areas of the Iberian Peninsula and date from the second millennium BC. The use was spread at the beginning of the first millennium and the maximum splendor was in Punic and Iberian contexts between the fourth and third centuries BC. Above all, necklace beads appear in burial context in East and South areas of the Iberian Peninsula, even though they have been also documented, in lesser amount, in inside areas.

The objective of this work is the review of the chemical analyses carried out on these glass beads, with the aim to assess the experimental quality of published data and their utility to determine technological patterns and geographical areas of provenance.

*Keywords:* Pre-Roman glass. Beads. Iberian Peninsula. Archaeometry.

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### **The walls of Cogotas and La Mesa de Miranda. Some notes on the Defensive Architecture of the vettones**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 63-79

The study on the defensive systems of the *castros* (hills forts) vettones and, more specifically, of its walls, has followed the tendency of considering them like a unique fact in its conception as in its construction. From the observation of the cleaning processes, consolidation and restoration of some sectors of the walls of Cogotas and La Mesa de Miranda as well as of the data collected in the excavation of house C of this *castro* is deduced that the construction processes are developed throughout the whole habitation time of the *castros*, not like a unique act but like a series of acts connected to the own historical development of the establishments. The rebuilding, adding and repairing of the walls had to be a constant in the everyday life of their inhabitants, even more in those moments in which the presence of numerous and well structured armies generated the serious conflicts that shook to this region from end of century III a. C. until the complete pacification and incorporation to the political/administrative Roman structure. The knowledge of the different historical events and its relation to the constructive processes, of remodeling or repairing of the walls, will allow us to reach a better knowledge of the history of these towns.

*Keywords:* Vettones. *Castros* (hills forts). Walls. Iron Age.

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### **Landscape exploitation and population in Spanish north plateau between Iron Age and Early Imperial period. An approximation through Spatial Archaeology tools**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 81-96

Times and places of transition are traditionally researching ways for Historical and Archaeological disciplines. Researchers focus their attention on them for being important themes to understand complex processes. The area studied is located in Spanish North Plateau (*Meseta*), between the current provinces of Burgos and Palencia. In this area we can find two different and important aspects. First of all, in a geographical way, there are two dialectical spaces, one on the centre of de Cantabric Mountains, and the other on the alluvial plains of Duero basin. Secondly, the historical importance is related to the traditional investigations of pre-roman borders. Cantabrian peoples, Turmogii and Vaccei were located in this area. Geographical and Historical characteristics had made this zone as an area of conflict. Wars against Astures and Cantabrian began from military bases located in current towns of Sasamón and Herrera de Pisuerga. Other characters, such as the hill-forts were established in the mountains. Nowadays, the role played by pre-roman settlements is still discussed.

Our work deals with the study of settlements within two broad chronological groups, the Iron Age and the Early Imperial period; in order to study change processes between different times. We have used GIS tools, especially site catchment analysis to look into subsistence strategies through the time frame related before; this analysis uses a cost surface estimation based on calculi of isochronous. In the same way we used view shed analysis and topographical prominence index in order to probe some hypotheses of differences within settlement patterns. All the data produced have been handled with statistical help.

*Keywords:* Iron Age. Early Imperial period. GIS. Spatial Archaeology. Landscape. Site Catchment Analysis. North Plateau (Meseta).

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### **The roman *castella* of the northwest of Murcia in the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. regional landscape: territorial control and romanization of the Iberian south-east**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 97-113

The roman *castella* documented in the basin of the rivers Argos and Quípar (Caravaca de la Cruz, Murcia) can be related with the Roman civil wars between Caesar and Pompeius in the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. Beyond its material and constructive features, the analysis of these *castella* in the regional landscape reveals the interest

and the criteria of its location, and its possible influence on the process of integration of these territories of the Iberian South-East in the Roman world.

*Key words:* *Castella*. Roman world. Territorial control. Routes. North-West of Murcia.

902 (82) : 070 (82) “1976-1983”

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### **The press and the military government: their relationship in the history of Argentine archaeology (1976-1983). The case of the *La Nación* newspaper**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 115-130

This paper presents a critical and reflexive analysis of the news published between 1976 and 1983 by the newspaper *La Nación* dealing with Argentine archaeology. Hence, news are considered a tool to study the history of this discipline during a badly reviewed period, evaluating the impact of the socio-historical context on Archaeology in order to determine the degree of public communication of science and the specific role played by this discipline in the construction of the past. Current and past views on Archaeology by the press are analyzed, considering these written documents an opinion former mass media.

*Keywords:* Argentine archaeology. Press. Last military government.

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### **Vascones in the Roman army during the *Bellum Cantabricum*? The coin pendant appeared in Campo de Las Cercas (Cantabria)**

Zephyrus, LXIV, July-December 2009, pp. 133-139

A Vasconian coin recovered from the Roman military camp known as El Campo de Las Cercas is interpreted as a hanging object used by a Vasconian auxiliary during the Cantabrian Wars.

*Keywords:* Coin. Pendant. Vascones. Cantabrian War. Cantabria.