

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

ZEPHYRVS

REVISTA DE PREHISTORIA Y ARQUEOLOGÍA

ISSN: 0514-7336

LXXII, July-December 2013 - 216 pages

Source clasification: CDU. Source Keywords: Autor. All rights reserved

903.27 (4060.13) "632"

*Joseba RIOS-GARAZAR**, *Diego GARATE MAIDAGAN***, *Asier GÓMEZ OLIVENCIA****, *Diego ARCERDILLO ALONSO*****, *Eneko IRIARTE AVILÉS******, *Alejandro GARCÍA MORENO******, *Daniel GARRIDO PIMENTEL****** and *Ziortza SAN PEDRO CALLEJA******.

* CENIEH. Paseo Sierra de Atapuerca, s/n. 09002 Burgos. Correo-e: joseba.rios@cenieh.es. ** CREAP Car-tailhac-TRACES-UMR 5806. Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail. *** Centro Mixto UCM-ISCHH. Avda. Monfor-te de Lemos, 5 (p. 14). 28029 Madrid. **** Dpto. de Ciencias Históricas y Geografía. Edif. I +D + i. Plaza Misael Bañuelos, s/n. UBU. 09001 Burgos. ***** Laboratorio de Evolución Humana. Dpto. de Ciencias Históricas y Geografía. Edif. I +D + i. 09001 Burgos. ***** MONREPOS. Archeological Research Centre and Museum for Human Behavioural Evolution, RGZM. Schloss Monrepos 56567 Neuwied (Alemania). ***** Cuevas Prehistóricas de Cantabria. Soc. Reg. de Cultura y Deporte. Pasaje de Peña, 2. 39008 San-tander. ***** Museo Vasco. Plaza Miguel de Unamuno, 4. 48006 Bilbao

The end of Solutrean in Cantabrian East region through the Arlanpe Cave occupations (Lemoa, Biscay)

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 15-38

Arlanpe Cave site, situated in a strategic halfway between the Cantabrian coast and the Alavese Plateau, yielded a Solutrean level (level II) dated at the end of this period, between 21047 and 19909 cal BP. The lithic industry displays some unique characteristics, among which the most striking are the use of poor quality local raw materials (silicified mudstone), the transport of flint from distant locations situated at the North (Flysch) and South (Treviño) of the site, the abundance of backed bladelets and the scarcity of typical Solutrean points. The bone industry is poor, having recovered both domestic and hunting tools. The ornaments are scarce and no standardized. The faunal assemblage is mainly composed by rocky environment animals as *Capra pyrenaica* or *Rupicapra pyrenaica* whose bones have been heavily processed. The characteristics of the occupation suggest that Arlanpe served as a complex hunting camp where not only tasks related with hunting but also some domestic activities were carried out.

The results of the archaeological analysis of Arlanpe level II allows us to assess the nature of the processes of change that happened to human groups at the end of Solutrean and propose explanatory hypothesis for it.

Key words: Palaeolithic. Transition. Dating. Lithic Industry. Hunting camp. Territorial analysis.

903. 01(930. 237) “632”

*Sergio GARCÍA CATALÁN**, *Bruno GÓMEZ DE SOLER**, *María SOTO QUESADA** and *Manuel VAQUERO RODRÍGUEZ ***

* Institut Català de Paleocologia Humana i Evolució Social. C/ Escorxador, s/n. 43003 Tarragona. Correo-e: sgarc64@xtec.cat; bgomez@iphes.cat; msoto@iphes.cat. ** Área de Prehistoria. Universidad Rovira i Virgili. Avda. de Catalunya, 35. 43002 Tarragona. Correo-e: manuel.vaquero@urv.cat

The production systems in the Final Upper Palaeolithic Lithic Assemblages: the case of Asup level from Molí del Salt site (Vimbodí i Poblet, Tarragona)

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 39-58

In this paper we present the results of core analysis of Asup level from Molí del Salt site (Vimbodí i Poblet, Tarragona), dated to ca. 11 ka ¹⁴C BP (c. 12700-13000 years cal BP). This analysis was carried out from the methodological proposals raised by various authors as Guilbaud (1995) and Vaquero (1997). With this study, we try to define the operative field to better understand the variability of knapping strategies and the possible continuity relations among them used by the populations who occupied the site during the Final Upper Palaeolithic. This technological variability has been corroborated. In general, the cores present facial hierarchy and the extractions are long and narrow. Thus, there is a significant presence of blade knapping. In addition, we have differentiated six types of siliceous raw materials.

Key words: South of Catalonia. Lithic manufacture. Blade knapping. Operative field.

903.27 (4060.13) “632”

Olivia RIVERO VILÁ and DIEGO GARATE MAIDAGAN. CREAP Cartailhac-TRACES-UMR 5806. Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail. Correo-e: oliviarive@hotmail.com; diegogarate@harpea.org

Paleolithic rock art in Hornos de la Peña cave (Cantabria): new data about the outside ensemble

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 59-72

Hornos de la Peña was one of the caves discovered at the beginnings of XXth century in the Cantabrian region, comprised in the classic work *Les Cavernes de la Région Cantabrique* (1911). As for the other caves studied in this work, the cave has not been re-studied again, only some punctual researches which did not supply the original. Recently, a partial revision of the parietal figures has been undertaken. This study applies the most recent methodologies of rock art research and has allowed to the authors to identify three complete three-lineal engraved hinds who previously had been interpreted as nonfigurative outlines, and another one located inside. In the present paper we demonstrate the importance of the finding and its implications for the knowledge of the graphical activity of the cavity and for the Cantabrian region artistic research. The finding of the engraved hind located in the dark side of the cave, first of these characteristics, is specially interesting, because allowed us to reaffirm the correlation between the formal schemes of outside ensemble and some representations located in the deep zones of the caves.

Key words: Rock art. Upper Palaeolithic. Hind. Deep engraving. Cantabrian region.

903.5 (460.12) “634”

Miguel Ángel DE BLAS CORTINA. Dpto. de Historia. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Universidad de Oviedo. Correo-e: deblas@uniovi.es

Neolithic implantation in the Bay of Gijón (Asturias) from the late fifth millennium BC: an archaeological and paleoenvironmental approach and notes about megalithic monuments

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 73-93

The earliest signs of anthropogenic involvement in the Bay of Gijón may reveal early pastoralism around 7300 cal BP, whereas the farming of cereals is documented in the same area (Mount Areo) around 4700-4500 cal BC. From 4300 cal BC was to see the raising of the most ancient barrows in parallel to the consolidation of the livestock breeding economy. Around 5000 cal BC, the sea level rose to close to that of the present day, submerging a wide coastal strip in which an essential part of Mesolithic life took place. Archaeobotanical studies have discovered the high food potential of the plant environment. The coastal area also provided substantial and varied resources of fish and molluscs. The suitability of the territory justifies the gathering of humans there and the permanence of people whose close links to such a rich yet reduced environment was to lead to its intensive exploitation, thereby possibly creating the material conditions that were to favour the establishment of the peasant-farmer economy as a solution. The erection of megaliths from 4000 BC onwards reflect both the territorial tension and the presumed breakdown of a dominant social horizontality. Furthermore, from the number of monuments and certain of their features, a scattered habitat may be inferred organised in groups composed of few individuals, a circumstance that may be extrapolated to much of the territory bathed by the Bay of Biscay.

Key words: Mesolithic. Cantabrian territory. Coastal morphology. Sea level. Plant resources. Agriculture. Barrows.

903.28 (460.355) “634”

*David CUENCA SOLANA**, *Juan Jesús CANTILLO DUARTE***, *Eduardo VIJANDE VILA***, *Manuel MONTAÑÉS CABALLERO****, *Ignacio CLEMENTE CONTE***** y *Antonio VILLALPANDO MORENO****

* Centre de Recherche en Archéologie, Archéosciences et Historie. 263. Avenue du général Leclerc. Campus de Beaulieu, bât. 24-25. 35042 Rennes. CEDEX. Correo-e: david.cuencasolana@univrennes1.fr. ** Área de Prehistoria. Dpto. de Historia, Geografía y Filosofía. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Avda. Gómez Ulla, s/n. 11003 Cádiz. Correo-e: jesus.cantillo@uca.es; eduardo.vijande@uca.es. *** Arqueólogo. GEHAARQUEOLOGÍA, S. C. P. SN. C/ Alarcón, 6. 11170 Medina Sidonia (Cádiz). Correo-e: geha-arqueologia@hotmail.com. **** Dpto. de Arqueología y Antropología. IMF-CSIC. C/ Egipcíacques, 15. 08001 Barcelona. Correo-e: ignacio@imf.csic.es.

Using shell tools for productive activities in tribal communal societies from southern Iberia. The example of Campo de Hockey (San Fernando, Cádiz) and SET Parralejos (Vejer de la Frontera, Cádiz)

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 95-111

Functional analysis has focused mainly on the study of lithic instruments and to a lesser extent instruments made on animal materials. Using functional analysis we identified ten shell tools from the archaeological sites of Campo de Hockey and SET Parralejos, located in the Atlantic coast of Cádiz (southern Spain). Both sites date to the IV-V millennium. The interpretation of use wear present on the surface of the shells has enabled us to establish some hypotheses about their use in different productive activities related to processing animal and vegetable materials. The results of this research will help establish a relationship between shell instrument use and a more efficient use of tools in subsistence strategies, as well as increase our knowledge about the modes of production of these tribal communal societies.

Key words: Functional analysis. Archaeomalacology. Signs of use. Tribal communal societies. Iberian Peninsula.

902.2 (460.253) “638”

Macarena BUSTAMANTE ÁLVAREZ. Instituto de Arqueología de Mérida, CSIC. Correo-e: macarena.bustamante@iam.csic.es

The artisan work in *Augusta Emerita* during the IInd to IVth century AD

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 113-138

Nowadays in the ancient Lusitanian capital it is possible to examine, besides the architectural remains of his public buildings and a set of a splendid mosaics in domestic areas, the evidences of other local productions to which till now it had not been granted to them any interest. In the present work we announce a synthesis of the archaeological existing evidences of the Emeritan craft during the ss. I-IV AD. This theme had been checked in an isolated and sporadic way. Here we value the structures, productive manners and possible evidences of the workforce. The constant excavations developed in the last decades have extracted to the light 33 ceramic ovens, 2 food mills, 7 *fullonicae*, 1 *officina infectae*, 4 glass workshops, 1 *lanifricaria*, 2 workshops of bone, 2 *pistrinae*, 2 metallurgical furnaces and 3 lime furnaces that allow the development of studies of certain importance. The textile industry, ceramic, nutritious or metallurgical are analyzed from a point of archaeological view. Since then it has been possible to establish a distribution map of the different manufacturing areas and of its possible zones of influence.

Key words: Roman crafts. *Lusitania*. Topographical analysis. Archeological evidences. Local workshop.

902.2 (460.357) “638”

Elena SÁNCHEZ LÓPEZ. Dpto. de Prehistoria y Arqueología. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Campus de Cartuja, s/n. 18071 Granada. Correo-e: elenasanchez@ugr.es

The Port of *Sexi Firmum Iulium*. Evidences of a port structure in the excavations of 1972 in El Majuelo (Almuñécar, Granada)

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 139-151

The excavations developed by Manuel Sotomayor in 1972 in El Majuelo (Almuñécar, Granada), allowed to confirm the existence in the Western urban sector of a Roman wide salted-fish factory. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that the excavations in the factory happened until middle of the decade of the eighties of XXth century, the results of the above mentioned campaign were still unpublished. We offer here a review of the principal results obtained in the six realized cuts concentrating particularly on the finding and documentation of the only sure evidence of the existence of some type of port structure on the *municipium Sexi Firmum Iulium*. It is a question of concretely of a bollard realized in stone, an element that we consider allows us to raise the possibility that Almuñécar's Roman port was not working simply as an anchoring-place, typology to the one that might answer the medieval port in words of *al-Himyari*, but in Roman epoch it would possess certain type of conditionings destined for the tie of the ships.

Key words: *Baetica*. Coastal infrastructures. Coast line. Mooring-ring. Salted-fish.

903.5 (460.224) "09"

J. Carlos SAENZ PRECIADO and Manuel MARTÍN-BUENO. Dpto. de Ciencias de la Antigüedad. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. C/ Pedro Cerbuna, 12. 50009 Zaragoza. Correo-e: casaenz@unizar.es

The Muslim necropolis of Valdeherrera (Calatayud, Zaragoza): New chronological information for the foundation of Calatayud

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 153-171

One of the news more importantly of recent research project in Valdeherrera site has been the discovery of a Muslim necropolis; this *maqbara* dated in emiral period is located between the remains of the Celtiberian-Roman Republican city existing in the place. Given the total absence of Islamic materials here, this discover has marked a key in the historical investigation of the Islamic occupation of *Qal'at Ayyub*'s territory and origin, confirming the Muslim written sources.

In this work we not aim to provide an overview or a comprehensive study of the discovered *maqbara*; the archaeological work continues and has not yet been possible to determine its extent. The ultimate goal is to publicize this discovery and provide a chronological sequence to fill the information gap existing at the moment of the start of the Arab presence in the middle valley of Jalon, where *Qal'at Ayyud* city played an important role throughout the Middle Age.

Key words: *Maqbara*. Emiral Period. Jalón Valley. Grave. Violent death.

903.5. (460.281) "638"

María Luisa CERDEÑO and Emilio GAMO. Dpto. de Prehistoria. Facultad de Geografía e Historia. Avda. Profesor Aranguren, s/n. 28040 Madrid. Correo-e: mluisac@ucm.es; emiliogamo@hotmail.com

***Kniefibeln* from Hijes (Guadalajara, Spain)**

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 175-182

In this paper we want to highlight on the recent finding of one *Kniefibeln* in the Roman site of “Los Arroyos II”, Hijes (Guadalajara, Spain). Its presence is really significant because this kind of fibeln basically came from Central Europe and this is the first one find in the Iberian Peninsula. The typological study is an essential part of the archaeological research but, on top of the basic technical aspects, it must be analyzed its social uses as well as the people who made and dressed it. The finding of this fibeln in Spanish Plateau, far from the place it was manufactured, indicates population movement, supposedly soldiers from Tiermes, moved to defend the Germanic and Rhenish-Danubian *limes*. This conclusion is supported not only by archaeological data but also by epigraphic documents. This tell us that, under a methodological point of view, we have to focus the historical studies from different information sources.

Key words: *Kniefibeln*. *Territorium* of Tiermes. Roman army. Germanic and Rhenish-Danubian *limes*. Archaeological and epigraphic data.

903.5 (460.253) “638”

Antonio RODRÍGUEZ-HIDALGO*, Víctor GIBELLO BRAVO**, Andrea MENÉNDEZ MENÉNDEZ**, Diego SANABRIA MURILLO** and Fernando SÁNCHEZ HIDALGO**. * Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social. Univ. Rovira i Virgili. C/ Marcel·li Domingo, s/n. 43007 Tarragona. Correo-e: arodriguez@iphes.cat. ** Arqveocheck S.L.U. C/ Cervantes, 14, bloque 2, locales 2-3. 06800 Mérida. Correo-e: victor.gibello@arqveocheck.com; andreamdz@gmail.com; disanabria@yahoo.es; fernando.sanchez@arqveocheck.com

A specimen of *Cypraea pantherina* in a grave of *Augusta Emerita* during High Roman Empire

Zephyrus, LXXII, July-December 2013, pp. 183-193

In this brief report, we present a specimen of the marine mollusk shell recovered as part of a Roman burial deposit of High-imperial period. The element comes from a tomb excavated in the city of Mérida (Spain). The taxonomic analysis indicates it concerned to the species *Cypraea pantherina*. It is an exotic element of Indo-Pacific origin, including occasionally as funeral offerings in the Roman world from the first century AD. This species, in particular, is associated with female graves. The shell associates connotations of fertility, good childbirth and procreation. The case of Mérida (*Augusta Emerita*) is the only one that has been reported in the Iberian Peninsula. This allows to extend this way our knowledge on the distribution of exotic species proceeding from distant seas by means of the human activity.

Key words: Archaeo-Malacology. Seashell. Cowries. Burial deposit. Rites of fertility. First century AD.