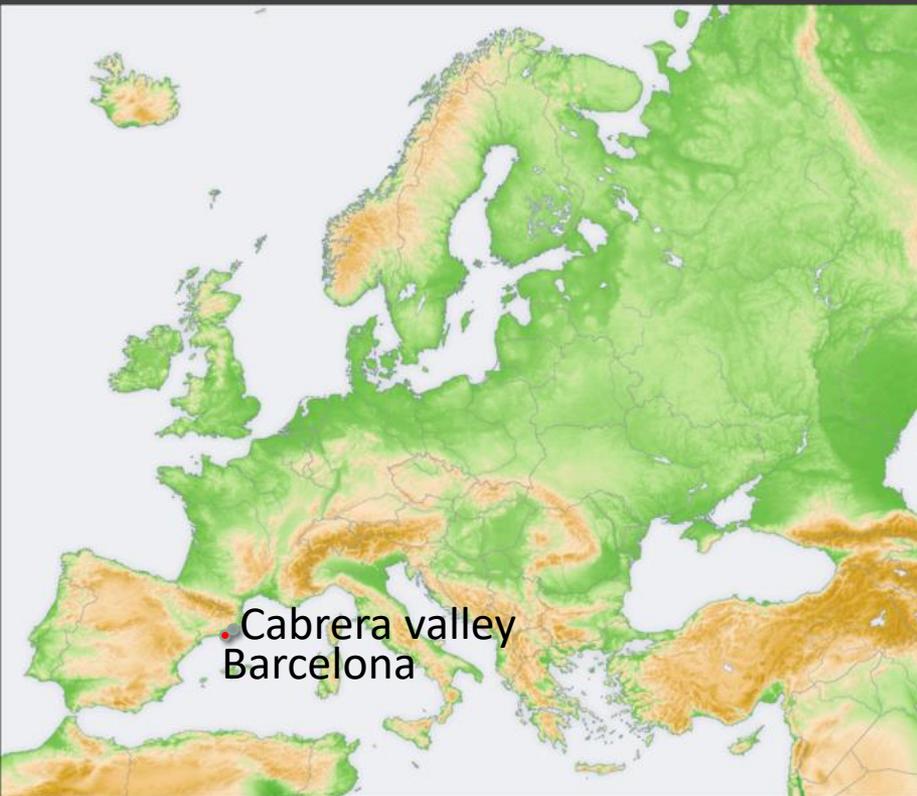




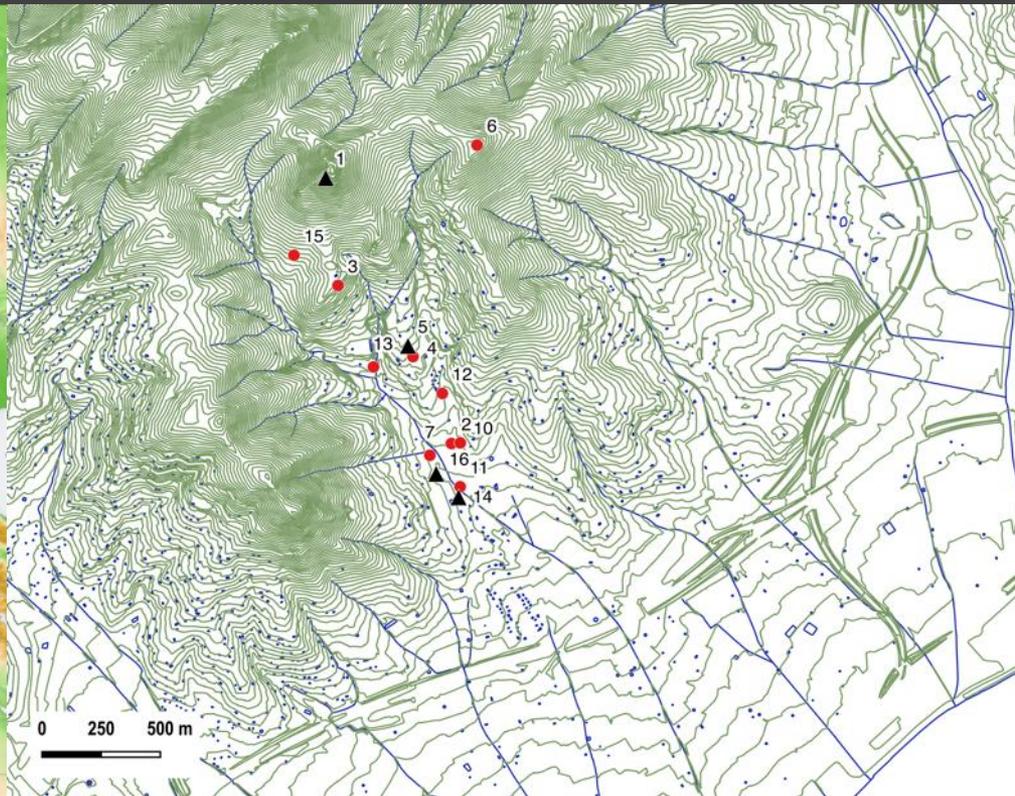
# Language and diet change during the Iron Age- Roman transition NE Iberia: an integrated study of Cabrera valley (Catalonia, Spain).

SÍLVIA VALENZUELA-LAMAS, ARIADNA NIETO-ESPINET, ALEJANDRO G. SINER

# Cabrera de Mar valley – 20km north from Barcelona



Cabrera valley  
Barcelona



0 250 500 m

Coastal Mediterranean landscape

Cabrera valley - *Ilduro*

# Cabrera de Mar valley – 20km north from Barcelona



Coastal Mediterranean landscape

In Roman times,  
specialised in wine production



# Cabrera de Mar valley – Settlement Pattern

4th-2nd. c. BCE

—

2<sup>nd</sup>-1st c. BCE.

—

1st c. BCE – 1st

CE  
Middle Iron Age

Roman Republic

Early Roman Empire



Burriac '*hillfort*' as main site

+

unfortified small rural  
settlements

Burriac oppidum

+

Late republican houses  
and *termae*,  
'Roman style' are built

+

First Roman *villae*

Burriac oppidum and  
republican houses abandoned

+

Roman city of Iluro is built  
nearby

+

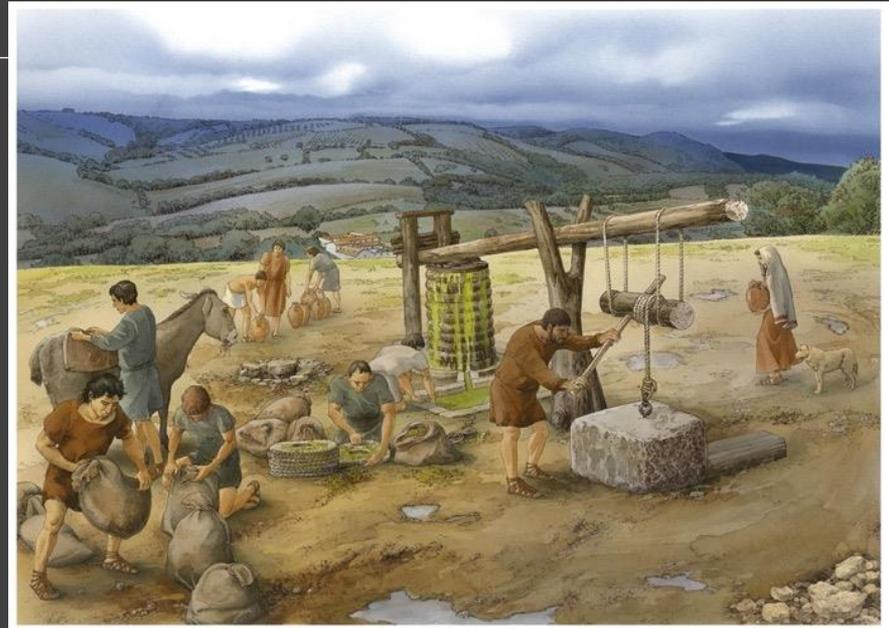
Roman *villae* scattered  
through the Ilduro valley

# How society changed from the Iron Age to Roman times?

Migration?



Acculturation?



How could we investigate it?



# Identity

Place born

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Gender

Family name

Religion

Income



Profession

Age

**Language**

**Food**

# Food and Identity



Species for human consumption

# Food and Identity



Butchery patterns, cooking techniques, spices /condiments

# Language



Assessing spoken language is possible when writing is preserved



Analysis of written evidences (Iberian vs. Latin)

# Archaeological record



Integration of different elements  
of material culture



zooarchaeological remains



epigraphy

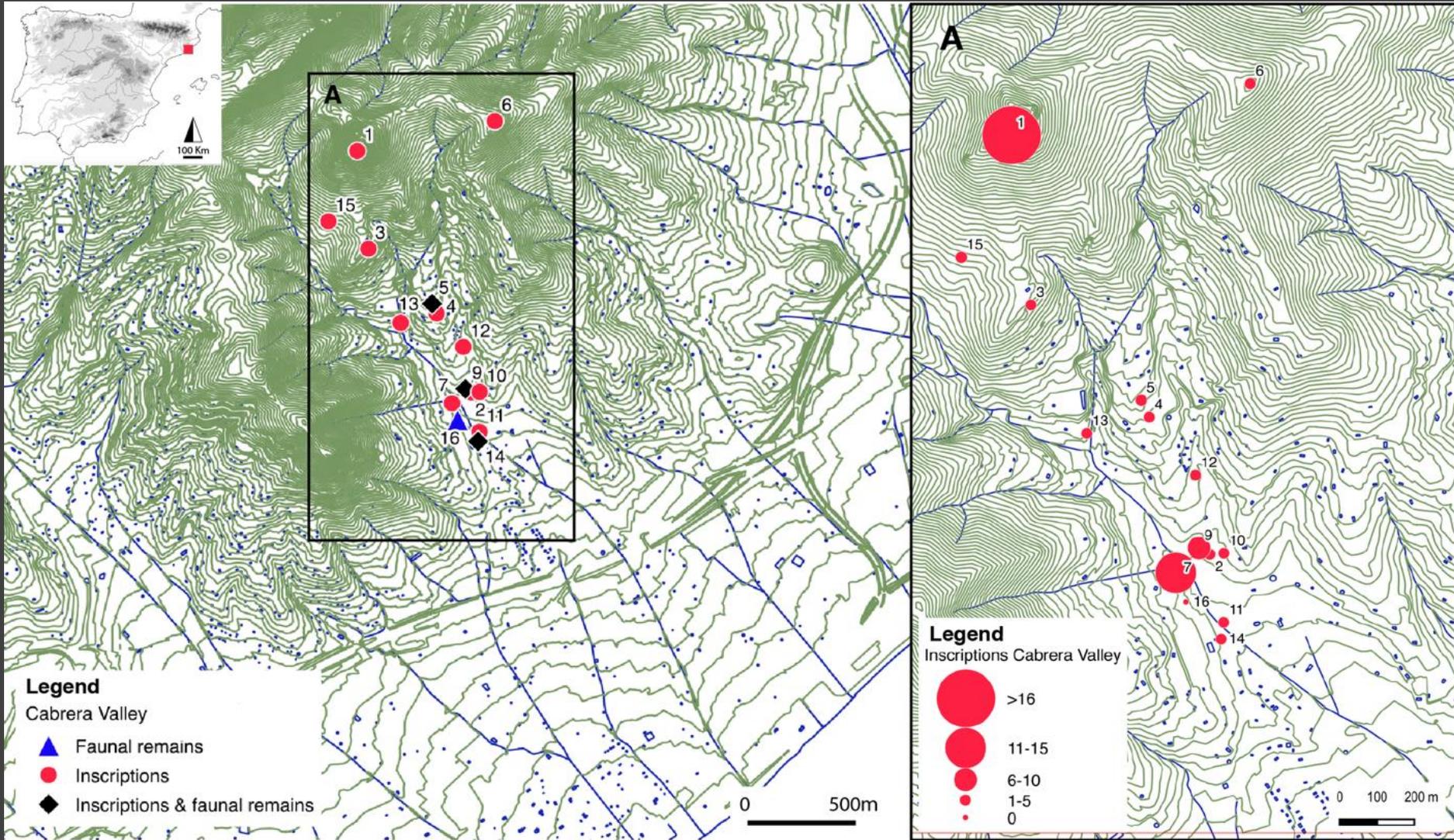


architecture

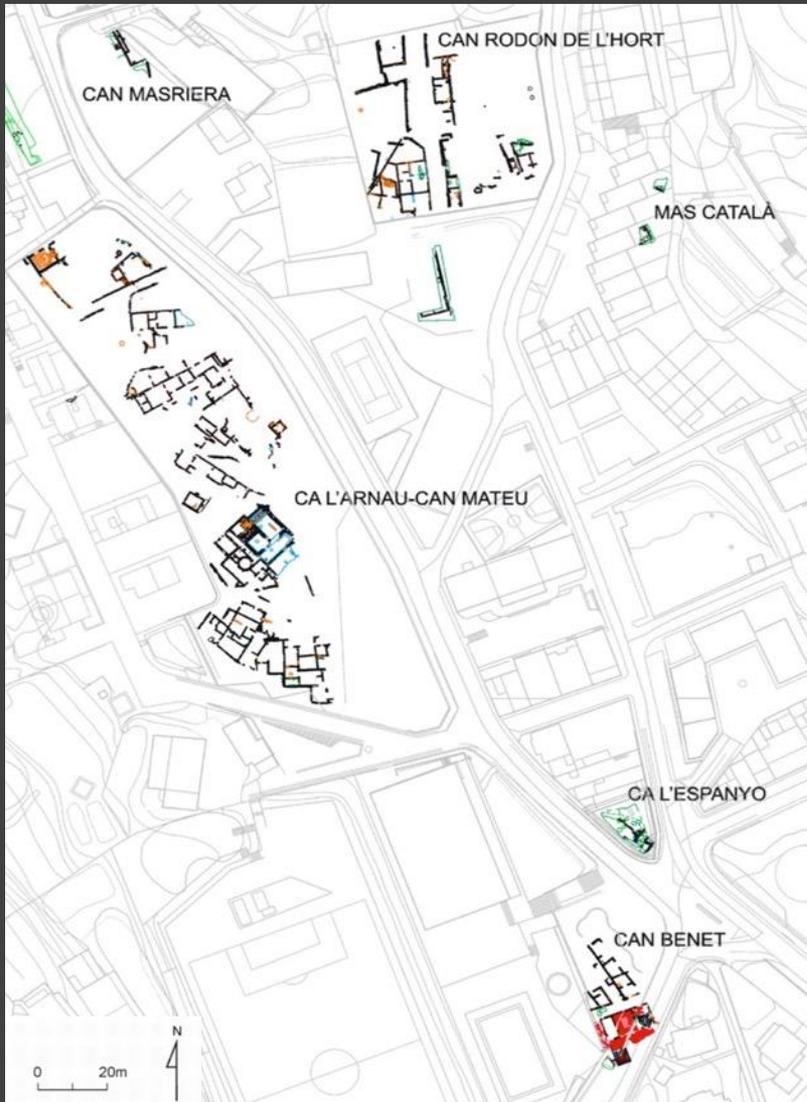


pottery

# Archaeological record: Ilduro



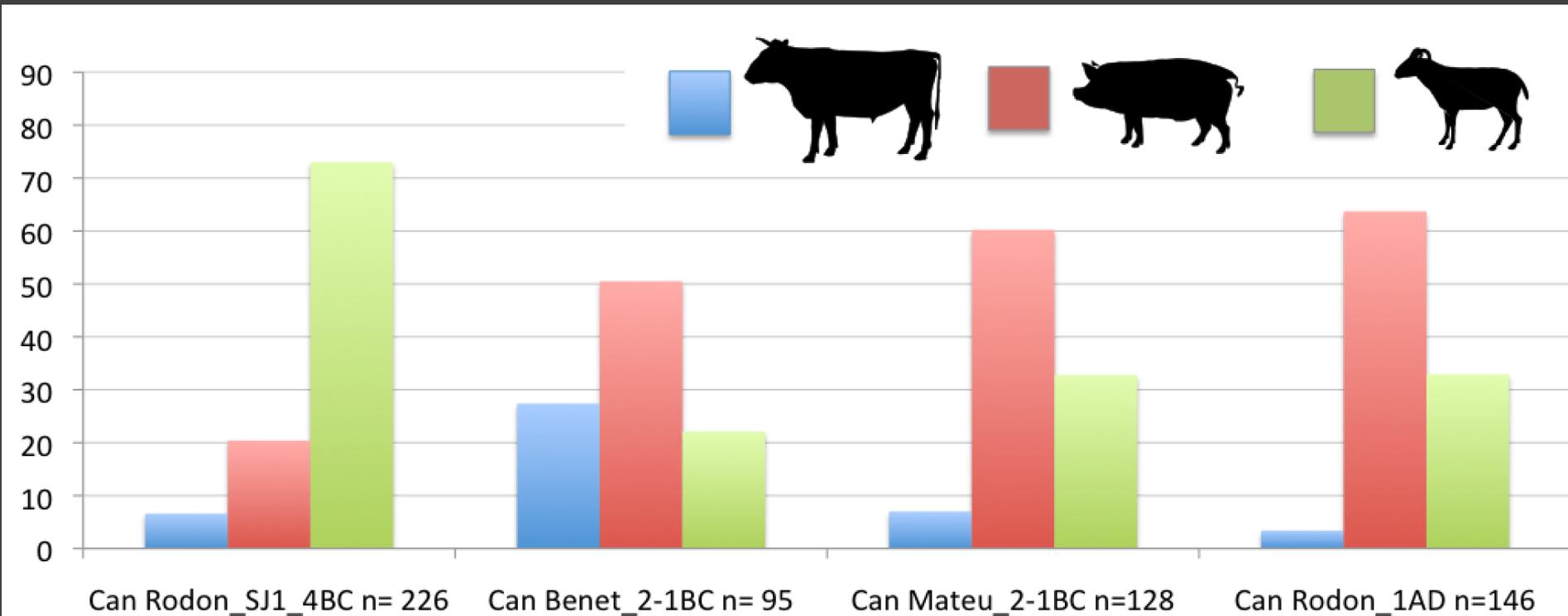
# Faunal assemblages



- 4th c. BCE - Can Rodon – silos
- 2nd-1st c. BCE - Can Benet – big house
- 2nd-1st c. BCE - Can Mateu – buildings close to the *termae*, Roman style
- 1st c. BCE - Can Rodon (2) – Roman *villa*

Good chronological sequence

# Ilduro – meat consumption



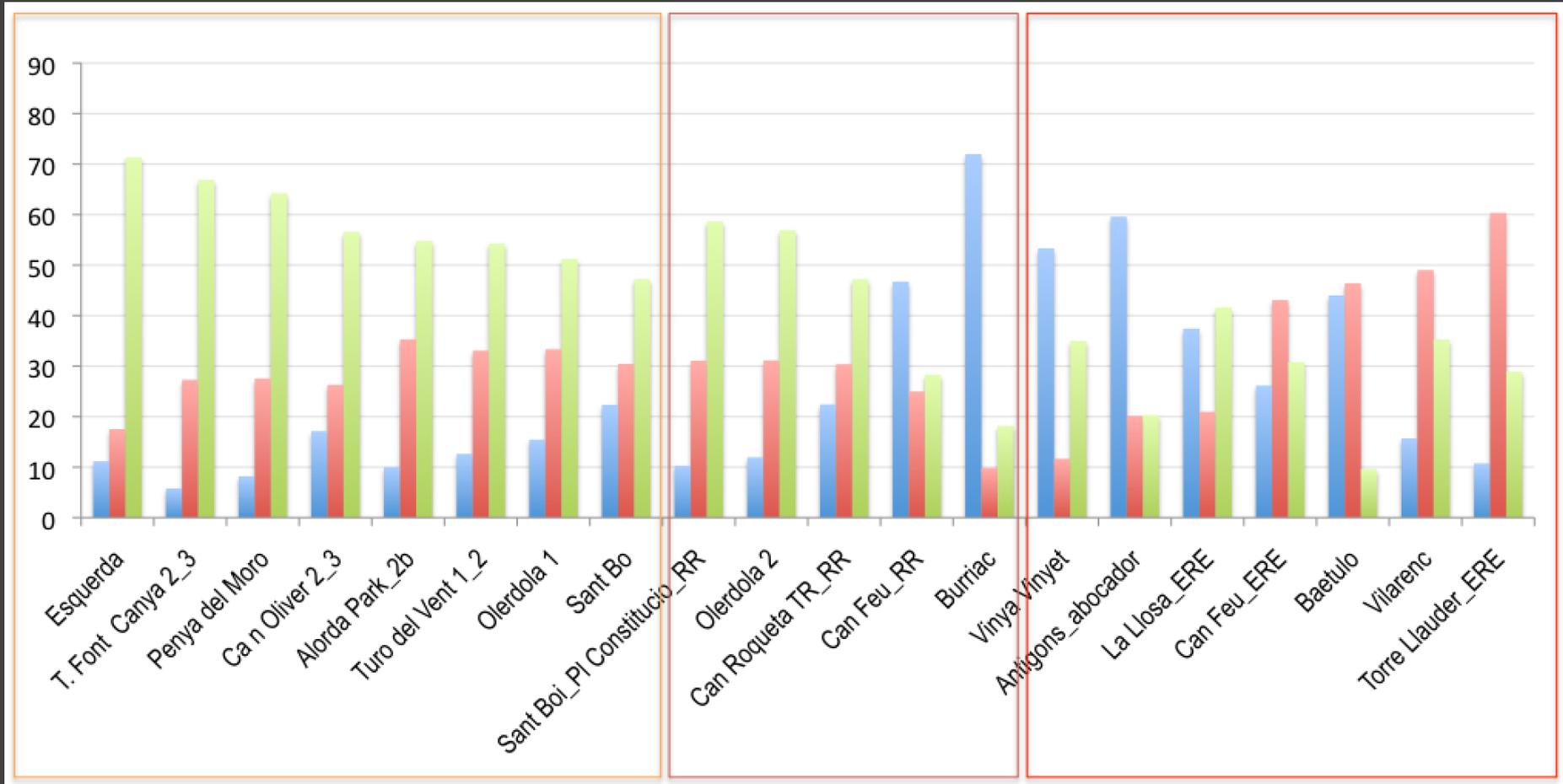
**Middle Iron Age (Can Rodon):** mainly caprines (sheep + goat)

**Roman Republican (Can Benet + Can Mateu):** pig predominates

**Early Roman Empire:** pig predominates

**Tendency:** Pig consumption increased in Roman times

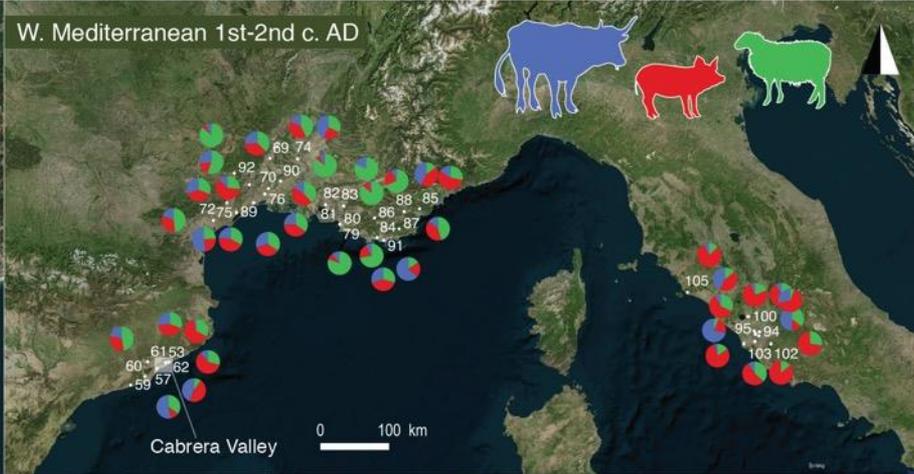
# Catalonia central coast – meat consumption



Middle Iron Age (4-3BCE)

Roman Republic (2-1BCE)

Roman Empire (1-3CE)



# Meat consumption Western Med.

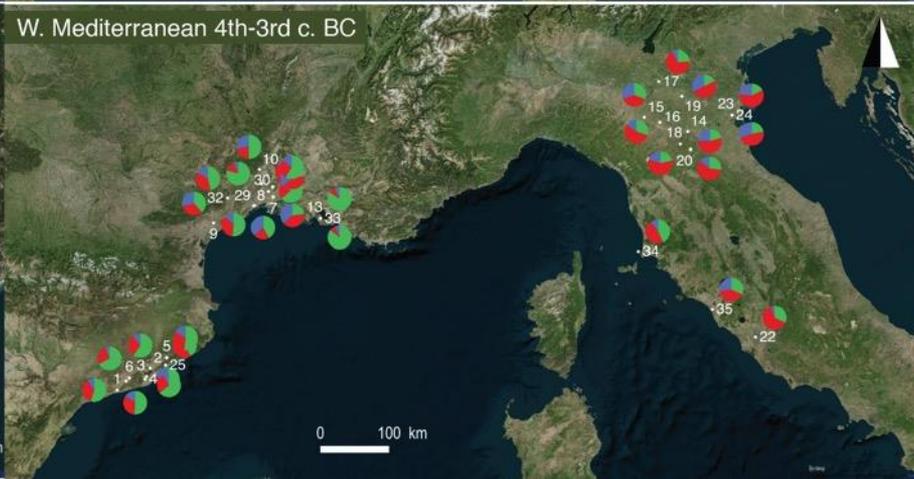
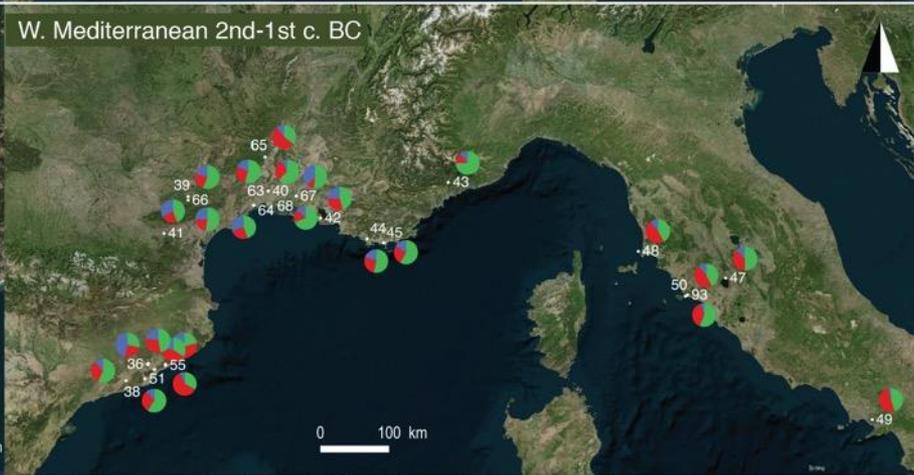
1st-3rd CE

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2nd-1st BC

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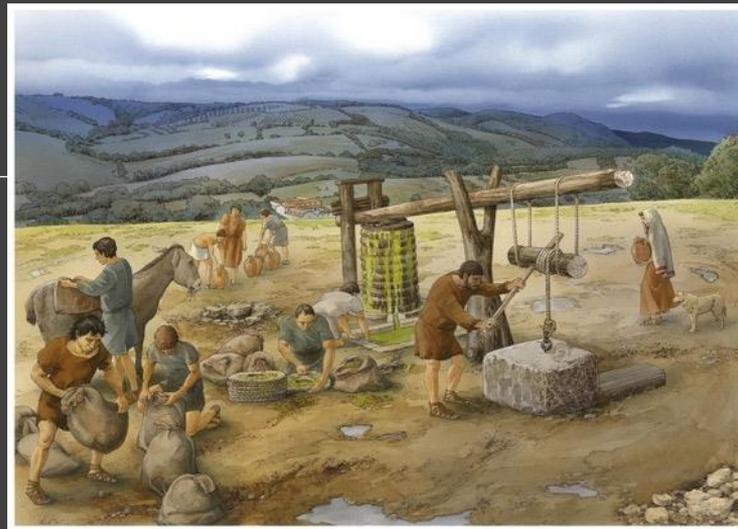
4th-3rd BC



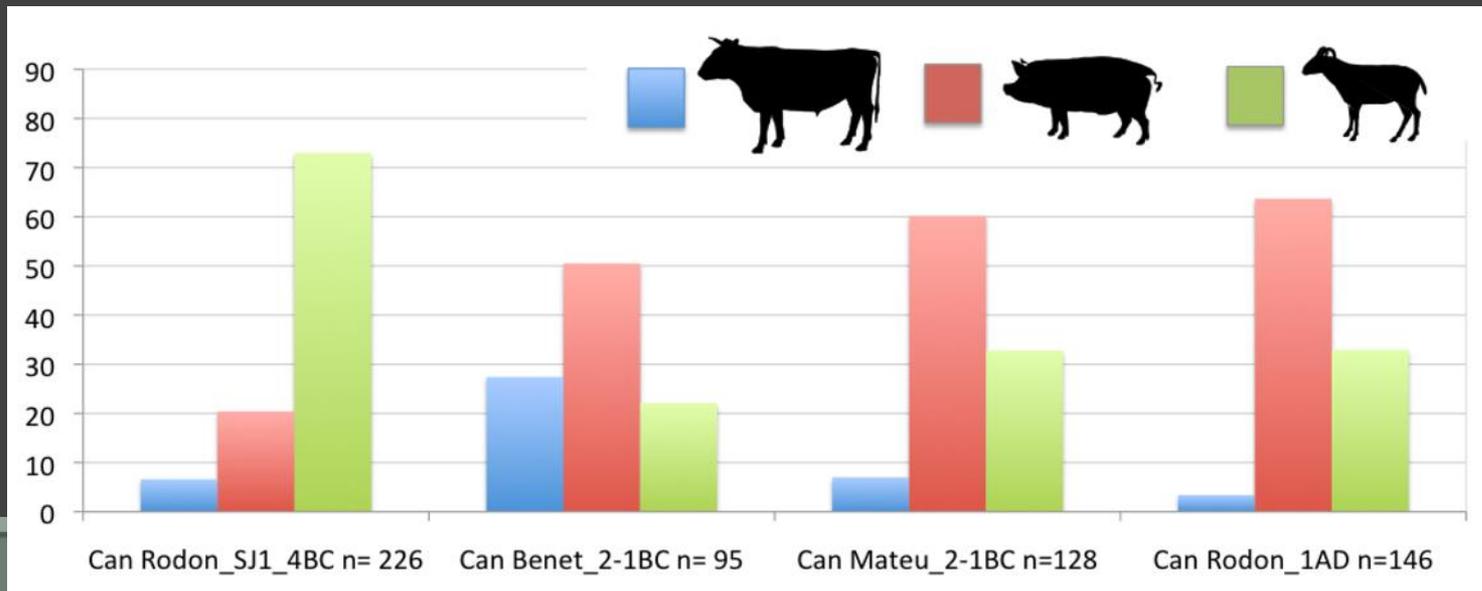
# Romans in Ilduro?



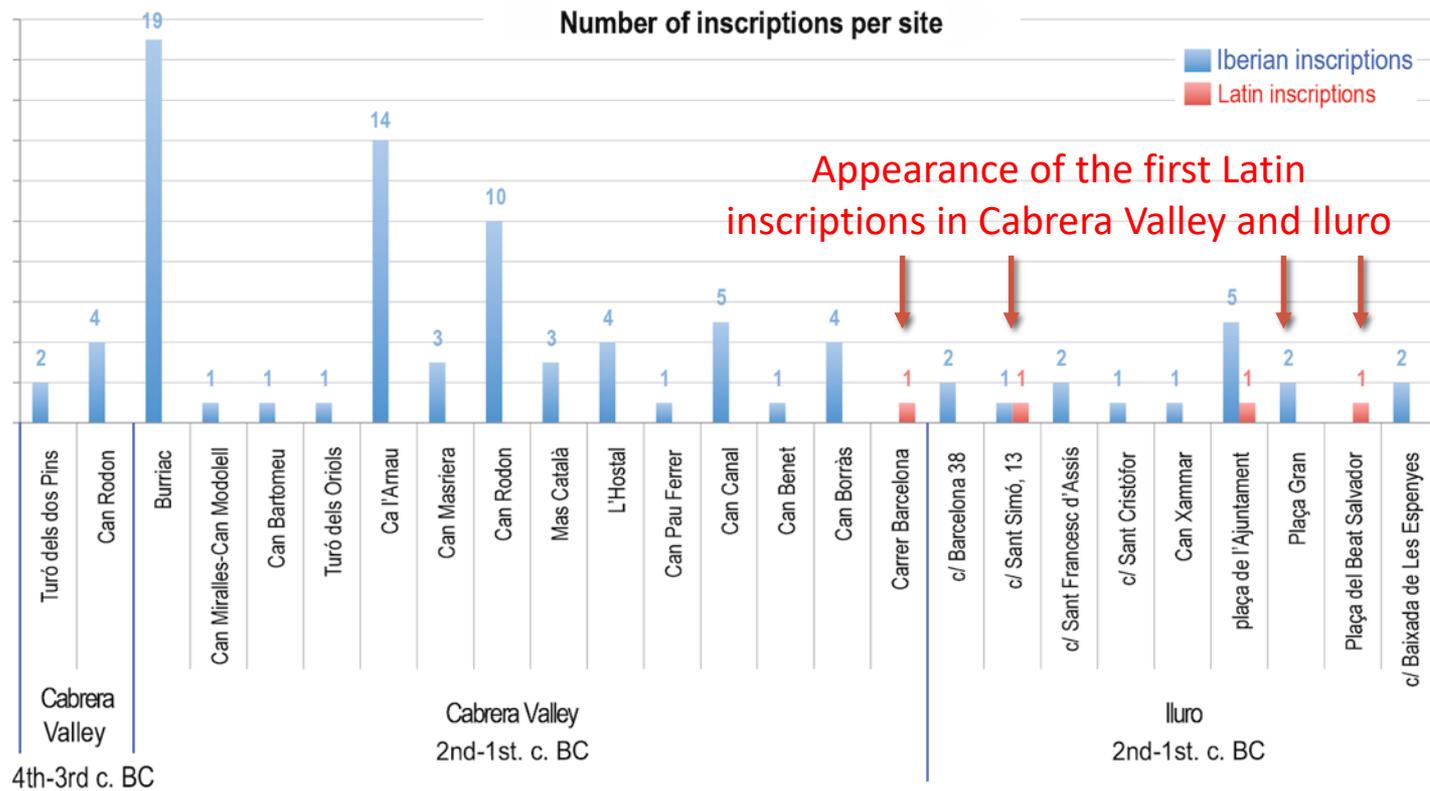
Migration?



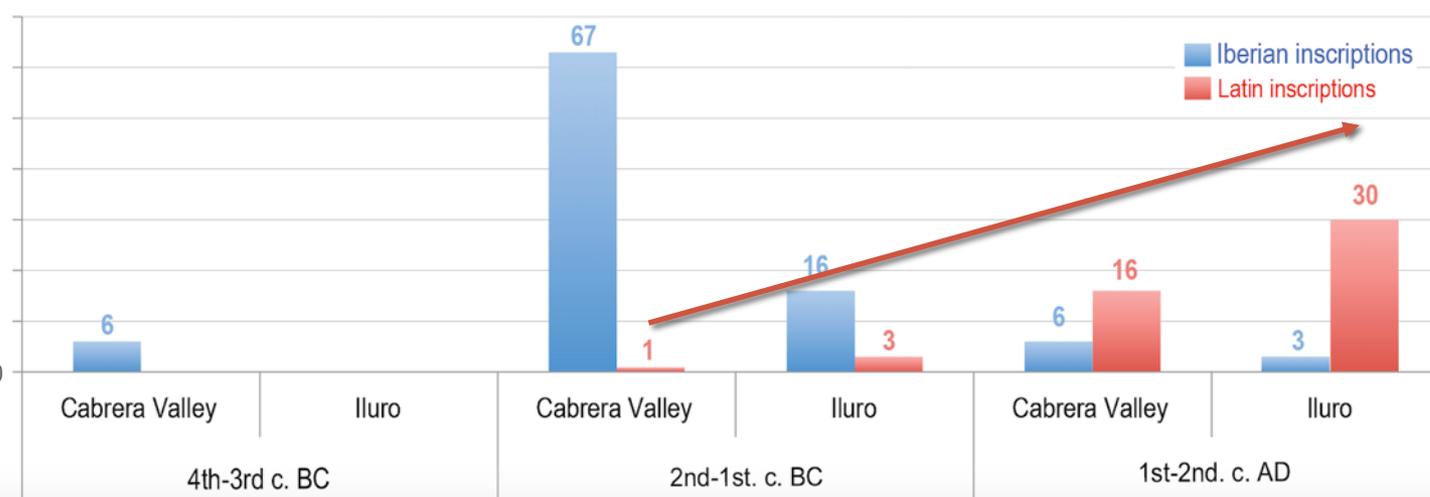
Acculturation?



# Epigraphic record



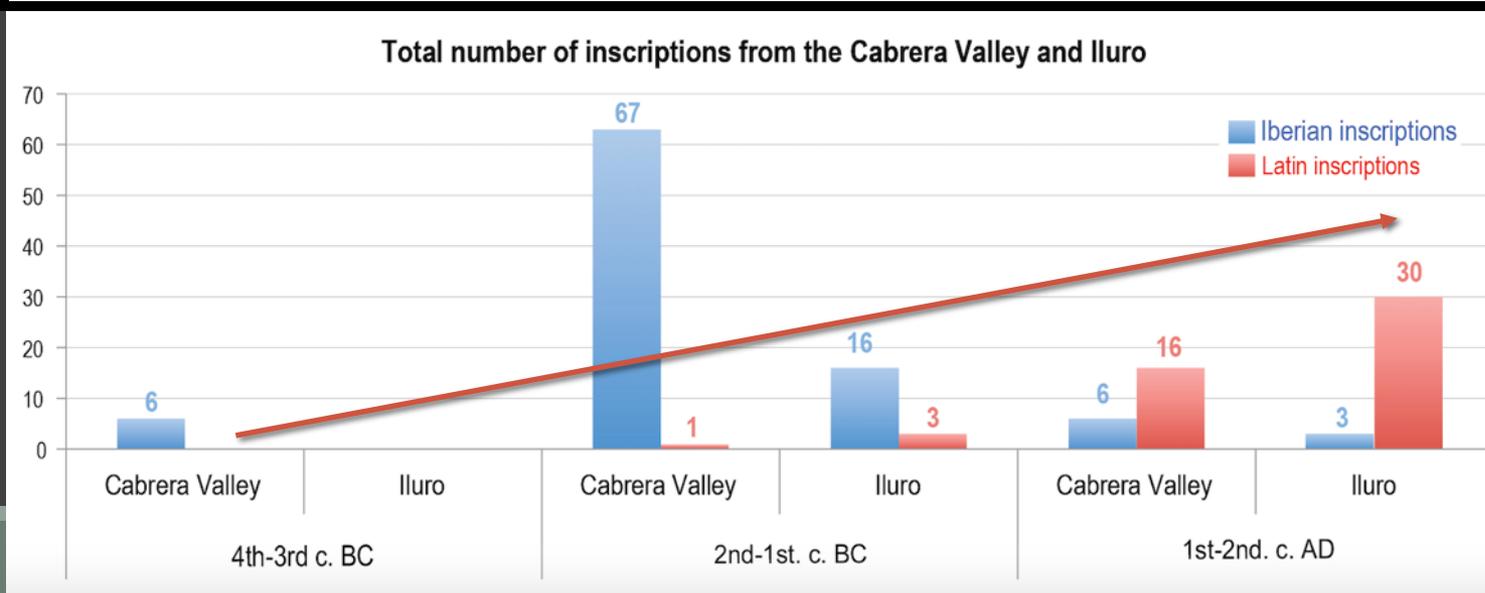
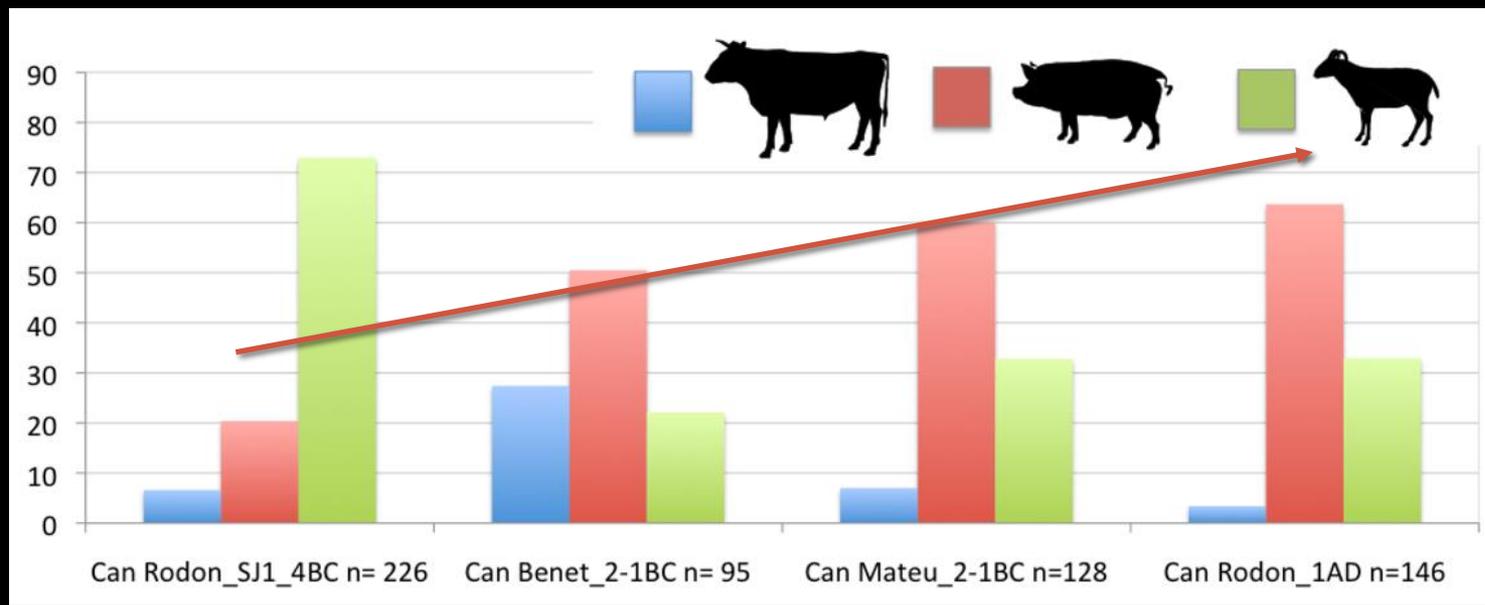
### Total number of inscriptions from the Cabrera Valley and Iluro



# Epigraphic record

At the end of the 2nd century BC progressive increase of pigs coinciding with the periods of appearance and generalisation of Latin inscriptions in the Cabrera valley.

Significant increase in Latin inscriptions from the 1st century AD-





## Some ideas

- Zooarchaeological remains provide crucial data to assess economic and cultural choices.
- The need for further work on the integration of different data provided by material culture.

BUT

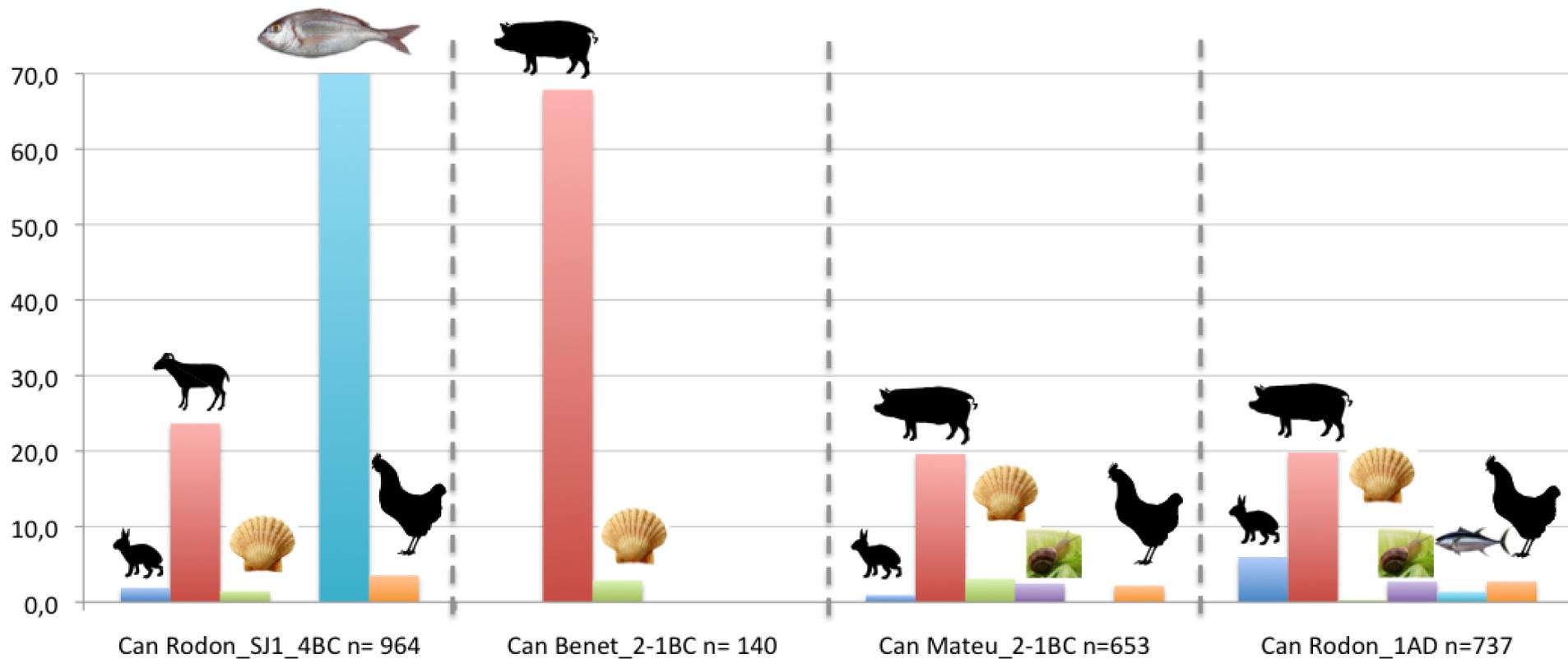
- Other proxies are necessary to complete the picture



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



# ILDURO – FAUNAL REMAINS



Can Rodon (4th c. BCE) -> diversity, a lot of fish remains

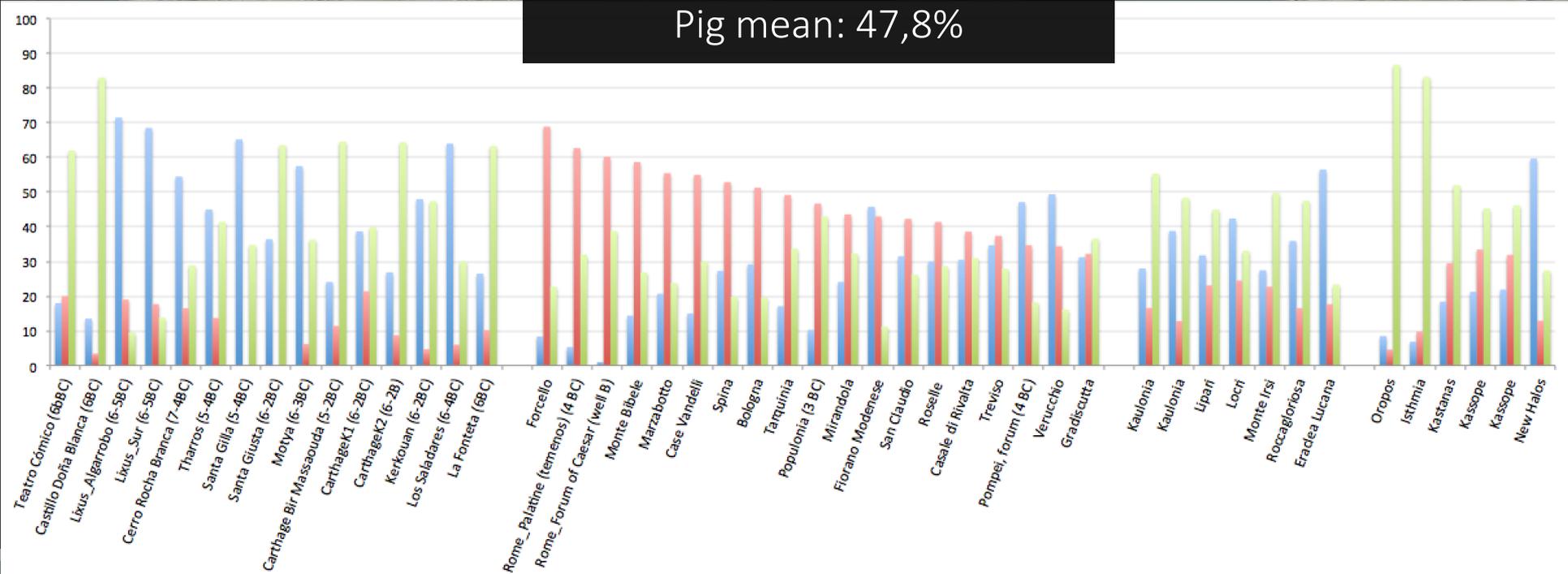
Can Benet (2nd-1st c. BCE)-> focus on domesticates. Possible recovery bias!

Can Mateu (2nd-1st c. BCE) -> diversity, snails come to the menu

Can Rodon (1st-2nd c. CE) -> diversity and increase of wild species



High pig consumption  
Pig mean: 47,8%



Punic colonies

Etruscan sites

Magna Graecia

Greece

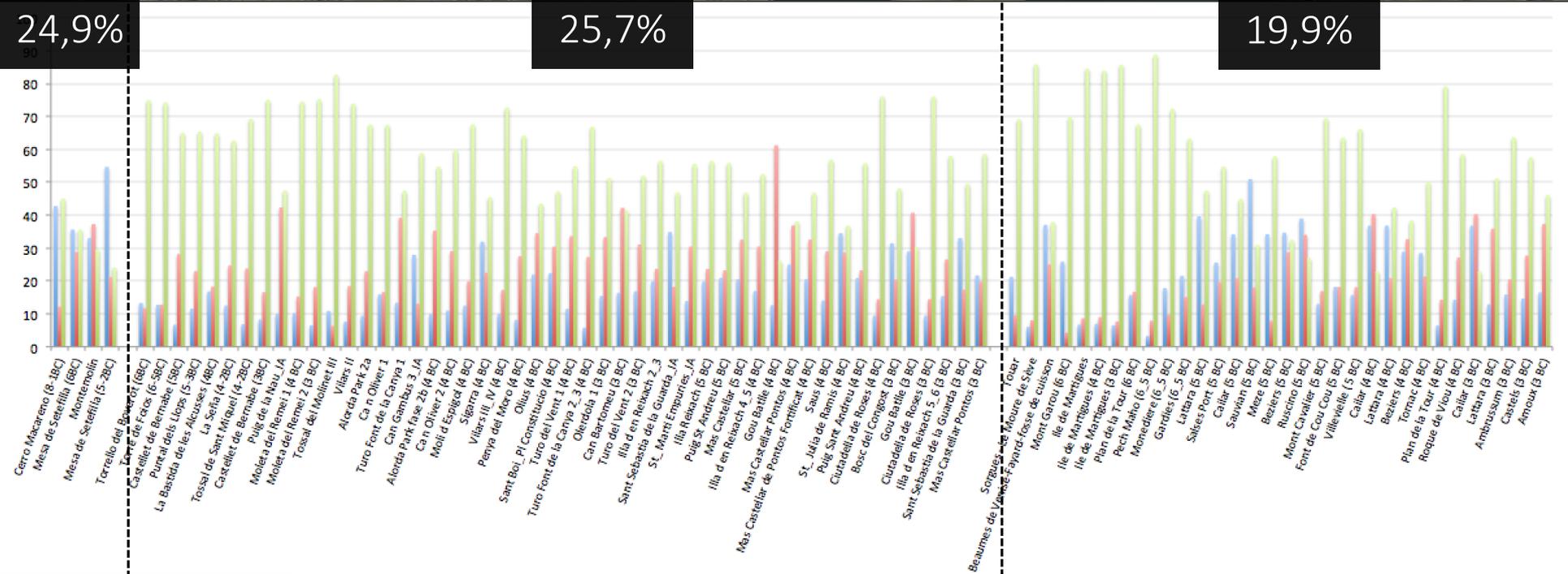


- MIA\_Cultures
- Celtic
  - Etruscan
  - Gaulois
  - Greek
  - Iberian
  - Magna Grecia
  - ▲ Mauritanian
  - ★ Numidian
  - ★ Nuragic
  - ★ Occidental Greek
  - ★ Phoenician\_Punic
  - ★ Tartessian

pig:  
24,9%

pig:  
25,7%

pig:  
19,9%



Tartessian area

Iberians

Gauls