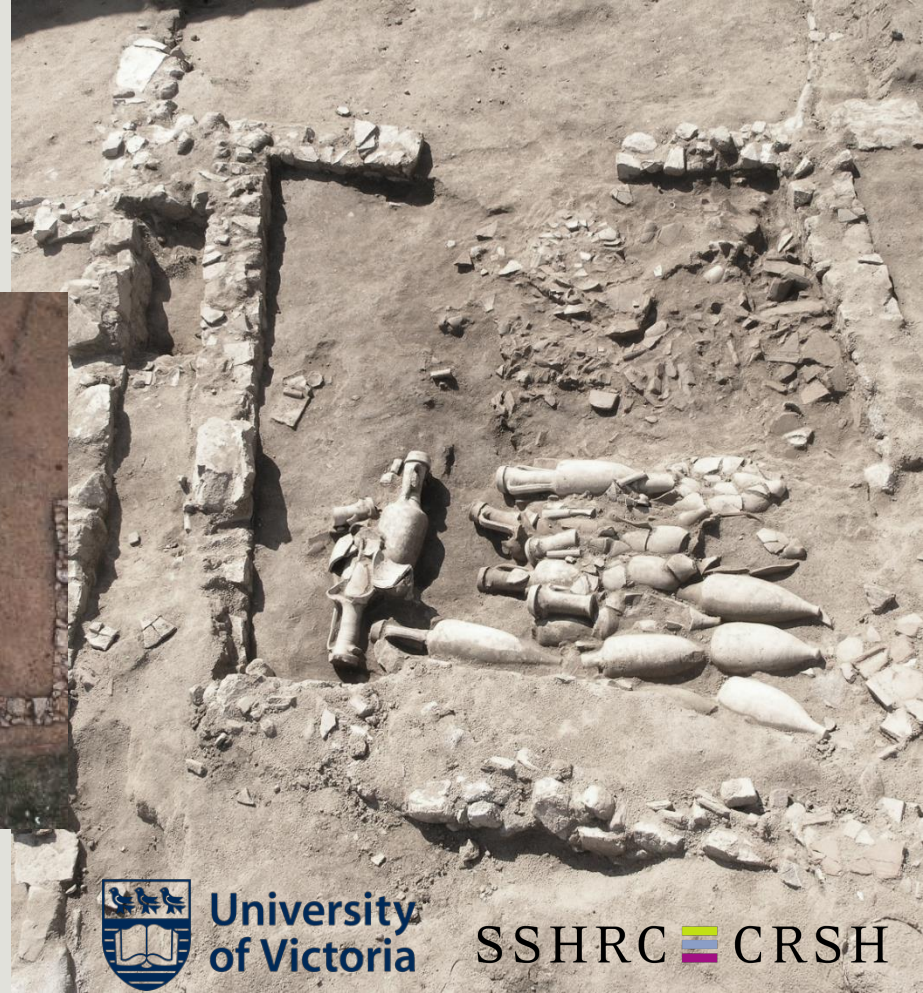


# *Daily Practice on the Edge of Empire: Recent Excavations at Roman Ilduro (Spain)*



ALEJANDRO G. SINER

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR (UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA)



University  
of Victoria

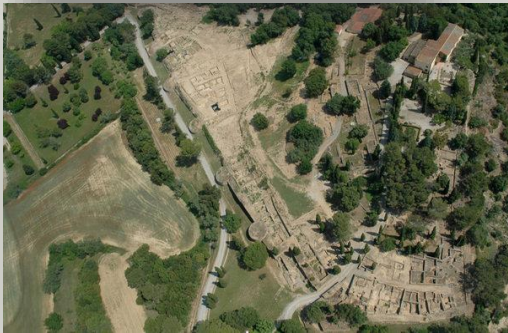
SSHRC  CRSH

# GOALS

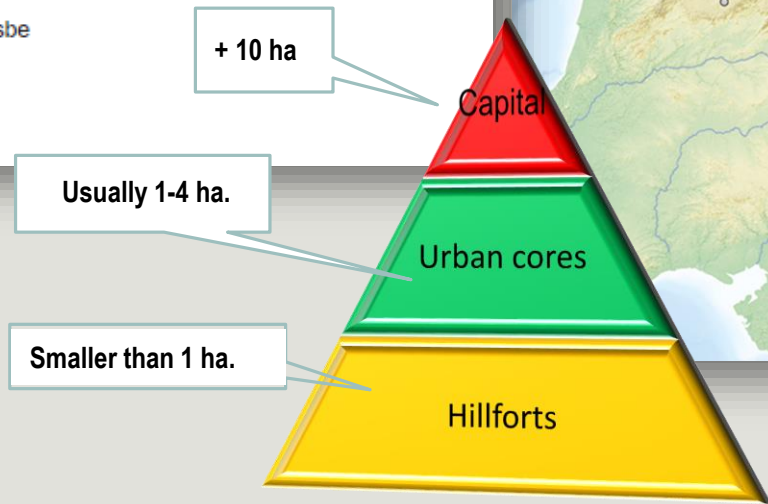
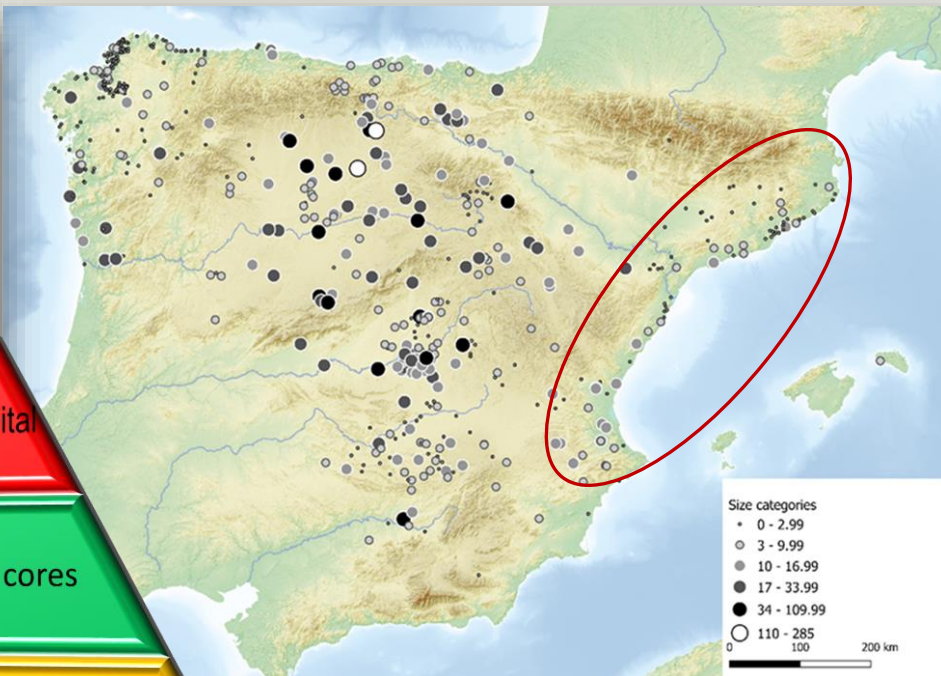
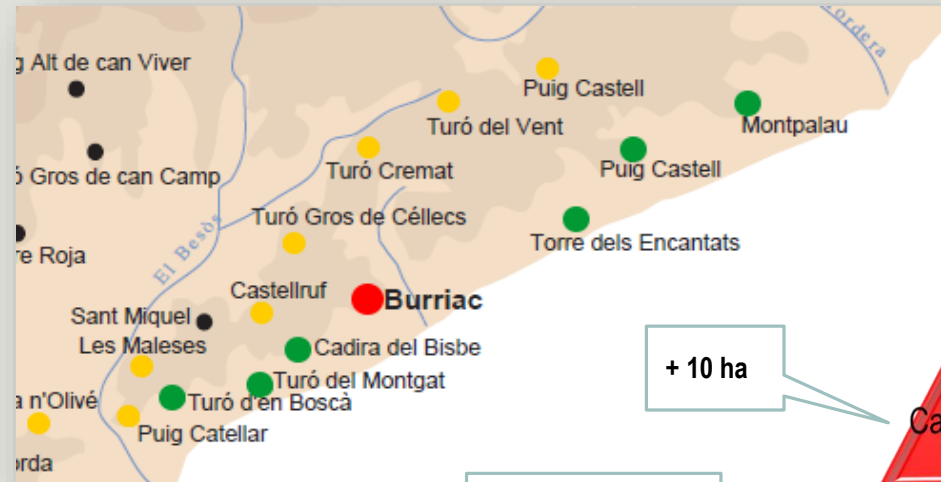
- **Iberian culture and some practices**
- **Introduction to Ilduro: discovery and past excavations**
- **Ilduro Archaeological Project**
  - **Objectives**
  - **Results**
  - **Conclusions**



# THE IBERIANS (4<sup>TH</sup>-3<sup>RD</sup> C. BCE)

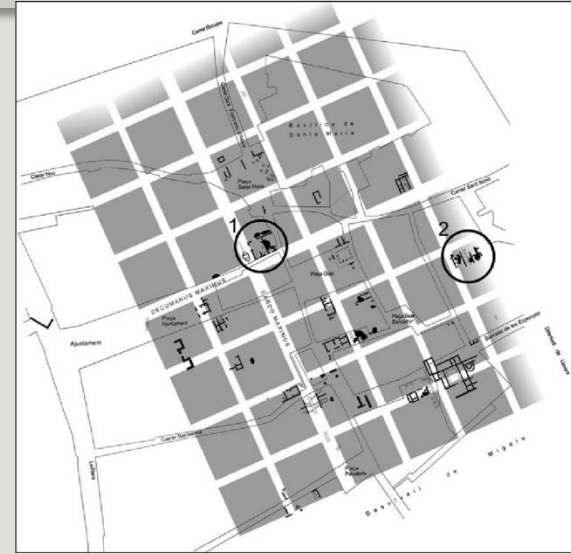


# THE IBERIANS (4<sup>TH</sup>-3<sup>RD</sup> C. BCE)

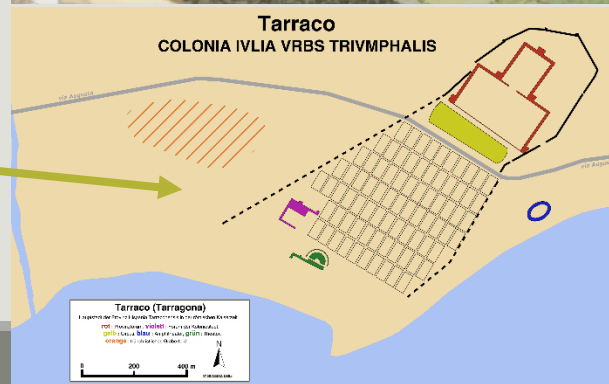
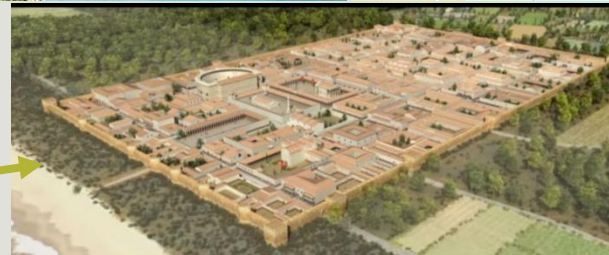
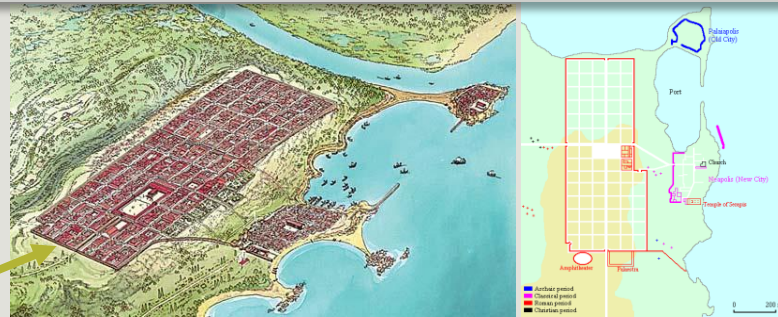
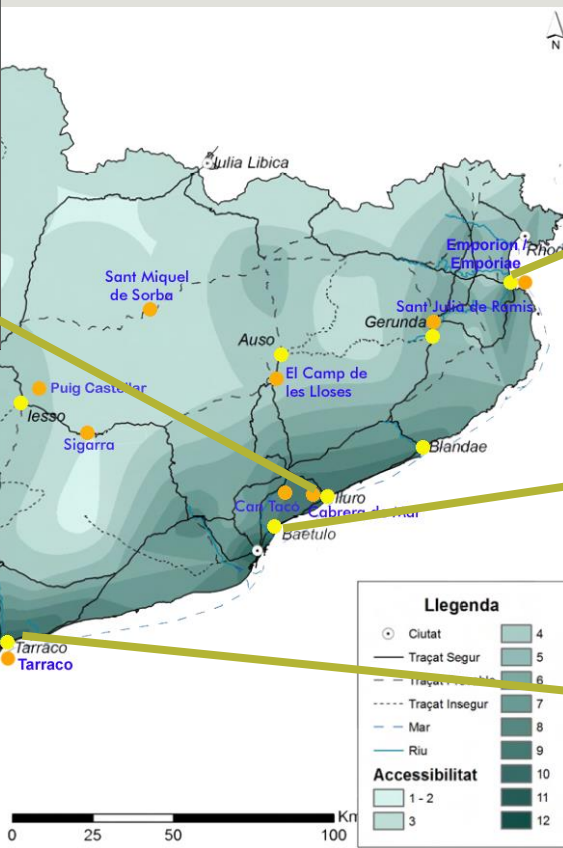


# WHAT IS ILDURO/ILURO?

- Political center of the Iberian territory of the Laietani (NE Spain).
- Iberian *oppidum* occupied from the 6th c. B.C.E. to the first half of the 1st c. B.C.E.
- A settlement with marked Italic architecture was built at the foot of the Iberian *oppidum* during the second half of the 2nd c. B.C.E.
- Both, *oppidum* and settlement were abandoned in 90/80-70 B.C.E. once *Iluro* (modern Mataró) was founded.

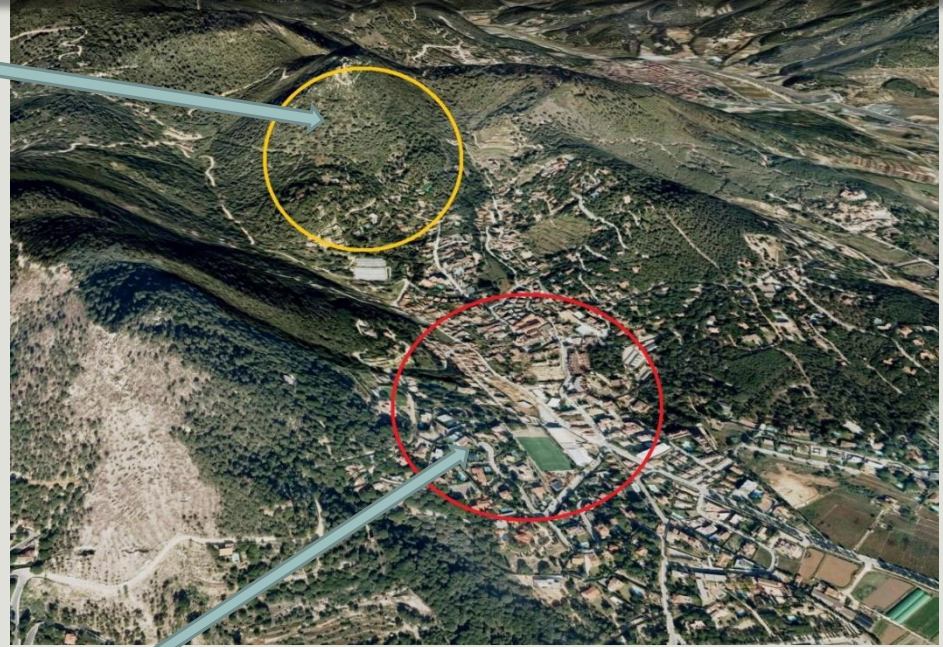
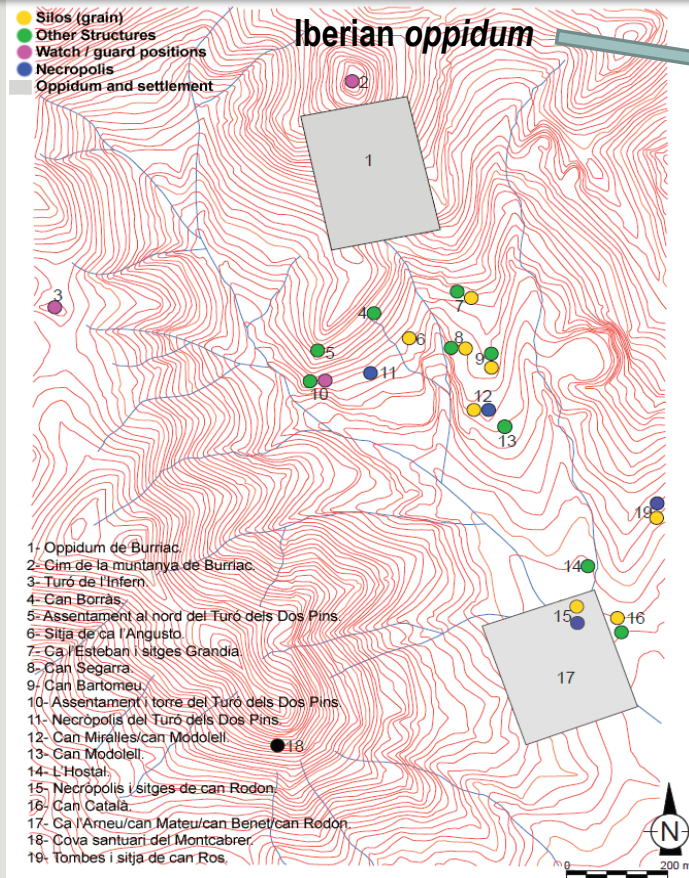


# WHAT IS ILDURO/LURO?



Daily Practice on the Edge of Empire: Recent Excavations at Roman Ilduro (Spain)

# ILDURO

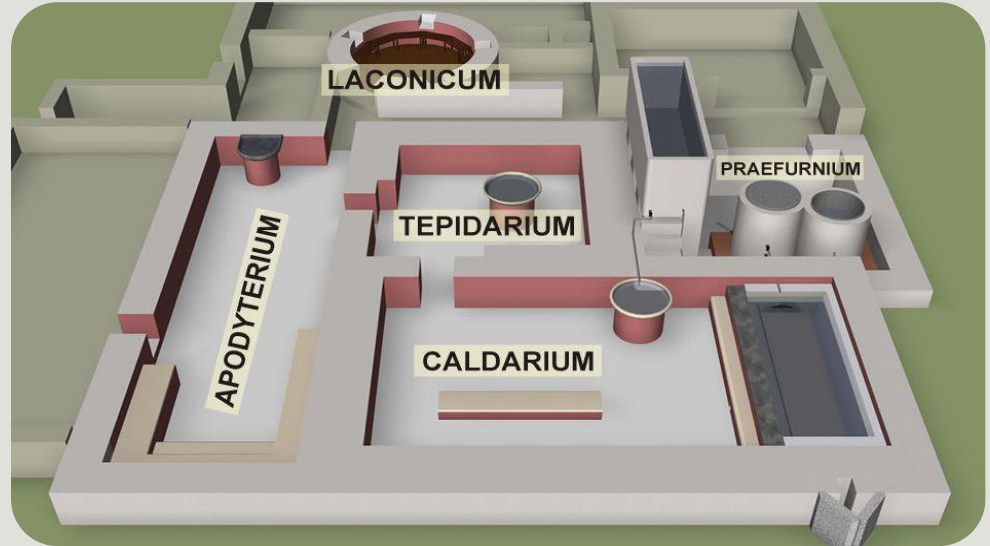


**Late Republican settlement**

# EARLY EXCAVATIONS: BATH COMPLEX



- This complex consisted of four main rooms: *apodyterium*, *tepidarium*, *caldarium* and *laconicum*.
- Other rooms with a service function, or related to heating the complex (furnaces, water storage, etc.), have also been documented.





# ARCHITECTURE: ILDURO VS VALENTIA



Baths of *Valentia* (Latin colony) (left) (Images from SIAM)

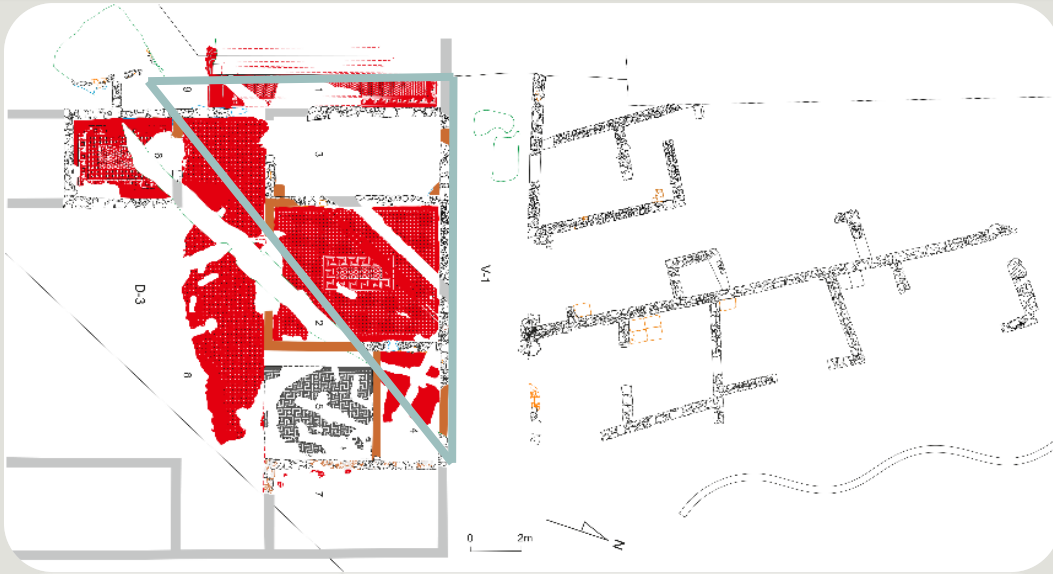
Baths of Cabrera de Mar (right)

# ARCHITECTURE: ILDURO VS MORGANTINA

North Baths at Morgantina (left), baths of Cabrera de Mar (right)  
Similar constructive and technological solutions?



# EARLY EXCAVATIONS: THE CAN BENET *DOMUS*



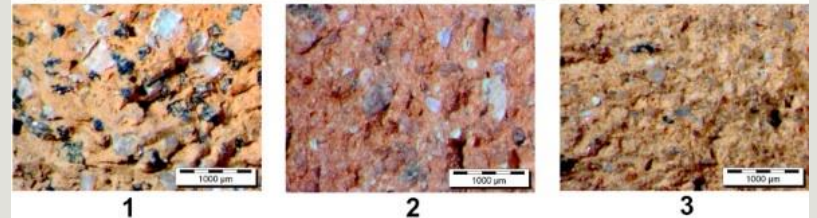
- Six rooms are paved with *opus signinum*, that incorporate black and white tiles as an ornament.
- The scale and complexity of the *domus*, as well as the materials and techniques used in its construction, indicate once again Italic influences.

# EARLY EXCAVATIONS: IMPORTED POTTERY, AMPHORAE

Origin	Fragments	%
Italic	5,538	68.58
Punic (total)	1,939	24.01
Ebusan	708	8.77
North African	1,231	15.25
Other imported	598	7.41
Total	8,075	100.00

Imported amphorae in the Late Republican settlement during the 150-90/80 BC.

Most amphorae are coming from the area of Bay of Naples (no. 1). Clay no.3 is almost certainly Campanian; Clay no.2 may be from the area of *Minturnae*.

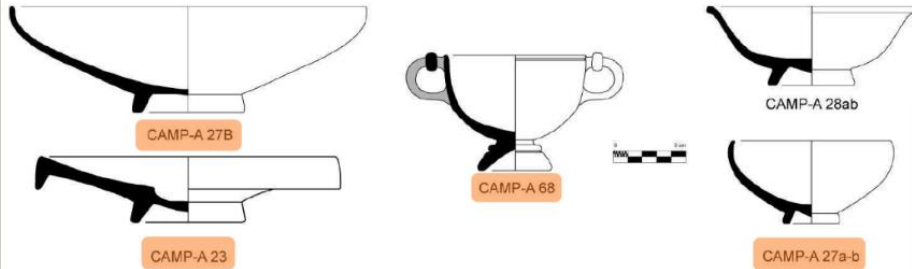


Most usual clays in Cabrera de Mar

# EARLY EXCAVATIONS: IMPORTED POTTERY, BLACK GLOSS

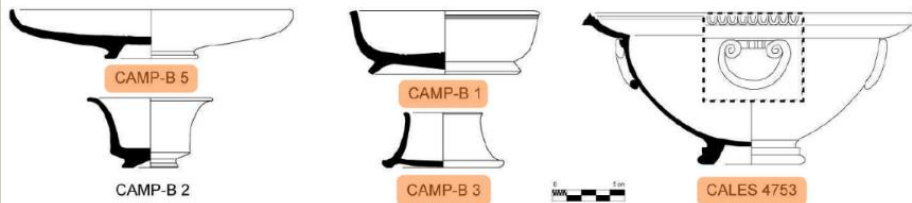
## PROPUESTA DE SERVICIO IDEAL c. 200 a.C.

### Campaniense A antigua



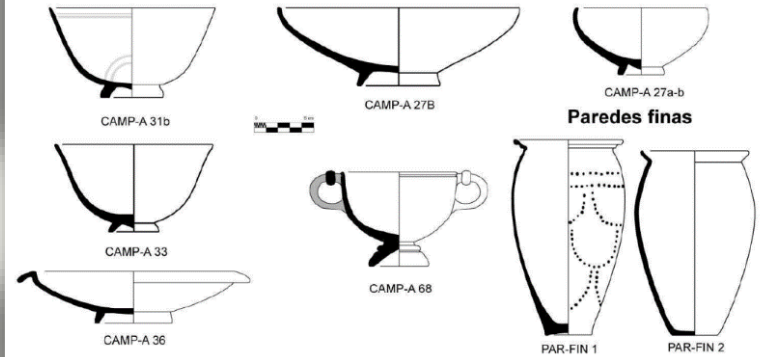
- Black gloss pottery in Cabrera de Mar has similar forms and typologies that the ones found in *Valentia*.

## Círculo de la Campaniense B (Campaniense B etrusca+Campaniense B calena)

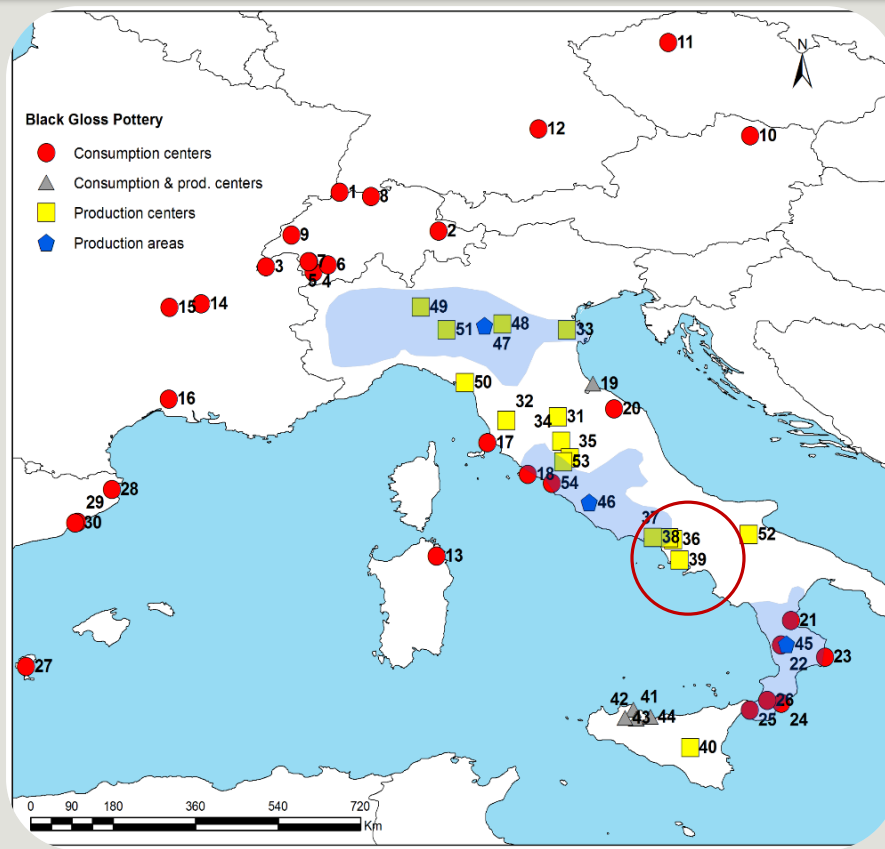
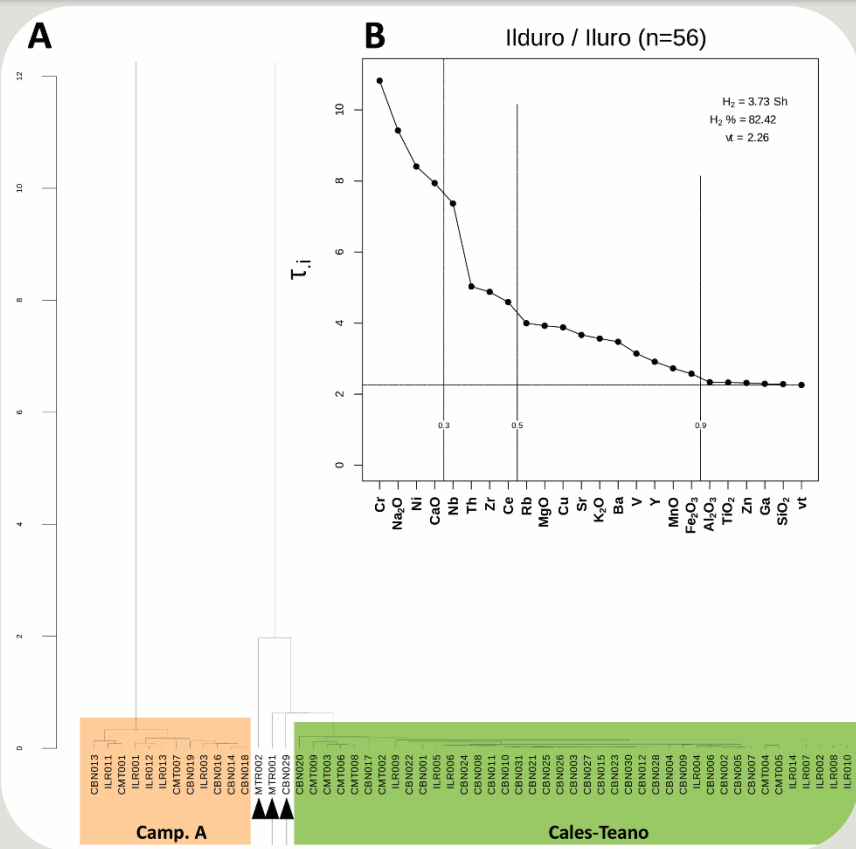


## PROPUESTA DE SERVICIO IDEAL c. 150 a.C.

### Campaniense A media



# IMPORTED POTTERY: BLACK GLOSS



# CONCLUSION

“...hay suficientes evidencias que permiten relacionar la construcción de este complejo urbanístico con la presencia de gentes provenientes de la Península Itálica, algunas de origen campano. Por el contexto histórico, cabe suponer que alguno de estos personajes, que debían sustentar la autoridad y la representación del poder romano, fueran altos cargos funcionariales de la administración romana, con la misión de organizar y tutelar el proceso de romanización, así como de administrar el territorio y fiscalizarlo.”

**“...There are enough pieces of evidence to relate the construction of this urban complex with the presence of peoples from the Italian Peninsula, some of whom originated in Campania.** From the historical context, we can suppose that some of these individuals, who had to sustain the authority and the representation of Roman power, held high positions within the Roman administration and had as **their mission oversight of the process of Romanization, as well as administrating and taxing the territory.**”

García et. al. (2000: 52).

# THE PROBLEM

Iberian

Roman

3<sup>rd</sup> c. B.C.E.

1<sup>st</sup> c. B.C.E.  
and more

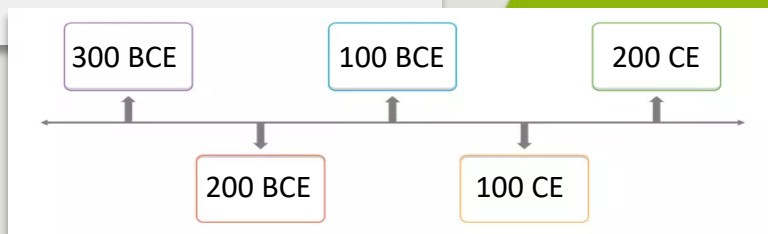
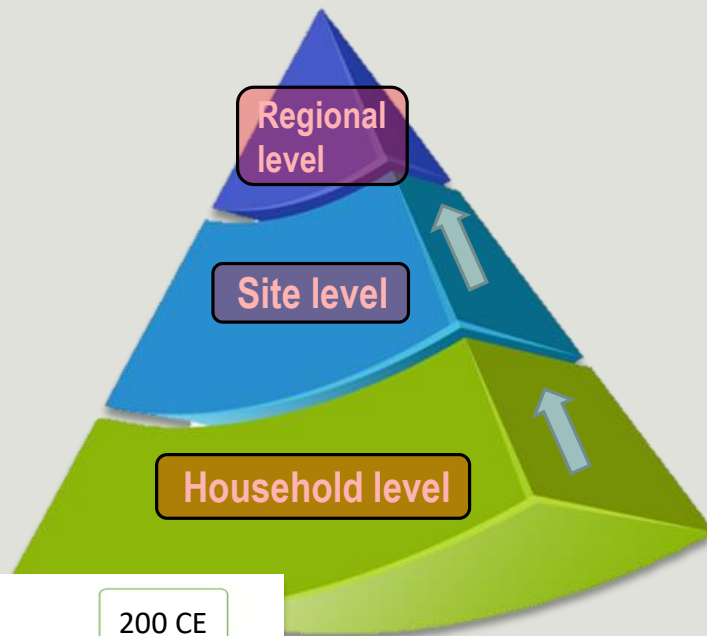


- The encounter was understood in terms of a confrontation between social and cultural totalities (Iberian-Roman).

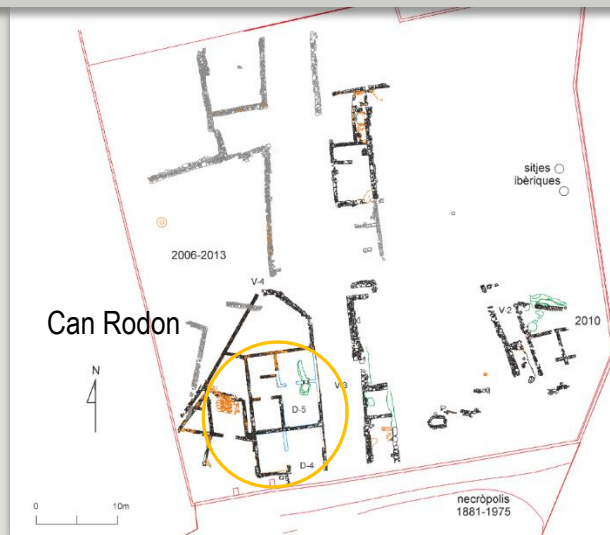


# ILDURO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT (2015-TO PRESENT)

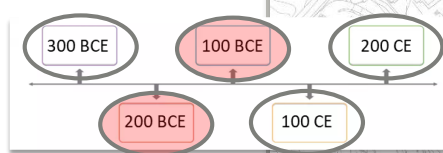
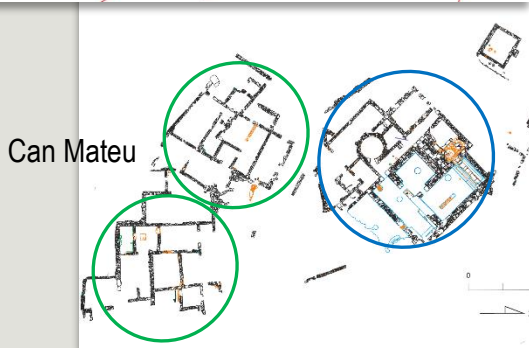
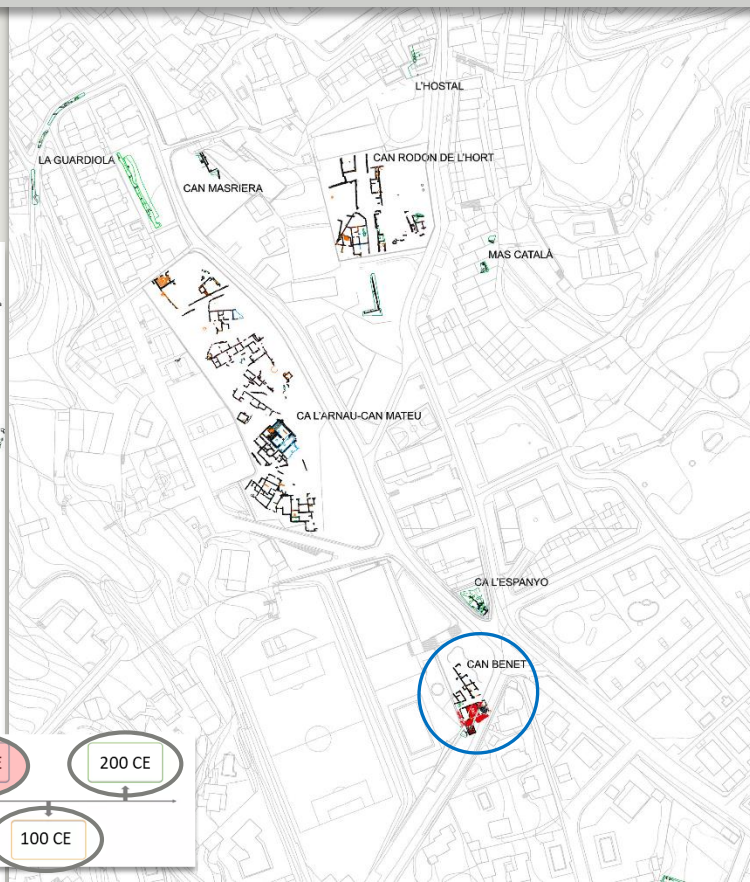
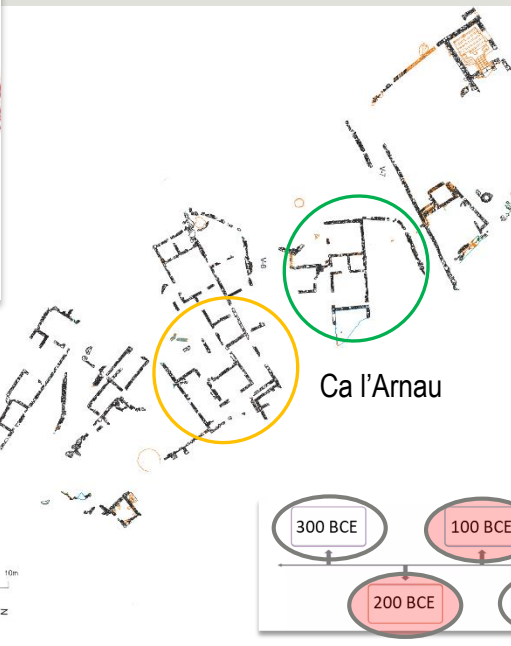
- **Understanding change** that do not depend on abstractions like Romanization.
- **Document daily life that reflect social, economic and cultural practices.** See how things were made, used, exchanged and consumed and **see what patterns emerge.**
- **Interdisciplinary:** combine epigraphy and numismatics, art and architecture, history and archaeology.
- **Diachronic analysis at different levels.**



# ILDURO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT



- Excavated
- Being excavated
- Future excavations



# DAILY PRACTICES

LANGUAGE

FUNERARY PRACTICES

DIET

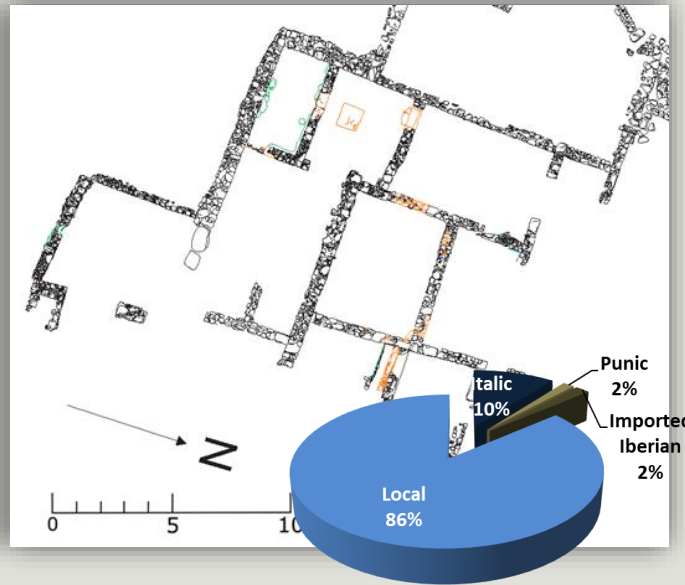
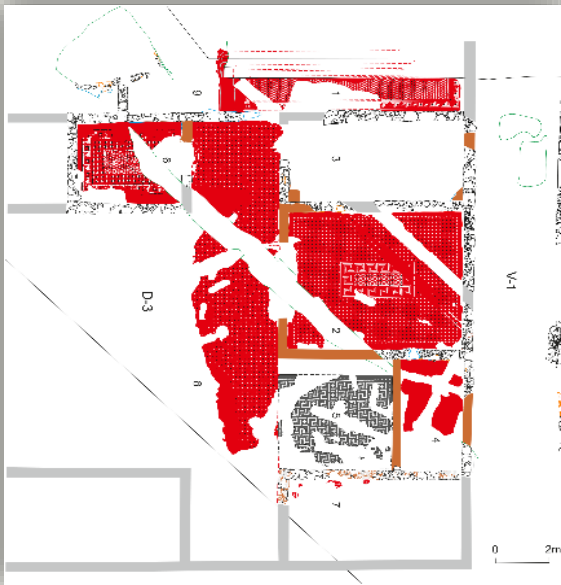
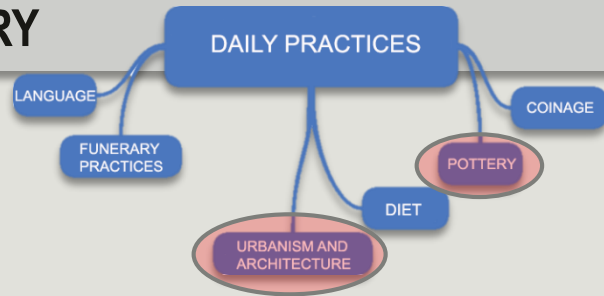
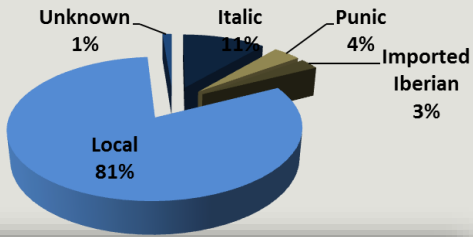
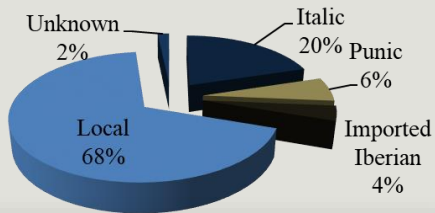
POTTERY

COINAGE

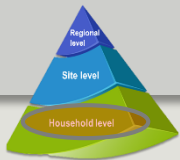
URBANISM AND ARCHITECTURE



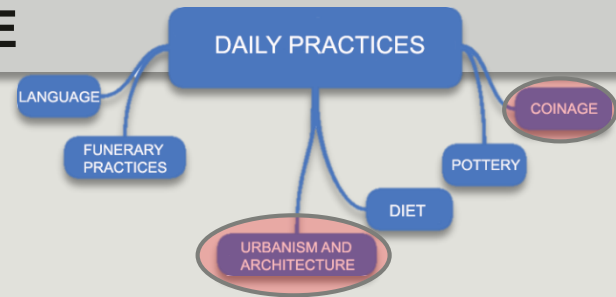
# ARCHITECTURE AND POTTERY



Daily Practice on the Edge of Empire: Recent Excavations at Roman Ilduro (Spain)

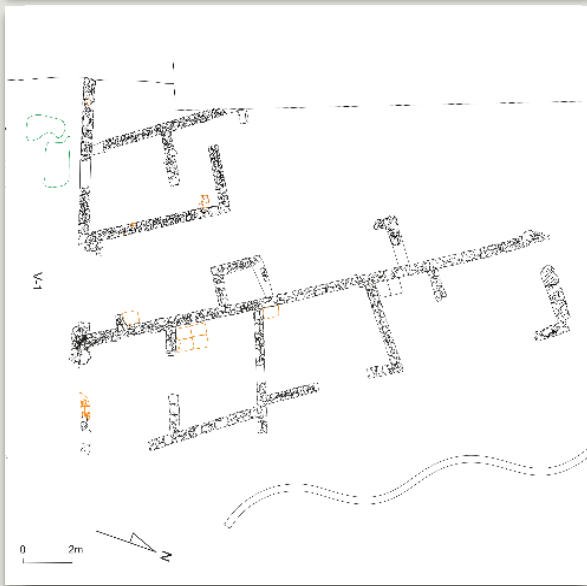


# ARCHITECTURE & COINAGE



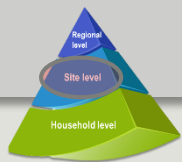
#	SU	MINT	METAL	VALUE	REF.
1	1022	LAIĒŠKEN	BRONZE	UNIT (AS)	CNH 5
2		UNDIKESKEN	BRONZE	HALF (SEMIS)	CNH 65
3		AUŠESKEN	BRONZE	UNIT (AS)	CNH 11
4	1019	LAIĒŠKEN	BRONZE	UNIT (AS)	CNH 5

#	SU	MINT	METAL	VALUE	REF.
1	2100	AUŠESKEN	BRONZE	UNIT (AS)	INDET.
2		KESE	BRONZE	HALF (SEMIS)	INDET.
3	2708	EMPORION	SILVER	SMALL FRACTION	INDET.



#	SU	MINT	METAL	VALUE	REF.
1	2205	ILDIRGESKEN	BRONZE	HALF (SEMIS)	CNH 8
2	2204	ILDIRDA	BRONZE	UNIT (AS)	CNH 20
3	2112	LAURO	BRONZE	UNIT (AS)	L/R IV

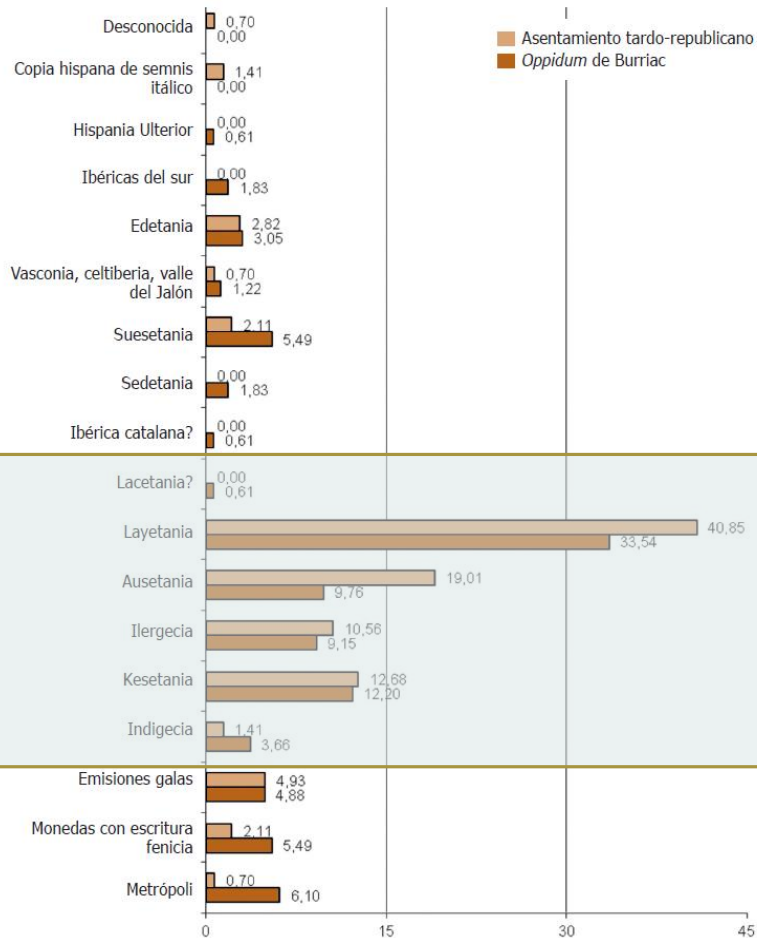
Daily Practice on the Edge of Empire: Recent Excavations at Roman Ilduro (Spain)



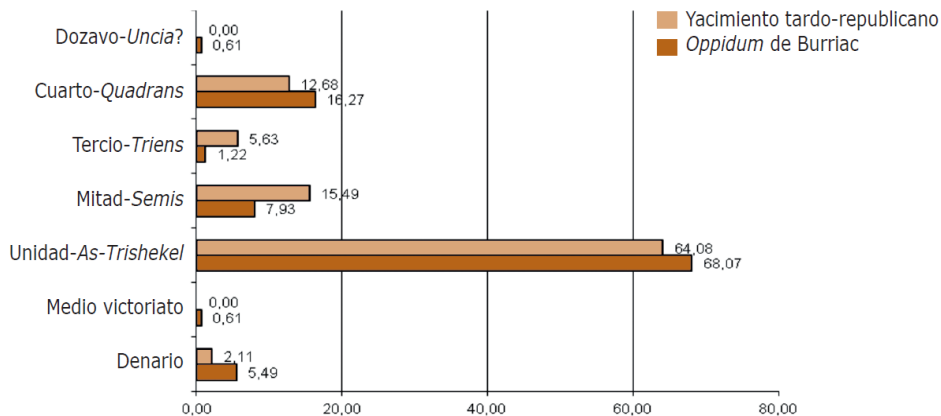
# COINAGE

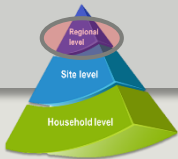


## PROCEDENCIA POR ÁREAS



## NOMINALES





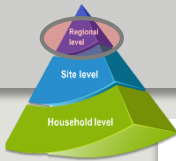
# COINAGE: ILDURO VS VALENTIA

	denario	as/unidad semis	triens	cuadrante	octavo	sext	uncia	ae	total	%
Roma	4	20	4	5	6		1	1	41	27,89
Roma (imit.)			1						1	0,68
Ausesker	1								1	0,68
Kese	2	2							4	2,72
Arse	1			40	21				62	42,17
<b>Valentia</b>	9		4						13	8,84
Saiti	6			2					8	5,44
Ikalesker	1								1	0,68
Lakine	2								2	1,36
Kelse	1								1	0,68
Ituro	1								1	0,68
Itirta	1								1	0,68
Sesars	1								1	0,68
Bolskan	1								1	0,68
Sekaisa	1								1	0,68
Tamaniu	1								1	0,68
Ebusus								7	7	4,76
<b>Total</b>	5	48	11	5	48	21	1	1	7	147

Cuadro 1. Hallazgos monetarios en la ciudad de Valentia. Emisiones del periodo 195-72 a.C.

**+ a hoard with 195 Roman denarii**

	denarius	laif	victoriatu	as	unit	trishkel	semis	laif	triens	third	Quadrans	Quarter	uncia	twelfths	TOTALS	
1. Rome	8	1	2						1						12	3.83%
2. Carthage				1											1	0.32%
3. Gadir				1							1				2	0.64%
4. Ebusus							5				6				11	3.52%
5. Massalia											9				9	2.87%
6. Catalauni											1				1	0.32%
7. neronken					3										3	0.96%
8. baetarrae					2										2	0.64%
9. undikesken					7		1								8	2.56%
10. kese					22		8				8		1		39	12.46%
11. ildirda	1				4		2				1				8	2.56%
12. ildirgesken					13		9								22	7.03%
13. ausesken					32		2								34	10.86%
14. eušti					2		1								3	0.96%
15. ore					6										6	1.92%
16. laesken					11		1								12	3.84%
17. ilduro					64		3		8		10				85	27.16%
18. lauro					8		3								11	3.52%
19. baitolo					6						1		1		8	2.56%
20. iešo					1										1	0.32%
21. abarildur														1	1	0.32%
22. kelse					2										2	0.64%
23. sedeisken					1										1	0.32%
24. bolsken	4				6				1						11	3.52%
25. belikiom					1										1	0.32%
26. kaiskata					1										1	0.32%
27. k. Karbika					1										1	0.32%
28. segeiza					1										1	0.32%
29. arse / Saguntum					3						5				8	2.56%
30. Valentia							1								1	0.32%
31. ikalensken					2										2	0.64%
32. Castulo							1								1	0.32%
33. Corduba											1				1	0.32%
34. Carteia									1						1	0.32%
Andalusian imitative semis							1								1	0.32%
35. Dionysus /panther											1				1	0.32%
<b>TOTALS</b>	13	1	203	38	11	44	3	313								
	4.15%	0.32%	64.85%	12.14%	3.51%	14.06%	0.96%									



# COINAGE: ILDURO VS VALENTIA

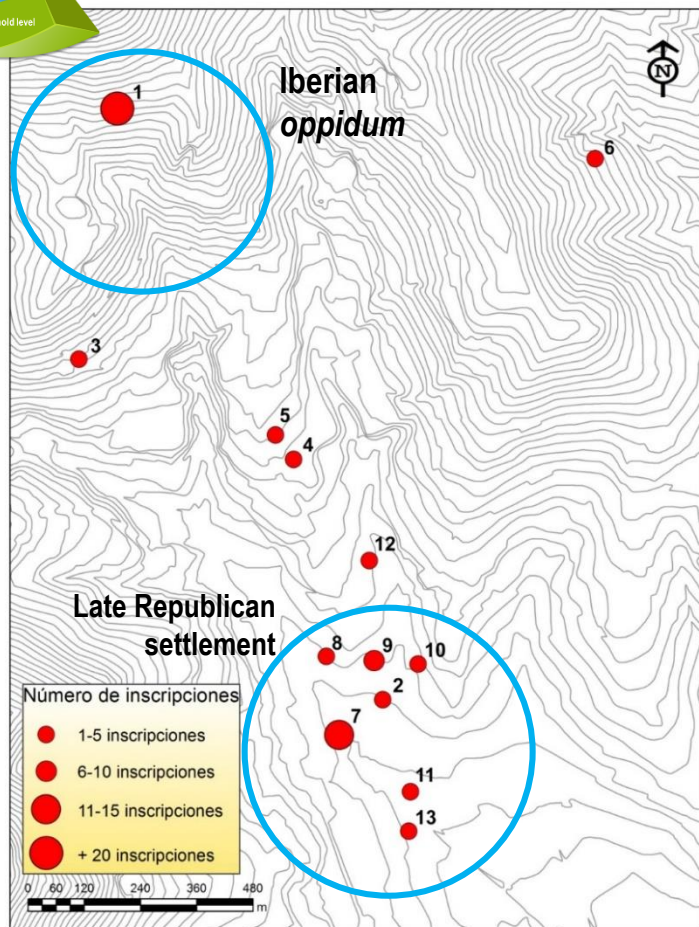


- Same metal, weight and size but:
- Valentia uses Latin, Ilduro Iberian script.
- Valentia uses Roman iconography (head of Roma right / a cornucopia upon a thunderbolt). Inspired by the Roman denarius of Q. Fabius Maximus (RRC 265/1).
- Valentia includes on the obverse of its coins the name of the magistrates (T. Ahius & L. Trinius) Q(uaestores). Ilduro only the name of the city.





# LANGUAGE: INSCRIPTIONS



Ref.	Yacimiento	nº Inscr.	>1 signo	1 signo	Marcas Ind.
1	Burriac	22	13	9	
2	Can Rodon (necròpoli)	4	3	1	
3	Turó dels dos Pins	2	2	0	
4	Can Miralles-Can Modolell	2	1	0	1
5	Can Bartomeu	3	3	0	
6	Turó dels Oriols	1	1	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

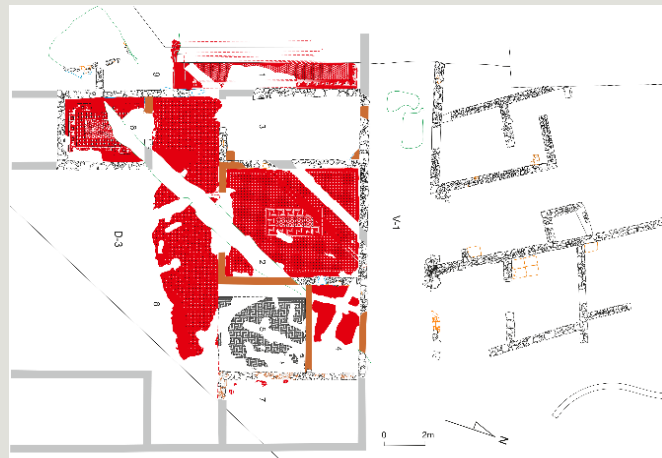
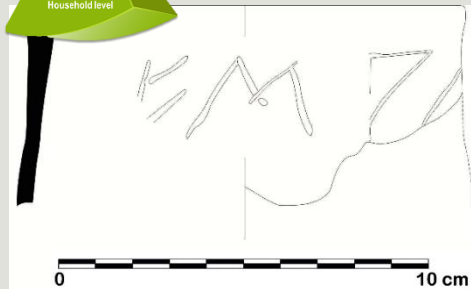
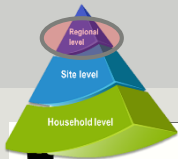
Ref.	Yacimiento	nº Inscr.	>1 signo	1 signo	Marcas Ind.
7	Ca l'Arnau-Can Mateu	11	6	4	1
8	Can Masriera	3	1	2	
9	Can Rodon	9	4	5	
10	Mas Català	3	2	1	
11	L'Hostal	4	2	2	
12	Can Pau Ferrer	1	1	0	
13	Can Benet	1	0	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>

Cronologia	nº Inscr.	>1 signo	1 signo	Marcas Ind.
ss. II / I a.C.	54	31	22	1
s. IV-III a.C.	6	5	1	
Indeterminada	6	3	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>

**Iberian oppidum**

**Late Republican settlement**

# LANGUAGE: INSCRIPTIONS



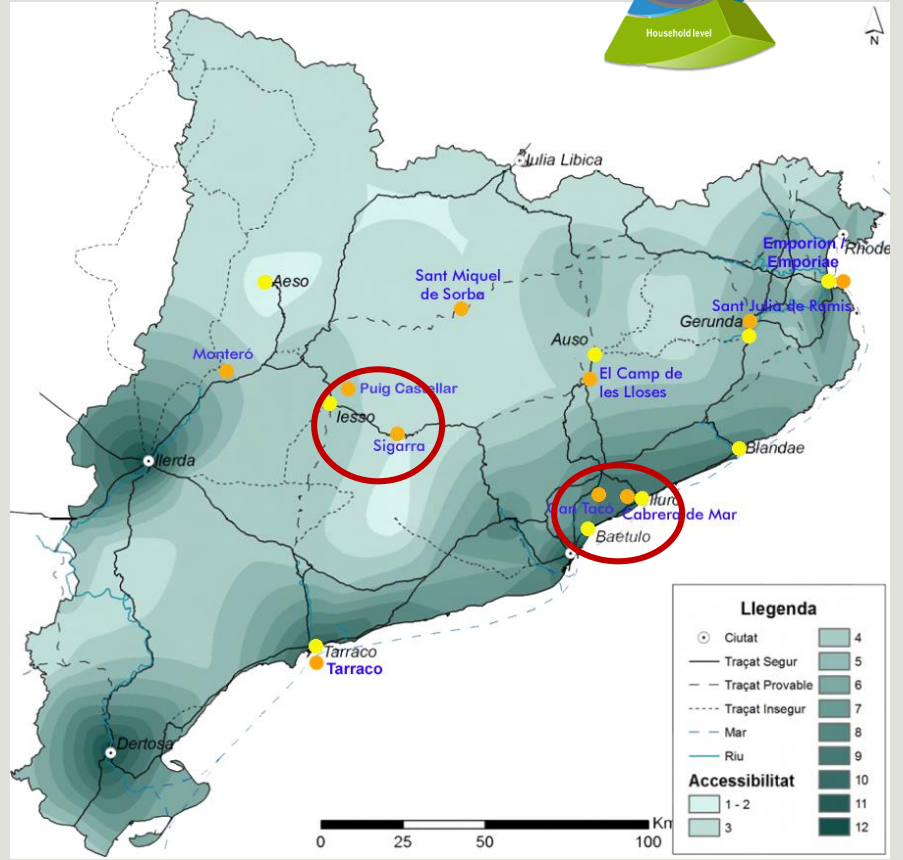
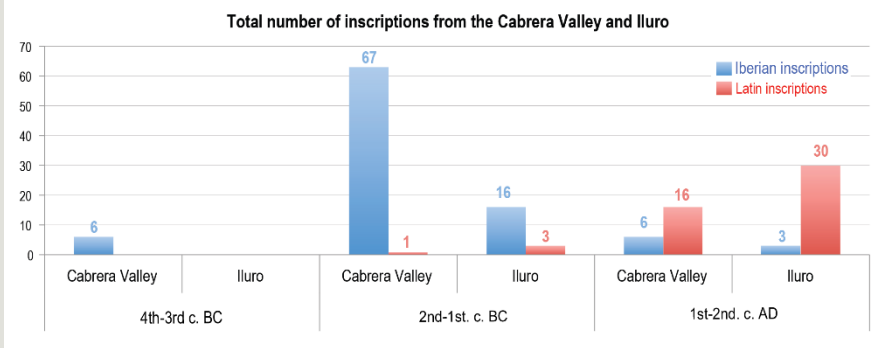
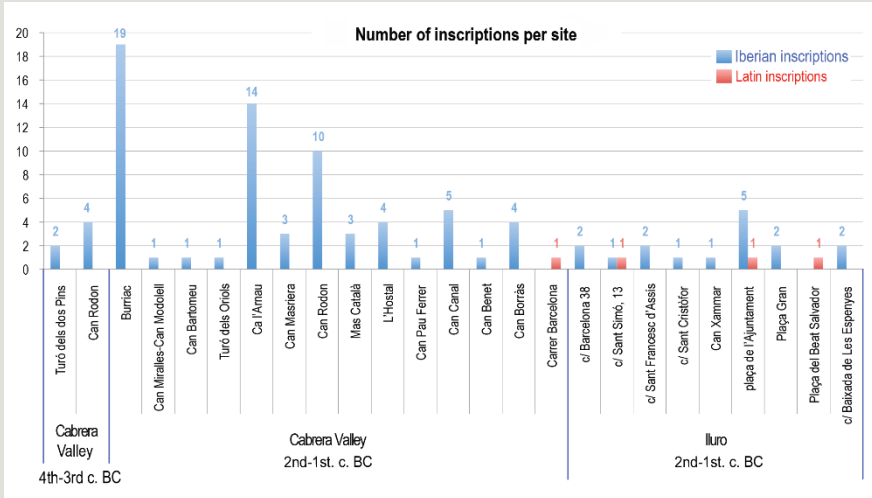
## Epigraphy in Valentia

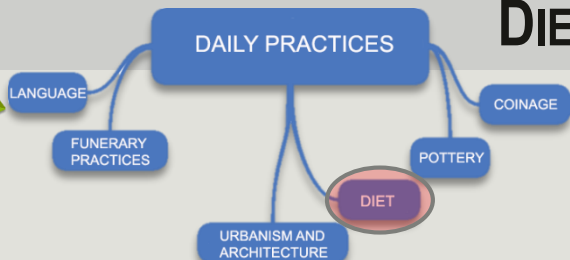
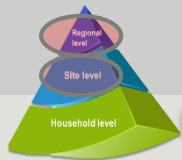
Iberian	Latin	Greek	Indet.	TOTAL
7	18	3? (1 sure)	6	34

## Epigraphy in La Cabañeta

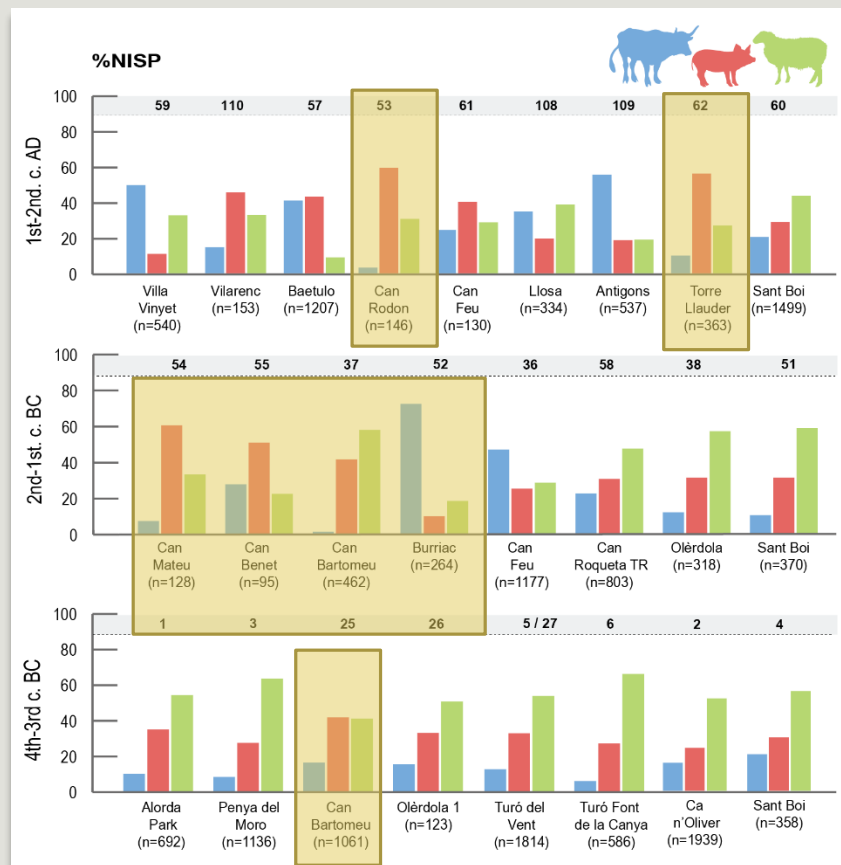
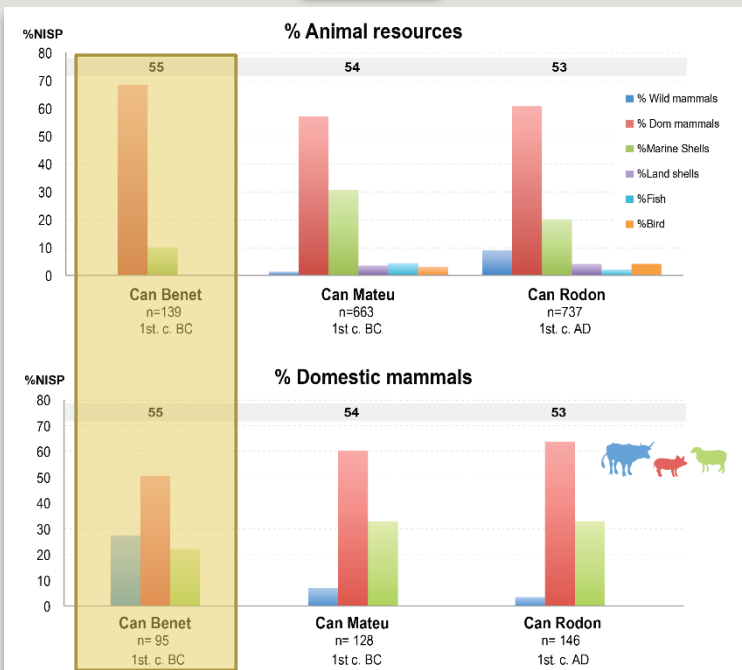
Ibéricos	Latinos	Griegos	Signos	Indeterminados	TOTAL
14 19.6%	22 44%	2 4%	8 16%	4 8%	50 %

# LANGUAGE: DIACHRONIC OVERVIEW

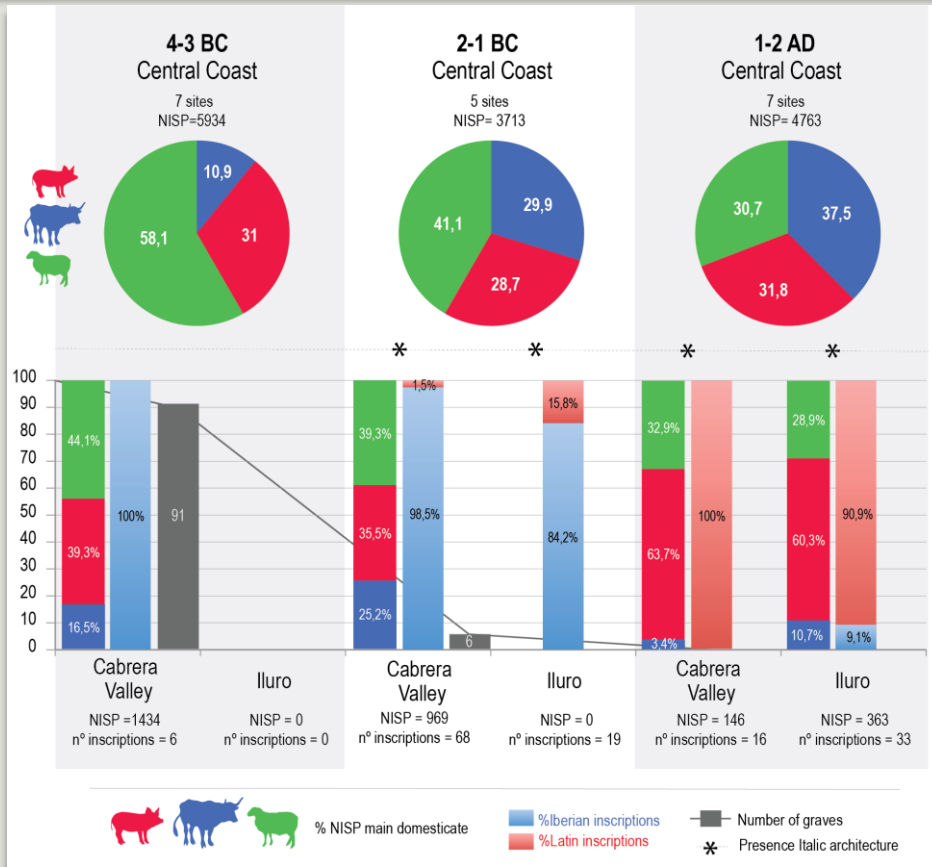




# DIET: DIACHRONIC OVERVIEW



# INTEGRATING DATA



- **Diet was changing prior Roman arrival.**
  - Different from site to site.
  - Even from house to house?
  - Ovicaprids dominate the pre-Roman period.
  - Pig dominates only in 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. CE.
- **Elite funerary practices were abandoned soon after the Roman arrival.**
  - No data available 2<sup>nd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> c. BC...

# INTEGRATING DATA FROM ILDURO

- **Architectural practice are diverse.**
  - Italic influences **only after Roman conquest.**
  - Different degrees from site to site and house to house.
- **Language does not change with the Roman conquest**
  - **Consistently used** at the site and household levels.
  - Diversity at the regional level.
  - Fully replaced by the 1<sup>st</sup> c. CE.

