

Analysing the container. Turdetan amphorae from the Guadalquivir countryside during the Late Iron Age (6th-2nd cent. BC)

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As a part of the research project 'Society and Landscape. Diet and cultural identities in Turdetania – Baetica (8th century BC – 2nd century AD)', this study focuses on the production and commercialization of agricultural surplus in the Guadalquivir countryside (SW Iberian Peninsula) during the Late Iron Age, through the analysis of the fabrication and distribution of Turdetani amphorae - the main actors of an intense trade of local wine, oil and salted-fish products.

With the intention of contributing to the research about the origins and evolution of Turdetan amphorae and the development of internal exchange routes, we will try to analyse the composition of the fabrics and to establish a probable origin for the vessels. In order to get a definition of the ceramic pastes, the methodology of this research includes the use of archaeometrical techniques, such as petrographic study through thin sections, XRD, XRF, NAA and the results of previous residue analyses.

The local production of Turdetan amphorae (firstly Pellicer B/C and then Pellicer D) seems to begin in the 6th-5th cent. BC, and the activity of the workshops could have continued until the definitive Romanization. Some pottery workshops have been registered in urban pre-Roman *oppida* of Lower Guadalquivir Valley, like Cerro Macareno, Italica, Carmona or Seville. The provided evidence is not clear - some Pellicer BC or D fragments have been recorded, but they were not overheated, while clearly locally-made vessels are of unknown types. Only in the case of Doctor Fleming Street, in Carmona, there are reliable overheated pieces of Pellicer D. Nevertheless, they were consumers' centres, not areas of agricultural production. That is why we proceed to analyse the remains from the field surveys of Marchena countryside, where a great number of settlements devoted to cultivation of agricultural and livestock resources were registered.