Correction to: A lead isotope database for copper mineralization along the Guadalquivir River Valley and surrounding areas

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In the original PDF online version of this article, one page was missing. On page 3 the following text was not included:

... settlements indicate a spread of copper metallurgy along the Guadalquivir Basin between the 4th and 2nd millennia B.C. (Nocete 2001, 2004, 2008; Nocete et al. 2008, 2010, 2011).

The sites of La Junta, Cabezo Juré and Soto in Huelva, Valencina de la Concepción and Carmona in Seville, and Marroquies, La Horca and Úbeda in Jaén (Fig. 1) are representative of the different settlements along the axis of the most fertile soils and primary copper mining areas. They cover the observed variations in population, economic (settlements dedicated to mining, agriculture, etc.) and territorial variability (from 0.25 to 300 hectares of surface area). In these sites we developed a systematic program of archaeological extensive documentation and radiocarbon dating of the direct contexts of copper production (Nocete et al. 2011). From this program it was concluded that metallurgical

activity was generalized across the whole of the Guadalquivir Basin at the beginning of the Third millennium BC. A complete understanding of this Chalcolithic society needs, however, additional information about the supply areas and catchment systems of copper ores resources, and about the circulation of copper ores and artefacts. Appropriate correlations to determine the source areas and the transportation networks require of good databases on the mineralizations located around the Guadalquivir Basin (Stos-Gale et al. 1995; Hunt Ortiz 2003; Klein et al. 2009; Stos-Gale and Gale 2009). Several studies are available that report isotopic Pb data on metal mineralizations in the SW of the Iberian Peninsula, basically conducted to understand the origin of the mineralizations and their geodynamic framework (Marcoux 1998; Pomiès et al. 1998; García de Madinabeitia 2002; García de Madinabeitia et al. 2002, 2003; Tornos and Chiaradia 2004; Mateus et al. 2006). Furthermore, some interesting compilations have been published to assist in the survey for the origin of archaeological ores (Santos Zalduegui et al. 2004; Klein et al. 2009; Stos-Gale and Gale 2009; Gauss 2016); it may be noted that Santos Zalduegui et al. (2004) used samples from a geological study whereas Klein et al. (2009) used samples from ancient mines collected by Domergue (1987). These publications cover parts of the geographic field considered in our study (see Figs. 1 and 2). In the aim to complete this information, we present 98 new analyses of Pb isotope composition on selected samples of Cu mineralizations from the areas surrounding the Guadalquivir Valley and its prolongation into south Portugal (Fig. 2, Tables 1 and 2). A summary of the type of work....

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