

L'âge du Fer en Aquitaine et sur ses marges.

Mobilité des hommes, diffusion
des idées, circulation des biens
dans l'espace européen à l'âge du Fer

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Mobilité des hommes, diffusion des idées,
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à l'âge du Fer

Actes du 35^e Colloque international de l'AFEAF
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sous la direction de
Anne Colin, Florence Verdin

*avec le concours financier de l'Association Française pour l'Étude de l'Âge du Fer,
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Aquitania Supplément 30

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Quelques remarques sur la mobilité de l'architecture de la civilisation hallstattienne : des constructions elliptiques en Europe centrale

Peter Trebsche

UN NOUVEAU TYPE DE CONSTRUCTION ELLIPTIQUE

L'étude de l'habitat hallstattien de Praha-Miškovice a permis la découverte d'un nouveau type de construction de la période de Hallstatt¹ : il s'agit d'une rigole exactement elliptique d'une dimension de 22,9 x 15,1 m ayant servi de fondation à une palissade en bois avec une entrée au nord-nord-est (fig. 1.A). Quelques trous de poteau dégagés devant cette entrée indiquent la construction d'une porte. Une structure carrée formée de 3 x 3 poteaux a été mise au jour à l'intérieur de cette rigole.

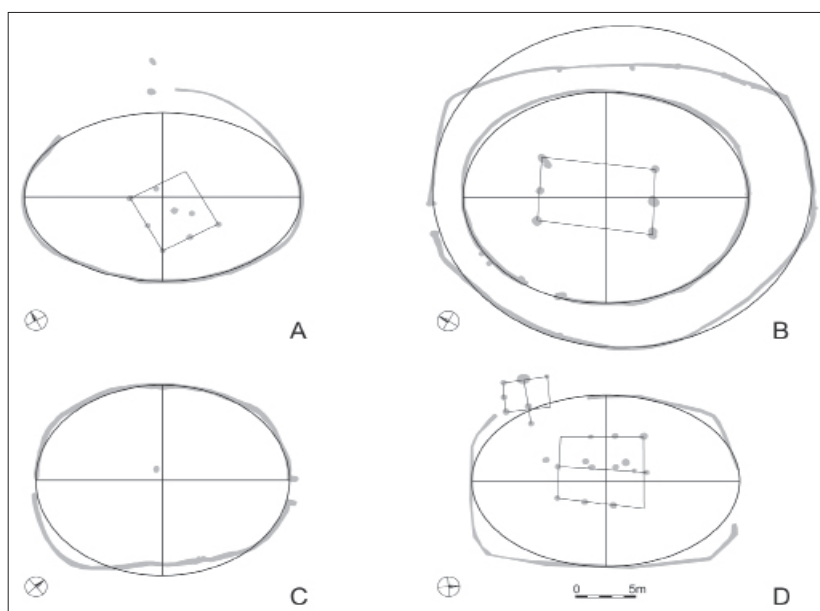


Fig. 1. Constructions elliptiques de la période de Hallstatt :

- A. Praha-Miškovice (Bohème) ;
- B. Unterradlberg (Basse-Autriche) ;
- C. Kuřim (Moravie) ; D. Kösching (Haute-Bavière) (dessin P. Trebsche).

1- Trebsche 2011.

Trois parallèles frappants à cette structure de Praha-Miškovice sont connus : à Kuřim en Moravie² (fig. 1.C), à Unterradlberg en Basse-Autriche³ (fig. 1.B) et à Kösching en Haute-Bavière⁴ (fig. 1.D). Sur les sites dont les fouilles ont été étudiées, ces rigoles elliptiques sont datées du Hallstatt ancien (Ha C).

Interprétation

L'interprétation de ce nouveau type de bâtiment repose sur les critères suivants⁵ :

1° La construction géométrique de l'ellipse : il ne fait aucun doute que les bâtisseurs possédaient le savoir nécessaire à la construction d'une ellipse exacte sur le terrain.

2° La concordance des dimensions (fig. 2) : une telle concordance sur des distances importantes (environ 130 à 370 km à vol d'oiseau) demande une explication : ou bien les quatre bâtiments ont été érigés par un seul architecte qui se servait de son propre système d'arpentage et de ses propres outils pour tracer les fondations, ou bien ces bâtiments sont construits selon des plans et des normes stricts.

3° La forme particulière de l'ellipse : le plan elliptique est exceptionnel dans l'architecture hallstattienne qui est caractérisée par des plans rectangulaires pour les bâtiments résidentiels et les enclos ("Herrenhöfe") et par des formes circulaires pour les monuments funéraires.

4° Les entrées : toutes les rigoles elliptiques possèdent une entrée et même deux à Kuřim. Une porte construite devant l'entrée a été mise en évidence à Kösching et à Miškovice.

5° Les bâtiments à l'intérieur : une construction sur poteaux a été relevée à l'intérieur des rigoles elliptiques à Miškovice, à Unterradlberg et à Kösching.

6° Le rapport avec l'habitat : selon le niveau de recherches actuel une rigole elliptique unique est connue par site. À Miškovice et à Kösching l'ellipse est intégrée de manière tangentielle dans une rigole curviligne tandis qu'à Unterradlberg et à Praha-Miškovice celle-ci est localisée à l'intérieur d'une aire limitée par une rigole curviligne (fig. 3). À Kösching, on remarque une autre structure similaire à une distance de 65 m : une double fosse carrée avec une structure carrée à l'intérieur (fig. 3.D) est interprétée comme sanctuaire ("Tempel")⁶.

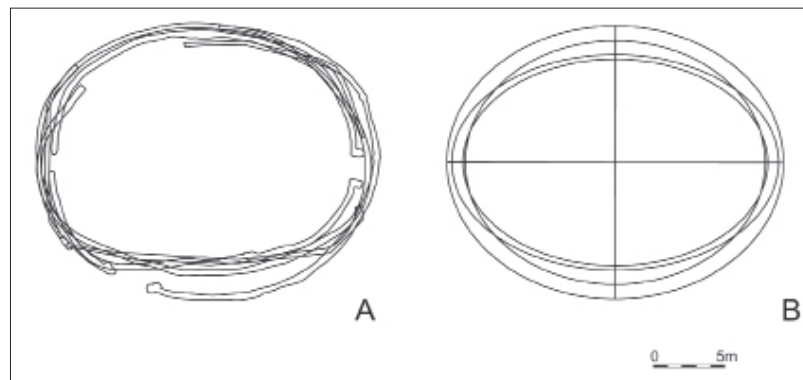


Fig. 2. Superposition des quatre rigoles elliptiques (A) et des quatre ellipses correspondantes (B) (dessin: P. Trebsche).

2- Dimensions : 22 m x 17 m ; Čižmář 1995, 234 fig. 10 ; Čižmář 1999.

3- Dimensions : 23,55 m x 18,9 m ; C. Blesl, in : Neugebauer 1997, 463 fig. 82-83 fig. 100/1-2 ; 101/1-2.

4- Dimensions : 22,30 m x 15,40 m ; Thannabaur & Volpert 2005, 87 fig. 115.

5- Cf. Trebsche 2009, 510-515 ; Trebsche 2011.

6- Rieder 1992.

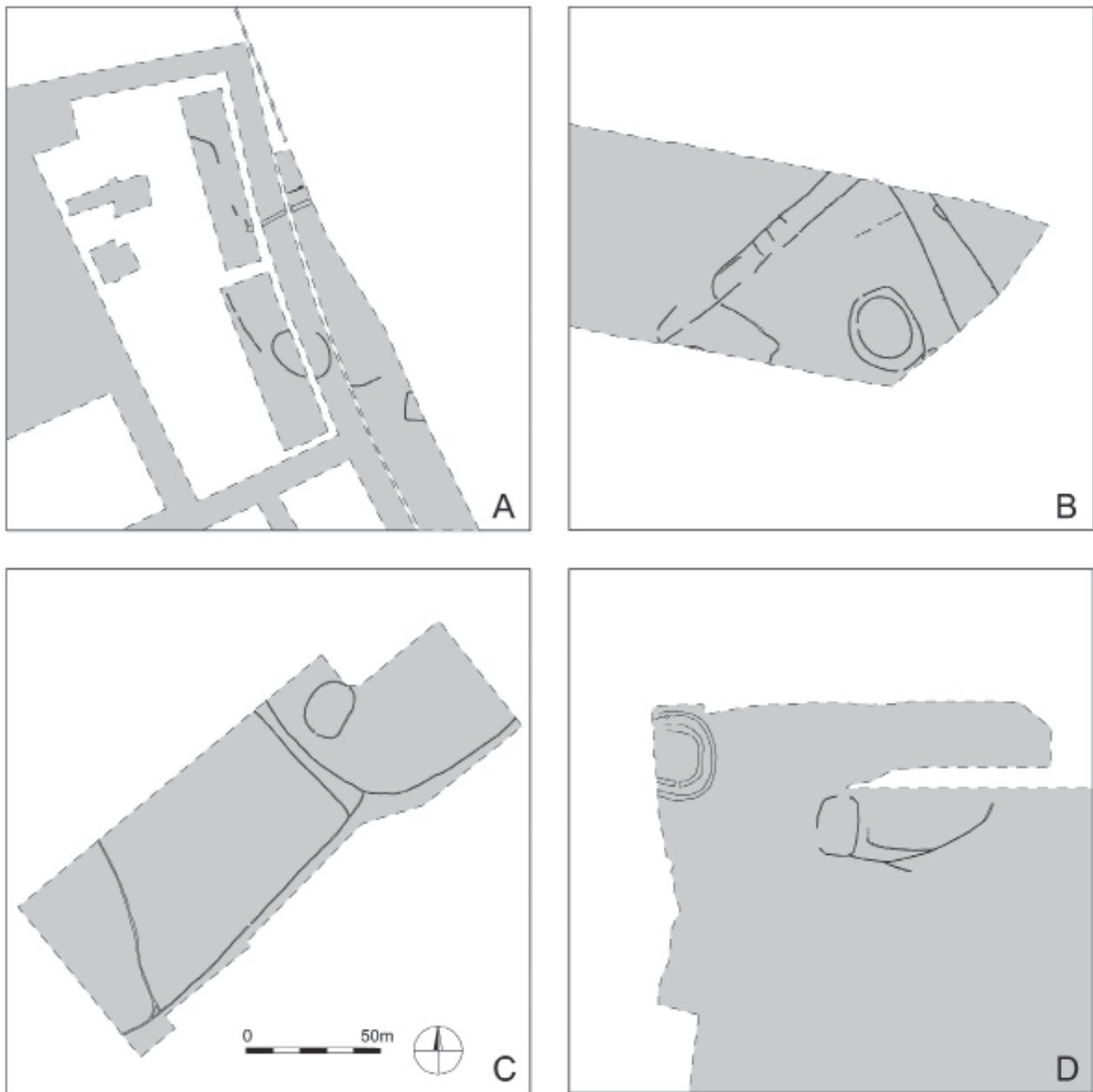


Fig. 3. Structure des habitats avec rigoles à palissades elliptiques et fossés curvilignes : **A.** Praha-Miškovice (Bohème) ; **B.** Unterradlberg (Basse-Autriche) ; **C.** Kuřim (Moravie) ; **D.** Kösching (Haute-Bavière) (dessin: P. Trebsche).



Fig. 4. Carte de répartition des constructions elliptiques de la période de Hallstatt : **A.** Praha-Miškovice (Bohème) ; **B.** Unterradlberg (Basse-Autriche) ; **C.** Kuřim (Moravie) ; **D.** Kösching (Haute-Bavière) (dessin P. Trebsche).

7° La répartition dans l'espace (fig. 4) : les quatre sites mentionnés appartiennent à quatre groupes différents de la civilisation de Hallstatt : à la culture de Bylany (Praha-Miškovice), à la culture de Horákov (Kuřim), à la culture de Kalenderberg (Unterradlberg) et à la culture hallstattienne du sud de la Bavière (Kösching).

SYNTHÈSE

Pour la première fois il a été possible de mettre en évidence pour le Hallstatt ancien l'existence d'un type d'architecture monumentale dont l'objectif n'était ni défensif ni funéraire. La forme elliptique de la palissade distingue ce type de construction du reste des bâtiments quadrangulaires et des tertres circulaires. C'est le concept original et innovant, sans doute de signification symbolique ou cosmogonique, qui caractérise cette architecture monumentale.

La palissade devait non seulement contrôler l'accès au bâtiment intérieur, mais également cacher celui-ci aux regards des non-initiés - voilà ce qui me semble être la caractéristique essentielle de ce type de construction. La vue et l'accès étaient limités et réservés à un groupe de personnes bien déterminé, le bâtiment manquait donc d'expressivité. Le principe de l'exclusivité distingue ce type de construction elliptique des maisons de l'habitat⁷.

7- Cf. Trebsche 2010, 159-163.

Ce fait permettrait d'interpréter la fonction de ces structures comme lieu de rassemblement d'une communauté particulière dans le domaine culturel, politique ou militaire, ou dont les pratiques nécessitent ce côté caché (par exemple une société secrète).

Ce type de construction récemment identifié permet de tirer une troisième conclusion : la nature quasi-identique de ces constructions elliptiques sur des distances importantes suppose l'existence d'un groupe de spécialistes ou la tradition d'un savoir-faire spécialisé. Ce groupe – que ce soient des artisans ou des architectes – se distingue donc par une grande mobilité, telle qu'elle est connue pour d'autres métiers. Il est incontestable que les hommes de la civilisation hallstattienne possédaient des connaissances impressionnantes en matière d'architecture, qui sont pourtant difficiles à mettre en évidence par des moyens archéologiques, puisque ces structures sont exécutées en bois.

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les résumés

Résumés

L'ÂGE DU FER EN AQUITAINE ET SUR SES MARGES

LINGUISTIQUE ET PEUPEMENT EN *AQUITANIA*

Joaquin Gorrochategui

The language material from the south-west of Gaul (Caesar's Aquitaine) is assessed in this work with regard to the findings in bordering regions of the Iberian Peninsula. That material which is the result of cultural or commercial contacts, such as inscriptions on luxury or exchange objects, is distinguished from the other type which is a reflection of the settlements in the region, consisting mainly of personal onomastics and toponymy. Cases of contact and distribution are studied within these settlements (Aquitainian speaking and Gaulish speaking populations) in view of the Latin epigraphic material preserved and subsequent toponymical evidence.

DYNAMIQUES DU PEUPEMENT DANS LE NORD DE L'*AQUITAINA* : QUELQUES PISTES DE RÉFLEXION

Anne Colin, Florence Verdin, Antoine Dumas

Twenty years after the AFEAF's Conference that took place in Agen, in 1992, the renewal of available data allows to draw a first assessment of land use and territorial organization in Northern Aquitaine. Based on *Aquifer*, a database that compiles the archaeological sites of the era in three French departments, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne, a chronological series of maps reveals the evolution of human settlements in this area. Despite some gaps in the documentation, this work highlights in Northern Aquitaine territorial dynamics that have been observed elsewhere in Gaul.

En 1992 tuvo lugar, en Agen, el último coloquio "aquitano" de la AFEAF. Tras veinte años de investigación, los nuevos datos relativos a la edad del Hierro permiten presentar un primer balance acerca de la ocupación del suelo y de la organización territorial en *Aquitania* septentrional. Partiendo de la base de datos *Aquifer* – que reúne los yacimientos de este periodo de Gironde, de Lot-et-Garonne y de Dordogne –, se han realizado varios mapas cronológicos que permiten apreciar los procesos regionales de población. A pesar de una documentación todavía incompleta, se pueden percibir similitudes respecto a las dinámicas territoriales conocidas en otras partes de la Galia.

L'ÉPÉE ET LE RASOIR : TRANSITION BRONZE-FER AUTOUR DE L'ESTUAIRE DE LA GIRONDE

Julia Roussot-Larroque

The oldest iron artefact in France was found in Aquitaine. It belongs to the Middle Bronze Age. Around the Gironde estuary the end of Ha B3 did not interrupt abruptly the hoarding practices, either terrestrial or aquatic. The Bronze Age/Iron Age transition is marked by changing types of weapons (Gündlingen swords), tools (new types of socketed axes), ornaments (vase-headed pins, italic brooches) and personal equipment (bifid and single-edged razors) from dredging or as isolated finds. Stronger connections are developing with continental France and the Mediterranean. No abrupt change appears in pottery style or land occupation. A few inhumations have been reported and some barrow finds could be from the same transitional period. In south-western France, the process of hallstattization does not seem to have been impeded or delayed by any "Atlantic conservatism".

LES NÉCROPOLES DU PREMIER ÂGE DU FER DANS LES LANDES DE GASCOGNE : ORGANISATION, PRATIQUES FUNÉRAIRES. L'APPORT DES FOUILLES RÉCENTES

Bernard Gellibert, Jean-Claude Merlet, Sandrine Lenorzer

Abandoned for a long time, the Landes de Gascogne benefit since 15 years by investigations suited to the forest. More than 20 cemeteries of the Early Iron Age have been excavated. Advances have been made about their organization and the study of the funeral practices. The latest, focused on the cremation and graves without tumulus, are adopted into all Aquitaine. As the documentation and the ceramic corpus grows, it seems more delicate to set-up typo-chronologies.

L'AGGLOMÉRATION ARTISANALE DE LACOSTE À MOULIETS-ET-VILLEMARTIN (GIRONDE)

Christophe Sireix

The data gathered at Lacoste, from its discovery in 1954 until the preventive excavation of 2007-2008, today provides a relatively accurate image of a type of settlement still little known in Gaul. Lacoste is now one of the best documented artisanal and commercial settlements in the Celtic Europe. The site has all of the criteria enabling the classification of such non-fortified plain villages.

LA PARURE EN VERRE DU SITE DE "LACOSTE" À MOULIETS-ET-VILLEMARTIN (GIRONDE) : ÉTUDE TYPOLOGIQUE

Stéphanie Raux

A recent preventive excavation on the site of "Lacoste" allowed the discovery, in contexts well dated, new fragments of glass ornaments. They enrich a collection mainly consisting of old pickups surface. So, therefore a corpus of 112 pieces of bracelets and beads is presented here. A quarter of them accurately reflect different phases of occupation of the site, between 220 and 80 a.C. Their study represents a significant complement to the documentation available in Gaul and issues related to chrono-typology and origins of these ornaments, typical of the period of La Tène C.

LES MONNAIES PRÉAUGUSTÉENNES DE BORDEAUX : QUELLE CIRCULATION MONÉTAIRE DANS LA CAPITALE DES BITURIGES VIVISQUES AVANT NOTRE ÈRE ?

Vincent Geneviève

Since the first inventory made by D. Nony in 1979, the development of archaeological excavations in Bordeaux has almost multiplied by ten the number of individual pre-Augustan coin finds. The importance of this group now allows us to see more clearly the different coin-issues represented and to define the conditions of their circulation and diffusion in the city centre of the Bituriges Vivisques. The analysis of this sample especially confirms a hypothesis that has been current for several years : that it is only well after the Caesarian conquest that the city became fully established and developed a monetarised economy.

PRODUCTION ET CIRCULATION MONÉTAIRE DANS LE SUD-OUEST DE LA GAULE À L'ÂGE DU FER (III^e-I^{er} S. A.C.)

Laurent Callegarin, Vincent Geneviève, Eneko Hiriart

This article updates and prolongs the study dedicated to the coinages of the southwest of the Gaul which had realized R. Boudet in 1990. The monetary discoveries of the last twenty years, coming from programmed or emergency excavations and from pedestrian prospecting, allow not only to refine our knowledge of Aquitain and Celtic coinages but also to approach with more acuteness at the same time the typological influences and the money flows between the IIIrd and Ist century BC in the same territory.

L'OPPIDUM DE LA SIOUTAT À ROQUELAURE (GERS). CITADELLE DES AUSQUES

Philippe Gardes, Alexandre Lemaire, Thomas Le Dreff

The excavation of Roquelaure-Sioutat protohistoric settlement is already underway but the results are already of major interest. It is located on a prominent headland and extends its southern and eastern slopes. Three major periods of occupation have been defined : the first Iron Age, II-first century. BC. and Augustean period. The remains identified for interpreting the site as an important protohistoric city.

DE L'AUTRE CÔTÉ DES PYRÉNÉES. LA NAVARRE À L'ÂGE DU FER

Jesús F. Torres-Martinez

El trabajo que vamos a presentar trata sobre el estado del conocimiento del territorio de la actual Comunidad Foral de Navarra (España) en la Edad del Hierro. En primer lugar se expondrán las principales líneas de investigación desarrolladas históricamente sobre la Arqueología de la Protohistoria final en este territorio, tanto lo que ha sido investigado como las carencias que aún persisten. A partir la información arqueológica disponible presentaremos su paleogeografía, con especial atención a su realidad climático-ambiental, la evolución cultural de los distintos grupos humanos, la construcción de los distintos territorios y sus relaciones en el último milenio a.C. También explicaremos el estado actual del conocimiento sobre las distintas etnias que poblaron esta región en la Segunda Edad del Hierro. Por último, trataremos el impacto de la llegada de Roma en el contexto de la ocupación del Valle del Ebro, Pirineo occidental, Aquitania y el Cantábrico.

LA NÉCROPOLE DU PREMIER ÂGE DU FER DE LOUSTALET À POUYDESSEAUX (LANDES)

Christophe Maitay, avec la collab. de Bertrand Béhague, Blandine Larmignat et Philippe Poirier

During an archaeological excavation carried out by Inrap on the site of Pouydesseaux in South-Western France, a protohistoric cemetery was discovered. A dozen of incineration burials dating of the end of the Early Iron Age had been studied. The funerary urn, covered with a plate, was buried with a small accessory terracotta vase. In certain cases, weapons and ornaments made of bronze or iron show relationships with the people living beyond the Pyrenees and the Garonne valley.

ÉTUDE D'IMPACT SUR LE SITE DE NIORD, À SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-LISSE (GIRONDE) - OPÉRATION 2002

Bertrand Béhague

This paper presents briefly the results of an archaeological exploration done in 2002 on the site of Niord, at Saint-Étienne-de-Lisse (Gironde). Excavations were due to partial destruction of the eastern slope of the spur, following important earthworks. The main finding is a three meters high stratigraphy highlighting the destruction of a rampart with stone-revetted facing and posterior domestical constructions. A second important point is the observation of an early La Tène pottery kiln.

UN CRÂNE PERFORÉ À NIORD (SAINT-ÉTIENNE-DE-LISSE, GIRONDE)

Patrice Courtaud, Élisabeth Rousseau, Henri Duday, Christophe Sireix

In the 1980s, the archaeological diagnostic carried out on the edge of the hillfort of Niord at Saint-Étienne-de-Lisse, confirmed the presence of several occupation sequences dated of the Early Iron Age and early second century BC. Excavated levels of a few square meters revealed among fauna and others remains a human frontal bone intentionally perforated. This exceptional piece is one of the few cranial remains discovered on the western side of Gaule. It is now a part of the large collection of skull fragments related specifically to the beheading now well recognized. The observation of various artificial surface modifications such as the perforation involves a clear desire to transform this piece as usual or symbolic object which leads to consider the other examples for comparison.

LE SITE DE CHASTEL (AIGUILLON, LOT-ET-GARONNE) AU PREMIER ÂGE DU FER : LE MOBILIER CÉRAMIQUE

Antoine Dumas

The paper presents the results of the study of the first iron age ceramic of Chastel. This work concerned two archaeological levels (IV and V), defined by A. Dautant. After the presentation of the typology, the comparisons show that the site is well integrated into the regional context during the Ha D1-D2.

LES FIBULES DU PREMIER ÂGE DU FER EN AQUITAINE

Thibaud Constantin, Marie-Véronique Bilbao

This article extracts the essential facts of the previous researches regarding unearthed fibulae in Aquitaine and further discoveries made over the last thirty years. This work required the reassessment of 116 fibulae coming from the whole regional collections. It allows the characterization of chronological phases and the recognition of various contacts through time and space, of the Southwest of France with other regions of France and Spain.

DEUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS RURAUX DE LA FIN DU SECOND ÂGE DU FER SUR LE CONTOURNEMENT NORD DE MARMANDE (LOT-ET-GARONNE)

Bertrand Béhague, avec la collab. de Aurélien Alcantara, Stéphane Boulogne, Xavier Dupont, Séverine Gauduchon, Corinne Sanchez, Thierry Gé

During the spring and summer 2008, two rescue excavations were conducted on the bypass north of Marmande (dept. Lot-et-Garonne). They focused on two parts of two rural settlements of late Iron Age. These sites were 3 km distant and were both enclosed by a ditch. The first one had a one meter wide ditch. Only one building has been discovered in the 1800 m² explored. The second one had a four meters wide ditch. The open area covered approximately 3200 m². Two new buildings were found, but one of them may be incomplete because of its position in grip limit. The discoveries includes ceramics, republican amphorae, fragments of grinding wheel, iron small finds and a fragment of a glass bracelet.

APPROCHE DU TRAVAIL DES ALLIAGES CUIVREUX MIS EN ŒUVRE SUR LE SITE DU SECOND ÂGE DU FER DE LACOSTE (MOULIETS-ET-VILLEMARTIN, GIRONDE)

Céline Lagarde-Cardona, Michel Pernot, Christophe Sireix, Christophe Le Bourlot

The aim of this work is the study of the Second Iron Age bronze workshops from the site of Lacoste. Results show existence of active workshops in original local production's service.

PERLES ET BRACELETS EN VERRE DU SITE DE LACOSTE À MOULIETS-ET-VILLEMARTIN (GIRONDE) : APPROCHE TECHNOLOGIQUE

Cédric Gérardin

The glass jewelry from Lacoste has been the subject of an indepth archaeometric study, in parallel with the typo-chronological study. The aim of this article is to give a summary of the methodology adopted as well as the issues addressed, through a number of specific examples: a series of bangle fragments decorated with bumps/bosses, a group of beads with spiral decoration, and of a block of glass. Questions concerning technology and composition have first of all prompted numerous macro- and microscopic observations, and have furthermore helped to establish a range of analytical protocols with the aim of identifying the chemical constituents of each item. In bringing this data together, a number of discussions have arisen concerning Celtic glassworking practices, and the status of glass at Lacoste.

EYSSES AVANT *EXCISUM* : UNE AGGLOMÉRATION GAULOISE PRÈS DE VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT (LOT-ET-GARONNE)

Aurélien Alcantara, Alexandra Besombes-Hanry, Christophe Chabrié, Frédéric Guédon, Christophe Ranché

Eysses, located in Villeneuve-sur-Lot, at the North of Agen, was, until recently, mainly known for its vicus: Excisum, mentioned in the itinerary of Antoninus and the Table of Peutinger. For about ten years now, many investigations have been conducted by the Inrap, the Archaeology and History Society of Villeneuve-sur-Lot and the Regional Service of Archaeology of Aquitaine. They have revealed a dense and extended occupation of the final Tene at the east of the roman monumental center. Thus, the six preventive excavations made by the Inrap between 2005 and 2009 have enabled to study larger areas and to identify more precisely the different aspects of the occupation of the second century BC. Therefore, some domestic and artisanal areas have been identified. They are particularly characterized by the presence of buildings, wells and pottery kilns. Moreover, the important amount of italic imports reveals there were some important contacts with the Mediterranean world.

LES DÉCOUVERTES DE MONNAIES PRÉAUGUSTÉENNES SUR LE SITE D'EYSSES (VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT, LOT-ET-GARONNE)

Laurent Callegarin, Eneko Hiriart, Régis Hareau

The monetary set, constituted of 200 coins, provides in majority from prospecting of surface realized in the 1970s, covering approximately forty hectares. A big part of coins struck in the Southwest of the Gaul is represented within this set and shows the importance of the monetary admixture which knows the site of Eysses between the 3rd BC and the beginning of the reign of Augustus. Besides aspects purely numismatics, the monetary set also brings elements about the spatial organization of the site to the second Iron Age.

LA TOULOUSE GAULOISE REVISITÉE : APPORT DES FOUILLES PRÉVENTIVES RÉCENTES À LA CONNAISSANCE DE LA TOPOGRAPHIE DES SITES DE TOULOUSE-SAINT-ROCH ET VIEILLE-TOULOUSE (HAUTE-GARONNE)

Laurence Benquet, Philippe Gardes, Jean-Jacques Grizeaud, Pascal Lotti, Christophe Requi, Frédéric Veysière

Since 2001, a dozen of excavations were carried out in the settlements of Vieille-Toulouse and Saint-Roch. The results shed new light on the topography of the area of Toulouse at the end of the Iron Age. Thus, the agglomeration of Vieille-Toulouse emerging as the main political center of Volques Tectosages.

TOULOUSE ZAC NIEL (HAUTE-GARONNE). NOUVEAUX ÉLÉMENTS SUR L'OCCUPATION GAULOISE DU QUARTIER SAINT-ROCH

Peter Jud, Aurélien Alcantara, Matthieu Demierre, Julie Gasc, Alexandre Lemaire, Cécile Rousseau, Guillaume Verrier

The old military barracks at Niel (the future ZAC Niel) is located in the heart of the quartier Saint-Roch. This area of Toulouse has seen numerous discoveries of middle and late Iron Age finds over an area of approximately 40 ha. The open late Iron Age settlement at Toulouse 'Saint-Roch' is three kilometres from the centre of the modern city on a lower terrace of the river Garonne, and has long been known from ancient historical sources and from archaeo-

logical finds. The rescue excavation undertaken by Archeodunum since October 2009 has uncovered around three hectares of this settlement. The site is characterized by dense occupation dating to the second century BC with 70 wells, artisanal zones, domestic areas and a large quantity of Mediterranean imports.

LA NÉCROPOLE PROTOHISTORIQUE DE LA ZAC NIEL À TOULOUSE (HAUTE-GARONNE) : PRÉSENTATION LIMINAIRE À PARTIR D'UN GROUPE ORIGINAL DE SÉPULTURES

Cécile Rousseau, Sandrine Lenorzer, Pierre-Yves Milcent, Julie Gasc, Florent Ruzzu, Peter Jud

The ZAC Niel dig of Toulouse has uncovered eighty crematory graves with secondary deposits dating from the end of the Late Bronze Age III to the beginning of the First Iron Age. The graves usually include an urn capped by a cone-shaped plate, while some also include ashes, accompanying vases and metal objects. The grave pits are circular and reflect the dimensions of their deposits. While the vast majority of these tombs fit this description, five of them – located in the same zone – are quite different. These tombs, which are larger and oblong in form, were used for either inhumation or cremation with secondary deposits. Inhumation has only been recorded in this kind of tomb. Furthermore, the ceramic vessels and metallic objects of these tombs are arranged in such a way as to set these graves apart from others found during the excavation. Taken together, these discoveries raise the question of the graves' chronology within that of the larger necropolis, as well as their status.

RÉSEAU DE COMMUNICATION À L'ÂGE DU FER EN EUROPE DE L'OUEST ET EN AQUITAINE

Pedro Reyes Moya-Maleno, Jesús F. Torres-Martinez

This poster is a preview of our work on “routes in the Iron Age in Iberia and Western Europe”, GIS research project that we have been developing for two years. Our methodology is based on working with Archaeology, Geography, Ethnohistory and Ethnography. The poster will present several different images in shape and physical maps of Western Europe, Aquitaine and the Pyrenees in which overlap several layers that shows the communication between both sides of the Pyrenees in Central Europe.

MOBILITÉ DES HOMMES, DIFFUSION DES IDÉES, CIRCULATION DES BIENS DANS L'ESPACE EUROPÉEN À L'ÂGE DU FER

MOBILITÉS DES HOMMES : QUELS MODÈLES ANTHROPOLOGIQUES ?

Patrick Pion

The mobility phenomena are not limited to the stereotypical opposition between «migrant societies» and «sedentary societies». They are constitutive of every society – none of which live isolated – and have a large variety of forms which usually group together. The difficulty for the archaeologist – unlike the ethnologist, the geographer or the historian who provide “to see” directly – is to detect its existence only from the material facts. The ethnoarchaeology’s approach has led to remarkable progress regarding structural mobility of hunter-gatherers and nomad shepherds from the past and more incidentally early agrarian societies but it is different for complex societies of the metal ages because of the strong social segmentation corollary of this complexity. Provisionally, we present two case studies in African societies, for their educational value in terms of mobility recorded in the material facts.

PROFITS ET PIÈGES D'UN OUTIL INCONTOURNABLE : LA CARTE DE RÉPARTITION

Anne-Marie Adam

Zur Studie der Verbreitung der Erzeugnisse und somit auch des Kontaktaustausches bleibt die oft verschriene Verteilungskarte, trotz ihrer Unvollständigkeit, ein unumgängliches, analytisches Instrument. Eine gewisse Anzahl rein theoretischer Überlegungen rückten die Frage nach den “leeren Stellen” in diesen Karten, die den heutigen Stand der Forschung wiedergeben, in den Vordergrund. Andere Ursachen von Irrtümern entstehen aus den Problemen des typologischen und chronologischen Zusammengehörens der Funde. Wie jedes kartographische Instrument ist die Verbreitungskarte nicht neutral weder in ihrer Ausarbeitung noch in ihrer Lesart.

IBÈRE : LANGUE VÉHICULAIRE OU “ÉCRITURE DE CONTACT” ?

Coline Ruiz Darasse

Este artículo propone una reflexión sobre las modalidades de intercambios entre distintas comunidades, tomando el caso de la epigrafía paleohispánica, especialmente en el yacimiento de Ensérune. Tanto la documentación como el estudio de la antroponomía del sitio incitan a proponer la hipótesis de una “escritura de contacto” utilizada para la gestión de los bienes en contexto indígena.

LA MOBILITÉ DES DRUIDES ET LA DIFFUSION DE GESTES FUNÉRAIRES

Greta Anthoons

Typical for the Arras Culture of eastern Yorkshire is the presence of inhumation burials – some of which are chariot burials – and of square barrows. Long-distance social networks are probably at the origin of the introduction of these funerary rites into Yorkshire towards the early IIIrd C. b.C. They coincide with the spread of chariot burials in many parts of northern Gaul, at a time when international contacts seem to intensify, resulting in a rapid diffusion of new technologies, art styles and ideologies. As the connection between the Arras Culture and northern Gaul is most appa-

rent in the field of ritual, the possible role of the druids must be examined. The druids were the authority on matters of ritual and the guardians of oral lore ; as such they had good knowledge of their local funerary practices and of those of their ancestors, but also of the customs in neighbouring regions and beyond. Historical sources attest that they travelled fairly regularly ; some of them had even received their education in Britain. No doubt this mobility of the druids lead to the creation of social networks specific to their own religious and intellectual class, but not unrelated to the networks of the secular elite to whom they acted as councillors.

AUX LIMITES DE L'INTERPRÉTATION : MERCENARIAT ET MOBILITÉ AU SECOND ÂGE DU FER

Sandra Péré-Noguès

Since the nineteenth century, the mercenary hypothesis has often served to understand the distribution of objects or practices in the Celtic territories. But if the mercenary is factor of mobility, it's not sure that the return to the home country was as important as modern studies have left thought. Indeed, the mercenary appear to have resulted, especially in the western Mediterranean, to forms of temporary or permanent mobility according to the powers that were recruiting. This paper will focus on his assumption in light of literary, monetary and archaeological examples.

UN CAS DE MOBILITÉ INDIVIDUELLE AUX IV^e ET III^e S. A.C. : L'EXEMPLE DES PIÈCES DE JEU D'ORIGINE ITALIQUE TROUVÉES AU NORD DES ALPES

Manuela Diliberto, Thierry Lejars

A blue glass pawn game (tessera lusoria) decorated with a white spiral was found in the site of Vieux-Poitiers (Vienne); it should be referred to a type of the 4th-3rd century BC, of Central-Italic origin. The diffusion of this kind of objects for a game that will gain great popularity in Roman Age, is not linked to trade relations, but should be connected to individual moving. The presence of dices and pawn in a very few Transalpine graves should indicate persons who passed some time at the Celtic Italic groups, such as the Senoni of the Adriatic area or the people of the Umbria region. They afterwards introduced the table games once back to Gaul. It is quite interesting how some simple objects can trace the routes followed by some individuals, such as adventurers or may be Senon escaping after the battle of Sentinum.

LES PETITS OBJETS MÉTALLIQUES DE LA CULTURE DE GOLASECCA : DES MARQUEURS CULTURELS ET ANTHROPOLOGIQUES POUR L'ÉTUDE DE RELATIONS TRANSALPINES AU PREMIER ÂGE DU FER

Veronica Cicolani

Based on the critical inventory of more than five hundred clothing accessories from the southern-Alps discovered in the northern-Alps, the present work aims at characterising the role of the Golasecca civilisation in the growth of circulation networks linking up the western Mediterranean to Celtic civilisations. Personal belongings discovered in many alpine and transalpine settlements and burial places bear witness of a direct implication of the Golasecca culture in medium and long-distance trades. This implication results in phenomena of cultural mix, technological transfer and mixed nature population, that are perceptible in certain areas of the alpine massif as well as through some displacements and relatively long-time frequenting of the main Hallstattian local settlements of varied kind and status. As a phenomenon which is partly linked to the emergence of aristocratic societies, the circulating of luxurious objects and ornaments illustrates the fact that Gollasecca has been a major go-between in the trade and communication networks between Mediterranean cultures and Hallstatt chiefs.

DES ÉLÉMENTS MOBILIERS DU CENTRE-OUEST EUROPÉEN DANS LES SÉPULTURES CORSES À LA FIN DU
PREMIER ÂGE DU FER INSULAIRE (VI^e-V^e S. A.C.)

Marine Lechenault

The Corsican Iron Age benefits today of a renewed interest. This revival is reflected in academic works, archeological investigations and scientific meetings. A major issue consists in the gathering of chrono-cultural elements for the insular Protohistory. These markers should allow locating Corsica within an economic, political and cultural Mediterranean and European context. The exogenous artifacts have a powerful role to play in this reorganisation, providing that their borders are controlled. This contribution permits us to study a series of small metal ornaments discovered on the island and related to the Celtic continental area. After a critical inventory of the corpus, we propose to comment on the presence of these products in Corsica. At first, this report indicates an approachment of the artifacts at a local scale. Their presence is then replaced within the relationship of the island with the northern Etruria during the Iron Age. Finally, we propose to link those artifacts to human and artifact flows active between Central-western Europe and the Mediterranean region at the 6th century BC.

DE LA VITESSE DES TRANSPORTS À L'ÂGE DU FER

Vladimír Salač

The aim of this paper is to discuss about speed of transports as a research subject in Iron Age archaeology. Introduction presents a selection of data gained in the written sources, about speed of the messengers, pack animals, vehicles and boats, from Antiquity to Modern period. This selection shows us that the speed of the people and of the various means of transport always remained the same. The author thus concludes that data about reached speed or length of the daily steps may also be used for Iron Age. The author then discusses the different factors that fundamentally influenced the time necessary to cover the distance between two points in the landscape. According to their importance, they are ranked like this: motivation, organisation, orientation, nature of the terrain, roads, means of transport and season/weather. In the conclusive part, the observations collected are used to modelize the import of salt in the second Iron Age Bohemia, where number of inhabitants may be estimated to ca. 200 000 people, who had to import all the salt they needed. The model thus built up shows that importation of salt had to be well organized and that a consequent number of people had to participate in. In conclusion is formulated the belief that speed of transports can be a legitimate research subject for prehistoric archaeology also.

LA BOHÈME ET LA GAULE DU IV^e AU I^{er} S. A.C. : ÉTUDE DE CAS POUR LES RELATIONS À LONGUE DISTANCE

Gilles Pierrevelcin

The aim of the present article is to present the main results and overviews stemming from a study about the relationships between Bohemia (Czech Republic) and Gaul between the 4th and 1st century BC (LT B-LT D). For that, a collection of 61 types of artifacts, constituted of 230 items, has been defined, forming as many "contact features" between both areas. These features underline the dynamism between these contacts, on both chronological and spatial grounds. The study of this corpus also allows us to consider the geographical communications between the regions of southern Germany and western Austria. The role of the Danube is the primary route even if it has been possible to identify some other minor routes. The qualitative and quantitative analysis data is completed by comparing the forms of contacts (exchanges, migration etc.).

LES ARMES ET LES HOMMES. LA MOBILITÉ DES GUERRIERS ET SES ENJEUX DANS LE NORD-EST DU DOMAINE IBÉRIQUE AU III^e S. A.C.

Alexis Gorgues

Un poco menos de veinte años despues de la fundamental aportación de J. Sanmartí al conocimiento de las relaciones entre mundo ibero y mundo de La Tène, proponemos aquí volver sobre el problema de la adopción en el nordeste de la península Ibérica del siglo III a.C. de una panoplia militar de origen céltica. A menudo, esta convergencia tecnológica está atribuida a «influencias» culturales de origen centro-europea. Las practicas de exposición de armas y de «cabezas enclavadas» en unos poblados catalanes serían otro testigo de estas influencias. Probaremos aquí demostrar que, aunque dejaron huellas muy similares, estas practicas rituales eran específicas al mundo ibérico septentrional. Buscaremos otras pautas de interpretación que las «influencias» para explicar unas convergencias, del punto de vista de la tecnología militar que no se pueden justificar por una simple proximidad cultural.

Almost twenty years after J. Sanmartí's fundamental paper about the relations between the Iberian and the La Tène worlds, we would like to reconsider the problem of the adoption in the IIIrd cent BC, in the north-eastern part of the Iberian peninsula, of a celtic weaponry. This technology transfer is often adscribed to cultural «influences» from continental Europe. The exhibition of weapons as well as of human heads fixed with nails in some catalans hillforts is also thought to be a consequence of these influences. We would like here to show that, in spite of the apparent similarity of archaeological remains, these rituals were quite specifics to the northern Iberian world. We will then try to follow other guidelines than the mere «influences» to explain technology transfers that can't just be the consequences of cultural proximity.

CIRCULATION D'ANIMAUX ET DIFFUSION D'INNOVATIONS ZOOTECHNIQUES À L'ÂGE DU FER

Patrice Méniel

This contribution discusses various aspects of animal movement as well as the dissemination of ideas in animal husbandry during Iron Age. This contribution deals with trade, appearance and spread of species or new forms. Animal movement may be transhumance, regular marketing or more exceptional importations. The emergence of new animals may be due to importations, crosses between local and external strains or new husbandry practices, breeding or feeding. Importations of animals without local strains, such as hens, peacocks, guinea fowl, cats, donkeys or mules, are easier to identify than those without local strains such as mallards, greylag geese or rock doves. Between importations, invasions and trade, motivations, circumstances and consequences of these movements are multiple and rich in interest for the history of Gaul. Therefore much remains to be done in this field.

LA CÉRAMIQUE FAÇONNÉE AU TOUR : TÉMOIN PRIVILÉGIÉ DE LA DIFFUSION DES TECHNIQUES AU HALLSTATT D2-D3 ET À LA TÈNE A-B1

Laurence Augier, Ines Balzer, David Bardel, Sylvie Deffressigne, Eric Bertrand, Felix Fleischer, Sabine Hopert-Hagmann, Michaël Landolt, Christine Mennessier-Jouannet, Clémence Mège, Muriel Roth-Zehner, Marion Saurel, Claudia Tappert, Gisela Thierrin-Michael et Nicolas Tikonoff.

Avec la collaboration de Mireille Ruffieux et Marieke Van Es

In recent years a series of studies made it possible to characterize the productions of thin walled pottery traditionally identified by the term "wheel-turned pottery". The establishment of regional typologies and the realisation of petrographic analyses helped to determine these technical groups which seem to have appeared in the northern alpine zone at Hallstatt D2/D3. Today we are able to compare the results of these selected analyses and draw a temporary

conclusion illuminating the context of acquisition of the potter's wheel and its assimilation by different cultural groups within a wide spread geographical area comprising contrasting landscapes between the centre of France and the Czech Republic.

LA FABRICATION DES FIBULES À TIMBALE COMME MARQUEUR DES CONTACTS ET DES TRANSFERTS TECHNOLOGIQUES AU COURS DU HA D-LTA1. NOUVELLES DONNÉES D'APRÈS LES SITES DE BOURGES, LYON ET PLOMBIÈRES-LES-DIJON

Stéphane Cararra, Émilie Dubreucq, Benoit Pescher, avec la collaboration d'Anne Filippini

In Bourges, Lyon or Plombières-lès-Dijon a series of cast copper alloy draft have been uncovered that relate to the manufacture of kettledrum and double drum fibulae. They are found as a spindle with a triangular cross-section completed by one or two small circular globes with a hemispherical or conical section which constitutes a reserve of metal for forming the drums. These little known artifacts appear (for the moment) in a fairly limited area of distribution and seem absent from southern or northern sites that could hold a production of copper alloy fibulae. These elements could indicate several types of traffic and exchanges: transfer of a particular technique of shaping fibulae from a prefabricated, artisanal circulation or half-product circulation. The presence of imported objects on these sites traditionally associated with princely residences raises the question of the status of artisans and the role of «elites» in handicraft production. Furthermore, these elements show the communication and exchange channels between these settlements of the 5th century BC.

STRUCTURATION ET CONTEXTE DES ÉCHANGES EN MÉTALLURGIE DU FER DURANT LA PROTOHISTOIRE. UNE APPROCHE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE À PARTIR DES MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES MÉTALLIQUES

Marion Berranger, Philippe Fluzin

Iron raw material provides a privileged source of information for the reconstruction of metallurgical techniques and the circulation of iron products. An interdisciplinary approach, combining archaeological and archaeometrical studies of the exemplars known from the French Iron Age, has been undertaken. This enables to precise the quality of materials, the level of artisan specialization and the circulation of products. The aim is also to reconstitute the economical and political context of exchange of these products little transformed, as their condition of production and diffusion could have been possibly submitted to specific control.

CONTEXTES D'UTILISATION, DE CIRCULATION ET DE DÉPOSITION DES PREMIERS ARTEFACTS EN FER DE L'ATLANTIQUE OCCIDENTAL

Raquel Vilaça

Focusing on the Atlantic coast of the Iberian Peninsula and starting from the empirical data available, the author revisits the questions inherent to the study of the first irons from that region in the context of social dynamics occurring at the end of the II and beginning of the I millennium BC. Firstly, the data is morpho-typologically characterized and analyzed alongside their contexts of finding (soil habitat, waste pits, ritual depositions), usually supported by radiocarbon datations from excavations at villages in the Centre of the Portuguese territory. Amongst other things, it is found that they are crude productions of soft iron with relatively low micro-hardness, from in assemblages where bi-metallism is present, translated either in bi-metal parts, or in deposits of the same nature. The fact that the early development and circulation of iron in the Late Bronze indigenous substrates occurs at a time when there is a clear vigour in the production of bronze metallurgy is also emphasized. Then, the text discusses the nature of contacts with the Mediterranean world and how they were reflected in the negotiation of power within the indigenous communities

from the West of the Iberian Peninsula. The author also reflects about the potential meanings and significances that could be attributed to the first irons – where their practical advantages over bronze or was their appreciation set merely by ritual value? –, since they are always small artefacts, mostly utensils (knives, saws, chisels). Finally, and not forgetting the questions inherent to the continuities and discontinuities of the use and production of iron, an idea is sought that these utensils do not seem to have drawn any process of profound transformation and globalization of the indigenous communities.

SUR LES IMPORTATIONS D'AMPHORES EN CONTEXTES HALLSTATTIENS : REGARDS CROISÉS DEPUIS LE MIDI DE LA GAULE ET LE BASSIN NORD-ADRIATIQUE

Federica Sacchetti, Jean-Christophe Sourisseau

In spite of the importance for the contacts analysis and the routes study which link the Europe's temperate regions to the Mediterranean coasts zones, the commercial amphora were not completely integrated in the traditional research, neither the ones from European Protohistory, neither the ones from Mediterranean on 6th et 5th century B.C. A research is now filling this documentary lack thanks to the last studies about kind of amphoras on archaic and classical period, and thanks to researches on the two potentials Mediterranean arrival items: south of France and North of Italy. The regional studies done on the Rhône low valley and on the North-Adriatic sea area permit to compare the two Mediterranean areas and the Celtic area, in the cross of two main trade axels South-North: the Rhodan corridor and the route of the Alps. Knowing the big difference about the amphora production and the known import flow in the two Mediterranean areas, this comparison will permit to clarify the problems about the routes and the commercial networks in the center-European Celtic area and in the other import categories.

VOIES, ACTEURS ET MODALITÉS DU GRAND COMMERCE EN EUROPE OCCIDENTALE

Fabienne Olmer, Guillaume Verrier, Benjamin Girard, Hervé Bohbot

Using the three main categories of imported materials (italic amphorae, black glaze ware ceramics and metallic vessels), based on an inventory of 1660 sites, we propose a first assessment about the characteristics of their broadcasts in Western Europe. GIS help us to establish in a first step, some diffusion maps of furniture across western North Alpine Europe. Some examples show that the workings of the broadcasts of these products, far from being reduced to only "Romanization" are complex and we pledge to continue this research in the future.

CIRCULATIONS MONÉTAIRES ET MODES DE PRODUCTION DU NUMÉRAIRE DANS LE MONDE CELTIQUE

Katherine Gruel, David Wigg-Wolf

Great progress has been made in our understanding of the circulation of Celtic coinage in the last 15 years. Not only has the number of findspots been greatly increased, the coins have also more often been placed in their archaeological context. We can now distinguish different modes of circulation; some emissions are very local in character, others remain within the territory of a tribe, while some have a supra-regional distribution. Thus monetary usage can vary from region to region, but there can also be similarities which shift through time. Given the present state of documentation, it is difficult to define the function of coinages precisely. Nevertheless, when we compare distribution maps of single finds and of hoards, their composition and their archaeological contexts, then we can start to comprehend the complexity of monetary usages at the end of the Iron Age. This in turn raises the question of the multiplicity and the hierarchisation of the issuers of coins.

LES AXES DE CIRCULATION DE LA PROTOHISTOIRE EN ALSACE : ESSAI DE DÉTERMINATION

Thierry Logel, avec la collaboration de Thomas Vigreux

Im Gegenteil der Römerzeit, sind die Vorgeschichte Verkehr Straßen sicherlich nur Wege gewesen. Diese Wege haben kaum archäologischen Spuren hinterlassen. Die vorgeschichtlichen Verkehr Wegen können dann nur mit andere Archäologischen Funde identifiziert werden: Flussfunde für die Furte, die Hügelgräber für die Hauptwege und endlich die Höhengiedlung die diese Wege unter Kontrolle haben.

DE ITALIA AL BAJO ARAGÓN : LA DINÁMICA DE INTERCAMBIOS INDÍGENA ENTRE EL S. VII Y VI A.C.

Raimon Graells i Fabregat

La révision de contextes de fouilles anciens et la successive apparition de mobiliers provenant d'Italie et du Sud de France (notamment launaciens) en Catalogne jusqu'au Bas-Aragon montrent clairement l'existence d'une voie d'échanges indigène qui occupe tout le Golfe du Lion. Cette voie, différente de celles bien connues aujourd'hui (phénicienne et grecque) a une distribution particulière vers l'intérieur, parallèle à la côte et une vocation principalement élitiste qu'on reconnaît à partir de certains contextes funéraires. Avec ces matériaux qui circulent, on observe une certaine homogénéité dans les tombes de guerriers isolées et aussi dans la composition de ces mêmes dépôts funéraires. Cette homogénéité ne s'observe pas dans d'autres domaines de la société indigène et donc il faut l'expliquer dans un système plus complexe que la dynamique de contacts méditerranéens classique. Il faut comprendre une participation indigène. Bien que les preuves ne soient pas abondantes, ce travail montre la situation actuelle à partir des données publiées.

UNE COMMUNAUTÉ DE MARCHANDS MÉDITERRANÉENS À TOLOSA AU II^e S. A.C.**Alexis Gorgues**

En el 1983, M. Vidal y J.-P. Magnol publicaron unas marcas pintadas en ibéro sobre anfóras greco-italicas encontradas en Vieille-Toulouse y fechadas en el siglo II a.C. Estos excepcionales documentos han estado muy comentados desde este momento. Se ha propuesto que las marcas fueron apositadas en diferentes lugares del Mediterraneo occidental, aunque, curiosamente, nadie haya pensado que pudieron haber estado pintadas en Vieille-Toulouse mismo. Basandonos en la propia morfología de estas marcas así como en el contexto cultural general típico de los yacimientos del Toulousain de finales de la Edad del Hierro, probaremos demostrar que eran relacionadas con practicas administrativas típicas de la capital de los Volcae Tectosages, donde una colonia de mercaderes foraneos ejercitaba su actividad de negocios.

In 1983, M. Vidal and J.-P. Magnol have published some tituli picti in Iberian language, painted on graeco-italics amphorae found in Vieille-Toulouse and dating from the IInd cent. B.C. These trully exceptional documents have been very discussed since then. A lot of locations around the western Mediterranean have been proposed as the possible birthplace of this epigraphic practice. Ironically, nobody ever thought that they could have been made in Vieille-Toulouse itself. On the ground of the inscription own morphology as well as the cultural context in which they took place, we'll try to show that they were linked to a local administration, typical from the capital of the Volcae Tecotages where foreign traders were operating.

L'ALIMENTATION DES TROUPEAUX PORCINS ET LA PRODUCTION DE VIANDE À LEVROUX LES ARÈNES
(INDRE) : UNE ANALYSE ISOTOPIQUE

Delphine Frémondeau, Marie-Pierre Horard-Herbin, Joël Ughetto-Monfrin, Marie Balasse

During the second century BC, in the settlement of Levroux Les Arènes, livestock rearing was focused on pig, which dominates the faunal assemblage. The structure of the mortality profile and the under-representation of major meat-bearing bones suggest that pork was traded locally and perhaps further afield. Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analyses of bone collagen from pigs, caprines, cattle and dogs from Levroux has enabled to understand better two key issues: firstly, pigs had probably a herbivorous diet and were kept in the open air at least during parts of the year. Secondly, the sampled pigs were most probably procured from different farms, which means that the village of Levroux was a central place where pork was processed before its redistribution.

IMPORTATION OU IMITATION DU CORAIL À LA FIN DE L'ÂGE DU FER ? PREMIÈRE APPROCHE PAR ANALYSES
DU MATÉRIAU

Marco Schrickel, Klaus Bente, Felix Fleischer, Alexandra Franz

Special Iron Age objects like jewellery or some parts of weapons are often ornamented with coral applications. The identification of these applications as coral or part of coral branches are often made just visually. Chemical or physical analyses are exceptions. The analysis of a bead formerly identified as coral of a brooch found in Hänichen (near Leipzig/Germany) with radiography, 3D-tomography (3D- μ CT) and X-ray diffraction (XRD) has shown that this bead was not constructed by using a naturally grow coral with conserved phases and micro-structure. The compact, relatively homogeneous, concentric microstructure of the bead could indicate a production by pressing using shell powder. Analyses of other pearls are provided within the project but this first results give already some new elements of the exchange north-south during the La Tène period.

QUELQUES REMARQUES SUR LA MOBILITÉ DE L'ARCHITECTURE DE LA CIVILISATION HALLSTATTIENNE : DES
CONSTRUCTIONS ELLIPTIQUES EN EUROPE CENTRALE

Peter Trebsche

During the analysis of the Hallstatt period settlement at Praha-Miškovice a new type of building structure has been identified. It consists of an exactly elliptical foundation trench for a wooden palisade. This elliptical construction from Praha-Miškovice has three striking parallels in Kuřim in Moravia, in Unterradlberg in Lower Austria and in Kösching in Southern Bavaria. For the first time, a type of monumental architecture independent from Early Iron Age fortifications and grave architecture can be established. The almost identical construction of elliptical monuments over great distances proves either the existence of a group of specialists or the transfer of special knowledge. This group - be they builders or architects - distinguished itself by remarkable mobility which has already been recognized for other craftsmen for a long time.

