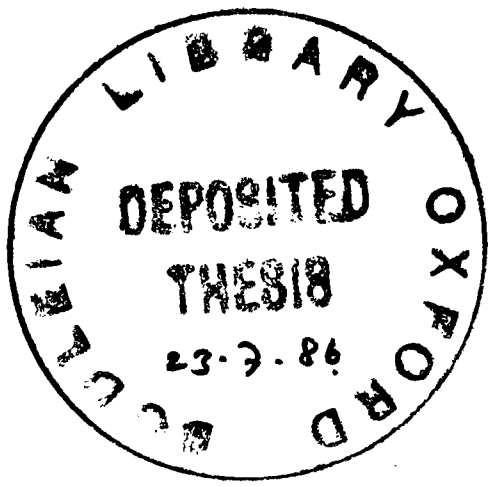
Madeleine-Rose Hummler

THE LATER IRON AGE IN CENTRAL-EASTERN FRANCE

The archaeology of the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes, between the late Hallstatt and late La Tène periods

VOLUME 2: APPENDICES



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Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Iron Age sites in the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes

Introductory Note

Département of Ain (01)

Département of Ardèche (07)

Département of Drôme (26)

Département of Isère (38)

Département of Loire (42)

Département of Rhône (69)

Département of Savoie (73)

Département of Haute-Savoie (74)

La Faurie, Grotte d'Agnielles and

Orpierre-Ste-Colombe (Hautes-Alpes)

Introductory Note

The Catalogue lists sites of Late Hallstatt and La Tène date in the Circonscription of Rhône-Alpes, which groups 8 départements:

Ain	(01)
Ardèche	(07)
Drôme	(26)
Isère	(38)
Loire	(42)
Rhône	(69)
Savoie	(73)
Haute-Savoie	(74)

At the beginning of each departmental section, a list of sites and their respective number can be found. The number of départements corresponds to the list of French départements, and is found, for example, on car number-plates.

Sites are listed alphabetically per département and numbered in sequence, with the départmental number as a prefix (e.g. 26-01 is the first site listed in the Drôme).

Articles such as Le, La, Les are ignored in the alphabetical order (e.g. Le Bourget-sur-Modane will be found under B)

Sites are always listed in the communes they belong to, and not according to their place-name, even if better known under that guise.

If more than one site is known in the same commune, each site is numbered and described separately. But several finds of unknown provenance can be described under a single commune-heading.

Each catalogue entry should follow the same pattern, i.e.:

Site number COMMUNE

Place-name or location, such as "near church"

Canton)
) as listed in Dictionnaire National
Arrondissement) des Communes Françaises

- Type of site (e.g. lowland settlement, defended settlement, burial, isolated find, etc.).
- Date range (tries to include all periods/multi-period sites, but there may be lacunae).
- Location (where in commune, some indication of siting, altitude, geology, when known).
- Circumstances of discovery (when, excavation, fieldwork etc.)
- Short description of the site, the structures, the phases
- Occasionally a concluding remark or a point worthy of particular attention

- Bibliographical references (refer to books, articles, notices consulted; they themselves may contain a more ample bibliography). References are given in chronological order, not alphabetical order.

- Museum where finds (and archive) are located (when known).

The location of each site, with its number, can be found in the set of accompanying maps (fig. 93 to 100).

For a number of reasons, a few sites falling outside the chronological or geographical range of this study have been included in the catalogue, so as to facilitate discussions in the text. They follow the départmental and alphabetical order, but are not numbered. They appear in the catalogue as in the following example:

(- ST-FERREOL-TRENTE-PAS)

Added to the end of the catalogue are two sites just outside the Circonscription of Rhône-Alpes: Orpierre-Sainte-Colombe and La Faurie-Grotte d'Agnielles, in the Hautes-Alpes. They are described here, because of their relevance to the settlement pattern of the Rhône-Alpes.

Chapter 9 draws heavily on burial evidence recovered in the départements of Hautes-Alpes and Basses-Alpes. Detailed descriptions of these burials will not be found in the catalogue, as they fall outside the circonscription. The reader is however refered to a summary list of some 100 Hautes and Basses-Alpes burial sites (appendix 5).

The catalogue is mainly the result of a search of the more recent literature and certainly does not claim to be complete, either in the catchment of sites nor in the listing of references. The writer could not attempt from the outside what would amount to a sites and monuments record. It is however hoped that a total of over 400 sites is a sizeable sample of the published data. A fairly thorough scan of national and regional publications between circa 1943 (date of the first number of Gallia) and 1983 was carried out. Before that date, only publications of major importance (e.g. Chantre 1880 or Déchelette 1927), or relevant to aspects of a site not covered by any more recent publication have been consulted; otherwise the writer has relied on modern summaries of 19th and early 20th century research (e.g. Bocquet 1969 for the département of Isère). After 1983 our coverage is patchy. At a local level, many publications must have escaped, if not our notice, then our capacity to process them: two sessions in the library of the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, Grenoble, in 1979 and 1980 and a spell at the Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Paris, Rue Michelet, as well as in the Bibliothèque du Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, have revealed a wealth of information not easily obtainable in Britain but have also shown the unevenness of our coverage.

Unpublished data do not figure very large in the construction of the gazeteer, but if particular aspects struck us during site or museum visits or cropped up in conversation with local archaeologists, these were incorporated into the site summaries. Due acknowledgements are given in this case with the listing of bibliographical references.

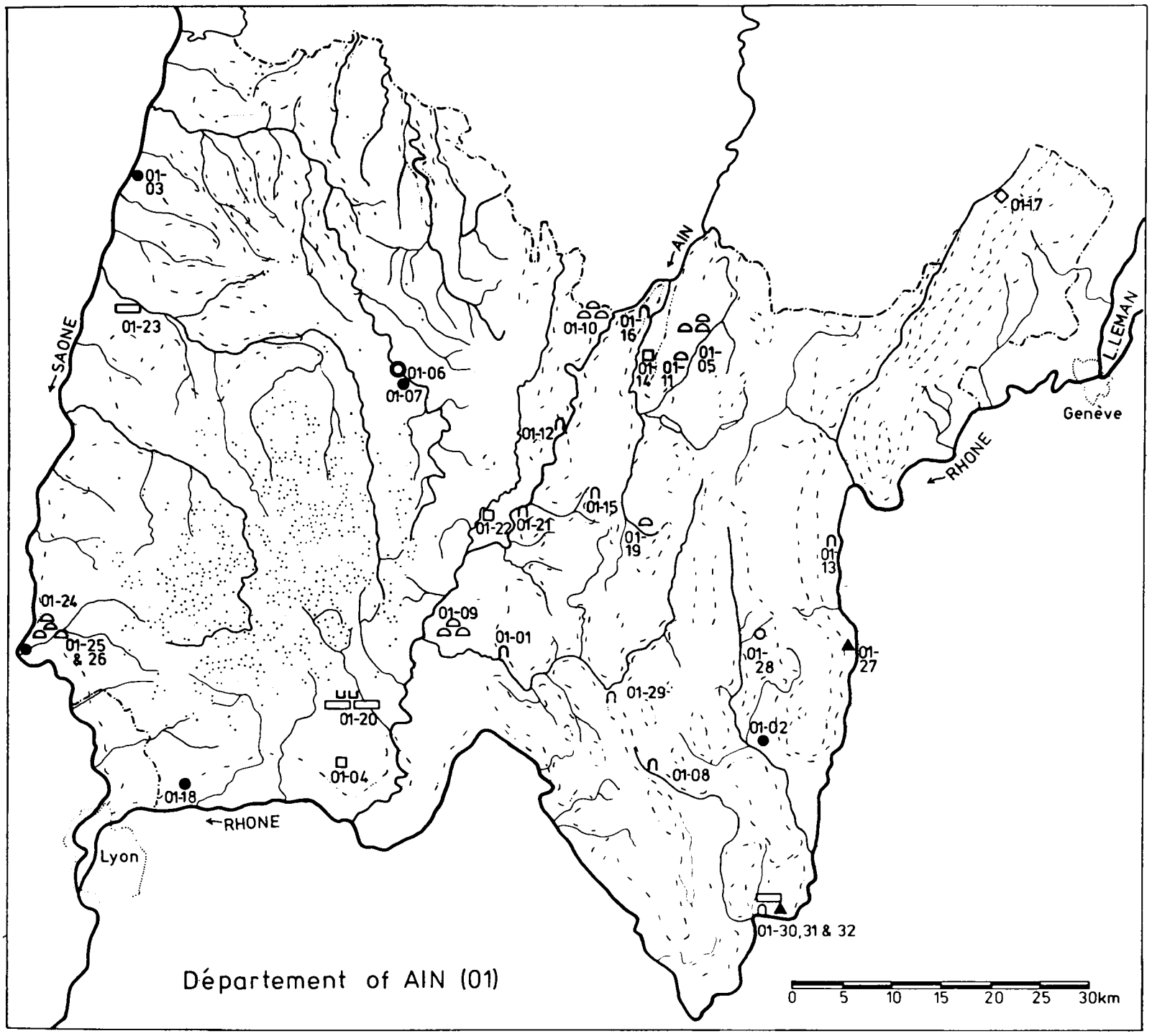

01-03
01-23
SAONE
01-06
01-07
01-10
01-16
AIN
01-14
01-11
01-05
01-17
L.LEMAN
Geneve
01-12
RHONE
01-22
01-21
01-15
01-19
01-13
01-24
01-25 & 26
01-09
01-01
01-28
01-27
01-29
01-20
01-02
01-04
01-08
01-18
RHONE
Lyon
01-30,31 & 32
Département of AIN (01)
0 5 10 15 20 25 30km

Fig. 93

Departement of Ain (01)

01-01 Ambérieu-en-Bugey: Grotte des Balmeaux or Grotte du Gardon

01-02 Ameyzieu

01-03 Asnières-sur-Saône: La Saône

01-04 Béligneux: Camp des Châines

01-05 Bellignat: Aux Terraillets

01-06 Bourg-en-Bresse

01-07 Brou

01-08 La Burbanche: Grotte du Pontet or Grotte des Hôpitaux or Gave au Diable

01-09 Château-Gaillard

01-10 Corveissiat: near hamlet of St-Maurice-d'Echazeaux

01-11 Groissiat: Grande Combe

01-12 Hautecourt-et-Serrières: Abri de Chambod

01-13 Injoux-Génissiat: Grotte de Génissiat or Grotte de la Bressane

01-14 Izernore

01-15 Labalme: Grotte des Combets

01-16 Matafelon-Granges: Grotte de Courtouphle

01-17 Mijoux-la-Faucille: Col de la Faucille

01-18 Miribel

01-19 Outriaz: Au Chazeau

01-20 Pérouges: La Croix Tombée or La Croix Trouvée

01-21 Poncin: Abri Gay

01-22 Pont-d'Ain: St-André-les-Combes

01-23 Pont-de-Veyle

01-24 Riotier

01-25 Saint-Bernard: barrows

01-26 Saint-Bernard: La Saône

01-27 Seyssel (see also Seyssel-Vens in Haute-Savoie, 74)

01-28 Songieu

01-29 Tenay: Grotte de Treffiez or Grotte Fiai or Grotte de l'Aiguille

- Trévoux (barrows in the region of): see Riotier, St-Bernard

01-30 Virignin: Grotte des Romains or Grotte des Sables

01-31 Virignin: La Rachasse

01-32 commune unknown, possible Virignin: Defilé de Pierre Châtel

Note: The Commission des Enceintes (61st report in BSPF, 10, 1913: 97-8) lists the following enclosed sites in the département of Ain, with bibliographical references.

- Ambérieu - Château Gaillard
- Les Benonces - Le Mur
- Bourg-en-Bresse - Ancien Château (Gallo-Roman)
- Bouvent - Château de Tama
- Briord - Vérizieux
- Ceyzériat - Cuiron
- Ceyzérieu - Aignoz
- Contrevoz - Camp des Portes
- Izernore (Gallo-Roman)
- Malafretaz
- Péron-Château de Vy
- Reignieux-le-Franc - Bois de Samans
- St-André-de-Corcy - Etang Roussière
- Villard-les-Dombes - La Poype

They were not incorporated into the catalogue, as they could be of Gallo-Roman or Medieval date (cf. Büchsenschütz 1971: 406-16, arguing that only 50% of the "enceintes" listed by the Commission could be Pre-Roman or Roman).

01-01 AMBERIEU-EN-BUGEY

Grotte des Balmeaux or Grotte du Gardon

Canton: Ambérieu-en-Bugey

Arrondissement: Belley

- Cave site: burials and settlement occupation
- Multiperiod: Palaeolithic, Neolithic (burial), Copper Age, Late Bronze Age especially, Urnfield, Early Hallstatt (burial), Late Hallstatt to Middle La Tène, Gallo-Roman, Medieval.
- At foot of cliff of Bugey, near hamlet of Vareilles. Proximity to confluent Rhône-Ain.
- Fieldwork and excavation by MM. Stabile, Bornatico and Dumont between 1954 and 1957. Site protected in 1966. Renewed excavations by MM. L. Bonnamour and H. Stabile in 1968.
- Rock shelter gives access to cave of 200 m^2 and to deep galleries. A spring and later walls (gallo-roman, medieval, modern) have disturbed the deposits. But certain areas have a deep stratigraphy of c. 2 m, mostly of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age hearths superimposed over depth of 2 m. Neolithic and Early Hallstatt burials in situ.
- Material includes:- Urnfield pottery, including 1 urn containing a small bowl and 2 small pots decorated with twisted fluting belonging to Early Hallstatt burial.
  - fragments of micaceous amphorae of region of Marseille, including a handle (imitation, dated 4th-3rd C BC).

- fragment of dark red painted pottery (barbotine decorated ware?)
- fragments of a small grey crater and carinated bowl (Benoit form 6) (grey monochrome "phocean" ware)
- 2 sherds of a painted oenochoe handle (iberic? of 4th-3rd C BC or pseudo-ionian?). Also mention of "ionian" ware or pseudo-ionian ware.
- also a Middle La Tène fibula.

Guey 1958: 371-3 (+ figs. 24-5)

Benoit 1958: 15ff.

Blanc 1958: no. 14 (with earlier reference)

Combier 1959: 115

Lagrand 1963: 37ff.

Benoit 1965: 160, 163, 185, 186 note 66

Combier 1965: 122-124 (+ fig. 19)

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Blanc 1958)

Nicolas 1976: 703,704

Combier 1977: 561

01-02 AMEYZIEU

Does not figure in Dictionnaire des Communes Françaises.

On map, it is located between Artemare and Talissieu.

Canton: Champagne-en-Valromey

Arrondissement: Belley

- Isolated Find
- Etruscan, 4th-2nd C BC
- Mention of a bronze statuette of Heracles of italo-etruscan origin, 4th-2nd C BC. Type: fighting Heracles, without lion skin.

Boucher 1976: 27 and 350-1 (map III). Quotes earlier references.

01-03 ASNIERES-SUR-SAONE

La Saône

Canton: Bagé-le-Châtel

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Isolated find
- Early La Tène
- Mention of a bronze bracelet found during dredging of the Saône.

Reference lost. Object seen in Musée Denon, Châlon-sur-Saône.

01-04 BELIGNEUX

Camp des Châne

Canton: Montluel

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Lowland settlement occupation
- Late Bronze Age, Late La Tène, 1st C AD Gallo-Roman
- Under motorway Lyon-Geneva.

- Watching brief and sondages in advance of motorway construction (1980?).

- The site consists of: - Late Bronze Age floors, pits, middens, "fonds de cabanes"
  - Late Late La Tène pits and an oval ditch
  - System of Gallo-Roman quadrangular enclosures, including a 1 ha palisaded antennae-enclosure: indigenous Gallo-Roman farm.

- For the Late La Tène period, material comprises: Dressel 1 amphorae fragments, a celtic silver coin.

Lasfargues 1982: 390

01-05 BELLIGNAT

Aux Terraillets

Canton: Oyonnax

Arrondissement: Nantua

- Barrow cemetery
- Middle to Late Hallstatt

- Near an old path to the East of the valley of the Lange or Ange.

- Barrow cemetery consisted of several stone cairns ("murgers"). One was destroyed in 1895, containing one burial.

- The 1895 burial had: remains of an inhumation (skull and jaws survive) with the following grave goods: 1 bronze anklet, 7 bronze bracelets with fine ribbing, 1 sheet-bronze stamped belt plaque.

Millotte 1963: 268 (no. 53)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée d'Izernore

01-06 BOURG-EN-BRESSE

Canton: Bourg-en-Bresse

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Coin hoard(s)

- 2nd-1st C BC?

- In region of Bourg-en-Bresse and Brou.

- Blanchet 1905 no.1 and no. 2 lists hoards of silver obols of Massalia and coins of Massalia at Bourg-en-Bresse.

Nash 1978: 339 with earlier reference

Hiernard 1982: carte 6 and catalogue no. 29

01-07 BROU

Canton: Bourg-en-Bresse

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Isolated find
- Late La Tène
- Mention of a Late La Tène fibula.

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St-Germain-en-Laye

01-08 LA BURBANCHE

Grotte du Pontet or Grotte des Hôpitaux or Gave au Diable or Barbe à Bacon

Canton: Virieu-le-Grand

Arrondissement: Belley

- Cave site with settlement occupation levels
- Late Bronze Age, Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman
- Located in Cluse des Hôpitaux.

- Site discovered in 1956 by M. Goyet; section observed by M. Soleilhac. Sondage in 1959 by MM. Guignan and Goyet. Renewed excavation by L. Bonnamour in 1966-8, over area of 40 m^2.

- Stratigraphy appears to be at least 1.50 m deep, of which the top 1.20 m belong to the Late La Tène and Gallo-Roman period.

  Occupation: Late Bronze Age settlement horizon with a trapezoidal shaped post-built hut of 13 m^2, hearth, pit, palisade. This was refurbished in the Late La Tène and includes a paved floor.

- The Late Bronze Age material includes pottery of Urnfield type. The Late La Tène and Gallo-Roman assemblage is said to be "rather rich" and includes: grey ware with wavy decor (derivation of grey monochrome "phocean" ware?); an iron fibula; celtic coins, including a silver coin of "big head" type.

Combier 1959: 115 (+ fig. 9)

Combier 1965: 127 (+ fig. 21)

Nicolas 1976: 706

Combier 1977: 563 (+ fig. 1)

01-09 CHATEAU-GAILLARD

Canton: Ambérieu-en-Bugey

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Barrow cemetery
- Late Bronze Age, Hallstatt, Early La Tène re-use.

- In the 19th C, 46 barrows were recorded in the territory of the commune of Château-Gaillard: 18 barrows were opened in 1862.

- The barrows had a diameter of 9-29 m and survived to a height of 65 cm - 1.60 m. They contained cremations and inhumations: Barrow 1 had one inhumation and 8 cremations, bone fragments, ash layer of 70 cm spread over 32 m^2 (remains of pyre?); Barrow 8 was re-used in Early La Tène times (inhumation?).

- Barrows 1, 2 and 3 produced Hallstatt bronze and iron swords and dagger. Barrows 6 and 7 had pins. Barrows 4 and 8 contained Late Bronze Age bronze bracelets, Barrow 4 also had bronze buttons. An Early La Tène bronze bracelet with closing mechanism was found in Barrow 8. Chantre (1880: 41) mentions, apart from material described above, fibulae and glass beads and a large number of inhumations: presumably a number of barrows had secondary La Tène burials. But it is not clear from Chantre's text whether he refers to the barrows of Riotier, St-Bernard or Château Gaillard.

Chantre 1880: 41

Millotte 1963: 280 (no. 111, with earlier references)

Nicolas 1976: 700 and 704

Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St-Germain-en-Laye?

01-10 CORVEISSIAT

near hamlet of St-Maurice-d'Echazeaux or St-Maurice-des-Chazeaux

Canton: Treffort

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Barrow cemetery
- Middle to Late Hallstatt.

- During construction works in 1870s, discovery and excavation of one large barrow by M. Tamiotti, builder from Lyon. Recent aerial photography survey (1976, by M. Rebillard) has shown that this barrow was one of a number of barrows.

- The excavated barrow contained inhumations of 7 or 8 individuals: they had macrocephalic skulls, deformed by ligature.

- The grave goods consist of : 8 incised bronze wire bracelets, a bronze belt plaque, a ribbed bronze leg-ring, a hollow bronze torc or large ring.

Chantre 1880: 29 (+ pl.XLVI-XLVII)

Millotte 1963: 285 (no. 140 with earlier references)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Combier 1980: 475

The artefacts from 19th C excavations were donated to the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon.

01-11 GROISSIAT

Grande Combe

Canton: Oyonnax

Arrondissement: Nantua

- One barrow ("une sorte de tertre")

- Early La Tène (LT Ia, LT A).

- Discovery of grave goods in a mound, in 1790.

- Grave goods consist of 2 bronze rings (torcs?, anklets?, bracelets?). They are hollow with point-in-socket closing mechanism and have incised lines at each end.

Millotte 1963: 299 (no. 223, with earlier references)

01-12 HAUTECOURT ET SERRIERES

Abri de Chambod

Canton: Ceyzériat

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Rock shelter

- Probably multiperiod. Includes Late La Tène material

- Abri Chambod is one of a group of 8 rock shelters occupied in protohistoric periods in the lower valley of the Ain. Altitude: c 270 m.

- Excavation of Abri Chambod by R. Vilain, reported in 1965.

- The Abri Chambod has produced a fragment of a Late La Tène grey ware pot with wave decor (ultimate derivation of grey monochrome "phocean" ware?).

Combier 1965: 119-21

01-13 INJOUX-GENISSIAT

Grotte de Génissiat or Grotte de la Bressane

Canton: Bellegarde-sur-Valsérine

Arrondissement: Nantua

- Cave site with stratified occupation levels
- Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, La Tène (Early La Tène according to Millotte, Middle La Tène according to Nicolas, Late La Tène according to Gallay), Gallo-Roman.
- Located in the gorges of the Rhône, right bank, near farm known as "Au Cruchon", c. 5 km south of Bellegarde. Altitude: 380 m. In limestone cliff.

- The cave was excavated in 1929 by O. Reverdin. It is now submerged by dam of Génissiat.

- The cave is on a cliff, perched at c. 30 m above the Rhône. Access by two lateral cornices. Inside of cave is c. 15 x 15 m. 5 stratified occupation levels.

- The La Tène pottery is described by Gallay, who dates it to Late La Tène. There are two classes: fine wheel-turned grey or pink pottery, burnished and painted with white bands and coarse wares with various comb or stab decorations. According to Millotte, sherds with wavy decor are identical to those found at

Salins-Camp du Château and Montmorot near Lons-le-Saunier. He dates them to the Early La Tène period (LT I). Presumably they could be sherds of grey monochrome "phocean" ware or derivations of it.

Millotte 1963: 301 (no. 237)

Gallay 1976b: 162-5 (with earlier references)

Nicolas 1976: 704

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

01-14 IZERNORE

Canton: Izernore

Arrondissement: Nantua

- Lowland settlement site, under Gallo-Roman vicus (Isarnodurum)
- Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman.
- Located NW of modern village and in South part of communal allotments.

- Excavation campaigns in conjunction with investigation of vicus carried out by MM. Chevallier, Lemaître and Roguet between 1966 and 1972. New air-photographic survey made in 1971-2. Celtic coins studied by Mitard, for opening of local museum in 1963.

- Zone NW of village: under Gallo-Roman levels and immediately above natural, pre-Roman occupation horizon and several rubbish

pits or middens ('dépotoirs').

Zone SW of Allotments: 26 wells or shafts and rubbish pits, back-filled with material ranging from LT III to 70 AD.

- Assemblage includes Nauheim fibulae, coins (potins of the Sequani, a silver obol of Massalia and an imitation, 1 gold quarter-stater, 4 silver coins, 10 potins; in all 28 coins), local coarse pottery, LT III painted wares, Dressel 1 amphorae sherds, early Gallo-Roman ceramic, Terra Sigillata (La Graufesenque, Lezoux), animal bones, particularly horse.

Brühl 1964: 420

Leglay 1968: 561

Leglay 1971: 409

Leglay 1973: 516

Nicolas 1976: 706

Musée Municipal d'Izernore.

01-15 LABALME

Grotte des Combets

Canton: Poncin

Arrondissement: Nantua

- Burial deposit in a cave
- Late Hallstatt
- Near Col du Cerdon.

- J.-P. Pélatan and L. Salomon explored this cave in 1965.

- Amongst finds: a bronze ribbon bracelet with geometric incised decor and a bronze crossbow fibula.

Combier 1980: 476

01-16 MATAFELON-GRANGES

Grotte de Courtouphle

Canton: Izernore

Arrondissement: Nantua

- Isolated Late Hallstatt object (from a burial?) in a cave site
- Occupation of cave is Late Bronze Age; Late Hallstatt object.

- Excavated in 19th C by M. Legrand, rediscovered by M. Buisson in 1966. Sondage by M. Excoffier in 1967.

- Unstratified object: a bone plaque, curved, polished and perforated by 14 holes, thought to be part of a quiver and very similar to quiver re-inforcement pieces found at Les Jogasses (Chouilly,Marne: graves 53 and 67).

Combier 1977: 565

01-17 MIJOUX-LA-FAUCILLE

Col de la Faucille

Canton: Gex

Arrondissement: Gex

- Mound (unknown function) and hunting camp ('abri de chasse') (?)
- Neolithic, Hallstatt
- Near Col de la Faucille.

- Rescue excavation in advance of disturbance by ski piste by Mme Labarrère, between 1971 and 1974.

- Mound is a stone-built vault (exterior diameter: 6 m, interior diameter: 3.50 m) built of dry stone without mortar. Entrance in NE. Function unknown, but not funerary. Structure for smoking food? (walls are heavily smoked).

- No finds in interior. Scatter outside: flint, iron awls, animal bone, charcoal, beech-nuts (dried or cooked). C14 dating is projected.

Leglay 1973: 516-7

Lancel 1975: 530

01-18 MIRIBEL

Canton: Montluel

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Isolated find (from possible burial)
- Early La Tène (LT I).

- An iron sword in its scabbard, in collection Morel sold to BM. No details are known about its circumstances of discovery (pers. comm. Dr I. Stead).

Jully 1960: 3-24

Nicolas 1976: 704

Pers. comm. Dr I. Stead, 1985

British Museum, London.

01-19 OUTRIAZ

Au Chazeau

Canton: Brénod

Arrondissement: Nantua

- One barrow with inhumation
- Middle to Late Hallstatt.

- There was probably a stone cairn over a body with head at South, feet at North.

- The body wore 4 leg rings on each leg (bronze with incised geometric decor) and 3 bracelets on the right arm, one of which was made of lignite.

Millotte 1963: 327 (no. 351, with earlier reference)

Nicolas 1976: 703

01-20 PEROUGES

La Croix Tombée or La Croix Trouvée

Canton: Meximieux

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Cremation and inhumation cemetery, possible domestic occupation nearby
- Multiperiod cemetery: Late Bronze Age (Urnfield), Late Hallstatt, possibly Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman (1st C AD and 4th C AD)
- Located on gravel terrace above Rhône plain, near confluent with Ain.

- Chance discovery in a gravel quarry led to 5 excavation seasons by J. C. Chalard between 1975 and 1980.

- The site has produced 4 Late Bronze Age inhumations, 1 or 2 Late Hallstatt inhumations (with pottery and a bracelet), Late La Tène (LT III) fibulae and a knife probably belonging to La Tène burials,

cremations of the 1st C AD and a large late Roman inhumation cemetery.

Mention also of material "perhaps belonging to a 'fond de cabane'".

Boucher 1977: 473

Chalard 1978: 63-5 (illustrated)

Combier 1980: 476-7

Lasfargues 1982: 391

01-21 PONCIN

Abri Gay

Canton: Poncin

Arrondissement: Nantua

- Cave or rock shelter
- Multiperiod: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Late Hallstatt? (acc. to Nicolas 1976), Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman, Medieval.
- Located next to RN 84, 700 m downstream from La Colombière, left bank of river Ain, facing North.

- Pre-war exploration by J. Pissot, new excavations by L. Bonnamour an R. Desbrosses between 1965 and 1979.

- Stratified occupation levels are said to reach a depth of 12 m, but are at least partly distrubed. Level 3 is said to date to

(Late) La Tène and occupies a surface of c.20 m^2.

- Mention of Late La Tène pottery.

Nicolas 1976: 703 and 706

Combier 1977: 566-7 (+ fig.3)

Combier 1980: 477-8

01-22 PONT-D'AIN

St-André-les-Combes

Canton: Pont-d'Ain

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Settlement occupation under Gallo-Roman rural site
- Neolithic, Copper Age, Late Bronze Age, Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman.
- Located in valley of the Suran.

- Rescue excavation in advance of the construction of the motorway Lyon-Geneva .

- The Late La Tène settlement occupation is attested by a wattle and daub structure associated with a ditch and pits.

- The Late La Tène material comprises LT III pottery and imports (no further details) and a Nauheim fibula.

Lasfargues 1982: 392

01-23 PONT-DE-VEYLE

Canton: Pont-de-Veyle

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- One inhumation burial
- Early La Tène (LT I(a or b), LT Aor B?)
- Located on sand terrace.

- The skeleton was a ccompanied by: 2 bronze bracelets " à cuvette" (point in socket closing mechanism)
  a fragment of a fibula
  a bronze ring
  4 glass beads (2 blue ribbed, 1 with pale blue veins, 1 blue with white dots and blue centre).

Millotte 1963: 329 (no. 365, with earlier reference)

Nicolas 1976: 704

Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St Germain-en-Laye (anc. coll. Lacroix)

01-24 RIOTIER

Canton: Trévoux

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- A barrow or barrow cemetery (see also St-Bernard, 01-25)
- Late Hallstatt, probably also earlier (Late Bronze Age, Early Hallstatt)
- Located in the region of Trévoux on the left bank of the Saône: the barrow or barrows of Riotier may be part of the barrow cemetery of St-Bernard.

- Explorations by M. Guigue in 1862 of a number of barrows in region of Trévoux.

- It is difficult to report on the barrow(s) or Riotier, as Chantre (1880: 41-2) describes finds from Riotier, St-Bernard and Château-Gaillard together, i.e. a bronze sword, iron swords, pendants, bracelets, fibulae and glass beads. Presumably Riotier is part of a barrow cemetery occupied for a long time, as Chantre says that all the burials were inhumations, except the cremations which are of Bronze Age date.

Chantre 1880: 41-2

Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St Germain-en-Laye?

01-25 SAINT-BERNARD

Canton: Trévoux

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Barrow cemetery

- Late Bronze Age predominantly, 1 barrow has a Late Hallstatt assemblage.
- Located in the region of Trévoux on the left hand bank of the Saône.

- Explorations in time of Napoléon III: Guigue in 1862 and Vallentin-Smith.

- The barrow cemetery consists of 41 mounds, 37 containing cremations and 4 containing inhumations.

- The material is of Late Bronze Age date except for one ring ('anneau a extrémités enroulées') dated to Late Hallstatt.

Chantre 1880: 41-2

Savoye 1899: 151 ff. and map

Millotte 1963: 337-8 (no 407, with earlier references)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St Germain-en-Laye (coll. Vallentin-Smith).

01-26 SAINT-BERNARD

La Saône

Canton: Trévoux

Arrondissement: Bourg-en-Bresse

- Isolated find
- Late La Tène (LT III, LT D)
- Dredged from the River Saône in 1970-71, near possible ford.

- Iron firedog with 2 horned heads. The horns end with small globes. The heads resemble those of deer, but the horns are those of a bull. This type is known particularly in Britain (Piggott 1971, type A). Offering to a god at a ford across the Saône?

Gallay and Huber 1972: 295-329

Not listed by Piggott 1971: 264-7 but description would fit his type A.

o1-27 SEYSSEL

Note: Seyssel is a small town located on both sides of the upper Rhône. Consequently it lies in two départements, the Ain (01) and Haute-Savoie (74). It is not always clear whether the mentions of Seyssel in reports refer to the right bank of the Rhône (Ain) or the left bank (Haute-Savoie). Therefore, some confusion may have arisen. See Seyssel-Vens (74-46).

Canton: Seyssel

Arrondissement: Belley

- Cave site?
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène, perhaps also Middle to Late La Tène.

- Mention of grey monochrome "phocean" ware, Hallstatt imitation. Mention also of Campanian ware, but this is more likely to have come from the site of Seyssel-Vens (74-46).

Benoit 1965: 158 and 163

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Benoit 1965)

Morel & Perrin 1976: 135-48

01-28 SONGIEU

Châteauneuf

Canton: Champagne-en-Valromey

Arrondissement: Belley

- Isolated find (coin)

- 2nd-1st C BC? or earlier?

- Mention of silver obol or drachm of Massalia.

Hiernard 1982: 557 (map 6) and 559 (catalogue no. 28, with earlier reference)

01-29 TENAY

Grotte de Treffiez or Grotte Fiai or Grotte de l'Aiguille

Canton: St-Rambert-en-Bugey

Arrondissement: Belley

- Cave site
- Multiperiod, including Late La Tène (LT III, LT D_2) and Gallo-Roman and Medieval.
- On cliff of Bugey. Grid coordinates (Lambert): 848.15/108.25.

- Explorations since 1951 by Groupe de Spéléologie d'Hauteville-Lompnès, directed by R.Excoffier.

- Entrance is a narrow slit, choked with rubble. Steps lead down to a deep, level gallery, c. 245 m long. Late disturbances (cave is used by shepherds).

- Assemblage includes 1 pedestal urn, painted, coated with graphite and polished, found in late LT III context (2nd half 1st C BC), with decorative motifs similar to Switzerland and Central Europe. Other ceramic material: ovoid urns, imitation italic dishes (campanian imitations) and platters, burnished ware, ocellated ware, combed wavy decor. Most of this material is Gallo-Roman.

Benoit 1965: 163

Excoffier & Périchon 1976: 97-104

Nicolas 1976: 704 (on list of LT I and LT II sites) and 706 (LT III sites)

- TREVOUX (barrows in region of): see Riotier(01-24) and St-Bernard (01-25)

01-30 VIRIGNIN

Grotte des Romains or Grotte des Sables

Canton: Belley

Arrondissement: Belley

- Cave site
- Multiperiod: Palaeolithic, Copper Age, Late Bronze Age (predominantly) Early Hallstatt and Late La Tène (LT III, according to Nicolas 1976).
- Located in Défilé de Pierre Châtel on right bank of Rhône, opposite La Balme in Savoie (see 73-09 to 11). Opens towards South.
- Excavation of late levels by L. Lépaulle and G.Chaboux at the beginning of the century. Excavation of the Magdalenian levels by R.Desbrosse between 1965 and 1969.

- Combier does not describe late material. Nicolas has this site on his list of LT III sites. Benoit mentions late derivation of grey monochrome ware in LT III context.

Benoit 1965: 163

Nicolas 1976: 706

Combier 1977: 570-2 (+ fig. 5)

01-31 VIRIGNIN

La Rachasse

Canton: Belley

Arrondissement: Belley

- One inhumation burial
- Late Hallstatt
- Located above fort of Pierre Châtel.
- Discovered in 1883.
- The burial was that of a child wearing small bronze bracelets with fine incisions.

Millotte 1963: 351 (no. 490, with earlier reference)

Nicolas 1976: 703

01-32 Commune unspecified, possibly VIRIGNIN

Défilé de Pierre Châtel

Canton: Belley

Arrondissement: Belley

- Pottery (from cave site?)
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène

- Mention of grey monochrome "phocean" or "eolian" ware with wavy decor. Form 6 of Benoit (carinated bowl). Hallstatt imitation.

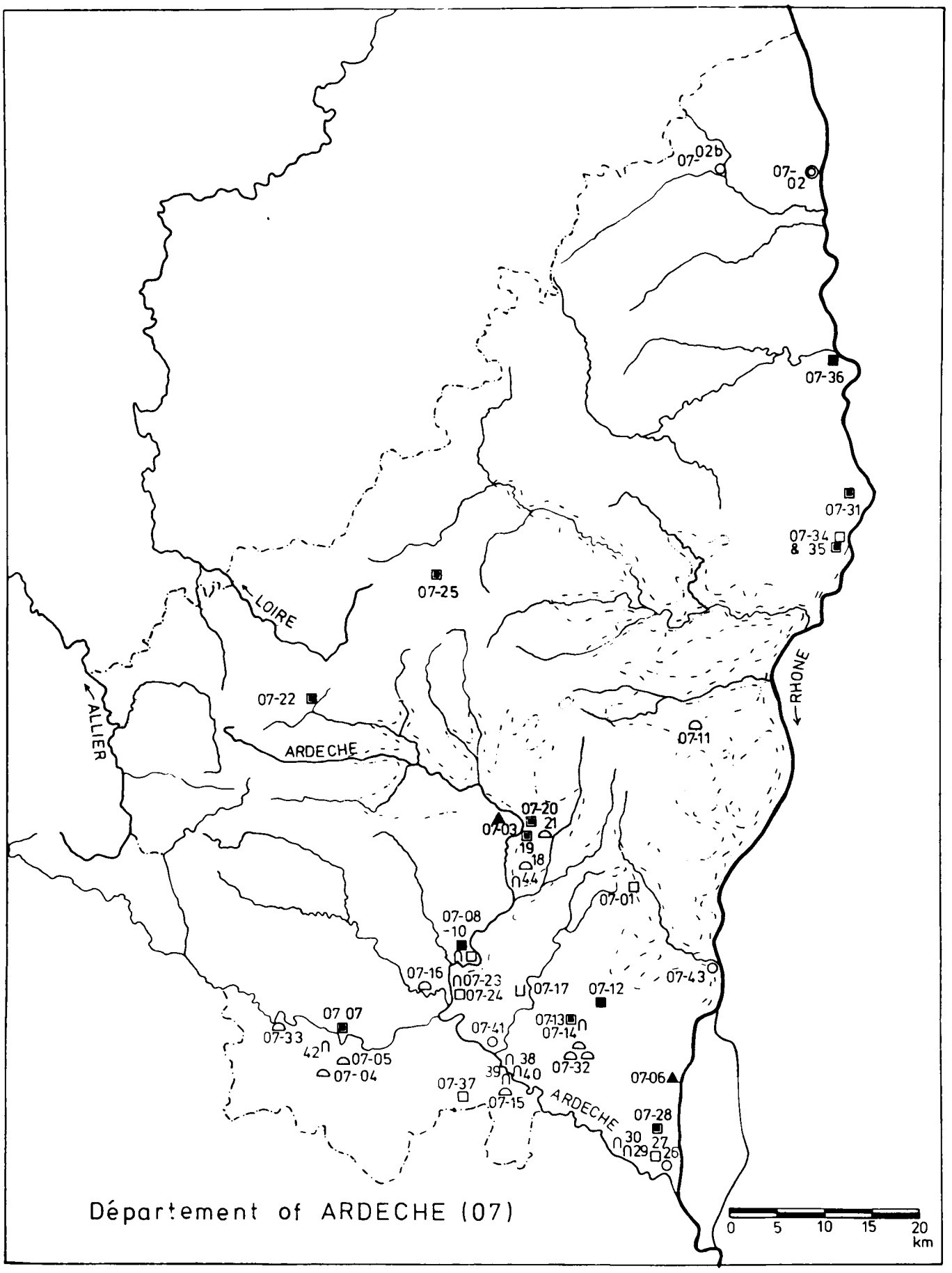
Benoit 1958: 15ff

Blanc 1958: no. 13 (with earlier reference)

Villard 1960: 129

Benoit 1965: 158,160, 163 and pl. 25 no. 12

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Blanc 1958)


07-02b
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& 35
07-25
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RHONE
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Département of ARDECHE (07)
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Fig. 94

Département of Ardèche (07)

07-01 Alba: a) unspecified b) St-Pierre c) Terrain Delauzun

07-02 Andance: Le Châtelet

07-02 bis Annonay

07-03 Aubenas

07-04 Bannes: Les Saults

07-05 Berrias: Les Granges

07-06 Bourg-St-Andéol

07-07 Casteljau

07-08 Chauzon: Grotte des Barlènes

07-09 Chauzon: Beaussement (and Rieutort)

07-10 Chauzon: Les Blaches

07-11 Chomérac: near Sabatas

- Crussol: see St-Péray

07-12 Gras: Chastelas de Baravon

07-13 Gras: Dent de Rez

07-14 Gras: Grotte de l'Hermite

- Labastide-de-Virac: Grotte du Pontiar: see Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

07-15 Labastide-de-Virac: Vallon de Vausservières

07-16 Labeaume: La Gabiane .

07-17 Lagorce: Le Bois d'Ajude

07-18 Lavilledieu: Les Gras

07-19 Lavilledieu-Jastres Sud: Camp de César

07-20 Lussas-Jastres Nord: La Grande Muraille

07-21 Lussas: hamlet of Rieux: Les Amandiers

07-22 Le Roux: Le Marugier

07-23 Ruoms: Baume Grena or Grotte Grena

07-24 Ruoms: Moulin de Grazel

07-25 Saint-Andéol-de-Fourchades: La Fare or Rocher de Lafarre

07-26 Saint-Just-d'Ardèche: Ile du Carré

07-27 Saint-Just-d'Ardèche: Les Plantades

07-28 Saint-Marcel-d'Ardèche: Saint-Etienne-de-Dions

07-29 Saint-Martin-d'Ardèche: Grotte des Cloches or Baoumo de la Campana

07-30 Saint-Martin-d'Ardèche: Grotte du Meunier

07-31 Saint-Péray: Crussol

07-32 Saint-Remèze: a) Beauregard b) Berg c) Liby

07-33 Salelles

07-34 Soyons: La Brégoule

07-35 Soyons: Malpas

07-36 Tournon: Rocher du Château and Caisse d'Epargne

07-37 Vagnas: Mas d'Alzon

07-38 Vallon-Pont-d'Arc: Grotte du Maquis

07-39 Vallon-Pont-d'Arc: Grotte du Pontiar

07-40 Vallon-Pont-d'Arc: Grotte du Pont d'Arc (or Grotte des Tilleuls?)

07-41 Vallon-Pont-d'Arc: no provenance

(- Vals-les-Bains)

07-42 Les Vans: Grotte de Païolive

07-43 Viviers

07-44 Vogüe

Note: The Commission des Enceintes(62nd report in BSPF 10, 1913: 155) lists the following enclosure sites in the département of the Ardèche, with bibliographical references:

- Beaulieu - Pleux
- Beaulieu - St Maurice
- Lagorce -Retz (= Gras - Dent de Rez? see 07-13)
- Lagorce - Baravon (= Gras -Chastelas de Baravon? see 07-12)
- Lussas -Les Murailles (= Lussas-Jastres Nord: Grande Muraille, 07-20)
- "Pampelonne"
- St Remèze
- Vallon - Pont-d'Arc: Ferme de Retz
- Vallon - Pont-d'Arc: Dent de Retz (= Gras - Dent de Rez? see 07-13)
- Vallon - Pont-d'Arc: Le Castelas

They were not incorporated into the catalogue, unless an Iron Age date was confirmed, since most could be Gallo-Roman or Medieval (cf. Büchsenschütz 1971: 401-16).

07-01 ALBA

a) unspecified b) St-Pierre c) Terrain Delauzun

Canton: Viviers

Arrondissement: Privas

- Settlement site under Gallo-Roman town (Alba Augusta Helviorum)
- Date: a) late 7th - early 6th C BC (navicella fibula, unspecified provenance)
  b) Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène (pseudo-ionian from St-Pierre)
  c) possible Middle La Tène origin to a Late La Tène (LT III) settlement to South of forum of Gallo-Roman town.
- Located in basin of Alba. Natural is marl. St-Pierre is to West of Terrain Delauzun, an esplanade bordered by two streams, La Téoule and L'Aunas. To South of modern road and centre of Gallo-Roman town.

- Material collected on the surface in the 19th C (e.g. a silver obol of Massalia) and between 1954 and 1964 by F.Delarbre (e.g. Campanian ware). Since 1965 a series of excavations of the Gallo-Roman town took place, under the direction of M. Leglay. Excavation of the pre-Roman levels by R.Lauxerrois and S.Tourenc between 1966 and 1969.

- The settlement of Alba ("oppidum of the Helvii") seems to have shifted several times, with a possible early nucleus at St-Pierre, then a Middle - Late La Tène settlement at the Terrain Delauzun, stratified under a Gallo-Roman quarter. The centre of the Roman town

is located North of the modern road (site of the forum, where no pre-Roman occupation was encountered, and site of theatre). The Terrain Delauzun site is partly disturbed by later Roman buildings but some stratigraphy survives under a mosaïc room and under a Roman street: 6 levels survive, the last three (levels 4,5 and 6) being Late La Tène. Natural at depth of 1.10 m.

- The early occupation of Alba is attested by a navicella fibula with lateral "pully-shaped" knobs (Duval et al's type 23223), probably a local production of the 7th - early 6th C BC. Its provenance is not given by Duval et al. The site of St-Pierre has produced 2 sherds of pseudo-ionian ware of Late Hallstatt or later date.

A possible Middle La Tène origin of the Late La Tène settlement is suggested by the fact that early Campanian A palmette-decorated ware was collected on the surface as well as a silver obol of Massalia of the 3rd-2nd C BC (now lost) but perhaps as late as the early 1st C BC.

Found on surface near mosaic room, Terrain Delauzun: Campanian A and B ware. Stratified under street, Terrain Delauzun: La Tène III pottery, animal bones, Campanian A and B ware (especially late A and 1 sherd of B dated to first half of 1st C BC), republican amphorae (Dressel 1A, 1B, 1C, Lamboglia 2), 1 debased Celtic coin (hippocamp of the Allobroges, iron core and silver coated, dated c. 75-50 BC).

Gagnière 1956: 260

Leglay 1968: 598-9

Leglay 1971: 440

Girard 1972: 34

Duval, Elurère and Mohen 1974: 30, 49 and fig. no. 7

Lauxerrois and Vichy 1975: 49-61 + figs. 1-7 and quoting earlier bibliography

Nash 1978: 321 and 329

Boucher 1980: 507 (no pre-Roman occ. under forum)

Deroc 1983: 36 (celtic coin)

07-02 ANDANCE

Le Châtelet

Canton: Serrières

Arrondissement: Tournon

- ? settlement occupation under Gallo-Roman temple; probable celtic coin hoard
- Late la Tène (LT III) or possible origin in Middle La Tène (LT II), then Gallo-Roman temple, up to 6th C AD.

- Excavation by A Blanc in 1950s.

- The construction of the temple disturbed most earlier occupation, except under the raised paved floor of the cella, where a LT III occupation level with hearths survived.

- Mention is made of celtic coins, glass beads and one or several silver obols of Massalia, already noted by Blanchet. Deroc (1983) mentions 1 coin "au bouquetin" of the Cavares and 563 coins of "horseman of the Rhône Valley" type (pseudo-Roman issue

after 75 BC) but notes that there may be some confusion with the hoard of Laveyron (Drôme).

Blanc 1959: 48-51

Girard 1972: 34 (after Blanchet 1913)

Nicolas 1976: 705

Hiernard 1982: map 6 and cat. no. 28

Deroc 1983: 38 and note 117

07-02 bis ANNONAY

Canton: Annonay

Arrondissement: Tournon

- Isolated find of coins (hoard?)
- Early 1st C BC.

- Mention is made by Deroc (1983) of 2 gold staters. On the obverse features a head with laurel wreath, very similar to the head figuring on the silver coins of the Rhône Valley (silver coins with galloping horse or with bouquetin of the Cavares).

- The low weight and low gold content of the Annonnay staters suggest a date in the first quarter of the 1st C BC.

Deroc 1983: 24 and 59

07-03 AUBENAS

Canton: Aubenas

Arrondissement: Privas

- Isolated find (pottery); also isolated find of a celtic coin, listed "Aubenas, St-Didier"
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène pottery; 1st C BC coin.

- Mention of grey monochrome "phocean" ware by Nicolas (1976). Deroc (1983) lists one silver coin "à l'hippocampe" of the Allobroges, issued from c. 90 BC onwards.

Nicolas 1976: 702

Deroc 1983: 36

07-04 BANNES

Les Saults

Canton: Les Vans

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Re-used barrow or cairn
- Chalcolithic, then Middle to Late Hallstatt inhumation.

- The upper levels of this barrow were disturbed and contained human bones (inhumation), 4 bronze open bracelets and one ring with lozenge shaped section.

Combier 1959: 210

Nicloas 1976: 702

07-05 BERRIAS

Les Granges

Canton: Les Vans

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Dolmen cemetery, one dolmen being re-used
- Neolithic + 1 Late Hallstatt inhumation in dolmen 1
- The dolmen cemetery is located on a limestone promontory overlooking a "draille" and a stream. Altitude: 135 m. Lambert coordinates: 749,32/233,77.

- The dolmen cemetery consists of c. 50 dolmens on a plateau of c. 10 ha between Berrias and Casteljau (see 07-07), excavated by G. Lhomme between 1968 and 1971.

- Dolmen 1 is a circular barrow of 8 m in diameter with a 14 m diameter stone surround. It was paved and had a N-S oriented burial chamber. In the mass of the barrow were located a number of secondary inhumation burials. One, oriented NW-SE was defined by dwarf-walls and contained 2 individuals accompanied by the grave goods listed below.

- The Late Hallstatt double inhumation contained: a twisted

bronze torc, a bronze Late Hallstatt fibula ('fibule à timbale'), a Late Bronze Age-type razor, an iron bracelet with bronze terminals, an iron pin-head, an iron ring and an iron belt-buckle.

Sherds of pottery and animal bones were spread around the barrow.

Lhomme 1971a: 9-23 and figs. 20-23

Lhomme 1971b: 48-55

Nicloas 1976: 702

Combier 1977: 573-4 (+ fig. 8)

07-06 BOURG-SAINT-ANDEOL

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

- Isolated find (pottery)

- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- Mention of grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

Nicolas 1976: 702

07-07 CASTELJAU

Canton: Les Vans

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort), undefended outside, burial in a cave, dolmen cemetery (see Berrias, 07-05) nearby.
- Dating: a) promontory fort: Neolithic. Chalcolithic, La Tène (I, II, III), Gallo-Roman
  b) outside fort: Late Bronze Age to Late Hallstatt
  c) dolmen cemetery: 1 dolmen re-used in Late Hallstatt (see 07-05)
- The promontory fort is located on a meander of the river Chassezac, a tributary of the Ardèche, carving a cliff (where cave is also located) into the limestone plateau. Near Château.

- Construction of a holiday village and a car park was the cause of a rescue excavation by P. Richard and G. Lhomme between 1966 and 1970. The new access road cut through the rampart and the car park site allowed the excavation of c. 300 m² of the inside of the fort.

- Possibility of a Late Bronze Age bronze hoard at Casteljau: Gagnière and Granier list a bronze knife an a bronze spearhead, dated to Hallstatt A2, given by M. de Malbos to the Musée Calvet in Avignon in 1850-51.

- The sequence of occupation is far from clear. It seems that the first occupation of the promontory fort (éperon barré) is Neolithic-Chalcolithic, possibly also the construction of the rampart cutting off the neck of the promontory. This site was reoccupied in Middle to Late La Tène and Gallo-Roman times, whereas the Late Bronze Age and Hallstatt settlement was outside

(unless defences were built only at a later date). The car park site (inside) is mainly Gallo-Roman, possibly disturbing a La Tène occupation. Mention of 'votive hearths', hearths, walls, 2 basins with concrete floors, the base of a column, a tile-built grave.

- The material recovered in the car park site is mainly Gallo-Roman (from buildings and 1 grave), but there are also Campanian wares and micaceous massaliotic amphorae sherds. Bronze metalwork suggests the presence of grave(s): 5 bronze fibulae (crossbow + disc type), 1 glass bead, 1 bronze finger-ring, 1 bronze earring. Circa 40 coins were recovered, ranging from the 2nd C BC to the 4th C AD.

- The presence of amphorae of the region of Massalia and the fibulae and other trinkets suggest that this site was perhaps also settled in the Early La Tène period (Nicolas lists the site amongst LT I and II sites)

Gagnière and Granier 1962: 13-24 and 377-88

Lhomme 1971b: 48

Lhomme 1971c (obituary of P Richard): 71-3

Nicolas 1976: 702, 703, 705

Combier 1977: 578

In 1971, the material from Casteljau was said to have been sent to the University of Aix-en-Provence, to be studied by J. Bourdon.

07-08 CHAUZON

Grotte des Barlènes

Canton: Largentière

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Cave site with stratified occupation levels
- Neolithic, Bronze Age, Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Located SW of Rieutort.

- Observations by R.Montjardin in 1969.

- The upper level of this cave is said to have produced Bronze Age pottery and grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

Combier 1977: 581

07-09 CHAUZON

Beaussement and Rieutort

Canton: Largentière

Arrondissement: Largentière

- (Defended) settlement site
- Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age into Hallstatt, Middle to Late La Tène (LT II-III) but possible continuity between Hallstatt

and La Tène (the La Tène pottery is said to be in Hallstatt tradition)

- Located on a plateau (éperon) in a meander of the river Ardèche, c. 1 km North of Chauzon. The site is terraced into the limestone and settlement remains survive in pockets between the rocks. Access is difficult.

- The area of Chauzon has been surveyed by R.Montjardin who also excavated Beaussement between 1964 and 1969 (5 sondages), after its discovery in 1958.

- Beaussement consists of terraces and an enclosure made of walls linking large limestone blocks. Small sondages in pockets next to these blocks show deposits of up to 2 m deep. The terraces and walls may have been built in the Late Bronze Age or Hallstatt period but suffered from later disturbances. Sondages 4 and 5 were cut against a support wall of the 3rd terrace and encountered rubble and domestic occupation débris.

- The assemblage of Beaussement includes charcoal, animal bones, and pottery. The pottery is handmade coarse ware of "Neolithic aspect" and the decorative motifs (incised, thumb impressed, spatula impressed, chevrons, meanders, cannelation, festoon, geometric motifs) appear to be of Bronze Age or "Rhodanian Hallstatt" tradition. But they occur on forms of vessels of LT II-III date. Montjardin insists on the "prolonged Hallstatt aspect" of this indigenous pottery.

Beaussement has also produced zoomorphic clay firedogs and a silver obol of Massalia of the late 3rd C BC, weighing 0.62 gr.

Combier 1963: 313 ff. (+ fig. 45)

Montjardin 1969: 57-70 quoting 2 earlier articles by Montjardin (not consulted) (pottery illustrations)

Nicloas 1976: 703 (on list of LT I-II sites)

Combier 1977: 580

Nash 1978: 340

07-10 CHAUZON

Les Blaches

Canton: Largentière

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Settlement occupation ("habitat de plein air")
- Iron Age
- Located in alluvial plain of Ardèche.

- Finds of black, burnished pottery with square rim and twisted cordon "indicate that it is a small establishment of the Iron Age".

Combier 1963: 313 ff. (+ fig. 45)

07-11 CHOMERAC

near Sabatas

Canton: Chomérac

Arrondissement: Privas

- One barrow or cairn, re-used
- Chalcolithic wiht Late Hallstatt inhumation
- Located in the "garrigue" at 2 km from the hamlet of Sabatas.

- Excavations by P. Bellin in 1958.

- The mound was capped with stones and a secondary inhumation was cut into its Southern side.

- The Late Hallstatt grave goods consist of a bronze belt-plaque with hook and iron rivets (similar to examples found at Les Jogasses, Chouilly, Marne) and of a series of c. 20 thin incised bronze wire bracelets ("armilles filiformes").

Combier 1963: 307-11 (+ figs. 39-40)

Nicolas 1976: 702

- CRUSSOL: see SAINT-PERAY

07-12 GRAS

Chastelas de Baravon

Canton: Bourg-St-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

- Hilltop settlement (defended?) of c. 3 ha
- Late Bronze Age, Late La Tène to Medieval
- Located on a limestone plateau.

- Investigations by M. Gallet between 1964 and 1968.

- Baravon is said to show traces of levelled dry-stone built huts with thick walls.
- Late Bronze Age material collects in fissures of the rock. Mention of a mixed assemblage dating from LT III to the Middle Ages.

Combier 1977: 581

07-13 GRAS

Dent de Rez, near hamlet of St-Vincent

Canton: Bourg-St-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

- Defended settlement site (plateau fort)
- Iron Age?
- Cliff-bound, high altitude site (719 m above sea level) in upper Ardèche. A farm road leaves D 326, South of St-Vincent, at a stream. Old path to the summit.

- The site was visited by Hogg in 1966.

- The plateau is bounded on most sides by cliffs. To the North, ruins of a 7 m thick and 1.50 m high double faced curved wall, ending at the cliff face to the West, untraced to the East. Unfinished rampart? (absence of clearance dump, no traces of dwellings). The type of construction suggests a pre-Roman construction. Later towers and a square building to the South.

- 1 sherd of a dolium was picked up by Hogg.

Hogg 1969: 269 (quotes also a plan, published in BSPF 6, 1909: 415)

07-14 GRAS

Grotte de l'Hermite

Canton: Bourg-St-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

- Cave site
- "From Neolithic to Iron Age" and Medieval
- The cave is located in the cliffs of the Dent de Rez (cf 07-13).

- Observations by a speleological club of Montélimar led by M. Chaze.

- Mention of pottery: not described.

Combier 1980: 485

LABASTIDE-DE-VIRAC: Grotte du Pontiar:

see VALLON-PONT-D'ARC (07-39)

07-15 LABASTIDE-DE-VIRAC

Vallon de Vausservières

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc .

Arrondissement: Largentière

- 2 barrows or dolmens, one re-used
- Barrow 2 was re-used in the Iron Age, probably Middle to Late Hallstatt
- Located in the Vallon de Vausservières.

- The two very disturbed mounds were investigated by M.U.Thévenon in 1967-8.

- The re-use of the barrow is attested by sherds of black wheel-turned pottery with stamped circle decor, spread over and in the mass of the tumulus.

Nicolas 1976: 702

Combier 1977: 584

07-16 LABEAUME

La Gabiane

Canton: Joyeuse

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Dolmen and barrow cemetery, one barrow re-used

- Chalcolithic cemetery, barrow 3 re-used in Hallstatt period.

- Excavations by M. Laforgue between 1968 and 1975. Barrow 3 was excavated in 1972-4.

- A dwarf wall closes the chamber of the dolmen. Its construction is probably of Hallstatt date, as is the disturbance of the original assemblage, thrown back into the mass of the tumulus.

- There are two Iron Age levels (superimposed and separated) which produced sherds decorated with incisions and fragments of flat bases.

Combier 1977: 585-6 (+ fig. 12)

07-17 LAGORCE

Le Bois d'Ajude

- Probable cremation burial
- Late Hallstatt (2nd half of 6th C BC)
- Located at the foot of an "aven" (rock fissure) in a rubble scree.

- Investigations by H.Saumade, c. 1968.

- The rubble scree yielded human bones and three complete or almost complete pseudo-ionian vessels (a handled jug, a biconical urn with ring-foot, a large open bowl) and three rims belonging to micaceous amphorae of the region of Massalia.

Leglay 1971: 442

Saumade, Alzas et Panis 1972: 25-8, 34

Nicolas 1976: 702 (+ p. II, nos. 1, 3, 4, 5)

07-18 LAVILLEDIEU

Les Gras

Canton: Villeneuve-de-Berg

Arrondissement: Privas

- Barrow or cairn, re-used
- The cist burial is Chalcolithic; Iron Age re-use (grave goods).

- Noted by M. Leprince.

- The re-use of this mound is attested by Iron Age objects such as pottery, bronze bracelets and bronze rings. Possibly secondary inhumation?

Combier 1959: 212

07-19 LAVILLEDIEU

Jastres-Sud: Camp de César

Canton: Villeneuve-de-Berg

Arrondissement: Privas

- Defended settlement site (plateau fort)
- Probably pre-Roman (listed by Nicolas as LT I-II site)
- On a cliff overlooking the valley of the Ardèche, at the West end of the limestone plateau of Jastres. See also LUSSAS-La Grande Muraille (07-20) at the NW end of the same plateau, c. 1 km away.

- Air-photographic survey by Y. Burnand in 1973-4, followed by a reconnaissance on the terrain by S. Lancel.

- The hillfort is a plateau fort, protected to the West by a cliff and bounded to the North, East and South by a double-faced dry-stone rampart forming an approximatly rectangular enclosure. The entrance is located in the South, a possible

further entrance gap exists in the North. The dry-stone walls have been partly refurbished in modern times.

Lancel 1975: 532 (+ air photo)

Nicolas 1976: 703

07-20 LUSSAS

Jastres-Nord: La Grande Muraille

Canton: Villeneuve-de-Berg

Arrondissement: Privas

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- Protohistoric, Late La Tène construction (LT III, c. 80-60 BC), Gallo-Roman
- Located on a cliff edge of the Ardèche valley, on a triangular limestone promontory, at the NW end of the plateau de Jastres. Access: 2 km West of Lussas, the D 259 towards St-Privat emerges on open ground, a track to the South leads to the site. The hillfort of La Grande Muraille is the second, Northern half of a double-hillfort site, the other being Le Camp de César (07-19), 1 km to South. Altitude: 310 m.

- Visit by A.H.A.Hogg in 1966. Air photo taken by Ecole Française de Rome (publ. by Burnand). Record and clearing of the ramparts and towers by Y.Burnand and M.Lefèbvre since 1973. Sondages against the rampart by the same since 1973.

- The promontory fort ('éperon barré') is a long triangular enclosure of c. 7 ha, protected to the NE by a deep valley and to the W by a 130 m cliff, at the junction between the valleys of the Louyr, of the Echelette, and the Ardèche. The southern side of the promontory is defended by a rampart. This rampart appears to consist of two double-faced walls and a rubble infill (or collapse). It has two successive building phases, the first (of pre-Roman date) being dry-stone built and to which 3 (or perhaps 5) dry stone towers or bastions belong. The second phase is mortared and comprises 6 towers (4 round, 2 rectangular). An entrance exists in the SW: the gap of the first phase is refurbished in the second phase, with the addition of a second gate and a chicane. In the interior, remains of walls of different orientations (recent clearance walls? early structures?).

- The Lussas rampart and bastions are said, by Hogg, to be the northernmost example of a type of construction known in Southern France (except for Mont Milan, near Meursault, Côte d'Or). Lasfargues also points out that it is one of the northernmost examples of a double hillfort of meridional type.

- The finds recovered from the Grande Muraille seem to range from the protohistoric period (material not described in detail), the Late La Tène period to the Gallo-Roman period. Mention is made of scatters of Roman tiles, amphorae sherds, coarse wares, Samian and sling stones.

- It is suggested that the defences were built between 80 and 60 BC, the site destroyed between 50 and 25 BC and then rebuilt.

Hogg 1969: 268 (+ fig. 8)

Lancel 1975: 533-4

Burnand 1977: 271-8 (+ illustrations)

Boucher 1980: 508

Lasfargues 1982: 395-6 (+ fig. 5)

07-21 LUSSAS

Hameau de Rieu or des Rieux: Les Amandiers

Canton: Villeneuve-de-Berg

Arrondissement: Privas

- Dolmen, re-used in the Iron Age
- Early Bronze Age dolmen with secondary inhumation of Early Hallstatt date and later material (Late Hallstatt).

- Investigated, planned and recorded by H.Saumade in 1968 .

- Since the re-used dolmen is refered to as dolmen no. 2, it must be part of a group of Early Bronze Age monuments. Dolmen 2 contained the inhumation of an adult woman and of a small child of c. 5-7 years. The grave goods accompanying the body consist of 4 pots disposed around the head, a lignite bracelet on an upper arm, an iron knife or dagger in its bronze

decorated sheath, 2 bronze rings found near the dagger, 4 fragments of bronze wire bracelets, a large iron bracelet, a bronze bead and 2 further bronze rings. Date: Early Hallstatt.

- Later material, i.e. a sherd of pseudo-ionian ware and some Hallstatt pottery was recovered in level 1a.

Nicolas 1976: 702

Combier 1977: 589

Saumade 1977-8 (publ. 1981): 19-21 (+ plan and illustrations of finds)

07-22 LE ROUX

Le Marugier

Canton: Montpezat-sous-Bauzon

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Defended settlement site
- Pre-Roman?, Gallo-Roman?
- Located in the valley of Fontaulière, near the Col du Pal.

- Site noted by M. Bourdon in 1952.
- The site consists of a bivallate enclosure and is located on a route supposedly used by Caesar: from the valley of the Ardèche to the valley of Fontaulière to the Col du Pal leading towards the bassin of Le Puy.

Sautel 1954: 453

07-23 RUOMS

Baume Grena or Grotte Grena

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Cave site

-Pottery of late Hallstatt to Early La Tène date.

-Mention of "ionian" pottery by Benoit (1965: 153), more likely to be pseudo-ionian. Pseudo-ionian pottery includes one sherd with anthropomorphic decor. Also grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

Blanc 1958; no. 29 (with earlier reference)

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7

Lagrand 1963: 37-82

Lagrand 1965: 257-60

Benoit 1965: 153, 154, 159, 163 (who wrongly attributes the Grotte Grena to Bourg St-Andéol)

Combier 1971: 7

Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 8 (map) and 74 (fig. 11c) and 76 note 115

Nicolas 1976: 302

Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye?

07-24 RUOMS

Moulin de Grazel

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Settlement ("habitat de plein air") probably undefended
- Late Neolithic, Chalcolithic, La Tène (unspecified)
- On the banks of the river Ardèche.

- Field work and a sondage by R.Montjardin in 1968 in a fissure in the rock, measuring 80 cm across and 50 cm in depth.
- The material or structures are not described in further detail. Mention of La Tène disturbances.

Combier 1977: 594-5

07-25 SAINT-ANDEOL-DE-FOURCHADES

La Fare or Rocher de La Farre

Canton: Le Cheylard

Arrondissement: Tournon

- Defended settlement site (plateau fort?)
- Hallstatt and La Tène (unspecified)
- Located on a small plateau of c. 1 ha.

- Survey of the enclosure by Dr. Guigal in 1975-6, excavation by Abbé P. Teyssier in 1977: small sondage, 50 cm deep, in hut no. 46.

- An enclosure consisting of a circuit of dry-stone walls, 400 m long, 2 m high and 1.50 m wide surrounds a 'natural citadel' of c. 1 ha. It has access ramps and in the interior there are remains of 66 dry-stone built huts. Poorly stratified.

- Mention of a few hundred sherds of protohistoric pottery and a greenstone axe. The Early Iron Age pottery (early Hallstatt?) is said to be decorated with nail impressions, wolf's teeth motifs or cannelations.
  The La Tène pottery includes fragments of bowls with wavy decor.

Boucher 1977: 474

Combier 1980: 490-1

07-26 SAINT-JUST-D'ARDECHE

Ile du Carré

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

- Isolated find (coin)

- 2nd C BC (Middle La Tène).

- Find of a silver obol of Massalia with head of Apollo on obverse and

wheel + MA on reverse. Group C of H.Rolland, dated to 2nd C BC. A similar coin was found nearby, on the southern side of the Ardèche at Saint-Paulet-de-Caisson (Gard).

Girard 1972: 32-4

07-27 SAINT-JUST-D'ARDECHE

Les Plantades

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Andéol

Arrondissement:Privas

- Lowland settlement site, probably undefended
- Middle to Late La Tène (LT II-III, late 2nd - 1st C BC)
- Located on the left bank of the river Ardèche, not far from its confluent with the Rhône.

- Excavations by R.Gilles in 1973-4. R.Gilles also dug a similar site on the right bank of the Ardèche, at Saint-Julien-de-Peyrolas (Gard).

- Mention of hut remains ("fonds de cabanes") much disturbed by the plough.

- The material collected at Les Plantades includes hand made coarse indigenous wares (urns, bowls), campanian ware, republican amphorae and soft grey ampuriatine wares.

Lancel 1975: 534; Gilles 1976: 45-8; Nicolas 1976: 705; Nash 1978:321

07-28 SAINT-MARCEL-D'ARDECHE

Saint-Etienne-de-Dions

Canton; Bourg-Saint-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

-Defended settlement site (promontory fort)

- Multiperiod: Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age; then Late Hallstatt, Early La Tène, Middle La Tène, Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval (Carolingian church giving name to the site)

- Located on a promontory bounded by a 30 m cliff overlooking the Rhône valley, on its right bank. Situated next to N86, c. 1 km NE of the village of St-Marcel and 3.5 km from Bourg-St-Andéol.

- Partial destruction of the hill ('défonçages')were observed by MM. Gilles and Sicot during the 1960s. Sondages by M. Sicot (1966-7) and the Abbé Tieghem (1969-70) followed. Further excavation campaigns by P. Courbin and R.Gilles and the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes since 1973. Excavation programme still in progress? The plan and structures of the Hallstatt and La Tène periods are said to have been completed, efforts being now concentrated on the Early Medieval church and settlement (Lasfargues 1982).

- Small (1 ha) but most important promontory fort enclosing a ± rectangular plateau. It measures c. 140 m on a SW-NE axis and c. 70 m on a NW-SE axis. It is limited on the N and W sides by cliffs and on the SW and SE sides by an earthern dump rampart

(an uncommon feature for the area). There also seems to be a dry-stone wall with 2 towers, the upper courses being mortared (Early Medieval refurbishment). There also appear to be an Early Medieval barrow laid over the earthern rampart and a terrace to the SW, occupied at the same time.

Structural remains of the Early Middle Ages are numerous: a church, houses, a ditch, a Merovingian cemetery. But there are also a series of Iron Age stratified levels and associated structures: the occupation starts with sporadic Chalcolithic and Late Bronze Age finds, followed by the oldest stratified level, belonging to the Late Hallstatt and beginning of the La Tène period (Courbin and Gilles 1976: 59). This is followed by 3 stratified LT II-III horizons comprising beaten earth floors, paved floors, hearths, remains of wattle and daub huts, remains of grain processing (a quern, carbonised grain). A Gallo-Roman level and the Early Medieval settlement supercede this. In summary, there is an (almost?) continuous occupation sequence ranging from c. 500 BC to the end of the milennium, particularly if the finds are taken into account.

- The Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène (LT I) assemblage consists of: Late Hallstatt type indigenous pottery (rhodanian urns, straight sided bowls, burnished bowls; incised and impressed geometric decors, applied finger-impressed cordons; at the transition of Hallstatt to La Tène, emergence of mixed decorative techniques: incision before firing, then engraving); wheel-turned cannelated wares, pseudo-ionian painted wares, grey monochrome "phocean" wares, wine amphorae of the region of Massalia; spindle whorls, a blue and white glass bead, 2 bronze La Tène Ib (LT B_1) fibulae; attic red figure pottery. The La Tène II and III assemblage has indigenous pottery continuing a Hallstatt tradition (rhodanian urns) and large everted rim urns,

large open bowls, bowls, dishes. Decor is impressed or incised: geometric decor, lines, waves, combing, lozenges, curvilinear decors. Also "light clay" storage jars (see Le-Pègue, 26-31) tempered with straw or chaff, clay spindle whorls. The wheel turned pottery includes early Campanian wares, Le-Pègue Gaulish type B pottery, painted Late La Tène wares. Also silver obols of Massalia, 1 bronze coin of Massalia and 1 Celtic bronze coin.
The later material includes "sigillée paléochrétienne grise".
Date range suggested by the finds: late 6th C BC to 9th C AD.

Charmasson 1968: 13-23 (+illustrations)

Leglay 1971: 442

Combier 1971: 7

Girard 1972: 34

Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 8 (map)

Lancel 1975: 534

Courbin and Gilles 1979: 59-63 (+ figs. 18 and 19: illustr. of material)

Nicolas 1976: 702, 703, 705

Boucher 1977: 475

Nash 1978: 329

Boucher 1980: 508(+ fig. 1)

Arcelin 1981: 42 (site K)

Lasfargues 1982: 396

07-29 SAINT-MARTIN-D'ARDECHE

Grotte des Cloches or Baoumo de la Campana

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Andéol

Arrondessement: Privas

- Cave site primarily used for burial
- Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène?).

- Excavations by P. and H.Huchard in a hidden side-gallery of the antechamber of the cave, in 1948.

- The cave seems to have been used as a funerary site, but perhaps also as a refugium.

- Mention is made of Late Bronze Age pottery and of sherds of micaceous spherical and ovoid amphorae of the region of Massalia of "archaic type" (Benoit dates them to the mid 6th C BC) as well as of sherds of grey monochrome "phocean" wares and imitations, dated to Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène.

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7 (+ illustrations)

Benoit 1965: 184 (and pl. 43, no. 1)

Combier 1971: 7

Nicolas 1976: 702

07-30 SAINT-MARTIN-D'ARDECHE

Grotte du Meunier

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

- Cave site
- Late Hallstattt to Early La Tène.

- Mention of sherds of grey monochrome "phocean" ware, similar to those of the nearby cave of Les Cloches (cf. 07-29).

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7
Benoit 1965: 163

07-31 SAINT-PERAY (?)

Crussol

Canton: Saint-Péray

Arrondissement: Tournon

- Defended settlement site
- Pre-Roman (Late La Tène?) and Post-Roman (cemetery)
- Located on a steep plateau, c. 1 km South of the Château de Crussol.

- Recconnaissance by A. Blanc in 1948-9.

- Mention of an enclosure and 'barbarian village' and of surface finds of pottery and coins (not described).

Sautel 1950: 134

07-32 SAINT-REMEZE

a) Beauregard b) Quartier de Berg and Liby

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Andéol

Arrondissement: Privas

a) Quartier de Beauregard:- Barrow cemetery and dolmens

- Chalcolithic dolmens, Late Bronze Age and Late Hallstatt barrows with secondary Merovingian burials.
- Located in the area of the track leading from Bidon to St-Remèze, to the East of St-Remèze and South of the farm of Beauregard, on a limestone plateau.

- Investigations by J. Ollier de Marichard in the 19th century. The barrows have also suffered from tomb robbers. More recently, grave goods have been collected by M. Dumas "who looked amongst the stones while looking after his sheep" (Gourvest 1959: 243). These grave goods have been studied by Gourvest, Ch. Lagrand

and Mme Collin in 1956, "before undertaking the methodical excavation of the remaining barrows". It seems that these projected excavations have not taken place.

- The barrow cemetery of the Quartier de Beauregard consists of c. 20 tumuli or cairns. They are large mounds of stone, linked to each other by stretches of dwarf walls. The report by Gourvest (1959) describes the assemblages from 13 barrows. Those of Urnfield or Late Hallstatt date are barrows no. 1,4,7,8, 12,13 or 2.

The barrows are said to "have been built in order to receive cremation burials and perhaps inhumations, unless the latter all belong to the second period" /i.e. Merovingian period/ (Gourvest 1959: 246).

The Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule (1923) also mentions 5 dolmens in the Quartier de Beauregard, investigated by J. Ollier de Marichard, which produced flint daggers, stone and bone beads and pendants, bronze bracelets, 3 fibulae, 2 pins, 2 bronze rings and an iron knife blade. It seems that these dolmens are those of the Quartier de Berg and Liby (see entry b).

- The assemblage from the 13 barrows of the Quartier de Beauregard is presented in an inventory by Gourvest (1959: 253-6):

Barrow 1:- An iberic bronze belt buckle with 2 hooks and 4 iron rivets, engraved with an animal motif. Parallelled at the Cayla de Mailhac, mid 6th- early 5th C BC.

- A large grey monochrome "phocean" urn with everted rim and high pedestal.
- Secondary Merovingian inhumation.

Barrow 2:- See no. 13

Barrow 3:- Merovingian

Barrow 4:- 2 incised open bronze bracelets, of urnfield type.

- 1 bronze wire bracelet
- 1 inhumation

Barrow 5:- teeth and small sherds of pottery.

Barrow 6:- -

Barrow 7:- 8 incised bronze bracelets of urnfield type (similar to barrow 4)

- bronze beads
- 2 bronze "springs" or spirals
- a bronze pin with poppy head
- a blue glass bead
- a small monochrome "phocean"

- sherds of indigenous globular urns

Barrow 8:- a bronze wire bracelet

- a grey monochrome "phocean" urn with everted rim and high pedestal (similar to Barrow 1)
- a spindle whorl
- sherds of indigenous globular urns, excised or with horizontal cannelations ("of Late Bronze Age tradition but certainly belonging to the Iron Age." Gourvest 1959: 246)

Barrow 9:- inhumation

Barrow 10:- teeth and small sherds of pottery

Barrow 11:- small sherds of pottery

Barrow 12:- (to right of oak tree): bronze beads and rings, Urnfield?

Barrow 13:- fragments of indigenous globular urns, excised, or with flat base and everted rim, also handles, ("all this could have come from Barrow 2").

- In summary the St-Remèze barrow cemetery seems to consist of an Urnfield cremation cemetery and a Late Hallstatt (late 6th-early 5th C BC) cremation or inhumation

cemetery. It contains indigenous pottery of an Urnfield tradition, metalwork of Urnfield tradition, but also "phocean" wares, perhaps imitations apparented to examples manufactured in the Languedoc-Roussillon or the area of Le Mourre de Sève near Sorgues. Contacts with Iberia are attested by a belt buckle of the late 6th-early 5th C BC. The barrows are re-used in the Merovingian period and new barrows are also built.

Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule (vol 2 edited by E.Cartailhac, 1923): 580

Blanc 1958: no. 30(with earlier reference)

Gourvest 1959b: 243-56 (with illustrations of the grave goods)

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7

Benoit 1965: 158, 160, 163, 192 (and pl. 11 no. 8, pl. 25 no.6, pl. 26 no. 5)

Nicolas 1976: 702

b) Quartier de Berg and Liby - Chantre (1880: 43-4) mentions several barrows, small and of slight height in the Quartier de Berg and also at Liby, where several similar barrows are also located.

- Late Hallstatt

- The barrows of the Quartier de Berg must be the dolmens mentioned by the Dict. Arch de la Gaule (see entry a). The region seems very rich in proto-historic funerary monuments: "amongst the innumerable dolmens of the Vivarais, most often covered by cairns, there are real barrows, sometimes confused with the former" (Chantre 1880: 43-4).

- Discoveries by J. Ollier de Marichard in the 19th C.

- Chantre mentions bronze bracelets and rings as well as an iron sword. This description more or less matches the description of the Dictionnaire Archeologique de la Gaule: prehistoric material and bronze bracelets, 3 fibulae, 2 pins, 2 bronze rings, an iron knife blade.

Chantre 1880: 43-4

Dict. Arch. de la Gaule (vol 2 ed. by E. Cartailhac, 1923): 580

07-33 SALELLES

Canton: Les Vans

Arrondessement: Largentière

- Dolmen, re-used as a barrow
- Prehistoric, Middle to Late Hallstatt re-use.

- Listed by Nicolas 1976, no further detail.

Nicolas 1976: 702

07-34 SOYONS

La Brégoule

Canton: Saint-Péray

Arrondissement: Tournon

- Lowland settlement site (undefended)
- Early Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, also Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène and Middle La Tène, Gallo-Roman.
- Located in the sports ground of the local school, at the foot of the hillfort of Malpas (see 07-35) on a shelf above the alluvial plain of the Rhône.

- Rescue excavations by A.Beeching in summer 1983, in advance of the extension of the schools' playing field.

- The rescue excavations concentrated on the prehistoric settlement. But immediately above a Late Bronze Age (Bronze Final III) horizon, superficial levels of the Iron Age were observed. Unfortunately they were much truncated by Gallo-Roman and modern terracing.

- The Iron Age assemblage includes La Tène bronze metalwork, sherds of attic black varnish pottery, 2 silver obols of Massalia. Provisional dating: 5th-4th C BC and 2nd C BC?

Publication: projected

Information by A.Beeching, J.Vital and G.Dal-Pra gratefully aknowledged (site visit, September 1983).

The finds will be deposited in the Museum of Soyons.

07-35 SOYONS

Malpas

Canton: Saint-Péray

Arrondissement: Tournon

- Defended settlement site (oppidum)
- Late Bronze Age to Early Hallstatt (Urnfield period), then a Late Hallstatt hillfort occupied from the 6th C BC into the Early La Tène period (5th, 4th, 3rd C BC) with some episodes of destruction. Reoccupation in Middle and Late La Tène (LT II-III) followed by a Gallo-Roman sanctuary, Early

- Located on an inclined plateau formed by a rock outcrop rising as a cliff of c. 100m in height, on the right bank of the Rhône. Altitude: 246 m (summit). The level of the Rhône at Soyons is c. 100m. Malpas overlooks the plain of Valence (Valence is c. 5 km to the North) and has its back against the Monts du Vivarais; the entrance to the gorges of the Eyrieux is at Beauchastel, c. 10 km to the South of Malpas.

- The site has been known since 1872 (discovery of sherds of micaceous amphorae of the region of Massalia). Another early surface find was that of a silver tetradrachm of Athens (4th C BC) discovered by a shepherdess on the slopes of Malpas and discovery of a Gallo-Roman altar to the goddess Soio on the summit, at the church of St-Gervais near a still standing ruined tower. During the Second World War, an anti-aircraft gun was installed on Malpas: the gun emplacement disturbed quantities of indigenous pottery and sherds of amphorae of Massalia. In 1955 the 3 m deep section left by the gun emplacement was cleaned by A.Blanc and material found in section was collected. MM. Blanc and Hatt also cut a sondage (next to the gun emplacement, on the South slope of the hilltop, near the rampart) in 1958. Projected excavations since 1958 seem not to have taken place. A local museum has been opened (key now available from M.G.Dal-Pra). A local group is hoping to publish the Malpas material in its entirety, as the reports by Blanc and Vallette (1959, publ. 1965) only mention selected items.

- In addition to the archaeological evidence presented below, a number of documentary references may indicate the importance

of Soyons-Malpas.

a) altar to goddess Soio: the ending in -io may be indicative of a pre-Roman cult.

b) Dio Cassius (XXXVII, 48, 1-2) and Pliny (Nat. Hist LIII) mention a place named Solonium, destroyed by the legions of Marius and Galba during the uprising of the Allobroges in 62-61 BC. The Romans are reported as having "taken the castle located above and burnt a quarter of the timber-built town". But it is debatable whether Solonium is Soyons, as Blanc and Vallette (1958: 76) suggest, since Soyons is not in Allobrogian territory (see Barruol 1969: 304 and note 7, discussing the validity of the Dio reference).

c) Soyons is an important staging post on the Rhône during the Roman period: a corporation of 'Utriculares' (mariners responsible for the transport of goods on rafts) had a seat at Soyons-Malpas (Benoit 1965: 165 and note 15). "Malpas" implies a difficult passage of the river Rhône, where the professional services of mariners were required.

- Although Soyons-Malpas is an extremely important site of the Rhône valley and references to it are countless, in fact little is known concerning the structures and layout of the hillfort. Even the stratigraphy and its interpretation may need to be re-examined (see Chapter 7 and below).

The hillfort is partly defended by a cliff face and partly defended by a dry-stone double faced rampart with rubble infill (unpublished sketch in Soyons Museum). It seems that only a stretch 9 m long has been traced. The interior of the hillfort occupies a sloping surface of c. 10 ha. It is

almost completely unexplored, as excavations were small sondages destined to establish a stratigraphic sequence next to the rampart.

Structural remains are not reported in detail: the following details are based on notes taken from the exhibition panels in Soyons Museum.

Urnfield period: undefended hilltop settlement, hearths.

Late Hallstatt: dry-stone and rubble rampart, hearths.

Early La Tène: dry-stone huts, clay hearths, wattle and daub structures

Middle La Tène: occupation level, hearths

Gallo-Roman: occupation level.

In addition, mention is made of débris of a bone handle maunfacturing process: remains of antler offcuts, dated to the La Tène period.

The later structural remains present at Soyons-Malpas are: a Gallo-Roman sanctuary (with Soio altar), church of St-Gervais, ruined tower.

Stratigraphy and date: accounts vary and the number of phases and their respective dates show some discrepancies. Since it is particularly important to establish when the hillfort was occupied, the information given by 4 different sources (Blanc and Vallette 1958, Hatt 1959 (publ.1965), Brühl 1960 and the Soyons Museum display) are summarised in a tabulated form (see table). It transpires that there are many uncertainties. What seems certain is that Soyons was the site of an Urnfield open settlement of the 7th C BC. A hillfort is then established sometime in the 6th C BC and will continue to exist in the 5th, 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st C BC. There may be

Blanc & Vallette 1958 (3m deep stratigraphy, 2 burning levels)	Hatt 1959	Brühl 1960	Soyons: museum display (3.30m deep stratigraphy)
Bedrock Rubble			
	Phase VI: Urnfield open settlement c. 700 BC 600 BC	a) occ. between 750 600 BC	Level 7: Urnfield open settlement, hearths. C14: 630 + 110 bc
		b) construction of rampart in c. 600 BC	
	Phase V: construction of rampart c. 550-500 Hallstatt market destruction c. 500 BC	c) 6th C BC emporium between Marseille and the North d) destruction in c. 500 BC	Level 6: C14: 520 ± 105 bc construction of rampart, hearths
	Phase IV: Post-Hallstatt and La Tène market destruction c. 400 BC	e) destruction in c 400 BC	Level 5: abandonment phase
clay, ash, pottery of 7th 5th C BC		Commerce with Marseille continues until early 3rd C BC	Level 4: C14: 280 ± 105 bc settlement, huts hearths
	Phase III: Commerce with Marseille, abandonment between c. 300 and 120 BC	f) abandonment until circa 110 BC	Level 3: destruction level
	Phase II: LT II-III settl. destroyed in 60 BC	then reoccupation, g) LT III settlement destroyed in 61 BC	Level 2: C14: 110 ± 105 bc La Tene occupation
Topsoil with campanian, Roman and post-Roman pottery	Partial abandonment of site, Gallo-Roman sanctuary		Level 1: Gallo-Roman occupation
	Phase I: Occupation of 4th-6th C AD	h) Refugium of the migration period	

phases of destruction or abandonment, perhaps in 500 BC, 400 BC, and the 3rd C BC, but re-occupation followed shortly. It will be impossible to establish the sequence of Soyons while excavations are restricted to examining the sides of very small sondages and while the complete assemblage of Soyons remains unpublished (this was unfortunately not available to the writer, although permission was given to photograph and take notes on the exhibited material in the Museum of Soyons).

- The material assemblage of Soyons is extremely rich, considering the small scale of excavations. It fills a whole display room and there are crates of unexhibited material (pers. comm. G. Dal-Pra). Publications have tended to concentrate on the "exotic" finds. In summary, the assemblage starts with Urnfield-type indigenous pottery (angular profiles, wedge-shaped rims, cordoned urns, pedestal bowls).

The Hallstatt indigenous pottery seems to follow an Urnfield tradition, but the forms are less sharp in profile: cordoned urns, shouldered jars, angular inturned bowls.

The La Tène indigenous pottery appears to continue the Hallstatt form vocabulary (impressed shouldered urns, angular inturned bowls) but new forms also appear: everted rims, inturned bowls with rolled rim, handles, some wheel-turned pottery.

The imported pottery comes from a wide range of provenances. There are:

-cannelated ware sherds, perhaps from the region of Mont Lassois, Late Hallstatt

-attic pottery sherds (4 sherds, black varnish, perhaps 5th C BC)

-fragments of etruscan wine amphorae, one with stamp on handle, 6th C BC

-sherds of etruscan bucchero nero (labelled 5th C BC in exhibition)

-fragments of greek wine amphorae? (Benoit 1965: 168)

-fragments of micaceous amphorae of the region of Massalia, 6th-3rd C BC

-ionian ware? (Benoit 1965: 153, 168)

-quantities of pseudo-ionian wares, 6th-5th C BC and later?

-grey monochrome "phocean" ware, 6th-5th C BC and later?

-campanian ware sherds, dated from 2nd C BC (campanian A?)

-republican amphorae fragments?

-gaulish fine wares from the late 2nd C BC onwards, including LT III painted wares and a complete grey wheel-turned jug.

The metalwork collected at Malpas consists of:

-a bronze Early La Tène (LT Ib, LTB) fibula

-a bronze Nauheim fibula (LT III)

-a fragment of a bronze bracelet with incised triangles

-a bronze comb

-2 bronze rings

-2 bronze pins

-an iron tool (looks like a machette but is labelled "gauge") and iron nails

Other finds include:

-a silver tertradrachm of Athens, 4th C BC

-a silver obol of Massalia

-a blue glass bead

-4 spindle whorls of clay

-antler and bone offcuts

-a bone gaming piece

Gagnière 1956: 260

Blanc 1958: no. 31 (with earlier reference)

Benoit 1958: 17, 19

Blanc and Vallette 1958: 74-9 (+ illustrations)

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7

Hatt 1959: 634-7

Dehn 1959: 511 ff

Brühl 1960: 376

Villard 1960: 129, 130

Lagrand 1963: 37 ff

Benoit 1965: 55, 56, 153, 163, 169, 178, (+ pl. 37 n. 5-6: pseudo-ionian; and pl. 41 no. 5: etruscan amphora stamp)

Combier 1971: 7

Girard 1972: 34

Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 8 (distr. map of pseudo-ionian ware)

Courtois 1975: 71

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Benoit 1958)

Nicolas 1976: 700, 702, 703, 705

The material is deposited in the Museum of Soyons (open on request, keys from M. Gerard Dal-Pra, Route Nationale 86, Soyons; visited in October 1979 and September 1983, when appended photos were taken. Permission gratefully aknowledged).

07-36 TOURNON

Rocher du Château and site of the Caisse d'Epargne

Canton: Tournon

Arrondissement: Tournon

- Possible settlement site
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène?, Middle to Late La Tène (2nd C BC)?
- Located on a rocky outcrop on the right bank of the Rhône, now occupied by the Château de Tournon (museum).

- Stray finds and material collected in the foundation trenches of the Caiss d'Epargne building.

- The situation of Tounon, rather similar to that of Soyons (07-35) and the material collected makes one suspect an Iron Age establishment on the Rhône trade route, perhaps in Late Hallstatt times and continuing into the La Tène periods.

- Mention of micaceous amphorae sherds of the region of Massalia and of grey monochrome "phocean" ware. Also a silver obol of Massalia.

Blanc 1958: no. 32 (with earlier reference)

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7

Combier 1971: 2-8

Girard 1976: 130 (after Blanc 1958)

Nicolas 1976: 702

The top floor of the Musée du Château in Tournon contains a case of pottery sherds, donated by the local doctor, some of which could be of Iron Age date.

07-37 VAGNAS

Mas d'Alzon

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Lowland settlement site (undefended?)
- Late La Tène (LT III) stratified under a Gallo-Roman rural establishment.

- Earth-moving or deep ploughing in a field were observed in 1971-2 and material was collected. An air-photo shows an extensive Gallo-Roman rural site.

- Mention is made of LT III pottery decorated with combed wavy lines, amongst Gallo-Roman material.

Leglay 1973: 542

07-38 VALLON-PONT-D'ARC

Grotte du Maquis

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Cave site
- Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age, Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène)
- Located in the cliffs of the Ardèche, in the Cirque d'Estre, near the famous Pont-d'Arc.

- Explorations by E. Tscherter in 1968-70.
- Mention is made of sherds of pseudo-ionian and grey monochrome "phocean" wares in disturbed levels.

Combier 1977: 601-2

07-39 VALLON-PONT-D'ARC

Grotte du Pontiar

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Cave site with stratified occupation levels

- Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène (?), Middle to Late La Tène (LT II-III), Gallo-Roman, Post-Roman.
- Located in the cliffs of the Ardèche, in the Rocher de Saleyron.

- Excavation campaigns by A. Héritier in 1973 and since 1977.

- The cave is open towards the North and its access on the cliff face is said to be difficult. Inside there are 10 stratified occupation levels, level 4 being dated to the Early Iron Age, and level 3 (consisting of a hardened sand floor and burnt soil, at a depth of c. 30-50 cm from the surface) being dated to the La Tène period.

- The Hallstatt pottery is reported as continuing in the Late Bronze Age tradition. It consists of fine black burnished wares, barbotine painted chevrons, urns and squat jars. There is also one sherd of pseudo-ionian ware (Late Hallstatt-Early La Tène?). The La Tène occupation is attested by a Middle La Tène type fibula, an iron knife and pottery with spatula-impressed wavy decor.

Combier 1977: 585

Combier 1980: 492-3

07-40 VALLON-PONT-D'ARC

Grotte du Pont d'Arc (or Grotte des Tilleuls?)

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Cave site
- Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène). Nicolas (1976: 700) lists an Early Hallstatt cave deposit at Vallon - Grotte des Tilleuls: is this the same cave?
- Located in the cliffs of the gorges of the Ardèche, near the Pont d'Arc.
- Blanc, Combier and Huchard and Benoit list the Grotte du Pont d'Arc as having produced grey monochrome "phocean" ware, including a lipped, handled bowl of iono-phocean inspiration, dated to the later 6th C BC (Benoit's form 1).

Blanc 1958: no. 28 (with earlier reference)

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7

Benoit 1965: 159, 163

Nicolas 1976: 700 (Grotte des Tilleuls)

07-41 VALLON-PONT-D'ARC

No further indication of provenance: one of the above caves?

Canton: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc

Arrondissement; Largentière

- Isolated find of coins
- lst C BC.

- Mention is made of silver obol(s) of Massalia and 5 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue after 75 BC).

Deroc 1983: 36

(- VALS-LES-BAINS)

Morel (1981: 569) mentions campanian ware from Vals, which he attributes to the département of Ardèche and gives a reference to Durand 1962. In fact, Durand, J., 1962: L'oppidum de Vals (Ariège), Celticum 3, Actes du 2nd Coll. Intern. d'Etudes Gauloises (Chateaumeillant 1961), Rennes 1962: 249-68) refers to a site in the Ariège in SW Gaul, not the Ardèche.

07-42 LES VANS

Grotte de Païolive

Canton: Les Vans

Arrondissement: Largentière

- Cave site
- Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène).

- This cave is listed as having produced grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

Blanc 1958: no. 27 (with earlier reference)

Combier and Huchard 1959: 41-7

Benoit 1965: 163

Nicolas 1976: 702

07-43 VIVIERS

Canton: Viviers

Arrondissement: Privas

- Isolated find of a coin
- late 2nd or early 1st C BC.

- Mention of a silver coin "au bouquetin" issued by the Cavares in late 2nd or first quarter of 1st C BC.

Deroc 1983: 36

07-44 VOGUE

Canton: Villeneuve-de-Berg

Arrondissement: Privas

- Cave site with stratified occupation levels
- Late Bronze Age, Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène), Gallo-

Roman, Medieval

- Located in a limestone cliff.

- H. Saumade recovered material dug up by clandestine excavation in 1975 and recorded a section through the cave deposits.

- There appear to be 9 or 10 stratified levels, over a depth of c. 2.50 m.

- Level 7 produced sherds of grey monochrome "phocean" ware and pseudo-ionian ware.

  Level 6 was disturbed in the Gallo-Roman period. It contained Gallo-Roman pottery and a ring, but also a redeposited Bronze Age awl, indigenous Late Hallstatt pottery, a biconical urn, and grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

Boucher 1977:475

Combier 1980: 607-8

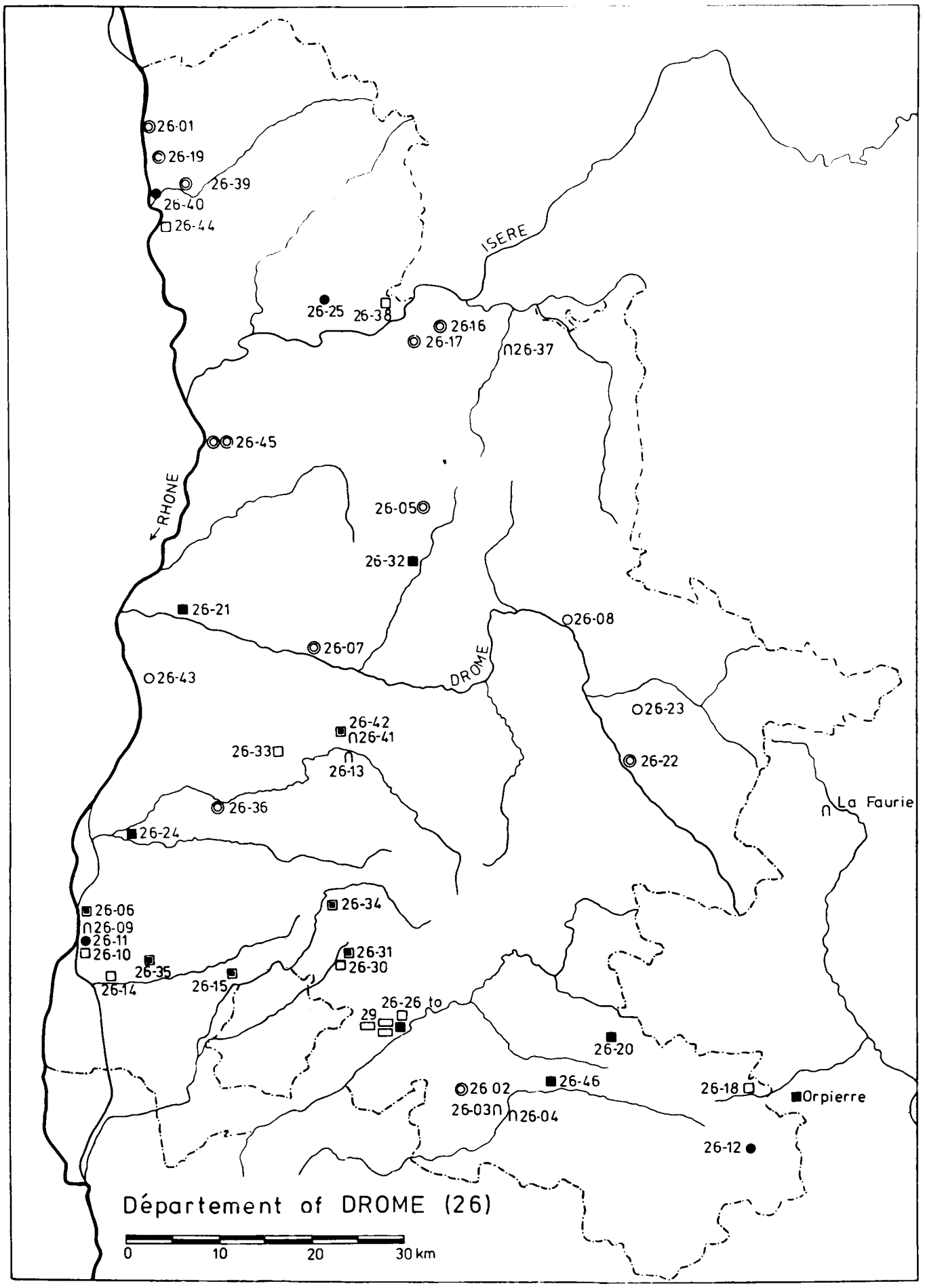
26-01
26-19
26-39
26-40
26-44
ISERE
26-25
26-38
26-16
26-17
26-37
26-45
RHONE
26-05
26-32
26-21
26-08
26-07
DROME
26-43
26-23
26-42
26-41
26-33
26-13
26-22
La Faurie
26-36
26-24
26-34
26-06
26-09
26-11
26-10
26-31
26-30
26-35
26-14
26-15
26-26 to
29
26-20
26 02
26-46
26-18
Orpierre
26-03
26-04
26-12
Département of DROME (26)
0
10
20
30 km

Fig. 95

Département of Drôme

26-01 Andancette

26-02 Beauvoisin

26-03 Buis-les-Baronies: Grotte du Brusset

26-04 Buis-les-Baronies: hamlet of St-Julien: Grotte Mérindol

26-05 Le Chaffal?: Chaffit

26-06 Châteauneuf-du-Rhône: Saint-Saturnin

26-07 Crest

26-08 Die

26-09 Donzère: La Baume des Anges

26-10 Donzère: Le Molard

26-11 Donzère: Quartier des Roches

26-12 Eygalayes

26-13 Francillon: La Baume Claire

26-14 Les-Granges-Gontardes: Le Logis de Berre (Novem Craris)

26-15 Grignan: oppidum de Beauregard

26-16 Hostun

26-17 Jaillans

26-18 Laborel: St-Martin

26-19 Laveyron

26-20 Lemps: Plaine d'Endurant

26-21 Livron-sur-Drôme

26-22 Luc-en-Diois

26-23 Menglon

26-24 Montélimar: Géry

(- Moras-en Valloire: Le Tumulus)

26-25 Mours-Saint-Eusèbe

26-26 Nyons: near Aigues

26-27 Nyons: Le Devès

26-28 Nyons: La Perrière

26-29 Nyons: site of Neomagus

26-30 Le Pègue: Chantier des Ecoles

26-31 Le Pègue: Saint-Marcel

26-32 Plan-de-Baix

26-33 Puy-Saint-Martin

26-34 La-Roche-Saint-Secret-Béconne: oppidum des Aures

(- La Rochette-du-Buis)

26-35 Roussas: Le Moulon

(- Saint-Ferréol-Trente-Pas: Les Gandus)

26-36 Saint-Gervais-sur-Roubion

26-37 Saint-Jean-en-Royans: Grotte du Frochet

26-38 Saint-Paul-les-Romans

26-39 Saint-Uze

26-40 Saint-Vallier

26-41 Saou: La Baume Sourde

26-42 Saou: Cissac or Six Sacs

26-43 Saulce-sur-Rhône

26-44 Serves: Château de Fontager

26-45 Valence

26-46 Vercoiran: Ste-Luce

Note: Boisse (1968: 44-6, tables on p. 48-50 and "archaeological appendix" on p. 199 ff) lists a large number of oppida, enclosures, castella and fortlets in the territory of the Tricastini, i.e. in N-Vaucluse and the Southern Drôme. They were not incorporated into the catalogue, unless other sources, independant of Boisse, mention the same site. The reason why the "oppida of the Tricastini" were not taken into account is that Boisse tends to project back in time sites with Gallo-

Roman occupation evidence, or use their geographical position to argue for a pre-Roman defensive system (e.g. a number of medieval defended sites are said to be oppida, "the builders /of the Middle Ages/ having caused the disparition of all former remains": Boisse 1968: 45, my translation). Since the archaeological evidence is not presented, but boldly stated (e.g. Donzère-Javelas: "an oppidum inhabited permanently": Boisse 1968: 44, my translation) it was thought wiser not to take too much notice of sites that could be Roman or Medieval. Nevertheless, some may have been occupied in the Iron Age.

For information the sites listed by Boisse as indigenous oppida or enclosures are:

a) in the Drôme:

La-Baume-de-Transit: Medieval?

Chamaret-Les Everrunes

Châteauneuf-du-Rhône - Saint Saturnin

Clansayes-Château: sanctuary, Gallo-Roman?

Donzère-Javelas: permanent indigenous occupation?

La-Garde-Adhémar: air-photo, indigenous site, Gallo-Roman?

Grignan-Château: Medieval?

Grignan-Roustan

Malataverne-Montchamp: occupied since Hallstatt?

Mondragon-Château: Medieval?

Mondragon-Charagons: Gallo-Roman?

Montségur: Medieval

Pierrelatte-Rocher: La Tène ?

Réauville-Pierrefeu: air-photo

Rochegude-Les Aubagnans: La Tène

Rochegude

Roussas-Le Moulon (see 26-27)

Roussas-Château

St-Paul-Trois-Château - St-Juste-Tutéla

St-Paul-Trois-Château (ville)

Suze-la- Rousse-Château: Medieval?

Valaurie-Le Jonchier: air-photo

b) in the Vaucluse, Boisse cites Barri, Bollène, Lapalud-Monplaisir (Gallo-Roman?), Sérignan (Medieval?) and Uchaux-Château de la Galle (La Tène).

It is a great pity that Boisse's work on the Tricastin is less than rigorous, constantly mixing archaeological evidence with hypotheses or interpretations. As a result, his very extensive knowledge of the local terrain is not as useful as it could be.

The problem of inventorising hill-forts and enclosures are well known in Provence. For example Barruol (1961: 62 ff) tried to make a census of "oppida" in Haute-Provence (départements of Vaucluse, Basses-Alpes and a few in the Drôme). He listed 95 oppida, ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages and pointed out that many of them remain undated.

26-01 ANDANCETTE

Canton: Saint-Vallier

Arrondissement: Valence

- Two coin hoards
- Early 1st C BC.

- Two hoards are reported from Andancette:
  Andancette I contained silver coins "à l'hippocampe" of the Allobroges, issued after 90 BC.
  Andancette II contained silver coins of Massalia and silver coins of "horse bust" type (issue of the Cavares) and of "horseman of the Rhône valley type (pseudo-roman issue after 75 BC). The hoards are said to be similar to Laveyron (see 26-19): deposition in 75-70 BC.

Deroc 1983: 38 and note 118

26-02 BEAUVOISIN

Canton: Buis-les-Baronies

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Coin hoard
- Late 1st C BC (27 BC).

- The hoard contains quinarii of "horseman of the Rhône Valley"

type (pseudo-roman issue after 75 BC) buried in 27 BC.

Deroc 1983: 38, 59, 60

26-03 BUIS-LES-BARONIES

Grotte du Brusset

Canton: Buis-les-Baronies

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Cave site

- Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène).

- This cave site is said to have produced grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

Blanc 1958: no. 5 (with earlier reference)

Benoit 1965: 163

Nicolas 1976: 703

26-04 BUIS-LES-BARONIES

Hamlet of Saint-Julien: Grotte Mérindol

Canton: Buis-les-Baronies

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Cave site

- Late La Tène (LT III), early Gallo-Roman.

- Old excavations by the Frères Catelan. No stratigraphy.

- The pottery collection from the Grotte Mérindol contains Late La Tène painted pottery (tall vessels) and coarse, burnished pottery of the 1st C BC.

Arcelin 1981: 41 (+ fig. 2 nos. 3-5, fig. 3 nos.15 and 28, fig. 14 no. 8)

Musee Calvet, Avignon.

26-05 LE CHAFFAL? (see also 26-45)

Chaffit

Canton: Chabeuil

Arrondissement: Valence

- Coin hoard

- Late 2nd C BC?

- The hoard consists of silver obols of Massalia. It is listed as belonging to a place named Chaffit (= Le Chaffal?) by Nicolas 1976. In fact, it may be the hoard listed as being near Valence (see 26-45).

Nicolas 1976: 705 (there are two entries in his list: a) Le Chaffal b) Valence.

26-06 CHATEAUNEUF-DU-RHONE

Saint-Saturnin-la-Montagne

Canton: Montélimar

Arrondissement: Valence

- Defended settlement site?
- Iron Age? Gallo-Roman?

- Boisse (1968) describes this site as an enclosure located on a plateau and indicates that it was permanently occupied. He mentions indigenous and Gallo-Roman ruins. Nicolas (1976) lists this site as a possible oppidum of LT I-II date, but gives no further information, nor reference.

Boisse 1968: 44, 48, 202

Nicolas 1976: 703

26-07 CREST

Canton: Crest

Arrondissement: Die

- Coin hoard
- Early 1st C BC.

- The hoard consists of silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône

valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, after 75 BC), said to be similar to the hoards of Laveyron (26-19) and Valence (26-45). Deposition in 75-70 BC?

Deroc 1983: 38, 59 and note 119

26-08 DIE

Canton: Die

Arrondissement: Die

- Isolated find of a coin
- Early 1st C BC.

The coin is a silver coin "à l'hippocampe" issued by the Allobroges, after c. 90 BC.

Deroc 1983: 36

26-09 DONZERE

La Baume des Anges

Canton: Pierrelatte

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Cave site (used for burial?)
- Late Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early, Middle and Late Bronze

Age, Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène, Gallo-Roman, Early Medieval.

- Located in the cliffs of the straights of Donzère, i.e. on a bottleneck of the Rhône, on the left bank of the river. There are several other caves in the cliff.

- The cave has seen numerous clandestine excavations and a few documented ones: Bompard in 1895, Martin in 1900, Veyrier, Lullien and Lezanne in 1935. Since 1966, M. Lambert has been excavating an area of 40 x 7 m in the entrance gallery.

- The cave is a network of interconnecting galleries. In the entrance gallery some stratigraphy has survived, but it is much disturbed by Gallo-Roman and Early Medieval burials. The level containing Iron Age material is located in the top 40 cm of the cave deposit.

- Mention of an Early Hallstatt (Hall.1) bronze bracelet found near the remains of a skeleton (now in Coll. Veyrier, Montélimar).
  Mention is made of a Late Hallstatt occupation producing sherds of grey monochrome "phocean" ware, and sherds of painted pseudo-ionian ware, as well as a bronze pin with bent head. The Early La Tène period is attested by a bronze Certosa fibula (5th C BC).
  There are also amber and glass beads, pendants of stone, clay and bronze. This assemblage may indicate that the cave was used for burial for a considerable period.

Vignard 1961: 28 (and pl. IX, fig. 5 no. 27)

Lambert et al, 1976: 32-6 (+ illustrations of the material on on fig. 6 and 7)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Combier 1977: 611-13 (+ fig. 25 and 26)

26-10 DONZERE

Le Molard

Canton: Pierrelatte

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Settlement occupation? in a Gallo-Roman establishment
- "La Tène to Medieval", predominantly Gallo-Roman.

- Excavations by C. Boisse reported in 1980.

- The report on a complex of Gallo-Roman buildings mentions diverse and dispersed material dating from La Tène to the Middle Ages.

Combier 1980: 509

26-11 DONZERE

Quartier des Roches

Canton: Pierrelatte

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Isolated find of a fibula
- Late Hallstatt
- Found in a rubble scree at the foot of the quartier des Roches.

- This Late Hallstatt bronze crossbow fibula with knob in the foot was found at a depth of 7 m (!) while digging a well into the hillwash ("cône de déjection") of a stream washing deposits to the foot of the quartier des Roches. Lantier (1950) mentions that the fibula came from a settlement. It is possible that this fibula came from the rubble of La Baume des Anges (see 26-09) and was washed downhill.

Lantier 1950: 202 ff (quoting earlier reference)

Vignard 1961: 28 (and pl. IX fig 5 no. 29)

In Coll. M. Veyrier, Montélimar (in 1961)

26-12 EYGALAYES

Canton: Séderon

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Isolated find of a bracelet, probably from a burial
- Late Hallstatt.

- Mention of a bronze bracelet fragment. It is a hollow bracelet made of a sheet of bronze and decorated by a series of lines in relief. Alpine type.

Vignard 1961: 30 (and pl. IX, fig. 5 no. 28)

Nicolas 1976: 703

26-13 FRANCILLON

La Baume Claire

Canton: Crest-Sud

Arrondissement: Die

- Cave site
- Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age and Early Hallstatt, La Tène (unspecified), Gallo-Roman, Medieval.
- Located on the North slope of the hill of Quinson, near the river Roubion. The cave of La Baume Claire is near La Baume Sourde at Saou (cf. 26-33) and a passage links the two caves.

- Material was collected by MM. Blanc, Vignard and Cornet (report in 1959). Sondages were cut by MM. Vallette and Barbut in 1967 and 1969.

- The cave is a large porch, 4 m high and 14 m wide. The deposits inside appear to be disturbed, except for one Hallstatt B cremation burial in urn found in situ.

- The material is not described except the Early Hallstatt (Hall A and B) pottery.

Combier 1959: 202 (+ fig. 11)

Combier 1961: 331

Combier 1977: 614

26-14 LES GRANGES-GONTARDES

Le Logis de Berre (Novem Craris)

Canton: Pierrelatte

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Lowland settlement site stratified under a Gallo-Roman establishement
- Neolithic-Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age, then a Late Hallstatt establishment (6th C BC) continuing into Early La Tène (5th-4th C BC), followed by an Early to Middle La Tène iron working site (4th-2nd C BC), and a Late La Tène pre-Augustean building. Then a Gallo-Roman mansio or statio and cemetery.
- Lowland location in the lower Rhône valley, near the confluent of the Berre with the Rhône, at what will become a Gallo-Roman crossroad site. Possible ford nearby, in the region of Pierrelatte, south of the straights of Donzère.

- Excavations by M. Claude Boisse between 1961 and 1967, due to the construction of a new crossroads on the N541. Also renewed excavations in the 1970s by Cl. Boisse? The excavations revealed Gallo-Roman buildings and previous occupation levels, particularly under the "bâtiment Sud".

- Removal of the Gallo-Roman stone structures and floors revealed assemblages belonging to the Neolithic-Chalcolithic (including one burial), Late Bronze Age and Late Hallstatt periods (imported material from the late 7th or 6th C BC). Then 3 successive occupation phases can be distinguished: 1) a Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène trading post ("comptoir") of the 5th and 4th C BC, which seems to include a building and a cremation burial in an amphora of the region of Massalia: this extablishment is said to have suffered twice from celtic invasions(?) in the 5th and 4th C BC; 2) during the Early and Middle La Tène periods and perhaps begining of Late La Tène (4th-2nd C BC) an iron smelting and forging site is established. It consists of burnt clay floors, bloomery hearths (semi-circular pits lined with stones, capped by a layer of pure clay and charcoal), slag, fragmented iron objects such as tools, sickles, knives, fragments of umbos "ritually broken", and iron ore; 3) the first of series of Gallo-Roman buildings seems to start with a pre-Augustean building, whose floor level survived. Mention is also made of a temple or sanctuary (Gallo-Roman). These early levels are followed by a series of Gallo-Roman buildings (belonging to a Mansio or Statio), an iron-smelting site and a cremation cemetery of the 3rd-4th C AD, perhaps continuing into the Early Medieval period ("burgundian").

- The pre-Roman material recovered at Les Granges-Gontardes includes:

  prehistoric material, Late Bronze Age and Hallstatt pottery

  fragments of etruscan bucchero nero, (dated by Boisse to late 7th - early 6th C BC)

  fragments of micaceous amphorae of Massalia, including the one containing a cremation. Date: 5th-4th C BC

  grey monochrome "phocean" ware 6th C BC onwards

  painted pseudo-ionian ware, late 6th C BC onwards

  "black varnish and red varnish pottery" (attic?) (Boisse 1968: 206)

  indigenous pottery (not described) and imported pottery (not described) of 4th-2nd C BC

  iron smelting and working débris: iron ore, slag, iron tools (files, gouges), sickles, knives,umbo fragments

  indigenous coins (?, not described)

  the Late La Tène pottery includes a large black jar and fine wares with a white slip; also remains of a stone vessel, a bronze bead and animal bones.

- It is rather difficult to separate evidence from interpretation in Boisse's reports, but it seems likely that the site of Les Granges-Gontardes was occupied continuously or repeatedly from perhaps the 6th C BC or 5th C BC to the Gallo-Roman period. Its inhabitants appear to have been engaged in iron working and managed to attract a wide range of artefacts through contact with Massalia (micaceous amphorae, bucchero nero, perhaps attic ware) and with regional pottery producing centres (pseudo-ionian and grey monochrome "phocean" wares).

The iron working tradition continued at the Logis de Berre in the Gallo-Roman period.

Boisse 1966: (with plans of Gallo-Roman buildings)

Leglay 1966: 518-19 (+ fig. 43, photo of batiment Sud)

Leglay 1968: 593-4

Boisse 1968: 39, 41, 42, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, 66, 134-5, 177-8, 205-6 + plan p 207

Nicolas 1976: 703 (who lists the site as a burial in the departement of Ain)

Combier 1977: 614-15

Nash 1978: 324

26-15 GRIGNAN

Oppidum de Beauregard

Canton: Grignan

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Defended settlement site (plateau fort)
- Undated, probably Pre-Roman
- Located next to D9.

- Discovered in 1957 by the Abbé Fournier.

- The hillfort is c. 10 ha in size and is enclosed by a double rampart built of dry stone and still visible on the N, NE,

and NW sides. In the interior, numerous dry stone huts are still visible: they are either isolated or integrated into the structure of the rampart.

- Flint was collected on the surface. Boisse lists the site as an oppidum of the Vocontii, occupied since the Hallstatt period.

Boisse 1968: 212

Combier 1977: 615

26-16 HOSTUN

Canton: Bourg-de-Péage

Arrondissement: Valence

- Coin hoard

- Early 1st C BC.

- The hoard consists of :

1 silver coin with galloping horse + legend IAZUS

96 silver coins with galloping horse, anepigraphic

98 silver coins with galloping horse + legend VOL

28 silver coins "au bouquetin"; all these coins are attributed to the Cavares;

296 silver coins"à l'hippocampe" (sea-horse) attributed to the Allobroges;

438 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issues).

In total, there are 940 silver coins, probably deposited in c. 75-70 BC.

Deroc 1983: 38, 48, 59, 60

26-17 JAILLANS

Canton: Bourg-de-Péage

Arrondissement: Valence

- Coin hoard
- Early 1st C BC.
- The hoard is said to be similar to the one of Moirans (38-27) i.e. containing silver coins with galloping horse and bouquetin (issues of the Cavares), with sea-horse (issues of the Allobroges) and of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type.

Deposition: 75-70 BC? (as Moirans?).

Deroc 1983: 38

26-18 LABOREL

Saint-Martin

Canton: Séderon

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Settlement site under a Gallo-Roman establishment
- Chalcolithic, Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène?), Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman
- Valley location along the River Céans in the hills on the edge of the Hautes-Alpes , c. 10 km from Orpierre (Hautes-Alpes): altitude: c. 800 m.

- Excavations by M. Crémilleux in 1968 and Melle. Ch. Dousselain between 1971 and 1974.

- 3 occupation levels appear to survive under the Gallo-Roman site: 1) Chalcolithic, 2) Late Hallstatt, 3) Late La Tène. Disturbed.

- The material recovered includes:

  flint artefacts, protohistoric pottery

  Late Hallstatt pottery, dark grey or red

  grey monochrome "phocean" ware sherds

  Late La Tène pottery

  Campanian ware sherds

  Deroc also mentions 1 silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC)

  Gallo-Roman assemblage, including fine and coarse wares, tiles.

Leglay 1971: 430

Leglay 1973: 533

Lancel 1975: 535

Nash 1978: 329

Deroc 1983: 36

26-19 LAVEYRON (sometimes attributed to Saint-Vallier or Valence)

Canton: Saint-Vallier

Arrondissement: Valence

- Coin hoard
- 2nd to 1st C BC coins deposited in early 1st C BC.

- The coin hoard contained 561 coins, of which one silver obol of Massalia. The remainder are silver celtic coins of the Cavares (2 with galloping horse and legend IAZUS, 18 with galloping horse, anepigraphic, 43 with galloping horse and legend VOL, 11 with "bouquetin") and of the Allobroges (62 coins with sea-horse); 424 coins are of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue after 75 BC).

  The hoard of Laveyron, as well as those of Hostun (26-16) and Moirans (38-27), is thought to have been buried in c. 75-70 BC.

Vallentin 1880

Hiernard 1982: 559, catalogue no. 37 (after Blanchet 1913, no. 37)

Deroc 1983: 38, 48, 59, 60

26-20 LEMPS

Plaine d'Endurant

Canton: Rémuzat

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Settlement occupation at high altitude

- Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène, La Tène

- High altitude site (1200 m) located in the mountains of the Baronies, on the edges of the Hautes-Alpes, overlooking the valleys of the Eygues and Ouvèze. Similar situation at Vercoiran-Ste Luce(see 26-46).

- Material collected on the surface by M. Gras, reported in 1980.

- The assemblage includes:

a) Late Hallstatt: pottery (hemispherical bowl, chevrons and criss-cross design)
remains of a daub oven base
a Late Hallstatt engraved bronze bracelet
swan's neck pins

b) for the La Tène period or transition Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène:
carinated chevrons decorated pots
cordoned urn
grey bowls
pottery with wavy decor
a bronze fibula "à timbale"
fragments of thin bronze wire bracelets ("armilles")

Boucher 1980: 510

26-21 LIVRON-SUR-DROME

Canton: Loriol-sur-Drôme

Arrondissement: Valence

- Possible defended site on a hill-top (oppidum?)
- Hallstatt (unspecified), 2nd C BC? (coins), Medieval
- The hill of Livron (Libro) dominates the marshy plain of the Rhône, at its confluent with the Drôme.

- In 1958 a bulldozer levelled a hill: artefacts and human remains were collected by children, some of which were studied by Hermès.

- Hermès reports on medieval burials, sherds of Hallstatt pottery, one silver obol of Massalia with wheel on reverse, 4 celtic bronze coins of "charging bull" type and a bronze as of Nîmes (Nemausus).
  He suggests the existence of an oppidum at Livron.

Hermès 1958: 82

26-22 LUC-EN-DIOIS

Canton: Luc-en-Diois

Arrondissement: Die

- Coin hoard

- 1st C BC.

- The hoard is said to contain silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issues after 75 BC).

Deroc 1983: 38

26-23 MENGLON

Canton: Châtillon-en-Diois

Arrondissement: Die

- Isolated find of a coin

- 1st C BC.

- The coin is a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, after 75 BC).

Deroc 1983: 36

26-24 MONTELIMAR

Géry

Canton: Montélimar

Arrondissement: Valence

- Possible defended settlement site (oppidum?)
- Pre-Roman, Gallo-Roman
- Located on a plateau at the confluent of the rivers Roubion and Jabron immediately to the South-East of Montélimar, just before the two rivers join the Rhône, and overlooking the plain of the Rhône.

- The plateau of Géry has been equated with the site of 'Dourion' mentioned by Strabo (IV, 1., 11 after Artemidorus). It is situated in the territory of the Segovellauni of the confederation of the Cavares, located between two rivers before their joint course reaches the Rhône, overlooks the Rhône plain and is said to be reached by a series of narrow and wooded passages. This description fits the plateau of Géry. Barruol (1969: 243) mentions that traces of a pre-Roman city have indeed been found on the plateau of Géry and Boisse (1968: 22) mentions structures, pottery and coins of La Tène date as well as Gallo-Roman refurbishments.
  The Carte Archéologique de la Gaule Romaine (Forma Orbis Romani), vol XI (edited by Grenier and Duval and prepared by J. Sautel) mentions only Roman remains in its entry for Géry (no. 58, p. 36).

Grenier and Duval (eds) 1957: 36, no. 58

Boisse 1968: 22, 40-41

Barruol 1969: 243-4

(- MORAS-EN-VALLOIRE)

Le Tumulus

Canton: Le Grand-Serre

Arrondissement: Valence

- Settlement site on a hill top (undefended?)
- The site is particularly important for the Late Bronze Age and Early Hallstatt periods (Hall. B), but there is one mention of Middle to Late Hallstatt material (Hall. C-D). There is also Neolithic, Late Roman and Medieval material.
- Le Tumulus is a rounded hill ("butte") overlooking the plain of Bièvre-Valloire in the north-western Drôme, at an altitude of 375 m. The hill is occupied by a medieval castle (Domaine de la Madone).

- Excavations started in 1960 after M. Malet recovered material from a trench cut to build a new track on the N slope of the hill. These rescue excavations, by MM. Nicolas and Martin, were followed by sondages by M. A. Nicolas between 1968 and 1975 on the N-slope, near the summit of the hill. In 1976, Nicloas was planning to excavate on the S slope near the summit, as he hoped that strata were less disturbed.

- The hill of Le Tumulus measures c. 700 m on its longest axis and has a surface of c. 15 ha. Its eroded slopes consist of rubble screes and the stratigraphy appears to be much disturbed by Gallo-Roman and medieval structures and by artificial or

natural redeposition of the strata ("déblais ou glissements sur pente de la butte"). Nevertheless, some protohistoric structures (of Late Bronze Age and Early Hallstatt date) have survived: mention is made of hut floors, hearths and layers of ash, pebble surfaces.

- The site has produced mainly Early Hallstatt material, particularly a very special type of Hallstatt B pottery decorated with pictogramms, perhaps of external inspiration but manufactured locally (?) in a transition period between the Bronze and Iron Ages. Sites that have produced similar pottery include St Ferréol-Les-Gandus (Drôme), Virignin-Abri de la Filoche (Ain), the lake-side settlements of the Lac du Bourget (all quoted by Bocquet and Reymond 1976 (1979: 33-5) and Chazelles in the Charente (quoted by Nicolas 1976: 49). This pottery has incised geometric, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic designs covering the entire vessel in a series of registers (ill. in Nicolas 1976: 50, fig. 13). There is also painted pottery with red and black geometric designs. The forms include facetted plates, urns with everted rims, "onion-bulb" bowls.

- It is just possible that this Hallstatt B settlement has some later occupation (the reason why it is included in this catalogue). Indeed mention is made of a redeposited layer ("couche de déblais") on a slope which includes Hallstatt C-D material (Nicolas and Martin 1972: Hallstatt II), and Leglay (1971) mentions an inhumation burial with Hallstatt pottery, as well as fragments of amphorae (?), a bronze fibula fragment

and sherds belonging to an enormous storage vessel of 1.20 m in diameter.

Combier 1963: 284 (+ fig. 12, ill. of incised pottery)

Leglay 1971: 430-1

Nicolas 1971: 301-4 (+ fig. 1, ill. of pottery)

Nicolas and Martin 1972: 35-8

Leglay 1973: 535

Lancel 1975: 535-6

Nicolas 1976b: 47-51 (+ fig. 12 p. 48 and fig. 13, p. 51)

Combier 1977: 617-18 (+ ill. of pottery)

Bocquet and Reymond 1976 (publ. 1979): 33-5 (parallels)

26-25 MOURS-SAINT-EUSEBE

Canton: Romans-sur-Isère

Arrondissement: Valence

- Isolated find (from a barrow?)
- Late Hallstatt (early 6th C BC).

- Mention, by Nicolas 1976, of a "dish with beaded rim". Presumably this is a bronze basin of Greek origin (perhaps Samos: Benoit 1965: 141 note 28) of a type known from barrows of the first part of the 6th C BC (e.g. Serres in Hautes-Alpes, a number of sites in Provence). These beaded bronze dishes whose prototypes are Greek, but which may have been distributed by Etruscan trade networks and have been copied in the Mediterranean area, are widely distributed over Europe, i.e. in Sicily,

Etruria, Slovenia, Bavaria and Switzerland.

Nicolas 1976: 703 (no further information)

Comparanda: Benoit 1965: 141 and note 28

Arcelin 1976: 663 (Provence)

Courtois 1976: 713-14 (Hautes-Alpes).

26-26 NYONS

near Aigues

Canton: Nyons

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Inhumation cemetery (several burials)
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène and Middle La Tène.

- Discovery of 1839 and perhaps earlier: Chantre mentions "les sépultures qui ont été découvertes très anciennement à Nyons" (1880: 17). Although mention is often made of a burial found at Nyons, there are clearly several burials, perhaps spanning over a long period of time.

- Amongst the grave goods that survive in a museum collection in Lyon, there are: 12 open bronze bracelets, with square section
  a bronze barrel-armlet ("brassard-tonnelet") of Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène date
  a large bronze fibula with disc, of a type known in Middle La Tène contexts in the group of Jausier-Peyre Haute in the Alps.

The assemblage appears to be in an alpine tradition and seems to span from the Late Hallstatt period (the armlet parallelled at Montdenis in Savoie, see 73-34) to the Middle La Tène period (the disc fibula of Jausier-Peyre Haute type: see chapter 9).

Chantre 1880: 17 (and pl. XIII)

Déchelette 1927: 1056, 1224

Vignard 1961: 36 (and pl. XII, fig. 8-9, no. 29-30)

Courtois 1976: 716

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 12

The artefacts were in the Palais Saint-Pierre in Lyon in 1961.

26-27 NYONS

Le Devès

Canton: Nyons

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Settlement site on a hilltop (undefended?)
- Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène)
- The hill of Le Devès dominates the town of Nyons, to the North (altitude: c. 620 m).

- The hill is said never to have been excavated. Surface finds were collected on the banks of the track leading to the hill.

- The finds reported by Gras are an Early Bronze Age pin, Early and Late Bronze Age pottery, and a few sherds of painted pseudo-ionian pottery.

Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 8 (distribution map)

Gras 1976b: 73

26-28 NYONS

La Perrière

Canton: Nyons

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Inhumation burial

- Gallo-Roman (c. 30 AD) with Late La Tène-type pottery.

- Excavations by R. Gras, reported in 1971.

- This Gallo-Roman inhumation burial in a tile built grave is included here as it contained a complete Late La Tène "celtic" pot, which Arcelin attributes to a N-Vauclusian group.

Arcelin 1981: 42

26-29 NYONS

Site of Neomagus or Noiomagus

Canton: Nyons

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Vicus Noiomagus
- Gallo-Roman, pre-Roman origin?

- The site of Nyons (Noiomagus in the territory of the Vocontii, sometimes confused with Noiomagos in the territory of the Tricastini = Saint-Paul-Trois-Château) means "new market". A reference in Lamboglia (1958: 31) states: "the old oppida are deserted (in the 5th C BC) and new centres such as Nyons are created nearby". Does Lamboglia refer to a settlement shift from Le Devès to Nyons?

- A Dressel 1A Sestius stamped amphora is reported from Nyons. Also a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (post-75 BC).

Lamboglia 1958: 31

Barruol 1969: 144, 148-51

Roman 1974: 125-36 (Sestius amphora).

Deroc 1983: 36 (silver coin)

26-30 LE PEGUE

Chantier des Ecoles

Canton: Grignan

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Lowland settlement site, possibly defended by a bank (traced on river side only)
- (Early Hallstatt), Late Hallstatt, Early La Tène (LT Ia, Ib, Ic), Middle La Tène(LT II), Gallo-Roman
- Located at the edge of the plain of Valréas, at the foot of the oppidum of Saint-Marcel (see 26-31), on the left bank of the river Auzon, c. 1 km from the hillfort. Altitude: c. 380-400 m above sea level.

- The site is a 'rescue' site, discovered by P. Meyer during digging of foundations for a new school in 1952-3. A. Perraud draws attention to the site in 1954. Between 1961 and 1963, excavations by J. J. Hatt and the Ecole des Fouilles of Strasbourg University. New sondage by P. Meyer in 1966. In all, 3 trenches were opened: Sondages A and B by Hatt, Sondage Meyer in orchard next to school.

- Excavation concentrated on stratigraphy and phasing of events. Extent yet unknown, except that site continues to the W of the school (sondage Meyer) and is limited to the E by the stream and bank. Settlement itself lies on old stream bed. Possible ford nearby. Main interest of site lies in study of climatic variations (deductible from fluctuations of water-table

in stratigraphic sequence) and relationship with oppidum.

6 phases recognised in section, at a depth of 1.20 to 2.20 m from ground surface:

1) charcoal layer, augustean. Sealed by flood deposit
2) 2 occupation levels, separated by a flood deposit; later level is LT II, earlier one is LT Ic
3) settlement occupation (hearths, pits, dry-stone clay-bonded walls) of LT Ib date, over alluvial sand
4) occupation horizon of transition period late Hallstatt - LT Ia
5) settlement remains (dry-stone and wattle and daub 'huts') of Late Hallstatt date. Over stalagmitic (tufa) soil
6) stream bed with early to late Hallstatt material.

Within this sequence, 2 phases of defences:

1) Timber palisade and earth bank (or timber-laced dump rampart) with dry-stone entrance, built in LT Ic or LT II. Function: to protect settlement from river, rather than conventional defence.
2) Dry-stone wall, same alignment as later bank, built in late Halltatt times.

On this basis, Hatt suggests a series of occupation and abandonment phases linked with climatic changes and invasions, reflected in a movement from or to the hillfort of St-Marcel, at one point even hinting that 2 different people lived in their respective settlements. The data do not, however, point to such a model, as the sequence appears to be continuous, although temporary floods took place, and the assemblages from both sites are comparable. It seems more plausible that both sites (Chantier des Ecoles and Colline St-Marcel) were occupied concurrently and depended on each other.

- The assemblage appears similar to that of St-Marcel, although it is said to be 'poorer': a comparative statisical study of the two assemblages is surely needed. That of the Chantier des Ecoles includes:

Phase 1) augustean pottery, arretine Terra Sigillata

Phase 2) 1 LT Ic bronze fibula, early campanian ware of 3rd-2nd C BC

Phase 3) hand-made local pottery, 1 LT Ib fibula, ram's head clay fire-dogs, water-worn ionian or pseudo-ionian and 'phocean' sherds. 'Post-Hallstatt'pottery and animal bones and human remains in pits

Phase 4) Late Hallstatt crossbow fibula, rams's head clay fire-dogs,'phocean'grey ware, late pseudo-ionian ware, brown burnished cannelated pottery, fragments of a bronze bracelet

Phase 5) 'phocean' grey ware, etruscan bucchero nero ceramic. This level rests on tufa with impresseions of beech and elm leaves

Phase 6) water-worn sherds of early Hallstatt pottery, micaceous massaliotic amphorae, ionian and pseudo-ionian painted wares.

Excavation reports: Hatt 1962: 574-6

Hatt 1976: 31-56 (+ illustrations, incl. plan and section)

Notes in Gallia: Sautel 1954: 455

Leglay 1964: 528-31 (+ 3 photos)

Leglay 1966: 514

Leglay 1968: 591

References to material (other than in sources above):

Benoit 1965: 56 (etruscan bucchero), 163 (grey monochrome ware), 178 (ionian sherds, grey monochrome ware imitated at Marseille,amongst which a carinated, cannelated bowl) and pl. 11 no. 1 and pl. 25 no. 10

Other references to the site:

Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 13

Lagrand 1978

The material from the Chantier des Ecoles is deposited in the local Dépôt de Fouilles and museum, Le Pègue.

26-31 LE PEGUE

Colline Saint-Marcel

Canton: Grignan

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Defended settlement site (oppidum, possibly named Altonum)
- Late Bronze Age - Early Hallstatt, Late Hallstatt, La Tène (LT I, II, III), Gallo-Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval
- What is usually called the oppidum of St-Marcel is only part of the hill, i.e. the second plateau below the summit, which is itself an Iron Age 'acropolis' with defences, followed by a Roman fort, a romanesque church, a hermitage and medieval castle (only cursorily explored).

Located in hilly country of Massif de la Lance, between valleys of Lez and Aygues. Hill of St-Marcel (552 m at summit) is a triangle, with summit at N-NE, sloping S-SWestwards, to a plateau (the oppidum site) before dropping towards village of Le Pègue. It overlooks the plain of Valréas, where the contemporary lowland settlement is located (see 26-30). Substratum is synclinal marl.

- The history of investigation is fairly complex, as many directors are involved, each responsible for parts of the oppidum, often publishing separately. As a result, some inaccuracies may have crept into the summary presented here, because of the difficulty of accomodating different reports into Lagrand's phasing scheme and because of refinements of chronology or subsequent discoveries (e.g. the re-dating of the monumental gate).

The site was first investigated by P. Meyer and A. Perraud in 1954 and 1955; in 1955 Perraud opened the 'Chantier Central' and was joined by Ch. Lagrand in 1956. In 1957, Sondage 8 is opened by Lagrand, who is joined by Prof. J.J. Hatt in 1959, and J.P. Thalmann in 1967. Sondage 7 is opened in 1962 by Lagrand and taken over by Hatt and the Ecole des Fouilles of the University of Strasbourg. In 1964-6, the Abbé Tieghem and University of Lille open Sondage 11, then continued by Hatt. Also, during 1957-9 MM. Brianes, Delmas and Brus excavate E-flank of the hill and encounter only roman remains. Project now under the sole direction of Ch. Lagrand and the centre of a national training excavation. In all, 4 areas (Chantier Central, Sondages 7, 8, 11) make a continuous area excavation,

c. 85 m long and 15-20 m wide, on NW side of plateau, exposing part of the defences and interior.

- 8 major phases were recognised, mainly on the basis of a section in Sondage 8 (Lagrand) showing stratified deposits up to 3 m deep:

  1) Phase F: late Bronze Age-early Hallstatt undefended settlement
  2) Phase E: late Hallstatt oppidum, last quarter of 6th C BC
  3) Phase D: late Hallstatt to early La Tène granaries and fire dated c. 500-480 BC
  4) Phase C3: 5th C settlement re-use
  5) Phase C2: 4th C occupation
  6) Phase C1: destruction and reconstruction of oppidum in late 4th C BC
  7) Phase B3: 3rd and early 2nd C settlement
  8) Phase B2-B1: successive LT II, LT III and Gallo-Roman settlements.

Résumé of structures:

Phase 1: hearths and dwellings ('fonds de cabanes') over natural

Phase 2: construction and use of oppidum in 3 stages: terrace system, dry-stone defences, monumental entrance ('Zangentor' type), corridor leading to an inner courtyard, bastion or tower, streets, storage buildings, at least 5 square or rectangular houses, middens. Sanctuary?

Phase 3: granaries in rectangular stone and timber buildings,

storage jars on 'benches' of clay. This burnt down, leaving jars full of grain burnt in situ

Phase 4: 'inorganic' (?) settlement, re-use of buildings, tower is converted into a dwelling

Phase 5: workshops and kilns for metal and pottery manufacture

Phase 6: defences and terraces are rebuilt, refurbishment of houses, levelling. A large (48 m^2) building in 'opus gallicum' with timber internal partition is reported from Sondage 8 in 1982. Date: 4th-3rd C BC

Phase 7: consists in fact of 3 settlement phases, with new smaller houses, well, water pipes and cistern. Re-use of 5 stelae in buildings. Human remains in pits or near hearths

Phase 8: similar to 7

Note: the monumental gate was dated to phase 2 (late 6th C BC) but now seems to be dated to phase 6 (4th C BC). It re-uses stelae belonging to a former sanctuary.

- Material is extremely rich. That of sondage 8 is best documented (by Lagrand and Thalmann 1973). A complete inventory cannot be given, but note amongst others:

  Phase 1: late Bronze Age tradition pottery

  Phase 2: the local pottery is said to show traces of the perennity of Urnfield forms; also vast amounts of pseudo-ionian pottery (manufactured locally, but no kilns yet found), large storage jars, attic black figure pottery, 'jogassian' cannelated pottery, 'phocean' grey wares, 2 fibulae 'a navicella', a greco-egyptian glass ornament, an ionian bowl. The entrance door was studded with iron nails.

24 stelae belonging to a sanctuary, 10 complete, some anthropomorphic (re-used in phase 6 and 7)

Phase 3: soft clay storage jars, goblets, cups, lots of pseudo-ionian pottery (including complete vessels), micaceous massaliotic amphorae, local coarse wares, grain (wheat, acorns, vesces), burnt timber, pseudo-ionian sherd with 'god on horse' motif, Late Hallstatt fibulae

Phase 4: fragment of a LT Ia fibula, attic pottery (2nd half of 5th C)

Phase 5 and 6: lots of red figure attic pottery, 'Pre-Gnathia' vessel, storage jars, ram's head clay fire-dogs, micaceous massaliotic amphorae, late pseudo-ionian pottery, local wares (kilns), black varnish (pre-campanian) and imitation vessels, 1 LT Ib bronze fibula, 4th C combed pottery, 'phocean' grey or black ware, 4th C silver obol of Massalia. Re-use of stelae in monumental gate

Phase 7: campanian wares, 'gaulish' pottery (black burnished or painted), grey ampuriatine ware, 1 iron fibula, 1 silver obol of Massalia (wheel motif). Human remains near hearths and in pits (5 in all)

Phase 8: campanian wares, 'gaulish' grey or painted pottery, republican amphorae (few), LT III bronze pendant, dolia, arretine TS, 1 Nauheim fibula, 1 LT III silver fibula, silver obol of Massalia, amphorae, tegulae, imbrices (on LT III houses), coin of Allobroges of 1st C BC.

- In summary, the hillfort of Le Pègue is a major hillfort, occupied from the late 6th C BC to the Gallo-Roman period. It may have been acting as a manufacturing and redistribution centre (pseudo-ionian pottery, granaries) and housed a sanctuary. It traded its own products in the Rhône valley and had many imported artefacts from the Mediterranean world, through Marseille, but also had contacts with Burgundy (cannelated wares of Mont-Lassois type).

Le Pègue is of particular importance for the study of traded fine wares, as a change from attic black figure pottery to attic red figure pottery to greco-italian black varnish wares to campanian wares can be observed on the same site. Similarly it is possible to see the evolution of local wares, from pseudo-ionian to gaulish wares.

The dating evidence is fairly good, because of the presence of attic and italic wares and also metalwork (fibulae) and coins. A single Cl4 date ia reported in the Appendix to Volume 2 of La Préhistoire Française (ed. J. Guilaine 1976): on p. 898-9, a charcoal sample (no further indication than Gif 250) has yielded a Cl4 date of 2130± 150 BP (= 180±150 bc). No other mention of Cl4 dates has been found in the literature.

The problems of dating are linked to the problems of intrepretation: for example, the destruction of the granaries in c. 480 BC, or the movements backward and forward between the hillfort and the lowland settlement of Chantier des Ecoles, proposed by Hatt, are attributed to Celtic invasions. Although it is likely that the Celts disrupted the hillfort and settlement, it is sometimes difficult to separate exactly dating evidence from historic interpretation. Similarly the discussion of continuity from Late Hallstatt onwards needs careful

consideration: the proposed phases of abandonment in the 5th C BC or 3rd-2nd C BC are rather difficult to accept since much material evidence speaks for continuity.

It is hoped that after 30 years of excavations, a complete report including an illustrated corpus of strata, structures and material, collating all the disparate published information can be attempted: the reports by Lagrand and Thalmann (1973), Hatt (1976 and 1977) are unfortunately only partial. Perhaps this has not yet been done, as the excavations continue. But, if it was available and included the data from the Chantier des Ecoles, many problems of the Rhône valley could be solved and new research could stand on a firm footing.

References: not an exhaustive list, only publications consulted.

- Excavation reports :

  Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: sondage 8 (illustrated)

  Hatt 1976: 31-56 (illustrated)

  Hatt 1977: 39-58 (illustrated)

- Summaries:

  Hatt 1959 (publ. 1965): 634-7

  Lagrand 1976: 25-31 (illustrated; with bibliography)

  Lagrand 1978: museum guide (illustrated)

- Reports in Gallia:

  Brühl 1958: 384-5 (+ fig. 7 and 8)

  Brühl 1960: 373

  Leglay 1964: 526-8 (+ 3 photos)

  Leglay 1966: 512-15 (+ 4 photos)

  Leglay 1968: 589-91 (+ 4 photos)

  Leglay 1971: 431-3 (+ 5 photos)

Leglay 1973: 535-6 (+ 3 photos)

Lancel 1975: 536-7 (+ 2 photos)

Boucher 1977: 476-7 (+ 3 photos)

Boucher 1980: 510-11 (+ 1 photo)

Lasfargues 1982: 398

- Other references:

Perraud 1955

Jully 1957: 49-56 (pseudo-ionian)

Lantier 1958: 452 (summary mention)

Benoit 1958: 17-19 (greco-etruscan trade)

Blanc 1958: no. 6 (inventory)

Lamboglia 1958: 27-32 (Celto-Ligurian problem)

Dehn 1959: 611-16 (cannelated wares)

Villard 1960: 121 n 2, 129 (phocean), 130 (massal. amphorae)

Lagrand 1963: 37-82 (pseudo-ionian)

Benoit 1964: 30-61 (pseudo-ionian)

Benoit 1965: 70, 112, 144, 152, 153, 158, 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 177, 178-9 (particularly), 185, 218, and plates 13 nos. 4-7 and 9, pl 25 no. 10, pl. 35 no. 6, pl. 37 nos. 1-4, pl. 46 nos. 17-19, pl. 48 no. 11 (colour).

Lagrand 1965: 257-60 (horseman on pseudo-ionian)

Barruol 1969: 267 (Altonum, pre-Roman placename?)

Girard 1972: 34 (coins of Massalia)

Courtois 1975: 11, 18, 56, 68, 70, 73 (parallels with Orpierre-Ste-Colombe)

Nicolas 1976: 700, 702, 703, 705 (lists)

Nash 1978: 324 (amphorae), 330 (campanian), 340 (coins of Massalia)

Arcelin 1981: 42 (celtic painted wares)

Lagrand 1981: 121-30 (stelae)

Morel 1981: 569 (campanian)

The material and documentation from Le Pègue-Saint Marcel is housed in the local museum and dépôt de fouilles at Le Pègue.

26-32 PLAN-DE-BAIX

Canton: Crest-Nord

Arrondissement: Die

- Defended settlement site? (oppidum?)
- Listed by Nicolas 1976 as being of La Tène I - II date.

Nicolas 1976: 703 refers to Déchelette 1927, without further precision. Déchelette searched without success.

26-33 PUY-SAINT-MARTIN

Propriété Burle

Canton: Crest-Sud

Arrondissement: Die

- Settlement occupation under Gallo-Roman establishment
- Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman
- Located at the edge of the plain ot the Roubion, altitude

c. 200 m. Near the D 107, between a farm track and a stream.

- The site was discovered in Sept.-Oct. 1961 in a pipeline trench.

- The material recovered indicates the establishment of an indigenous and Gallo-Roman settlement of the later 1st C BC. It includes large Late La Tène jars with brushed body, painted wares, Arretine, republican amphorae, Gallo-Roman pottery, tegulae, iron slag, nails, a bronze blade and animal bones.

Boutes 1962: 557-70 (+ illustrations of pottery)

26-34 LA ROCHE-SAINT-SECRET-BECONNE

Oppidum des Aures

Canton: Dieulefit

Arrondissement: Valence

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- Prehistoric, Late Bronze Age-Early Hallstatt (Hall B-C), La Tène (LT I, II, III according to Guillot), Gallo-Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval
- Located on a steep limestone outcrop of the Massif de la Lance, c. 4 km East of the village of La Roche-Saint-Secret-Béconne. Altitude: c. 790-800 m. Situated between the river Lez and the stream of La Coronne (or Auzon or Ruisseau du Pègue) and overlooking a valley leading to Le Pègue, c. 4 km to the South-East (see 26-30 and 26-31).

- The site was discovered by A. Chevalier early this century and was surveyed in spring 1914 by H. Müller, who also collected surface finds. His report was sent to the Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts in c. 1920 (quoted in extenso in Guillot 1968: 58-61). More recently, excavations of a small Late Bronze Age cairn by MM. Chauvin and Guillot in the 1960s. Chevalier and Guillot propose to identify the oppidum des Aures with 'Aeria' mentioned by Strabo (IV, 1, 11, after Artemidorus), located in the territory of the Cavares and noted for its high 'aerian' position. But other sites have been suggested (e.g. Barry in the Vaucluse, according to Boisse 1968: 39-41 and 122-3, but more likely to be Senomagos). Barruol (1969: 14, 224 note 1, 243) states that the site of Aeria remains unlocalised.

- The site is a promontory fort ('éperon barré') consisting of a steep inclined triangular plateau, facing East, with summit at c. 800 m and protected by cliffs on the North and South sides. The west side is a gentle slope cut off by a dry-stone rampart, 2 m wide and 150 m long, with central staggered entrance. Large limestone blocks near the entrance may indicate the presence of a fortified gate. The area enclosed is 7 ha, but if the terraced annexes are taken into account, the total area is of 15 ha.

  In the interior, there are mounds of stone and stretches of dry-stone walls: they could be remains of dwellings and internal partitions, but may be more recent stone clearing. One of the cairns, 'next to the enclosure' appears to be a funerary monument: it contained a cremation burial and sherds of Urnfield-type pottery, of Hallstatt B-C date.

The summit, at the East, is occupied by a ruined medieval castle and a medieval settlement (DMV) is located below, on the southern terraces. To the SW, there are a further 3 terraces enclosed by dry-stone walls. There are a number of springs in the vicinity.

The cliffs to the North and South contain each a cave, where human remains were discovered.

The whole of the interior of the hillfort is said to be strewn with finds. Activities mentioned at Les Aures include metallurgy (Bronze Age axe manufacture and La Tène (?) iron working). Mention is also made of several "mills".

- Amongst the surface finds collected, the following artefacts are reported upon: flint artefacts, bone objects, greenstone axes, saddle querns and rubbers, a bronze socketed axe, a bronze axe mould, a pair of bronze earrings; Urnfield (Hallstatt B-C) pottery from the cremation cairn, La Tẽne pottery said to range from the 5th/4th C BC to the 1st C BC, black varnish 'gallo-greek' wares (campanian wares?), campanian wares and imitations, Gallo-Roman pottery, Terra Sigillata, dolia, amphorae, tiles, Early-Medieval and Medieval pottery, 'pietra ollare', animal bones; also iron slag (attributed to La Tène II), iron tools and other iron objects; notice a 3-winged iron arrowhead or javelin point: in type it is similar to the Greek bronze three-winged arrowheads of the late 6th C BC but here it is executed in iron and assigned a date of La Tène II (Guillot 1966: pl. 48 and 1968: fig 4).

In summary the assemblage seems to indicate an occupation in pre- and protohistoric periods, during the La Tène period and up to the Middle Ages.

Combier 1959: 203 (+ fig. 13)

Vignard 1961: 31 ;

Combier 1963a: 298-9 (+ fig. 25)

Guillot 1966: 85-95 (+ 7 figures)

Guillot 1968: 39-65 (+ 14 figures)

(- LA ROCHETTE-DU-BUIS)

Canton: Buis-les-Baronies

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Isolated find of a sword
- Hallstatt C.

- Sword found during clearance of a field in late 19th C. Collected by Léon Morel.

- It is a Hallstatt C iron sword, 81 cm long, with flat blade and 3 rivets still in position.
- Several Hallstatt C iron swords seem to cluster in the region of Buis-les-Baronies, e.g. La Rochette-du-Buis, Châteauneuf-de-Bordette, Mirabel-les-Baronies.

Vignard 1961: 31-2 (and bibliography)

Gagnière and Granier 1962: 13-24 (and pl. 6 No. 3, 4 for comparanda)

Nicolas 1976: 700

Pers. comm. Dr. I. Stead, 1985

The sword is in the Collection Morel, British Museum (no. 1196)

26-35 ROUSSAS

Le Moulon

Canton: Grignan

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Defended settlement site (enclosures on hill top)
- Late Bronze Age or Early Hallstatt to Gallo-Roman?
- Located on an undulating plateau, NW of the Ferme Aubert, amongst the hills overlooking the valley of the Berre (where Les Granges-Gontardes are located, see 26-14) in SW Drôme. Altitude: 350-383 m. Nearby, the cave of La Baume dou Chinas has yielded finds of the Bronze Age.

- Reconnaissance of the terrain and sondage near the summit by MM. Jully and Guyard in 1950s, collection of surface finds. Also air photograph.

- The 'defences' are a complex of dry-stone walls stretching across a series of natural scarps. They appear to consist of an exterior circuit and possible internal divisions.

- The pottery is said to be abundant and ranges from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age to the Gallo-Roman period. Possible iron extraction and smelting in the region.

Jully and Guyard 1959: 729-38 (illustrated)

Combier 1961: 333-4 (+ fig. 31)

Vignard 1961: 38 (+ pl. VII, fig.2 no. 11)

Boisse 1968: 44, 48, 76, 77, 210

(- SAINT-FERREOL-TRENTE-PAS)

Les Gandus

Canton: Nyons

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Settlement site
- Late Bronze Age (Bronze Final III) and Early Hallstatt
- On a terraced slope.

- Discovered in April 1978 and excavated by J. C . Daumas and R. Laudet.

- The settlement is stratified and features terraces, flagstone floors, hearths, a collapsed hut.

- The material recovered is of particular importance for the study of the transition from Bronze to Iron Ages. Although it is too early for the time limit set for this catalogue, it is mentioned here because it is a good site for comparisons with the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age levels of La Grotte des Sarrasins at Seyssinet-Pariset (see 38-63). The assemblage comprises querns, spindle whorls, a fragmented lignite bracelet, fragments of bronze artefacts. The pottery consists of large

jars with brushed body, fine ware vessels in the shape of onion bulbs, straight-sided dishes, low carinated bowls, goblets, cups and shouldered urns with everted, straight-sided rims. Decor includes motifs encountered on the pottery of Moras-en-Valloire.

Combier 1980: 499-500 (+ fig. 18)

26-36 SAINT-GERVAIS-SUR-ROUBION

Canton: Marsanne

Arrondissement: Valence

- Coin hoard
- 2nd C BC (deposition in 125-121 BC?).

- The hoard consists of c. 6000 or 7000 obols of Massalia. It is possible that other silver coins (bouquetin and horse bust of the Cavares) were also included but they have not been traced by Deroc. Deposition date suggested by Deroc: 125-121 BC.

Nicolas 1976: 705 (classified in LT III list)

Hiernard 1982: 560 (cat. no. 42 and map 6, after Blanchet 1905 no. 62 and Blanchet 1913 no. 38)

Deroc 1983: 38, 60 and note 120

26-37 SAINT-JEAN-EN-ROYANS

Grotte du Frochet

Canton: Saint-Jean-en-Royans

Arrondissement: Valence

- Cave site (rock shelter)
- Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age,"Iron Age" (unspecified), Medieval
- The site is a large rock shelter, open towards North, above the gorges of Laval.

- Sondages by M. Guaia in 1969.
- The site is poorly stratified. Amongst the material, mention is made of 'Iron Age sherds'.

Combier 1977: 620

26-38 SAINT-PAUL-LES-ROMANS

Canton: Romans-sur-Isère

Arrondissement: Valence

- Settlement occupation under a Gallo-Roman villa
- Middle-Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman (i.e. 2nd C BC to 3rd C AD)
- Lowland location.

- Excavations by M. Vignard in 1966-67.

- A sondage through the villa deposits revealed 9 stratified levels, level 6 being dated to the 2nd C BC by the presence of Campanian A wares.

Leglay 1968: 594-5 (+ fig. 32)

Nicolas 1976: 703, 705 (figures on lists of LT I-II sites, and LT III sites).

26-39 SAINT-UZE

Canton: Saint Vallier

Arrondissement: Valence

- Coin hoard

- 3rd - 2nd C BC?

- The hoard contained some 60 gold staters, i.e. arvernian imitations of staters of Phillip II of Macedonia, similar to those found in the hoard of Lapte (Haute Loire).

Houlbert 1958: 203-4

Nicolas 1976: 705

26-40 SAINT-VALLIER

Canton: Saint-Vallier

Arrondissement: Valence

a) Coin hoard: see Laveyron (26-19)

b)- Italo-Etruscan bronze statuette

- 4th to 2nd C BC
- No further specification of provenance.

- The statuette is a bronze figurine of Heracles, fighting, without lion skin and dated to the 4th - 2nd C BC.

Boucher 1976: 27 and map III p.350-1

The statuette is in the Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-Romaine, Lyon.

26-41 SAOU

La Baume Sourde

Canton: Crest-Sud

Arrondissement: Die

- Cave site
- Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Hallstatt (listed as Middle to Late Hallstatt by Nicolas)

- La Baume Sourde is part of a series of caves in the hills of Quinson, c. 30 m above the river Roubion. Grid coordinates (Lambert): 815,20/262,75. Located near oppidum of Saou-Cissac (see 26-42).

- Material from disturbed cave was collected by A. Blanc and MM. Vignard and Cornet in 1950s.

- The cave is a mesh of galleries, mostly collapsed, with no surviving strata. Material is not described.

Blanc, Vignard and Cornet 1956: 15-21

Nicolas 1976: 703

Notice also a Middle to Late Hallstatt bronze bracelet from the Grotte Hannibal, in the commune of Chastel-Arnaud, also in the forest of Saou (Bellin, Baudouin and Ayroles 1977-8 (publ. 1981): 33-4).

26-42 SAOU

Cissac or Six Sacs

Canton: Crest-Sud

Arrondissement: Die

- Defended settlement site (enclosure or oppidum)
- Not well dated: probably Chalcolithic, Hallstatt, Gallo-Roman Early Medieval

- Located 1.5 km East of the village of Saou, on a limestone plateau between the rivers Vèbre and Roubion, at an altitude of 590 m.

- Survey of the ramparts and interior, some sondages and collection of surface finds by MM. Vignard and Cornet in 1950s.

- The hill-fort is of plateau-fort type, with a cliff on the NE side, the other 3 sides being defended by a dry-stone wall forming a rectangle of c. 200 x 60 m. A small terrace of c. 20 x 10 is added to the East. Spring nearby (Fontaine aux Fées). The cave of La Baume Sourde is located to the South, on the cliffs of the Roubion (see 26-41). The defences are built of irregular limestone blocks, they are 1.5 to 3 m wide and were traced over a length of 250 m. At least 4 dry-stone huts are visible in the interior: rectangular or square (c. 2 x 2 m) with scatters of roman tiles.

- Material reported: flint artefacts, 1 bone awl, 1 fragment of a bronze pin, 1 bronze fibula, 1 iron blade.
  There appears to be a dense scatter of Chalcolithic, Urnfield, Hallstatt and later material on the East-terrace. It includes sherds of Beaker pottery, coarse Hallstatt wares including large finger impressed jars or urns, as well as fragments of 'pietra ollare' vessels, querns, Roman tiles and 'Sigillée paléochrétienne grise'.

Vignard and Cornet 1956: 45-54

Combier 1959: 202

26-43 SAULCE-SUR-RHONE

Canton: Loriol-sur-Drôme

Arrondissement: Valence

- Isolated find of some coins
- 1st C BC.

- The coins are 3 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue after 75 BC).

Deroc 1983: 36

26-44 SERVES or PONSAS

Château de Fontager (sometimes also referred to as being in the commune of Ponsas)

Canton: Tain-l'Hermitage

Arrondissement: Valence

- Pottery from a possible settlement site and Gallo-Roman cemetery
- Beaker, Early to Middle La Tène (4th-2nd C BC?), Gallo-Roman cemetery of the 4th C AD
- Located in the grounds of the Château de Fontager, on the edge of the Rhône in Northern Drôme, at the entrance of the Défilé de Saint-Vallier.

- During the early 1960s, improvements of the grounds of the Château, such as the enlarging of its southern esplanade, the building of a swimming pool and planting of trees, revealed a number of finds. A. Blanc seems to have concentrated on the excavation of a Late Roman cemetery, while C. Boisse claims to have been present 'a few days after the destruction of an important indigenous site' (Boisse 1968: 42).

- The material recovered at the Château de Fontager includes:
  sherd(s) of Beaker pottery (from spoil of swimming pool)
  a sherd of an attic red figure kylix, dated by F. Villard to the early 4th C BC (from the spoil created by enlarging the S-esplanade and planting trees)
  associated with the attic pottery sherd were numerous fragments of Middle La Tène pottery (LT II)
  elsewhere in the park of the Château, fragments of campanian ware and Gallo-Roman material have been recovered.

Leglay 1964: 534-5 (+ fig. 41)

Boisse 1965 (with location map)

Boisse 1968: 42

The finds are said to remain with the owner of the Château de Fontager, M. Rozier.

26-45 VALENCE

Canton: Valence

Arrondissement: Valence

- Coin hoards

- Late 2nd C BC and 1st C BC.

-There seems to be some confusion concerning the attribution of coin hoards to Valence or its region. There are two hoards, one located near Valence at a place named Chaffit; this hoard (Valence II) is later in date. The indications given are:

Girard	1972:	'near Valence'
Nicolas	1976:	1) Chaffit = Le Chaffal?
		2) Valence
Nash	1978:	'near Valence' (after Blanchet 1905, no. 59)
Hiernard	1982:	'near Valence at Chaffit (after Blanchet 1905 no. 59 and Blanchet 1913 no. 36).
Deroc	1983:	Valence I
		Valence II
		+ a stray find

- The Valence I hoard seems to have been contained in a pot and consisted of 400 silver obols of Massalia weighing between 0.58 and 0.67 gr. with a few coins of 0.35 gr. and 15 silver coins with horse bust + legend IAILKOVESI weighing 2.54 gr., attributed to the Cavares (issues of the late 2nd C BC). Other accounts give figures of 360 coins, a quarter of which were IAILKOVESI coins. Deposition date suggested: 108-102 BC (raid of Cimbri and Teutones).
- The Valence II hoard consists of 300 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issues after 75 BC) buried perhaps in the 40s BC, after Caesar's death.
- In addition to the two hoards, there is also a stray find of a coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type.

Girard 1972: 32-4

Nicolas 1976: 705

Nash 1978: 339 (after Blanchet 1905, hoard no. 59)

Hiernard 1982: 559, cat. no. 37 and map 6 (after Blanchet 1905, hoard no. 59 and Blanchet 1913, hoard no. 136)

Deroc 1983: 36, 38, 58, 60, 61 and notes 119, 121, 188.

26-46 VERCOIRAN

Plateau de Sainte-Luce

Canton: Buis-les-Baronies

Arrondissement: Nyons

- Hill top settlement site
- Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age, particularly Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène, Middle and Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval, i.e. almost continuous occupation from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages.
- The plateau of Sainte-Luce is a high altitude site (c. 800 m above sea level on a saddle overlooking the valley of the Ouvèze in the Baronies.

- Excavations have taken place on the plateau of Sainte-Luce between 1964 and 1968 and between 1973 and 1974. Direction: R. Gras with the participation of MM. Hatt, Perraud, Lagrand and Huttet. Two areas have been excavated: a) Sector A or Sector 1 near the Romanesque church and b) Sector B or Sector 2 on a small rocky plateau 500 m to the West of Sector A.

- The limestone plateau of Sainte-Luce is described as a hill-fort, but there seem to be no artificial defences, as the site is well defended naturally by vertical "pillars" of limestone, rocky barriers and steep slopes.

Little is known about the type of structures that could have stood on this exposed plateau, as the areas of excavation were much disturbed by the construction of a Romanesque (12th C AD) church dedicated to Sainte-Luce and by an Early Medieval and Medieval cemetery. The site is poorly stratified, with disturbed Iron Age levels. In 1977, the following sequence of deposits was reported:

level A (0-30 cm from surface) Gallo-Roman and La Tène disturbed levels

level B (30-60 cm from surface) Hallstatt and Late Bronze Age material

level C (60-80 cm from surface) Middle and Early Bronze Age + Chalcolithic levels

level D (80-100 cm from surface) Chalcolithic and Neolithic level.

- The Iron Age material reported upon includes:

Urnfield tradition Early Hallstatt pottery with excised decor.

Late Hallstatt indigenous pottery, particularly a local ware decorated with engraved zoomorphic and geometric designs, or more rarely incised or stamped; forms include bowls with inturned rim;

Pseudo-ionian painted wares (geometric and fish scale decor);

Grey monochrome"phocean" ware;

Courtois (1975: 68) also mentions barbotine decorated wares of a type known at Orpierre-Ste-Colombe (Hautes-Alpes).

This assemblage is dated to the late 6th C BC and early 5th C BC. For the La Tène period, a local combed ware with deep incisions is reported, as well as late pseudo-ionian wares, campanian wares (unspecified) and painted LT III fine ware.

The metalwork includes 2 bronze fibulae attributed to the Late Hallstatt or Early La Tène periods, a bronze earring of Launac-Murvieil type and fragments of thin bronze wire bracelets.

Leglay 1966: 515-17 (+ fig. 40)

Leglay 1968: 593

Leglay 1971: 439

Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 8 (distribution map of pseudo-ionian ware)

Courtois 1975: 68 (parallels with Ste-Colombe)

Gras 1976a: 65-71 (+ fig. 21, nos. 13-22 and figs. 22,23, 24, nos. 2-9)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Combier 1977: 627 (+ figl 34-5)

Gras, Ayroles and Combier 1977-8 (publ. 1981): 34-5 (+ fig. 1-2)

Arcelin 1981: 42 (LT III painted wares)

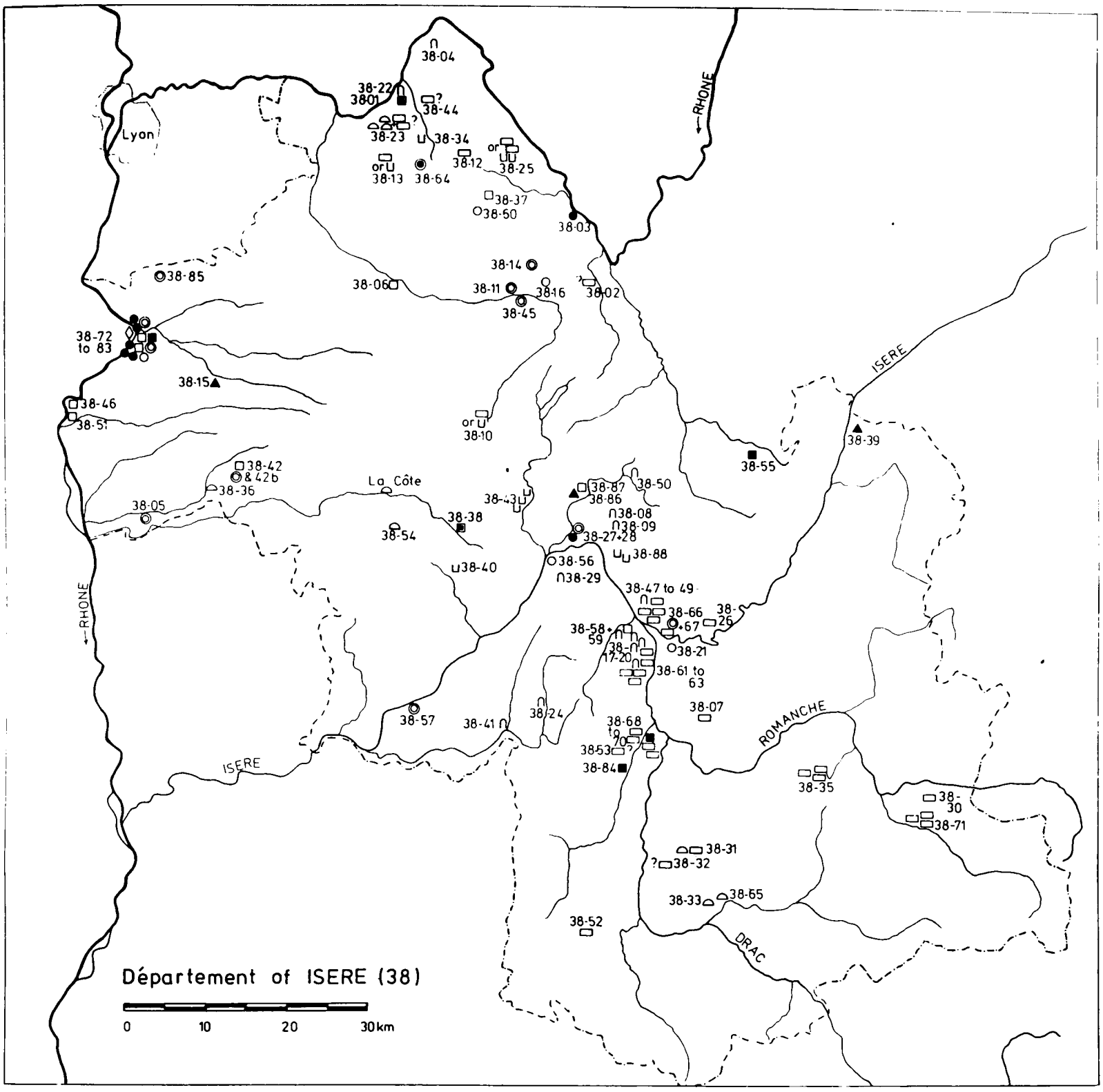
Lyon
RHONE
ISERE
ROMANCHE
DRAC
La Côte
38-04
38-22
3801
38-44
38-23
38-34
38-12
38-25
38-13
38-64
38-37
38-60
38-03
38-14
38-85
38-06
38-11
38-16
38-02
38-45
38-72
to 83
38-15
38-46
38-51
38-10
38-39
38-55
38-42
& 42b
38-36
38-05
38-43
38-87
38-86
38-50
38-08
38-09
38-38
38-54
38-27-28
38-56
38-29
38-88
38-40
38-47 to 49
38-66
67
38-26
38-58
59
38-17-20
38-21
38-61 to
63
38-07
38-57
38-41
38-24
38-68
70
38-53
38-84
38-35
38-30
38-71
38-31
38-32
38-33
38-65
38-52
Département of ISERE (38)
0
10
20
30km

Fig. 96

Département of Isère (38)

38-01 Annoisin-Châtelans: Camp de Larina (see also Hières-sur-Amby, 38-22)

38-02 Aoste

38-03 Les Avenières: Pont d'Evieu

38-04 La Balme-les-Grottes: Grotte de la Balme

38-05 Bougé-Chambalud

38-06 Bourgoin-Jallieu: Greffe du Tribunal

38-07 Brié-et-Angonne

38-08 La Buisse-et-Voreppe: Grotte de Fontabert

38-09 La Buisse-et-Voreppe: Grotte du Trou au Loup

38-10 Châbons: Les Rampeaux

38-11 La Chapelle-de-la-Tour

(- La Côte-Saint-André) (see also note)

38-12 Courtenay

38-13 Crémieu: La Levrettière

38-14 Dolomieu

38-15 Eyzin-Pinet

38-16 Faverges-de-la-Tour

38-17 Fontaine: Balme de Glos

38-18 Fontaine: Barnebigou

38-19 Fontaine: L'Echelette

38-20 Fontaine: Scialet des Vouillants

38-21 Grenoble

38-22 Hières-sur-Amby: (near Camp de Larina) Trou de la Chuire or de La Chura

38-23 Leyrieu: Domaine et Château de Verna

38-24 Méaudre: Grotte Colomb

38-25 Mépieu

38-26 Meylan

38-27 Moirans: La Luzernière

38-28 Moirans: unspecified provenance

38-29 Montaud: Grotte de l'Ours

38-30 Mont-de-Lans

38-31 La Motte-d'Aveillans

38-32 La Motte-les-Bains or La Motte-Saint-Martin

38-33 La Mure

38-34 Optevoz

38-35 Ornon: La Palud

38-36 Pact-Mauphié

38-37 Passins

38-38 Plan: Camp de César

38-39 Pontcharra

38-40 Quincieu(x)

38-41 Rencurel: La Balme Noire

38-42 Revel-Tourdan: Tourdan settlement

38-42 bis Revel-Tourdan: Tourdan hoard

38-43 Rives: Le Plan

38-44 Saint-Baudille-de-la-Tour

38-45 Saint-Clair-de-la-Tour

38-46 Saint-Clair-du-Rhône: Clarasson

38-47 Saint-Egrève: Grotte de Rocheplaine

38-48 Saint-Egrève: Hôpital Saint-Robert

38-49 Saint-Egrève: La Monta

38-50 Saint-Etienne-de-Crossey: Grotte de Crossey

(- Saint-Jean-de-Bournay: Les Serves: see note)

38-51 Saint-Maurice-l'Exil: Saint-Alban

(- Saint-Michel-de-Saint-Geoirs: Le Petit Moulin and Sachet

38-52 Saint-Michel-les-Portes: Le Gerboud

38-53 Saint-Paul-de-Varces: Les Râcles

38-54 Saint-Pierre-de-Bressieux: Boule Billon and enclosure

38-55 Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont: Col de Bovinant

38-56 Saint-Quentin-sur-Isère: La Regonfle

38-57 Saint-Romans: Quartier des Dragonnières

38-58 Sassenage: La Bonne Conduite

38-59 Sassenage: Grotte des Chèvres, Pré Des Cuves

38-60 Sermérieu

38-61 Seyssinet-Pariset: Le Châtelas

38-62 Seyssinet-Pariset: Les Iles

38-63 Seyssinet-Pariset: Grotte des Sarrasins

38-64 Siccieu-Saint-Julien-et-Carsieu: hamlet of Carisieu

38-65 Sousville or Susville

(- La Tour-du-Pin: Combe de Vaux: see note)

38-66 La Tronche: Pré Marguin or Pré Margat

38-67 La Tronche: unspecified location

38-68 Varces-Allières-et-Risset: Oppidum de Rochefort

38-69 Varces-Allières-et-Risset: nécropole Est

38-70 Varces-Allières-et-Risset: nécropole Ouest

38-71 Venosc

(- La Verpillière: N of hamlet of Charamel: see note)

38-72 Vienne: "region of", etruscan statuette

38-73 Vienne: "aux portes de Vienne", hoard

38-74 Vienne: (Museum), Schnabelkannen handles

38-75 Vienne: (Museum), etruscan statuettes

38-76 Vienne: (Museum), bull applique

38-77 Vienne: (Lyon Museum), isolated firedogs

38-78 Vienne: (unspecified), isolated coins

38-79 Vienne: Ancien Hôpital (Temple de Cybèle)

38-80 Vienne: Sainte-Blandine oppidum

38-81 Vienne: Sainte-Blandine hoard

38-82 Vienne: Place-Saint-Pierre

38-83 Vienne: Le Rhône (bridge to Saint-Romain-en-Gal)

38-34 Vienne: Vif: Saint-Loup

(- Vignieu and Vasselin: see note)

38-85 Villette-de-Vienne

38-86 Voiron: unspecified provenance

38-87 Voiron: Sermorens

38-88 Voreppe

Note: Combier (1977: 642) reports on an air photographic survey carried out by M. J. Rebillard of Grenoble between 1967 and 1972 in northern Isère. The sites revealed were not incorporated into the catalogue, unless other supporting evidence showed that they could be of Iron Age date.

The sites reported by Combier are:

- La-Côte-Saint-André: possible barrows to the East of the hamlet of Eydoche (see La Côte-St-André entry)
- Leyrieu-Verna: Les Trois Mollards (3 barrows) (see 38-23)
- La Tour-du-Pin: Combe de Vaux: ring ditches or circular enclosures
- Saint-Pierre-de-Bressieux: a rectangular enclosure (see 38-54)
- Vignieu and Vasselin: circular enclosures
- Saint-Michel-de-Saint-Geoirs: Le Petit Moulin and Sachet: irregular single or multiple ring ditches
- Annoisin-Châtelans: Camp de Larina: crop marks (see 38-01)

- Plan: Camp de César: crop mark (see 38-38)

- Saint-Jean-de-Bournay: Les Serves: circular enclosures

- La Verpillière: N of hamlet of Charamel: circular enclosures, one being of 50 m in diameter.

38-01 ANNOISIN-CHATELANS and HIERES-SUR-AMBY (see also 38-22)

Le Camp de Larina

(Note: the Camp de Larina is shared between the communes of Annoisin-Châtelans and Hières-sur-Amby. Since the major part of the promontory fort is in the territory of Annoisin-Châtelans, it is reported here. But the midden deposited from the Camp de Larina into the cliff cave of the Trou de la Chuire is located in the commune of Hières-sur-Amby: see description under 38-22).

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort) including a series of settlement occupations, barrows and flat grave inhumations, a motte and a number of caves located in the cliffs of the promontory.
- Multiperiod occupation at various points of the promontory and cliffs:
  a) promontory fort: Late Bronze Age - Hallstatt, La Tène (later Early La Tène and Middle La Tène), Gallo-Roman, Early Medieval (Merovingian), Medieval (motte)
  b) zone on S of plateau (outside rampart): Late Bronze Age
  c) barrows and flat grave cemetery: Gallo-Roman and Early Medieval
  d) 1 burial outside rampart: Possibly Iron Age (Hallstatt-La Tène transition)
  e) settlement structures inside promontory fort: Early Medieval, followed by a Medieval motte

f) cave of "Grotte de la Chuire": Late Bronze Age and La Tène (unspecified)

g) chimney of "Trou de la Chuire": mainly late LT I and LT II (see 38-22)

h) Cave of "Grotte de Larina": pre- and protohistoric finds (unspecified, except flint)

i) rock shelter of "Fontaine de la Vie" (eastern cliff): Neolithic, Late Bronze Age

- The camp de Larina is a limestone plateau (southern outlier of the Jura) with sheer cliffs to the North and West overlooking the Rhône plain (where the nuclear power station of Bugey is now established) in the Ile de Crémieu, i.e. the northern triangle of the département of Isère, bounded by the Rhône. Altitude: 398 m, the Rhône valley being at 200 m above sea level. Grid coordinates (Lambert): 830,4/392,5.

- The promontory fort of Larina and its vicinity have been explored at least since the 19th C. Chantre reports on barrows, burials and caves in 1880s. Further excavations by Vuillerme in 1909 revealed a Gallo-Roman and Early-Medieval inhumation cemetery. Material has been collected on the surface of the promontory fort by M. Chauffin in the 1950s. M. Chauffin published the results from his investigations of the promontory fort and cave of the "Trou de la Chuire" (38-22) in 1960. New excavations by M. Pélatan in the zone south of the rampart and in Merovingian barrows took place between 1970 and 1972 or 1974. The "Grotte de la Chuire" (not to be confused with the "Trou de la Chuire" explored by MM. Revelin and Margueron between 1952 and 1960 and studied by M. Chauffin) was explored by MM. J. Reymond and J. P. Pélatan in 1967 and 1968. Sondages

by M. Châtain have also been made in the Grotte de Larina. M. H. Châtain further undertook a series of rescue excavations in 1978 and 1979: examination of a section in an abandonned quarry, of a section cut through the rampart by an access road and of a pit in another quarry.

The major excavation campaigns currently taking place at the Camp de Larina are concentrated on the Merovingian settlement inside the promontory fort, under the direction of, first, M. Michel Collardelle and, later M. Patrick Porte. In 1977, a note in Gallia - Préhistoire mentioned that the Ministère de l'Equipement was proposing to commission a detailed survey at 1:2000, a contour survey, a programme of consolidation, excavation, protection and presentation. An excavation centre('dépôt de fouilles') is projected at Hières-sur-Amby. The site is threatened and partly destroyed by quarries. At an exhibition staged in Grenoble in 1982 ("Des Burgondes à Bayard") a scale model of the promontory fort and its region could be seen.

- The Camp de Larina is a promontory fort ('éperon barré') of 21 or 24 ha, bounded to the North and West by cliffs overlooking the Rhône valley, the the East by the Gorges of the Amby, and to the South-East and South the plateau of Crémieu is cut by a rampart, some 1500 m long. It appears that the original Late Bronze Age or later rampart was built as a dry stone wall: sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered under the base of the rampart in 1978. Probably in the Gallo-Roman period, this wall was refurbished, using mortared stone, and square towers (2?) were added. Mention is also made of an

earthern dump rampart, perhaps a modification of the Early Medieval (Merovingian) period.

From the rather sketchy plan published by J. Chauffin (1960: pl. VI, not to scale) and other sources, the following features appear in the interior of the hillfort:

- a central area, cultivated in strips, produced fagments of tile and amphorae
- an "elliptical zone" seems to follow the contours of the rampart, in the southern part of the hillfort.
- the Merovingian barrows and settlement seem to be concentrated in the North-West part of the promontory fort.
- a medieval motte occupies the northern tip of the promontory and in the North-West a modern statue of the Madonna overlooks the Rhône plain.

A series of features are located on Chauffin's map, but it is not always clear whether they are within or outside the rampart.

- a series of terraces and trackways, revealed by air photography, cluster in the southern part of the plateau. Also two enclosures to the East of the plateau
- cuts in the eastern part of the site (the quarried zone) have been interpreted as hut platforms or old quarries
- tile built and slab built(Gallo-Roman and later) graves are located in the central-southern (quarried) zone
- Early-Medieval burials are reported from the eastern zone, overlooking the valley of the Amby
- Chantre (1880) reports that one burial, outside the rampart, produced grave goods, possibly of Iron Age date
- Combier (1977 and 1980) reports that remains of a Late Bronze Age Urnfield settlement were encountered in disused quarries in the southern zone, outside the rampart (unless

the rampart was not built at that stage, since sherds of Urnfield pottery are stratified under the rampart). This (open?) settlement is attested mainly by scatters of pottery or by material redeposited into later features.

The material reported upon includes:

a) from the promontory fort:
   - scatter of tiles and republican amphorae fragments
   - Late Bronze Age pottery (a dozen sherds) under rampart
   - Gallo-Roman artefacts associated with the rampart
   - a report (by Brühl 1960) mentions that M. J. Chauffin has been collecting pottery, metalwork and glass fragments on the plateau in 1958-9. This assemblage, dated from LT I to LT III, may in fact be that recovered in the 'Trou de la Chuire' (see below and 38-22)

b) from South zone, outside rampart:
   - large quantities of Late Bronze Age and Hallstatt pottery
   - a scatter of Late Bronze Age pottery next to a bowl-shaped hearth containing a fibula fragment and one sherd of pottery
   - further protohistoric pottery sherds redeposited in a Medieval grave containing a fastener and nails

c) barrow cemetery and inhumation cemetery:
   - Chantre reports that the barrows contained iron weapons and pottery (Merovingian)
   - the tile and slab built burials are said to be Burgundian

d) burial outside the rampart:
   - Chantre reports that one burial produced an assemblage which he attributes to the Early Iron Age: it consists of 3 bronze bracelets, one being flat and decorated with incised lines, and rings or finger rings decorated in the same style

e) Early-Medieval settlement:

- assemblage not reported here

f) "Grotte de la Chuire":

- Late Bronze Age and La Tène material reported by Combier (1977) but not described in detail

g) "Trou de la Chuire":

- Very rich rubbish dump deposited from the Camp de Larina into a rock fault below, in the cliffs of Hières-sur-Amby. For a detailed description, see 38-22.

  In summary the assemblage is dated to the latter part of the Early La Tène period (LT I) and Middle La Tène period and includes imports from the Mediterranean area, metal-work, coins and a rich collection of animal bones. The assemblage also appears to have Late La Tène (LT III) elements

h) "Grotte de Larina":- flint and protohistoric material, not described further, reported by Combier (1977)

i) "Fontaine de la Vie":

- Neolithic (Chasséen) pottery, Late Bronze Age (Urnfield) pottery.

- In summary, the Camp de Larina, is a well defended settlement occupied repeatedly from the Late Bronze Age onwards. It may have started as an open Urnfield settlement before a rampart was built to cut off the neck of the promontory, perhaps still in the Late Bronze Age. There is little or no evidence for a Late Hallstatt hillfort, the main period of occupation of the promontory being dated to c. 4th-2nd/1st C BC, especially if the finds of the rubbish dump from the "Trou de la Chuire" are taken into account. The location of the

Camp de Larina at a key position over the upper Rhône valley could have been exploited in the control of trade of goods of Mediterranean origin. The Gallo-Roman period saw the refurbishment of the defences and an extra-mural cemetery. The site is of major importance for the study of the Early Medieval period, since a well preserved Merovingian settlement and barrow cemetery was established inside the strengthened defences of the promontory fort. The Camp de Larina is situated in the Ile de Crémieu, an area rich in pre-and protohistoric as well as later remains: see sites 38-03, 38-04, 38-12, 38-13, 38-22, 38-23, 38-25, 38-34, 38-44, 38-64 and chapter 7. It is also covered by an air-photo survey, which revealed a number of barrows and enclosures (see introductory note at the begining of the Isère section of the catalogue).

Chantre 1880: 43 and 44 (+ pl. XIV fig. 5 and 10)

Brühl 1960: 366

Chauffin 1960: 27-50 (+ pl. I-VI, incl. sketch plans)

Jully 1961a: 219-28

Bocquet 1969: 196 (cat. no. 3B, with earlier references)

Lancel 1975: 539

Combier 1977: 633-4 and 642

Boucher 1980: 511-12

Combier 1980: 505-6

Porte 1980: plan, p. 15

Prieur 1981: 12

The finds from the Camp de Larina and Trou de la Chuire may in part be with M. J. Chauffin, at L'Isle-Abeau (inf. Dr. A. Bocquet).

38-02 AOSTE

Canton: Le Pont-de-Beauvoisin

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Possible burial (isolated finds)
- Late La Tène (LT III)

- Objects noted by Chantre, formerly attributed to the Bronze Age.

- The objects consist of:
  - 2 bronze wire bracelets, with extremities in spiral form
  - 1 bronze finger ring, with spiral ends.

Bocquet 1969: 196 (no. 4) (with earlier reference)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée d'Aoste.

38-03 LES AVENIERES

Pont d'Evieu

Canton: Morestel

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Offering or burial? (chance find)
- Early or Middle La Tène (dated by R. Joffroy)

- In marsh bordering Rhône.

- Chance find made in March 1959.

- Bronze helmet: hemispherical cap in beaten bronze sheet, with top slightly ogival. Possibly once gold plated and probable chin-strap.

Bocquet 1969: 196 (no. 6B((with earlier reference)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée de Bourgoin.

38-04 LA BALME-LES-GROTTES

Grotte de la Balme

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Cave site with domestic occupation and burials
- Multiperiod remains at various points of the cave:
  - Palaeolithic, Neolithic, especially Late Bronze Age to Early Hallstatt (Hallstatt B), Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman, post-Roman.
- The cave is an enormous porch open in the cliffs bordering the Rhône valley in northern Isère (the Ile de Crémieu) a little to the NE of the village of La Balme-les-Grottes. Its base

is at an altitude of 216 m, i.e. 10 m above the level of the Rhône plain.

- La Balme has attracted a series of excavators in the 19th C, such as MM. Jacquemet (1895), Chantre and Chappuis. More recent sondages have been carried out by the Groupe Archéologique de Bourgoin (M. Chauffin in 1960, MM. Reymond and Laurent between 1962 and 1969).

- The cave is a vast porch, open towards the West, with interior galleries, streams and an underground lake. Pre- and proto-historic finds have been made in a series of locations, described below. Mainly used in the Urnfield period, probably for burial, but also for domestic purposes.

- The material collected at La Balme includes:

a) from "Le Labyrinthe": Late Bronze Age and Early Hallstatt (Hall B) pottery, animal bones and a bronze ring. Also mention of disturbed sherds of Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman and later pottery

b) from side gallery of the "Labyrinthe", investigated in 1960: pottery 'from the Merovingian to the Early Hallstatt (Hall I) period'

c) from underground lake outlet (1962): human bones, Late Bronze Age to Hallstatt pottery

d) a variety of locations within the cave (loci I-IV) have all Late Bronze Age pottery

Combier 1961: 314 and 316

Bocquet 1969: 198 (cat. no. 7A/3, with earlier references and location plan on fig. 77 (p. 193) and illustration of pottery on fig. 78 (p. 193)

Bocquet and Reymond 1976b: 192-9 (illustrated)

The finds from location b) are with M. Chauffin, L'Isle-Abeau.

The finds from location c) are in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon.

38-05 BOUGE-CHAMBALUD

Canton: Roussillon

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Coin hoard
- 2nd C BC?
- Chance find made in a vineyard in the 1880s.

- The hoard consists of c. 2300 silver obols of Massalia, a gold finger ring with spiral ends, apparently contained in a decorated pot.

Bocquet 1969: 204 (cat no. 10, wiht earlier reference)

Nicolas 1976: 705

Nash 1978: 339

Hiernard 1982: 560 (cat. no. 38b and map 6, after Blanchet 1905 no. 123 and Blanchet 1913 no. 39)

38-06 BOURGOIN-JALLIEU

Town centre, especially courtyard of Greffe du Tribunal

Canton: Bourgoin-Jallieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Settlement(?) occupation material
- Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman (1st-2nd C AD), Early-Medieval
- Lowland location.

- In 1950, a local archaeological group, led by MM. H. Cucherat and G. Revillon was reported to have collected all casual finds of pottery made in the town: it is said to range "from the period of gaulish independance to the burgundian period". In 1982, a report mentions that Gallo-Roman excavations in the courtyard of the Greffe du Tribunal revealed also Late La Tène (LT III) pottery, Gallo-Roman (1st and 2nd C AD) material and many animal bones.

Wuilleumier 1950: 145

Lasfargues 1982: 399

38-07 BRIE-ET-ANGONNE

Canton: Vizille

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Isolated find from a possible burial
- Early La Tène.

- Two bronze bracelets, of a type known as 'Rochefort type" were found at Brié-et-Angonne. They are closed bronze wire bracelets, square in section and decorated with oblique lines.

Von Eles 1967-8: 21

Bocquet 1969: 207 (cat no. 14)

Bocquet 1969-70: 75-6 (Cat no. 301-2 + Pl. 41 no. 301)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 8

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (ex coll. Bisch) nos. 67.12.50 and 67.12.51

38-08 LA BUISSE-ET-VOREPPE

Grotte de Fontabert

Canton: Voiron

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Cave site, mainly used for burial, possible domestic occupation
- Mesolithic, Chalcolithic collective burials, Late Bronze Age, Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène)
- Located at the foot of a cliff formed by the Massif de la Chartreuse, advancing into the Isère valley. The Grotte de Fontabert is situated c. 15 m above the valley floor and is

part of a group of six caves cut into the cliffs of the right bank of the Isère, spread over a distance of c. 2 km.

- The cave of Fontabert was discovered and excavated in March 1841 during quarrying. Re-excavations by H. Müller between 1894 and 1909, who also sieved the 1841 spoil.

- The cave has a 6-8 m wide floor and was blocked by rubble and stone screes. A Mesolithic occupation level is superceded by 3 Chalcolithic collective burial horizons, totalling some 50 skeletons with grave goods. The Bronze Age and Late Hallstatt pottery may have come from an incline just outside the cave.

- The late material includes: Late Bronze Age - Early Hallstatt (Urnfield) pottery and a fragment of grey monochrome "phocean" ware: it belongs to a carinated bowl with high neck and flat rim (Benoit's form 6).

Blanc 1958: no. 11 (with earlier references)

Benoit 1965: 160, 163, and pl. 34 no. 9

Bocquet 1969: 208-13 (cat no. 15A)

Bocquet 1969-70: 119

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Balnc 1958)

Nicolas 1976: 703

The material from the Grotte de Fontabert is kept at the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble and the Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble.

38-09 **LA BUISSE-ET-VOREPPE**

Grotte du Trou au Loup

Canton: Voiron

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Cave site with domestic occupation and burial(s)
- Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age, Hallstatt, Early La Tène, Gallo-Roman.
- Located in the cliffs of the West flank of the Montagne du Ratz, perched some 200 m above La Buisse.

- The cave was excavated by M. H. Müller in 1906-1908, who emptied the cave of some 250 m^3 of deposits.

- The cave is 28 m wide and 10 m deep and was much disturbed in the Gallo-Roman period.

- The assemblage was very disturbed. It included Late Bronze Age tradition pottery, coarse wares, disturbed human and animal bones and grave goods beolonging to an Early La Tène burial. They consist of: a fragment of a bronze wire bracelet, square in section, decorated with incised lines, a bronze plaque with rivets and a fragmented Early La Tène (LT I) iron fibula.

Bocquet 1969: 214-16 (cat. no. 15c)

The material from the Trou au Loup is kept at the Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble, except for the human bones and fibula, now lost.

38-10 CHABONS

Les Rampeaux

Canton: Le Grand-Lemps

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- One burial (inhumation or cremation?)
- Middle La Tène (LTII).
- Chance find made in 1890.
- The burial contained a bent iron blade, 25 cm long (fragment of a bent sword), an iron spearhead, 11 cm long, and "important grave goods" (not further described).

Bocquet 1969: 223 (cat. no. 18)

Nicolas 1976: 703

In 1934, the objects were in the possession of M. Guillermin at Saint-Ondas.

38-11 LA CHAPELLE-DE-LA-TOUR

CAnton: La Tour-du-Pin

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Coin hoard
- Early 1st C BC?

- The coin hoard contained silver coins of the Cavares (galloping horse with legend VOL) and of the Allobroges (sea-horse), issued perhaps after 90 BC? Deposition date: 75-70 BC?

Deroc 1983: 39 and 46

(- LA COTE-SAINT-ANDRE)

Mas de Garchat, near Le Rival and La Gare

Canton: La Côte-Saint-André

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Barrow with ritual bronze cart. Possible other barrows in the area.
- Hallstatt B_3-C (around 700 BC)
- Located in the alluvial plain of the Bièvre-Valloire, 4.5 km South of La Côte-Saint-André, 300 m North of the railway track and to the West of a track leading from Bressieux to La Côte. Altitude: 350 m, on sand and gravel terrace. Grid coordinates (Lambert): 343,450/830, 075.

- The bronze cart and bronze vessels were discovered in 1888, when workmen dismantled a stone built mound. Other barrows, may be located in the region, to the East of the hamlet of Eydoche: they were revealed by air photography (see note at the beginning of the Isère section of this catalogue).

- The artefacts discovered in 1888 consisted of:

  a) 4 solid cast bronze wheels, c. 50 cm in diameter and weighing 10-15 kg. with 6 spokes and a hollow hub. These wheels belonged to a cart destined to carry the bucket and, according to the disposition of the wheels on discovery, of triangular shape with one wheel at the front and three at the back

  b) a bronze bucket or situla of Kurd type, 64.5 cm high and with a capacity of c. 80 l. It is made of very thin (0.5 mm) sheet bronze with riveted side and base and flat riveted handles. It is thought to be an import of C. 700 BC (from Hungary)

  c) a fragmented bronze basin, 32.5 cm in diameter and 5 cm deep. Rivet holes suggest that it was handled.

- This ritual cart may not have accompanied a burial, but may be linked with a solar, fertility or water cult. But barrows of Hallstatt date with inhumations exist in the region and the ritual of burial in barrows may not have completely died out in the plains of Dauphiné in the Late Hallstatt and La Tène periods (even Middle La Tène): see 38-23, 38-36 and perhaps 38-54.

  If the ring ditches and circular enclosures of the Dauphiné

revealed by air photography (Combier 1977: 642) are taken into account, the barrow of La Côte Saint-André is no longer an isolated monument, even if of a rather particular kind.

Chapotat 1961: 193-5 (+ fig. 71)

Chapotat 1962: 33-78 (illustrated)

Bocquet 1969: 233 (cat. no. 35D)

Combier 1977: 642

The cart and bronze vessels were donated in 1889 to the Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-Romaine at Lyon-Fourvière, where they are exhibited.

38-12 COURTENAY

Canton: Morestel

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- One (inhumation) burial
- Early (to Middle) La Tène (LT I-II)
- Located in a rock fault. Altitude c. 300 m.

- The grave goods were noted by Chantre in 1867.

- The burial was accompanied by two bronze bracelets, open ended, decorated with triangular incisions and with small buffer terminals. Similar example at Saint-Baudille-de-la Tour (see 38-44).

Bocquet 1969: 233 (cat. no. 37)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Bocquet 1969 reports that the bracelets were in the former collection P. Fière at Voiron.

38-13 CREMIEU

La Levrettière

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Isolated find of a sword from a possible buiral
- Middle La Tène (LTII).

- There are no indications concerning the discovery of the sword except for an old label mentionning La Levretière at Crémieu.

- The sword is a complete iron Middle La Tène sword with central spine, parallel edges, lozenge-shaped section and a hilt rectangular in section, terminated by a knob. The point is broken. The sword had been bent in two places and was straightened, probably after discovery.
  Length: 66.3 cm; width: 4.9 cm; thickness: 8 mm.
  Bent swords are a common ritual in Dauphiné: see 38-10, 38-23, 38-25, 38-34, 38-43, 38-88.

Bocquet and Colardelle 1971: 1-3 (+ fig.)

Nicolas 1976: 703

The sword is kept in the Mairie of Crémieu.

38-14 DOLOMIEU

Canton: La Tour-du-Pin

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Coin hoard
- Early 1st C BC?
- The coin hoard contained silver coins of the Cavares (galloping horse with legend VOL) and of the Allobroges (sea-horse), issued perhaps after 90 BC? Deposition date: 75-70 BC?

Deroc 1983: 39 and 46

38-15 EYZIN-PINET

Canton: Vienne-Sud

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Isolated find of pottery
- Late La Tène (LT III).

- Nicolas mentions Late La Tène pottery in his list of LT III sites, without further indications. Settlement occupation?

Nicolas 1976: 705

Chapotat 1976: map 1 shows Iron Age symbol, without further indications.

38-16 FAVERGES-DE-LA-TOUR

Canton: La Tour-du-Pin

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Isolated find of 8 coins
- Early 1st C BC?
- The entry in Deroc's catalogue of coins (1983: 36) states "Faverges et Aoste": presumably the coins were found between Faverges and Aoste, in the region of La Tour-du-Pin, rich in coin deposits (see La Chapelle-de-la-Tour, 38-11, Dolomieu, 38-14 and Saint-Clair-de-la-Tour, 38-45).

- The coins (part of a hoard?) are 5 silver coins with galloping horse (anepigraphic, attributed to the Cavares), a silver coin with bouquetin (issue of the Cavares), a silver coin with sea-horse (Allobroges) and a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post 75 BC?).

Deroc 1983: 36

38-17 FONTAINE

Balme de Glos

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Cave with burials and possible domestic occupation
- Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Gallo-Roman, Merovingian
- Located at the foot of a 80 m high cliff formed by the Plateau des Vouillants. The site is part of a group of caves and rock shelters on the left bank of the Isère (see also 38-18 and 38-20). The floor of the cave is c. 8 m above the plain of the Isère.

- Sondages by H. Müller in 1904, who also dug a trench across the width of the cave in 1905.

- The cave is a high triangular porch with a floor some 8 m deep, spread over a distance of 20 m. It opens towards North-West. The strata appear badly disturbed, but Müller could distinguish 12 horizons. Layers 1-4 are dated from present days to the Merovingian period, layer 5 is a disturbed level with material ranging from the Merovingian to the Neolithic era, layers 6-7 contained Neolithic burials and layers 8-12 were dated to the Mesolithic and Palaeolithic periods.

- The assemblage in layers 5-7 is disturbed. It includes one intact and 6 disturbed Neolithic burials and redeposited pottery of Late Bronze Age tradition. Bocquet (1969) notes that "pottery of the Second Iron Age (La Tène) is rare".

Bocquet 1969: 240-2 (cat. no. 45A)

Bocquet 1976a: 188

Most of the material from the Balme de Glos is kept in the Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble.

38-18 FONTAINE

Barnebigou in the Balmes de Fontaine

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Rock shelter with domestic and funerary assemblages
- Multiperiod: Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Late Bronze Age (Urnfield), Hallstatt, Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène), Middle or Late La Tène (3rd-1st C BC), Gallo-Roman, Early Medieval.
- The site is a rock shelter half way up the cliff formed by the edge of the Plateau des Vouillants: the floor of the shelter is c. 40 m above the plain of Isère. The site is accessible from the plain but also from the top of the Plateau des Vouillants, via a vertical "chimney". The shelter is hidden by a rock collapse.

- The site was investigated by MM. Müller, Penet, de Villenoisy and Carrière between 1881 and the end of the century. Between 1888 and 1893, Müller excavated some 350 m^3. The (Middle) La Tène pottery and Campanian sherd in the collection Bisch in Grenoble were discovered in 1896. More recently, quarrying took place in the rubble scree at the foot of Barnebigou, in the Propriété Brun (1954): 2 m^2 were investigated, revealing 3 stratified layers. The Club Alpin Français, Grenoble, also undertook sondages at Barnebigou between 1959 and 1962.

- The rock shelter occupies a space of c. 50 m in length and is protected, at the back, by an overhang, and at the front by a rock tumble. The stratigraphy appears to be up to 7 m deep. It consists of:

  a) from surface to depth of 1.50 m: recent level, a Burgundian inhumation, abundant Gallo-roman material
  b) from 1.50 to 2.50 m: hearths, sporadic domestic occupation of Iron Age date
  c) from 2.50 to 4.00 m: Bronze Age occupation
  d) from 4.00 to 6.00 m: Neolithic burial horizon
  e) from 6.00 to 7.00 m: Palaeolithic (Azilien) level

  In the Propriété Brun, at the foot of Barnebigou, 3 levels were encountered. Level 2 has Gallo-Roman elements, level 3 contained a hearth and material dated to the Early Iron Age ("1er Age du Fer").

- The material recovered at Barnebigou consists of over 200 kg of pottery sherds. It includes Late Bronze Age tradition pottery with more rounded profiles thought to be of La Tène

date. Mention is also made of "ionian" ware (Benoit 1965: 153), but most other authors report grey monochrome "phocean" ware. Amongst the finds recorded in 1896 at Barnebigou, there are a dozen sherds dated to the Iron Age: they are sherds of black coarse wares and fine grey wares, a rim of a dish, a sherd with black slip and one sherd of Campanian ware, dated to the 3rd-1st C BC.

Blanc 1958: cat. no. 10 (with earlier reference)

Combier 1959: 195-6 (+ fig. 3)

Combier 1961: 318, 320-1 (+ fig. 22)

Bataille 1963: 3-11

Benoit 1965: 153

Von Eles 1967-8: 26-7

Bocquet 1969: 245-53 (cat. no. 45B)

Bocquet 1969-70: 108

Bocquet 1976a: 188-90

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Blanc 1958)

The assemblages from Barnebigou has been dispersed in many collections and some is lost. Various institutions in Grenoble (the Musée Dauphinois, the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, the Bibliothèque Municipale, the Institut Dolomieu) and the Musée de Chambéry have artefacts from Barnebigou.

38-19 FONTAINE

L'Echelette

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- One inhumation burial and occupation débris
- Early La Tène and Gallo-Roman
- Located on a wooded slope covered by a stone scree on the edge of the plain of the Isère, against the cliff of the Vouillants. The slope is crossed by a track leading to the Plateau des Vouillants, known as l'Echelette. Altitude: c. 215m (5 m above the plain of the Isère). Grid coordinates (Lambert): 862.120/326.400.

- Discovery in 1964 by the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine (M. Peyrard) of stratified layers, hearths or kilns and a burial during the construction of streets for the new industrial zone of Fontaine.

- The site appears to have 4 stratified layers with hearths and a Gallo- Roman tile kiln. The burial consisted of a large grave, 3 m long, backfilled with large stone blocks (skeuomorphic stone cairn?) crushing a female skeleton with foetus, oriented NE-SW.

- Accompanying the burial, in the area of the chest, were two lignite bracelets, annular and D-shaped in section. Lignite bracelets appear to be fairly common in the "groupe de

Rochefort" of the region of Grenoble: the annular bracelets are generally later than the massive armbands and are tentatively dated to the Early La Tène period (perhaps 4th C BC). In the backfill of the grave, there were also sherds of coarse grey pottery, and in the strata cut by the grave were further indeterminable sherds of coarse pottery. A Gallo-Roman tile kiln cut these strata.

Bocquet 1966a: 72-6 (+ figs 1-3)

Von Eles 1967-8: 26-7

Bocquet 1969: 257 (cat. no. 45D)

Nicolas 1976: 703

The artefacts and documentation are kept in the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, Grenoble.

38-20 FONTAINE

Scialet des Vouillants at La Rochasse

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Burial shaft in a rock-fault
- Late Bronze Age (Urnfield), Early La Tène or transition Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- The rock fissure opens from the top of the cliff formed by the wooded Plateau des Vouillants and reaches, in successive steps, a depth of 26 m. It is located c. 10 m from the edge

of the cliff, at an altitude of c. 285 m (the plain of the Isère at Fontaine being c. 210 m above sea level).

- The site has been excavated by the Club Alpin Français, Grenoble, and the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine between 1957 and 1965.

- The almost vertical rock fissure has been used as a funerary deposit in the Urnfield period and later. There is no stratigraphy or grave goods in situ, since bodies (6 in all) were literally thrown down the shaft. On a ledge above the bottom of the shaft (site 2) were two individuals, one with grave goods dated to Early La Tène or Hallstatt-La Tène.

- The artefacts recovered at the Scialet des Vouillants consist mainly of Urnfield pottery and human bones (none were cremated), as well as a bronze torc. The burial dated to LT I or transition period Hallstatt to Early La Tène was accompanied by an open bronze bracelet, square in section and decorated with oblique dashes and sherds of large flat based bowl(s) with inturned rounded rims. There are also two blue glass beads, similar to those of Mont-de-Lans (see 38-30).

Combier 1961: 320, 322-3

Bocquet 1969: 255-6 (cat. no. 45C) (+ fig. 44 on p. 228)

Bocquet 1969-70: 138-40

Bocquet 1976a: 190-2 (+ fig. 76 no. 8)

Courtois 1976: 717 (+ fig. 4)

Combier 1977: 633

The assemblage and documentation are housed in the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, Grenoble.

38-21 GRENOBLE

Canton: Grenoble

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Isolated find of a coin
- Early 1st C BC?

- Although Grenoble (Cularo) is thought to have pre-Roman origins, little evidence of Iron Age occupation at Grenoble has come forward.

  A silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC?) is listed by Deroc.

Bocquet 1974: 56

Deroc 1983: 36

38-22 HIERES-SUR-AMBY

Trou de la Chuire or Trou de la Chura, next to the Camp de Larina (see 38-01)

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Cave site used as rubbish dump for the Camp de Larina
- Early La Tène (later LT I), Middle La Tène (LT II), Late La Tène (LT III) and Gallo-Roman
- The Trou de la Chuire is a rock fissure located on the cliffs of the Camp de Larina, known as the Côtes d'Hières, half way between the plain of the Rhône where the village of Hières is located (altitude c. 220 m) and the top of the hillfort of Larina (altitude 398 m). It is a natural 'chimney' communicating between the top of the promontory and the plain, into which rubbish from the Camp de Larina accumulated. There is also another rubbish dump, c. 3 m below the Trou de La Chuire.

- The site, i.e. the rock fissure and the rubble scree in front of it, was excavated, by "discontinuous sondages" by MM. Revelin and Margueron between 1952 and 1960. Their material was published by M. J. Chauffin in 1960. More recent excavations, by M. Chausse, took place in 1975 or 1976.

- Little is known about the stratigraphy of the rubbish dump, the excavations being mainly a collection of material. The 1975-6 excavations revealed disturbed levels, rubble, two hearths and old excavations.

- The material assemblage recovered between 1952 and 1960 consists of:
  a) coarse pottery (54% of the ceramic assemblage): bowls with inturned rims, jars and urns with finger impressions, biconical pots with indented rims

b) fine, wheel-turned pottery (46% of the ceramic assemblage): bowls and "yellow jugs"

c) "exotic" material includes: 4 sherds, which from the description (Chauffin 1960: 39) must be of Campanian ware; 1 sherd which may be grey monochrome "phocean" ware: it is grey with inclusions of mica and has a painted orange band; sherds of pseudo-ionian jugs or gaulish derivations of pseudo-ionian ware (Le Pègue gaulish A wares); a few indeterminable sherds of fine wares; some bases of wine amphorae of the region of Marseille: they have the characteristic spindle shape but have no micaceous inclusions (perhaps derivations?); fragments of Dressel 1A republican amphorae

d) metalwork includes: 1) bronze: fibulae (LT III, including 1 Nauheim), thin bracelets, needles, a fragment of bronze sheet
2) iron: fibulae (LT I and LT II, including 1 with silver gilt), rings, tools, meat-forks, knives, nails

e) coins reported are: a silver obol of Massalia (late 3rd C BC - 1st half of 2nd C BC)
a gaulish bronze coin, undetermined
a coin of Constantine II

f) other artefacts are: fragments of 4 blue or purple and yellow glass bracelets
a fragment of a lignite bracelet
bone tools
2 clay spindle whorls

daub with wattle impression
burnt flint and flint artefacts
various substances adhering to pottery sherds (Chauffin 1960: 45-6 mentions pitch, ochre, guano, urine and rotting corpses!)

g) animal bones: a sample of 797 fragments, representing a minimum number of individuals of 62 animals was analysed by Mme. Th. Poulain-Josien.
72.6% of animal bones belong to domestic species: cattle, pig , sheep, horse (rare), dog and chicken.
27.4% belong to wild animals, such as boar, fox and hare.

- In summary the Trou de la Chuire has a rich and varied assmeblage of La Tène date with imports from the Mediterranean world, starting perhaps in the 4th C BC. The accumulation of débris in the Trou de la Chuire throws light on the occupation of the Camp de Larina, just above (see 38-01).

Chauffin 1960: 27-50 (+ pl. I-VI)
Poulain-Josien 1960: 51 ff.
Jully 1961a: 219-28
Lagrand & Thalmann 1973: 90
Boucher 1977: 478

The finds from the Trou de la Chuire may be in possession of M. Chauffin, L'Isle-Abeau (inf. Dr A. Bocquet).

38-23 LEYRIEU

Domaine et Château de Verna

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Barrow cemetery and probable flat grave cemetery
- Late Hallstatt? and Early to Middle La Tène
- Located in the grounds of the Château de Verna, in a wood on the eastern side of the road from Lagnieu to Crémieu. Altitude: c. 220-230 m, on the edge of the Rhône plain and Ile de Crémieu.
- A barrow (and perhaps also flat grave) cemetery was discovered in 1864 when a barrow with stone cist and several other graves were opened by workmen clearing a wood for M. Le Comte de Verna. It seems that at least three barrows ('Les Trois Mollards') existed in the domaine de Verna: they were identified on air photographs in the 1970s.

- The exact circumstances of discovery of the cemetery are unclear. It appears that the 1864 barrow contained a large slab-built burial chamber, rather reminiscent of a dolmen. From the number and perhaps different dates of the grave goods, it seems likely that several burials were encountered in 1864. The artefacts have been kept by M. de Verna and were examined by M. E. Chantre in 1880 and 1899. More recently a note by Bocquet (1969) states that M. Chapotat proposes to re-publish

the Leyrieu finds. This publication has not turned up in our searches.

- The artefacts recovered in 1864 consist of:

  a) remains of a wagon or cart or chariot: "débris of iron wheels" (iron tyres?), bronze plaques, roundels, chainlets, rods (lynch pins?)

     Although Déchelette (1927: 1052) does not accept the presence of a cart or wagon burial at Leyrieu, there seems to be little reason to disbelieve Chantre's report (1899: 768-9)

  b) débris of stamped sheet bronze belt plaques and armour (?)

  c) bronze bracelets and "some fibulae"

  d) 2 bronze vessels with handles "reminiscent of oenochoes", decoration mutilated

  e) 4 large black pottery urns,cylindrical, slightly everted

  f) 7 long iron swords, one (unbent) still in its bronze decorated iron scabbard. Two of the swords had been bent at burial

  g) 2 bronze spearheads and 2 iron spearheads

  h) mention is also made of a bronze dagger.

- From the indications given above, several interpretations can be put forward:

  1) a Late Hallstatt barrow with central cist received secondary warrior inhumations in the Early and Middle La Tène period.

     Some elements may support this hypothesis: the bronze dagger and repoussé decorated belt plaques, as well as

perhaps the wagon, seem to inscribe themselves into a Late Hallstatt tradition (see for example Gruffy-Le Mollard, 74-23) whereas the rite of bending iron swords is common in Middle La Tène Dauphiné (see for example 38-43).

2) There is at Leyrieu a "princely" burial similar to those known in the Marne and Champagne (e.g. La Gorge-Meillet or Somme Bionne) of Early La Tène date. In this case, the vehicle might be a chariot accompanied perhaps by the bronze vessels (Schnabelkannen?) and pottery urns. Other warrior inhumations accompanied or followed the 'princely" burial.

Whatever the interpretation put on the Leyrieu assemblage, the site is clearly of the utmost importance and deserves a thorough and illustrated publication (Chantre saw the artefacts but could not draw them, and the proposed publication by Chapotat has not been traced). It is the only "princely" assemblage of probable La Tène date in the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes: the barrows of Gruffy (74-23) and Chabestan (Hautes-Alpes) are of Late Hallstatt date and do not contain a vehicle. It would also be most interesting to establish whether the bronze vessels are Schnabelkannen, since none have turned up so far South of Lyon: those in the Museum of Vienne may be recent collectors losses. If the Leyrieu vessels are Schnabelkannen, then the Vienne examples may, as a result, be also more likely to be genuine finds.

Finally the wealth displayed at Leyrieu may be put in relation with the existence of the promontory fort of the

Camp de Larina (38-01 and 38-22) controlling the river Rhône at its entrance to the plain of Dauphiné.

Chantre 1880: 43

Chantre 1899: 768-9

Déchelette 1927: 1052

Bocquet 1969: 282 (cat. no. 57)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Combier 1977: 642

The finds are said to be in the possession of the De Verna family, Château de Verna. They were re-discovered there by M. Chapotat in 1962.

38-24 MEAUDRE

Grotte Colomb

Canton: Villard-de-Lans

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Cave site
- Romanellian; Middle La Tène
- Located near the hamlet of Les Griats; altitude of 1050m.
- Excavation by H. Müller, the Baron Blanc and M. Piraud between 1912 and 1921 while being partially destroyed by a road construction.

- Small cave with romanellian flint industry and a bronze Middle La Tène fibula found on the surface.

Bocquet 1969: 282-5 (cat. no. 61A)

38-25 MEPIEU

Canton: Morestel

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Burials (inhumation or cremation?)
- Late La Tène (LT III)
- Located to the East of the Ile de Crémieu. Altitude: c. 220 m.
- Unpublished collection of artefacts in the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, Grenoble. Publication by Dr. A. Bocquet projected.

- The burial assemblage consists of:
  a) fibulae: 1 bronze Nàuheim fibula and 2 pseudo-Middle La Tène fibulae
  b) a bronze bracelet with overlapping ends
  c) a belt hook, a bronze ring and 3 iron rings (sword suspension)
  d) a fragment of an iron umbo (shield boss)
  e) an iron spearhead
  f) 3 iron swords (2 bent, 1 unbent) and fragments of a scabbard, including chape

Unpublished. Artefacts seen and drawn in the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, Grenoble (with thanks to Dr. A. Bocquet).

38-26 MEYLAN

Canton: Grenoble-Est

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Probable inhumation burial
- Early La Tène (or transition Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène).

- The artefacts discovered at Meylan indicate the presence of a burial of the 'Rochefort group'. They are:

  a bronze ring with tang (belt buckle?)

  a bronze ring, lozenge-shaped in section

  a bronze bracelet, rectangular or square in section decorated with incised oblique dashes and with attached "crotale"pendant hanging from a ring

  a bronze bracelet with loose barrel-shaped ring attachment (for a "crotale"?)

Bocquet 1966b: 109

Von Eles 1967-8: 33

Bocquet 1969: 287 (cat. no. 63)

Bocquet 1969-70: 77 (+ pl. 43, no. 306)

Salomon 1976: 8

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (coll. Bisch: M. D. 67.12.25)

38-27 MOIRANS

La Luzernière

Canton: Rives

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Coin hoard
- 2nd to 1st C BC coins, deposited in early 1st C BC?

- The coin hoard was discovered in May 1879 during the construction of foundations for a new school to the West of Moirans, at La Luzernière. The hoard was contained in two pots buried at a depth of c. 60 cm, not far from a Roman road. The vessels contained c. 500 silver coins, which were dispersed but were mostly recovered by the mayor: 415 or 416 coins survive.

- The accounts (by Vallentin 1880 and Deroc 1983) of this allobrogian silver hoard and the attributions to different tribes vary slightly. Deroc's (1983) account is given here:

3 coins with galloping horse, legend IAZUS)		
		87 coins of the
60 coins with galloping horse, anepigraphic)		
		Cavares
24 coins with galloping horse, legend VOL)		
8 coins with bouquetin (Cavares)		
135 coins with sea-horse (Allobroges)		
186 coins with horse-man of the Rhône valley of group I (pseudo-roman issue, post 75 BC?)		
416 coins in total		

Deroc (1983: 50, 59, 60) suggests that, since 44% of the coins are of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, which he believes to be pseudo-roman coins not issued before 75 BC, the hoard was buried in the troubled times of 75-70 BC (as Hostun (26-16) and Laveyron (26-19).

Vallentin 1880

Deroc 1983: 38, 40 48, 50, 59, 60

The hoard and the two pots were acquired by the city of Grenoble.

38-28 MOIRANS

Canton: Rives

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Isolated find of a fibula
- 8th or 7th C BC
- Unknown provenance.

- Duval, Eluère and Mohen (1974) list a bronze navicella or sanguisuga fibula of italic origin but probably manufactured locally from Moirans. It is their type 23123, i.e. with high swelled bow, short catchplate, the bow being abundantly decorated with incised lines.

  The Moirans fibula is not the only early fibula of italic origin of the region: the departement of Isère (no further provenance) has also produced 2 sanguisuga fibulae with

geometric motifs: they are in the Musée Dauphinois in Grenoble (no. 67.3.65 and no. 67.11.12)

Bocquet 1969-70: 61 (+ pl. 32 nos.252-3)

Duval, Eluère, and Mohen 1974: 21, 53 (and fig. 11 nos. 5 and 6)

38-29 MONTAUD

Grotte de l'Ours

Canton: Tullins

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Cave (with domestic occupation?)

- Middle La Tène.

- Collection of pottery on the surface by M. H. Müller in 1906.

- The pottery is said to be of Middle La Tène date.

Bocquet 1969: 289 (cat. no. 67)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble

38-30 MONT-DE-LANS

Canton: Le Bourg-d'Oisans

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- One inhumation burial
- Transition phase Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Located c. 500m below Mont-de-Lans, on a track leading down to Freiney d'Oisans. High altitude burial in the valley of Romanche.

- A burial was discovered in 1860 under a heap of stones (cairn?) in the eroded sides of a track. A letter sent to the local newspaper (the Courrier de l'Isère for 1.5.1860) by M. Odoux and notes by M. Chaper in the Archives départementales de l'Isère permit to establish that the grave was c. 40 cm deep and that the body wore a total of 60 to 80 anklets and bracelets on arms and legs. According to M. Odoux, there were 12 bracelets on one arm and 30 on the other. 22 bracelets have survived in the Musée Dauphinois as well as 4 beads. Some examples drawn by Chantre and in the collection Vallier no longer exist.

- The artefacts accompanying the burial belong to the "group of Oisans" and are dated to a transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène; they are:
  hollow bronze bracelets, either plain, ribbed or incised
  solid bronze bracelets, either oval or rectangular in section, of "armille" type with a variety of geometric incised decors

2 large amber beads and 2 blue glass beads.

Chantre 1878: (group 3)

Chantre 1880: 17

Bocquet 1966b: 104-107

Von Eles 1967-8: 34

Bocquet 1969: 289 (cat. no. 68A) (+ fig. 71, p. 288)

Bocquet 1969-70: 152-6 (+ pl. 37, 39, 40, 43 and 13)

Courtois 1976: 718 (+ fig. 4, p. 717)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 7

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (nos. 67.3.74 to 67.3.97 and 69.3.11)

38-31 LA MOTTE-D'AVEILLANS

Canton: La Mure

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- One inhumation barrow and probably several flat grave inhumations
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- High altitude site above the valleys of the Drac and Bonne.

- The Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule mentions a barrow with an inhumation, after F. Vallentin. M. Dufour reports stone cist burials without barrows, in 1884.

- The artefacts found in the small barrow and the slab built graves belong to the "group of Oisans". The material that survives in the Musée Dauphinois are:

  7 bronze bracelets, square or rectangular in section, with a variety of incised geometric decors

  1 plain hollow bronze bracelet

  2 bronze pendants, rod shaped with central swelling

Chantre 1878: (group 3)

Chantre 1880: 17

Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule: 264

Bocquet 1966b: 104-107 (= fig.2)

Von Eles 1967-8: 30-1

Bocquet 1969: 290-1 (cat. no. 71) (+ fig. 72)

Bocquet 1969-70: 73-5, 92 (+ pl. 35, 39, 40, 41)

Courtois 1976: 717 (+ fig. 4)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 7

The artefacts described above are in the Musée Dauphinois, on loan from the Musée de Besançon (nos. D68.1.1 to D68.1.9), except for one bracelet drawn by Chantre (lost?)

38-32 LA MOTTE-LES-BAINS or LA MOTTE-ST-MARTIN

Canton: La Mure

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- One probable burial (inhumation?)

- Late La Tène (LT III)

- Discovered on a track near the village of La Motte-les-Bains.

- Chance find made in 1890.

- The artefacts found in 1890 are:

  2 finger rings: 1 bronze with overlapping snake head terminals

  1 gold with spiral ends.

Bocquet 1969: 29I (cat. no. 72)

Nicolas 1976: 703

38-33 LA MURE

Canton: La Mure

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- One barrow with inhumation

- Late Hallstatt?

- Mentioned in the Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule, after information given by M. F. Vallentin.

- The barrow is said to have contained bones and bronze bracelets.

Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule 1923: 274

Bocquet 1966b: 111

Bocquet 1969: 292 (cat. no. 73)

38-34 OPTEVOZ

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- One cremation burial
- Middle La Tène (LT II)
- Located on a gravel terrace. Altitude: c. 280 m above sea level.

- Chance find made in a gravel quarry.

- The artefacts recovered are: a bent iron sword and fragments of its iron scabbard; an iron spear-head.

Bocquet 1969: 292 (cat. no. 75)

Bocquet 1969: 174 (+ pl. 53, 54 and 77)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (nos. 34.145 and 34.146)

38-35 ORNON

. La Palud

Canton: Le Bourg-d'Oisans

Arrondessement: Grenoble

- Inhumation cemetery
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- The site is a high altitude cemetery located near a pass linking the valley of the Bonne to the valley of the Romanche in the Oisans.

- The cemetery was discovered and excavated in 1858 by M. F. Guimard, during building works. The total number of inhumations appears to be unknown, but Chantre (1880: 17) suggests that it may be considerable.

- Little is known about the cemetery itself. The skeletons are said to be of varied height, some are noted for being very tall. They wore some 50 bracelets and anklets on arms and legs and necklaces with chainlets and amber beads. The artefacts have been dispersed in many museum and private collections. The Bibliothèque Municipale, Grenoble, the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble, the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, all have artefacts from Ornon. There may also be confusion between artefacts from Ornon and Mont-de-Lans (38-30).

- The artefacts accompanying the burials of La Palud belong to the "group of Oisans" defined by Chantre, characterised by incised "armilles" and solid deeply incised bracelets, hollow bronze bracelets and iron bracelets as well as amber beads. It would be impractical to give a complete list of artefacts from Ornon or thought to be from Ornon: the reader is referred to the lists appearing in Von Eles 1967-8,

Bocquet 1969 and Bocquet 1969-70. To give a general idea of the assemblage, the Ornon grave goods consist of:

- hundreds of "armilles" (thin bracelets, mostly rectangular in section) mainly incised, some plain. The MAN possesses a bracelet said to have been found with "200 others on the arms of the same skeleton".
- solid incised bronze bracelets, more massive than the "armilles"
- hollow bronze bracelets, mostly ribbed (circa a dozen)
- iron bracelet(s) with overlapping ends forming a spiral
- a pendant made of 4 bronze chainlets hanging from a twisted wire, on which amber beads originally hung
- further amber beads
- the Musée Dauphinois and the Musée Calvet also have some human bones.

Chantre 1878: (group 3)

Chantre 1880: 17 (+ pl. XIV-XV)

Bocquet 1966b: 104-109 (+ fig. 2)

Von Eles 1967-8: 35,76-80 (+ fig. 20 and 21)

Bocquet 1969: 292-5 (cat. no. 76 with extensive bibliography) (+ fig. 74)

Bocquet 1969-70: 81-2, 156-60 (+ pl. 37, 41, 43, 44, 46)

Courtois 1976: 718 (+ fig. 4)

Nicolas 1976: 7

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (coll. Costa de Beauregard, coll. Bisch, coll. Jouvin, artefacts wrongly attributed to Larnaud and material formerly in the Bibliothèque Municipale); Musée Calvet,

Avignon; Musee Savoisien, Chambéry; Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

38-36 PACT

Mauphié

Canton: Beaurepaire

Arrondissement: Vienne

- One barrow with multiple inhumation over Neolithic occupation level
- Early to Middle La Tène (LT I-II), perhaps also Late La Tène and Gallo-Roman
- Located in the plain of the Dauphiné.
- The mound was excavated by amateurs in 1885.
- The barrow is said to be very large, oval in shape. Secondary burials have been inserted into the top of the mound (tile built graves). Under these tile-built graves were burials built of large flagstones, with lids. Inside the cists were inhumations of "tall individuals" accompanied by re-used Neolithic material, pottery and silver coins.
- The assemblage found in the barrow of Mauphié consists of:
  a) re-used Neolithic (domestic) débris such as grey coarse pottery, greenstone axes, flint artefacts, animal bones and charcoal

b) two inhumations had each a silver coin ("celtic silver stater") placed next to them; this practice is known in Middle La Tène contexts, e.g. a burial at Vevey (Switzerland) with silver obol of Massalia.

c) drawings by Chantre, kept in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, show 4 pottery vessels of "Marnian" Early to Middle La Tène style: 2 are tripartite urns with narrow base, sharp shoulder and long neck apparently with incised decor, 1 is a squat rounded cannelated urn and the fourth is a round bowl with relief decor.

Bocquet 1969: 297 (cat. no. 78) (and fig. 75 nos. 1-4, ill, of Chantre's pot drawings)

Bocquet and Laronde 1974: 55, fig. 16 nos. 2 and 3

Chapotat 1976: 8

Chantre's drawings are kept in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. 2 greenstone axes are in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble.

38-37 PASSINS

Canton: Morestel

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Settlement occupation level under a Gallo-Roman villa
- Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman
- This lowland settlement is said to be located near the village of Passins.

- Recent rescue excavations by M. Michel Colardelle, reported in 1982.

- The Gallo-Roman villa, with mosaic,superceded a native settlement: a deep sondage under its floor levels revealed an occupation layer with (Late) La Tène pottery.

Lasfargues 1982: 402

38-38 PLAN

Camp de César

Canton: Saint-Etienne-de-Saint-Geoirs

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Defended settlement site (contour fort)
- Late La Tène re-used in the (Early) Middle Ages
- The "oppidum" is located amongst the hills that separate the valley of the Isère from the plain of Bièvre-Valloire (the Terres Froides). The summit of the hill is at 784 m above sea level, circa 1.5 km South-East of the village of Plan, to the East of the road leading from Tullins to St-Etienne-de-St-Geoirs.

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- The existence of ramparts has been known since the 19th C and was noted in 1913 by M.Jacquot and 1969 by M. Bocquet. Sondages were cut through the rampart in 1980 or 1981 (excavations by M. C. Mazard) to date the structure. Combier (1977) also reports on soil or crop-marks identified on air-photographs taken by

M. J. Rebillard between 1967 and1972.

- The hillfort is c. 4 ha in size, enclosed by an earth dump rampart now covered by woods. Excavations revealed a layer with Late La Tène pottery "adjoining the base of the earth rampart". The site was probably re-occupied in the (Early) Middle Ages.

- The Late La Tène pottery appears to be hand made and includes inturned bowls and wavy or stamped circle decors.
  A. Bocquet notes an oral tradition that locates the find of some bronze swords, at the SE foot of the "oppidum", near the hamlet of Girin.

Jacquot, M., 1913: 438-9

Bocquet 1969: 299 (cat. no. 81)

Lasfargues 1982: 402 (also mentions an article by G. Chapotat in "Evocations", April-June 1981, not consulted)

38-39 PONTCHARRA

Canton: Goncelin

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Isolated find of some pottery

- Late La Tène (LT III).

- Mention by Nicolas of some Late La Tène pottery, without further reference. Indication of settlement?

Nicolas 1976: 705

38-40 QUINCIEU(X)

Canton: Tullins

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Probable cremation burial
- Middle La Tène (LT II)
- "Found in a bakehouse at Quincieux,Isère".
- 19th C find, presumably removed to the bakehouse and purchased by the British Museum, together with other objects, from M. Martin Rey in 1850.

- An iron Middle La Tène fibula, 89 mm long, from Quincieux figures in the collections of the British Museum. It is said to have been "found in an urn with some armour". Perhaps the armour was a bent sword , as a number of Middle La Tène burials in the Dauphiné have fibulae, pottery and bent swords (e.g. Genas 69-13).

Stead (1980?): "The Gauls", exhibition catalogue: no. 146 p. 21
Pers comm. Dr I. Stead, aknowledged with thanks.

The fibula is in the British Museum: no. 50. 1-7. 93

38-41 RENCUREL

La Balme Noire

Canton: Pont-en-Royans

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Cave site with probable Late Hallstatt (or La Tène?) burial
- Late Hallstatt (Bocquet 1969) or Middle to Late La Tène (Bocquet 1962), on balance more likely to be Late Hallstatt
- The cave is located at the foot of the northern cliff bordering the valley of the Bourne, above the bridge of Valcheviere. Altitude: 1000 m. Grid coordinates (Lambert): 849,/313,20

- The cave has seen a series of explorations in the 19th C and the Club Alpin Français has carried out a number of sondages throughout the cave between c. 1957 and 1962.

- La Balme Noire is a vast porch with a horizontal floor c. 100m long, continued by a gallery also c. 100 m long. Most sondages have uncovered only faunal deposits, but one sondage by the CAF revealed a probable Iron Age burial deposit. This sondage was located c. 90 m back from the entrance and c. 1 m away from the West rock face of the cave. The area was delimited by large collapsed stone blocks and contained a layer with animal bones (cave bear, deer antler) as well as Iron Age pottery and bronze metalwork.

- A number of finds indicate the presence of (a) possible Iron Age burial(s), i.e.:

  a) in 1893-34 M. de Villenoisy recovered a fragment of a lignite bracelet (Late Hallstatt)

  b) in 1957 the CAF sondage uncovered:

     - 4 sherds of a pottery vessel: it is a deep bowl, hand made, with flat base and inturned rim, in a fine brown-black burnished fabric (Late Hallstatt?, La Tène II-III?): probably Late Hallstatt, parallelled at Vix-Mont Lassois.
     - a fragment of a twisted bronze wire, upon which were threaded 5 bronze rings (2 rhomboid in section, 1 spiral, 1 oval in section and 1 with an iron strap)

  c) in 1962 a new sondage by the CAF revealed another lignite bracelet (broad armband of a type known in Late Hallstatt Franche-Comté).

Bocquet 1962: 25-7 (+fig. 1 and 2)

Bocquet 1969: 308-9 (cat. no. 90B and fig. 82 nos. 8-13)

Bocquet 1969-70: 89 (and pl. 50 no. 356)

Nicolas 1976: 703

The assemblage from the CAF sondages is kept in the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, Grenoble. The pot is on loan to the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (dépôt CDPA, MD.D.69.2.84)

38-42 REVEL-TOURDAN

Tourdan (settlement site)

Canton: Beaurepaire

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Lowland rural settlement occupation under Gallo-Roman vicus
- Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman
- Located in the plain of Dauphiné.

- Sondages by MM. R. Vidon and Ch. Colas between 1973 and 1978 and by M. P. Blanchon nearby (reported in 1982).

- The Gallo-Roman structures appear to have been built upon a pre-Roman occupation level.

- Early finds include a Nauheim fibula, a pseudo-Middle La Tène fibula and a silver coin of Massalia of "charging bull" type.

Lancel 1975: 539

Nicolas 1976: 705

Lasfargues 1982: 402-3

38-42bis REVEL-TOURDAN

Tourdan (hoard)

Canton: Beaurepaire

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Coin hoard
- Late 2nd C BC or Early 1st C BC
- Located in the plain of Dauphiné.

- The coins, discovered in the 19th C, were contained inside a pottery vessel, itself within an iron casket. Mention is also made of Middle La Tène coloured glass bracelets and rings (De la Füye 1894 quoted by Deroc 1983, note 126 and127).

- This mixed silver hoard contained 244 or 246 (or 314?) coins of the following types:

  a) 162 silver coins of Massalia and/or imitation including 1 copper (?) imitation of a coin of Massalia

  b) 1 tetrobol of Histiaia, 3rd C BC or Early 2nd C BC

  c) silver celtic coins: accounts differ slightly as to their number and attributions. Deroc (1983: 39) attributes all coins to the Cavares and lists:

     7 with horse bust, late 2nd C BC

     5 with galloping horse and legend IAZUS

     5 with galloping horse, anepigraphic

    66 with bouquetin

Total: 83 silver coins of the Rhône valley.

Nash (1978: 339) indicates a total of 244 coins in the Tourdan hoard, but the total of her different types add up to 314 coins; she attributes the Rhône valley types to the Allobroges and also mentions one obol of the Arverni.

- The deposition date of the Tourdan hoard may be as late as 75 BC, according to Deroc (1983: 40-41, 57, 58, 59, 60). If it is as late as that, then some very old coins found their way into the hoard (e.g. the tetrobol of Histaia). According to Deroc, some coins issued around 90 BC were mixed with worn coins bearing the KASIOS legend. Still according to Deroc, the Tourdan hoard represents the possession of a Cavar who took refuge in Allobrogian territory in the region of Vienne in the troubled times of c. 75 BC.

Nicolas 1976: 705

Nash 1978: 339

Hiernard 1982: 559 (and map 6 no. 38)

Deroc 1983: 39. 40-1, 57, 58, 59, 60 and notes 126 and 127

38-43 RIVES

Le Plan

Canton: Rives

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Multiple cremation burial and cemetery
- Early to Middle La Tène (LT I-II or LT B2 -C)

- Located in the valley of the Fure.

- Burials were discovered in 1882 while clearing woods near the road leading from Rives to Renage and were excavated by M.B. Charvet in April 1882.

- It appears that circa 8 cremation burials were noted at Le Plan, in the form of small heaps of ash, cremated bone, pottery sherds, weapons and objects of personal ornament (Chantre 1899: 769-70); one grave, a stone cist, seems to have contained a triple cremation (3 swords, 3 spears).

- The grave goods reported as having been found within one cist are:
  3 iron swords: one was found bent, the other two broken (after bending?); one sword was found in its iron sheath decorated with spiral and bird motifs and palmette decorated suspension loop; fragments of the scabbards of the other two swords were also recovered;
  3 iron spearheads (one 'leaf-shaped', one 'flame-shaped', one "willow-leaf-shaped');
  1 iron sword suspension chain made of 8 large rectangular forged links (this chain was originally interpreted as an element of a chariot);
  1 iron fibula and 1 iron ring are also said to come from the same triple cremation cist. In fact, the Musée Dauphinois has a collection of several trinkets, either from the triple cremation grave or from other graves; they are:
  4 iron fibulae: two examples of Early La Tène type with globe element on the foot and two examples of Middle La Tène type, also with globe element.

1 bronze anklet or perhaps two anklets

1 engraved iron ring

1 fragmented bronze ring

1 iron belt hook

1 small iron tube

- It is possible that the cremations of Rives started in Early La Tène (perhaps LT Ic or LT B2) and continued into Middle La Tène, or that certain old elements were deposited together with Middle La Tène artefacts in a single Middle La Tène context.

Chantre 1899: 769-70

Déchelette 1972: 1052

Bocquet 1969: 311-14 (cat no. 93 and fig. 85 nos. 7-14

Bocquet 1969-70: 169-72 (+ pl. 53, 54, 55 and 77)

Courtois 1976: 720 and 722 (+fig. 7 nos. 7-140

Nicolas 1976: 703 and 704 (+ pl. II, fig. 2-10)

The grave goods are deposisted in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble. (coll. MD 34.128 - 34.144).

38-44 SAINT-BAUDILLE-DE-LA-TOUR

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Probable inhumation burial(s) in flat graves(s)
- Early to Middle La Tène (LT I-II)
- Located in the Ile de Crémieu. Altitude c. 350 m.

- Two bronze bracelets indicate the presence of a burial deposit. They are open, flat band-shaped bracelets, decorated with incised lines and terminated by a small buffer. Similar bracelets exist in the burial of Courtenay (38-12).

Bocquet 1969: 317 (cat. no. 101B and fig. 73 no. 10)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Bocquet reports that the bracelets are in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon (no. N 445-6). A bracelet said to come from Saint-Baudille was seen by the writer in the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne.

38-45 SAINT-CLAIR-DE-LA-TOUR

Canton: La Tour-du-Pin

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Coin hoard
- Early 1st C BC deposition?
- Located in the region of La Tour-du-Pin, where numerous celtic coin hoards are reported (see 38-11, 38-14, 38-16).

- A hoard of c. 500-600 silver coins of the Rhône valley is reported from St-Clair-de-la-Tour and said to be similar to the hoards of Moirans (38 27) and Hostun (26-16), i.e. with coins attributed to the Cavares and Allobroges (galloping horse, bouquetin, sea-horse) and with pseudo-roman issues, postdating 75 BC ("horse-

man of the Rhône valley"). Deposition date, according to Deroc: 75-70 BC?

Deroc 1983: 39

38-46 SAINT-CLAIR-DU-RHONE

Clarasson

Canton: Roussillon

Arrondissement: Vienne

-Possible settlement occupation level under a Gallo-Roman industrial site.

- Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman
- Riverside location.

- Two sondages by M. Pétillon and M. S.Tourenc were cut in 1966-7.

- Deeply stratified (i.e. at a depth of 3.40 m) under a Gallo-Roman pottery manufacturing site, a Late La Tène occupation horizon was encountered.

- The Late La Tène occupation material consists of grey fine "gaulish" wares and a bronze pin.

Leglay 1968: 587-8

Nicolas 1976: 705

38-47 SAINT-EGREVE

Grotte de Rocheplaine

Canton: Grenoble-Nord

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Occupation in a cave (ritual?)
- Late Bronze Age or Hallstatt, Gallo-Roman
- Located circa 30 m above a shelf in the cliffs of Rocheplaine, on the edge of the valley of the Isère.

- Surface material was collected during visits to the cave by H. Müller between 1903 and 1913.
- The pottery consists of a Late Bronze Age-tradition or Hallstatt assemblage: it includes sherds with concentric incisions, angular rims, rounded rims (late), 4 sherds with finger-impressions in coarse fabric.

Bocquet 1969: 317-8 (cat. no. 103A)

Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble.

38-48 SAINT-EGREVE

Hôpital Saint-Robert

Canton: Grenoble-Nord

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Flat grave cemetery (inhumations in cists)
- Possibly transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Location: see below.

- In 1884 a double row of cist burials, without grave goods, was noted by M. E. Dufour in the grounds of the Hôpital Saint-Robert. In 1904, M. H. Müller noted an oral tradition stating that in 1870 some artefacts were found at the foot of the cliff of Rocheplaine: they consisted of flint, pottery, bones (human?) and bronze bracelets, now lost.

- The 1884 burials were found at a depth of c. 3 m and consisted of a double row of 5 vertical stone slabs (cists) oriented East-West. No grave goods are reported (it seems that the site of La Motte d'Aveillans (38-31) also had cist burials without grave goods). Perhpas the 1870 bones and bracelets found at the foot of Rocheplaine belonged to a similar cemetery.

Bocquet 1969: 318 (cat. no. 103B and D)

38-49 SAINT-EGREVE

La Monta

Canton: Grenoble-Nord

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Probable inhumation burial in a flat grave
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Located at La Monta at the foot of the mountain of the Néron.

- Chance find made in 1925 by M. E. Thévenon.

- The presence of a burial is suggested by a bronze bracelet of "Rochefort" type: it is a worn bronze closed bracelet,oval in section, decorated with three zones of ribs and four zones of oblique incised lines.

Bocquet 1966b: 105 (+ fig. 3 no. 9)

Von Eles 1967-8: 39

Bocquet 1969: 318 (cat. no. 103F and fig. 72 no. 9)

Bocquet 1969-70: 72 (and pl. 38 no. 286)

Courtois 1976: 718

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 8

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (coll. Bisch, MD 67.12.68)

38-50 SAINT-ETIENNE-DE-CROSSEY

Grotte de Crossey or Grotte Mandrin

Canton: Voiron

Arrondissement: Grenoble

-Cave site with domestic occupation and one possible burial

- Late Bronze Age to Gallo-Roman; the burial is perhaps of Early La Tène date
- Located in the gorges of Crossey. between Voiron and St-Laurent-du-Pont.

- Excavations by M. Fauveau and P.Jordan in 1938 ("many m^3 were removed"). Earlier excavations by H. Müller had already taken place (early 20th C).

- The site produced some 20 kg of pottery "from Neolithic to Gallo-Roman". Very little of this material survives. Fine wares: fragments of a small burnished and polished cup in grey fabric and buff slip, rims of angular bowls cannelated and burnished. Coarse wares: sherds with finger-impressed cordons, rim of a storage jar, a ribbon-shaped handle, a biconical jar with a flat bottom, impressed cordon and everted rim (now lost). Possible burial: 1 black glass bracelet, fragments of 2 lignite bracelets. Animal bones: deer,goat, cattle, pig.

Bocquet 1969: 318-19 (cat. no. 104 and fig. 89 nos. 9-15)

The finds are privately owned by Mme Bàlmet, Allevard (Isère); also some material in the Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble.

38-51 SAINT-MAURICE-L'EXIL

Saint-Alban

Canton: Roussillon

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Lowland settlement occupation
- Late La Tène (LT III) and Gallo-Roman (1st and 2nd C AD)
- Located on the banks of the river Rhône.
- Rescue excavations, carried out by M. M. Colardelle, were undertaken before the construction of the power station of Saint-Alban (reported in 1982).
- Traces of a Late La Tène settlement, next to the Rhône, occupied during dry climatic phases, are noted stratified under a settlement site of the 1st and 2nd C AD.

Lasfargues 1982: 403

38-52 SAINT MICHEL-LES-PORTES

Le Gerboud

Canton: Clelles

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- One inhumation in a flat grave

-Late Hallstattt (to Early La Tène)

- Located in a field, near the station.

- Chance find made in February 1905, noted by H. Müller.

- The skeleton lay at a depth of c.50 cm from the ground surface.

- The skeleton wore two similar bronze bracèlets of "Rochefort" type, one being open, the other closed. They are oval in section and decorated with zones of ribs and zones of incised oblique lines, imitating of torsade.

Bocquet 1966b: 104-5 (+fig. 3 no. 8)

Bocquet 1969: 327 (cat. nol 118 and fig. 72 nos. 7-8)

Bocquet 1969-70: 71-2 (+ pl. 38nos. 284-5)

Courtois 1976: 718

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 8

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (coll.Bisch MD 67.12.64 and 67. 12.94)

38-53 SAINT-PAUL-DE-VARCES

Quarry of Les Râcles

Canton: Vif

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Prehistoric collective burials, possibly re-used in Hallstatt times
- Chalcolithic (Beaker) and Middle Bronze Age collective inhumations, isolated finds of Late Bronze Age and Late Hallstatt periods
- Located at the foot of a limestone cliff formed by the Montagne d'Uriol, upon which the site of Vif-Saint Loup is established (see 38-84). The site is spread along a slope of c. 300m, with three zones of collective burials using tumbled rocks, fissures and niches.

- Excavations were carried out between September 1960 and May 1961 by the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, directed by Dr. A. Bocquet, in advance of quarrying.

- This prehistoric "dolmenic" collective cemetery appears to have been re-used or visited in later periods, i.e. the Late Bronze Age (a socketed axe) and the Iron Age (attested by the find of a Late Hallstatt bronze wheel-shaped pendant and a Middle or Late Hallstatt lignite, barrel-shaped, bracelet).

Combier 1963: 285-8

Bocquet 1969: 327-31 (cat. no. 120) (see fig. 92 nosl 14 and 16)

Bocquet 1969-70: 69 (+ pl. 24 no. 274), 92 (+ pl.35 no. 273) and 129

Bocquet 1976b: 201-3

The material from Saint-Paul-de-Varces belongs to the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, Grenoble and is on loan to the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble. The Late Hallstatt pendant and bracelet have the following access numbers: dépôt CDPA, MD.D 69.2.43 and MD.D.67.4.15.

38-54 SAINT-PIERRE-DE-BRESSIEUX

Boule Billon

Canton: Saint-Etienne-de-Saint-Geoirs

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- One barrow or mound (motte?)
- Possible Iron Age date or (Early) Medieval?
- Located in the plain of Dauphiné, c. 300 m East of a road to Roybon.

- The mound was excavated repeatedly in 1812, 1850 and 1908.

- The mound is an enormous tumulus, circa 15 to 20 m in height.

- The site produced flint, pottery, ash, charcoal, animal bones, deer antler and iron objects.

- Considering the size of the mound and the material recovered which appears to be occupation material, it seems likely that Boule Billon was a Medieval motte. However, it is suggested

- The material consist of 10 flint flakes, very coarse pottery, "Gaulish and Gallo-Roman ceramic".

Bocquet 1969: 332 (cat. no. 123)

Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble (flint only; the rest lost?)

38-56 SAINT-QUENTIN-SUR-ISERE

La Regonfle

Canton: Tullins

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Isolated find of two coins
- Early 1st C BC?
- Located on the banks of the river Isère.

- In 1874 two coins were found while building a dam on the banks of of the river Isère, at La Regonfle.

- The coins are two celtic silver coins. On the obverse figures a helmeted head and the legend .....O, on the reverse a galloping horse and the legend DUBNO. Attribution: Aedui?

Vallentin 1880

38-57 SAINT ROMANS

Quartier des Dragonnières

Canton: Pont-en-Royans

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Coin hoard
- Late 2nd C BC? deposition date
- Located on the banks of the river Isère.

- The hoard was discovered in april 1960 during construction of a dam on the river Isère.

- The hoard of 3000 silver obols of Massalia was contained in a pottery vessel. Circa 500 examples have been collected by MM. Fayot and Odier, the others were sold to various private collectors.

- The silver obols of Massalia feature a juvenile head (Apollo) looking left on the obverse and a 4-spoked wheel with legend MA on the reverse. There seem to be variants and 'anomalies'. Deroc (1983: note 120) mentions that perhaps other silver coins, i.e. celtic coins with horse bust and legend IAILKOVESI, attributed to the Cavares, were also found in the Saint-Romans hoard but could not be traced.

Brühl 1962: 646

Girard 1972: 32-4

Nicolas 1976: 705

Nash 1978: 339

Hiernard 1982: 559 and map 6 no. 39

Deroc 1983: 38 and note 120

38-58 SASSENAGE

La Bonne Conduite

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Lowland settlement and one flat grave inhumation
- Late Bronze Age (Urnfield), Early Hallstatt, Late Hallstatt, transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène (burial), Middle La Tène (LT II), Gallo-Roman
- The site is located c. 100 m away from the little town of Sassenage on a North facing wooded slope at the foot of the cliff formed by the Massif du Vercors, from which springs the stream of the Furon. Thè slope has a series of terraces and is strewn with very large limestone blocks. The site commands the entrance of the straights of Voreppe between the Massifs of the Chartreuse and Vercors, on the left bank of the river Isère. Altitude: 320 m. Grid coordinates (Lambert): 860,60/328,33.

- The site was discovered in 1958 when the Electricté de France (EDF) built a power station and canalised the waters of the Furon. Trenches were cut to accomodate water pipes and touched archaeological deposits, observed by M. Sillanoli. From 1960

to 1963 an area of c. 1000 m^2 was excavated by MM. Bocquet and Sillanoliwith the CDPA, Grenoble, and in 1964 an EDF trench encountered an inhumation burial.

- The site appears to be disturbed with little extant stratigraphy (slope, woods, rock tumbles, stone screes). Most of the material has been collected on the surface. The only surviving structure appears to be a hut platform built against a large stone block. The horizontal floor, c. 1.50 m wide and over 2.50 m long, was held up on the downward slope by a 30-40 cm high dry stone wall. The floor consisted of three stratified occupation levels: 1) Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (Urnfield) occupation with pottery, ash,charcoal, animal bones; 2) remains of a wattle and daub wall followed by water-deposited gravel and pottery sherds; 3) a superficial level with some Gallo-Roman pottery.

  The burial discovered in 1964 was located above the settlement and lodged between large limestone blocks , at a depth of 4 m from the ground surface: human bones were accompanied by a bronze and an iron bracelet.

- The assemblage recovered at Sassenage-Bonne Conduite is divided into:

  1) Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery including Urnfield fine wares and coarse jars. This pottery is likely to continue into the Late Hallstatt period, when a sherd of micaceous amphora of the region of Massalia and fragments of large cannelated vessels with everted rim in a homogeneous buff-orange "mediterranean" fabric make their appearance. Nicolas (1976: 703) also mentions grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

2) Middle La Tène (LT II pottery): includes bowls with inturned rim and jars with brushed body and everted rim and large incisions on the shoulder.

3) other artefacts: -a bronze leaf-shaped fibula fragment (Lt Ic, Lt B2? or LT II, LT C1?)

-2 spindle whorls (the fibula and spindle whorls were found in the second level of the hut platform)

-a fragment of a jet bracelet (Late Hallstatt)

-a bronze pin

-3 stone rubbers (for saddle querns)

-an iron bell and shear fragment, LT III or Gallo-Roman

-the bracelets from the burial belong to the "Rochefort" group: one bracelet is a plain, closed iron example, the other bracelet is of bronze, open, oval in section and decorated with zones of incised triangles. Date: Late Hallstatt or transition Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

-The animal bones recovered in large numbers on the site show a predominance of pig bones followed by sheep/goat, cattle, deer, dog, and wild boar.

- In summary, the site of La Bonne Conduite seems to have been settled repeatedly from the Late Bronze Age (Bronze Final III) onwards and managed to attract some mediterranean imports in the Late Hallstatt period. At this time, a burial of the Rochefort

group is also attested. It is possible that the site continued to exist, using an "Urnfield-impregnated" material vocabulary throughout most of the Iron Age, until contact is made with a "Celtic" Middle La Tène assemblage (Bocquet 1966: 364).

Bocquet 1966c (publ. 1967): 353-64 (= figs. 1-5)

Von Eles 1967-8: 45

Bocquet 1969: 338-41 (Cat. no. 132B) (and figs. 95 and 96)

Bocquet 1969-70: 60(+ pl. 32 no. 251), 88 (+ pl. 50 no. 353)

Courtois 1976: 720 (and fig. 4 nos. 20-21)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 8

Combier 1977: 638

The material from La Bonne Conduite is kept by the CDPA, Grenoble. Some artefacts are on loan to the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (bronze pin: MD.D 69.2.86; LBA dish: MD.D69.2.85).

38-59 SASSENAGE

Grotte des Chèvres at the Pré des Cuves

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Cave site with domestic occupation
- Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Middle to Late La Tène
- Located at the foot ot a cliff formed by the Massif du Vercors

above the little town of Sassenage, on the flank of the valley of the Furon.

- Sondages were cut into the cave deposit in 1959 (by M. Girard, material studied by M. J. Combier) during construction of a water pipe, and at the entance of the cave in 1962 (by M. A. Peyrard and the CAF, Grenoble)

- The cave is relatively small, i.e. c. 15 m in length, has a high triangular roof and is open towards North. Its floor is sloping and the entrance is occupied by a stone scree. The 1962 sondage, located at the entrance and next to a rock face established the presence of 6 stratified levels, two of which showed traces of occupation: level 2 or 3, at a depth of 65 cm, being of La Tène date, had a flagstone floor and a hearth of c 1 m^2; level 6 contained Late Bronze Age - tradition material, at a depth of 1.20m,over bedrock.

- The assemblage from level 3 consists of:
  wheel-turned grey pottery, rounded everted rims, fragments of a small tripod bowl; fragments of a small buff bowl with brown varnish (Campanian B ware?)

- The pottery of level 6 is said to be of Late Bronze Age tradition, continuing into the Hallstatt period.

Von Eles 1967-8: 45

Bocquet 1969: 336-8 (cat. no. 132)

Combier 1977: 638

The assemblage from the Grotte des Chèvres is housed in the CDPA, Grenoble.

38-60 SERMERIEU

Canton: Morestel

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Isolated find of two coins
- 1st C BC
- Located in the region of La Tour-du-Pin, rich in coin deposits (see 38-11, 38-14 and 38-45).
- Two coins are reported from Sermérieu: they are two silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post 75 BC).

Deroc 1983: 36

38-61 SEYSSINET-PARISET

Le Châtelas

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Flat grave cemetery or 7 inhumations
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène

- Located c. 400 m from La Tour Sans Venin, near the cave of Les Sarrasins (cf. 38-63) above Grenoble on the edge of the Massif du Vercors. Altitude: c. 600 m; the burials were discovered in a field next to the road leading from Grenoble to Saint-Nizier.

- The cemetery was discovered in December 1915 by M. Jayme.

- The 7 burials were found in a flat, stone strewn field, near a large vertical rock; the graves were between 40 and 80 cm deep and were backfilled with large stone blocks; the human bones were crushed and badly preserved.

- Of the grave goods discovered (bracelets and pottery sherds), only 7 bracelets seem to survive, 6 of which are in the Musée Dauphinois. They belong to the "group of Rochefort": 5 closed bronze bracelets are decorated with alternate zones of ribs and incisions; 1 example is a plain open bronze bracelet and 1 fragmented bracelet is a thin bronze wire bracelet ("armille filiforme").

Von Eles 1967-8: 46

Bocquet 1969: 348 (cat. no. 135B) (fig. 103)

Bocquet 1969-70: 70-1 (+ pl. 38, nos. 278-82 and pl. 43 no. 283)

Courtois 1976: 718 (+fig. 4 nos. 22-3)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 8

6 bracelets are in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (coll.

Bisch MD.67.12.65-69, MD.67.12.96, MD.67.12.318). Some human bones are kept in the Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble.

38-62 SEYSSINET-PARISET

Les Iles

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Isolated find of a bracelet (from a burial?)
- Middle La Tène? or earlier
- Found in the plain of the Drac at Seyssinet-Les Iles, on the outskirts of Grenoble.

- Mention is made of a fragment of a black glass bracelet of La Tène date.

Von Eles 1967-8: 46

Bocquet 1969: 348 (cat. no. 135D)

Bocquet 1969-70: 85 (and pl. 46 no. 344)

38-63 SEYSSINET-PARISET

Grotte des Sarrasins

Canton: Sassenage

Arrondissement: Grenoble

by Bocquet that it may be of Iron Age date, perhaps built upon an earlier occupation level or incorporating prehistoric refuse in its make up. Hallstatt barrows are known in the plain of Dauphiné (e.g. La Côte-Saint-André) ,as are La Tène barrows (e.g. Pact-Mauphié (38-36). The area of Saint-Pierre-de-Bressieux has also produced a rectangular enclosure, revealed by air-photograph between 1967 and 1972.

Bocquet 1969: 331 (cat. no. 121)

Combier 1977: 642

38-55 SAINT-PIERRE-D'ENTREMONT

Col de Bovinant

Canton: Saint-Laurent-du-Pont

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Settlement occupation at high altitude
-Protohistoric, Late La Tène? (LT III?), Gallo-Roman
- Located on a pass in the Massif de la Chartreuse at an altitude of 1643 m, linking the Vallon de la Grande Chartreuse with the valley of the Guiers-Vif.

- Excavation (superficial only) by H. Müller in 1908, next to a spring, at 60 m from a sheep pen.

- Cave site with continuous settlement occupation
- Late Neolithic to Middle La Tène (LT II), then Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman and Early Medieval
- Located on the edge of the Massif du Vercors, at the foot of the rocky outcrop of La Tour Sans Venin at the back of a small valley opening towards the East. Altitude: 596 m.
  Grid coordinates (Lambert): 861.64/324,52

- Three sondages were cut by H. Müller in the northern part of the cave, some time after 1880. Between 1965 and 1969 the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine (CDPA), directed by Dr. A. Bocquet, undertook large scale excavations in the southern half of the cave. A further season of consolidation and deepening of the section took place in 1975.

- The cave is a vast, East-facing limestone porch, its roof towering 30 m above the cave floor: it is 200 m wide and 40-50 m deep; stratified levels have accumulated to a depth of 3.50 m inside the cave; a spring surges from the southern flank of the cave (next to the CDPA excavation area). The southern part of the cave is dry and fairly clear of rock tumbles, whereas the northern part is congested with rubble. The best stratification was encountered against the back (SW)face of the cave: a 3 m wide cavity was filled with 10 stratified layers built up over a rock tumble at a depth of 3.50 m.
  Stratigraphy: Level 1: disturbed, with Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman post-Roman and Medieval material
  Level 2A: flagstone floor with Early to Middle La Tène assemblage

Level 2B: flagstone floor, clay floors, a series of contiguous hearths associated to Late Hallstatt-Early La Tène material

Level 3A/B: clay floors, pebble surfaces, stone built hearths with ultimate Bronze Age (Bronze Final III) and Early Hallstatt intensive occupation

Levels 3C, 4A, 4B: permanent Late Bronze Age (Bronze final I-III) settlement attested by clay and pebble floors, ash,stone built hearths

Levels 4C, 4D: Middle Bronze Age sporadic occupation

Level 5: Early and Middle Bronze Age permanent settlement: dry stone wall, post built structure

Level 6: Early Bronze Age occupation

Levels 7, 8, 9: Chalcolithic settlement, including Beaker material

Level 10: Late Neolithic occupation.

- The enormous quantities of material recovered at the Grotte des Sarrasins is not presented here in detail, since a discussion of the assemblage can be found in Appendix . Note in the later levels the following "exotica" and particular aspects:

Level 3A/B: Le Bourget type bronze arrowhead

sherds of Golasecca pottery

fine Urnfield pottery

Level 2A/B Urnfield-tradition pottery appears to continue until contact is made with Middle La Tène "allobrogian" forms

a Late Hallstatt deep cannelated bowl

a Middle La Tène fibula

possibly grey monochrome "phocean" ware

- The Grotte des Sarrasins is fortunate in having a continuous pollen curve (analysed by J. L. Borel): it seems that cereals were cultivated nearby until the Hallstatt period, to decline afterwards, although the pollen record indicates further human occupation (shift to a more pastoral economy? or fields further away?).

- In summary, the Grotte des Sarrasins is a crucial site for the understanding of a change from a Late Bronze Age Urnfield settlement to a Middle La Tène one. It appears that a very traditional material vocabulary, much inspired by Urnfield traditions, survived well into the Iron Age. This hypothesis (suggested by Bocquet 1969) seems to be one also applicable to other alpine sites (e.g. 38-58 and 38-59). A more detailed discussion of this hypothesis will be found in Appendix and in Chapter 7.

Bocquet and Papet 1966: 119-24 (+figs. 1 and2)

Von Eles 1967-8

Bocquet 1969: 345-8 (cat. no. 135A and figs 99 and 100)

Bocquet 1976c: 133-8 (illustrated)

Courtois 1976: 720

Nicolas 1976: 700, 703

Bocquet 1977: 233-5 (+ figs. 1-3)

Borel 1977: 237-43 (+2 pollen diagrams)

Combier 1980: 507

Pers. comm. by Dr. A. Bocquet, visits to the site and permission

to study the assemblage in Grenoble in 1979 and 1980 gratefully aknowledged.

The material and written documentation from La Grotte des Sarrasins are kept in the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine, 53 Rue du Drac, Grenoble.

38-64 SICCIEU-SAINT-JULIEN-ET-CARISIEU

Hamlet of Carisieu (or Carizieu)

Canton: Crémieu

Arrondissement: La Tour-du-Pin

- Bronze hoard
- Late Hallstatt (c. 500 BC)
- Found in a field in the hamlet of Carisieu, in the Ile de Crémieu a limestone plateau of c. 300 m above sea level, very rich in pre- and protohistoric remains (e.g. 38-01, 38-12, 38-13, 38-22 38-23, 38-34, 38-44).

- The hoard of Carisieu was discovered by chance around 1925 by a farmer clearing stones from his field.

- The hoard consists of 7 bronze three-winged arrowheads, of Greek origin, parallelled at Olympia and found in continental Europe, Provence and Languedoc. Accompanying the arrowheads were two bronze chisels with flat slightly splayed head.

Benoit 1958: 15 ff

Benoit 1965: 33 (fig. 3)

Bocquet 1965b: 109-10 (and fig. 3 nos. 10-16)

Bocquet 1965: 349 (cat. no. 137, and fig. 76 nos. 9-16)

38-65 SOUSVILLE or SUSVILLE

Canton: La Mure

Arrondissement: Grenoble

Note: there are two communes in the vicinity of La Mure, one called Sousville (as Nicolas 1976 has it), the other called Susville (as Bocquet 1967 has it).

- Burial(s), possibly inhumations under cairn(s) or barrow(s)
- Late Hallstatt?

- Nicolas mentions Sousville in his list of Late Hallstatt burials (1976: 703) and Bocquet (1967: 111-2) indicates the probability of barrows at Susville on the plateau of La Mure, known to have produced barrows (cf. 39-31, 38-33).

Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule : 247

Bocquet 1966b: 111-2

Nicolas 1976: 703

38-66 LA TRONCHE

Pré Marquin or Pré Margat

Canton: Grenoble-Est

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Possible settlement occupation and coin hoard
- Occupation material of Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age and Hallstatt, perhaps La Tène and Gallo Roman date; the coin hoard seems to be of late 2nd C BC date.
- The site is located at the foot of the North-East flank of the Mont Rachais, next to the road leading from Grenoble to Le Sappey. Altitude: 320 m.
- A watching brief was carried out by M. H. Müller during the construction of a water drain in 1911. Little seems to survive: the Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble, has a few unidentifiable sherds of pottery.

- The site appears to occupy a small level terrace bordering a stream. Stratified deposits are said to be up to 2.50 m deep.

- Bocquet (after Müller) mentions "gaulish pottery including one pot containing coins, amongst which there are obols of Massalia". . This is probably the same hoard as the La Tronche hoard described by Deroc. However, no mention of obols of Massalia is made; Deroc lists 38 silver coins of the Rhône valley, which he ascribes to the Cavares: 2 silver coins have a bouquetin on the reverse, the other 36 coins have a horse bust and the legend IAILKOVESI KASIOS on the reverse (the coins bearing the KASIOS legend

being less worn than the former). On this basis Deroc suggests a deposition date in the late 2nd C Bc and ascribes its burial to the threat posed by the Cimbri and Teutones in 102 BC.

Nicolas 1976 also mentions grey monochrome "phocean" ware from La Tronche.

Bocquet 1969: 353 (cat. no. 147A)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Deroc 1983: 39, 58, 59, 60 and notes 189 and 190

- The Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble, houses a few sherds of pottery. Whereabouts of the coin hoard not stated by Deroc.

38-67 LA TRONCHE

(Unspecified provenance)

Canton: Grenoble-Est

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Flat grave inhumation or cemetery
- Late Hallstatt, possibly also Middle La Tène spear
- There are no details concerning the location of this site.

- Artefacts from La Tronche, discovered in the 19th C have ended up in the Musée Dauphinois (formerly in Bibliothèque Municipale) and one bracelet, once in the collection Chaper, is lost. Perhaps the iron spearhead also said to come from the same site has been mixed up in the collection, but it is still just possible

that a (Middle?) La Tène burial was added to a late Hallstatt context.

- The artefacts that survive from La Tronche are 7 bronze bracelets, (8 if the one in the coll. Chaper, now lost, is counted): they are 3 masssive bracelets with bosses, 2 chevrons-incised bracelets ("armilles"). Further there are 2 conical bronze buttons, a small bronze plaque, a large amber bead and perhaps an incised bronze anklet. The socketed, thin, small iron spearhead from the La Tronche collection may come from a different burial.

- The grave goods from La Tronche are apparented to southern alpine examples (e.g. Mont-de-Lans (38-30)), although the site is located in an area where bracelets of the Rochefort group are predominant.

Von Eles 1967-8: 31

Bocquet 1966b: 109 (+ fig. 3 nos. 3-6)

Bocquet 1969: 353-4 (cat. no. 147 B?C + fig. 103 nos. 1-9)

Bocquet 1969-70: 160-2 (+ pl. 40 nos. 810-20, pl. 13 no. 820, pl. 53 no. 821). Also 1 bracelet, possibly from La Tronche listed on p. 72 (+ pl. 39 no. 287)

Courtois 1976: 718 (+ fig. 4 nos. 9-12)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 9

The Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble, has the La Tronche objects on loan from the Bibliothèque Municipale (coll. MD.D.67.3.112-124).

38-68 VARCES-ALLIERES-ET-RISSET

Oppidum de Rochefort

Canton: Vif

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Hilltop settlement, naturally defended, apparently no artificial defences
- Occupied at various times between the Neolithic period and the 10th C AD
- Two rock outcrops rise from the valley of the Drac, south of Grenoble. The Grand Rochefort is the northern outcrop, positioned in a strategic location, controlling a route from the Isère valley to the South, at the confluent between the rivers Drac and Gresse. The southern outcrop appears to be unoccupied; a pass exists in the saddle between the two outcrops, giving access to a ford over the river Gresse. Two cemeteries of Late Hallstatt date are established at the foot of the Grand Rochefort (cf. 38-69 and 38-70).

- A level surface on the summit of the hill and the southern scarp were excavated by M. H Müller, who removed some 250 m^3 of terrain between 1904 and 1913.

- The site is said to be disturbed, without surviving structures. Only material has been collected.

- Note that the pottery is said to range from the Late Bronze Age to the Gallo-Roman period, without interruption. There are large amounts of fragments of coarse storage jars, large urns with impressed cordons and indented rims, large bowls, vessels with narrow neck and everted rims or rolled rims. Mention is also made of "marnian" type pottery and La Tène pots with brushed body with deep finger impression on the shoulder and everted rims. Also 4 clay spindle whorls. The site is said to have produced silver obols of Massalia "similar to those of Saint-Romans" (38-57), i.e. of the 2nd C BC.

Brühl 1962: 646 (mention of Varces coins in connection with Saint-Romans)

Bocquet 1966b: 111

Bocquet 1969: 357 (cat. no. 149A + fig. 104)

Courtois 1976: 718, 720

Nicolas 1976: 703, 705

Nash 1978: 340)
) (silver obols of Massalia)
Hiernard 1982: 559 and map 6, no. 40)

The artefacts are kept in the Institut Dolomieu, Grenoble.

38-69 VARCES-ALLIERES-ET-RISSET

Rochefort, Nécropole Est

Canton: Vif

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Flat grave inhumation cemetery
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Located on a small shelf on the East flank of the Grand Rochefort (38-68), above the plain of the Gresse.

- The site was discovered in 1884 during water engineering works: a watching brief was carried out by MM. Charvet and Maignien. M. H. Müller visited the site in 1896 and recovered two more bracelets, and 5 rings or finger-rings have ended up in the Musée Dauphinois.

- The cemetery has produced 5 or 6 or perhaps more inhumation graves, bordered by large pebbles or stones, oriented N-S. A small group of 3 graves and another 2 graves were separated by a distance of c. 150 m.

- The artefacts that survive are:

  17 iron bracelets, either closed, open, with overlapping ends or spiral-shaped

  11 bronze bracelets of various types, including the "Rochefort type" (with alternating zones of ribs and incisions imitating a torsade)

  3 schist or lignite bracelets

  5 rings or finger rings (1 bronze incised, 1 plain bronze, 1 lignite, 2 iron)

  1 black glass bracelet fragment, triangular in section (as 38-62)

Bocquet 1966b: 105-9

Bocquet 1969: 357-8 (cat. no. 149B and fig. 105)

Bocquet 1969-70: 144-50 (+pl c8, 43, 24, 46)

Courtois 1976: 717, 718 (+ fig. 4 nos. 13-19)

The artefacts from the Nécropole Est are kept in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (on loan from the Bibliothèque Municipale: coll. MD.D.67.3.126-166; also former coll. Bisch: MD.67.12.38, 40, 52)

38-70 VARCES-ALLIERES-ET-RISSET

Rochefort, Nécropole Ouest

Canton: Vif

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Flat grave inhumation cemetery
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to La Tène
- Located on the West flank of the Grand Rochefort (38-68), c. 4-5 m above the plain of the Drac, next to a path.

- 4 graves were discovered in 1931 during quarrying and were observed in situ by M. H. Müller. The material that survives from the former Collection Bisch is kept in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble.

- The 4 graves contained bodies with head at the South. One skeleton was noted for his tall stature.

- The grave goods collected by H. Müller numbered:

  1 large blue glass bead

  1 iron ring

  3 iron bracelets

  2 lignite or schist bracelets, D-shaped in section

  3 bronze bracelets (amongst which one example of the "Rochefort type" (cf. description under 38-69) and one plain bronze bracelet with attched ringlet).

Bocquet 1966b: 105, 111

Bocquet 1969: 358 (cat. no. 149C and fig. 105)

Bocquet 1969-70: 151-2 (and pl. 44 no. 760, pl. 38 no. 761, pl. 24 no. 762, 763)

Courtois 1976: 718 (+ fig. 4)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Salomon 1976: 8

Bocquet 1969-70 lists only 2 bronze and 2 lignite or schist bracelets in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (MD.67.12.37, 39, 55, 56)

38-71 VENOSC

Canton: Le Bourg-d'Oisans

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Inhumation cemetery, in cists
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène, possibly continuing into Middle and Late La Tène.

- High altitude cemetery of the Oisans, above the valleys of the Véneon and Romanche. The cemetery is said to be located "at the bottom of a meadow".

- A number of graves were discovered in 1839 and 1856. In 1880, Chantre notes that the presence of several close-set graves at Ornon and Venosc may indicate the existence of large cemeteries.

- The graves discovered in 1839 were built of schist slabs and contained extended bodies of tall stature, with head at the East. Other such burials had previously been found. The graves discovered in 1856 were built of slate slabs and were found at 1.70 m below ground surface. The skeletons wore bracelets on the right arm.

- The assemblages from Venosc have been dispersed in many collections and are now lost. Drawings by Chantre and Chaper allowed A. Bocquet to identify a number of bronze bracelets of the 'group of Oisans'. They include:

1 bracelet with 8 incised zones separated by bosses

1 ribbon shaped bracelet with stamped decor

2 thin incised closed bracelets

1 massive bracelet with bosses

1 plain wire bracelet

1 plain wire braclet with spiral ends

It seems that the dates suggested for these bracelets span a very long time, i.e. from Late Hallstatt to Late La Tène: it is possible that a single cemetery contained graves of different phases or that material from several different cemeteries has been mixed up.

Chantre 1979: (group 3)

Chantre 1880: 17 (+ pl. XIV and XV)

Bocquet: 1966b: 104-5 (+ fig. 2 no. 8)

Von Eles 1976-8: 47

Courtois 1976: 717, 718 (+ fig. 4 no. 8)

Nicolas 1976: 700, 703, 705

Salomon 1976: 7

38-72 VIENNE

"Region of Vienne"

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Isolated find of a statuette
- 6th - 5th C BC
- Boucher 1976 specifies "discovered in the region of Vienne".

- Mention of a bronze etruscan statuette of Mars, dated to the late 6th or 5th C BC.

Boucher 1976: 22, fig. 14 and map II p. 348-9.

Kept in the Musée du Beaux-Arts, Vienne?

38-73 VIENNE

"Aux portes de Vienne"

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Coin hoard
- Early 1st C BC depostion date?
- 19th C find noted by De la Fûye: it remained unpublished until Deroc 1983.

- This hoard of silver coins of the Rhône valley consisted of a large number of coins. According to Deroc, all the coins are issues of the Cavares and may have been buried by a Cavar who took refuge in allobrogian territory, perhaps in 75 BC (as Tourdan, cf. 38-42bis).

  The coins include examples with bouquetin, with horse bust and legend IAILKOVESI and KASIOS, with galloping horse and legend IAZUS (orignially read IENAS), as well as silver obols of Massalia.

Deroc 1983: 33, 39, 41 and note 110

38-74 VIENNE

(Musée des Beaux-Arts)

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Isolated find of Schnabelkannen handles
- 5th C BC
- Provenance unknown.

- The museum of Vienne possesses 4 Schnabelkannen handles (2 of anchor type, 1 of snake type, 1 of volute type). Since it is a complete sample of etruscan productions from the early to the late 5th C BC, Bouloumié is inclined to think that these handles are not a genuine find but a purchase made by a modern collector. He does however retain the possibility of a local provenance. Chapotat (1976:9) also mentions etruscan bassin handles in the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne.

Bouloumié 1973: 28 (cat. nos. 32-35) and 15 (+ fig. 50 nos. 1-4).

Chapotat 1976: 9

Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne

38-75 VIENNE

(Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne, and Musée de Fourvière, Lyon)

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Isolated find of bronze statuettes
- 4th-2nd C B .
- Provenance unknown.

- The museums of Vienne and Lyon possess 3 bronze statuettes of Heracles of italo-etruscan origin, dated from the 4th to the 2nd C BC. One statuette is a figurine of Heracles fighting, with lion skin on his head; the other two have no lion skin. Boucher believes that these statuettes are of "certain or probable local provenance", but it is also possible that they were purchased recently (as 38-74? and perhaps 38-72?).

Boucher 1973: 319 ff

Boucher 1976: 26. 27 and map III, p. 350-1

Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-Romaine, Lyon-Fouvière and (?)

Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne.

38-76 VIENNE

(Musée des Beaux -Arts)

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

38-76 VIENNE

(Musée des Beaux-Arts)

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Isolated find of a bronze applique
- Late La Tène? (LT III?)
- Provenance unknown.

- Mention by Déchelette of a small bronze applique in the form of a bull's head whose horns are protected by small balls. Bucket fitting?

Déchelette 1927: 1513 and fig. 691

The object is said to be in the Museum of Vienne.

38-77 VIENNE

(Musée de Lyon)

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Isolated find of firedog(s) fragments
- Late La Tène (LT III)
- Provenance unknown.

- Piggott mentions that "fragments of firedogs of unknown type from Vienne are kept in the Museum of Lyon: details unobtainable".

Piggott 1971: 266

Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-Romaine, Lyon-Fourvière?

38-78 VIENNE

(unspecified provenance)

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Isolated find of 5 celtic coins
- 1st C BC?
- Provenance unspecified by Deroc.

- Deroc lists an isolated find of 5 silver coins of the Rhône valley from Vienne. 2 coins feature a galloping horse and legend VOL, one coin features a bouquetin (issues of the Cavares), one coin has a sea-horse on the reverse (allobrogian coin) and one coin is of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC?)

Deroc 1983: 36

38-79 VIENNE

Ancien Hôpital (Temple de Cybèle)

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Lowland settlement occupation under a Gallo-Roman temple
- Early to Late La Tène (LT I-III), Gallo-Roman, i.e. from 4th C BC onwards.
- The site is located at the foot of the oppidum of Sainte-Blandine (39-80 and 38-81) on the hillwash ("cône de déjection") of the river Gère, before its confluent with the Rhône, on its left bank.
- Excavation campaigns directed by MM. J. Ruf and A. Pelletier took place between 1963 and 1967 on a Gallo-Roman temple site discovered in 1955. The excavations were designed to understand and display the temple complex, but a "stratigraphic sondage", the first such attempt at Vienne, was cut into earlier levels in the South-West part of the site, under the floor of a rectangular building attached to a shrine (annexe to the main temple). A small but deep trench reached a depth of 4.80 m from the floor surface before excavations were discontinued as the trench became too deep and water kept filling it up. The natural subsoil had not been attained.
- 11 different occupation levels (levels A to K) were observed in section and dated by the pottery assemblages within them and by cross-reference with known historical events (e.g. fires and

destructions) which may have resulted in the deposition of charcoal in the stratified deposits (a dangerous practice, in the interpretation of the sides of small sondages). The occupation levels (levels A, C, E, G, I, K) and intermittant levelling layers ("remblais", i.e. levels B, D, F, H, J) were as follows(from top):

A) 0- 78cm: burning layer

B) 78- 95cm: almost sterile clay and pebbles

C) 95-180cm: burning layer

D) 180-200cm: clay and water-worn pebbles

E) 200-230cm: burning layer

F) 230-245cm: almost sterile clay and water-worn pebbles

G) 245-285cm: burning layer

H) 285-315cm: sterile levelling layer

I) 315-345cm: burning layer in upper part

J) 345-395cm: clay and water-worn pebbles

K) 395-480cm: several layers a) at c. 395-400cm: baked clay

b) c. 400-445cm: gravel and water-worn pebbles

c) c. 445-480cm: burning layer

Natural was not reached at 480cm.

- The dates suggested for the deposition of the 11 occupation levels vary quite widely, even in the opinion of the same author in the same year (Pelletier 1966a and Pelletier 1966b). It seems that two chronologies exist, an early one and a late one. They are both presented here.

Whether one adopts the early chronology or the late one has great relevance to the significance of Vienne as a lowland "comptoir" before the establishment of the hill-fort of Sainte-Blandine. It must be said against the late chronology that the writer is reluctant to accept the interpretation of the sides of small sondages in historic terms (Level G: revolt of the Allobroges in 61 BC; Level I and/orK: passage of the Cimbri and Teutones in 105 BC). As a result, the material found in the different levels will be presented in some detail, to help sort out the chronological problem.

- Since there are some discrepancies between the reports of the material recovered at the Ancien Hopital, the indications given are reproduced here in tabulated form:

Early Chronology			Late Chronology	
	Pelletier 1966b	Leglay 1968	Pelletier 1966a	Chapotat 1966
Level A	late 1st C BC		Claudian	
Level B				
Level C	1st half 1st C BC	25-0 BC	Tiberian	
Level D				
Level E	late 2nd C BC (105 BC?)	late 2nd	Augustean	
Level F				
Level G	early 2nd C BC	2nd C BC	61 BC	61 BC
Level H				
Level I	late 3rd C BC	3rd C BC	late 2nd-early 1st	Cimbri
Level J				and
Level K	1st half 4th C BC	1st half 4th	2nd half 2nd	Teutones (105 BC)

Level	Leglay 1964 and 1966	Pelletier 1966a	Pelletier 1966b
A	(Gallo-Roman) common wares	Gallo-Roman grey-black or buff pottery	Gallo-Roman augustean pottery
	painted pottery (LT III)	painted pottery	-
	common LT III pottery	engraved pottery	-
	Campanian B ware	Campanian B ware	Campanian B ware
	Terra Sigillata	Terra Sigillata	-
	-	2 bases of coarse jars smashed in situ	-
	-	-	Roman amphorae
B	sterile	almost sterile	"remblai"
C	large amounts of amphorae	enormous amounts of amphorae	enormous amounts of Dressel IA and IC amphorae
	common wares	abundant common wares	abundant common wares
	painted pottery	1 sherd of painted pottery	-
	pottery with wavy decor	1 sherd with wavy decor	-
	Campanian B and C ware	2 Campanian B paterae	Campanian B ware
	-	-	3 celtic coins (1 imitation of Marseille)
	-	-	1 republican coin (as)
	Terra Sigillata	-	-

Level	Leglay 1964 & 1966	Pelletier 1966a	Pelletier 1966b	Leglay 1968
D	amphorae common pottery Campanian B and C	rare amphorae a few sherds of common pottery a few sherds of Campanian B and C ware	"remblai"	
E	common pottery - Campanian A and B ware amphorae	early Gallo-roman common pottery Arretine ware 1 base of a Campanian B patera -	- Campanian A and B ware amphorae	
F	sterile	almost sterile	"remblai"	
G	tiles common coarse black grey or ochre pottery: inturned bowls and vessels with cannelated neck Campanian A ware -	tiles common coarse grey or ochre pottery: inturned bowls and vessels with cannelated neck sherds of a Campanian A patera -	tiles vessels with cannelated neck Campanian A and B ware painted or engraved or burnished gaulish wares	vessels with cannelated neck Campanian A and B pottery. with wavy or engraved burnished decor

Level	Leglay 1964 & 1966	Pelletier 1966a	Pelletier 1966b	Leglay 1968
H	"remblai"	sterile	"remblai"	"remblai"
I	black indigenous coarse pottery: inturned bowls	black indigenous coarse pottery: inturned bowls	black indigenous coarse pottery	black indigenous coarse pottery
	1 sherd of Camapanian A ware	a few sherds of common pottery	Campanian A ware	Campanian B ware with palmette
	-	another Campanian palmette	-	Campanian A ware
J	"remblai"	a few sherds of common pottery	indigenous black micaceous pottery	"remblai"
K	gaulish pottery	gaulish pottery: inturned bowls, cannelated necks finger impressions	indigenous black coarse pottery	indigenous black coarse pottery
	fragments of yellow micaceous amphorae of Massalia	fragments of yellow micaceous amphorae of Massalia	fragments of imitation micaceous amphorae of Massalia	fragments of imitation amphorae of Massalia
	-	-	sherds of late pseudo-ionian ware (5th-4th C BC)	imitation pseudo-ionian ware
	-	-	fragment of attic red figure pottery (1st quarter of 4th C BC)	fragment of an attic red figure kylix
	Campanian A ware	3 sherds of Campanian A ware	-	-

- There are so many imponderables and discrepancies between reports (e.g. was there really Arretine ware in Level E?, was there campanian B as well as A in Level G?, is the palmette decorated ware in Level I of Campanian A or B type? was there really Campanian ware in the oldest level, K?). The chronology cannot be clarified: we would need to see the material, the written and drawn records, the levels etc. (this was unfortunately not done by the writer).
The decision in favour of an early chronology seems to hinge on two factors: if Level K really has Campanian A ware, then a 4th C date is impossible and if Level E really has Arretine ware, then a late 2nd C BC date is equally impossible. On the other hand if a late chronology is accepted, there are problems too: attic red figure pottery, amphorae of Massalia and pseudo-ionian wares are more likely to belong to a 4th or 3rd C BC context; also if a short chronology is adopted, then why do republican amphorae appear only very late in the sequence (Level E or D)? On balance, the writer is inclined to accept the longer chronology, but with many reservations (see chapter 5 and 7).

Leglay 1964: 511-17

Leglay 1966: 505-6

Pelletier 1966a: 113 ff. (especially 124-30 + figs. 16-24)

Pelletier 1966b: 144-55

Chapotat 1966a: 865 ff

Leglay 1968: 583-5

Collis 1975: 176

Chapotat 1976: 8-9

Nicolas 1976: 705

Nash 1978: 325, 332, 341

Renaud 1981: 15

None of the sources consulted mention where the material and documentation are kept. Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne?

38-80 VIENNE

Oppidum de Sainte-Blandine

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- "Oppidum", i.e. hilltop settlement apparently without visible artificial defences.
- Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman
- A hill on the left bank of the Rhône (the Mont Pipet) overlooks the Rhône valley at a point where the river bends sharply (similar situation at Basel-Münsterhügel on the Rhine). The oppidum Sainte-Blandine is the higher of two eminences, set back from and overlooking the Mont Pipet, which was later quarried to accomodate a Roman theatre. The flanks of the Mont Pipet are delimited by the valley of the Gère and the stream of Saint-Marcel. The site was later incorporated into the (still largely extant) Gallo-Roman city defences. Altitude: 276 m.

- The site has been explored at various times between 1895 and 1955 but investigation seemed limited to the collection of

LT III and Gallo-Roman material. In 1955-6. a road widening scheme in the Propriété Didier exposed a Late La Tène and later occupation zone of some 20 m^2, up to 2 m deep, subsequently excavated by M. G. Chapotat.

- A rich assemblage has come from Sainte Blandine. It includes:

  a) pottery: - LT III pottery in yellow, grey and black fabric, painted wares, tall vessels, jugs, dolia, a lamp. Also late derivations of grey monochrome "phocean" wares with wavy decor, La Tène III.

  - clay spindle whorls
  - clay firedogs
  - Dressel 1A and 1B amphorae
  - Campanian wares: a study by Chapotat (1966) quantified the pottery found in 1955. A total of 105 imported sherds was divided into:

    39 sherds of Campanian A

    28 sherds of Campanian B

    2 sherds of Campanian C

    17 sherds of imitation Campanian

    9 sherds of other imports (Arretine?)

    This total compares sith 949 sherds of LT III pottery.

- Arretine ware and imitations
  - Large amounts of Gallo-Roman pottery: the 1955 collection contained c. 3300 sherds, of which 2249 were Gallo-Roman.

b) bronze metalwork and objects of ornament:

- many fibulae (Collis 1975 gives a total of 140 fibulae, both bronze and iron and states that no Middle La Tène construction figures in the collection; instead there are plenty of Nauheim fibulae and 1 Lauterach type)
- bracelets
- rings
- needles
- toilet instruments
- razors
- belt hooks
- glass beads
- Campanian bronze strainers and ladles (3)

c) and extremely rich collection of iron tools and instruments includes:

- chisels
- spoke-shaves
- gouges
- saws
- nails
- awls
- a scythe
- sickles, reaping hooks
- bill hooks
- plough shares
- axes, adzes
- punches, tracers
- cauldrons and chains
- forks

- grills
- knives and daggers
- spearheads, swords

d) currency: a copper ingot, celtic coins, including 1 coin of Massalia and 1 coin of the Segusiavi (see also Sainte-Blandine hoard, 38-81).

- In summary, the Sainte-Blandine artefactual evidence points to a very rich site of the mid 1st C BC, but structural evidence is poor. The collection of metalwork is particularly impressive and is comparable to the list of artefacts from La Tène, Châlon-sur-Saône, Grigny,or the bridge or quay site from Vienne itself (38-83): perhaps the existence of a metalworker's hoard or workshop can be postulated.

  Strabo (IV, 1, 11) and Caesar (VII, IX) talk of Vienne as the capital of the Allobroges. It seems that the oppidum of Sainte-Blandine was a major site after the creation of the Provincia Transalpina in 121 BC and may have continued to exist after the creation of the Colonia of Vienne in c.50 BC, although the bulk of the evidence points towards a main period of occupation in the first half of the 1st C BC.

Brühl 1956: 264

Benoit 1956: 158, 163

Chapotat 1966a: 865 ff (synthesis)

Chapotat 1966b: 135-43 (on Campanian)

Leglay 1966: 507

Chapotat 1970

Chapotat 1974: 12-20 (Archéologia)

Collis 1975: 176-7

Chapotat 1976: 8

Nicolas 1976: 705

Nash 1978: 341

Chapotat 1981: 83-91 (on trade routes)

Hiernard 1982: 560 and map 6 no. 38b

Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne

38-81 VIENNE

Hoard of Sainte-Blandine

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Coin hoard
- First half of 1st C BC deposition date
- Sainte-Blandine location given by Deroc (1983) without further indications.

- Deroc reports upon a hoard of silver coins of the Rhône valley found on Sainte-Blandine. A total of 1454 coins is divided into: 1359 coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post 75 BC)
  59 coins with sea horse (issued by the Allobroges)
  36 coins attributed to the Cavares, i.e. 29 coins with galloping horse, anepigraphic, 6 coins with same reverse and legend VOL, 1 coin with bouquetin

As 93% of the coins are of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type and belong to groups 1 and 2 of Deroc, Deroc suggests a deposition date posterior to those suggested for Hostun (26-16) Laveyron (26-19) and Moirans (38-27), perhaps between 75 and 60 BC.

Deroc 1983: 33, 38, 49, 50, 59, 60 and note 165

38-82 VIENNE

Place Saint-Pierre

Canton: Vienne

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Lowland settlement occupation under the Gallo-Roman town of Vienne
- Late La Tène (La Tène III, from first half of 1st C BC), Gallo-Roman
- Located in the town of Vienne, to the South-West of the site of the Ancien Hôpital (38-79), near the river Rhône.

-Rescue excavations took place on this urban site in 1966 (directors: J. Ruf ans S. Tourenc).

- This site is the third site with pre-Roman Colonia settlement occupation evidence in Vienne. Under Gallo-Roman structures, at a depth of 3-4 m, traces of walls and occupation débris were encountered.

- Mention is made of indigenous Late La Tène pottery and a Dressel 1 A amphora neck with SESTIUS stamp.

Leglay 1968: 586

Roman 1972: 125-36

Renaud 1981: 16

38-83 VIENNE (Isère) and SAINT-ROMAIN-EN-GAL (Rhône)

(Bridge or quay site)

Canton: Vienne
Arrondissement: Vienne

and

Canton: Condrieu
Arrondissement: Lyon (for St-Romain-en-Gal)

- Bridge or quay
- Late second or early first C BC (La Tène III)
- Wooden piles were observed near the right bank of the Rhône, opposite the Gère-Rhône confluent, North of the modern bridge linking Vienne with Saint-Romain-en-Gal. Although the site technically belongs to the commune of Saint-Romain-en-Gal in the département of Rhône (69), it is reported here, for convenience's sake, as part of the Vienne evidence.

- Wooden piles were first observed in 1938 and again in 1974 when the bed of the Rhône was dredged: the structure was observed by G. Chapotat and as much material as possible was salvaged.

- A mass of wooden structural remains and associated metalwork was recovered in 1974.

  The wood and timber structure consisted of 112 piles, 174 cross beams, 8 supports, 32 planks of standard size (4.50m lon 0.5 m wide and 7 to 12 mm thick) and 30 other timber fragments.

  The metalwork consisted of c. 500 items and included elements associated with the timber structure (35 iron "shoes" for piles, 79 iron pins, 272 nails, 45 other nails), tools (4 mallets, an axe, 2 bill-hooks, 3 picks, 2 burins, a file, rods, a compass, other ironmongery) and a series of other objects (iron wheel tyres, a grapple, an iron grill, a pair of scales, a Bronze Age axe).

- The site, which occupied an area c. 50 m long and 25 m wide is interpreted either as a jetty or quay belonging to a harbour set some distance from theright bank of the Rhône ("avant-port") or as a bridge. Date: late 2nd C BC to begining of 1st C BC.

Chapotat 1975: 21-6

Renaud 1981: 23

38-84 VIF

Saint Loup

Canton: Vif

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Hilltop settlement, naturally defended, apparently without artificial defences
- Neolithic to Late Hallstatt, then isolated elements (La Tène glass bracelet); re-settled in Gallo-Roman times
- The steep and high Montagne d'Uriol, part of the Massif du Vercors, advances into the plain of the Gresse and Drac as far as Varces (cf. 38-68). At Saint-Loup, a small rocky outcrop overlooks the spine of the Montagne d'Uriol. It is steep, accessible only from the South-East. Altitude: c. 700 m. (the valley floor being at c. 300 m above sea level).

- A number of sondages and trenches were cut by M. H. Müller in 1904.

- The site is defended by steep scarps and does not seem to have had artificial defences. There are traces of Gallo-Roman walls. The deposits are said to be much disturbed, except one Neolithic hut platform in the Sout-West part of the site.

- The assemblage recovered at Saint-Loup includes:
  flint artefacts, bone artefacts, a stone pendant;
  bronze objects;
  fragments of lignite bracelets and of a brown glass bracelet;
  the pottery can be divided into two broad catergories, i.e. Neolithic to Chalcolithic and Late Bronze Age tradition fine wares and coarse wares, including cheese presses. Benoit (1965: 186) also mentions a sherd of micaceous amphora of the region of Marseille, not traced.

Blanc 1958: cat. no. 9 (with earlier references)

Benoit 1965: 186

Bocquet 1969: 371-5 (cat no. 157a and fig. 114)

Bocquet 1969-70: 105

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Blanc)

The material from Saint-Loup is deposited at the Institut Dolomieu and the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble.

38-85 VILLETTE, presumably VILLETTE-DE-VIENNE

Canton: Vienne-Nord

Arrondissement: Vienne

- Coin hoard
- Depostion date in 2nd half of 1st C BC?

- Deroc lists a hoard at Villette,containing 976 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issues, post 75 BC?). As the hoard only contains these coins and no other celtic coins(e.g. of the Allobroges or Cavares), Deroc suggests a late deposition date, perhaps 43-42 BC (events after the death of Ceasar).

Deroc 1983: 39, 50, 60, 61

38-86 VOIRON

Canton: Voiron

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Isolated find of a lekythos and "phocean" ware
- Date? (Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène)
- Unspecified provenance.

- An article by Dumond published in 1884, treating greek pottery found at Marseille, mentions "a small lekythos, decorated with black palmettes, found near Voiron (Isère)". Blanc (1958) reports this find. Grey monochrome "phocean" ware is also reported from Voiron. Is there a Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène site in Voiron, which attracted a number of mediterranean imports?

Dumond 1884: 193

Blanc 1958: cat no. 12

Bocquet 1969: 378 (cat. no.163 B)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Blanc 1958)

38-87 VOIRON

Canton: Voiron

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- Lowland settlement occupation under a Gallo-Roman villa

- Occupation ranging from the Late Bronze Age to the 5th C AD
- Located on the edge of the plain of the Isère.

- Rescue excavations were carried out by M. M. Colardelle in 1971-2 prior to the construction of a school and continued in 1973-4 by MM. J. Gauthier and Ch.Orcel. Another part of the villa, c. 100 m from the rescue site was excavated by M. J. P. Gauthier (reported in 1982).

- 5 stratified horizons were encountered under the Gallo-Roman villa. The pottery is said to range from Late Bronze Age types to "sigillée claire" (late Roman). The late La Tène pottery includes vessels with everted rims and brushed body and painted wares. No material earlier than the Augustean period was found in the excavations reported in 1982, a hundred meters away from the main site.

Leglay 1973: 532

Lancel 1975: 542

Nicolas 1976: 705

Lasfargues 1982: 405

38-88 VOREPPE

Canton: Voiron

Arrondissement: Grenoble

- 2 cremation burials

- End of Early La Tène (LT Ic, LTB2) and Middle La Tène
- Located in the plain of the Isère, at the foot of the caves of Voreppe (see La Buisse-et-Voreppe, 38-08 and 09) near the tile works opposite the Grotte à Bibi.

- In 1909 one grave was discovered by chance during clay extraction. A second grave appeared in 1910. They were both observed by M. H. Müller.

- The 1909 grave was oriented N-S and contained the remains of a cremation and weapons and objects of personal ornament. The 1910 grave, located 50 m away from the first burial produced a sword.

- The 1909 grave contained:

cremated bones, charcoal and pottery sherds (presumably urns(s))

an iron sword and parts of its scabbard, richly incised with a bird motif

an iron sword-suspension chain made of 9 twisted iron links, terminated by a hook (Von Eles describes the chain as of bronze)

fibulae: Von Eles talks of 3 La Tène B fibulae, of iron, two of which are in the Musée Daupninois, decorated by an incised globe on the arc.

an iron spearhead, badly corroded and the iron shoe belonging to the same spear.

an iron ring (sword suspension ring?)

- The 1910 grave contained a sword in its plain iron scabbard

Nicolas (1976: 703) also mentions a large disc fibula and a large bracelet "a crotales", perhaps from a cremation, but

none of the other sources mention these objects.

Déchelette 1927: 558-9

Von Eles 1967-8: 48

Bocquet 1969: 378 (cat. no. 164C + fig. 85)

Bocquet 1969-70: 172-4 (+ pl. 53, 54 and 55)

Courtois 1976: 720, 722 (+ fig. 7 nos. 1-6)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (coll. MD.34.120 to 34.127)

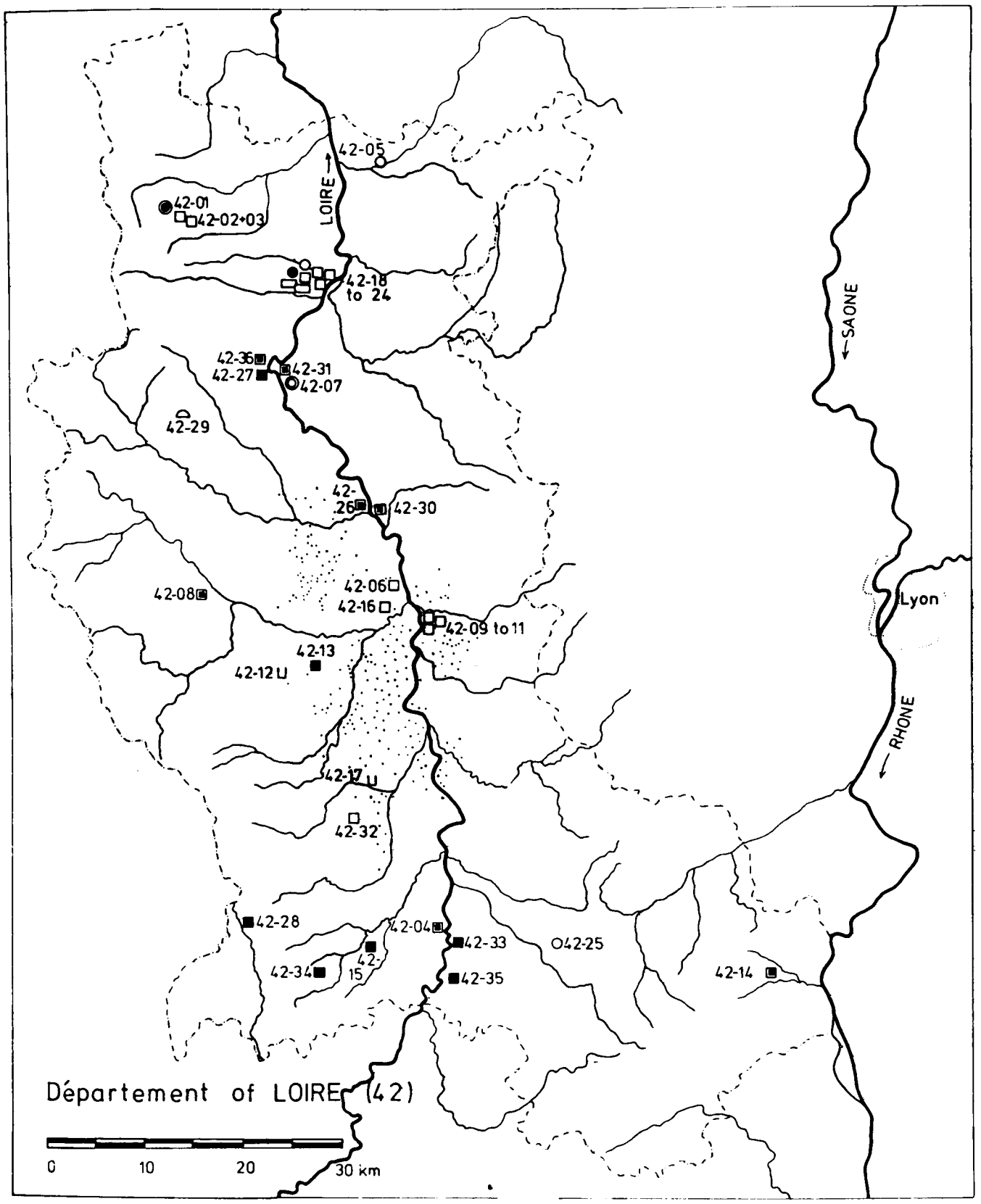

LOIRE
SAONE
RHONE
Lyon
42-05
42-01
42-02+03
42-18 to 24
42-36
42-27
42-31
42-07
42-29
42-26
42-30
42-08
42-06
42-16
42-09 to 11
42-13
42-12 U
42-17 U
42-32
42-28
42-04
42-33
042-25
42-34
42-15
42-35
42-14
Département of LOIRE (42)
0
10
20
30 km

Fig. 97

Département of Loire (42)

42-01 Ambierle: Le Bois Joli

42-02 Ambierle: Les Georges

42-03 Ambierle: Place du Marché

42-04 Chambles: Essalois

42-05 Charlieu

42-06 Cleppe: La Celle-Saint-Martin

42-07 Cordelle: Chevenay

42-08 Débats-Rivière-d'Orpra: Lijay or Châtelard de Lijay

42-09 Feurs: Ilot de l'Hôpital

42-10 Feurs: Place de la Boaterie

42-11 Feurs: Place du Puits de l'Aune

42-12 Marcilly-le-Pavé or Marcilly-le-Châtel: Puy Granet

42-13 Montverdun: Mont d'Uzore

(- Mornand: Pommet)

42-14 Pélussin: Moulin à Vent

42-15 Périgneux: Pic de la Violette or Suc de la Violette

42-16 Poncins: Goincet

42-17 Précieux or Prétieux: La Baluse

42-18 Roanne: Institution Saint-Joseph/Saint-Paul

42-19 Roanne: Rue de la Berge 14 / nécropole Saint-Jean

42-20 Roanne: Route de Charlieu

42-21 Roanne: Rue Gilbertès

42-22 Roanne: Nouvel Hôpital

42-23 Roanne: Nouvelle Poste

42-24 Roanne: unspecified provenance

42-25 Saint-Etienne

42-26 Saint-Georges-de-Baroille: Chazy or Châtelard de Chazy

42-27 Saint-Jean-Saint-Maurice-sur-Loire: Châteaubillon

\- Saint-Jean-Saint-Maurice-sur-Loire: Goutte Fronde (see Cordelle: 42-07)

42-28 Saint-Jean-Soleymieux: Montarcher

42-29 Saint-Just-en-Chevalet: near Bois Duivon

42-30 Saint-Marcel-de-Félines: Crêt Châtelard

42-31 Saint-Maurice-sur-Loire: Joeuvre(s)

42-32 Saint-Romain-le-Puy: Chezieu or Chezieux

42-33 Saint-Victor-sur-la-Loire: Plateau de la Danse or Essumain or Crêt d'Ecrou

42-34 La Tourette: Montorcier

42-35 Unieux: Echande

42-36 Villerest: Le Lourdon

42-01 AMBIERLE

Le Bois Joli

Canton: Saint-Haon -le-Châtel

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Isolated find of metalwork (hoard?, burial?)
- Early La Tène
- Exact location unknown.

- A series of bronze artefacts was discovered in the 19th C, near a souterrain.
- The bronze metalwork consists of 30 bracelets and one mirror.

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 24 (cat. no. 1 with annotated bibliography)

42-02 AMBIERLE

Les Georges

Canton: Saint-Haon-le-Châtel

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Settlement occupation (lowland)
- From end of Middle La Tène (LT II) to mid 1st C BC (LT III)

- Located on the edge of the Monts de la Madeleine, near the chapel of Saint-Symphorien-des-Georges, near a secondary track. Altitude: 351 m (lowland location, as the western plain of the Loire is c. 340 m above sea-level). Grid coordinates (Lambert): 721,89/123.80.

- Sondages took place in 1937 on the property of M. Bouthier, south of the chapel of Saint-Symphorien (directors: A. and L. Taverne). In 1948 more material was recovered. The site is located on tertiary sand.

- The site is said to be much disturbed, only material is reported upon.

- The assemblage from Les Georges includes:
  fragments of tegulae, fragments of amphorae (unspecified) and La Tène black pottery, in coarse and semi-fine fabric. The forms include ovoid jars, inturned bowls, flat dishes, small squat pots, cheese presses. The decors are generally on the shoulder and are tool-impressed. Also some small incisions, moulded cordons, burnished lines and wavy lines, brushed bodies.
  The 1948 finds included Gallo-Roman coarse pottery and fragments of a clay statuette.
  There is also mention of an anthropomorphic hilted dagger handle.

Delporte 1973: 397-410

Bouiller and Périchon 1974(1975): 45 ff (+ plates 1-4)

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 24 (cat. no. 2 with annotated bibliography)

The finds are said to be in the Musée Forézien, Ambierle.

42-03 AMBIERLE

Place du Marché

Canton: Saint-Haon-le-Châtel

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Possible settlement occupation
- Described as "Celtic and Gallo-Roman"
- In Ambierle itself in front of the church.
- In May 1956 Melle A. Taverne observed excavations, 2.60 m deep, in the market place in front of the church.
- The site is not described except for the mention of two dry-stone walls, one attributed to the Gallo-Roman period, the other to the "Celtic" period. In view of the presence of a nearby Late La Tène site at Les Georges, it is not impossible that other Late La Tène remains exist at Ambierle.

Guey 1958: 364

42-04 CHAMBLES

Le Palais d'Essalois or just Essalois

Canton: Saint-Rambert

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Defended settlement site (hillfort or "oppidum" on a defended plateau)
- Middle La Tène and Late La Tène (from c. 180 BC to 15/5 BC, i.e. Augustean period)
- Located in the gorges of the Loire, at its upper limit of navigability, on the left bank of the river, c. 12 km West of Saint-Etienne. A dam across the Loire has somewhat changed the topography. The Palais d'Essalois is to the North of Chambles on a promontory overlooking the Loire near the deserted village of Essalois and its castle. The summit of the plateau is at 680 m, c. 300m above the river Loire, which is fordable at Asnières, just downstream from Essalois. The site occupies a key position on the link between Rhône and Loire trade routes.

- The site has been known since the 17th C (interest taken by the nearby monastery of Notre-Dame-des Grâces) and was fairly extensively investigated in the 19th C (since c. 1884) and in the early 20th C: 3 shafts were excavated by M. Thiollière in 1886. In 1959-60 M. J. P. Preynat resumed excavations which continue up to the present day. A plan published in 1983 shows that 3 areas were excavated in 1960-1982: 2 trenches

across the main South-rampart and an area excavation of c. 30 x 15 m on the inside of the defences, c. 50 m from the entrance gate (porte 1) in the southern part of the site.

- Size: descriptions differ, the 1983 report by Preynat being here taken as the most detailed. The entire promontory occupies an area of 21 ha; within, the enclosed areas occupy c. 11 ha: they consist of a zone within the main defences (6.5 ha) and a secondary enclosure to the south of 4.4 ha. To the North there is a plateau of c. 11 ha. (between rampart and castle) thought to have been used as an extra-mural market place (many coins are cited to support this hypothesis).

Defences: descriptions differ again and the task of reconstructing the type and outline of the ramparts is rendered difficult by the fact that the defences were extensively quarried to construct the Château d'Essalois; conversely stones have been added to create a folly.

Main defences: the rampart follows roughly the 600 m contour of the plateau but is missing in the North and North-West part of the site. The rampart (perhaps built in c. 100 BC, but the possibility of an earlier rampart is not excluded) is not of uniform build. A section, labelled x-y, revealed a classical Murus Gallicus: a double fronted dry-stone wall, infilled with rubble and 4 m wide, with internal framework of criss-cross beams held together with 20 cm long iron nails. In the section labelled V-V1, near the entrance P1, there is only a single front wall without timber framework (perhaps this is what lead Collis 1975: 179 to discount Cotton's correct listing of the site as having a Murus Gallicus). In the western

stretch of rampart, labelled x2-x3, the inner wall is higher (parapet wall?). At the back (inside) of the rampart, there is a rubble scree, c. 20m wide and 30 cm deep: it may be a ramp but is more likely to be a destruction of the original rampart. Its height could have been some 2.70 m. There are no man-made ditches, but the defences use the natural breaks of slope of the hill. A murus duplex or triplex system has been suggested by Renaud (1962) in the southern part of the main defences, but this seems to be discounted by Preynat. There are 3 visible gates (portes 1, 2, 3). The outer enclosure walls are not described in great detail: there is a cross-dyke in the SW (towards La Garde, marked O-A on Preynat's 1983 plan), an outer linear enclosure wall (marked Q, R, S on Preynat's 1983 plan) possibly continuing towards the Château d'Essalois on the point of the promontory nearest to the Loire (marked S2, S3 on Preynat's 1983 plan), returning, via the Chemin d'Essalois, towards the outer cross-dyke.

Interior: a number of dry shafts ("puits"), water reservoirs ("citernes") and a rock carved into a water basin are visible. Also springs within the hillfort. A zone, c. 33 m wide immediately inside the rampart appears to be empty of occupation traces: Preynat suggests defensive purposes (occupation located outside the reach of a spear's throw) but since very little of the site has been excavated, this will remain a hypothesis (other hypothesis: the rubble zone at the back of the rampart was quarried for stone, removing at the same time occupation traces). If Preynat's hypothesis is correct, then the inhabited zone of Essalois is reduced to c. 4 ha. The whole plateau is full of dips, slopes, terraces. The area excavation

revealed a settlement planned along the same orientation which includes cells, courtyards, drains, streets, workshops (see structures).

Occupation phases of the interior: 6 stratified occupation levels have been identified in the area excavation. The site is not deep (c. 1 m). They are summarised thus by Preynat 1983 (from earliest to latest):

a) S, F6, F5:	c. 180-110 BC:	occupation, includes posthole structures
b) F4:	c. 110/100-90 BC:	"urban" settlement within defences
c) F3:	c. 90/80-52:	major expansion of oppidum, then fire dated to 52 BC (how?)
d) F2:	c. 50-30 BC:	continuation of the oppidum, then fire dated to circa 30 BC
e) F1:	c. 30-15/5 BC:	occupation of oppidum declining, then abandonment in Augustean period.

Structures of the interior: the earliest level is not yet investigated enough to show a plan: it includes post-hole structures. From level F4 onwards the site shows elements of planning and continuity: the houses, which are cells occupying a surface of 15-25 m^2, built of dry stone dwarf walls and carrying a probable timber and wattle superstructure are oriented NW-SE, are linked to each other and are surrounded by larger courtyards. The entrance is usually built of flagstones and the floors of the settled area are built of amphorae sherds or pebble surfaces. There are paved streets and drains. Clay

hearths plaques occur within the cells and in the courtyards, as do deposits of ash and refuse. Certain areas appear reserved for workshops (iron metallurgy, bronze working, leather, wood and textile manufacture). Pits are dug into the bedrock.

Evolution of the settled area: from level F4 onwards a network of houses and courtyards set out against and communicating with a street, itself oriented parallel to the main rampart and probably linking 2 gates (P2 and P3) is set out. The differences in terrain are used for drainage purpose. Amphorae sherds were also used to drain the floors, and this type of construction becomes very common from F3 onwards, pebble surfaces having been used previously. Also from F3 onwards a type of mortar is used sporadically. Essentially the lay-out remains the same, but certain areas change function. In the area enclosed by the outer circuit, the existence of temporary structures is hinted at. Also, certain zones may have been reserved for coralling stock or been used as a market place (the northern zone).

The material recovered at Essalois in the 19th C and in recent excavations is enormous. Notice amongst others:

- Enormous amounts of Dressel 1A and especially 1B amphorae, 2 complete, often stamped (e.g. MN, PHI, MAHE, LIPE); the amphorae are said to range from early greco-italic examples to late republican ones and include spanish amphorae.
- Campanian B wares and imitations.
- Large quantities of Middle and Late La Tène pottery, including complete vessels. Decors include wavy lines, chevrons, combed patterns.
- Some Terra Sigillata (rare), presumably Arretine.

- Animal bones.

- Bronze and iron artefacts: a bronze dagger blade
belt plaques
a bronze spatula
bronze rings
4 keys (2 bronze, 2 iron)
tools for wood and leather work,
i.e. chopper, hatchet, chisel,
awl, knife and hook.
Iron slag is abundant, also bronze
waste, many nails and iron pins
(square shaft).

- Coins: very rich collection of coins, 300 alone for the pre-1960 collection; they include issues of the Aedui and Segusiavi mainly but also of the Arverni, Bellovaques, Bituriges, Carnutes, Sequani, Viroduni, Treveri, coins of the Rhône valley (1 with sea-horse, Allobrogian, and of "horseman of the Rhône valley type), Republican coins (the latest being of Clodius, 38 BC), silver drachms of Massalia, a bronze coin of Massalia, a bronze coin of "charging bull" type. The dates of issue of these coins range between c. 200 BC and 40/30 BC.

- In summary, the hillfort of Essalois appears to be a major hill-fort and/or emporium, occupied from c. 180 BC onwards, although it is rather small. It appears organised from c. 110 BC onwards; an examination of the sections through the rampart published by Preynat (1962 and 1983) and Renaud (1962) may suggest a slightly more complex sequence of defences than has been presented.

Cotton 1957: 180

Quoniam 1961: 442

Preynat 1962: 287-314 (+ figs. 1-26, plan, sections, assemblage, photos)

Renaud 1962: 57-67 (+ figs. 1 and 2, plans and section)

Leglay 1966: 493 (+ fig. 8, iron artefacts)

Leglay 1968: 565-6 (+ fig. 6, amphora)

Leglay 1971: 416 (+ fig. 14, plan)

Delporte 1973: 397-410

Leglay 1973: 520

Lancel 1975: 542-3

Collis 1975: 179

Morel and Perrin 1976: 135;48 (parallels for Tournus Campanian wares)

Nash 1976: 109

Morel 1978: 167 (on Campanian ware)

Nash 1978: 326, 332,337, 340. 341

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 3 with annotated bibliography)

Morel 1981: 570 (on Campanian ware)

Picon and Périchon 1981: 223-31 (on Campanian B ware)

Hiernard 1982: 559 and map 6 no. 32, and 566 and map 7 no. 61 (on coins)

Lasfargues 1982: 406

Deroc 1983: 37, 45 (Rhône valley coins)

Preynat 1983: 106-14 (+ figs. 1-7, plans and sections)

Tchernia 1983: 94

The pre-1960 finds are kept in the Musée de la Diana, Montbrison. Whereabouts of material from the new excavations not stated in the sources.

42-05 CHARLIEU

Canton: Charlieu

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Isolated find of a coin
- Issue of early 1st C BC.

- Deroc lists a silver coin with sea-horse on the reverse, attributed to the Allobroges, issued after c. 90 BC.

Deroc 1983: 37, 45

42-06 CLEPPE

La Celle-Saint-Martin

Canton: Feurs

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Lowland settlement
- Late La Tène (LT III), 2nd half of 1st C BC
- Located in the plain of the Loire near Feurs, only 3 km away from Poncins-Goincet (42-16).

- Mention is made of a network of V shaped ditches observed during rescue excavation in 1978-80.

The material assemblage is said to be rich and includes iron objects, fibulae, coins.

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 4 with annotated bibliography)

42-07 CORDELLE or sometimes attributed to SAINT-JEAN-SAINT-MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE

Chevenay or Chevenet

Canton: Saint-Symphorien-en-Lay

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Coin hoard
- First half of 1st C BC? ("gaulish independence")
- Found in the hinterland of Joeuvre (cf. 42-32) near a track leading from Cordelle to Joeuvre, via Chevenay, at a place named "Goutte Fronde".

- The accounts, by Grosbellet and Périchon (1965) and Rémy (1981), of the discovery of the Chevenay hoard, are rather different from each other. Grosbellet and Périchon state:
"in October 1831, a farmer discovered, at a depth of 60 cm, a pot which he broke, containing 900 coins" Vaginay et al. (1980-81) follow this version. Rémy states:
"in December 1830 M. Perraud discovered a pot containing 1200 celtic gold coins".
Nash (1978, after Blanchet) mentions 900-1000 gold coins of the Arverni, 1st C BC.

- The coins are arvernian gold staters of the first half of the 1st C BC. On the obverse there is a juvenile laurel-wreathed head looking right or looking left; there are also juvenile heads without laurels. On the reverse, there is a galloping horse, symbols, and possibly a lyre. Amongst the symbols listed figure: η and λ, crescent and ring, comet and bull's head, crane and snake, two circles with dots, wheel, square and boat, λ and σ and urn, urn and comet, comet and δ, comet and σ. The coins weighed 7.55 gr. Vaginay et al. (1980-81) state that the gold staters are of Vercingetorix.
The hoard was dispersed but certain coins came to the collection of M. de Saint-Thomas and the Baron d'Ailly, who donated them to the Cabinet des Médailles.

Grosbellet and Périchon 1965: 313-25

Nash 1978: 145

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 26 (cat. no. 14 with annotated bibliography.

Some coins are in the Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale.

42-08 DEBATS-RIVIERE-D'ORPRA

Châtelard de Lijay

Canton: Boën-sur-Lignon

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Small defended settlement (promontory fort)
- Neolithic, then Early, Middle and possibly Late La Tène (LT I-III), particularly Early La Tène and beginning of Middle La Tène.
- Small promontory enclosed by the stream of Dardanet, a tributary of the Auzon, which links the Forez with the Auvergne. Located c. 5 km North-West of Boën-sur-Lignon, in the foothills of the Massif Central, 800 m upstream from the village of Débats-Rivière-d'Orpra and c. 10 m above the hamlet of Lijay, amongst wooded hills. Altitude: 550 m.

- Excavation were carried out in c. 1885 under the direction of M. E. Brassard (find of a bronze bracelet). In 1961, M. H. Delporte carried out new excavation and these were continued in 1968 to c. 1976 by A. and J. C. Béfort.

- The site is a small esplanade of c. 200 x 50 m enclosed in a curve of the stream Dardanet and at the confluent with another stream. The promontory is cut off to the West by a bank and rock cut ditch. The bank appears to be made up of piled rubble and survives to à height of 1-2 m. In the Eastern part of the site, traces of terraces are said to be visible. The excavations by Delporte and Béfort concentrated mainly on a large barrier of rubble on the highest part of the promontory, in the central-southern zone, c. 50 m away from the South-East edge of the site.

Stratigraphy and structures: 6 levels were recognised:

1) Topsoil and rubble.
2) Recent level with dwarf walls, stone-built rectangular hut c. 10 m long oriented E-W, 6 m wide terrace to the North

of hut. Burnt timber and flagstones.

3) Rubble and dry stone walls.

4) Older level: burning, burnt beams and postholes with carbonised grain (wheat), perhaps a burnt down granary. The settlement level is cut into bedrock; oriented also E-W.

5) Yellow sterile layer.

6) Bedrock encountered at different places at depths ranging from 30 cm to 1 m, to 1.40 m.

- Material assemblage (Neolithic assemblage not described here):

a) pottery: coarse wares including bowls, ovoid jars, carinated vessels. Decors are mostly stabbed or pitted impressions on the shoulder. Bases are flat, a few hollow feet.

Fine wares, wheel-turned and burnished or "smoked" on buff fabric, include bowls, dishes, pedestal urns. The decors are burnished curvilinear, vegetal and wavy motifs.

b) metalwork: the number of bronze and iron fragments may suggest the presence of a small industry .

Iron fragments include: nails, iron rods and plaques, thin strips, rings, fibulae, 2 iron spearheads.

Bronze fragments include: strips, wire, rivet, fibula bow, and a LT Ib-Ic (LTB_{1-2}) bronze finger ring with torsade and buffer ends, possibly adapted from a bracelet. Also a bronze bracelet found in the 19th C. Leglay (1973)

also mentions 2 bronze lions' heads, not referred to by any of the other sources.

C) bone: animal bones, burnt and unburnt (teeth mainly), which include pig and horse. Also bone artefacts.

d) cereals: carbonised wheat grains.

e) others: spindle whorl, jetton (gaming piece?), perforated sherd (roundel).

Béfort 1970: 62-5 (illustrated)

Leglay 1971: 414 (+ fig. 11)

Delporte 1973: 397-410

Leglay 1973: 520

Béfort 1974: 27-33 (+ pl. 1-14, plan, section and material)

Collis 1975: 178

Lancel 1975: 543

Combier 1977: 642

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat no. 5 with annotated bibliography)

42-09 FEURS

Ilot de l'Hôpital

Canton: Feurs

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Lowland settlement occupation
- Possibly Middle La Tène, then Late La Tène (first half of 1st C BC), early Gallo-Roman (late 1st C BC and early 1st C AD).

- Located c. 50 m North-West of the forum (cf. 42-10 and 11).

- Rescue excavations conducted by M. M. Vaginay in 1980 to 1981 over an area of 2000 m^2, c. 50 m N-W of the forum. Excavations examined c. 1000 m^2.

- The site consists of a network of V-shaped ditches and pits "indicating the proximity of a settlement but not the settlement itself".

- The ditches produced a wealth of material, including wattle and daub, pottery (dated pre- 1st C BC and first half of 1st C BC) which include urns, hand-made inturned bowls, painted wares, imitation italic black varnish pottery, a quarter obol "à la croix", Dressel 1A amphorae, a mediterranean olpe, black varnish (Campanian) ware, a stater of the Aedui. Also fibulae. Augustean material follows.

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 6-2)

Vallette and Vaginay 1980-81: 97-8

Lasfargues 1982: 406-7

42-10 FEURS

Place de la Boaterie

Canton: Feurs

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Lowland settlement occupation under Gallo-Roman forum
- Late La Tène (throughout 1st C BC but particularly around 50s BC), precedes Gallo-Roman forum.

- Rescue excavations were carried out by M. Vallette in 1978-9.

- The pre-Roman occupation appears to consist of pebble surfaces, postholes and pits, cut about by the foundations of the forum.

- The material recovered is said to be extremely rich and includes indigenous and imported pottery, fragments of amphorae, bronze and iron fibulae, coins (e.g. 2 potins).

Boucher 1980: 518

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 6-1 with annotated bibliography)

Vallette and Vaginay 1980-81: 97

42-11 FEURS

Place du Puits de l'Aune

Canton: Feurs

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Lowland settlement occupation
- Middle La Tène, then Gallo-Roman
- Located near the forum (cf. 42-10).

- Limited excavations took place during terracing work in c. 1981.

- Traces of settlement occupation located on a slight slope were recognised, truncated by a Gallo-Roman cryptoporticus.

- The material is said to be of La Tène II date.

Vallette and Vaginay 1980-81: 97

Lasfargues 1982: 407

42-12 MARCILLY-LE-CHATEL or MARCILLY-LE-PAVE

Le Puy Granet

Canton: Boën-sur-Lignon

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Cremation burial(s)
- End of Middle La Tène or beginning of Late La Tène (LT II-III).

- The burial - Collis 1975 refers to a cremation cemetery - was discovered in the 19th C and its exact location is unknown.

- The cremation was accompanied by an ovoid urn and a large bowl in imitation Campanian ware dated to the turn of the 1st C BC, as well as a bent iron sword.

Delporte 1973: 397-410

Collis 1975: 179

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 7 with annotated bibliography)

42-13 MONTVERDUN

Mont d'Uzore

Canton: Boën-sur-Lignon

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Hilltop settlement site, possibly defended

- Neolithic, Protohistoric (Early Hallstatt?), Late La Tène (LT III)

- A long isolated hill juts out of the western plain of the Forez c. 10 km North of Montbrison. This rock outcrop is of basalt and culminates at 584 m above sea level. Close to Mornand (see next entry).

- The hill is being quarried for basalt. Material has been collected by M. J. Grizonnet in 1962, some was published by Béfort in 1973.

- The material from the Mont d'Uzore is mainly Neolithic (Chasséen) and of Late Bronze Age or Early Hallstatt date (a period rarely encountered in the département of the Loire). Mention is also made of a Late La Tène fibula of "pseudo-Middle La Tène" type.

Combier 1965: 115-6

Combier 1977: 643

(- MORNAND)

Pommet

Canton: Montbrison

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Lowland settlement site
- Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Hallstatt period
- Located in the plain of the Forez, near the Vizezy, which is a tributary of the Lignon. Situated 1.5 km north of the village of Mornand and 3 km from its hilltop contemporary, the Mont d'Uzore (cf. 42-13).
- The site was discovered in 1969 by O. and Ch. Gros, sondages were cut by M. J. P. Grand in 1971 and 1972. Also shown on air-photographs.
- The site is characterised by pottery scatters and pits cut into sand and clay over an area of c. 2 ha.
- The very rich pottery collection represents an Urnfield and Hallstatt (7th C BC) occupation. Although the site is too early to belong to this catalogue, it is listed here because it is one of the very few sites of the Early Iron Age of the Forez (with Mont d'Uzore, 42-13).

Grand 1974(1975): 19-24

Combier 1977: 643-4

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 8 with annotated bibliography)

42-14 PELUSSIN

Moulin à Vent

Canton: Pélussin

Arrondissement: Saint-Etienne

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- The occupation is said to range from the neolithic period to the begining of La Tène
- This large hillfort is located in the foothills of the Mont Pilat, on the western edge of the Rhône valley. The valley of the Regrillon links Pélussin to the Rhône.
- A survey was conducted by M. G. Pétillon in 1973-4.
- The site is described as a promontory fort ("éperon barré") with traces of stone built rampart(s) consisting of a double-faced wall built of granite blocks with rubble infill. In the interior traces of hut platforms and mounds are visible.

Lancel 1975: 543

42-15 PERIGNEUX

Pic de la Violette or Suc de la Violette

Canton: Saint-Rambert-sur-Loire

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Hilltop settlement, possibly defended

- Neolithic and Iron Age

- The Suc de la Violette is a vast granite plateau to the West of the gorges of the Loire, c. 8 km west of Chambles-Essalois (42-02). Altitude: 650 m.

- Although the existence of the hillfort is known and the site is listed amongst the oppida of the Loire valley, little information is available. Recent excavations, in advance of granite quarrying, have been carried out by M. G. Fer in 1959 and by M. J. P. Thévenot in 1964-66 (43 m^2): they concentrated on the Neolithic (Chasséen) occupation.

- Apart from the Neolithic occupation, a few indications suggest that the site was re-occupied sometime during the Iron Age: Combier (1977) mentions that the Neolithic levels were disturbed in the Early Iron Age ("1er Age du Fer") and Combier (1962) states that remains of walls and vitrified blocks may classify the site amongst the oppida of the Forez. Renaud (1962) believes that the Suc de la Violette was part of a chain of hillforts which include sites 42-28, 42-33, 42-34 and 42-35.

Combier 1962: 237-42

Renaud 1962: 57-67

Combier 1977: 644-4 (+ fig. 44, Neolithic hearth)

42-16 PONCINS

Goincet

Canton: Feurs

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Lowland settlement
- Late La Tène (LT III, from the mid 1st C BC onwards), Early Gallo-roman (Augustean or Tiberian)
- Located in the plain of the Forez to the West of the Loire, some 5 km from Feurs (42-09. 10, 11), to the North of the Lignon on a slight plateau, c. 1 km North of the RN 89. The subsoil is gravel. Altitude: 350 m. Grid coordinates(Lambert): 741/6845.

- Rescue excavations in advance of gravel quarrying have been conducted by MM. Pionnier, Peyvel and Vallette between 1975 and 1980 in the quarry known as "Gravière Marnat".

- The site has produced c. 20 truncated pits (the deepest being only 67 cm deep), a shaft or well, the remains of a hearth or oven and ditches. Nowhere has the original ground level survived.

- The pits have produced an enormous amount of rubbish, which includes fine, painted, semi-fine and coarse Late La Tène pottery; the forms include ovoid pots, grey bowls with inturned and everted rims, ring-foot bowl, small globular pot, a carinated vessel with omphalos base, dolia, large storage jars;

Dressel 1A and 1B amphorae fragments,

Campanian B ware and imitations,

Terra sigillata,

bricks, a hearth plaque, clay firedogs,

a lava quern,

iron fragments: plaques, nails, a bent rod, rings, a buckle

iron fibulae,

a bronze LT III fibula,

a fragment of a dark blue glass bracelet, glass beads,

a perforated pebble, a phallic amulet,

a potin coin of the Segusiavi, a coin of Nîmes,

animal bones.

Boucher 1977: 481

Morel 1978: 167

Boucher 1980: 518

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 9 with annotated bibliography)

Pionnier, Valette and Peyvel 1981: 19-47 (+ pl. 1-11, plan, section, material)

Lasfargues 1982: 409

42-17 PRECIEUX or PRETIEUX

. La Baluse

Canton: Montbrison

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Cremation burial(s)
- Beginning of Middle La Tène (LTII) or even extreme end of Early La Tène ("fin LT I")
- Located in the plain of the Forez, to the West of the Loire.

-The cremation burial(s) - Collis talks of a cremation cemetery - were discovered in the 19th C.

- 3 fine vessels, dated by Delporte to the end of LT I, with cremated bone have survived. Delporte also mentions that amphorae and tile fragments were found nearby.

Delporte 1973: 397-410
Collis 1975: 178
Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no 10 with annotated bibliography)

42-18 ROANNE

Institution Saint-Joseph renamed Institution Saint-Paul

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Lowland settlement, possibly defended
- Middle La Tène (from early 2nd C BC) elements, then Late La Tène (from c. 75 BC), Augustean, Gallo-Roman
- Located on a slight sandy plateau, c. 600 m from the West bank of the Loire in the nucleus of the town of Roanne.

- The excavation within the school precinct of the Institution Saint Joseph started under rescue conditions in 1961 and were continued until 1969. The Abbé M. Bessou directed the excavations with the help of MM. Delporte and Périchon and of his pupils. In all c. 240 m^2 were excavated in a series of sondages spread over an area c. 60 m wide. It appears that the site was excavated in a series of spits of c. 20 cm depth. The largest area excavated was 16 x 10 m.

- The site is deep, stratified over a depth of up to 2.50 m. Rubbish pits cut into the natural sand reach a depth of 1.70 m below the lowest level, thus giving, in places an overall depth of 2 m, other smaller (truncated?) pits being only 50-60 cm deep. There are also shallower irregular hollows. Function: rubbish disposal (secondary use ?), sand quarries. The deposits in some of the pits appear specialised and deliberate: pit 21 has almost only animal shoulderblades (for smoking?), pit 11 contained just one small dish, pit 13 had a single painted jar, the hollow HIJK is described as an "amphorae cemetery". Other features include remains of hearths, and in the eastern part of the site there is a strong palisade, probably belonging to the earliest (Middle La Tène) occupation of the site: cut into a concreted sand and gravel are a series of large postholes and smaller stake holes (diameter: 3-35 cm); between the large aligned postholes, were timber slots, 15-25 cm deep and 9 cm wide (to take planks?). Below this level there is a dirty sand horizon containing charcoal and a great number of large postholes (diameter: 30-50 cm) and stake holes (piles for consolidating a mobile sand subsoil?).

- Stratigraphy and phasing: indications vary depending on the location of the different sondages. In summary, the top 1 to 1.20 m of deposits belong to the Medieval and Gallo-Roman period; level 3 is compacted soil dated to the end of LTIII and Augustean period; levels 4 and 5 belong to the La Tène III period and level 5 is of Middle La Tène date with pits, hearths and the palisade. Bessou 1976, summarises the site thus:
  - "Early period": 2nd C BC
  - "First period": c. 75-50 BC
  - "Second period": c. 50-30/25 BC
  - "Third period": Augustean

- The excavations of the Institution Saint-Joseph have produced an enormous amount of material: c.500-600 kg of pottery sherds and 500-600 kg of amphorae sherds, i.e. c. 80.000 sherds; c. 30 kg of iron objects, over 150 coins, over 50 fibulae. Notice amongst this:

  fibulae: c. 20 iron fibulae, from Middle La Tène (mid 2nd C BC) fibulae to Late La Tène types.
  bronze fibulae in LT III only (including Nauheim, Almgren 65, collared fibulae, Lauterach types)

  iron objects: nails, rings, finger-ring, blades, knives, shears awls, comb, keys, bit, spearheads, many fragments and iron "blocks" (ingots?)

  copper: copper ingot, copper crucible

  bronze: fragments and bracelet, finger rings, rings, stylus, needles, razor

  glass: fragments of bracelets, glass slag

  animal bones

coins: 6 silver obols of Massalia and fractions and imitations

1 imitation of a silver drachm of Ampurias.

11 celtic silver coins, including issues of Bituriges Cubi, Arverni (legend MOTUIDIACA), Aedui, Sequani (legend TOGIRIX)

c.15 struck bronze coins, including Republican types from 85 BC, issues of the Arverni, Aedui, Boii, Massalia and imitations

c.85 cast bronze coins, 70 of which are potins of "big head" type, other cast coins include issues of the Arverni, Bituriges Cubi and Remi (this summary taken from Bessou 1976: 6-11).

Some sources also mention coins of Volcae Tectosages, Segusiavi and potins of "charging bull" type.

amphorae: none in earliest levels, then masses of amphorae of Dressel 1A and particularly 1B type, including a complete 1B example (weight: 22 kg, capacity: 25 l.). Many stamped : SESTIUS, ARTEMO, C.L.SEX, AI, PHI, DIONCAR, IE, M, MV, PI, TE, XL etc, trident, corn-ear palm, palette.

Campanian: 3 kg of sherds. The earliest level contained 2 sherds of stamped Campanian A ware (form 31) which Morel identifies as "Campanienne ancienne" which he dates to c. 220-180 BC. Then follow a further 12 sherds of Campanian B ware. No Campanian C? Then early Terra Sigillata.

Pottery: enormous range of types and fabrics, including locally produced fine painted wares from 75 BC onwards (geometric motifs, flames, vegetable and zoomorphic designs) pre-dating "bols de Roanne" (Augustean). Other fine

grey, brown, red or smoked wares, sometimes wheel or comb decorated. Coarse wares, sometimes burnished or smoked or impressed. Large spectrum of forms: inturned bowls, dishes, plates, cooking pots, pedestal bowls carinated bowls, high vessels, ovoid pots, squat pots etc. Also clay fire dogs.

- In summary, the Institution Saint-Joseph site was occupied from c. 180 BC onwards (i.e. at the same time as Chambles-Essalois, 42-04) and from the earliest levels attracted imported Campanian wares. The site, and Roanne as a whole, distinguishes itself for having much evidence of manufacture: bronze, iron and glass working, luxury painted wares. In the early Gallo-Roman period, Roanne will become a major pottery manufacturing centre.

Bessou 1963(1964): 171-88 (+ figs. 1-21, plan, photos,material)

Périchon 1963(1964): 147-69 (illustrated pottery)

Périchon and Cabotse 1963 (1964): 189-216 (+ figs.1-21, section, material)

Brühl 1964: 425-6

Leglay 1966: 493 (+ fig. 7, material)

Bessou 1967: 109-27 (illustrated pottery)

Leglay 1968: 565-6 (+ fig 5, photos of site and material)

Vernat and Périchon 1970: 207-13 (illustrated pottery)

Leglay 1971: 412-4 (+ fig. 10, material)

Roman 1974: 125-36 (on Sestius amphorae)

Collis 1975: 182

Bessou 1976: main report, illustrated

Morel and Perrin 1976: 135-8 (parallels for Tournus Campanian)

Morel 1978: 167 (on Campanian)

Nash 1978: 326, 332, 340, 341

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 11-2 with annotated bibliography)

Feugère 1981: 179-90 (on fibulae, illustrated)

Morel 1981: 570 (on Campanian)

Picon and Périchon 1981: 223-31 (on Campanian B)

Hiernard 1982: 559 and map 6 no. 31

Dépôt des fouilles, Roanne (M. Michel Vaginay).

42-19 ROANNE

14, Rue de la Berge - Nécropole Saint-Jean

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- 2 Late La Tène inhumation burials in a Gallo-Roman mixed cremation and inhumation cemetery
- Late La Tène (LT III, perhaps 40 BC), then Gallo-Roman (Augustean and 1st C AD to 3rd C AD)
- Located c. 800 m South-West of the nucleus of the town of Roanne and c. 500 m from the West bank of the Loire, away from the concentration of La Tène sites in the North of Roanne.

- Rescue excavations were carried out in 1976-7 by M. J. Poncet in the backyards of nos. 12 and 14 Rue de la Berge.

- The two earliest inhumations in the cemetery, oriented West-East, 3 m apart from each other, belong to the latter part of the La Tène III period. Inhumation no. 1 was accompanied by two silver coins, one issued by the Aedui with legend DUBNOCOV/ DUBNOREIX, the other coin bearing the legend SOLIMA. Inhumation no. 2: the head rested on a pillow stone and the face was apparently protected by a few large amphora sherds; in the backfill of the grave, there was one sherd of Late La Tène coarse pottery. Dating: the coins are of mid 1st C BC date; allowing for circulation, a burial date of c. 40-30 BC is suggested.

Boucher 1977: 481

Poncet 1980-81a: 27-35 (illustrated, but not the coins)

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 25 (cat. no. 11-3 with annotated bibliography)

42-20 ROANNE

Route de Charlieu

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Settlement occupation or refuse in marshy area
- End of La Tène III, possibly pre-Augustean, Augustean and 1st C AD
- Located in the northern part of the nucleus of Roanne, very near the Institution Saint-Joseph.

- Mention is made of pits and ditches containing material dated to the late 1st C BC and 1st C AD, including Late La Tène pottery, Dressel 1B amphorae, Dressel 20 amphorae,2 bols de Roanne", Terra Sigillata.

Poncet 1980-1b: 99-100

Lasfargues 1982: 409

42-21 ROANNE

Rue Gilbertès

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Lowland settlement
- Late La Tène (LT III from c. 75 BC), Gallo-Roman (1st and 2nd C AD)
- Located in the northern part of the town of Roanne, very near the Institution Saint-Joseph (42-18), i.e. c. 100 m to the south, on a sand plateau some 600 m from the western bank of the Loire.

- Rescue excavations, in advance of the construction of the RN 7, were conducted by M. J. Poncet between 1966 and 1971. Poncet also conducted further excavations (3 trenches 8, 4 and 3 m long) at 13 Rue Gilbertès in 1980.

- A series of stratified levels, 1.20 - 1.50 m deep, were encountered: levels A to D are Gallo-Roman, level E being of LT III date. Features belonging to this level are one hut platform or floors (?)

of 3 m in diameter, covered in ash, postholes, several pits and beaten earth or pebble surfaces.

- The ash layer produced animal bones, coarse pottery, a glass bracelet fragment. Level E and the pits produced Campanian B and C ware, amphorae (often stamped), indigenous coarse, fine and painted pottery, imitation campanian, a quernstone, fragments of bronze, fibulae, a coin of the Segusiavi. Feugère (1981) mentions bronze-working,but this is dated to c. 60 AD.

Leglay 1968: 564-5

Leglay 1971: 411-13 (+ plan and painted wares)

Leglay 1973: 519-20

Poncet 1980-81b: 100 (+ pl. 2, plan)

Vaginay et al. 1980-1: 25 (cat. no. 11-1 with annotated bibliography)

Feugère 1981: 179-90 (on fibulae)

42-22 ROANNE

Nouvel Hôpital

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Isolated find of a coin on a Gallo- Roman site

- 2nd half of 1st C BC coin? in 1st-2nd C AD context.

- Rescue excavations were conducted at the site of the new hospital in 1977.

- The site appears to be entirely Gallo-Roman, but in the back-fill of one of the pits there was a celtic potin coin.

Lasfargues 1982: 409

42-23 ROANNE

Nouvelle Poste

- Lowland settlement occupation
- Late La Tène (LT III, mid 1st C BC or earlier), Gallo-Roman (Augustean and 1st - 2nd C AD)
- Located c. 200 m South-West of the Institution Saint-Joseph (42-21) in the nucleus of the town of Roanne.

- Excavations, in conjunction with terracing works, were carried out by M. Périchon in 1959 and later. It seems that the excavations were limited to a record of the section left after the terracing works.

- A series of rubbish pits, cut into the gravel, possibly also hut floors are the features reported from the site.

- The material recovered came mainly from the rubbish pits, back-filled with dark earth, animal bones, pottery sherds. Mention

is made of: Dressel 1A amphorae fragments, Campanian B ware (Collis 1975 reports on Campanian A ware), imitation Campanian wares, indigenous coarse and fine wares, early painted wares (groups A_1 and A_2 of Périchon 1963, dated from c. 50 BC). Also one bronze coin of Alésia (post-conquest). The remainder of the material is of later date: Terra sigillata (Arretine, La Graufesenque) and imitations, lamps, 2 augustean bronze fibulae, an iron knife, mortaria, later painted wares (e.g. "bols de Roanne"), a glass bowl.

Quoniam 1961: 443-4 (+ figs. 11-15, plan, photos, pottery)

Périchon 1963(1964): 147-169 (illustrated pottery)

Cabotse and Périchon 1966: 29-76

Collis 1975: 182

Dépôt des fouilles, Roanne

42-24 ROANNE

Unspecified provenances

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

a)-Isolated finds of coins, not from any of the sites 42-18 to 42-23

- Early 1st C BC
- Gourvest (1959) reports upon a bronze coin with sea-horse and legend MOTUIDIARA (MOTUIDIACA?) which he attributes to the

Arverni and dates to the late 2nd C BC or early 1st C BC. Deroc (1983) mentions a silver coin with sea-horse of the Allobroges, issued around 90 BC.

Gourvest 1959a: 277-8

Deroc 1983: 45

b)-Isolated find of italo-etruscan bronze statuettes - 4th - 2nd C BC

- Boucher (1976) lists 2 bronze statuettes of Heracles with lion skin, fighting, of italo-etruscan origin, which she dates to the 4th - 2nd C. BC.

Boucher 1976: 26 and map III,p. 350-351.

42-25 SAINT-ETIENNE

Canton: Saint-Etienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Etienne

- Isolated find of coins
- Early 1st C BC.

- Deroc (1983) lists 4 silver coins (quinarii) with sea-horse of the Allobroges, issued around 90 BC.

Deroc 1983: 37, 44

42-26 SAINT-GEORGES-DE-BAROILLE

Châtelard de Chazy

Canton: Saint-Germain-Laval

Arrondissemnt: Roanne

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- Neolithic, Late La Tène?, Gallo-Roman
- Located on a promontory above the West bank of the Loire, at its confluent with the river Aix.

- Sondages seem to have been cut in the 19th C. More recently, the Groupe Archéologique de Roanne and M. J. Della Libera have prospected the site (in 1960s and 1970s).

- The site is a promontory of 7-8 ha, limited to the East by the Loire, to the South by the Aix and to the North by a ravine. The neck of the promontory is cut off to the West by an earth rampart: a vineyard grows on it. Stone blocks and long iron nails have been recovered from it. The natural defences provided by the northern ravine are strengthened by a length of rampart. It is probably a Murus Gallicus: a double fronted stone wall with earth infill and long iron nails. It is not particularly wide (2m). In the South West corner of the site, there is a depression, c. 1.50 m wide, located at the break of slope: entrance?, reinforcement of natural slope?

- No material has yet come to light, since the site is hardly

excavated. Neolithic stone axes and tile scatters are reported from the interior.

Cotton 1957: 181

Besset and Périchon 1963(1964): 63-6 (+ fig. 1 and 6-8, plan and photos)

Leglay 1966: 493

Collis 1975: 180-1 (+ fig. 67)

Combier 1977: 646

42-27 SAINT-JEAN-SAINT-MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE

Châteaubillon

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Gallo-Roman establishment with earlier occupation
- Probable Iron Age material, then Gallo-Roman building
- Located on a plateau above the gorges of the Loire. Altitude: 385 m.

- Rescue excavations were carried out in September 1979 during the construction of a new road between the Loire and the road Roanne-Saint-Jean-le-Puy. Director: J. Poncet.

- In the North-West part of the area excavation, which concentrated on elucidating the plan of a Gallo-Roman building, there was a scatter of pottery. Poncet suggests that the oldest

pottery may be of Late Bronze Age date, the most recent pottery not later than the very beginning of the La Tène period. Therefore, probably Hallstatt (Late Hallstatt?). Lasfargues further mentions a pit with Hallstatt pottery.

Poncet 1980-81c: 101

Lasfargues 1982: 409

- SAINT-JEAN-SAINT-MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE

Goutte Fronde, near Chevenet: see Cordelle (42-07)

42-28 SAINT-JEAN-SOLEYMIEUX

Montarcher

Canton: Saint-Jean-Soleymieux

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Defended settlement site?
- Late La Tène?
- Located in the Monts du Forez, in the South-West of the département de la Loire.

- Renaud (1962) suggests that this site is an "oppidum" and part of a chain of hillforts (sites 42-15, 42-33, 42-34, 42-35) dependent on Chambles-Essalois (42-04). No other sources mention Montarcher.

Renaud 1962: 57-67

42-29 SAINT-JUST-EN-CHEVALET or CREMEAUX

Near the Bois Duivon

Canton: Saint-Just-en-Chevalet

Arrondissement: Roanne

- One barrow with inhumation
- Middle La Tène?
- The site is not located precisely. The Bois Duivon occupies a hill of c. 900 m above sea level (part of the Monts de la Madeleine), to the North-East of Saint-Just or to the North of Crémeaux.

- A barrow was opened in the 19 th C and was found to contain a skeleton and a bent iron sword. A Middle La Tène date is by no means certain but is plausible, by analogy with the Middle La Tène bent sword of Marcilly-le-Châtel (42-12).

Vaginay et al. 1980-1: 26 (cat. no. 15 with annotated bibliography)

42-30 SAINT-MARCEL-DE-FELINES

Le Crêt Châtelard

Canton: Néronde

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- Late La Tène (LT III, mid 1st C BC, probably pre-Conquest and especially 2nd half of 1st C BC), Gallo-Roman (Augustean and 1st - 2nd C AD).

- The Crêt Châtelard is a promontory jutting some 90 m above the Loire, limited to the Nort-West by streams and ravines. Altitude: c. 400 m. Located almost opposite Saint-Georges-de Baroille-Chazy (42-26).

- The site, particularly the rampart and numerous shafts, has been extensively investigated between 1872 and 1887 by MM. Chaverondier and Durand. In 1895, M. Joseph Déchelette excavated a further three shafts. In the 1950s and early 1960s M. Renaud has looked at some of the unpublished material. In the 1960s M. Peyvel, with the help of the Groupe Archéologique de Roanne and MM. Pionnier and Périchon, started a programme of re-examination of the data, and prospection of surface features. This was followed (in 1966 or 1968) by a series of excavation campaigns which continue to the present day (or at least until 1980, date of the last report), directed by M. Peyvel. It is rather difficult to ascertain which parts of the site have been excavated. It seems that the rampart has been cut in 1879, and in the 19th C, some 40 shafts or pits were emptied. The recent excavations by Peyvel appear to be of a series of areas in the interior of the hillfort: amongst others, a pit was excavated in the centre of the site, at the Bois du Cimetière and produced the remains of an iron forge.

- The 25 ha promontory has natural defences - the Loire to the West, streams to North and South - strengthened by a defensive circuit. The defences are made up of two elements. First, an enormous earth and rubble bank, 100 m long, 60 m wide and 10 m high cuts off the neck of the promontory in the East. A vineyard grows on it. An 1879 account may suggest that an earlier defensive structure was turned into a later dump rampart and then eroded by the culture of vines: "a wall, 4 m thick, built of dry stones, whose facing was visible at a slight height above the [original] ground surface and which was parallel to the line of the crest[or the dump rampart] but offset some 3 m to the North, was recognised during deep ploughing. A small square lodge sits on the make up of this wall. The wall has been destroyed only to a depth sufficient for planting new vines". (My translation from Besset and Périchon 1963(1964): 66). Secondly, a rampart of Murus Gallicus type seems to have enclosed the remaining three sides of the spur, although it survives only in short stretches. A faced dry-stone wall shows regularly spaced hollows left by timber cross beams set at c. 1 m intervals (between 0.75 m and 1.50 m). A great number of long iron nails, of 20-22 cm in length were found in the rampart: longitudinal beams had however not been noticed (but Cotton 1957: 179 suggests longitudinal beams were found). This defensive circuit has an overall length of c. 2 km. In the interior some 40 pits, shafts or wells, up to 5 m or even 6-7 m deep, were investigated in the 19th C. Some at least could have been wells, such as shaft no. 4 on the "Terrain Fabre", 3.50 m deep, which produced a wooden statuette, cauldron and iron chain, winnowing basket, etc. Peyvel's recent excavations have revealed some dry stone structures (houses), and rubbish

pits, some of which contained the remains of iron working and pottery manufacture (near the summit of the site, in the Bois du Cimetière).

- The very abundant material from the Crêt Châtelard includes:

  a) Indigenous grey or black, coarse, semi-fine and fine pottery, sometimes incised, 1 pot featuring a graffito in greek script. Fine painted wares, perhaps made on site (remains of ochre, fired clay and pure clay found in the metal working pit described below):
  these fine wares seem to start around 50 BC (group A2 and B of Périchon 1963) to continue in the Augustean period and later ("bols de Roanne", group C of Périchon 1963).

  b) Campanian B ware and, later, Arretine.

  c) Dressel 1B amphorae

  d) Coins: include coins of the Segusiavi and Aedui and potins of "charging bull" type. Also one celtiberian coin of Tarraco and Emporiae.

  e) Organic material: oak statuette of a sitting god, winnowing basket, antlers (shaft 4). Cotton (1957) reports on wood, nuts, prunes, raisins, figs from the water-logged wells: but the backfill could be of Roman date.

  f) Metal vessels: a bronze cauldron and iron chain (shaft 4), a bronze cauldron or vase support and an iron tripod "kettle" reported by Renaud (1955).

  g) Iron objects: a pit excavated by M. Peyvel in the zone of the "Bois du Cimetière", 1.70 m deep, with 24 backfill layers contained c. 60,000 finds,

including 37 kg of iron slag, charcoal, clay fragments, blocks or ochre, pottery, including a vessel repaired with iron bands, a large number of iron fibulae (wire fibulae and "Schűsselfibeln"), finger-rings, a lock, handles, rings and nails 5-20 cm long. Feugère (1981) interprets this assemblage as the residue from a fibulae manufacuting worksnop.

Déchelette 1927: 496

Renaud 1955: 346-9 (+ fig. 110)

Renaud 1956: 292-6 (+ fig. 119)

Cotton 1957: 178-80 (very detailed summary of pre-Roman and Roman evidence)

Guey 1958: 364

Besset and Périchon 1963(1964): 66-70(+ figs. e, 3, 5, 9)

Périchon 1963(1964): 147-69 (+ illustrated pottery)

Leglay 1966: 493

Périchon and Weiss 1968: 311-15 (+ illustrated pottery)

Leglay 1971: 415

Delporte 1973: 397-410

Leglay 1973: 521

Peyvel and Pionnier 1974 (1975): 51-4 (+ pl. 1-4 metalwork and one pot)

Collis 1975: 180-1 (+ fig. 67)

Lancel 1975: 544

Morel and Perrin 1976: 135-48 (Tournus campanian parallels)

Boucher 1977: 481

Morel 1978: 167 (on Campanian)

Nash 1978: 326, 332, 337

Boucher 1980: 507-34

Vaginay et al. 1980-1: 26 (cat. no. 16 with annotated bibliography)

Feugère 1981: 179-90 (on fibulae)

Hiernard 1983: 566 (cat. no. 62)

Musée Joseph Déchelette, Roanne and Musée de la Diana, Montbrison.

42-31 SAINT-MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE

Joeuvre(s)

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène stray finds; the hillfort dates to Late La Tène (LT III, from c. 50 BC), the Augustean period and 1st - 4th C AD or even 5th C AD.
- Located in a wide meander of the Loire, on its right (East) bank, c. 12 km upstream (South of) Roanne. The plateau and hillock of Joeuvre, where a small hamlet of this name is established, is formed of a granite outcrop with steep banks, dominating the Loire by 100-120 m. Altitude: 380 m.

- The vast site of Joeuvre has seen many investigations, and much material has been collected on the surface. Sondages were cut between c. 1876 and 1890, revealing pre-roman, but espescially Roman structures in the area around the house of M. Brissac in

the centre of the hamlet of Joeuvre (reported by Cotton 1957). A report by Jeannez (1889) mentions that an intervention was made into the massive cross dyke. At the beginning of the 20th century, M. Joseph Déchelette took an interest in the site, collected surface material and undertook trial excavations (perhaps of a votive deposit: he dug where two bronze figurines were found on the surface and came across celtic coins, fibulae Late La Tène pottery). The site was listed by the "Commission des Enceintes" (in BSPF 9, 1912: 442). Between c. 1957 and 1965, M. R. Périchon (initially with M. Roussel) undertook a surface prospection and collection of material, followed by a series of excavations. From 1958, three zones were investigated: the Puits Dalmai (dated c. 40/30 BC) in the property of M. Dalmai, a Gallo-Roman villa rustica in the centre of the plateau, a sondage, 20 m to the East of the villa, named sondage So2, where fragments of pseudo-ionian and "phocean" ware turned up in an Augustean context with LT III elements. In 1963 an air photo of the site was published. From 1963 to 1965 a section was cut throught the cross-dyke.

This enormous promontory fort is a peninsula of 75 ha, enclosed on all sides by a meander of the river Loire, except in the East, where the neck of the promontory is cut off by a massive bank and ditch. The ditch, originally two small N-S ravines, was deepened and the upcast from it was used to construct a formidable earthern cross-dyke, c. 120 m long, 70 m wide and 15m high (the height is calculated from the bottom of the ditch). To the North, this dump rampart is prolonged by a much eroded dry stone wall, c. 150 m long. At the northern end of this wall, an air photograph revealed an old track, possibly

leading to an entrance. The site has been suggested as possessing a Murus Gallicus, since plenty of long iron nails have been found: according to Cotton (1957: 206) this unconfirmed Murus Gallicus may be located elsewhere at Joeuvre: "other terraces with small banks and no ditches cross the isthmus at a lower level, and, from frequent discoveries in them of long iron nails, it was believed that they were of Murus Gallicus construction". Still according to Cotton, the perimeter of the plateau of Joeuvre is surrounded by a terrace which dominates a ditch. Besset and Périchon (1963) add that these terraces are marked by hedge lines and mention a curious oval enclosure on the S slope of the plateau. The interior of the promontory is slightly undulating and culminates in a hillock, thought to be artificial. Structures found in the interior include the "Puits Dalmai" an irregular pit c. 1 m deep with material dated to c. 40/30 BC, an Augustean cistern, a Gallo-Roman villa rustica with agricultural buildings including a granary, built in the Augustean period, occupied in the 1st C AD, reoccupied in the 3rd-4th/5th C AD. Mention is also made of a "cemetery of the end of the Independence" (c. 50 BC), without further precision. Cotton (1957: 206) mentions that in c. 1876 a rock cut structure 3 x 2.40 m and 2.50 m deep, clad with a dry stone wall, was found to contain 3 amphorae (the description fits Dressel 1B types) lying side by side and containing ashes and bones. Is this the (cremation) cemetery? Déchelette's concentratation of bronze figurines, coins, fibulae and pottery may be another contender for a cemetery, unless it is a votive deposit. Cotton finally lists a series of 15 rock-cut cellars, a mortared building

with cellar and 30 amphorae in it and two nearby cisterns: these stuctures could all be Augustean or later.

- Joeuvre has produced a great wealth of material, by no means systematically published. Notice, amongst others:
  a) hundreds of kg of black coarse pottery, black wheel-turned pottery, ovoid vessels, painted wares (from c. 50 BC onwards, type A1 of Périchon 1963; and later painted wares including "Roanne" vessels), pottery incised with a wavy decor, dolia, roundels;
     1 sherd of pseudo-ionian ware and 1 sherd of grey monochrome "phocean" ware (Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène) from an Augustean cistern in sondage So2;
  b) Campanian B ware and, later, Terra Sigillata;
  c) Dressel 1B amphorae (including the three with cremations?) and later types. Peacock 1971 (172) mentions plenty of Dressel 1B and 1A amphorae;
  d) a bronze figurine of a horse and a bronze figurine of a boar;
  e) bronze and iron fibulae;
  f) long iron nails (of the Murus Gallicus);
  g) celtic silver and bronze coins, mostly stray finds: they are said to include issues of VERCASSIVELLAUNUS (Arverni);
  h) organic material: burnt timber. Notice also cereals from a granary that burnt down in Late or Sub-roman times (wheat and rye).

Cotton 1957: 206-7

Guey 1958: 363-4

Périchon 1961: 205-12

Quoniam 1961: 445

Besset and Périchon 1963(1964): 70-5 (+ fig. 4, 5, 10, 11, plan and air photos)

Périchon 1963(1964): 147-69 (illustrated pottery)

Brühl 1964: 426

Benoit 1965: 138, 152-3, 163, 168-9 (+ pl. 27 no. 12 "phocean" ware)

Grosbellet and Périchon 1965: 313-25 (+ fig. 7, map of area)

Leglay 1966: 493

Peacock 1971: 172 (distr. map of Dressel 1 amphorae)

Delporte 1973: 397-410

Périchon 1973: 545-51 (on Late Roman cereals)

Collis 1975: 180-1 (+ fig 67, plan)

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Benoit 1965)

Nash 1978: 326

Vaginay et al. 1980-1: 26 (cat. no. 13 with annotated bibliography)

Morel 1981: 570 (reference to Campanian)

The material is partly dispersed, partly in the Musée Déchelette, Roanne.

42-32 SAINT-ROMAIN-LE-PUY

Chezieu or Chezieux

Canton: Saint-Rambert-sur-Loire

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Lowland settlement site
- Late La Tène (LT III, 2nd half of 1st C BC), Augustean, 1st and 2nd C AD
- Located in the South-West of the plain of the Forez.

- Vaginay et al.(1980-81) state that excavations have taken place at Chezieu since c. 1960,

- The site is a large lowland settlement (vicus?) with Gallo-Roman structures (walls, pits) which disturbed earlier levels.

- Mention is made of painted Late La Tène pottery (type A2 of Périchon 1963, dated from c. 50 BC to c. 10 AD), Late La Tène and Roman fibulae, celtic coins, Augustean coins, and a bronze handle. Delporte (1973) also mentions Campanian ware.

Périchon 1963 (1964): 147-69

Delporte 1973: 397-410

Collis 1975: 182

Vaginay et al. 1980-81: 26 (cat. no. 17 with annotated bibliography)

42-33 SAINT-VICTOR-SUR-LA-LOIRE

Plateau de la Danse or Essumain or Crêt d'Ecrou

Canton: Saint-Rambert-sur-Loire

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Hilltop settlement (defended or not?)
- Chalcolithic, Late La Tène (LT III), Medieval
- The site is a small granite plateau on the eastern bank of the Loire, on the bank opposite to Chambles -Essalois (42-04).

- Excavations by M. U. Thévenon of Roche-La-Molière were reported in 1962.

- A series of dry-stone walls, sometimes incorporating enormous blocks may be interpreted as defensive but are more likely to be support walls for, now abandonned, cultivation terraces. Renaud (1962) describes the site as an "oppidum" dependent on Chambles-Essalois (42-04) together with sites 42-15, 42-28, 42-34 and 42-35. No evidence to support this hypothesis is offered.

- Combier (1962) reports on a small number of sherds of LT III pottery, chalcolithic flint artefact and medieval sherds.

Combier 1962: 242-4

Renaud 1962: 57-67

42934 LA TOURETTE

Montorcier

Canton: Saint-Bonnet-le-Château

Arrondissement: Montbrison

- Hilltop settlement site? (defended?)

- Pre-Roman?

- Located in the Monts du Forez to the South-West of the Département de la Loire.

- Renaud (1962) mentions an "oppidum" at Montorcier, which according to the author is part of a chain of hillforts (42-15, 42-28, 42-33, 42-35) dependent on Chambles-Essalois (42-04). No evidence is offered, no other sources mention this site. See remark made under 42-35.

Renaud 1962: 57-67

42-35 UNIEUX

Echande

Canton: Firminy

Arrondissement: Saint-Etienne

- Hilltop settlement site? (defended?)

-Pre-Roman?

- Located on the eastern side of the gorges of the Loire, to the South of Chambles-Essalois.

- Renaud (1962) cites an "oppidum" at Unieux, part of a chain of hillforts dependent on Chambles-Essalois (42-04), the others being 42-15, 42-28, 42-33, 42-34. No evidence is offered, nor

is the site mentioned by other sources, but a pre-Roman date is not out of the question, since sites 42-15 and 42-33 have produced some evidence of pre-Roman occupation.

42-36 VILLEREST

Le Lourdon

Canton: Roanne

Arrondissement: Roanne

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- Undated, probably Gallo-Roman but an earlier date is not excluded
- Located exactly opposite Joeuvre (42-31) on the West bank of the Loire, as it curves round Joeuvre.

- A number of sondages appear to have been cut in the 19th C. The site was listed by the "Commission des Enceintes" (in BSPF 9, 1912).

- The site is a small promontory, whose neck is cut off by a vitrified rampart "of modest extent". Two streams (La Goutte Claire, where, in 1975, amphorae were found, and La Goutte Lourdon) and the Loire delimit the other sides. 300 m away from the Lourdon at "Le Pilon" an Early Gallo-Roman cremation was found while planting a vineyard in 1881. A further Gallo-Roman site exists at Villerest-Saint-Sulpice.

Renaud 1955: 346-9 (mention)

Grosbellet and Périchon 1965: 313-25(+ figs. 6-7, map and plan).

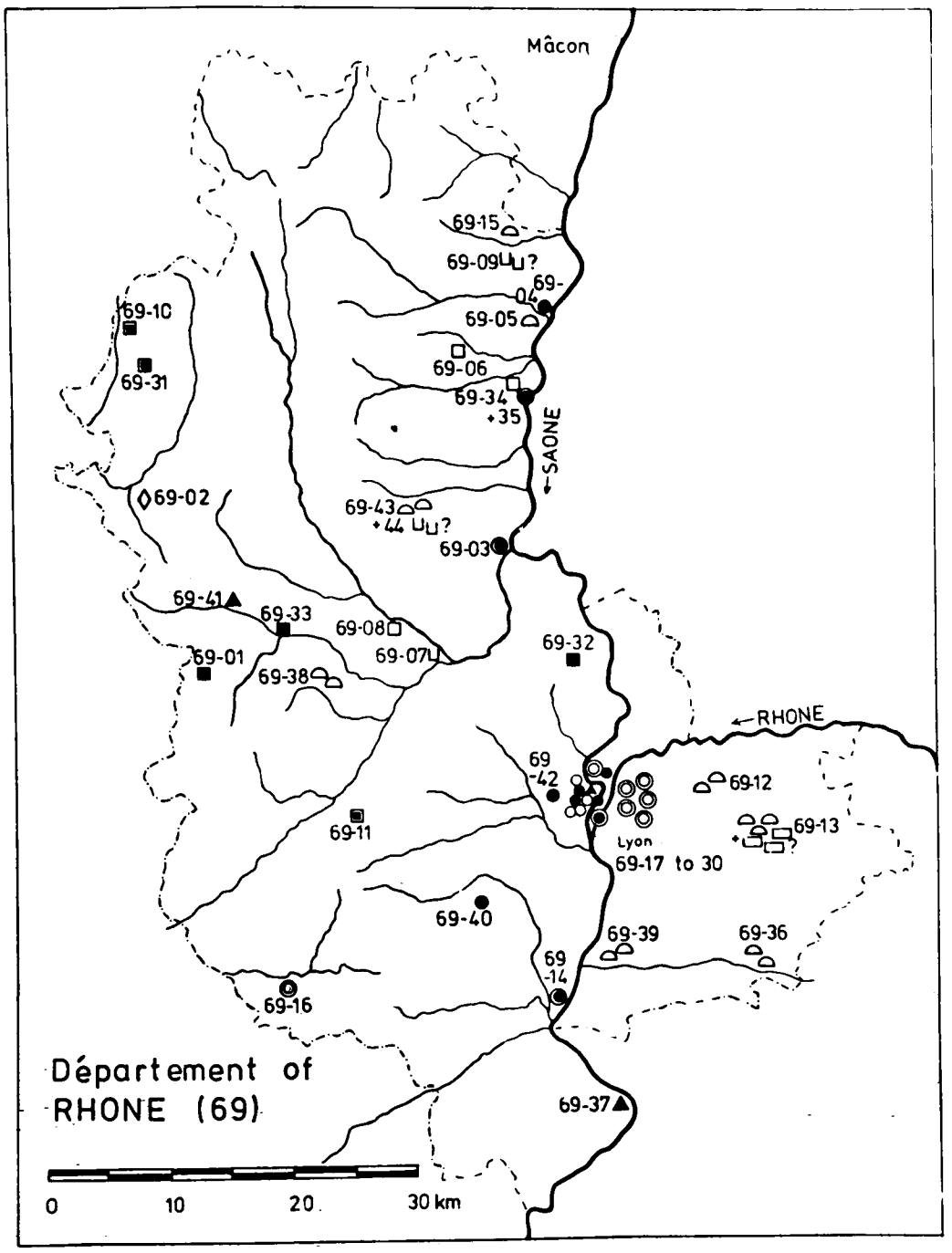

Mâcon
69-15
69-09
69-04
69-05
69-10
69-31
69-06
69-34
+35
SAONE
69-02
69-43
+44
69-03
69-41
69-33
69-08
69-07
69-01
69-38
69-32
RHONE
69-42
69-12
69-13
69-11
Lyon
69-17 to 30
69-40
69-39
69-36
69-14
69-16
Département of
RHONE (69)
69-37
0
10
20
30 km

Fig. 98

Département of Rhône (69)

69-01 Affoux: Mandéron

69-02 Amplepuis: Le Terrail

69-03 Anse: La Bruyère

69-04 Belleville-sur-Saône: Ile de Taponas

69-05 Belleville-sur-Saône: barrow(s)

69-06 Charantay

69-07 Châtillon d'Azergues: Pont Dorieux

69-08 Chessy-les-Mines: Le Colombier

69-09 Corcelles-en-Beaujolais

69-10 Cours: Le Châtelet

69-11 Courzieu; Le Châtelard

69-12 Décines-Charpieu: Décines

69-13 Genas

69-14 Grigny

69-15 Lancié

69-16 Larajasse

69-17 Lyon: Les Brotteaux

69-18 Lyon: Les Brotteaux

69-19 Lyon: Montée des Carmélites

69-20 Lyon: Rue des Farges

69-21 Lyon : Fourvière

69-22 Lyon: Fort de Loyasse and Montée de Loyasse

69-23 Lyon: Fort Saint-Jean (north of)

69-24 Lyon: Hauts de Saint-Just

69-25 Lyon: La Solitude

69-26 Lyon: Rue Tramassac

69-27 Lyon: Fort de Trion

69-28 Lyon: Verbe Incarné

69-29 finds not listed under 69-17 - 69-28

69-30 Lyon: hoards in region of Lyon

69-31 Mardore: Bois Durieu

69-32 Poleymieux: La Glande

69-33 Pontcharra-sur-Turdine: Le Miolan

69-34 Saint-Georges-de-Reneins: Ludna

69-35 Saint-Georges-de-Reneins: Port Rivière

69-36 Saint-Pierre-de-Chandieu: Chandieu

69-37 Saint-Romain-en-Gal

69-38 Saint-Romain-de-Popey

69-39 Solaise

69-40 Soucieu-en-Jarrest

69-41 Tarare

69-42 Tassin-la-Demi-Lune

69-43 Ville-sur-Jarnioux: Crêt du Py

69-44 Ville-sur-Jarnioux: Saint-Clair

69-01 AFFOUX

Mandéron

Canton: Tarare

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Hilltop settlement occupation level under a Gallo-Roman site
- Late La Tène (end of LTIII), Early Augustean, Gallo-Roman
- Located on a hill c. 3 km East of Affoux. Altitude: 732 m.

- Excavations were carried out by M. Thévenin between 1971 and 1974.

- Under the Gallo-Roman levels, a ground surface was encountered at a depth of c. 1.50 m. It contained Late La Tène painted pottery,, coarse black pottery and fine local black roulette-decorated wares similar to Chessy (69-08), as well as "bols de Roanne" and Arretine (later).

Leglay 1973: 525

Lancel 1975: 544

Nicolas 1976: 706

Walker 1981b: 288

69-02 AMPLEPUIS

Le Terrail

Canton: Amplepuis

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Rectangular enclosure

-End of Middle La Tène to beginning of Late La Tène (LT II-III, circa 125-75 BC)

- Located to the South-East of Amplepuis on a track leading from the Château de Rochefort to the farm of Montchervet.

- The site was discovered in 1891 by M. P. de Varax: he excavated all the ditches. Between 1900 and 1902, sondages by M. Alamartine produced material kept in the collection Guesdon at Amplepuis. In 1962 M. R. Périchon endeavoured to collect all the information available on the Terrail and followed this by a trench cut through the ditch at a point where it was protected by the track, i.e. the western side of the enclosure (1963-65).

- The enclosure sits on a slightly sloping plateau surface, limited on three sides by sharper slopes. A U-shaped ditch encloses a rectangular area of 84 m (west) x 70 m (south)x 90 m (east)x 73 m (north). The ditch itself is c. 1.50 m deep, 2 m wide at the top, 1.40 m wide at the base: it was backfilled with clay and charcoal fragments. The upcast form the ditch was thrown on to the inside of the enclosure. A palisade has been postulated (on the basis of the charcoal flecks in the ditch backfill!) In the interior, one or several shafts were observed in 1891.

- The material from Amplepuis has been dispersed, but much still remains and is complemented by the 1963-5 trench. The assemblage comprises:

Dressel 1A amphorae

Campanian A ware

Imitation campanian wares ("smoked")

Late La Tène painted vessels

Indigenous coarse and fine pottery (ovoid pots, tall vessels, inturned bowls, carinated bowls). The decor include wavy lines, which Benoit (1965) derives from grey monochrome "phocean" ware.

Other artefacts include: glass beads and rings, fragments of bronze bracelets and fibulae, 8 coins of "charging bull" type 1 silver coin of Massalia.

Animal bone does not seem to survive (but may have existed).

- The absence of animal bones and of structures in the interior, except for shafts, leads Périchon to suggest that this site is a "Viereckschanze" (ritual enclosure). Collis (1975) does not accept this hypothesis, as the assemblage appears to be "domestic in character". Somewhat paradoxically, Collis mentions that complete vessels were found in the pits (or shafts). The site was too extensively dug in the 19th C to allow for new excavations to test the two hypotheses put forward.

Savoye 1899: 157

Périchon 1962: 77-84 (+ figs. 1-3, pottery)

Benoit 1965: 163

Leglay 1966: 499-500 (+ fig. 18, plan and ditch profiles)

Périchon 1966: 22-34 (+ figs 1-6, map, plan, sections, pottery)

Delporte 1973: 397?410

Périchon and Chopelin 1974(1975): 36-42 (+ pl. 1-6. pottery)

Collis 1975: 181-2

Morel and Perrin 1976: 135-48 (parallels for TOURNUS Campanian ware)

Nicolas 1976: 705

Nash 1978

Walker 1981b: 287

Material from Amplepuis can be found at

a) Musée Déchelette, Roanne

b) Musée de la Diana, Montbrison

c) Facultés Catholiques de l'Université de Lyon

d) Collection Guesdon, Amplepuis.

69-03 ANSE

La Bruyère

Canton: Anse

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Isolated finds from the river Saône at a possible ford site
- Bronze Age and Hallstatt metalwork, (Middle)La Tène spearheads, a Late La Tène pot
- North of Anse, at La Bruyère, at the beginning of the large sweeping curve described by the river Saône, a ford links Anse (Rnône) with Saint-Bernard (Ain). A further ford seems to have existed c. 2.2 km upstream, near Riotier.

- Metalwork has been dredged, by M. Rebut, from the river Saône and is on loan to the Musée Denon, Chalon-sur-Saône.

- Amongst the Bronze Age and Hallstatt metal objects, notice 2 La Tène iron spearheads with marked midrib (Middle La Tène?) and a pale grey pottery dish with everted rim (Late La Tène).

Armand-Caillat 1957: 128-41

Nicolas 1976: 703

Walker 1981b: 292

Musée Denon, Chalon-sur-Saône

69-04 BELLEVILLE-SUR-SAONE

Ile de Taponas

Canton: Belleville-sur-Saône

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Isolated find of a helmet from the Saône
- Middle to Late La Tène(LT II-III)
- A bronze helmet was dredged from the Saône, where the Ile de Taponas separates the river into two arms: it was reported by Gallay and Huber in 1972.

- The helmet is a round cap of sheet bronze of a type described as "Mannheim-Belleville". This type is distributed on the Saône (Belleville, Ciel), the Marne, eastern France, the Moselle and the Rhine.

Gallay and Huber 1972: 295-329

69-05 BELLEVILLE-SUR-SAONE

(Barrow site)

Canton: Belleville-sur-Saône

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Barrow site
- Iron Age (perhaps Late Hallstatt?)

- Savoye (1899) mentions that one or several barrow(s) existed at Belleville-sur-Saône, but that no finds nor records survive. They are known at Riotier and Saint-Bernard (01-24, 01-25). A Late Hallstatt date could be plausible.

Savoye 1899: 158-65 and map

69-06 CHARENTAY

Canton: Belleville-sur-Saône

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Lowland settlement site or industrial site
- Iron Age: Walker suggests a possible Middle or Late La Tène date (LTII-III)
- Located on the western edge of the plain of the Saône.

- This site appears to have been destroyed before 1899, as Savoye mentions a "lost" site at Charentay.

- The evidence from Charentay consists of 5 hearths with charcoal and animal bones (cattle, sheep, pig). There were sherds of coarse pottery, but also fine black wheel-turned wares decorated with bands and chevrons on the neck, strips of iron and 3 iron tool handles. Iron ore is said to be available on the surface, close to the hearths.

Savoye 1899: 157

Walker 1981b: 289

69-07 CHATILLON-D'AZERGUES

Pont Dorieux

Canton: Le Bois-d'Oingt

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Isolated find of pottery, also possible cemetery
- Late La Tène (LT III)
- Located in the valley of the Azergues, a few kilometres downstream from Chessy-les-Mines (69-08) in the Beaujolais. Altitude: c. 220 m.

- Mention is made of Late La Tène painted wares and of an Iron Age (cremation?) cemetery in the valley of the Azergues at Pont Dorieux.

Nicolas 1976: 706

Walker 1981b: 292

Walker 1983: 95

69-08 CHESSY-LES-MINES

Le Colombier

Canton: Le Bois-d'Oingt

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Lowland settlement enclosure(s) (aedificium), then villa
- Late La Tène (LT III, from mid-1st C BC), Augustean, Gallo-Roman.
- Located in the valley of the Azergues, to the South-West of Chessy, on alluvium, "a few hundred metres from the river". Altitude: c. 220 m.

- Rescue excavations took place in 1979, in advance of the correction

of the CD 485 track. Participation: MM. Delorme, Desbat, Pélatan and Walker.

- Two ditches, belonging to one or more rectangular enclosure(s) have been recorded. The first ditch, oriented East-West was excavated over a stretch of 70 m. It was fairly shallow (70-80 cm deep) with sloping sides and cut into clay. It was backfilled, perhaps in the Augustean period, with clay, charcoal and pottery. A second ditch, traced over 20 m, oriented North-South was cut into gravel and contained material of the mid-1st C BC. Walker suggests that the site was a rural settlement (no structures have yet been found) later to be replaced by a Gallo-Roman villa. This rural establishment may have existed in connection with the exploitation of copper mines at Chessy-les-Mines (possibly from the period of the Conquest or even before).

- Rich assemblage has come from the ditches. It includes: Dressel 1A and 1B amphorae fragments, local black coarse pottery, fine grey burnished pottery, sometimes roulette-decorated, Campanian A or B wares, Arretine (in upper levels of ditch 1, none in ditch 2), many animal bones, charcoal, chalk lumps.

Combier 1980: 516

Walker 1981b: 290-1 (+ fig. 3 fine local ware, Dressel 1 amphorae)

Lasfargues 1982: 411

Walker 1983: 94-6

60-09 CORCELLES-EN-BEAUJOLAIS

Canton: Belleville-sur-Saône

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Cremation cemetery? or several cemeteries?
- Iron Age?
- Located on the western edge of the plain of the Saône, in the Beaujolais, c. 6 km North-West of Belleville-sur-Saône.

- Savoye (1899) reports that 3 cremation cemeteries with pottery urns and bronze and iron objects had been destroyed. It is not impossible that Late La Tène cremations existed in the area,since a cremation cemetery may also have existed at Châtillon-d'Azergues (69-07).

Savoye 1899: 151 ff.

69-10 COURS-LA-VILLE

Le Châtelet

Canton: Thizy

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Defended settlement site (promontory fort)
- Late La Tène? (La Tène III)
- Located in the Monts du Beaujolais, in the North-West of the

département du Rhône, overlooking the plain of the Loire. Close to Mardore (69-31).

- This promontory fort ("éperon barré") is said to date to the LT III period and reported to be similar to Mardore-Bois Durieu (69-31), which has some evidence of LT III and Gallo-Roman occupation.

Guey 1958: 363

Nicolas 1976: 705

Walker 1981b; 289

69-11 COURZIEU

Le Châtelard

Canton: Vaugneray

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Hilltop settlement site, defended
- Late La Tène? (La Tène III)
- Located in the Monts du Lyonnais, to the West of Lyon.

- The site has not been excavated. A survey by M. Jeancolas is mentioned by Walker (1981).

- Survey appears to have revealed a stone rampart ("une muraille de pierre") and hut platforms.

Walker 1981b: 289

69-12 DECINES-CHARPIEU

Décines

Canton: Meyzieux

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Barrow or barrows
- Iron Age (Hallstatt?, Later?)
- Situated on the eastern outskirts of Lyon, in the marshy area to the South of the Canal de Jonage (a canalised arm of the Rhône). Very close to Genas (69-13) i.e. c.3 km away. Other barrow sites in the area: 69-36, 69-39.
- Chantre reports on tumuli of the Early Iron Age (Hallstatt period) at Décines. Although a Hallstatt date is possible, it may also be that they date to the La Tène (LT I or II) period: at Genas barrows are reported which appear to have produced Early to Middle La Tène grave goods (see 69-13).

Chantre 1880: 43

69-13 GENAS

Canton: Meyzieux

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Cemetery of 7-8 inhumations; also barrows

- End of Early La Tène or beginning of Middle La Tène (LT I-II or LT B_2 - C_1)
- Located in a gravel quarry to the South of the Rhône a few kilometres East of Lyon.

- The burials were discovered in 1895 by chance in a gravel quarry. Chantre had the opportunity to record the objects kept by M. Janet (which were given to the Muséum de Lyon) but which are only part of a larger assemblage.

- 7 or inhumations are said to have been found in flagstone-built graves. Before the cemetery was discovered, Chantre had already noted the presence of some barrows at Genas. Whether these barrows are of a different cemetery or of a different date is unclear. But notice that a Leyrieu (38-23) barrows were also associated with an Early to Middle La Tène burial assemblage.

- The grave goods that survived consist of:

  a long iron sword in its scabbard

  3 further bent iron swords (the practice of bending swords is quite well documented in the Dauphiné: see 38-10, 38-13, 38-23, 38-25, 38-34, 38-43, 38-88, i.e. apparently both with cremations and inhumations

  2 iron spearheads

  2 iron fibulae

  4 black pottery urns, barrel shaped; at least one of the urns was closed by a pottery lid (dish-shaped). The custom of adding pottery vessels to inhumations (in barrows) is documented elsewhere in the Dauphiné: see the "Marnian" pots from Pact-Mauphié (38-40).

Chantre 1880: 43

Chantre 1899: 770-1

Déchelette 1927: 1052; also Appendix 5 (La Tene cemeteries)
publ. 1912: see under departement of Isere

Bocquet 1969: 273 (cat. no. 48)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Walker 1981b: 284

Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle,Lyon? or Musée de la Civilisation Gallo-Romaine, Lyon-Fourvière?

69-14 GRIGNY

Le Rhône

Canton: Givors

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Collection of metalwork at a ford site
- Mostly Bronze Age and Early Hallstatt, but also La Tène, Gallo-Roman, Medieval
- The ford is located halt way between Vienne and Lyon, c. 2 km North of the confluent of the Gier with the Rhône: the valley of the Gier is the easiest access route, via Saint-Etienne, to the Loire valley.

- The right (west) bank of the Rhône was dredged between 1964 and 1973 over an area c. 500 m long and 50 m wide.

- The metal artefacts date mostly to the Late Bronze Age (in particular 8-10 bronze swords), but later objects have also accumulated at the ford. They include iron sword blades, an iron spearhead, a bronze javelin point(?), a wooden gaff with iron point and double hook, iron points to fit wooden poles, an iron drill, and an iron plough-share, which Chapotat attributes to the La Tène period or later.

Chapotat 1973: 341-59

Chapotat 1976: 4, 7, 8,

Combier 1977: 652-3

The artefacts are kept in the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne.

69-16 LARAJASSE

Canton: Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Coin hoard

-Early 1st C BC? deposition date

- Larajasse lies in the Monts du Lyonnais, c. 3o km South-West of Lyon.

-Walker (1981, after Blanchet 1905, hoard no.207) mentions that a large number of coins was found at Larajasse, including 12

silver coins with sea-horse of the Allobroges and 9 silver coins of the Volcae Arecomici (anepigraphic). The attribution to the Volcae is not accepted by Deroc (1983): according to the latter, The hoard contained silver coins of the Rhône valley, including issues of the Allobroges (sea-horse), Cavares (galloping horse, anepigraphic) and of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC?).

Walker 1981b: 288

Deroc 1983: 39

69-17 LYON

Les Brotteaux

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Coin hoard
- 1st C BC deposition date (mid 1st C BC?)
- Les Brotteaux is a quarter on the eastern bank of the Rhône in Lyon. It was formerly a marshy area.

- This coin hoard corresponds to Blanchet's hoard no. 202 (1905). It was discovered in 1874. A further 4 hoards exist in the vicinity of Lyon (cf. 69-18 and 69-30).

- The hoard consisted of circa 1400 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC?)

and a few coins with sea horse of the Allobroges The "horseman of the Rhône valley" coins are late types (Deroc's group 3). Deposition date: mid-1st C BC?

Desbat and Walker 1981: 46 (n0. 27, after Blanchet 1905 no. 202)

Deroc 1983: 39, 49, 59, 60, 61

69-18 LYON

Les Brotteaux: Rue Sainte-Elisabeth

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Coin hoard
- 1st C BC deposition date (mid 1st C BC?)
- Les Brotteaux was formerly a marsh zone to the East of the Rhône in Lyon.

- This hoard consists of silver coins of the Rhône valley and corresponds to Blanchet's hoard no. 203, therefore distinct from the other Brotteaux hoard. The Rue Sainte-Elisableth dépôt is one of 5 hoards in the region of Lyon (cf. 69-17 and 69-30).

Walker 1981b: 287(after Blanchet 1905 no. 203

Deroc 1983: 39, 49, 59-61

69-19 LYON

Montée des Carmélites

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Isolated find of a bracelet
- La Tène?
- Found to the South of La Croix Rousse, i.e. between Saône and Rhône in northern Lyon.

- A (bronze?) bracelet was found in the 19th C: it may be of La Tène date.

Desbat and Walker: 46 (cat. no. 25; loc. map on p. 39, fig. 1)

69-20 LYON

Rue des Farges

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Gallo-Roman quarter of the Colonia of Lyon with baths
- Not occupied before c. 30 BC
- Located to the south of Fourvière (69-21), between Fourvière and the Hauts-de-Saint-Just (69-24).

- Rescue excavations since 1974.

- The site's occupation sequence appears to start in c. 30 BC with an industrial site (iron smelting); nowhere has there been any indication of an occupation pre-dating the Colonia of 43 BC.

- The earliest pottery is indigenous black or grey wheel-turned or handmade ware and painted wares of Late La Tène type but belonging to an Augustean context (pseudo-campanian, Aco goblets, Samian). A number of pre-43 BC coins may have circulated in the later 1st C BC. They are:

  1 small bronze of Cavaillon, 1st C BC (no. 42)

  1 small bronze of the Senones, 2nd half of 1st C BC (no. 43)

  1 small bronze of Marseille, 1st C BC (no. 44)

  1 republican quinarius, 98 BC (no. 47)

  1 republican quinarius, 2nd-1st C BC (no. 48)

  2 republican half as of Janus type, 187-120 BC (no.s 49-50)

Walker 1981a: 5 (+ figs. 1 and 2, p. 11 and 13)

Desbat and Walker 1981: 32, 33, 36 (+fig. 1 p. 39, loc. map; figs. 2-5 p. 40-2, pottery); also annexe 3 on coins by A. Audra (p. 48-9).

69-21 LYON

Fourvière

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Settlement occupation? industrial site? sanctuary?

- A pre-Colonia (i.e. pre-43 BC) occupation of Late La Tène date has been claimed on Fourvière, but it may not exist. Desbat and Walker suggest that the site was not occupied until c. 30 BC, like Rue des Farges (69-20).
- The hill of Fourvière is a major rocky outcrop (summit: 294 m) on a promontory above the bend of the Saône (160 m above sea level) on its right (western) bank. It is to become the monumental centre of Gallo-Roman Lyon (theatre) and Medieval Lyon (cathedral).

- Excavations in 1971 on the site of the Sanctuaire de Cybèle (altitude: 288 m) revealed an early occupation and industrial level; however it may not pre-date c. 30 BC. Other indications of an early occupation on the hill of Fourvière are scant: Late La Tène painted pottery has been taken as proof of a pre-30 BC occupation of a sanctuary on Fourvière (quoted by Desbat and Walker 1981: 30) and a single silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" was found in 1943 in a Gallo-Roman context in the theatre of Fourvière.

- The 1971 excavations by MM. Chauffin and Audin on the Sanctuaire de Cybèle revealed, at the beginning of the sequence, a pebble layer covered by yellow loess: in it were found many fragments of iron ore, iron slag, pine charcoal, lumps of cooked wattle and daub (from ovens?), animal bones (including cattle skulls) and very few sherds of pottery: 2 grey-black and 3 beige sherds of indeterminate type and some fragments of brick.

- The site of the Sanctuaire de Cybèle seems to start as an industrial site, just like the Rue des Farges (69-21), but

need not antedate c. 30 BC. Fourvière as a whole, thought to be the pre-Roman Lugdunum, has so far produced little or nothing to strengthen this hypothesis (see also 69-20, 69-24, 69-25, 69-27, 69-28).

Lantier 1953: 192-204
Chauffin and Audin 1972: 89-95
Desbat and Walker 1981: 30-3 and 47 (cat. no. 31) (this synthesis on early Lyon quotes all previous bibliographical references).

69-22 LYON

Fort de Loyasse, Montée de Loyasse, zone of Loyasse in general.

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Isolated finds of bronze metalwork; also pottery
- The artefacts are of pre-Roman type, but were found redeposited in Gallo-Roman contexts
- Loyasse is located to the North-West of Fourvière (69-21), to the South of the Saône, before it bends northwards.

- A number of finds were made on Loyasse. They are:
  a) one (according to Desbat and Walker 1981) or two (according to Duval et al. 1974) bronze navicella fibula(e) with lateral buttons (Duval et al.'s type 23222) of late 7th or early 6th C BC, probably found in the 19th C on the fort of Loyasse.

b) a bronze etruscan statuette of Heracles of the early 5th C BC, found in a Gallo-Roman levelling layer at the Fort de Loyasse.

c) Montée de Loyasse, Propriété Jouffray: this Gallo-Roman midden heap of the 1st C AD has produced redeposited material of Late La Tène tradition (grey and black pottery, not necessarily pre-Augustean) and the Augustean period. It is suggested that this pottery was redeposited from the cemetery of Trion (see 69-27).

d) The zone of Loyasse becomes a pottery manufacturing area: the workshop produces derivations of Campanian wares, and is dated to 30-15 BC (Augustean).

References for:

a) Duval et al. 1974: 29-30, cat. p. 56 and fig. 17 no.3
Desbat and Walker 1981: 45, cat. no 16 (with references)

b) Boucher 1976: 22 and fig. 15 and map 2, p. 348-9
Desbat and Walker 1981: 45, cat. no. 20 (with references)

c) Leglay 1966: 497-8

d) Desbat and Walker 1981: 32

69-23 LYON

North of the Fort Saint-Jean

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Coin hoard? or collection of stray finds of coins
- 1st C BC?
- Found in the 19th C on the quays of the Saône, North of the Fort Saint-Jean, i.e. at the foot of La Croix Rousse, in the North of Lyon on the left (eastern) bank of the Saône.

- Mention is made of celtic coins "of several gaulish tribes".

Desbat and Walker 1981: 47, cat. no. 29 (with reference)

69-24 LYON

Hauts de Saint-Just

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Finds of coins in Gallo-Roman context
- The coins are of 2nd-1st C BC date but were found in a Gallo-Roman site of the 1st and 2nd C AD
- Les Hauts de Saint-Just are located to the South of Fourvière (69-21) and the Rue des Farges site (69-20) on an outcrop overlooking the Saône, on its right (western) bank.

- Rescue excavations of this Gallo-Roman quarter of the 1st-2nd C AD were carried out in c. 1976-7.

- The Gallo-Roman levels have produced some early coins, which

may still have been in circulation by the 1st C AD. They are:

1 bronze coin, Celtiberian issue of Ampurias,2nd-1st C BC

1 bronze coin of Marseille, 1st C BC

1 republican denarius issued in 59 BC.

Walker 1981a: 4

Desbat and Walker 1981 (annexe on coins by A. Audra): 48-9 (cat. nos. 32,33 and 51)

69-26 LYON

Rue Tramassac

Canton. Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Isolated find of a bronze jug at a possible ford site
- 5th C BC? (Guey 1958), 2nd C BC? Audin and Méjat 1957) or 2nd-early 1st C BC? (Nicolas 1976, Desbat and Walker 1981)
- The Rue Tramassac is located at the foot of the hill of Fourvière in the Quartier Saint-Jean on the western bank of the River Saône.

- Rescue excavations during construction works were carried out by M. A. Audin in 1956 or 1957 at no. 3, Rue Tramassac.

- The site revealed aspects of the pre-Roman and Roman topography of Lyon, which is greatly changed in modern times. The

stratigraphy of the site appears to be (from top to bottom):

a Roman paved road

several metres of road make-up

below this the bed of a disused arm of the Saône, located

below the modern level of the Saône: pitched stones of a ford or a trackway leading alongside the disused arm of the Saône and crossing a small stream at the confluent of the stream with the disused arm were observed "at a great depth". The bronze jug is thought to come from this level, but it is not certain: it was found in the bucket of the mechanical excavator digging at this level.

The discovery of a disused arm of the Saône at the foot of Fourvière, along the Rue du Boeuf, Rue Tramassac, Rue Saint-Georges would make the Quartier Saint-Jean an island between Fourvière and the Saône.

- A bronze jug ("oenochoé"), with neck decorated by an incised frieze is thought to be the product of a Greek or Tarentine workshop, probably of the 2nd C BC. But other dates have been suggested, including a note (in Desbat and Walker 1981: 46) stating that this type of jug may still have been in use by the mid 1st C BC.

Audin and Méjat 1957: 57-61

Guey 1958: 359-60

Nicolas 1976: 706

Desbat and Walker 1981: 31, 35, 46 (cat no 26, with references)

69-27 LYON

Fort de Trion

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Isolated finds of bronze metalwork and also pottery redeposited in Gallo-roman contexts
- a) 3rd-2nd C BC bronze vessel fragments in 1st C AD graves
  b) 2nd -1st C BC sherd of "phocean" derived pottery in a Gallo-Roman midden
  c) post-30 BC pottery in another midden of Augustean date
- The Fort de Trion is located to the West of the hill of Fourvière.

-A number of finds were made in the area of the Fort de Trion:

a) a bronze handle and an applique belonging to an etruscan situla of the 3rd-2nd C BC were found in the 19th C in graves belonging to the 1st C AD Gallo-Roman cemetery of Trion ;

b) a sherd of grey-black pottery with wavy decor, thought to be derived from grey monochrome "phocean" ware and dated to the 2nd-1st C BC was found in 1928 in a midden of Gallo-Roman date at Trion ;

c) further sherds of La Tène tradition painted pottery and a local fine ware derived from Campanian wares were found in another midden associated to sherd of Arretine pottery and Aco goblets. According to Desbat and Walker (1981), none of this pottery is pre-Augustean.

References to:

a) Desbat and Walker 1981: 31 and 46, Cat. no. 23-24 (with references)
(Frey 1960: 147-52 lists a 6th-5th C BC etruscan basin handle from Lyon. Is this the same object or a different find? cf. 69-29)

b) Desbat and Walker 1981: 32 and 47, Cat. no. 30 (with references)

c) Desbat and Walker 1981: 32

69-28 LYON

Verbe Incarné

Canton: Lyon
Arrondissement: Lyon

- Isolated finds of coins in Gallo-Roman contexts
- The coins date from the 2nd C BC onwards but were associated with Gallo-Roman levels that do not antedate c. 30 BC
- The site of the Verbe Incarné is located on the hill of Fourvière (69-21), on its western side.

- Major rescue excavations have taken or are taking place since circa 1978.

- The site of the Verbe Incarné does not appear to have been occupied before c. 30 BC, like the Rue des Farges (69-20), inspite of extensive excavation areas.

- The pottery of the earliest levels is said to be of Late La Tène tradition but of Augustean date. A considerable number of coins from the 2nd C BC onwards were recovered on site, but they may still have been in circulation at a later date. They are:

7 celtic potin coins of the 2nd half of the 1st C BC

1 silver denarius of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, post 75 BC

1 small bronze of the Carnutes, 2nd half of the 1st C BC

1 small illegible bronze coin

1 republican denarius of L. Censorinus

1 republican triens, dated 195-155 BC

1 republican as, dated 187-120 BC

1 republican half-as, dated 187-120 BC

1 republican denarius of Q. Caecilius Metellus, 130 BC.

Boucher 1980: 524 (+ fig. 28, coin)

Walker 1981a: 8

Desbat and Walker 1981: 32,34 and annexe on coins by A. Audra, p. 48-50 (cat. nos. 34-41, 45, 46,52-56)

69-29 LYON

(This entry groups all finds not listed in 69-17 to 69-28, mainly from the Saône. The hoards of the region of Lyon are listed under 69-30)

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

This entry groups the finds listed by Desbat and Walker 1981 (44-6) which are of pre-Roman date and which cannot be assigned to any of the sites listed above. Most are of the Saône, Rhône or without provenance. The numbers follow Desbat and Walker's catalogue (references can be found there).

1) Hallstatt sword from the Rhône

2) Rivetted sword from the Saône, at La Quarentaine

3) Sword with massive hilt from the Saône

4) Antennae hilted sword from Lyon or region

5) Rivetted sword from Lyon or region

6) Sword fragment from the Saône

7) Bronze spearhead from the Saône,at La Quarentaine

8) Bronze Age palstave from the Rhône

9) Bronze Age socketed axe from Lyon, perhaps the Rhône

10) 3 further Bronze Age axes

11) Another axe

12) Several axes and palstaves from Lyon

13) Hallstatt knife in its sheath from the Saône, at Vaise

14) Hallstatt dagger from the Rhône, at La Guillotière

15) Navicella fibula from the Saône, at Vaise. Duval et al.(1974) list this fibula as well as 2 other navicella fibulae of type 23214 dredged from the Saône at Lyon

16) Navicella fibula from Loyasse: see 69-22

17) A bronze fibula, Central-European import, from Lyon

18) A pin with ribbed head, from Saint-Just

19) Bronze sickle form the Saône. Also a pin, a razor, chisels from Lyon

20) Heracles statuette from Loyasse: see 69-22

21) An italo-etruscan bronze belt-buckle, 5th-4th C BC, found in Lyon in 1843. Is this the object that Boucher (1976) lists as

having been found at Tassin-la-Demi-Lune?: see 69-42.

22) A hellenistic bronze handle, 3rd-2nd C BC from the Saône. Perhaps this is the object Frey (1960) refers to in his list of etruscan objects exported over the Alps: an etruscan basin handle of the 5th C BC from Lyon. Or perhaps this is another find, not picked up by Desbat and Walker.

23) Situla handle from Trion: see 69-27

24) Situla applique from Trion: see 69-27

25) La Tène bracelet, Montée des Carmélites: see 69-19

26) Bronze jug, Rue Tramassac: see 69-26

27) Coin hoards, Les Brotteaux: see 69-17, 69-18, 69-30

28) A celtic bronze coin from the Saône

29) Celtic coins, N of Fort Saint-Jean: see 69-23

Frey 1960: 147-52

Duval et al. 1974: 26, 56 and fig. 14 no. 4

Boucher 1976: 34 and maps 3, p. 350-1

Desbat and Walker 1981: 44-7 (catalogue nos. 1-29 with references)

69-30 LYON

(Region of Lyon, this entry lists all the coin hoards found in the region of Lyon without specific provenances)

Canton: Lyon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Apart from the two hoards from Les Brotteaux, whose location is known

(see 69-17 and 69-18), a further 3 coin hoards are listed by Blanchet (1905). They are likely to be all of the 1st C BC, perhaps not deposited before c. 60/40 BC.

- The three hoards listed by Blanchet are:

  (no. 204) Vicinity of Lyon: hoard of silver coins

  (no. 205) Near Lyon: hoard of c. 3000 silver coins

  (no. 206) Vicinity of Lyon: large hoard of silver coins with helmeted head and with "horseman of the Rhône Valley".

Walker 1981b: 287 (after Blanchet 1905)

Deroc 1983: 39, 49, 59-61

69-31 MARDORE

Bois Durieu

Canton: Thizy

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Defended hilltop settlement (promontory fort)
- Late La Tène (LT III), Gallo-Roman
- Located in the Monts du Beaujolais in the North-West of the département du Rhône on the eastern side of the valley of the Trambouze which links the Beaujolais to the Loire valley. Cours-Le Châtelet (69-10) is 4-5 km to the North.

- Excavations by A. Fustier and J. Mercier took place in 1956-7.

- The promontory fort is defended by an elliptical bank. The interior is strewn sith large stone blocks and there is a wood.

- The material recovered included Late La Tène (LT III) pottery, grains of wheat and over 100 Roman iron arrowheads.

Guey 1958: 363

Nicolas 1976: 705

Walker 1981b: 289

69-32 POLEYMIEUX

La Glande

Canton: Neuville-sur-Saône

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Hilltop settlement occupation
- Protohistoric, Late La Tène (LT III), Late Gallo-Roman
- Poleymieux is part of the Mont d'Or, an outcrop overlooking the Saône valley to the North of Lyon, on the western side of the Saône.

- Walker (1981) reports on recent sondages on a little known and little excavated site.

- The material mentioned by Walker includes pottery with grey and

black varnish, a coin of Aeduo-Segusiavian type.

Walker 1981b: 289

69-33 PONTCHARRA-SUR-TURDINE

Le Miolan

Canton: Tarare

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Hilltop settlement occupation
- Late La Tène (LT III, mid-1st C BC or earlier), Gallo-Roman
- Le Miolan is located 326 m above the river Turdine, which forms a West-East valley linking the Loire valley to the Saône, via Tarare.
- Walker (1981) mentions recent sondages by M. J. Chambost, but deplores the lack of area excavation and publication.
- In the Chambost excavations, a Gallo-Roman structure overlay a very large pit full of fragments of dolia and Dressel 1 amphorae fragments, as well as sherds of painted pottery and black varnish pottery, decorated with a roulette. Elsewhere on the site a worn celtic coin and a silver denarius, dated to 129 BC, have been found.

Walker 1981b: 288

69-34 SAINT-GEORGES-DE-RENEINS

Ludna

Canton: Belleville-sur-Saône

Arrondissement: Villefranche -sur-Saône

- Lowland settlement occupation
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène; Late La Tène (LT III) and Early Gallo-Roman
- Ludna is a celtic name given to a site on the Peutinger Table on the West bank of the Saône between Lyon and Mâcon. The site itself is near the hill of Aiguerande in the Saône plain. Ford nearby.

- The site appears to be partially and unsystematically excavated.

- Nicolas (1976) lists the site as of a transistion period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

  Walker (1981) refers to a Late La Tène occupation which produced 4 celtic coins, painted wares and firedogs.

Millotte 1963: 159 (mention of ford)

Nicolas 1976: 703

Walker 1981b: 288-9

69-35 SAINT-GEORGES-DE-RENEINS

Port Rivière (also La Grange au Diable)

Canton: Belleville-sur-Saône

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Isolated finds of metalwork from the Saône
- A Late Hallstatt crossbow fibula; a Middle to Late La Tène (LT II-III) bracelet; iron firedogs of LT III date.
- The objects mentioned above were found in the Saône, at Port Rivière, to the South-East of Saint-Georges-de-Reneins.

- The river Saône is dredged frequently: the objects listed here were reported upon in 1972. A note by Combier (1977) also states that alignments of timber piles were observed at Port Rivière and at La Grange au Diable: they were pulled away in the 1870s or used as firewood in the last war. Function: embankment?

- Gallay and Huber (1972) list;
  a Late hallstatt bronze fibula, of crossbow construction with vertical foot,
  a bronze bracelet with spiral ends,
  an iron firedog (feet missing) terminated by two bull's heads with small knob on the horns: the head resembles that of a deer but the horns are of a bull.

Lantier 1959: 491-7 (mentions many fragments of iron firedogs)

Gallay and Huber 1972: 295-329

Combier 1977: 650-2

69-36 SAINT-PIERRE-DE-CHANDIEU

Chandieu

Canton: Saint-Symphorien-d'Ozon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Barrow(s)
- Hallstatt? or later?
- Chandieu is located on the edge of the plain of Lyon, to the South-East of Lyon.

- Chantre (1880) reports on barrow(s) of the Early Iron Age at Chandieu. A Hallstatt date is probable, but a later date must not be ruled out: see 69-12, 69-13, 69-39, all within c. 15 km of Chandieu.

Chantre 1880: 43

69-37 SAINT-ROMAIN-EN-GAL

(Bridge or quay site; also isolated find of pottery)

Canton: Condrieu

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Bridge or quay)
- Late La Tène (late 2nd or early 1st C BC)) The site has already been described with the
- Links St Romain-en-Gal to Vienne.) Vienne evidence: see 38-83

- The bridge or quay site technically belongs to the commune of Saint-Romain-en-Gal, as it was found in the Rhône close to the Western bank, but it made more sense to present it with the Vienne sites: see 38-83.

- In addition to the bridge, there is little documentation for a pre-roman occupation of Saint-Romain-en-Gal. A sherd of "gaulish" painted pottery was encountered during recent drainage works through the town.

Boucher 1980: 526

For references to the bridge site, see 38-83

69-38 SAINT-ROMAIN-DE-POPEY

Canton: Tarare

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Barrow site

- Iron Age (Late Hallstatt?)

- Savoye mentions Saint-Romain-de-Popey as having barrow(s) in its territory, but that no information is available. A further 3 barrow sites were known to him in the region: see 69-05, 69-15 and 69-43.

Savoye 1899: 158-65

69-39 SOLAISE

Canton: Saint-Symphorien-d'Ozon

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Barrow site
- Early Iron Age (Hallstatt?)
- Solaise lies in the plain of the Rhône, South of Lyon.

- Chantre (1880) lists Solaise as an Early Iron Age barrow site. Other Hallstatt but possibly La Tène barrows are known in the plain of Lyon: se 69-12, 69-13, 69-36.

Chantre 1880: 43

69-40 SOUCIEU-EN-JARREST

Canton: Mornant

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Isolated find of a belt buckle
-4th-2nd C BC
- Soucieu-en-Jarrest is located in the foothills of the Monts du Lyonnais, c. 15 km South-West of Lyon.

-Boucher (1976) mentions an italo-etruscan belt buckle, which she dates to the 4th-2nd C BC. A similar example was found at Tassin-la-Demi-Lune (69-42).

69-41 TARARE

Canton: Tarare

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Isolated find of pottery
- Late La Tène (LT III)
- Tarare lies in the valley of the Turdine in the Monts du Beaujolais, half way between the valleys of the Saône and Loire. The sites of Affoux-Mandéron (69-01) and Pontcharra-Le Miolan (69-33) are c. 5 km away.

- Nicolas (1976) lists the site as having produced Late La Tène painted pottery. It seems strange that Walker's 1981 article on the region of Lyon does not mention this site.

Nicolas 1976. 706 (list, no further reference).

69-42 TASSIN-LA-DEMI-LUNE

Canton: Vaugneray

Arrondissement: Lyon

- Isolated find of a belt buckle
- 4th-2nd C BC
- Tassin-la-Demi-Lune is now a suburb of Lyon, to the West.
- Boucher (1976) reports on an italo-etruscan bronze belt buckle of the 4th-2nd C BC found at Tassin-la-Demi-Lune. Perhaps this is the same buckle as the example reported as having come from Lyon in 1843 and dated to the 5th-4th C BC.

Boucher 1976: 34 and map 3, p. 350-1

Desbat and Walker 1981: 45, cat. no. 21 (see 69-29)

69-43 VILLE-SUR-JARNIOUX

Le Crêt du Py

Canton: Le Bois-d'Oingt

Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

- Barrow site
- Iron Age (Late Hallstatt?)
- Ville-sur-Jarnioux is located in the Beaujolais, in the hills that border the western plain of the Saône.

- Savoye mentions an Iron Age barrow site at the Crêt du Py, Jarnioux, together with three other barrow sites of the Beaujolais: see 69-05, 69-15, 69-38. No information seems to be available on the date and nature of the barrow(s): however it seems that the site is distinct from the site of Saint-Clair, where "gaulish urns" are reported on (see 69-44).

Savoye 1899: 158-65 and map.

69-44 VILLE-SUR-JARNIOUX

Saint-Clair

Canton: Le Bois-d'Oingt

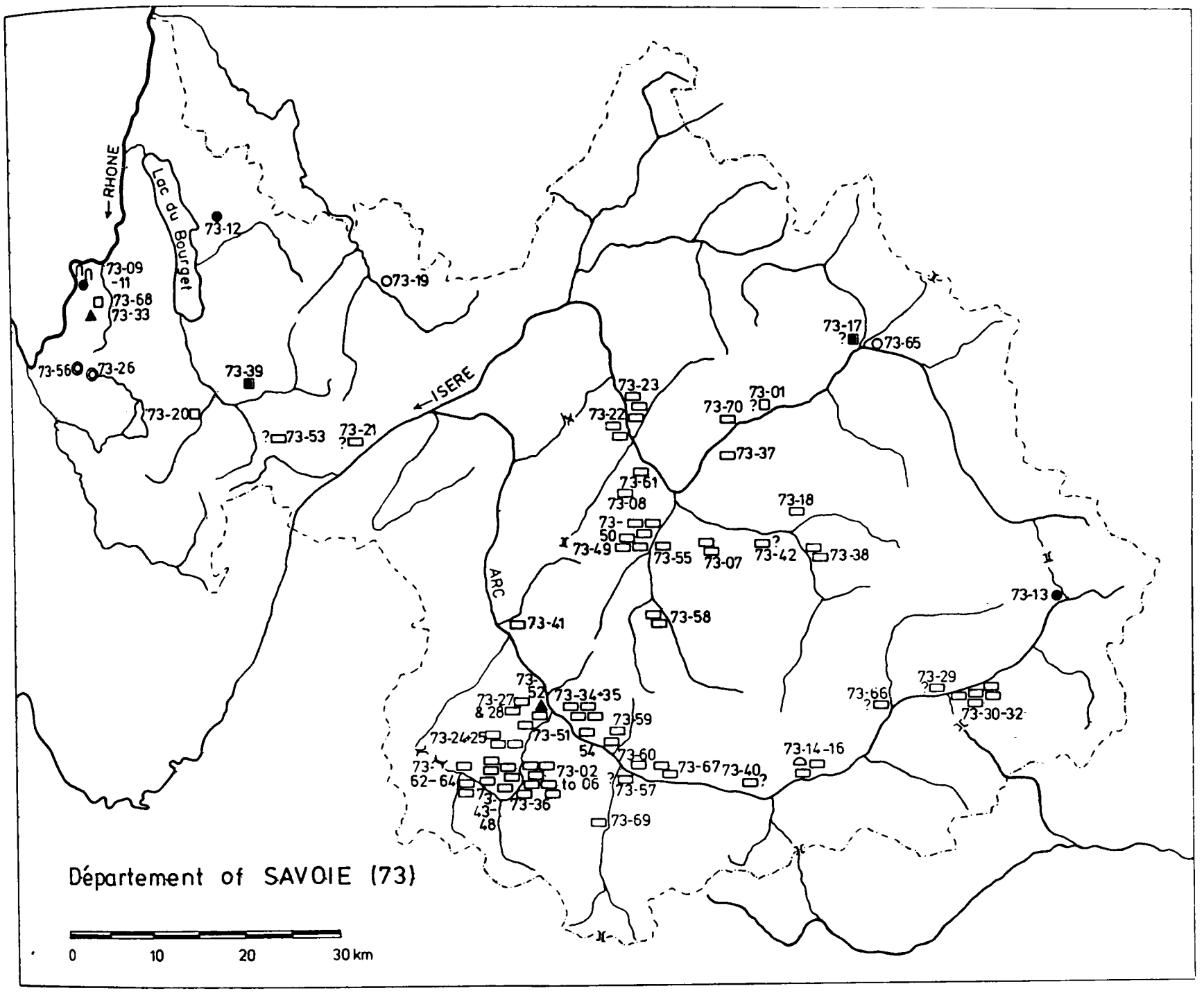
Arrondissement: Villefranche-sur-Saône

-Settlement site? Cemetery (cremation)?
- Late La Tène and Gallo-Roman
- The hamlet of Saint-Clair lies circa 1 km above Ville-sur-Jarnioux, in the hills of the Beaujolais.

- A number of finds have been made on this "important" but largely unknown site. Mention is made of coins of the Allobroges and

Sequani as well as Early Gallo-Roman coins. Further, 4 bracelets and "gaulish" funerary urns are reported from the site.

Walker 1981b: 289


RHONE
Lac du Bourget
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ARC
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73-60
73-67
73-40
73-14-16
73-62-64
73-02 to 06
73-57
73-43-48
73-36
73-69
73-29
73-66
73-30-32
Département of SAVOIE (73)
0
10
20
30 km

Fig. 99

Département of Savoie (73)

73-01 Aime: Chapelle Saint-Sigismond and Pré de la Foire

73-02 Albiez-le-Jeune: Le Buisson

73-03 Albiez-le-Jeune: unspecified site(s)

73-04 Albiez-le-Vieux: Frégny

73-05 Albiez-le-Vieux: La Saussaz

73-06 Albiez-le-Vieux: unspecified site(s)

73-07 Les Allues: Le Plantin

73-08 Les Avanchers

73-09 La Balme: Grotte de la Grande Gave or de l'Eléphant

73-10 La Balme: Grotte du Seuil des Chèvres or de l'Ours

73-11 La Balme: unspecified provenance

73-12 La Biolle: Grotte de Savigny

73-13 Bonneval-sur-Arc

73-14 Le Bourget-sur-Modane: La Chaussine

73-15 Le Bourget-sur-Modane: Rocher des Amoureux

73-16 Le Bourget-sur-Modane: Roc Tourné

73-17 Bourg-Saint-Maurice: La Grange/Le Châtelard

73-18 Champagny

73-19 Le Châtelard

73-20 Cognin: La Rattière

73-21 Cruet

73-22 Feissons-sur-Isère: Les Granges

73-23 Feissons-sur-Isère: Mas de la Cour

73-24 Fontcouverte: "près du village de l'Eglise"

73-25 Fontcouverte: location(s) unclear

73-26 Gerbaix: Col de la Crusille

73-27 Jarrier: Vers Le Four

73-28 Jarrier: unspecified site

73-29 Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis

73-30 Lanslevillard: Chapelle Saint-Laurent

73-31 Lanslevillard: Mur des Sarrasins

73-32 Lanslevillard: Sous l'Ecole

73-33 Loisieux

73-34 Montdenis: Mas du Crêt du Saut

73-35 Montdenis: unspecified site

73-36 Montrond

73-37 Notre-Dame-du-Pré

73-38 Pralognan-la-Vanoise: Le Planay

73-39 Saint-Alban-Leysse: Saint-Saturnin

73-40 Saint-André-de-Maurienne

73-41 Saint-Avre-sur-la-Chambre: Le Martinet

73-42 Saint-Bon-Tarentaise

73-44 Saint-Jean-d'Arves: La Combe Genin

73-45 Saint-Jean-d'Arves: Mas sur la Roche

73-46 Saint-Jean-d'Arves: La Roche Charvin

73-47 Saint-Jean-d'Arves: Les Sallanches

73-48 Saint-Jean-d'Arves: other sites

73-49 Saint-Jean-de-Belleville: Notre Dame des Grâces

73-50 Saint-Jean-de-Belleville: between Saint-Jean and Villarly

73-51 Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne: "dans la plaine", "dans le jardin de la sous-préfecture", "Aux Clappeys"

73-52 Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne: Ecole Maternelle

73-53 Saint-Jeoire-Prieuré

73-54 Saint-Julien-de-Maurienne (or Saint-Julien-Montdenis)

73-55 Saint-Laurent-(de)-la- Côte

73-56 Sainte-Marie-d'Alvey

73-57 Saint-Martin-d'Arc: near church

73-58 Saint-Martin-de-Belleville: Mas des Esserts et de la Gitaz

73-59 Saint-Martin-(de)-Maurienne

73-60 Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne

73-61 Saint-Oyen

73-62 Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves: Hameau du Pré

73-63 Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves: Saint-Pierre

73-64 Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves: various sites

73-65 Séez

73-66 Sollières-Sardières

73-67 (Le) Thyl

73-68 Traize: Combe de Pépet

73-69 Valloire

- Villarodin-Bourget: La Chaumène: see Le Bourget-sur-Modane: La Chaussine (73-14)

- Villarodin-Bourget: "between the Pas du Roc and Le Bourget: see Le Bourget-sur-Modane: Roc Tourné (73-16)

73-70 Villette

- Yenne: see La Biolle (73-12)

73-01 AIME

Chapelle Saint-Sigismond and Pré de la Foire

Canton: Aime

Arrondissement: Albertville

- Gallo-Roman town with pre-Roman occupation (Axima, Forum Claudii Ceutronum)
- Late Bronze Age; La Tène (LT I-III); Gallo-Roman
- Mention of an oppidum at foot of Mont Coin, on the road to Noyeral, on the site of Chapelle Saint-Sigismond.

- Salvage excavation by Abbé Hudry and P. Gimard before roadworks, between 1968 and 1974.

- Site is not described in detail, as far as prehistoric occupation is concerned.
  Mention of 5 occupation levels from late Bronze Age to Gallo-Roman; evidence of "long occupation sequence with all La Tène periods present".

- Amongst objects mentioned: La Tène indigenous pottery, late La Tène Roanne painted wares, late La Tène Allobrogian pottery, Arretine ware, Gallo-Roman material, including glass, daub, cups, dolia, amphorae, bone needles, etc.

Leglay 1971: 443

Leglay 1973: 542

Lancel 1975: 555

Boucher 1980: 528

73-02 ALBIEZ-LE-JEUNE

Le Buisson

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Grave goods, probably all from one burial
- La Tène B or C (LT I-II)
- At Le Buisson, in Maison Olivier
- Discovered in 1933, the objects were part of the Costa de Beauregard collection, dispersed in 1961.

- The finds are: 2 ribbed bronze bracelets, 1 open silver bracelet 'with ears' and decorated with lozenges, glass beads, 1 glass bracelet fragment of yellow glass with S-shaped ribbing.

Bellet 1963: 17, 27

Von Eles 1967-8: 19

Salomon 1976: 5

73-03 ALBIEZ-LE-JEUNE

Unspecified site(s)

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Burials
- Date not specified (probably late Hallstatt and Early La Tène)

- "Several graves" seem to have been discovered in the 19th C. It is unclear whether the bracelets and necklaces mentioned by Prieur (1977: 45) belong to these graves or to Le Buisson.

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24

Salomon 1976: 5

Prieur 1977: 45

All these authors may have Le Buisson in mind, but do not refer to site name.

73-04 ALBIEZ-LE-VIEUX

Frégny

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Burial (triple inhumation)
- La Tène B_2 (LT Ic)
- It is not totally clear whether the triple inhumation "with the famous pins" (Courtois 1976: 718) was found at Frégny or elsewhere. Perhaps the place-name Frégny refers to another burial.

- The (19th C) triple inhumation grave contained, according to Chantre: 2 large, bent bronze pins with disc-head
  1 La Tène B_2 fibula,

2 'crotales' pendants

c. 80 bracelets

According to Bellet, the two pins were found only with 2 bracelets, and according to Combier, they were found alone. According to Salomon, there were 3 pins.

Chantre 1880: 18, tables XVI, XVII

Von Eles 1967-8: 19-20 and 60-64 (figs. 8-10)

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976: 5

The Musée de la Civil. Gallo-Romaine at Fourvière in Lyon has (cf. Von Eles 1967-8: 60-64, figs. 8-10): the LT B_2 fibula, 79 bracelets, 3 buttons, 3 rings and 31 'crotales' pendants. Salomon 1976: 5, mentions the pins in the Musée d'Annecy.

73-05 ALBIEZ-LE-VIEUX

La Saussaz

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Burials

- (Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène)

- 2 graves (the contents of one is known) are reported from "Hameau de la Saussaz". Other discoveries are mentioned at "Chemin de la Saussaz" and "Au Champlan, en bas de la Saussaz".

- One grave contained: an amber bead necklace, 2 bronze torcs, finger rings with snake-heads and a bronze pin (thus perhaps accounting for the third pin mentioned by Salomon (see above). At Champlan, some bracelets were discovered.

Von Eles 1967-8: 20

Salomon 1976: 5

73-06 ALBIEZ-LE-VIEUX

unspecified site(s)

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne
Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Burial(s)
- (Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène)

- Apart from the sites mentioned above, there seem to be other burials in the commune, for example one that produced a bronze chain with 2 'crotales' pendants, now in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. A number of authors also refer to burials at Albiez-le-Vieux, without specifying the site.

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24

Von Eles 1967-8: 20 and 60

Salomon 1976: 4

Prieur 1977: 45

Bocquet 1978: 16

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 53

The bronze chain (Von Eles 1967-8: 60) is in MAN, St-Germain-en-Laye.

73-07 LES ALLUES

Le Plantin

Canton: Bozel

Arrondissement: Albertville

- Burials
- (Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène)

- Some burials, which have produced bracelets, are mentioned by Prieur.

Prieur 1977: 45

73-08 LES AVANCHERS

Canton: Moûtiers-Tarentaise

Arrondissement: Albertville

- One burial
- (Late Hallstatt or Early La Tène)

- Prieur mentions that a grave at Les Avanchers contained a pot and some bracelets.

Prieur 1977: 45

73-09 LA BALME

Grotte de la Grande Gave or de l'Eléphant

Canton: Yenne

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Cave site with later Iron Age occupation
- Multi-period: Palaeolithic (Azilien), Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age (espescially Final), La Tène II-III, Gallo-Roman
- The cave is a rock-shelter, at the West end of the Defilé de Pierre-Châtel, on left bank of the Rhône, at c. 40 m above the river (altitude: 260 m) and opposite the Grotte des Romains at Virignin (Ain).

- The cave was excavated by the Baron Alberto Blanc between 1908 and 1912. A sondage was cut by L. Bonnamour in 1967, and the excavations have resumed in 1973, under the direction of Françoise Ballet.

- The cave-shelter is orientated towards N-NW, measures 100 m in length at the entrance, and has a maximum depth of 50 m. The site is stratified, with the La Tène occupation immediately

following the Final Bronze Age one.

- The Iron Age pottery is represented by bowls with inturned profile and pots with plastic decoration. The absence of 'Marnian types' suggests to the excavator that "the celtic impregnation did not take place before the 3rd C BC".

Ballet 1978: 26-30

73-10 LA BALME

Grotte du Seuil des Chèvres or de l'Ours

Canton: Yenne

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Cave site
- Multiperiod: Epipalaeolithic, Neolithic (Chasséen), Chalcolithic, Late Bronze Age (Br. Final I, Br. Final III), Hallstatt, Gallo-Roman
- The cave is located in the Défilé de Pierre-Châtel, on the left bank of the Rhône, 100 m upstream from La Grande Gave and opposite the Grotte des Romains (Virignin, Ain), c. 30 m above the Rhône (altitude: 250 m).

- The cave was excavated by the Baron Alberto Blanc in 1908. It was then walled, to serve as a dépôt for explosives. Re-excavated by R. Vanbrugghe between 1966 and 1969.

- The site is said to be stratified and the later protohistoric periods represented by pottery of Late Bronze Age and Hallstatt type with brushed body and inner cannelations.

Combier 1977: 655-6

Vanbrugghe 1978: 30-31

73-11 LA BAIME

Unspecified provenance

Canton: Yenne

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Isolated find of a bracelet (perhaps from a burial?)

- (Late Hallstatt or Early La Tène).

- Nothing more than the mention of a bracelet found at La Balme is known.

Prieur 1977:45

73-12 LA BIOLLE

Grotte de Savigny

Canton: Yenne

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Isolated find of a bracelet (perhaps from a burial in a cave?)
- Early La Tène
- Von Eles 1967-8: 76 wrongly attributes this object to Yenne. The entry in the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry simply states 'Savigny' and probably refers to the Grottes de Savigny, excavated in 1872.

- The bracelet is made of bronze, is closed and is decorated, at intervals, with fine incised lines.

Von Eles 1967-8: 48, 76-7 (fig. 19)

Prieur 1981: 23 (and fig. 1)

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 898-58

73-13 BONNEVAL-SUR-ARC

Canton: Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Isolated find
- Early La Tène.

- Mention of an iron arrowhead, found in the Vallée de la Lenta, at the foot of the Col de l'Iseran.

Bellet 1963: 20

Von Eles 1967-8: 21

73-14 LE-BOURGET-SUR-MODANE

La Chaussine or La Chaumène

Canton: Modane

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Barrow with partial cremation and one secondary inhumation
- The barrow is Early to Middle Hallstatt (c. 650 BC), the secondary inhumation is probably Early La Tène
- The site is located on a slope above the village of Le Bourget, in the property of M. J. Chavroz, near the D215 road leading from Aussois to Modane, in the valley of the Maurienne, on its right (northern) side.
- The barrow was excavated in August 1979 by M. R. Chemin, during roadworks.
- The barrow is small (diameter: 5 m; height: c. 1.20m), built of heaped up stones. It contained partially disturbed bones, some burnt (partial cremation?). Near the barrow, at a slightly higher level, there was a grave, built of stone slabs, containing one extended skeleton. The report by Combier states: "a few hundred metres above, there was a layer, 3 m long and 60-80 cm deep accumulating on the break of slope".
- The grave goods accompanying the cremation were: one bronze Navicella fibula with incised arc (dated c. 650 BC), 4 open, solid bronze bracelets (2 plain, 2 decorated with transversal ribs) and

some sherds of pottery. Combier mentions torcs, bracelets, pottery, which he attributes to the La Tène period. The inhumation grave contained only a very small bronze palmette recovered in sieving.

Combier 1980: 519

Prieur 1981: 10-11, 24-26 (and figs. 2-4)

Lasfargues 1982: 423-4

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 980-9-1 to 980-9-5

73-15 LE BOURGET-SUR-MODANE

Rocher des Amoureux

Canton: Modane

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One inhumation burial
- Early La Tène (La Tène B_1? or A?)
- Located at an altitude of 1200 m. In the valley of the Maurienne.

- The site was discovered by J. Clappier in 1974 and excavated by Dr. Debeauvais.

- The burial consists of a flat grave surrounded by large pebbles.

- The grave goods consist of a bronze torc, a bronze bracelet and a fragmented bronze fibula. The fibula is of Marzabotto type (4 large coils, external cord); the bracelet is solid,open and

decorated all over by segments of small circles and eye-motifs. The torc is solid, open, 'à cuvettes' and the extremities of the torc are decorated with a plastic s-motif, separated by a 'St Andrew's cross'.

Prieur 1977: 45, 54-55 (figs)

Bocquet 1978: 18

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 57

Prieur 1981: 10-11, 26-28 (figs. 5-6).

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 976-31-1 to 976-31-3

73-16 LE BOURGET-SUR-MODANE

Roc Tourné or "between Le Pas du Roc and Le Bourget"

Canton: Modane

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Isolated find of a fibula (probably from a burial)
- Early La Tène (5th C BC?)
- Located in the Maurienne, on the right (northern) side of the valley of the Arc.

- It is unclear whether 'Roc Tourné' and 'Rocher des Amoureux' refer to different sites or not. In any case, an Early La Tène find was made there, before the 1974 discovery described above. It is a bronze Certosa fibula.

Bellet 1963: 20

Von Eles 1967-8: 21

Salomon 1976: 4

73-17 BOURG-SAINT-MAURICE

La Grange / Le Châtelard

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Maurice

Arrondissement: Albertville

- Possible oppidum?
- Date of the 'oppidum de Châtelard' not specified; at the foot of this 'oppidum', the site of La Grange produced Neolithic and Gallo-Roman material.

- Located on a road that links the Vallée de l'Arc with the Valais via Les Clappieux and the Col du Bonhomme.

- Sondages at La Grange were undertaken by M. d'Hauteville in 1973 or 1974.

- The site of La Grange is not described in detail. Mention of a Neolithic axe and 1st C AD Gallo-Roman material.

  Nothing known about the 'oppidum'.

Lancel 1975: 555

73-18 CHAMPAGNY

Canton: Bozel

Arrondissement: Albertville

- One inhumation burial
- Transition Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.
- The burial was discovered by chance before 1884, and produced one or several ribbed bronze bracelets.

Von Eles 1967-8: 24

Salomon 1976: 2

Prieur 1977: 45

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 50

73-19 LE CHATELARD

Canton: Le Châtelard

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Isolated find of a coin
- 1st C BC.

- Deroc (1983) mentions that a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC) was found at Le Châtelard.

Deroc 1983: 37

73-20 COGNIN

La Rattière

Canton: La-Motte-Servolex

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Rural settlement site with pre-Roman occupation
- La Tène, Gallo-Roman.

- Excavations by J. Pernon in 1973-4.

- Under Gallo-Roman structures, a clayey horizon with (probably late) La Tène pottery sherds.

Lancel 1975: 556

73-21 CRUET

Canton: Saint-Pierre-d'Albigny

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Inhumation burial of a warrior (probably)

- Probably Middle La Tène (LT II).

- Prieur mentions a sword and suspension rings.

Prieur 1977: 45

73-22 FEISSONS-SUR-ISERE

Les Granges

Canton: Moûtiers-Tarentaise

Arrondissement: Albertville

- Burials

- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- An area of c. 300 m was excavated in 1864 (according to Von Eles) or 1884 (according to Salomon).

- The graves were built of schist slabs and contained skeletons with their heads at the East end. 2 graves were set apart from the others, were dug into earth and had skeletons with their heads at the West end; bodies are said to be badly preserved.

- The 2 (west-orientated) graves contained quantities of multiple bracelets ("armilles"), as at St-Jean-de-Belleville.

Von Eles 1967-8: 26

Salomon 1976: 2

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 50

Von Eles states that the material is lost, but Salomon mentions that the Musée de l'Académie de la Val d'Isère has some bracelets from the Mas de la Cour.

73-24 FONTCOUVERTE

"Près du village de l'Eglise"

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One burial (inhumation)
- (Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène).

- Salomon mentions that a grave was found near the village of l'Eglise. This could be the burial that contained the bracelets of St-Jean-de-Belleville type or the burial that contained the 2 torcs, or yet another grave (see 73-24, below).

Salomon 1976: 5

73-25 FONTCOUVERTE

Site location(s) unclear

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Burials (probably 2)
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- The two torcs described by Prieur were found during extraction of sand in a quarry at Fontcouverte, and bought by the Musée Savoisien at Chambéry in 1895.
  The grave with with 30 bracelets described by Von Eles is probably a different grave, location unstated.

- One grave is said to have contained c. 30 bracelets ("armilles") of St-Jean-de-Belleville type: 3 remain in the collections of the Soc. d'Hist. et d'Arch.de la Maurienne (1 plain and 2 ribbed bronze bracelets). Bracelets are also mentioned by Prieur 1977 and Prieur and Piccamiglio 1978.
  Prieur 1980 describes 2 torcs of bronze (c. 20 cm in diameter): one is of 'cog-wheel' type, the other has 4 nodules at regular intervals.

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24

Von Eles 1967-8: 27 and 64-66 (fig. 11)

Prieur 1977: 45

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 53

Prieur 1981: 10 and 29 (fig. 7)

Soc. d'Hist. et d'Arch. de la Maurienne (bracelets)

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry (torcs). Inv. no. 898-170, 898-171

73-26 GERBAIX

Col de la Crusille

Canton: Saint-Genix-sur-Guiers

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Isolated find (coin hoard)
- Late La Tène (1st C BC, 43-42 BC deposition date?)
- On pass of Col de la Crusille in North-Western Savoie, in the chain separating the Rhône valley from the Lac du Bourget and the Lac d'Aigueblette.

- The hoard consisted of 98 Allobrogian coins of the 1st C BC. Deroc states that the coins were of "horseman of the Rhône valley" (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC) of late type (Deroc's groups 3 and 4). Since quinarii of Durnacus, issued in c. 65-60 BC are amongst the coins, Deroc suggests a late deposition date: perhaps 43-42 BC (events after the death of Caesar).

Prieur 1977: 45

Bocquet 1978: 18

Deroc 1983: 49, 59, 60

73-27 JARRIER

Vers le Four

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One inhumation burial
- La Tène B_2 or C_1.

- A manuscript signed by Monseigneur Billiet, dated 27 June 1827, notes the discovery of the tomb.

- The grave was dug to a depth of 1.30 m, and had its 4 sides (but not bottom or top) built of stone slabs. The skeleton inside was orientated to SE and wore the chain "en baudrier". It also had a bracelet and a finger ring. Some sherds of pottery and 2 bronze bracelets are included (by Prieur 1980) in the list of grave goods, but all other authors state that the grave set consisted of chain, finger ring and 1 bracelet only. Could there have been another grave at 'Vers le Four', or is Prieur correct? In any case, other burials must have existed at Jarrier (see 73-28).

- The bronze chain is 95 cm long, consists of 21 rings linked by 23 spacer plaques with ring and dot motif; little chains and one pendant hang from one of the extremities; the other end consists of an animal-head hook.

The bracelet is fragmented, of wire bent into 'meanders', made of silver (Prieur) or of bronze (Von Eles).

The finger ring is a treble spiral silver wire (and not bronze as in Von Eles 1967-8)

Prieur 1981 adds 2 bronze ribbed bracelets and 3 sherds of grey pottery (including one rim).

Déchelette 1912: appendix 5

Bellet 1963: 18

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24

Von Eles 1967-8: 29 and 66 (fig. 12) and 175

Salomon 1976: 5

Prieur 1977: 45

Bocquet 1978: 18

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 52

Prieur 1981: 10-11 and 30-31 (fig. 8 and 9)

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. No. 898-12 to 898-15, 898-115, 898-181 to 898-183.

73-28 JARRIER

Unspecified site

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Probable inhumation burial
- La Tène C?

- According to Salomon (after Perrin) another bronze chain, similar to that described above was found in 1890, together with a fibula. It seems to have disappeared from the Musée Savoisien at Chambéry.

Salomon 1976: 5

73-29 LANSLEBOURG-MONT-CENIS

Canton: Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Probably a burial, mentioned by Salo-mon, but not described. Part of a group of Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène burials in the Valley of Maurienne.

Salomon 1976: 4

73-30 LANSLEVILLARD

Chapelle Saint-Laurent

Canton: Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Cemetery of at least 6 inhumation burials
- Early La Tène (LT A?); Gallo-Roman

- The graves were found near the Chapelle Saint-Laurent, at an altitude of 1600 m.

- Monseigneur Billiet commissionned the Abbé Novel to undertake excavations at the Chapelle St-Laurent in 1827. More recent work seems to have taken place in the 1950s.

- The graves are built of large stone slabs. A Gallo-Roman cemetery was also present: it is dated to the 1st-2nd C AD.

- Some grave-goods have disappeared, some remain in the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry: 6 bronze 'cog-wheel' bracelets, 4 open plain bracelets and a torc of bronze, closed by a socket or sleeve or hook. Courtois mentions also fibulae and crotales pendants.

Chantre 1880: 18

Lantier 1954: 272-84 (mention)

Courtois 1961b: 245-8

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24

Von Eles 1967-8: 31

Bocquet 1978: 18

Prieur 1981: 10 and 34-35 (figs. 12-14)

Musée savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 898-1 to 898-11

73-31 LANSLEVILLARD

Mur des Sarrasins

Canton: Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Cemetery of at least 11 inhumation burials
- Late Hallstatt
- Above 'Mur des Sarrasins', at an altitude of 1550 m.

- It seems that in the early 1960s circa 10 graves were destroyed in a quarry. In April 1972 R. Sailler and R. Chemin manage to salvage one intact grave in the same quarry.

- The 1972 burial was built of stone slabs, orientated E-W and contained a skeleton wearing a fibula and a belt. The burial is close to an enormous schist slab with (neolithic?) engravings.

- The grave-goods of the intact grave are: a bronze Navicella fibula, c. 10cm long and weighing 65 gr., with a one-sided spring (3 coils), a long straight foot sith a globe and conical terminal, and a hollow bow on which slides a ring.
  This fibula is said to be of an evolved Golasecca type, perhaps from the Ticino (dated to c. 500 BC).
  The belt consists of the following elements: a rectangular, engraved bronze plaque with a triangular tang and hook and iron rivets: a bronze belt-strap; fragments of sheet-bronze with repoussé 'eyelets' and c. 50 loose bronze repousé 'eyelets'.

Leglay 1973: 543

Courtois 1976: 716

Salomon 1976: 4

Prieur 1977: 48-9

Bocquet 1978: 18

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 50-51 (large photo)

Prieur 1981: 10-11 and 32-33 (figs. 10-11)

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no. 76-16-1 to 76-16-6

73-32 LANSLEVILLARD

Sous l'Ecole

Canton: Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Cemetery of several inhumation burials
- Late La Tène
- Located c. 100 m SW of the church of Lanslevillard.

- The site was discovered in October 1980 during construction of a building in the property of Mme Belle and salvaged by MM. R. Sailler and R. Chemin.

- Reports do not state how many graves were found. They were built of stone slabs and also covered by stone slabs; they were dug to a depth of c. 1 m. 2 graves contained the 5 Nauheim fibulae: one of these graves had a large vertical limestone stela, held in position by large pebbles.

- 2 of the graves contained 5 Nauheim fibulae (4 coils, internal cord, slightly triangular bow, incised) between 8 and 10 cm long. A very corroded, fragmented iron fibula of Ornavasso type was also found on the spoil heap.

Prieur 1981: 36-37 (fig. 14 bis and colour plate)

Lasfargues 1982: 426

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 980-23-1 to 980-23-6

73-33 LOISIEUX

La Louvière

Canton: Yenne

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Isolated find of a pot: votive deposit? in a cave
- Early to Middle La Tène, probably Middle La Tène
- Loisieux is located in the chain that separates the Rhône valley from the Lac du Bourget. Other sites in the region: 73-26, 73-56 73-68.

- An almost complete grey-black pot was discovered under a spring in the cave of La Louvière. It is a barrel-shaped cooking pot, 25.5 cm high with slightly everted rim and little marked shoulder. The body has been fairly carefully brushed with combed vertical lines. Bocquet notes that, although the form is "Marnian", a Bronze Age pottery tradition survives in the treatment of the rim: its top is flat and has two grooves.

Bocquet 1969-70: 89 + pl. 74 no. 357.

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The pot is in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble, on loan from the CDPA (coll. MD.D.69.2.83)

73-34 MONTDENIS (now in Commune of SAINT-JULIEN-MONTDENIS)

Mas du Crêt du Saut

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Inhumation burials (two or three?)

- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- Discovered in 1866 at the Mas du Crêt du Saut.

- It is difficult to be sure haw many graves were discovered at the Crêt du Saut, but an account in the Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule (vol. II : 237 sq.), mentioning three graves seems to be the most reliable (source in Bellet 1963: 18-19).

- Accounts of the grave goods, dispersed in different museums, vary. It seems that one grave contained:

2 jet or lignite bracelets

1 ribbed Golasecca fibula with little chains hanging from bow

1 bronze ornament made of 9 little chains

1 sheet-bronze engraved armband ("brassard-tonnelet")

2 bronze bracelets, ('Valaisan type') with overlapping ends.

This grave set thus combines indigenous elements with N-Italian, Valaisan and Jurassian or Franc-Comtois artefacts of Late Hallstatt date.

Other accounts mention in addition some ribbed bracelets and hollow bronze bracelets, but it is unclear whether they all came from the above grave.

The Dict. Arch. de la Gaule mentions: another grave with a thin zig-zag decorated bracelet; a further grave has produced a jet bracelet.

- Bellet (1963: 18-19) mentions that further burials (at Crêt du Saut or elsewhere in Mondenis?) produced fibulae, fragments of armbands, a spiral bracelet, 2 hollow bracelets, a bronze bracelet with clay core.

Chantre 1880: 18 (mention)

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24

Von Eles 1967-8: 34 and 66 (and fig. 11 p. 65)

Courtois 1976: 716

Salomon 1976: 5

Prieur 1977: 45

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 50 and 56

Bocquet 1978: 16 (and photo)

Prieur 1981: 10 and 38 (fig. 15)

The fibula, chain ornament, armband, 1 lignite bracelet (or 2?) and 2 bronze bracelets are in the Musée d'Annecy.

A further lignite bracelet (perhpas from third grave?) is in the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 898-57.

The Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St-Germain-en-Laye, has 2 bronze bracelets (one being the zig-zag decorated bracelet of the second grave).

73-35 MONDENIS (now in Commune of SAINT-JULIEN-MONTDENIS)

Site not specified

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One or several inhumation burials
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.
- Apart from the finds mentioned by Bellet (see above), the Collection Vuillermat contained c. 40 bronze bracelets ("armilles multiples"), discovered in 1850.

Bellet 1963: 18-19

Salomon 1976: 5

73-36 MONTROND

Various locations

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- 'Various' inhumation burials
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- A note by the Chanoine Gros (quoted in Salomon 1976) mentions that graves were found "au Prénaret et à la Motte". Chantre (quoted by Von Eles 1967-8) also notes the presence of 'Iron Age material' at Montrond.

- Grave goods seem to have included fibulae, amber beads and bronze bracelets (one hollow).

Chantre 1880: 18 (mention)

Von Eles 1967-8: 35

Salomon 1976: 4 and 5

73-37 NOTRE-DAME-DU-PRE

Le Planay

Canton: Bozel

Arrondissement: Albertville

- 'Some' inhumation burials
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- Burials seem to have produced bronze ribbed bracelets.

Salomon 1976: 2

Prieur 1977: 45

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 50

73-39 SAINT-ALBAN-LEYSSE

Saint-Saturnin

Canton: Chambéry-Nord

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Hilltop settlement site (possibly defended?)
- Mainly Neolithic, but also Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age (Hallstatt) and Gallo-Roman
- Located 4 km from Chambéry, on a sloping limestone plateau of c. 6 ha, isolated by deep gorges cutting into the Montagne de Nivolet.

- A number of excavations have taken place at Saint-Saturnin: Chapouilly and Kiesling in 1870, A. Perrin in NE sector in 1874, Schaudel and the Baron Blanc in 1905; more recent excavations by G. Bailloud and Mme Jacqueline Combier on East-slope and on West-slope, c. 100 m from Chapel (since 1963).

- Possible traces of defences.
  In NE sector, excavated in 1874: remains of dry-stone huts and hearths.
  On Eastern slope, in Mme Combier's excavations: a platform with clay floor, bounded on 3 sides by dry-stone walls and terraced into the hill, protected and drained by a revetment wall. Contained final Bronze Age and Iron Age material.

- The assemblages consist of Neolithic and Chalcolithic material, many animal bones, final Bronze Age and Hallstatt pottery (flat

bottomed vessels, vessels with slightly everted rim, bowls with flat base), fragments of lignite bracelets, an iron fibula (a disc-snake fibula of Late Hallstatt type, known in the Ticino) and a pin (twisted shaft, swan's neck).

Prieur 1977 mentions Iron Age pottery and Von Eles 1967-8 notes that several Hallstatt fibulae were found by Mme Combier in 1967.

Combier, Jean 1963: 278-9

Von Eles 1967-8: 43

Combier, Jacqueline 1976: 154-6 (stratigraphy on fig. 62 no. 26 p. 160: fibula and pin illustrated on fig. 60 no. 23-4 p. 155)

Combier, Jean 1977: 657-8

Prieur 1977: 45

73-40 SAINT-ANDRE-DE-MAURIENNE

Canton: Modane

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Probably a burial, mentioned by Salomon, but not described.

Part of a group of Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène burials in the valley of Maurienne.

Salomon 1976: 4

73-41 SAINT-AVRE-SUR-LA-CHAMBRE

Le Martinet

Canton: La Chambre

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One inhumation burial
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Discovery at 'Le Martinet', near old road leading along bottom of valley.

- The burial contained ribbed bronze bracelets.

Bellet 1963: 20

Von Eles 1967-8: 38

Salomon 1976: 4

Prieur 1977: 45

Prieur et Piccamiglio 1978: 50

Bellet mentions that in 1963, the bracelets were in the possession of M. Brunet, school-master at Notre-Dame-du-Cruet.

73-42 SAINT-BON-TARENTAISE

Canton: Bozel

Arrondissement: Albertville

- One inhumation burial
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- This grave contained a bronze fibula "à tablettes" known at St-Jean-de-Belleville, some other fibulae, "crotales" pendants and circa 60 bronze multiple bracelets ('cog-wheel' or ribbed type), according to information given by the Chanoine Bellet to R. Joffroy (quoted by Salomon 1976: 6). According to Von Eles, only 30 bracelets accompanied the skeleton.

Von Eles 1967-8: 39 and 66-68 (are the three bracelets on fig. 13 1-3 from Chambons?)

Salomon 1976: 5-6

Courtois 1976: 718

Prieur 1981: 39 (mention)

Von Eles 1967-8 notes that the tablette fibula, 4 bracelets and a pendant are the property of the Soc. d'Hist. et d'Arch. de la Maurienne.

73-44 SAINT-JEAN-D'ARVES

La Combe Genin

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One inhumation burial
- Middle La Tène (LT II)

Amongst the many sites in the valley des Arves which produced burials of Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène date (73-43, 73-45, 73-46 73-47, 73-48), there also seems to be a burial of a later date (LT II) in the commune.

Salomon_ 1976: 6 (mention only)

73-45 SAINT-JEAN-D'ARVES

Mas sur la Roche

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Inhumation cemetery of at least 13 burials
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- This cemetery has been encountered at least twice:
  a) in 1894 M. J.Balmain excavated 8 burials at the Mas sur Roche
  b) in May 1976, the Groupe Archéologique de Viuz-Faverges carried out a salvage excavation of 5 burials, to be destroyed by a road construction. Director: M. J. Piccamiglio.

- Little is known about the 1894 burials: more than 100 bronze bracelets and anklets or armlets were recovered (8 survive in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble) as well as large bronze pins of Albiez-le-Vieux type (cf. 73-04), "crotales" pendants and fibulae. The 1976 graves were well recorded under the circumstances.

The 5 graves consist of a group of 3 alligned West-East burials (T1, T4, T5) with head at West, looking South and one double inhumation oriented N-S: the upper inhumation(T2) had its head at the North, the lower burial (T2) had its head at the South. Of the 5 graves only three (T2, T3, T5) could be recorded almost complete. Of T1 and T4, only the upper part of the body and head had survived the road works. The graves are flat graves, i.e. a rectangular cut into the ground clad by large roughly shaped stone slabs. The tops of the graves were covered by small cairns of stone blocks.

- The artefacts found in 1894 have already been mentioned. The 1976 graves contained the following assemblages:

T1: head, torso and arm survived the roadworks. The body wore 2 large perforated amber beads each side of the head (ear rings). On the left forearm were 16 thin bronze bracelets. On the left upper arm were 3 closed bronze armlets. The right arm was cut by the road.

T2: upper inhumation in double grave, 1.45 m tall, head looking right, left arm straight, right arm on stomach, legs over the shoulders of the lower body. The body wore 20 thin bronze bracelets on each forearm, 3 large bronze armlets on the left upper arm, 4 on the right upper arm. On the right hand were 4 bronze finger rings, around the neck a necklace of 18 amber beads and on the right shoulder a corroded iron fibula, perhaps of crossbow type.

T3: Lower body in double grave, 1.70 m tall, head looking left, arms along body, feet joined. It wore 20 thin bracelets on each forearm, 4 armlets on the left upper arm, 5 armlets on the right upper arm, a finger ring on the left hand. All this

material is of bronze. There was a necklace of 200 amber beads wound twice around the neck. Each shoulder had an iron fibula "à timbale" (kettle-drum).

T4: destroyed. Only the head survived.

T5: The body, with head looking right, 1.50 m tall, with straight arms and legs, wore 6 bronze bracelets on the left upper arm, 7 on the right upper arm and c. 15 thin bracelets on each foremarm. On the right hand there was a bronze finger ring and on the right shoulder an iron crossbow fibula. A necklace of 166 amber beads was wound twice round the neck and on each ear there was a triangular pendant made of an alloy of lead and tin.

Typology: the thin bronze wire bracelets have thin incisions or ribs. The armlets are more massive and are decorated by groups of incised lines. Notice that there always seem to be one more armlet on the right arm. Of the 6 finger rings 5 are made of a bronze ribbon, the sixth is made of bronze wire with spiral ends. Of the 4 iron fibulae, two are of crossbow type and two are of kettle-drum type. The amber necklaces have a large central bead followed by beads of decreasing size. Ear-rings are of two types: amber beads or lead pendants.

- The cemetery of the Mas sur la Roche, as well as Chambons (73-43) and Sallanches (73-47) belong to a transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène and show affinities with Albiez-le-Vieux (73-04 to 06)in the Maurienne and with Saint-Jean-de-Belleville in the Tarentaise (73-49).

Bocquet 1969-70: 80-1 (+ pl. 39 no. 316, pl. 45 nos. 320-1)

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976: 6

Boucher 1977: 492

Prieur 1977: 45,56 (+ 2 photos)

Prieur and Piccamiglio 1978: 53-5 (+ fig. 1, plan, fig. 2 and 4, assemblage)

Prieur 1981: 9, 39

Some of the artefacts from the 1894 discoveries are in the Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble (coll. MD.D. 67.3.99 to 67.3.108)
The 1976 finds were deposited in the school of Viuz-Faverges (Haute-Savoie).

73-47 SAINT-JEAN-D'ARVES

Les Sallanches

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Several inhumation burials
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- The burials located at Les Sallanches were discovered in the 19th C. In 1891, the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry, acquired some grave goods from Les Sallanches, as well as a female trepanated skull (another skull was found nearby).

- The assemblage from Les Sallanches is similar to that of other burial sites in the Commune of Saint-Jean-d'Arves: "for over a century numerous burials have been discovered at Sur la Roche (73-43) and at the Sallanches: they all contained the same grave goods: bracelets, fibulae, amber necklaces ...." (Prieur 1981: 39). Salomon adds that Les Sallanches was the richest of the burial sites in the commune of Saint-Jean-d'Arves.

The female trepanated skull appears to have been accompanied by a silver torc and a bronze bracelet.

Amongst the material acquired by the Musée de Chambéry are a fragment of a silver "meander" bracelet, 7 amber beads, 6 bronze bracelets (ribbed or with guilloche decor).

The Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble has one ribbed bronze bracelet (said to have been found with 4 others) found in 1899.

Von Eles 1967-8: 39, 66-7 and fig. 13

Bocquet 1969-70: 79 and pl. 39 no. 315

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976: 5-6

Prieur 1981: 39 + fig. 16-17

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry: inv. no. 898-16 to 898-23

Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble: coll. MD.67.12.48 (coll. Bisch)

73-48 SAINT-JEAN-D'ARVES

Other sites

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Inhumation burials
- Probably Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- Salomon mentions that, apart from sites 73-43 to 73-47, a series of other locations have produced burials: at "Pré de Veaux", "Derrière le Villard" and at "Revaux". She further mentions that a La Tène I fibula and some bracelets were found in 1975 in the commune of Saint-Jean-d'Arves (this cannot be 73-45).

Salomon 1976: 5-6. A number of authors mention burials at Saint-Jean-d'Arves without specifying which site: cf.Chantre 1880: 18 (mention); Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24; Bocquet 1978: 16.

73-49 SAINT-JEAN-DE-BELLEVILLE

Chapelle-Notre-Dame-des-Grâces

Canton: Moûtiers-Tarentaise

Arrondissement: Albertville

- Inhumation cemetery
- Late hallstatt, Early La Tène and Middle la Tène (Hall II, LT I and II or LT A, B, C)
- Saint-Jean-de-Belleville lies in the Tarentaise in the valley of the Doron de Belleville, a southern lateral valley of the Isère. Sites close by: 73-50, 73-55, 73-58. The cemetery is located between Saint-Jean-de-Belleville and the chapel of Notre-Dame-des-Grâces; occupies a sloping plateau of 7 ha. Altitude: 1120 m above sea level.

- It appears that "several hundred" graves were dug into the 7 ha slope, but only 24 tombs have been excavated with any method, and of those only 10 are published. The investigations were:
  a) In the mid 19th C casual finds of bracelets, fibulae, amber and pottery are mentioned.
  b) In 1864 MM. Borrel and Séguier opened a number of graves at the bottom of the slope, near the road leading to the Chapel.
  c) In 1864 too, MM. Borrel and Costa de Beauregard excavated a large, rich, female burial, referred to as the Grande Tombe (GT hereafter).
  d) In 1866 M. Costa de Beauregard excavated an enclosure containing 9 burials, 5 being very rich. They are numbered T1 to T9.
  e) In 1867 M. Costa de Beauregard published a monograph on the 10 graves excavated by himself and in 1929 the Abbé Favret published an article comparing Saint-Jean-de-Belleville with Les Jogasses in the Marne.

- The cemetery consists of flat inhumation graves on an eroded slope. The depth of the graves varies between c. 1.20 m or 1.60 m at the top of the slope and 50 cm at its bottom. The graves

are cists, i.e. a body-sized rectangular cut with bottom paved in flagstones (the so-called "lauzes"), the sides clad with roughly shaped pitched stone blocks, the lid made of flagstones. The bodies inside the graves were crushed by the weight of the collapsed top. Above the lid and surrounding the top of the graves were cairns of dry stone blocks. In 1866 two sides of a rectangular dry stone enclosure (internal boundary wall?) were observed: within it were the 9 graves T1-T9. There does not seem to be a detectable pattern of orientation, but only very few graves have been recorded adequately.

- Of the 10 graves with good records, the following information can be extracted:

GT) Great tomb, oriented N-S, female body, 1.50 m tall, arms on chest. Amber necklace of 130 beads around neck, 1 small bronze fibula on throat; 3 bronze bracelets on right arm, 1 bronze bracelet on left arm,3 iron buckles with textile residue on ribs; 1 sherd of pottery in backfill.

T1) Oriented "towards South", male crushed body, 1.70 m tall, arms on chest; depth of grave 1.40 m, slightly disturbed sides of grave. Near skull, cattle tooth in backfill. 1 iron and bronze fibula on throat, 1 ribbed bronze bracelet on each wrist, iron fragments, iron fibula and iron belt buckle on stomach.

T2) "Face turned towards North", male body, 1.90 m tall, arms flexed on pelvis, crushed skull with worn teeth. Amber beads and a bronze fibula around neck/throat; 1 large bronze bracelet with overlapping ends on each upper arm; 40 thin incised bronze wire bracelets on right forearm, 60-65 incised or plain wire bracelets on left forearm. Near grave: 1 bronze bracelet with nodosities.

T3) Male body, crushed. 1 sherd of pottery and some amber beads under skull. 1 bronze fibula "à tablette" on throat; 2 ribbed bronze bracelets on each humerus; 2 ribbed bronze bracelets on each radius. Near grave: 1 bronze finger ring with concentric decor.

T4) Disturbed bones, traces of fire on bones. Only 2 arms in situ: 40 thin incised bronze bracelets on each forearm.

T5) Found above T4, body in grave well preserved except crushed skull. No grave goods.

T6) A mass of disturbed bones belonging to 2-3 bodies. The skulls had been removed, except for one jaw found on a pelvis. 1 bronze fibula amongst the bones. T6 is located very close to T4/T5.

T7) "Oriented towards South-East", decayed body (no chest, upper arms or pelvis). 1 amber necklace under skull, 2 bronze fibulae on throat, 2 ribbed bronze bracelets with overlapping ends on each forearm.

T8) "Oriented towards East", complete body except skull. 2 fibulae: a small fibula on the throat, a larger one on the right shoulder.

T9) "Oriented towards East", completely decayed bones, disturbed grave: teeth and amber beads in area of pelvis, crushed skull, jaw missing. Amber necklace around neck, 2 thin bronze bracelets on left wrist, "a charming fibula" on upper chest. A fragment of another bronze fibula.

The depth of T7, T8, T9 is c. 1.60-1.80 m.

HS) "Hors Sépulture": found outside a grave, the forearm of a child with 3 ribbed bronze bracelets with overlapping ends.

- Dating: T2, T3, T4, T5 are attributed to the Late Hallstatt period T7, T8 are dated to the Early La Tène period

(LTIa or LTA). There are also bracelets and fibulae thought to be of LT B-C date (LT I b-c, LT II) and Middle La Tène fibulae (LT C, LT II).

Typology: fibulae are of bronze, except 2 iron. 4 or 5 Late Hallstatt fibulae are of crossbow construction with kettle-drum or knob terminal. 5 fibulae are said to be of Early La Tène construction (LT A and B_1 - B_2) and 2 fibulae are said to be of Middle La Tène type. An original fibula, perhaps a local production is the fibula "à tablette" from T3, or Late Hallstatt construction.

amber necklaces can sometimes be strung on a bronze wire. Although there are long necklaces (one of 130 beads in GT, female), it seems that most are short, made of a few dozen beads (male attribute? in T2, T3).

bronze chain ornaments and "crotales" pendants were found at Saint-Jean-de-Belleville but not in the recorded graves.

finger-rings number 6 in total: they are made of silver, an alloy of lead and tin or bronze. Different types are present: plain band, spiral, with central ornament made of 4 concentric circles.

the bronze bracelets form the greatest class of artefacts. There are: plain wire bracelets("armilles filiformes"),

thin incised bracelets, flat in section, worn in large sets ("armilles multiples"),

cog-wheel, beaded and ribbed bracelets,

larger bracelets with nodosities, perhaps also an anklet of same type,

larger bracelets with overlapping ends,

some plain larger bracelets

other metal ornaments include conical bronze buttons or rivets, iron belt buckles, indeterminate iron fragments

pottery and animal bones sometimes occur in the back-fill of the graves: Costa de Beauregard notes that the pottery is wheel-turned (later disturbance?)

Remarks: notice the abundance of amber: 5 graves out of 10 have necklaces; these 5 graves (GT, T2, T3, T7, T9) are the "rich" end of the spectrum, with 2 other graves (T1, T4) well provided but without amber; one grave (T5) has no grave goods; there are traces of burning on the bones of T4; T6 is a multiple or, more probably, re-used grave: the skulls from T6 and T8 have been removed; the stones of T1 appear to follow the outlines of the body; notice that, out of 10 graves, 7 bodies wore a fibula in the area of the throat (presence of a shroud?); no weapons at all were found at Saint-Jean-de-Belleville,even though the cemetery continues into the Middle La Tène period.

- Saint-Jean-de-Belleville has become, with Guillestre-Peyre Haute in the Hautes-Alpes, one of the type sites of an original alpine culture that spans from the late Hallstatt to the Middle La Tène period. It is all the more unfortunate that Costa de Beauregard could only publish 10 graves out of "hundreds" and that the grave goods have been dispersed in private and public collections.

Costa de Beauregard 1867: monograph with 7 plates

Chantre 1880: 18 and pl. XVIII-XIX

Déchelette 1927: 564 (mention); also in appendix 5, publ. 1912

Millotte 1959(1965): 878-887 (mention)

Courtois 1961a: 287-303 (mention)

Von Eles 1967-8: 39-40, 68-9 + fig. 4, 171, 174, 175, 176

Courtois 1976: 716

Salomon 1976: 3

Prieur 1977: 45, 52-3 (+ 3 photos)

Bocquet 1978: 16 (+ 1 photo)

Prieur and Piccamiglio: 52-3 + fig. 1, p. 50, fig 1-3 p. 52-3, fig 2 on p. 56

Prieur 1981: 8-9, plate on p. 16, 40-55 + figs 18-42

Most of the Costa de Beauregard excavation finds are kept in the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 898.60 to 898.155 and 898.180. Von Eles (1967-8) mentions 2 fibulae in the Musée d'Annecy and Salomon (1976) mentions the contents of 1 grave in the Musée d'Annecy.

3-50 SAINT-JEAN-DE-BELLEVILLE

Between Saint-Jean and Villarly; also Villarly

- Inhumation cemetery (overspill from 73-49?)
- Probably Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène (also later?)
- Villarly is located circa 1 km down valley from Saint-Jean-de Belleville on the left (western)side of the valley of the Doron de Belleville in the Tarentaise.

- It seems that the cemetery of Saint-Jean-de-Belleville continued towards Villarly, unless a different cemetery was established close by. Salomon (1976: 3) quotes the Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule, stating that 5 burials with bracelets, bronze fasteners and coins (?) were found between Saint-Jean and Villarly. Salomon further mentions that 2 graves were discovered in 1910 by

M. Hudry, "at the downstream entrance of Villarly, next to the N 515A".

- The 5 burials are not described in detail, except for a mention of bracelets, fasteners (fibulae?), coins (?).
  The 1910 graves discovered by M. Hudry contained bronze bracelets, one amber bead necklace, at least 4 fibulae (2 being Late Hallstatt, one being Early La Tène).

Salomon 1976: 3

The material has disappeared. A photo, seen by Mme Salomon, has survived.

'3-51 SAINT-JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE

Various locations: "Aux Clappeys", "dans la plaine", "dans le jardin de la sous-préfecture"

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Several inhumation burials at various sites in the commune
- Middle to Late Hallstatt, Early La Tène
- Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne is in the centre of the valley of the Maurienne, at the confluent between Arc and Arvan.

- A number of different burials were discovered in the 19th C. The material has been dispersed. Some artefacts are kept in the Societé d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Maurienne, the MAN at Saint-Germain-en-Laye and the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire in Geneva.

- The artefacts reported from Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne span a long period; they include:

  a) a bronze navicella fibula with high convex bow decorated with incised geometric motifs (opposed triangles), long catch-plate, lateral coil (Duval et al.'s type 23212);of probable Italian origin, perhaps 7th C BC;

  b) a "tablette" fibula of Late Hallstatt construction, as at Saint-Jean-de-Belleville (73-49) quoted by Von Eles 1967-8: 171;

  c) other fibulae;

  d) bronze bracelets, including thin incised and ribbed "armilles" a beaded bracelet, hollow bracelets particular to the valley of the Arc, attributed to the Early La Tène period.

Chantre 1880: 18 (mention of burials at Saint-Jean)

Bellet 1963: 3-35

Von Eles 1967-8: 40-1, 70-6 + figs. 15-18, 171

Duval et al. 1974: 27,57 + fig. 12.12 (navicella fibula)

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976: 4

Prieur 1977: 45

Von Eles 1967-8 lists 2 bracelets in the Société d'Hist. et d'Arch. de Maurienne at Saint-Jean, 1 bracelet in MAN, 18 bracelets and the navicella fibula in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

3-53 SAINT-JEOIRE-PRIEURE

Canton: Chambéry-Sud

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Isolated find of a bracelet (from a burial?)
- Iron Age
- St-Jeoire is located in the valley of the Leysse which links the Grésivaudan to the Lac du Bourget.

- Mention of a bracelet by J. Prieur.

Prieur 1977: 45

3-54 SAINT-JULIEN-DE-MAURIENNE (or SAINT-JULIEN-MONTDENIS)

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One inhumation burial
- Early La Tène (LT I)
- Saint-Julien de Mauriennne is situated on the right (northern) bank of the river Arc.

- This burial appears to have been discovered in a vineyard. It produced a series of bracelets, including hollow bracelets of Early La Tène date, and fibulae.

Bellet 1963: 3-35

Von Eles 1967-8: 41

Prieur 1977: 45

73-55 SAINT-LAURENT-(DE)-LA-COTE

Canton: Moûtiers-Tarentaise

Arrondissement: Albertville

- One inhumation burial
- Middle La Tène (LT III)
- Saint-Laurent-de-la-Côte lies above the valley of the Doron de Belleville, on its right side, almost opposite Saint-Jean-de-Belleville (73-49, 73-50). The burial was found c. 50 m south of the village of Saint-Laurent on the road Moutiers-Villartier-Saint-Laurent. Altitude: 1000-1150 m above sea level.

- The grave was discovered by the Abbé Hudry during road works in 1951, on a slope. Later alluvium had covered the grave to a depth of 1.20 m.

- The grave sides were clad with stone blocks and its lid was made of stone slabs ("lauzes"). Orientation: N-S; length: 1.90 m; width: 60 cm. The backfill of the grave was black sand. Inside, the inhumation of a woman.

- The grave contained:

1 bronze Middle La Tène crossbow fibula

fragments of 3 other Middle La Tène fibulae

2 ribbed bronze bracelets, D-shaped in section

a "meander" bracelet made of tin (?)

a closed bracelet made of a curved sheet of tin(?)

2 spiral bronze finger rings.

Hudry 1955: 89-91

Lantier 1958: 449-66 (mention)

Salomon 1976: 3

Prieur 1977: 45

Prieur and Piccamiglio 1978: 52

73-56 SAINTE-MARIE-D'ALVEY

Canton: Saint-Genix-sur-Guiers

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Coin hoard
- 1 st C BC
- Sainte-Marie d'Alvey lies only 2 km away from another hoard site, Gerbaix-Col de la Crusille (73-26), in a zone delimited by the Rhône valley and lakes of Bourget and Aigueblette.

- Deroc mentions a hoard containing silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-Roman issue, post 75 BC)

Deroc 1983: 39

73-57 SAINT-MARTIN-D'ARC

Near church, in Maison Châtel

Canton: Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Isolated find of bracelets, probably from a burial
- Early La Tène (LT Ic or LTB_2)
- Saint-Martin-d'Arc lies on the left (southern) side of the valley of the Arc in Maurienne.

- The Chaonine Bellet reports, in 1972,on two bracelets found in the foundations of a house (the Maison Châtel) close to the church.
- Two bracelets are fragmented, both with globes. One is of bronze, the other of iron with bronze globes. Bellet submitted the bracelets to R. Joffroy who identified these globular bracelets as of a LT Ic type known in Germany and Austria.

Bellet 1972: 95-7

73-58 SAINT-MARTIN-DE-BELLEVILLE

Mas des Esserts et de la Gitaz

Canton: Moûtiers-Tarentaise

Arrondissement: Albertville

- One or several inhumation burial(s)
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène?
- Located above the Ruisseau de Belleville at c. 1300 m above sea level, c. 7 km upstream of Saint-Jean-de-Belleville (73-49) and Saint-Laurent-de-la-Côte (73-55) in the Tarentaise.

- Chantre mentions Saint-Martin-de-Belleville as having produced burial(s), as at Saint-Jean-de-Belleville . Prieur lists fibulae and an arrowhead.

Chantre 1880: 18

Prieur 1977: 45

73-59 SAINT-MARTIN-(DE)-LA-PORTE

Canton: Saint-Michel-de-Mauriennne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One (or more?) inhumation burial
- Late Hallstatt or Early La Tène
- Saint-Martin-de-la-Porte lies on the northern bank of the Arc in the Maurienne.

- Chantre mentions the presence of a burial site at Saint-Martin-la-Porte. Hollow bronze bracelets, particular to the valley of the Arc, were found there.

Chantre 1878 (mention)

Chantre 1880: 18 (mention)

Von Eles 1967-8: 41

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976: 4

73-60 SAINT-MICHEL-DE-MAURIENNE

"North of the commune"

Canton: Saint-Michel-de- Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One inhumation burial
- Late Hallstatt or Early La Tène, Early La Tène more likely
- Saint-Michel lies on the right (northern) bank of the Arc in the valley of the Maurienne.

- This burial has produced a bronze La Tène fibula, 2 bronze spiral bracelets (one of twisted bronze wire, on plain) of a type also known in the group of Jausiers-Peyre Haute in the Southern Alps, and a hollow bronze bracelet of a type particular to the valley of the Arc.

Bellet 1963: 3-35 (mention of fibula)

Von Eles 1967-8: 41, 76-7 and fig. 19

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976: 4

Prieur 1977: 45

Von Eles has located the 2 spiral bracelets in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

73-61 SAINT-OYEN

Canton: Moûtiers-Tarentaise

Arrondissement: Albertville

- One inhumation burial
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- The grave was found in the vicinity of the village, to the North-West. Saint-Oyen lies in the Tarentaise above the torrent of Morel, a tributary of the river Isère, on its southern side.
- A grave was accidentally found in 1875 by M. Borrel.
- A body with head at North, wearing 7 bracelets on each arm, was found within a grave built of stone slabs.
- The bronze bracelets, 14 in all, are ribbed open types. A similar arrangement of 7 bracelets on the forearm was observed at Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves (cf. 73-62)

.Von Eles 1967-8: 42

Salomon 1976: 2

Prieur 1977: 45

Prieur and Piccamiglio 1978: 50

Prieur 1981: 58

73-62 SAINT-SORLIN-D'ARVES

Hameau du Pré

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One or two inhumation burials, perhaps part of a cemetery
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène, or Early La Tène.
- Saint-Sorlin lies at the head of the valley of the Arvan, a southern tributary of the Arc in the Maurienne, on the way to the Col de la Croix de Fer. Altitude: c. 1500 m.
- It seems that a cemetery was disturbed at least twice. A grave is reported by the Chanoine Bellet in 1960. Another inhumation grave was cut by a trench on 20 June 1963, was excavated by M. Noraz and was reported by the Abbé Prieur.

- Reports of the 1963 discovery do not differ much, except for Von Eles (see also 73-64). The inhumation appears to be of a woman (Von Eles talks of a boy) wearing:
  a) a necklace of blue or purple glass and amber beads: the largest bead had a diameter of 4 cm and weighed 18 gr.
  b) a bronze belt-chain with circa 27 bronze "crotales" pendants of snake's head type hanging from it

c) c. 20 ribbed, cog-wheel or incised bracelets:one forearm had 7 ribbed bracelets (Von Eles reports the 7 bracelets as belonging to a boy, the other grave goods being attributed to other burials)

d) a Late Hallstatt type fibula with button terminal on kettle drum element, perhaps other fibula(e) (but see 73-64)

e) a bronze rivet or conical button and 3 bronze rings.

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24

Leglay 1964: 540-1 (+ photos)

Von Eles 1967-8: 43-4, 76-7 and fig. 19

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976! 6

Prieur 1977: 45,51

Prieur and Piccamiglio 1978: 53, 55 + fig. 3

Prieur 1981: 9, 58-9 + fig. 45-7

The grave goods from the 1963 burial are in the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 898-38 to 898-51.

73-63 SAINT-SORLIN-D'ARVES

Saint-Pierre

Canton: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One inhumation burial
- Middle La Tène (LT II)

- The grave was discovered in the Maison Bellot at Saint-Pierre, next to the N526 road (or D926?); altitude: c. 1500 m.

- In May 1978 the Abbé Bochud rescued one burial discovered by chance by a mechanical excavator who was digging, at a depth of 2 m from the ground surface, the foundations of the Maison Bellot.

- The grave goods comprised:

  2 fragmented cobalt-blue glass bracelets with yellow zig-zag ornament. Diameter: 7 cm; width: 2 cm.

  1 large bronze Middle La Tène fibula, 10.5 cm long, weighing 33 gr. It is of Middle La Tène construction with globe element and foot attached to bow by a sleeve.

  5 bronze "violin-buttons"

Boucher 1980: 531 + fig. 25 on p. 532

Prieur 1981: 10-11, 60-1 and fig. 48-50

Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no.: 980-1-1 and 980-1-2

73-64 SAINT-SORLIN-D'ARVES

Various sites in the Vallon de Longecombe, the hamlets of Malcrozet, Le Pré (see also 73-62) and "Derrière La Forge"

- Inhumation burials in a series of locations at Saint-Sorlin
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Located in the valley of the Arvette and Arvan, at c. 1500 m above sea level in the commune of Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves.

- Before the discovery of a burial at the Hameau du Pré in 1963 (and perhaps another one in 1960, cf. 73-62) and at Saint-Pierre (73-63) a number of sources indicate that burials were found in the 19 th C at Saint-Sorlin, namely at Malcrozet, Le Pré, the Vallon de Longecombe (quoted by Prieur 1981), "Derrière la Forge" (quoted by Salomon 1976) and elsewhere in the commune.

a) The sites of Longecombe, Malcrozet, Le Pré have produced 12 complete and 26 fragmented ribbed or incised bronze bracelets, now in the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry (Prieur 1981).

b) A "cemetery of the Early Iron Age" which produced thin bronze bracelets, formerly in the collection Vuillermat, is said to have existed "Derrière la Forge", according to the Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule (quoted by Salomon 1976).

c) Von Eles quotes the Chanoine Bellet for stating that a large disc pin of 50 cm in length and bead necklaces were found at Saint-Sorlin.

d) A navicella (Bocquet 1978) or sanguisuga (Von Eles 1967-8) bronze fibula is reported from Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves: it is unclear whether this fibula belonged to the burial of the Hameau du Pré (73-62) as Von Eles has it , or not.

e) Chantre (1878 and 1880) has noted the presence of burials Saint-Sorlin-d'Arves.

Chantre 1878: mention

Chantre 1880: 18 (mention)

Bellet and Prieur 1964: 12-24 (mention)

Von Eles 1967-8: 43-4, 76-7 and fig. 19

Salomon 1976: 6

Bocquet 1978: 16 (mention of navicellea fibula)

Prieur 1981: 56-7 and fig. 43-4

A number of bracelets were acquired in 1867 by the Musée Savoisien, Chambéry. Inv. no. 898-24 to 898-37.

Von Eles mentions 5 bracelets in the possession of the Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Maurienne, Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne.

73-65 SEEZ

Canton: Bourg-Saint-Maurice

Arrondissement: Albertville

- Isolated find of coins (or hoard?)
- 1st C BC?
- Seez is located in the upper valley of the Isère at the foot of the road leading to the pass of the Petit-Saint-Bernard.
- Prieur mentions the discovery of coins of the Sequani, without further indications.

Prieur 1977: 45

73-66 SOLLIERES-SARDIERES

Canton: Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Probable inhumation burial
- Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène?
- Sollières-Sardières lies in the upper valley of the Maurienne, on

the right bank of the river Arc, on the way leading to the pass of Mont-Cenis.

- Salomon mentions the presence of (a) possible burial(s) at Sollières-Sardières, without giving further indications.

Salomon 1976: 4

73-67 THYL or LE THYL

Canton: Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- One or more inhumation burial(s)
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène?
- Le Thyl is located in the valley of the Maurienne, on the right (northern) side of the Arc.

- The site of Le Thyl has produced hollow bronze bracelets, particular to the valley of the Arc.

Courtois 1976: 718

Salomon 1976: 4

73-68 TRAIZE

Combe de Pépet

Canton: Yenne

Arrondissement: Chambéry

- Settlement occupation level under Gallo-Roman rural establishment
- Late La Tène (LT III, mid-1st C BC), Gallo-Roman
- Located on a ridge separating the Rhône valley from the Lac du Bourget. Altitude: c. 500 m. Other sites in region: 73-26, 73-32, 73-56, 73-09 and 73-10.

- An excavation of a Gallo-Roman square room, reported in 1968, revealed a mass of finds including fine pottery of buff-pink fabric with black varnish and geometric decor, dated to the mid-1st C BC.

Leglay 1986: 600

73-69 VALLOIRE

Canton: Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne

Arrondissement: Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne

- Probable inhumation burial
- Early La Tène
- Valloire lies at an altitude of c. 1500 m to the south of the valley of the Maurienne in a small lateral valley created by the Valloirette.

- An Early La Tène fibula is mentioned as having come from Valloire. notice also that a peat deposit at Valloire was studied for its pollen content; the results of the pollen analysis indicate that the

first major alpine clearing episode took place in the Late Hallstatt period.

Bellet 1963: 3-35 (mention)

Von Eles 1967-8: 47 (mention)

Prieur 1977: 45

Bocquet 1978: 16 (pollen mentioned)

- VILLARODIN-BOURGET

La Chaumène

See LE BOURGET-SUR-MODANE: La Chaussine (73-14)

- VILLARODIN-BOURGET

"Between the Pas du Roc and Le Bourget"

See LE BOURGET-SUR-MODANE: Roc Tourné (73-16)

73-70 VILLETTE

Canton: Aime

Arrondissement: Albertville

- One or more inhumation burial(s)
- Transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
- Villette lies in the Tarentaise, on the right (northern) side of the valley of the Isère.

- The grave goods mentioned include fibulae, bracelets, finger rings.

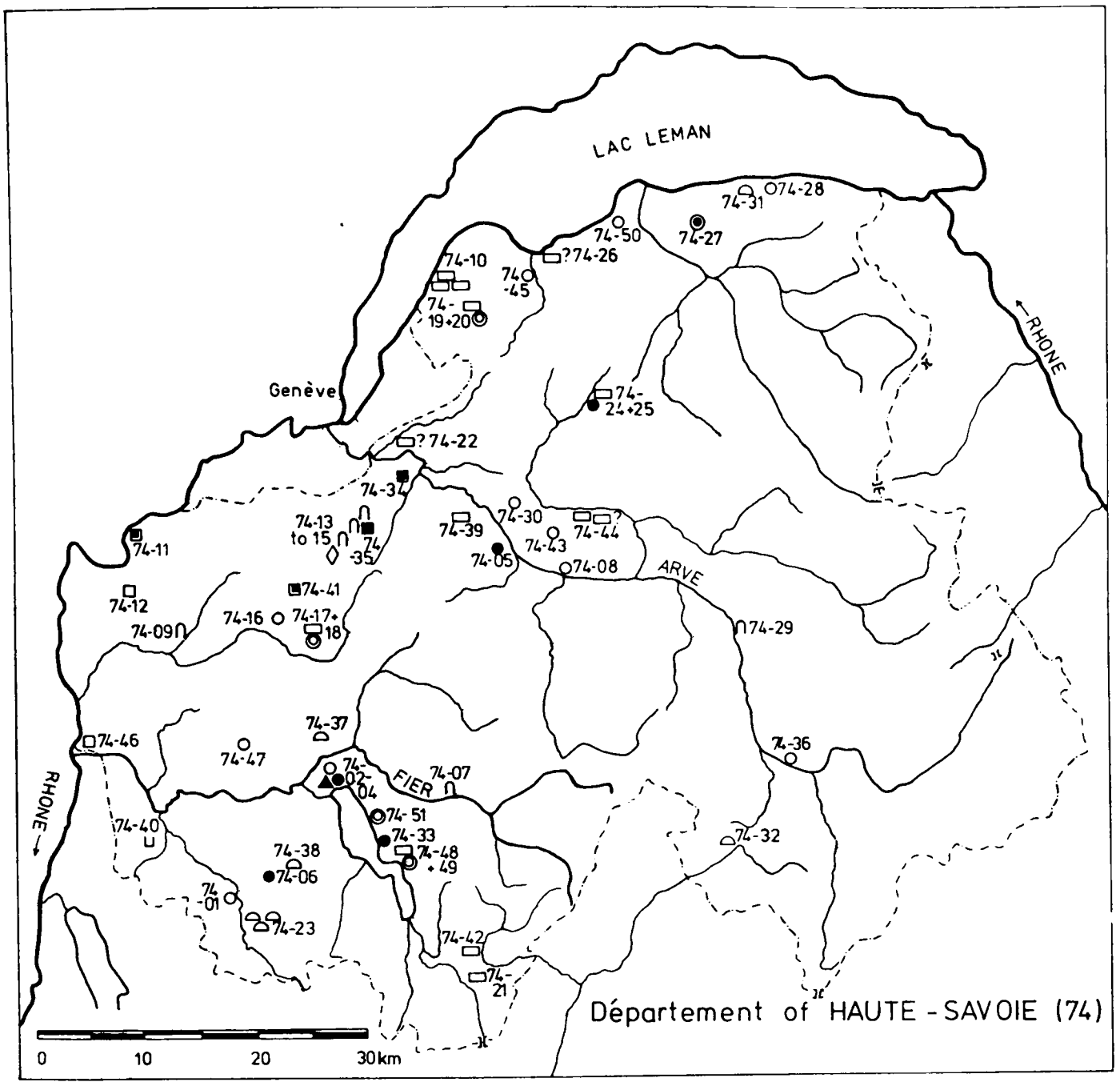
Prieur 1977: 45 (mention)

Bocquet 1978: 16 (mention)

YENNE

Bracelet apparently wrongly attributed to Yenne by Von Eles 1967-8.

See LA BIOLLE: Grotte de Savigny (73-12).


LAC LEMAN
Genève
RHONE
RHONE
ARVE
FIER
74-01
74-02-04
74-03
74-05
74-06
74-07
74-08
74-09
74-10
74-11
74-12
74-13 to 15
74-16
74-17+18
74-19+20
74-21
74-22
74-23
74-24+25
74-26
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74-43
74-44
74-45
74-46
74-47
74-48+49
74-50
74-51
0
10
20
30km
Département of HAUTE - SAVOIE (74)

Fig. 100

Département of Haute-Savoie (74)

74-01 Alby-sur-Chéran

74-02 Annecy (phocean ware)

74-03 Annecy (etruscan statuettes)

74-04 Annecy (bracelet, coins)

74-05 Arenthon

74-06 Balmont

74-07 La Balme de Thuy: La Vieille Eglise

74-08 Bonneville

74-09 Chaumont: Malpas

74-10 Chens-sur-Léman: Véreître

74-11 Chevrier: Pas de l'Ecluse

74-12 Clarafond: Bois de la Brûlaz

74-13 Collonges-sous-Salève

74-14 Collonges-sous-Salève?: Grotte du Serpent) at Chavardon
Voûte au Bourdon) on the Salève

74-15 Collonges-sous-Salève?: Mont Salève iron mines

74-16 Copponex

74-17 Cruseilles (burial)

74-18 Cruseilles (coin hoard)

74-19 Douvaine (burial)

74-20 Douvaine (coin, pottery)

74-21 Faverges: Le Villaret

74-22 Gaillard

74-23 Gruffy: Le Molard

74-24 Habère-Lullin (burial(s))

74-25 Habère-Lullin (etruscan statuettes)

74-26 Jussy

74-27 Larringes

74-28 Lugrin

74-29 Magland: Grotte de la Balme

74-30 Marcellaz-en-Faucigny

74-31 Maxilly: Pio de Cessy

74-32 Megève

74-33 Menthon

74-34 Monetier-Mornex. Le Petit Salève

74-35 La Muraz: Le Crêt

74-36 Passy

74-37 Pringy

74-38 Quintal

74-39 Reignier: Le Nier

(- La Roche-sur-Foron)

74-40 Rumilly

74-41 Saint-Blaise: Mont Sion

74-42 Saint-Ferréol: Le Lautaret

74-43 Saint-Jean-de-Tholome

74-44 Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny: Chez Millet, at La Tour

74-45 Sciez

74-46 Seyssel: Vens
74-47 Sillingy
74-48 Talloires: Perroix

74-49 Talloires (coin hoard)

74-50 Thonon

74-51 Veyrier-du-Lac Lacombe

74-52 commune unknown: Champs de Paradis

74-53 commune unknown: Foix

74-54 commune unknown: Vérancy

74-01 ALBY-SUR-CHERAN

Canton: Alby-sur-Chéran

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Isolated find of a coin and bracelet
- Late La Tène context?
- Alby-sur-Chéran lies in the Albanais, to the North of the Massif des Bauges between the lakes of Annecy and Le Bourget.

- Prieur mentions a bracelet and a coin of Massalia from Alby-sur Chéran.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-02 ANNECY

Canton: Annecy

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Isolated find of pottery
- Late Hallstatt (to Early La Tène?)
- No further indication than "Annecy" is given.

- Benoit mentions Hallstatt imitations of grey monochrome "phocean" ware from Annecy (later, Gallo-Roman Boutae).

Benoit 1965. 68, 158

74-03 ANNECY

Canton: Annecy

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Isolated find of etruscan bronze statuettes: votive deposit?
- 6th-5th C BC and 4th-2nd C BC
- No further indication than "Annecy" is given. It is possible that there was a lake-side votive site, Annecy and its region being famous for the beneficial powers of its waters. A number of statuettes exist in the region of Annecy: cf. 74-06 and 74-33.

- An etruscan bronze statuette of Apollo, dated to the 6th-5th C BC and an italo-etruscan bronze statuette of Heracles, fighting, without lion skin, dated to the 4th-2nd C BC, are reported from Annecy.

Boucher 1976: 22, 27, 33 and maps II-III, p. 348-51

74-04 ANNECY

Canton: Annecy

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Isolated finds of coins and metalwork
- Middle La Tène bracelet, Late La Tène fibulae, 1st C BC coins.
- No further indication than "Annecy".

- It is unclear whether the coins, bracelet and fibulae were found together (in a hoard?) or whether the finds come from different parts of Annecy.

- Prieur mentions a "meander" bracelet, Nauheim fibulae and allobrogian coins. Deroc precises that the coins are 2 silver coins with galloping horse, anepigraphic, attributed to the Cavares, 2 silver coins with sea-horse, attributed to the Allobroges and 4 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC).

Prieur 1977: 46

Deroc 1983: 37

74-05 ARENTHON

Canton: La Roche-sur-Foron

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Isolated find of an etruscan statuette: votive deposit?
- 4th-2nd C BC
- Arenthon lies on the left (southern) bank of the river Arve. It is a marshy area. Altitude: c. 430 m above sea level.

- An italo-etruscan bronze statuette of Heracles, fighting, with lion skin, is reported form Arenthon and dated to the 4th-2nd C BC. An association with the marshy and braided river Arve may

suggest that this object was a votive offering to a watery place (see also 74-03, 74-33).

Boucher 1976: 26, 33 and map 3 p. 350-1

74-06 BALMONT

Canton: Alby-sur-Chéran

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Isolated find of an etruscan bronze statuette
- 6th-5th C BC
- Balmont lies in the Albanais, to the North of the Massif des Bauges and to the South West of Annecy.

- An etruscan bronze statuette of Apollo, dated to the 6th-5th C BC is reported from Balmont. Balmont seems to be part of a concentration of etruscan bronze statuettes in the region of Annecy and the Haute-Savoie: cf. sites 74-03, 74-05, 74-25, 74-33.

Boucher 1976: 22, 33 and map 2, p. 348-9

74-07 LA BALME-DE-THUY

Abri de la Vieille Eglise

Canton: Thônes

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Rock shelter with stratified occupation levels
- Multiperiod: Epipalaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, La Tène (no further precision), Gallo-Roman, Medieval
- The rock shelter of the Vieille Eglise is located in a 30 m high cliff on the right (northern) side of the valley of the Fier, between the waterfall of La Morette and the village of La Balme de Thuy, c. 16 km East of Annecy. Altitude: 623 m.

- A series of excavations have taken place in this rock shelter: Ch. Marteaux in 1932, F. Bourdier in 1946, J. Hubert between 1969 and 1975 and J. P. Ginesfet between 1975 and 1979. The Hubert and Ginesfet excavations opened an area of 80 m^2 in the West of the rock shelter, as well as some other sondages elsewhere in the rock shelter: 3 sondages, L16, F8 and East, are referred to.

- The rock shelter opens in the cliffs of the Fier: it is 40 m wide and 18 m deep. A vast rubble scree is spread at the foot of the overhang. The interior of the rock shelter is encumbered with collapsed rocks. The inhabitable interior surface occupies an area of 200 m^2 and is, in parts, stratified up to a depth of 4 m. The strata have been disturbed in the Gallo-Roman and Medieval period, but in sondage F8 a succession of occupation layers, 2.20 m deep has survived. Together with other data from the rock shelter, a "synthetic section" of 4 m has been reconstructed. The sequence is as follows (from top):

1) Medieval sheep pens
2) Gallo-Roman occupation, ash, charcoal, burnt cereals

3) "occupation of the Second Iron Age (La Tène) with zones of hearths, cheese presses, sherds of pottery, iron points, bone needles"

4a) Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation

4b) Middle or Early Bronze Age occupation

5a) Chalcolithic occupation, including Beaker pottery

5b) Neolithic occupation

6) Mesolithic occupation

7) Epipalaeolithic occupation

Hubert and Ginesfet 1976: 172-4

Combier 1977: 663-4 and fig. 56

Ginesfet 1978: 23 and fig. 5

Combier 1980: 520-1 and fig. 33 (Beaker pottery)

74-08 BONNEVILLE

Canton: Bonneville

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Isolated finds of a bracelet and a coin
- 1st C BC coin, Late La Tène bracelet?
- Bonneville is located in the central stretch of the valley of the Arve.

- Prieur mentions a ribbon bracelet and an allobrogian coin. It is unclear whether the coin and bracelet were found together or

not. Deroc adds that the coin is a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post 75 BC?).

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Deroc 1983: 37

74-09 CHAUMONT

Le Malpas

Canton: Frangy

Arrondissement. Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Rock shelter with stratified occupation levels
- Multiperiod: Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, undefined, Late La Tène
- The rock shelter is cut into a limestone outcrop above the torrent of the Fornant, which separates the Montagne de Vuache from the Mont de Musiège in North-Western Haute-Savoie. The site is located c. 100 m from the village of Chaumont. Grid coordinates (Lambert): 880,400/120,700. Altitude: c. 440 m.

- Excavations took place at the Malpas in 1949. Directors: MM. Ch. Jeannet and A. Jayet.

- The stratigraphy encountered in the rock shelter appears to be as follows (from top):

1) 0-0.75m: limestone rubble and topsoil

2) 0.75-1.25m: Limestone rubble, large stone blocks, grey or brown soil. Grey wheel-turned pottery of Late La Tène date

3) 1.25-1.75m: black soil, coarse pottery of undefined age

4) 1.75-2.45m: black soil, charcoal, clay, pebbles. Cremated human bones, bronze buttons, fine black pottery (Urnfield?), flint artefacts, stone axe. Date: Late Bronze Age?

5 and 6): Neolithic levels of a collective inhumation burial or ossuary. Also some Middle Bronze Age pottery.

Gallay 1976: 159-62

74-10 CHENS-SUR-LEMAN

Carrière de Véreître

Canton: Douvaine

Arrondissement. Thonon-les-Bains

- Cemetery of inhumations in flat graves
- Early La Tène (La Tène Ib-c or La Tène B_1-B_2, but perhaps already starting in La Tène Ia, or La Tène A), Middle La Tène? (Lt C_1?)
- Located in the Chablais, on the South-Western edge of Lake Geneva, near the border with Switzerland. The quarry of Véreître lies c. 1 km South-West of Chens and c. 3 km away from the cemetery of Douvaine (74-19).

- The cemetery of Chens was touched at least twice. In 1928, 4 graves were discovered casually in the quarry of Véreître. There

were also some unassociated finds of bracelets and of fibulae. Most artefacts went to the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, but some other objects ended up in the collection of M. Costa de Beauregard. In 1954 a workman found a further grave in the quarry, at a depth of 2 m.

- The 1928 graves contained the following assemblage:

T1) warrior grave with an Early La Tène sword in its scabbard with arabesque chape;

T2) warrior grave with an Early or more probably Middle La Tène sword in its scabbard with campanulate mouth. A spearhead ;

T3) female burial with a LT B_1 bronze fibula: high arc, short foot, globe element, globe finial; a bronze bracelet with small buffer terminals and a globe decorated with S-motif (LT B_1);

T4) female burial with a bronze fibula: roof-shaped, coral disc element or finial; also 4 blue glass beads.

Other artefacts, where the appartenance to a grave is unclear, include :

a bronze fibula with internal cord and flat decorated bow (LT B_1)

a bronze fibula with globe element and spatula finial (LT B_2)

a hollow bronze bracelet with "point in socket" closing mechanism (LT B_1)

a variant of a bronze "wart-bracelet" (LT C_1?) with removable segment

mention is also made of a torc with small buffer terminals and of a bronze chainlet.

Brühl 1956: 261

Von Eles 1967-8: 25, 52 and fig. 1 nos. 1-3, Tav. III nos. 5, 6, 8, 11 13, Tav. XI nos. 7, 8, 9, Tav. no. 8, Tav. XVII nos. 2, 3, 4, 13

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Bocquet 1978: 18 (mention)

Seen in 1983 in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire,Geneva: sword from T1, bracelet and fibula from T3, bracelet, finger ring and 2 fibulae form T4, chainlet, buffer-torc, 1 fibula without grave provenance.

Von Eles (1967-8: 52 + fig. 1) publishes 3 objects from the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva: LT B_2 fibula (inv. no. 18708), hollow bracelet (inv. no. 4486), wart bracelet (inv. no. 7006).

74-11 CHEVRIER

Pas de l'Ecluse

Canton: Frangy

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Settlement occupation under a Gallo-roman rural establishment
- Mesolithic; Middle La Tène (LT II), Gallo-Roman
- Clarafond is located on the Western side of the Montagne de Vuache and to the South of the Rhône. Sites in the vicinity: 74-09, 74-11. Altitude: c. 600 m.

- Mention is made of an "indigenous village" encountered in the excavations, by M. Dufournet in 1975-6, of a Gallo-Roman rural site.

- Amongst the material mentioned: LT II grey indigenous pottery, Gallo-Roman fibulae and Terra Sigillata.

Boucher 1977: 492

74-13 COLLONGES-SOUS-SALEVE

Canton: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Cave site
- Iron Age
- Presumably located in the limestone outcrop of the Mont Salève.
- Prieur mentions a cave at Collonges in his list of Iron Age sites of Haute-Savoie, without giving further details. Perhaps this cave is one of those mentioned below (74-14). Sites on the Mont Salève: 74-13 to 74-15, 74-34, 74-35, 74-41. To the South of Geneva.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-14 Commune not indicated, perhaps COLLONGES-SOUS-SALEVE

Place name: Chavardon, caves of Grotte du Serpent and Voûte au Bourdon on the Mont Salève

Canton: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

Arrondissement. Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Cave sites with probable burials

  a) Grotte du Serpent: Iron Age knife, Gallo-Roman material

  b) Voûte au Bourdon: Neolithic pottery, Late Hallstatt belt, Early La Tène (LT B_2 or LT I b-c) artefacts

- Von Eles refers to a place named Chavardon on the Mont Salève where the two caves are located. These could not be located on the map.

- The material in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, came from excavations carried out in 1865-6.

- La Grotte du Serpent produced an iron knife, which Von Eles attributes to the 1st Iron Age (Hallstatt period). It is possible that other artefacts of Iron Age date were mixed up with Gallo-Roman material. At La Voûte au Bourdon, Von Eles describes 3 layers: the first is Gallo-Roman, the 2nd and 3rd produced pottery sherds "with various decors on the rim and body and one sherd with lozenge decor achieved by application of metal and graphite" and metal artefacts: a LT B_2 (LT Ic) bronze fibula with flat "swallow" type arc, a spiral finger ring, a pin, a blade. Also seen in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva (1983): a fragment of a Late Hallstatt bronze belt plaque and sherds of Neolithic pottery.

Von Eles 1967-8: 44 and fig. 21 no. 2, Tav III no. 3 and Tav. XVII no. 9.

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

74-15 Commune not indicated, perhaps COLLONGES-SOUS-SALEVE

Mont Salève

Canton: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Iron mines
- Exploitation starting in Early or Middle La Tène times, according to Bocquet
- Iron mines are said to exist on the Salève, a major limestone ridge to the South of Geneva, but their exact location is not given by Bocquet.

- Mention of iron mines on the Salève by Bocquet.

Bocquet 1978: 18

There is an article by Maréchal, J.R., and Armand, H., 1960, on iron mining in the Savoie in the Actes du 85ème Congrès National des Sociétés Savantes, Chambéry-Annecy. This article was not traced.

74-16 . COPPONEX

Canton: Cruseilles

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Isolated find of coins
- 1st C BC?
- Copponex is at the South-Western foot of the Mont Salève (74-13 to 15) and Mont Sion (74-41).

- Mention, by Prieur, of coins, without further indications. A hoard site is not unlikely since the region possesses other hoards, sometimes located on or near a pass, like Copponex: see 74-18 and 73-26.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list).

74-17 CRUSEILLES

Canton. Cruseilles

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- One probable inhumation burial
- Early La Tène (LT B_1-B_2 or LT Ib-c) or beginning of Middle La Tène (LTc, or LT II) (less likely, but this is the date given by Lebascle)
- Cruseilles has produced a massive bronze bracelet with plastic decor (bosses) and removable segment, apparented to types known on the Swiss plateau.

Bocquet 1976d: 22 (photo)

Courtois 1976: 718, 720 (fig. 3 no. 5 on p. 715)

Lebascle 1976b: 181 (and fig. 71 no. 6 on p. 180)

Bocquet 1978: 18

Musée d'Annecy: inv. no. 18-011-1

74-18 CRUSEILLES

Canton: Cruseilles

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Coin hoard
- 1st C BC?
- Cruseilles lies on a passage between the Salève and the Mont Pelé on the route Annecy-Geneva. Other coin find nearby: 74-16

- Mention of a coin hoard at Cruseilles, no further indications.

Bocquet 1978: 18

74-19 DOUVAINE

Canton: Douvaine

Arrondissement: Thonon-les-Bains

- One or more inhumation burial(s)
- Early La Tène (La Tène B_2 or La Tène Ic)
- Douvaine lies in the Chablais, c. 3 km from the South-West edge of Lake Geneva and the cemetery of Chens-sur-Léman (74-10).

- Three La Tène B_2 bronze fibulae with globe element and spatula finial and two plain bronze bracelets, one massive, the other hollow, are reported from Douvaine.

Von Eles 1967-8: 25 and 53 (fig. 2)

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

The artefacts are in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva: inv. nos. 7003 and 9137-9140.

74-20 DOUVAINE

Canton: Douvaine

Arrondissement: Thonon-les-Bains

- Isolated find of pottery and coin
- Late La Tène
- Nor further indication than "Douvaine" is given.

- Prieur mentions pottery and a coin from Douvaine in his list of Iron Age sites in the Haute-Savoie. It is unclear whether these finds are associated to the burial site (74-19) or not.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-21 FAVERGES

Le Villaret

Canton: Faverges

Arrondissement: Annecy

- One inhumation burial under a barrow
- Late Hallstatt or Early La Tène
- Faverges is located to the South-East of Lake Annecy in a lateral valley that provides a link, via Ugine, between the Haute-Savoie and the valley of the Tarentaise on the Isère. Nearby site: 74-42.

- Chantre mentions a barrow at Faverges-Villaret. The bracelets, which were acquired by the Musée du Château, Annecy, in 1876, appear to have been discovered in 1870.

- 5 thin bronze bracelets, rectangular in section, of alpine tradition (apparented to those of the Tarentaise?) are reported from Le Villaret.

Chantre 1880: 24

Von Eles 1967-8: 48

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Musée du Château, Annecy

74-22 GAILLARD

Canton: Annemasse

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Probable inhumation burial (find of bracelet and fibula)
- Middle La Tène (LT C or LT II)
- Gaillard lies on the eastern outskirts of Geneva.

- A bracelet and a fibula, found in unknown circumstances, are housed in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

- The bronze bracelet is plain, open, oval in section. The bronze fibula is slightly fragmented, of Middle La Tène construction, with long catchplate, globe element and foot attached to the arc by a sleeve. Length (incomplete): 14.3 cm.

Von Eles 1967-8: 27 and 54 (fig. 3)

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva: inv. no. M834-5.

74-23 GRUFFY

Le Mollard or Le Molard

Canton. Alby-sur-Chéran

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Barrow cemetery with multiple inhumations
- Late Hallstatt into Early La Tène; revisited in Late La Tène times (coins)
- Gruffy is located on the western edge of the chain of the Semnoz, part of the Massif des Bauges, between the lakes of Annecy and Le Bourget. Le Mollard is a hamlet c. 500 m south of the village of Gruffy and c. 0.5 km North of the Chéran. Other nearby barrow site: 74-38.

- Although Gruffy-Le Mollard has often been regarded as a single barrow, there are in fact a number of barrows at Le Mollard. At least three have been destroyed and others are still unexplored. The largest and best known barrow is located "Chez Collombat" and is known as the Tumulus du Cerisier. Roadworks on the D5 leading from Gruffy to Allèves partially destroyed this barrow in 1867. It was completely excavated and removed in 1878 by M. Charvier and in 1903 by M. Rassat. Also in 1878 M. Revon noted the destruction of a second barrow at the Mas du Colonnet. Finally in 1926 M. Le Roux mentions the removal of a third barrow in the hamlet of Le Mollard.

- The large barrow of Le Cerisier was an enormous stone cairn of 28 m in diameter, with a laid stone base and a ring of stones delimiting the structure. Within it were found the bones of several adults and children: Chantre talks of 6 individuals. Some must have been secondary inhumations; it is now impossible to ascribe grave goods to individual burials, but it is likely that the principal burial was that of a "chieftain" with the accoutrements of a warrior. The second barrow (Mas du Colonnet) also

appears to have contained multiple inhumations, whereas the 1926 barrow had a single inhumation.

- Confusion reigns in the different accounts of the artefacts found at Gruffy. However it appears that the large barrow of Le Cerisier produced:
  - 4 hollow bronze bracelets
  - 4 solid cannelated bronze bracelets
  - thin geometrically incised bronze bracelets, perhaps 19 ("armilles")
  - Chantre talks of 2 necklaces made of a simple bronze wire
  - 4 bronze fibulae. 1 Late Hallstatt with double kettle-drum,
    1 Late Hallstatt crossbow construction with single kettle-drum
    1 Certosa fibula,
    1 Early La Tène fibula with (now missing) inlay on bow
  - jet or lignite bracelets
  - fragments of a sheet bronze belt plaque decorated with repoussé geometric motifs
  - weapons: an iron sword in its scabbard; and iron dagger or short sword with anthropomorphic antennae hilt (not necessarily from Le Cerisier, but it is usually accepted that it came from the large barrow); an iron spearhead; a socketed iron knife
- In 1867, when the barrow was first touched, 3 celtic coins were collected by M. Charvier.

The barrow of the Mas du Colonnet produced human bones, jet or lignite bracelets, two bronze buckles.

The 1926 single inhumation barrow contained 5 open bronze wide

bracelets with incised geometric decor, jet or lignite bracelets and fragments of iron.

- The bulk of the artefacts from Gruffy can be assigned to the extreme end of the Late Hallstatt period or beginning of Early La Tène (c. 450 BC), but certain objects (the iron sword?, the spearhead?, the coins) indicate that this barrow site was revisited in later periods.

Chantre 1880: 25

Déchelette 1927: 658

Von Eles 1967-8: 27-8

Bocquet 1976d: 21 (photo of dagger)

Courtois 1976: 714, 718 and fig. 3, p. 715

Lebascle 1976a. 177-9 and fig. 70 (the most useful summary, but not all artefacts are listed, nor illustrated)

Prieur 1977: 46, 50 (ill. of dagger)

Bocquet 1978: 16

Prieur and Piccamiglio 1978: 50

Musée du Château, Annecy.

74-24 HABERE-LULLIN

Canton: Boëge

Arrondissement: Thonon-les-Bains

- Probable inhumation burial(s)

- Middle to Late Hallstatt (late 7th or early 6th C BC)
- Habère-Lullin is located in a small valley of the Chablais, to the South of Lake Geneva.

- 4 fibulae and 5 pendants from this locality have ended up in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

- The 4 bronze fibulae are of italian origin: 3 are navicella fibulae (Duval et al.'s type 2322) with lateral buttons, paralleled in the Este culture; the fourth fibula has a very high narrow solid incised bow and lateral coil. The 5 bronze pendants are almost identical: suspension ring, rod, "tear-shaped" body terminated by a small knob.

Von Eles 1967-8: 28 and 55-6 (fig. 4 nos. 1-9)

Duval et al. 1974: 29-30, 57 and fig. 16 no. 9, fig. 17 no. 2, fig. 17 no. 4

Bocquet 1978: 18

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva: inv. nos. C and M 830-838.

74-25 HABERE-LULLIN

Canton: Boëge

Arrondissement. Thonon-les-Bains

- Isolated find of bronze statuettes
- 4th-2nd C BC

- No further indication than "Habère-Lullin" is given.

- Boucher lists two italo-etruscan bronze statuettes of Heracles, fighting, with lion skin, which she dates to the 4th-2nd C BC. It is unlikely, but not impossible, that these statuettes came from the site that produced the fibulae and pendants (74-24), given that there is a difference of c. 3 centuries between the artefacts.

Boucher 1976: 27 and map 3, p. 350-1

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

74-26 JUSSY

Note: the Dictionnaire National des Communes Françaises does not list any commune simply known as Jussy in the département of Haute-Savoie. But there are 3 hamlets named Jussy:

1) In the commune of Pers-Jussy

   Canton: Reignier

   Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

2) In the commune of Andilly

   Canton: Cruseilles

   Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

3) In the commune of Sciez

   Canton: Thonon-les-Bains

   Arrondissement: Thonon-les-Bains

4) There is also a village named Jussy in the Canton of Geneva, c. 3 km from the border between Switzerland and the Haute-Savoie.

The writer is inclined to believe that options 1 or 3 are the location of the site.

- Probable inhumation burial
- Middle to Late Hallstatt (c. 600 BC)
- The problems of locating Jussy, which Duval et al. (1974) locate "on the Swiss border"have been exposed. The site is likely to be at Sciez, in the Chablais, on the southern edge of Lake Geneva or Pers-Jussy to the south of Geneva.

- An incomplete bronze sanguisuga fibula with high hollow bow finely engraved with bands of chevrons (Duval et al.'s type 23113) is reported from Jussy. It is said to be parallelled in Central Italy, at Vetulonia, and dated to c. 600 BC.

Von Eles 1967-8: 29, 56-7 and fig. 5 no. 1

Duval et al. 1974: 17,57 and fig. 8 no. 10

Bocquet 1978: 18

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva. inv. no. 5146

74-27 LARRINGES

Canton: Evian-les-Bains

Arrondissement: Thonon-les-Bains

- Isolated find of metalwork: ironworker's hoard?

- "Iron Age" (Late La Tène?)
- Larringes is located in the Chablais on the southern edge of Lake Geneva.

- Prieur mentions iron axes in his list of Iron age sites of Haute-Savoie. No further reference to this site has been found.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-28 LUGRIN

Canton: Evian-les-Bains

Arrondissement: Thonon-les-Bains

- Isolated finds of coins and a bracelet
- Early to mid-1st C BC?
- Lugrin lies on the southern edge of Lake Geneva, in the Chabalais.

- Prieur mentions a bracelet and a gold coin of the Salassi from Lugrin, in his list of Iron Age sites of Haute-Savoie.

Prieur 1977. 46

Allen 1980 (Nash, ed.): 17, 35, 113-114 (on Salassi coins in general)

74-29 MAGLAND

Grotte de La Balme

Canton: Cluses

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Cave or rock shelter
- Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Gallo-Roman, Post-Roman
- Magland lies in the valley of the Arve to the South of Cluses. The cave is at the foot of the Rochers de la Balme on the right (eastern) bank of the Arve, at the top of a sloping stone scree. Altitude: 650 m.

- The cave has been visited on several occasions: 1879 (discovery of stone axes), 1938 (excavations by C. Pernat), 1975 (speleological group of Cluses), 1977-8 (excavations by P. Persoud).

- The rock shelter is 7 m wide and 16 m deep and has been much disturbed.

- The material is not described in detail, comprises an assemblage of Late Bronze Age, Iron age, Gallo-Roman and Palaeochristian date. The most characteristic pottery is of Late Bronze Age (Bronze Final IIIb) and Early Hallstatt type (perhaps 8th-7th C BC) and includes a Hallstatt vessel with excised chequerboard motif.

Persoud 1978: 23

Combier 1980: 524

The material is said to be in the Dépôt des Fouilles, Annecy.

74-30 MARCELLAZ-EN-FAUCIGNY

Canton: Bonneville

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Isolated find of a coin
- 1st C BC
- Marcellaz lies to the north of the river Arve in the Faucigny.

- A single silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC?) is reported from Marcellaz.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Deroc 1983: 37

74-31 MAXILLY

Pio de Cessy

Canton: Evian-les-Bains

Arrondissement. Thonon-les-Bains

- Barrow site
- Late Hallstatt?
- Maxilly is located in the Chablais on the southern edge of Lake Geneva.

- Chantre mentions Maxilly as having barrow(s) of the Early Iron Age, which he links to those of the Valais in Switzerland.

Chantre 1880: 24

Von Eles 1967-8: 33, 37

1-32 MEGEVE

Canton: Sallanches

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Barrow site
- Late Hallstatt
- Megève is situated in the valley of the Arly in the mountains of Haute-Savoie.

Chantre lists Megève amongst his barrow sites of the "groupe des Alpes" which comprises the barrows of Haute-Savoie and Valais.

Chantre 1880: 24

Von Eles 1967-8: 33

74-33 MENTHON

Canton: Annecy-Nord

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Isolated find of an etruscan figurine
- Late 7th or early 6th C BC
- Menthon lies on the eastern edge of Lake Annecy.

- An archaic etruscan bronze statuette or figurine of a warrior was found at Menthon and is housed in the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva. To Boucher the location of the find indicates direct

links via the Alps, between Etruria and Eastern France in the 7th and 6th C BC. The archaic etruscan statuetttes of France denote, to Boucher, an agrarian cult. But since the Menthon statuette was found near Lake Annecy, perhaps a water cult could also be suggested. The Haute-Savoie, particularly the region of Annecy is rich in (later) etruscan statuettes: see 74-03, 74-05, 74-06, 74-25.

Boucher 1970: 193-206

Boucher 1976: 17-18, 21, 33 and map 1 p. 346-7

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva.

74-34 MONETIER-MORNEX or MONNETIER-MORNEX

Le Petit Salève

Canton: Reignier

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Defended hilltop settlement (plateau fort)
- Early or Middle La Tène according to Bocquet
- The Petit Salève is located at the northern end of the jurassic limestone chain of the Salève (see 74-13, 74-14, 74-15, 74-35, 74-41), nearest to Geneva. The Petit Salève is separated from the Mont Salève by the Pas de l'Echelle to the South and surrounded by a curve of the river Arve to the North-East, North and North-West.

Altitude (summit): 898 m.

- M. O. Petrus is said to have examined a triple defensive system on the Petit Salève between 1968 and 1970.

- The triangular plateau is said to be enclosed by a triple circuit of defences (built at different times?):
  The innermost circuit is a rampart built of large limestone blocks with inner framework.
  The intermediate circuit consists of a timber faced rampart (front and back) infilled with earth and rubble.
  The outer circuit is a rampart made of a single timber front or palisade with stone infilling.
  Bocquet ascribes an Early or Middle La Tène date to the hillfort.
  Prieur refers to the site as "Camp des Allobroges".

Leglay 1971: 445

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Bocquet 1978: 18

74-35 LA MURAZ

Le Crêt, on the Mont Salève

Canton: Reignier

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Hilltop settlement: ("station")
- Iron Age?
- Le Crêt or Les Crêts is located at an altitude of c. 1300 m on the northern end of the jurassic chain of the Salève.

- Prieur mentions the "station du Crêt on the Salève" in his list of Iron Age sites of Haute-Savoie. No further reference to this site has been found.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-36 PASSY

Canton: Saint-Gervais-les-Bains

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Isolated find of a coin
- 1st C BC
- Passy is located in the upper valley of the Arve, at the junction of the routes leading to Chamonix and Megève.

- Deroc mentions a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post 75 BC?)

Deroc 1983: 37

74-37 PRINGY

Canton: Annecy-Nord

Arrondissement: Annecy

- One or more barrow(s) with inhumation(s)
- Late Hallstatt into Early La Tène

- Pringy lies North of Annecy on the route Annecy-Geneva, c. 1 km North of the river Fier. Other barrow sites in the region of Annecy: 74-23, 74-38.

- Chantre mentions that barrow(s) at Pringy produced thin bronze wire bracelets and jet bracelets. Courtois adds that fibulae of Late Hallstatt as well as Early La Tène type occur at Gruffy and Pringy.

Chantre 1880: 24, 25

Courtois 1976: 718

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-38 QUINTAL

Canton: Annecy-Sud

Arrondissement: Annecy

- One or more barrow(s) with inhumation(s)
- Late Hallstatt? or Late Hallstatt into Early La Tène, as 74-23 and 74-37?
- Quintal is situated on the western edge of the Montagne du Semnoz, part of the Massif des Bauges, c. 6 km away from Gruffy (cf. 74-23), between the lakes of Annecy and Le Bourget.

- Chantre lists the site as a Hallstatt barrow site. Barrows are also mentioned by Revon in 1876, but the material is believed lost (Von Eles 1967-8).

Chantre 1880: 24 (mention in list)

Von Eles 1967-8: 37

74-39 REIGNIER

Le Nier

Canton: Reignier

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- One inhumation burial in a flat grave
- Early La Tène (La Tène A? ,La Tène Ia?)
- Reignier lies to the South of Geneva and East of the Salève, c. 1 km South of the river Arve.

- M. Grillet discovered a burial in a gravel quarry in 1959. The grave was recorded by M. M. Sauter and studied by D. Trümpler.

- The grave is that of an adult woman wearing a solid, decorated, bronze bracelet on the right wrist, a bronze and a jet ring on the chest and 2 small iron fibulae with coral disc on foot on her stomach.

Brühl 1960: 365

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Bocquet 1978: 18

- LA ROCHE-SUR-FORON)

Canton: La Roche-sur-Foron

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Mention of a sword and a pin
- Early Hallstatt?
- La Roche-sur-Foron is located South of the Arve.

- A sword and a pin are listed by Prieur amongst the Iron Age sites of Haute-Savoie. It is believed that they are of Early Hallstatt date.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-40 RUMILLY

Canton: Rumilly

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Probable burial (find of a bent sword)
- Early La Tène (LT I)
- Rumilly is located North of the Massif des Bauges, between the lakes of Annecy and Le Bourget.

- The Musée des Antiquités Nationales possesses a bent iron Early La Tène sword. Length (when straightened): 59 cm. This sword

could have come either from a cremation (e.g. 38-43) or an inhumation burial (e.g. 69-13).

Stead 1980: The Gauls exhibition catalogue, BM: 18 (no. 87)

Musée des Antiquités Nationales: inv. no. 13854.

74-41 SAINT-BLAISE?

Mont Sion

Canton: Cruseilles

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Defended hilltop settlement
- Early or Middle La Tène according to Bocquet
- The Mont Sion is a hill crossed by a pass, the Col du Mont Sion, on the south-western flank of the Salève (see 74-13, 74-14, 74-15 74-34, 74-35). The coins of Copponex (74-16) were found c. 3 km from the Mont Sion. Altitude: c. 785 m.

- Bocquet refers to banks on the Mont Sion, which he estimates were erected in the Early or Middle La Tène period.

Bocquet 1978: 18

74-42 SAINT-FERREOL

Le Lautaret

Canton: Faverges

Arrondissement: Annecy

- One inhumation burial
- Middle to Late La Hallstatt
- Saint-Ferréol is located to the South-East of Lake Annecy on the edge of a lateral valley which links the Haute-Savoie, via Ugine and Albertville, to the valley of the Tarentaise.

- The burial may have been a flat grave or was perhaps once covered by a cairn or barrow. It produced a fretwork disc with central omphalos similar to the disc from Talloires-Perroix (74-48). These discs are the so-called "parures ventrales" of the Jura, Franche-Comté and Swiss Plateau. In addition to the disc there were also 2 pairs of open bronze bracelets: one pair is of cog-wheel type, one pair is plain with small incised buffers.

Courtois 1976: 714 and fig. 3 no. 14 on p. 715

Lebascle 1976: 180-1 and fig.71 nos. 2, 5, 7

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Musée du Château, Annecy: inv. no. 711-1 to 711-4

74-43 SAINT-JEAN-DE-THOLOME

Canton: Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Isolated find of a coin
- Early 1st C BC
- Saint-Jean-de-Tholome lies in the Faucigny, North of Bonneville and the river Arve.

- A single silver coin with galloping horse, anepigraphic, is reported from Saint-Jean. Deroc attributes the coin to the Cavares and allocates a date of post-90 BC to this class of coins.

Prieur 1977: 46 (lis)

Deroc 1983: 37

74-44 SAINT-JEOIRE-EN-FAUCIGNY

Hamlet of La Tour or La Toure: Chez Millet or Chez Mille

Canton: Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny

Arrondissement: Bonneville

- Several inhumation burials (in flat graves?)
- Middle to Late Hallstatt
- Located in the Faucigny, to the north of Bonneville and the river Arve. The site appears to be in a marshy area West of Saint-Jeoire and South of the N507.

- In 1898 several skeletons, with their heads turned towards East, were discovered in a gravel quarry, "Chez Millet" or "Mille".

- Of the artefacts that were recovered, there are:
  2 sheet bronze barrel-armbands ("brassards-tonnelets") finely engraved with geometric motifs of a type known in the Jura and Swiss plateau;
  a "wooden" bracelet, probably lignite;
  Prieur adds a wheel pendant ("rouelle") and a socketed axe, perhaps not from the same site.

Courtois 1976: 714-14 and fig. 3 nos. 11-12
Lebascle 1976: 180-1 and fig. 71 nos. 3-4
Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

74-45 SCIEZ

Canton: Thonon-les-Bains

Arrondissement: Thonon-les-Bains

- Isolated find of a coin
- Early 1st C BC
- Sciez is in the Chablais on the southern shore of Lake Geneva.

- Deroc lists a silver coin with sea-horse, attributed to the Allobroges, issued after c. 90 BC.

Deroc 1983: 37

74-46 SEYSSEL

Vens

Canton: Seyssel

Arrondissement: Saint-Julien-en-Genevois

- Lowland settlement occupation under a Gallo-Roman site
- Possibly Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène; then (Middle) and Late La Tène, Gallo-Roman
- The site of Vens lies c. 2 km South of Seyssel on the left (eastern) bank of the Rhône at its confluent with the Fier.

- A sondage was cut by MM. Broise and Dufournet in 1962-3 in the orchard of the Château, at Vens. Earlier excavations seem to have taken place.

- Grey monochrome "phocean" ware of Early La Tène date (or later derivation?) is reported from Vens as well as common grey wares and Campanian B ware. Roman pottery includes common wares and Terra Sigillata.

  There is some confusion as to the proveneance of "phocean" ware from Seyssel: Leglay indicates Vens, but other sources indicate Seyssel in the département of Ain i.e. on the other bank of the Rhône: see 01-27.

  Two silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type are also recorded, (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC?)

Leglay 1964: report

Benoit 1965: 158, 163 ("phocean")

Guillot 1976: 130 (after Benoit 1965) ("phocean")

Morel and Perrin 1976: 135 ff. (Campanian)

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Deroc 1983: 37 (coins)

74-47 SILLINGY

Canton: Annecy-Nord

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Isolated find of a coin
- 1st C BC?
- Sillingy lies North of the Fier, in a zone between the Rhône and Annecy.

- Prieur mentions a gold coin (of the Salassi?).

Prieur 1977: list

74-48 TALLOIRES

Perroix

Canton: Annecy-Nord

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Probable inhumation burial
- Middle to Late Hallstatt
- Perroix is located c. 1.5 km North of Talloires, above Lake Annecy.

- In 1862 a shepherd discovered in a stone scree a disc ornament, a dagger and sickle or spearhead.

- The disc ornament is made of 5 concentric geometrically incised rings, the central disc missing. It is a "parure ventrale" known in the Jura, Franche-Comté, Swiss Plateau and at one other site in the Haute Savoie: 74-42.
  The small dagger is said to be of bronze (Von Eles) or of iron (Lebascle). The object identified as a sickle may have been a bent spearhead.

Von Eles 1967-8: 36

Courtois 1976: 714-15 and fig. no. 14

Lebascle 1976: 180-1 and fig. 71 no. 1

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Prieur and Piccamiglio 1978: 50

Musée du Château, Annecy

74-49 TALLOIRES

Canton: Annecy-Nord

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Coin hoard; also some isolated coins
- Early 1st C BC?
- Talloires is on the eastern edge of Lake Annecy.

- A coin hoard is said to contain a variety of silver coins of the Rhône valley: with sea-horse (Allobroges), with galloping horse, no legend (Cavares) and of horseman type ("pseudo-roman" issue, post-75 BC?).
  2 further isolated coins of the Allobroges (with sea-horse) are listed by Deroc.
  The dates of issue of the coins are post-90BC and post-75 BC, according to Deroc. Bocquet suggests a deposition date at the end of the 2nd C BC or beginning of 1st C BC.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Bocquet 1978: 18

Deroc 1983: 37 and 39

74-50 THONON-LES-BAINS

Canton: Thonon-Les-Bains

Arrondissement: Thonon-Les-Bains

- Isolated find of coins; also a hoard? or burial?
- 1st C BC coins
- Thonon lies on the southern shore of Lake Geneva, in the Chablais.

- Deroc mentions 2 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley"

type and 1 bronze coin with sea-horse of the Allobroges. Prieur lists a ring, a fastener, a pendant and coins in his list of Iron Age sites of Haute-Savoie. Are these objects part of the same deposit (in which case perhaps a hoard) or from a different site (perhaps a burial)?

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Deroc 1983: 37-44

74-51 VEYRIER-DU-LAC

Lacombe

Canton: Annecy-Nord

Arrondissement: Annecy

- Coin hoard
- 1st C BC deposition date
- Located on the eastern dege of Lake Annecy, North of the hoard of Talloires (74-49).

- The hoard consists of 26 silver coins of the Rhône valley.
  15 coins have a sea-horse (Allobroges, post-90 BC?)
  6 coins are of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type (pseudo-roman issue, post-75 BC?)
  5 coins are attributed to the Cavares (1 with bouquetin, 3 with galloping horse and no legend, 1 with legend VOL)
  A depostion date in the early 1st C BC is suggested.

Prieur 1977: 46 (list)

Bocquet 1978: 18

Deroc 1983: 39

74-52 Commune unknown

Place referred to as Champs de Paradis

- Inhumation burials or cemetery
- Late Hallstatt?; Gallo-Roman and Early Medieval
- Location untraced.

- Von Eles refers to a burial site discovered in 1862. Apparently a hill named Champs de Paradis contained burials of various dates. A skeleton of a woman was said to be accompanied by bronze and iron objects including a bronze vessel. Another vessel was discovered in a second grave. There are also finds of bronze wire bracelets and jet bracelets. The other graves appear to be of Roman and Early Medieval date.

- Von Eles 1967-8: 24 (she refers to Chantre 1880: 25; this reference was checked but no mention of Champs de Paradis could be found)

Von Eles looked for the artefacts in the Musée du Château, Annecy, without success.

74-53 Commune unknown (not in the Dictionnaire des Communes Françaises)

Place referred to as Foix

- Isolated find of 2 coins
- 1st C BC
- Location untraced.

- Deroc mentions that in 1877 two coins with sea-horse of the Allobroges were found at "Foix". One coin is a silver quinarius, the other coin is of bronze.

Deroc 1983: 37, 44 and note 138.

74-54 Commune unknown (not in the Dictionnaire des Communes Françaises)

Place referred to as Vérancy

- Probable burial (find of a bronze chain)
- Middle La Tène (LT C or LT II)
- Perhaps located in the region of Geneva.

- A bronze girdle chain is described and published by Von Eles: it is made of 6 mm bronze links with two larger rings of 1 cm; from this chain (which would have fitted around the waist) hangs a similar chain, also with 2 large rings, terminated by 3 chainlets of 4 mm links, from which (now lost) pendants would have hung.

Von Eles 1967-8: 47, 57-8 and fig. 6 no. 1

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva: inv. no. 7005

Département of Hautes-Alpes

LA FAURIE

Grotte d'Agnielles

Canton:
Arrondissement: Gap

- Cave site with settlement occupation
- Neolithic (Chasséen), Hallstatt, Late Hallstatt, Early La Tène and later
- The cave opens in the cliff face of the Rif d'Agnielles, 28 m above the stream. Located in the Bochaine.

- The cave was discovered by the Spéléo-Club Voconcien and excavated in the 1970s by the Groupe d'Archéologie of the Société d'Etudes des Hautes-Alpes (director: J. Ulysse).

- Large quantities of pottery (c. 400 sherds) of the Hallstatt period were recovered from the cave. Amongst them were carinated vessels with incised or brushed decor, a little barbotine decorated ware and grey monochrome "phocean" ware. The metalwork includes a late Hallstatt double kettle-drum fibula, La Tène fibulae and a fragment of an incised bronze bracelet.

Ulysse 1972
Ulysse 1976: 92-6 (and fig. 36 and 37b)

ORPIERRE

Sainte Colombe

Canton:
Arrondissement: Gap

- High altitude open settlement site
- Late Bronze Age (Bronze Final IIIb), Late Hallstatt, transition period Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène.

- Located at 942 m above sea level on terraces cut into the NW slope of the Rocher de Sainte-Colombe, an outcrop of the Montagne de Chabre towering above the valley or the Céans, a tributary of the Büech. The site is c. 4 km SW of Orpierre, accessible by a steep road.

- Rescue excavation after a gravel quarry had revealed the site in 1964, followed by planned excavation campaigns between 1965 and 1972 (director: J. Cl. Courtois).

- The site consists of 4 stratified horizons established on a system of terraces. The earliest Late Bronze Age level is superceded by 3 settlement levels of Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène date, comprising floor levels dry-stone dwarf walls, timber structures(postholes, timber frames, wattle and daub). These houses are generally rectangular and contain at least one hearth with domestic refuse. Under the floor of one house was the inhumation burial of a 6 year old child. The site was destroyed by fire.

- The very rich material assemblage includes: indigenous coarse pottery, vase supports, barbotine decorated and incised wares very similar to those of Mont-Lassois, grey monochrome "phocean" ware, an ionian bowl, a sherd of a swastika decorated kantharos in etruscan bucchero nero. The metal-work includes bronze and iron late Hallstatt crossbow fibulae, a coral inlaid bronze bird head fibula (from the Jura?), bronze bracelets including "armilles", chainlets, bronze rings and tools (awl, chisel, needles). Further domestic activity is indicated by stone rubbers, a greenstone axe, and spindle whorls. Animal bones consist of goat, sheep, cattle and roe deer.

Courtois 1975

Courtois 1976: 88-95 (and fig. 34-5)

Guilaine 1980: 251-2

Appendix 2

Presentation of an alpine assemblage:

Seyssinet-Pariset, Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63)

Location

History of the site

Stratigraphy and structure

The material assemblage

Dating evidence

The pollen analysis

The ceramic assemblage

Location

The cave or shelter site of La Grotte des Sarrasins in the parish of Seyssinet-Pariset (Isère, cat. no. 38-63) overlooks the plains of the rivers Drac and Isère - and modern Grenoble - at an altitude of 596 m, 380 m above valley floor (coordinates: 861,64 and 324,52 on 1: 20,000 map, sheet Vif 3-4). It is a vast glacial porch, carved into the limestone outcrops of the massif du Vercors, on the left bank of the Drac-Isère confluent. The cave, at the foot of La Tour Sans Venin and at the back of a small, East-facing valley has massive proportions; it is 200 m long, 40-50 m deep and its roof towers 30 m above the cave floor.

History of the site

The site was discovered in 1889 by Hippolyte Müller, a local archaeologist responsible for the discovery of many cave sites in the Grenoble region. He undertook an excavation in the northern part of the Grotte des Sarrasins (published 1895) but did not encounter the hoped-for Palaeolithic of Neolithic occupation and, as a result, stopped his investigations. A little material has survived from this excavation.

The site was left practically untouched until 1965, when Dr A. Bocquet and the Centre de Documentation de la Préhistoire Alpine (CDPA) resumed work on site. From 1965 to 1969 planned excavation campaigns took place in the southern part of the Grotte des Sarrasins, next to a permanent spring and in a natural cavity, parallel and against the back rock face, where the stratigraphic sequence had fortunately been preserved. In all, 100 m^2 were excavated to a depth of 3.50 m. The site and structures were planned at each majpr horizon, the stratigraphy recorded and finds were

recovered on a 1 m grid system. In addition, pollen cores were taken and tied to the grid.

The excavation was discontinued in 1969, when rescue work elsewhere forced the excavators to abandon the site. However the CDPA hopes to resume work at the Grotte des Sarrasins, possibly when the large scale project currently carried out at the Neolithic site of Charavines - which uses all the resources of the CDPA - is completed.

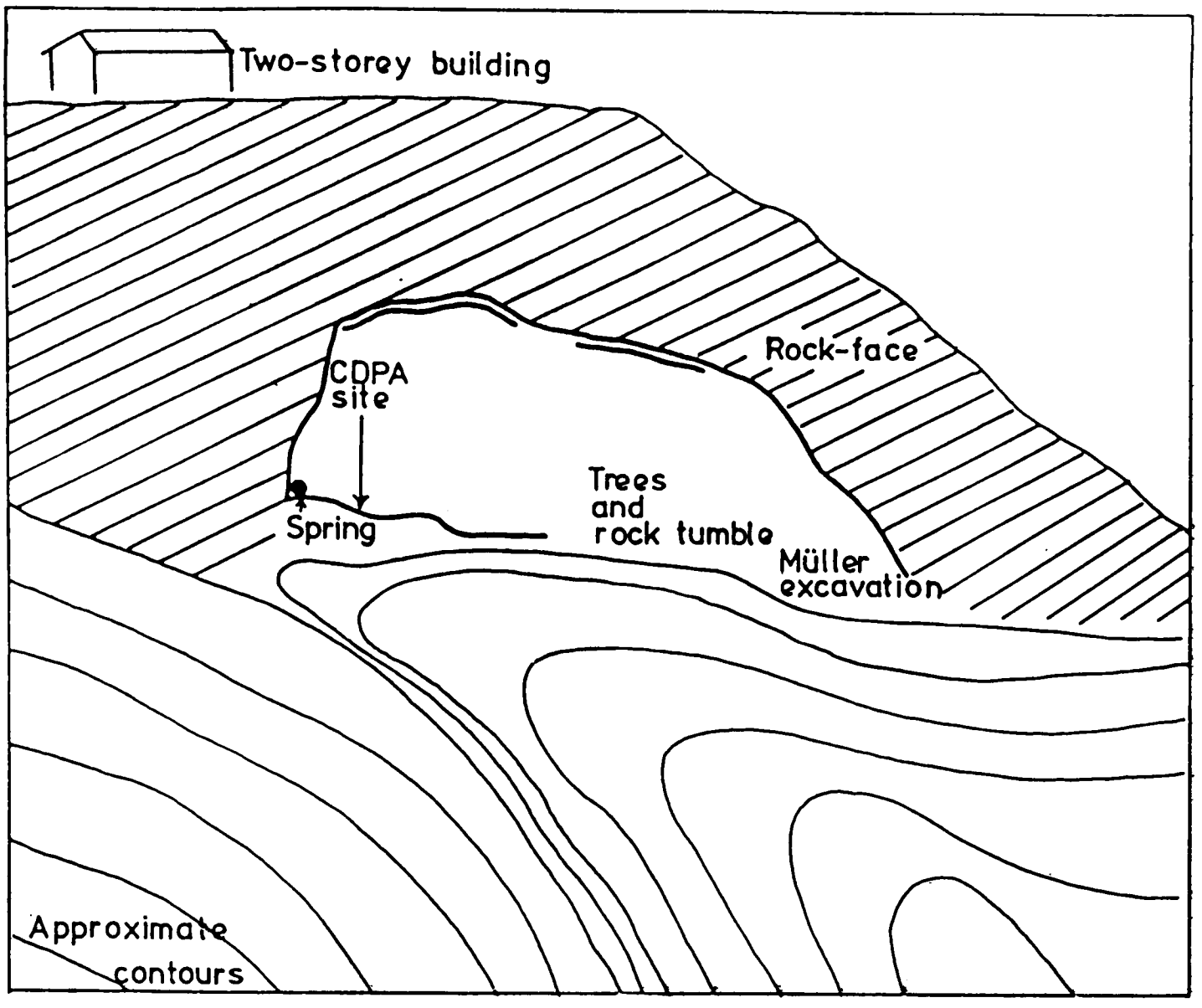
The material and records from the 1965-69 excavations are housed in the CDPA in Grenoble. The writer was fortunate to spend some time there, looking at the archive from this and other sites in the region. It should be stressed that only a superficial aperçu of an extremely rich and bulky assemblage could be gained: an inventory of some 47 wooden crates of pottery, as many of animal bones, human bones and small finds, together with some 100 soil and carbon samples was never intended.

Stratigraphy and structures

Three factors should be mentioned before presenting the sequence available at the Grotte des Sarrasins: the 1965-69 excavations are a small sample of the whole site, localised conditions may distort the sequence and assemblage to a certain extent, and, the Grotte des Sarrasins is characteristic of many cave sites, i.e. its stratigraphy seems well preserved but structures remain mostly elusive.

With these caveats im mind, let us turn to the stratigraphic sequence. 10 major horizons could be recognised on site (see section fig.101) and recording was based on those horizons, They are, from latest to earliest:

C1: disturbed surface-floor of the cave, with late La Tène, gallo-roman and medieval material. The cave seems to have been used as a sheep pen. Other disturbances include late pits ('trous de vache') and at least 2 Burgundian inhumation burials.



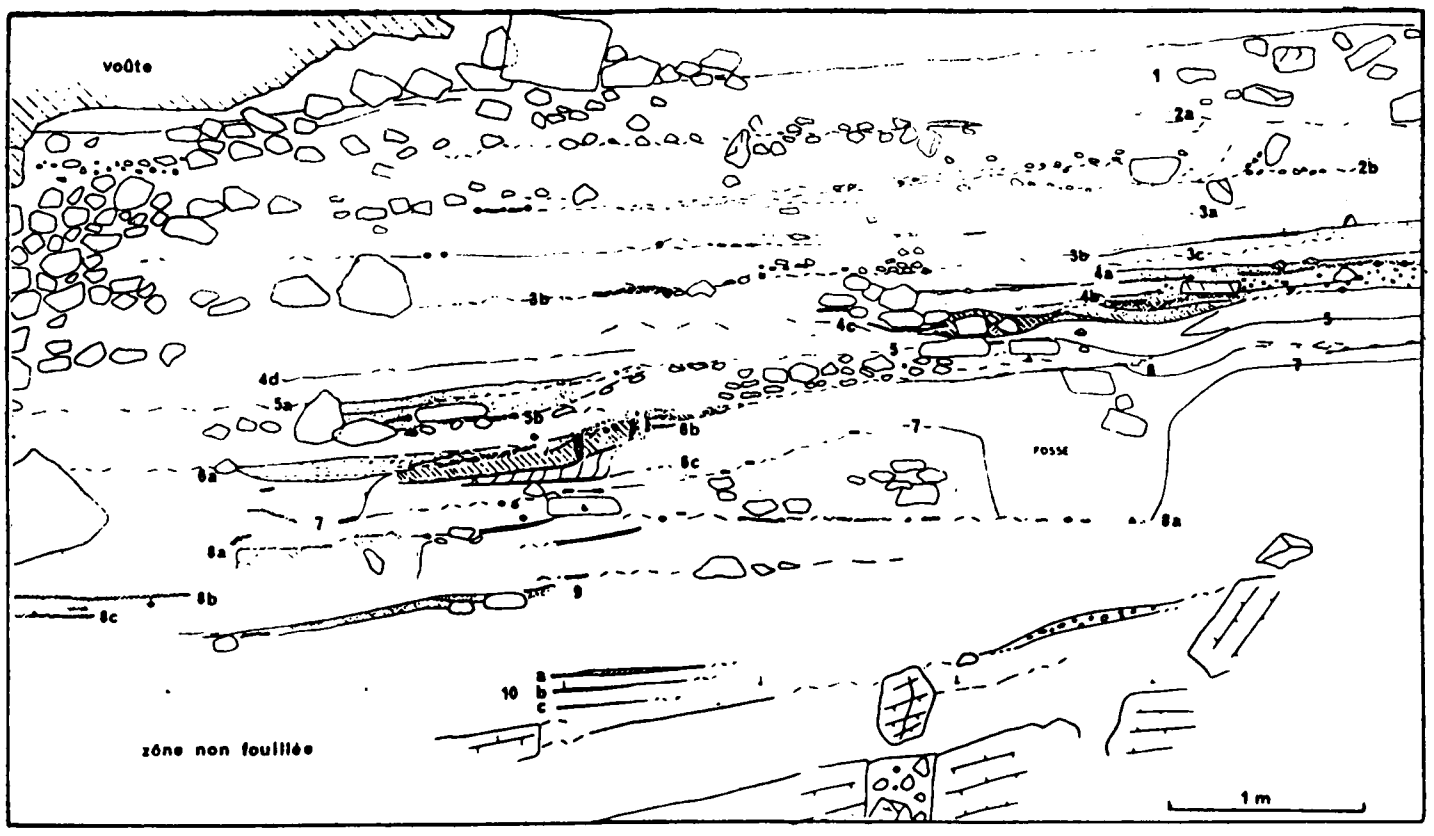


Fig. 101: Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63): sketch plan and section

(section from Bocquet 1976: 133)

C2A: deliberately laid flagstone floor , assemblage of middle to late La Tène date

C2B: clayey layer with a sequence of stone-lined hearths, concentrated mainly in the North part of the excavation, flagstone floor. Assemblage dated to Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène.

C3A and C3B: stony, clayey layers with many large stone-lined hearths superimposed on each other, concentrated in North part of the site; the assemblages range from ultimate Bronze Age (Bronze final III) to Hallstatt.

C3C: loamy, stony layer with late Bronze (Bronze final IIIa) occupation material.

C4A and 4B stony layers with spreads of ash, stone-lined hearths and flagstone floors. Rich occupation débris, dated to the Late Bronze Age (Bronze final I & II).

C4C and C4D: stony, clayey layers with unlined hearths. The occupation is dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

C5: rich occupation horizon with lenses of ash, pit-hearths, stone and timber walls, dated to the Early Bronzge Age and beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.

C6: occupation of early Bronze Age and Chalcolithic date against rock face.

C7, C8, C9: similar occupation of Chalcolithic date.

C10: late Neolithic occupation horizon.

C11: rock-tumble and charcoal-rich layer.

Little can be said about the use or function of the structures found within the cave. However, the following observations might illuminate the sequence present at the Grotte des Sarrasins:

- Most occupation horizons are densely populated with hearths, the earliest being pit or bowl-hearths (C5), followed by flat, unlined hearths (C4C/D) and later by stone-lined examples (C4B to 2B). Stake-hole arrangements around these hearths suggest some form of structure, presumably for cooking equipment.

- Flagstone floors, stone walls (C5) and timber walls indicate internal arrangements.

- The occupation surface appears to grow forward towards the mouth of the porch, as the natural cavity at the back of the shelter fills with occupation débris.

- Some extremely rich material assemblages, particularly in C4 and C3, would indicate and intensive use of the site.

- No burials (except the later Burgundian intrusions) or funerary

assemblage were encountered. The compostion of the material remains (see below) seems best explained as domestic refuse.

- Intensive domestic occupation appears to be corroborated by the pollen diagram (see below).

These observations all point towards the interpretation of the Grotte des Sarrasins as a settlement site, permanently occupied in at least part of its long history, a stretch of time ranging from the late Neolithic to the late La Tène period.

The material assemblage

Apart from pottery, discussed separately, the following classes of material and artefacts were recovered:

flint in layers C10-C4, including Grand Pressigny flint
bone artefacts such as awls, points, polishing tools, handles and possibly a shuttle
animal bones in great quantity, sent for study to the University of Aix-en-Provence,
red deer antler
human bones from two burgundian inhumation burials
fragments of wood
stone artefacts, including querns, grinding stones and mallets,
clay spindle whorls from layers C4, C2B and C2A
a glass bead
a corroded iron fibula of middle La Tène type from horizon 2 B
frament of iron and iron slag,
a complete bronze pin with bulbous neck and flat head from horizon 4A-B
fragments of two further bronze pins from horizons C4 and C3B,
a sheet-bronze arrowhead or 'Le Bourget' type, form horizon C3,
a conical bronze button.

The enumeration of these objects serves two purposes: firstly, it appears to confirm the domestic character of the assemblage, already hinted at by the structural remains, in particular through the presence of animal bones, querns, grinding stones, spindle whorls and shuttles. Secondly, the few metal artefacts that were recovered in stratigraphic sequence (the bulbous bronze pin, the bronze arrowhead and the iron fibula) will help place the archaeological sequence in a chronological framework.

Dating evidence independant of pottery typology

The relative chronology derived from the site sequence can be more or less firmly anchored to an absolute chronology. In order to achieve this, three methods were applied: the study of datable artefacts (metal and pottery imports), radiocarbon dating, and, to a lesser extent, the pollen sequence. We shall present these lynch-pins, starting with the metal artefacts.

Horizon 4A-B contained a complete bronze pin with large bulbous neck and flat head ('épingle vasiforme'), uncommon in South-East France but approaching a type known as type of Riegsee. The Grotte des Sarrasins bronze pin is seen as an intermediary type between the poppy-headed pins of the early Urnfield tradition (Bronze Final I) and the true bulbous pins of the ultimate Bronze Age (Bronze Final III). A date in the Final Bronze Age (perhaps Bronze Final II) seems likely (Bocquet and Papet 1966: 123).

The sheet-bronze ogival shaped arrowhead comes from horizon 3A-B. It is known as a 'Le Bourget' type (Bocquet 1976: 95, fig. 37/6). It derives its name - and probably its provenance - from the flourishing lake-sid settlements established around the lake of Le Bourget (Savoie) which developed a distinctive metalwork industry in the ultimate phase of the Late Bronze Age, bronze Finàl III (Bocquet 1969: 177).

Little can be said about the very corroded iron fibula found in horizon 2B, except that its type of construction - the foot being attached to the bow by a clip - is datable to the middle La Tène period.

Imported pottery is certainly not common at the Grotte des Sarrasins: three sherds of Golasecca pottery (fig.116.5)from the northern Italian lake region (inf. A. Bocquet) found in horizon 3A, and two sherds, from horizon 2B, or "phocean" grey ware (fig.116.6)form the total of exotic wares present.

Thus, the date ranges suggested by material better dated elsewhere

would allow horizon 4A-B to fall in the 8th C BC, horizon 3B in the early 7th C BC, horizon 3A in the late 7th or early 6th C BC, and horizon 2B in the 4th to 3rd C BC.

Six radiocarbon dates are available for the Grotte des Sarrasins. They concern the Copper and Bronze Age horizons (layers 7 to 4C) and can therefore only give us a terminus post quem for the Hallstatt and La Tène sequence. The latest date obtained at Les Sarrasins concerns horizon 4C: a charcoal sample (Ly 238) gave a reading of 2940 ± 170 BP, i.e. 990 ± 170 bc (Radiocarbon 13: 56).

Lastly, the pollen diagramm (see below) may serve as an independant chronological framework (Borel 1977: 241). The author of the pollen analysis at the Grotte des Sarrasins notes the occurence of four separate incidents, documented elsewhere in the French Alps. They are the decline of lime (tilia) from the end of the Middle Bronze Age onwards, the appearance and extension of beech (fagus) in the Ultimate Bronze Age (Bronze Final IIIa-b), the presence of scotch fir (abies) and spruce (picea) and the appearance of hornbeam (carpinus) at the beginning of the sequence and its subsequent decline. Borel concludes that the pollen data 'are fully confirmed by the archaeological data' (1977: 241).

The pollen analysis

Borel (1977) interprets the pollen diagramms of the Grotte des Sarrasins with two different objectives in mind. Firstly, he extracts information concerning the vegetaional history of the site, then continues with a description of the human activities inferred from the pollen record. We shall summarise his results.

a) Vegetational history

The pollen sequence indicates an open grassland environment throughout. In the early part of the diagram (fig.102), i.e. from 192 to 158 cm - or Early Bronze Age to the beginning of the Final Bronze Age - the forest cover is very sparse, with first a mixed oak forest later replaced by a

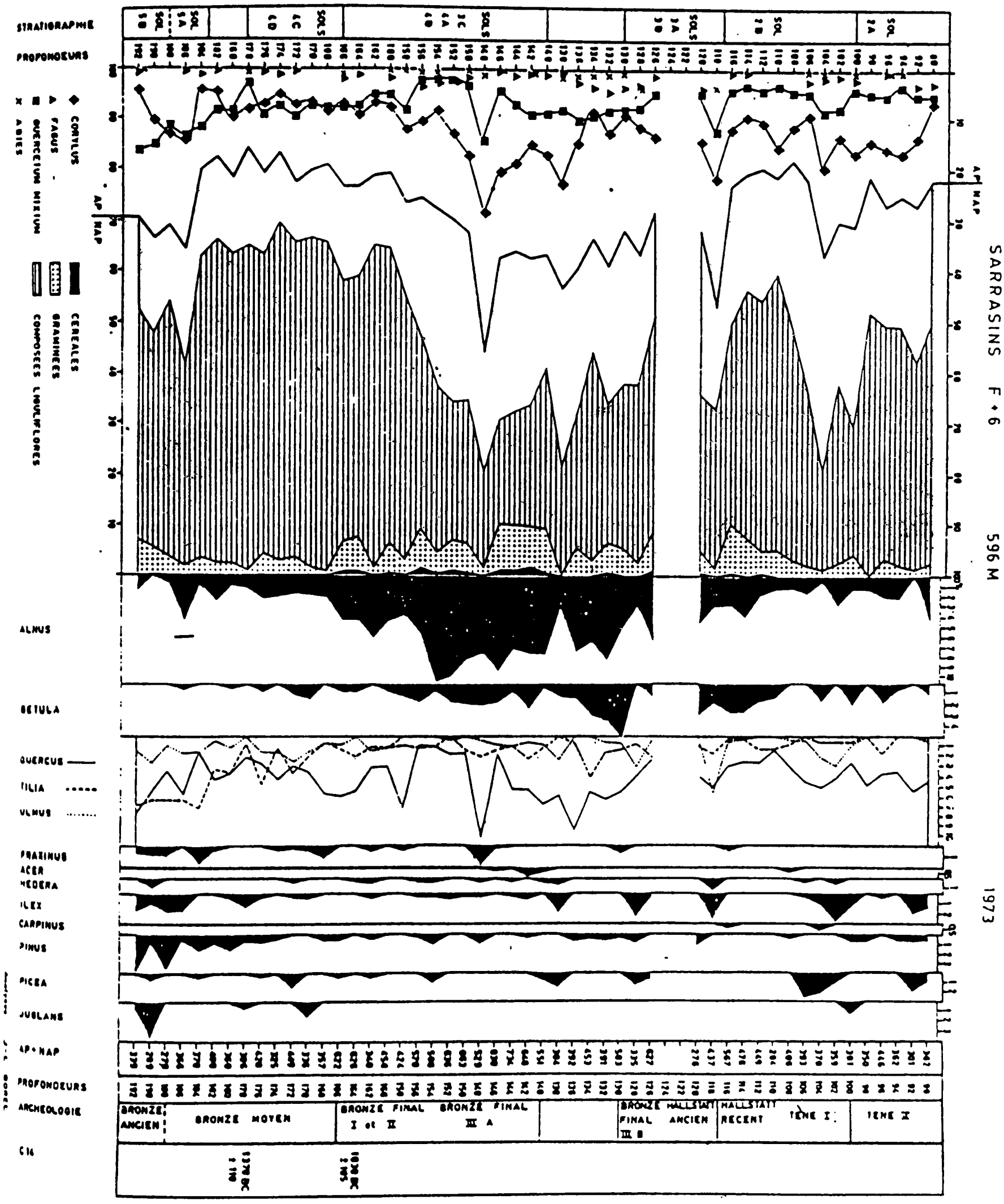


Fig. 102: Grotte des Sarrasins: pollen diagram

(from Borel 1977: 239)

hazel (corylus) dominant forest. Ash (fraxinus) disappears towards the Late Bronze Age, to reappear only sporadically later. Cereals make their first appearance at the beginning of the Final Bronze Age (at 166 cm), but their weeds (plantago, chenopodicea) are present earlier.

In the middle part of the diagram (fig . 102), i.e. from 156 to 118 cm - or the final Bronze Age and early Hallstatt periods - the tree pollens grow markedly in importance. Hazel (corylus) reaches its maximum expansion, while alder (alnus) expands simultaneously and the mixed oak forest reappears. The grass cover seems to be very rich and diversified.

The last part of the diagram (fig . 102), from 116 to 90 cm - the late Hallstatt to middle La Tène periods - shows a retreat of the forest cover. Hazel (corylus) still dominates a varied but sparse forest, where oak remains important. Cereals disappear but their weeds remain.

b) Human activity

Towards the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (192 to 183 cm) the site seems to be intensely settled, as attested by refuse-loving species. Cereals are absent but the grass cover is suitable for pasture in open woodland.

A brief period of abandonment of the site is suggested in the Middle Bronze Age (183 to 178 cm) as Artemisia, Carducea and Ombelliferae disappear; walnut makes its appearanc.

At 166 cm, at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, cereals appear suddenly, which suggests the presence of fields very near to the settlement site. The diversification of the grass cover seems to indicate a similar development in human activity. Pioneer tree-species such as hazel and alder thrive in the clearings, as do the ferns.

Horizons 3C and 3B are intensely occupied but seem to be separated by a short phase of abandonment of the site: cereals and plantago disappear, grasses diminish and forest starts reclaiming land, as attested by the growth of fern and oak.

In the Ultimate Bronze Age and early to middle Hallstatt period (Horizon 3A), permanent occupation is again attested, with cereal fields continuing to be exploited into the late Hallstatt period.

During the early and middle La Tène phases, the cereal fields seem to be abandonned, although their weeds remain or even thrive. The grass cover may once again harbour a pastoral economy, perhaps on a reduced scale.

On the whole the pollen analysis findings' corroborate the interpretation derived from the sequence and material assemblage. The Grotte des Sarrasins is a settlement site, with intensive occupation, sometimes permanent, sometimes sporadic, experiencing short phases of abandonment. It is located in open woodland with clearings and accommodated a community which exploited the pastures in its initial stages, then practice agriculture, to return to a pastoral mode of life towards the end of its documented existence.

The ceramic assemblage

As mentioned, the Grotte des Sarrasins is extremely rich in pottery. It would have been neither possible nor fruitful for the purpose of this exposé to process the whole assemblage. It was decided to concentrate on the material from the last 3 occupation horizons(C3 to C1 with their subdivisions). It was also thought reasonable to restrict the investigation of the Sarrasins pottery to the building of a form vocabulary, hoping to produce evidence for change or continuity from shape alone. Thus, no attempt has been made to quantify types or to sort the assemblage according to fabric types.

In order to construct a form vocabulary, the ceramic assemblage was divided into 4 generic types: fine wares, urns and jars, pots with everted rims and bowls. In addition, the decorative motifs appearing on these pots were listed separately. Each generic type, or family, was then subdivided into as many variants as were encountered: differences in general shape, rim shape or decoration qualified for distinction. Having thus gererated a whole range of types, it remained to note the presence or absence of examples of such types within each stratigraphic horizon. The result of this exercise can be seen in tabulated form on tables and illustrations of the pottery assemblage can be found in the form vocabulary, (fig. 103-117).

A few comments will accompany these tables and illustrations:

In table a) (fine wares), the most striking aspect is the almost total disappearance of fine wares after horizon 3A (Early to Middle Hallstatt). The deep omphalos bowl and its parents is a leitmotiv of the Late Bronze Age that ends abruptly. The stepped dish, a Hallstatt feature, seems to close the sequence, as the last 2 types (no. 12 and 13) appear to be residual.

Table b) (urns and jars) shows a similar trend to that observed in Table : very few forms span both the late Bronze Age - early Hallstatt as well as the late Hallstatt-La Tène periods.

Table c), documenting the occurence of pots with everted rims, presents a totally different picture, showing a smooth and slow evolution of a functional form that did not appear to need modification over time.

Table d), the seriation of bowl forms, illustrates two aspects of of the assemblage: on the one hand, we can recognize the abrupt arrival of inturned bowls in horizon 2B (Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène), in fact the major type-fossil of the La Tène period. On the other hand, we can also observe the very long life span of the straight-sided bowls (generic types 2 and 3), presumably because there seemed to be little reason for changing a very simple shape. Bowls with facetted rims are a dominant Bronze Age feature, whereas an interesting transition group is formed by the decorated shouldered or globular bowls. They seem to be a good illustration of a survival of late Bronze Age pottery traditions into a later period.

Table e), an attempt to seriate the decorative motifs present on the Sarrasins pottery shows little more than the very widespread use of a limited decorative vocabulary. Exceptions to this rule are: very fine incisions, appearing only on late Bronze Age fine wares, and stamping and rouletting, a very late La Tène introduction.

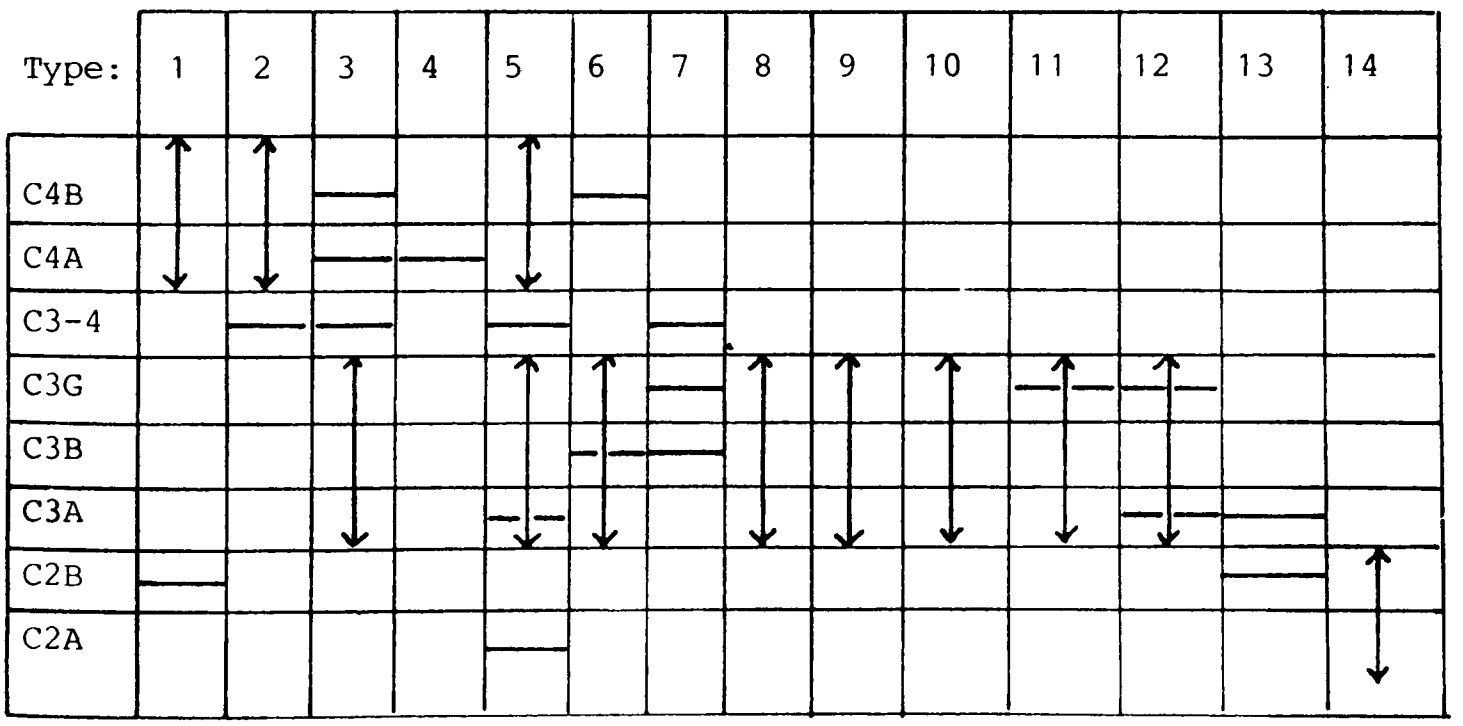
Table: a)

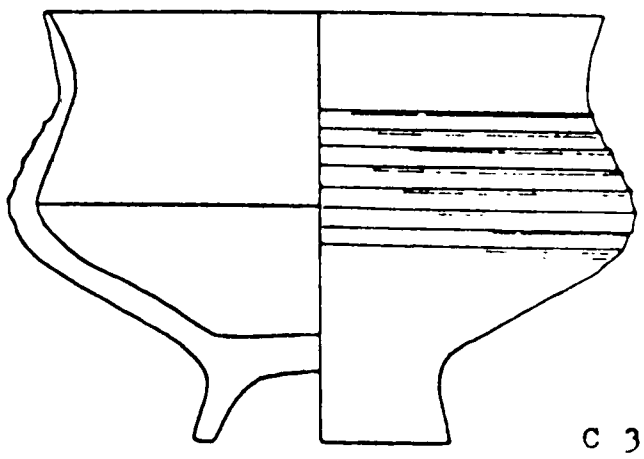
Seyssinet-Pariset, Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63)

FINE WARES

1) Tripartite pedestal cup, rilled or cannelated body (fig. 103.1)
2) Biconical beaker with rilled shoulder and pointed base (fig. 103.2)
3) S-curved bipartite deep bowl; fluting on body, omphalos (fig. 103,3)
4) Tripartite deep bowl, rilled on shoulder, shallow omphalos (fig. 103.4)
5) S-curved bipartite deep bowl, wide mouthed, rilled or carinated shoulder (fig. 104.5)
7) Bipartite globular pot, cannelated neck, facetted everted rim (fig. 104.7)
8) Bipartite globular pot, plain, short everted rim (fig. 104.8)
9) S-curved bipartite plain deep bowl, wide everted rim (fig. 105.9)
10) S-curved bipartite plain deep bowl, rounded base (fig. 105.10)
11) Internally decorated (?) plate (fig. 105.12)
13) Rilled goblet (fig. 105.13)
14) Small globular bowl (fig. 105.14)

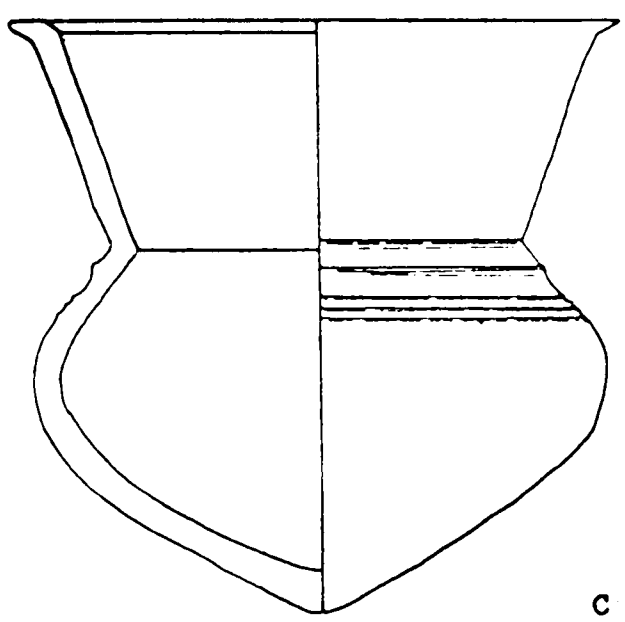
OCCURENCE OF FINE WARES





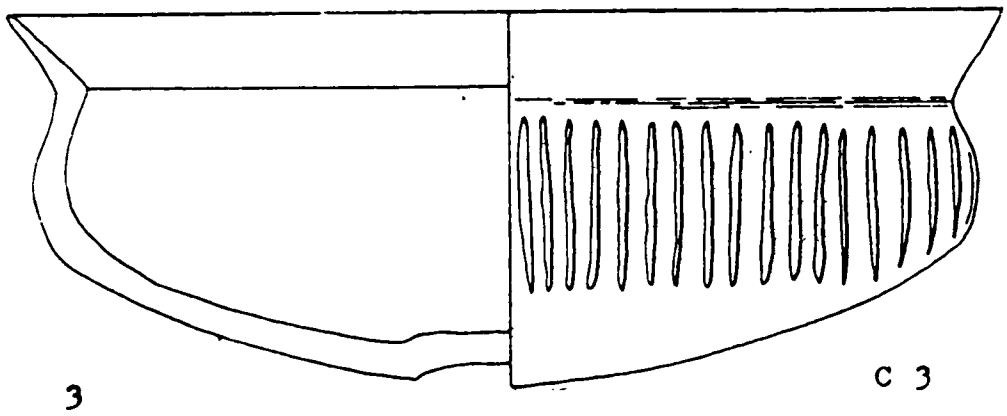
1

C 3 ?



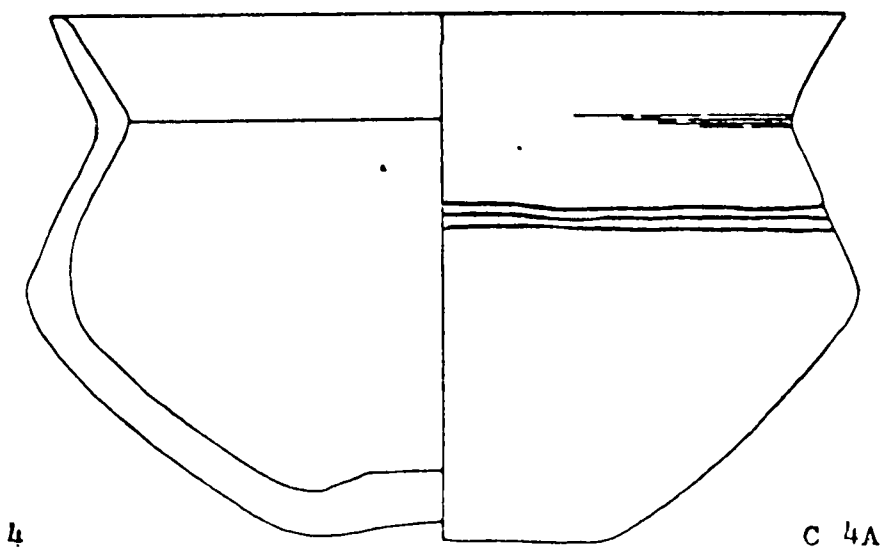
2

C 3 ?



3

C 3

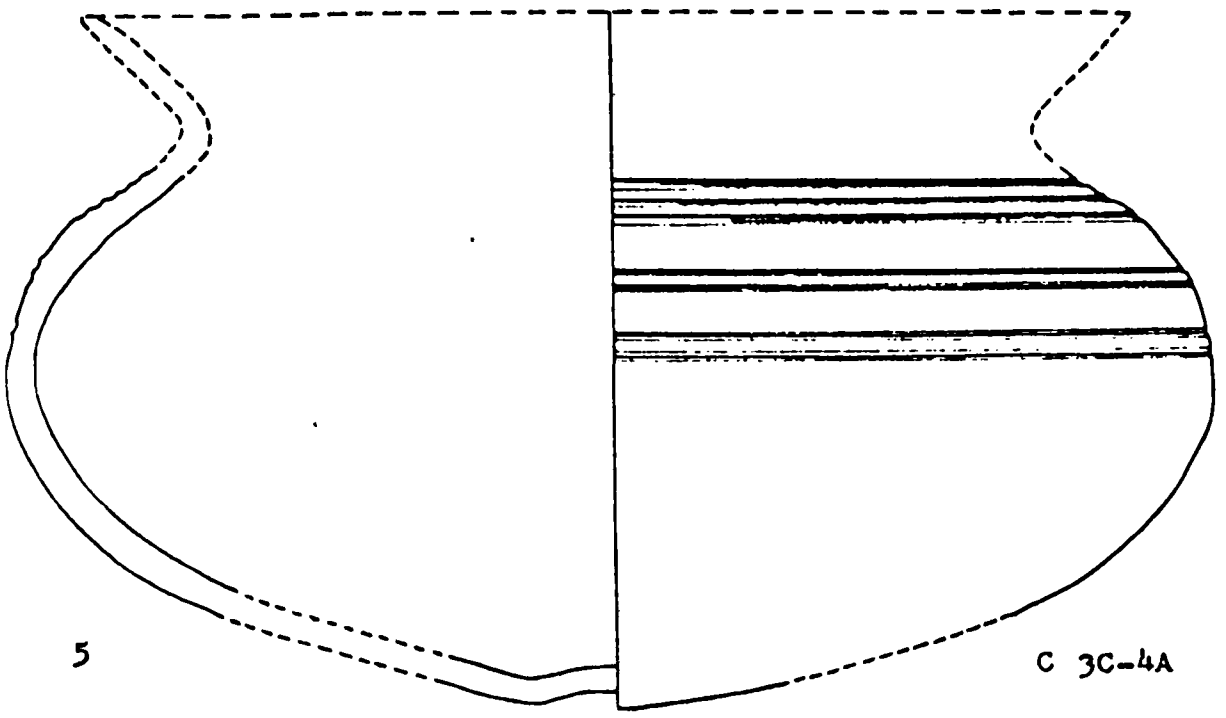


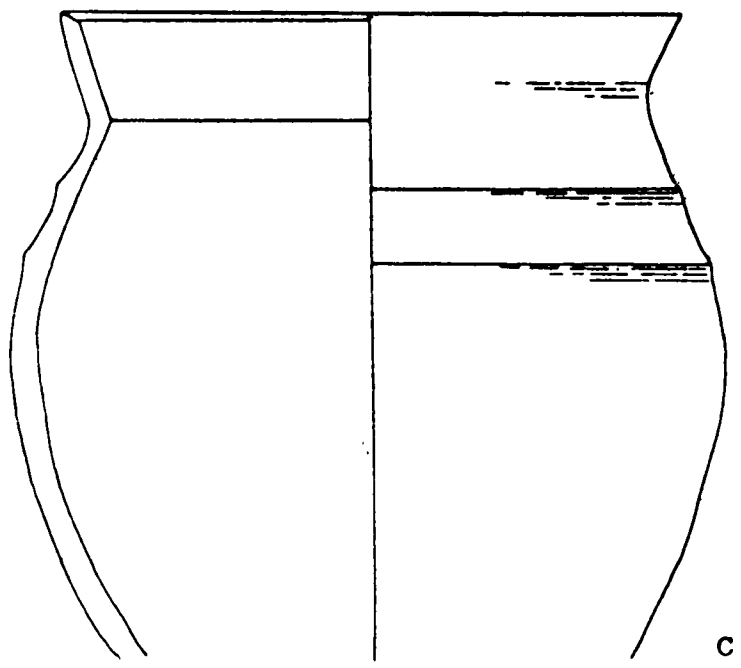
4

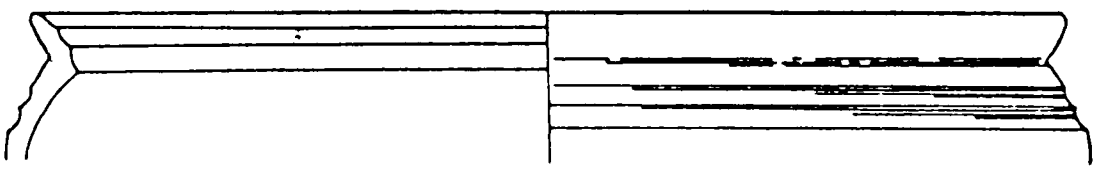
C 4A

Fig. 103: Grotte des Sarrasins

Fine wares (1-4)







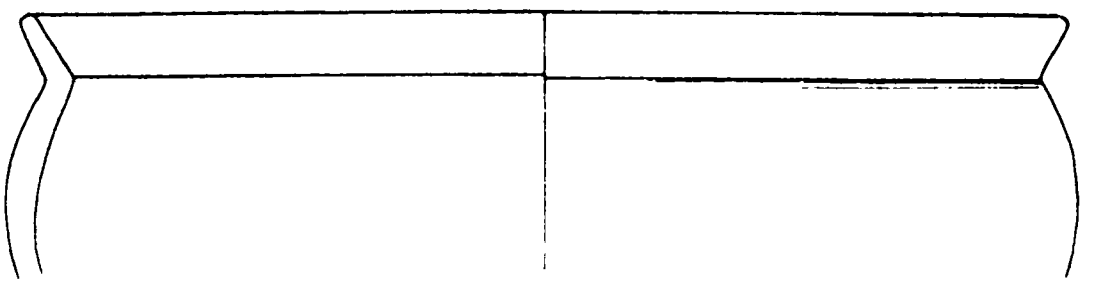


Fig. 104: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Fine wares (5-8)

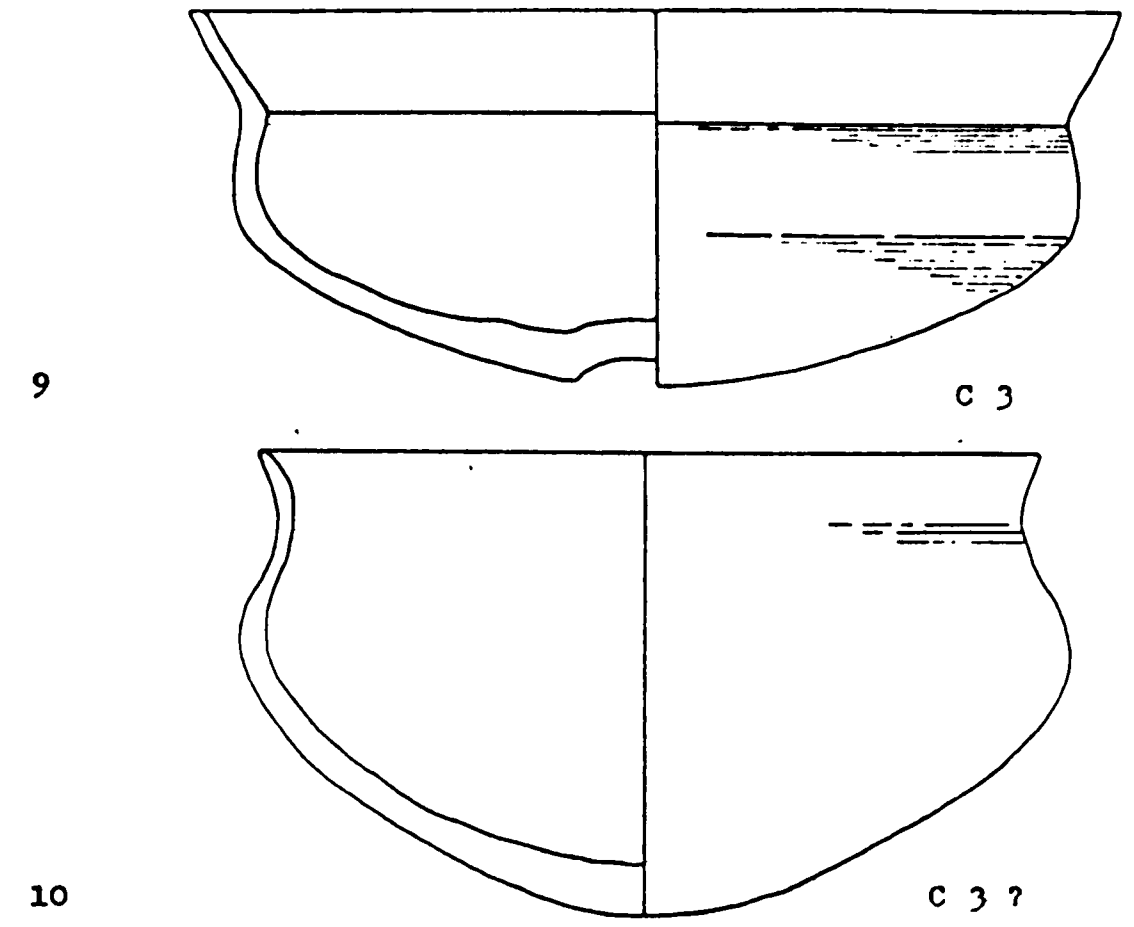


Fig. 105: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Fine wares (9-14)

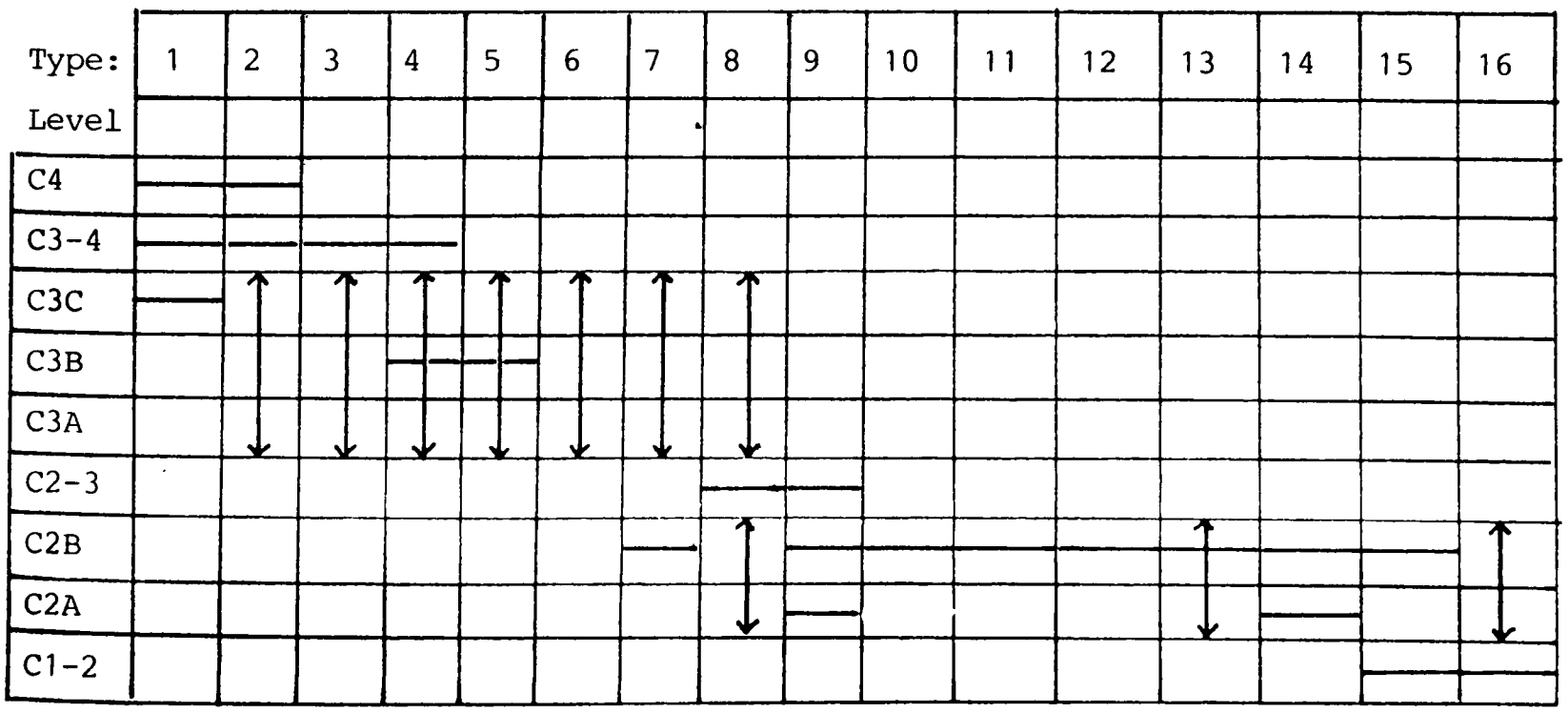
Table: b)

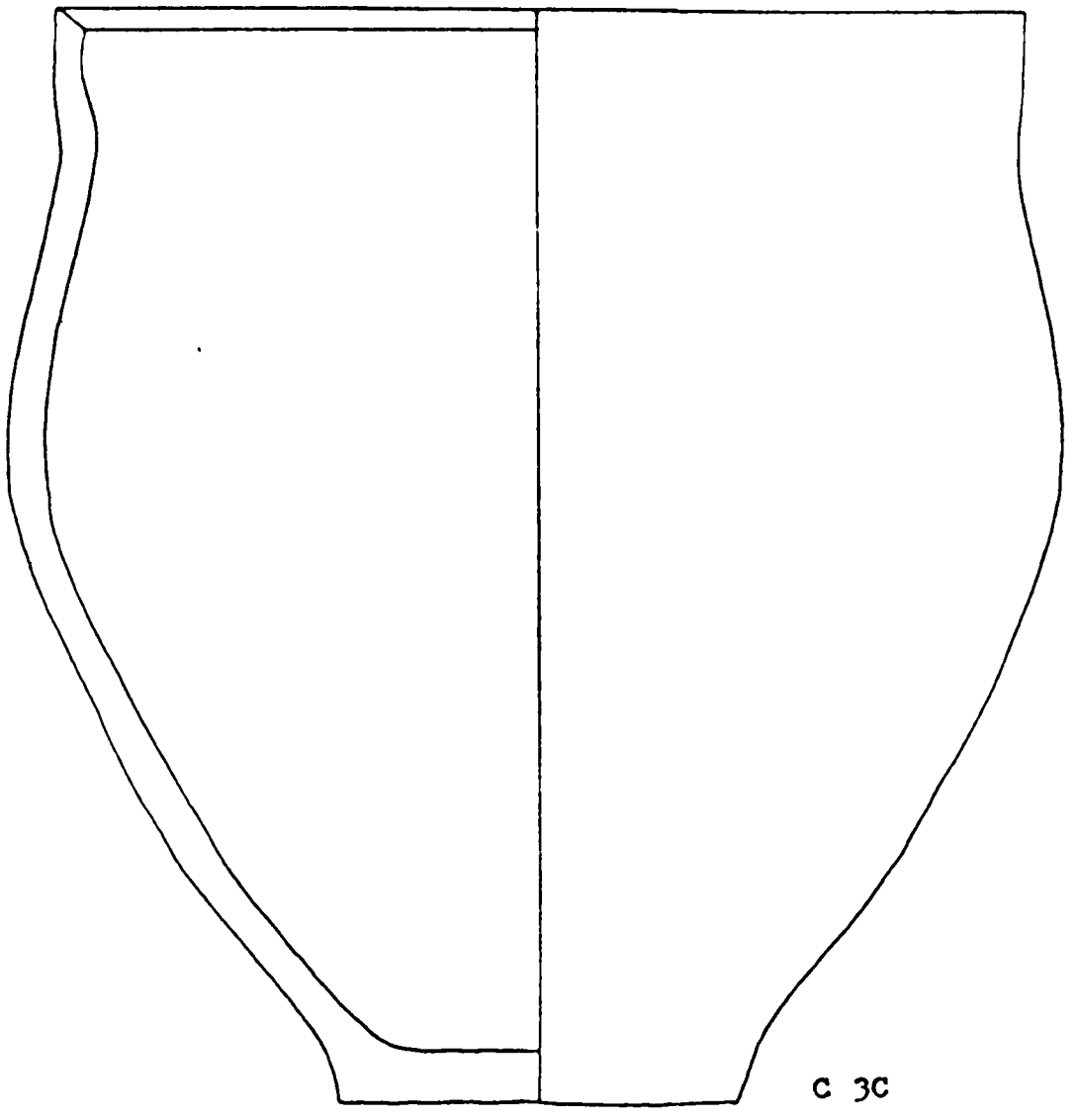
Seyssinet-Pariset, Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63)

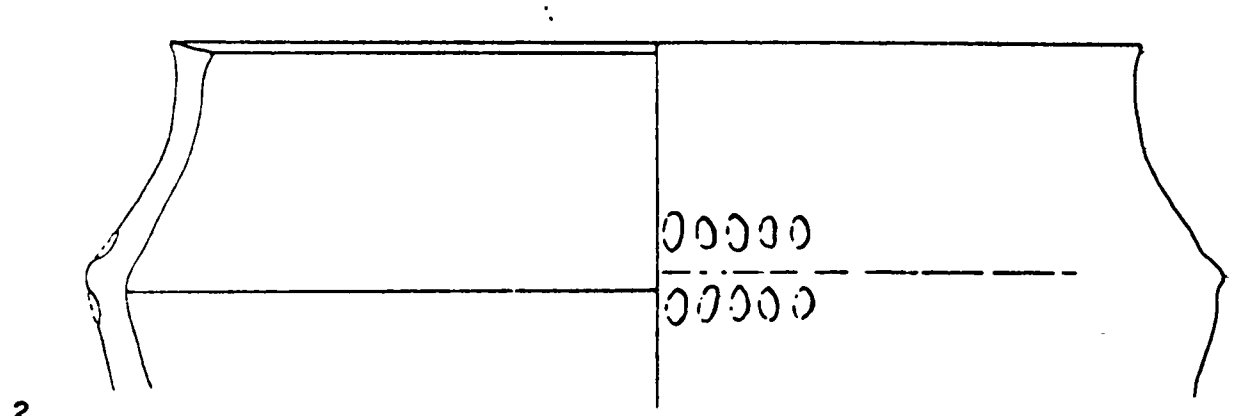
URNS AND JARS

1) Wide-mouthed, shouldered, plain or decorated storage jar with chisel-shaped rim (fig. 106.1)
2) Biconical decorated storage jar (fig. 106.2)
3) Wide-mouthed, shouldered, decorated storage jar with everted rim (fig. 106.3)
4) Wide-mouthed urn with everted rim (fig. 107.4)
5) Barrel-shaped storage jar with decorated rim or shoulder (fig. 107.5)
6) Globular urn, narrow mouthed, short neck or no neck (fig. 107.6)
7) Small, wide-mouthed globular pot with everted rim (fig. 107.7)
8) 'Flower pot' (fig. 108.8)
9) Barrel shaped plain storage jar (fig. 108.9)
10) Plain globular urn (fig. 108.10)
11) Small globular, shouldered, narrow mouthed pot (fig. 108.11)
12) 'Chalice': narrow high jar with everted rim or sometimes slight shoulder (fig. 108.12)
13) Wide-mouthed, straight sided, bucket-shaped plain storage jar (fig. 109.13)
14) Globular urn, narrow mouthed with long neck (fig. 109.14)
15) Globular urn, wide-mouthed, short-necked, slight shoulder with incised decor (fig. 109.15)
16) Barrel-shaped storage jar with long stab decorations on body

Occurence of urns and jars







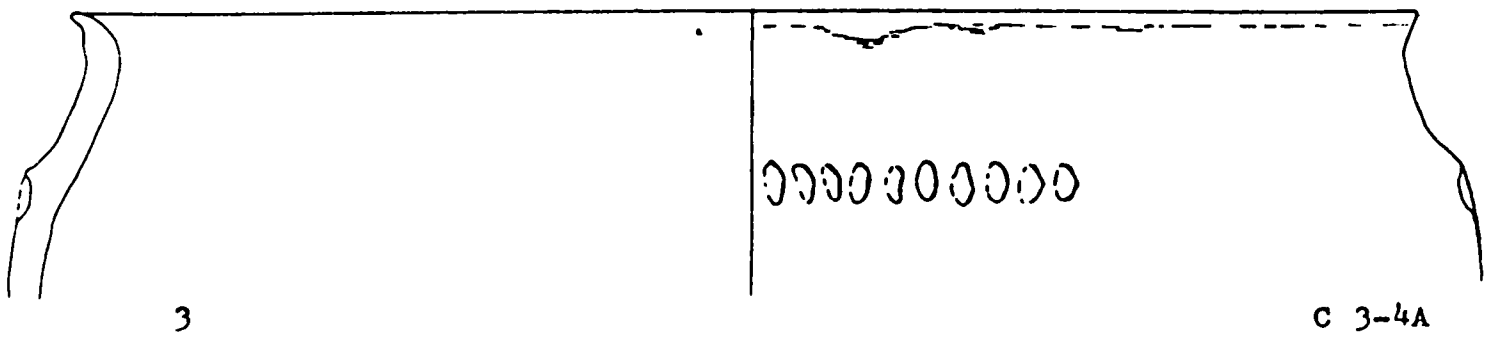


Fig. 106: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Urns and jars (1-3)

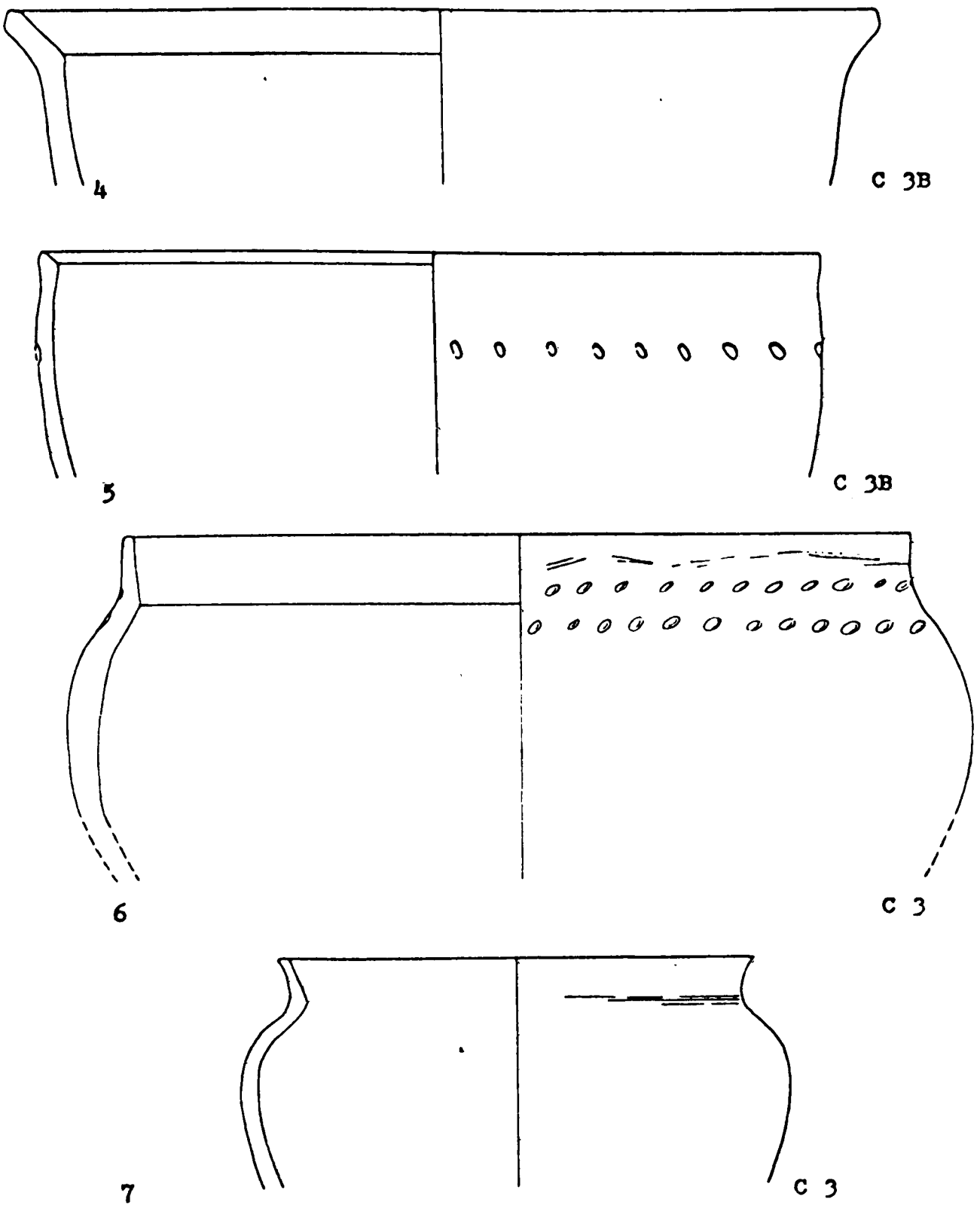


Fig. 107: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Urns and jars (4-7)

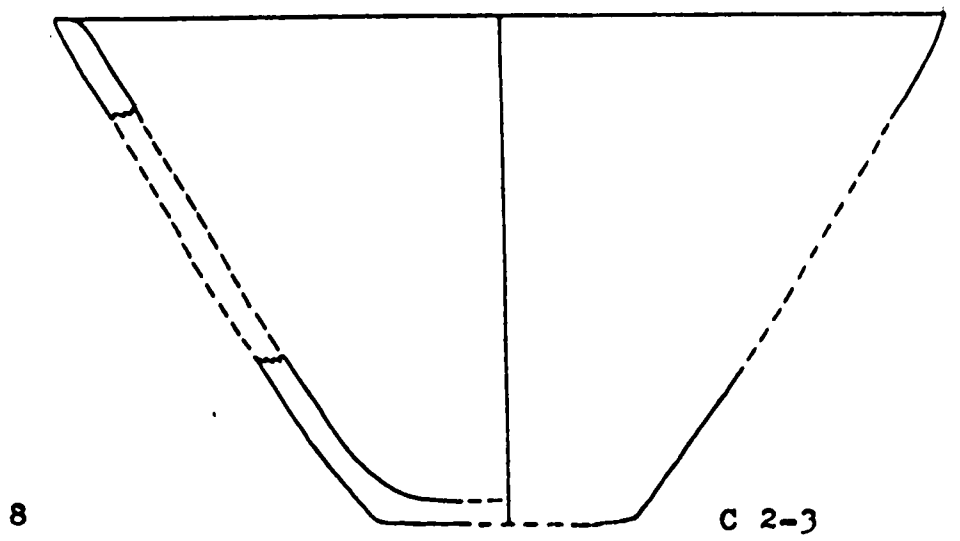
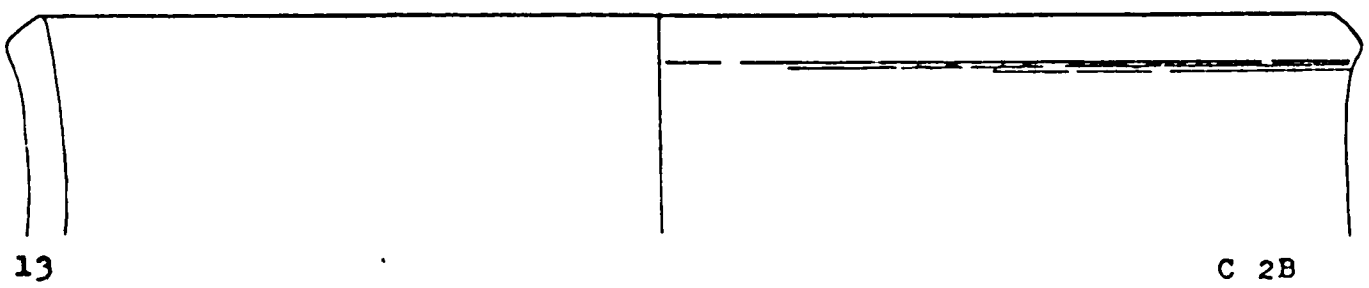
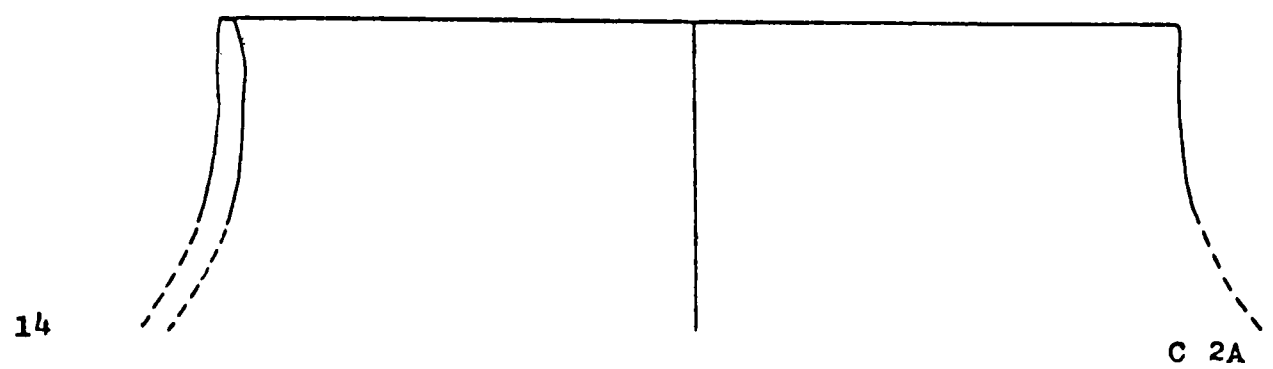
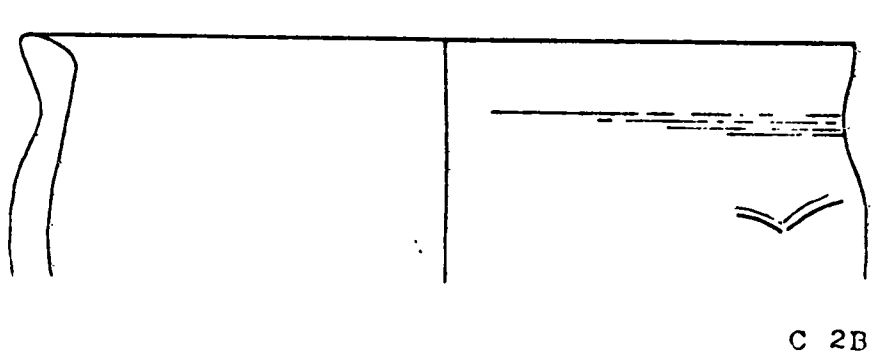


Fig. 108: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Urns and jars (8-12)







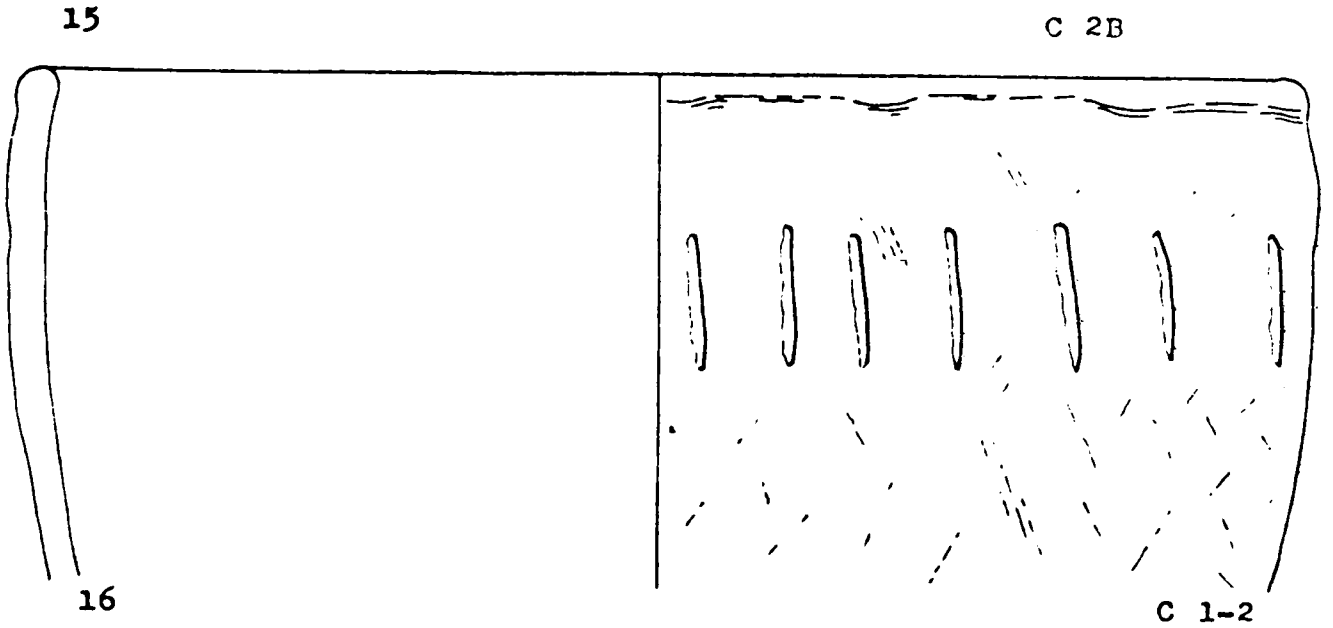


Fig. 109: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Urns and jars (13-16)

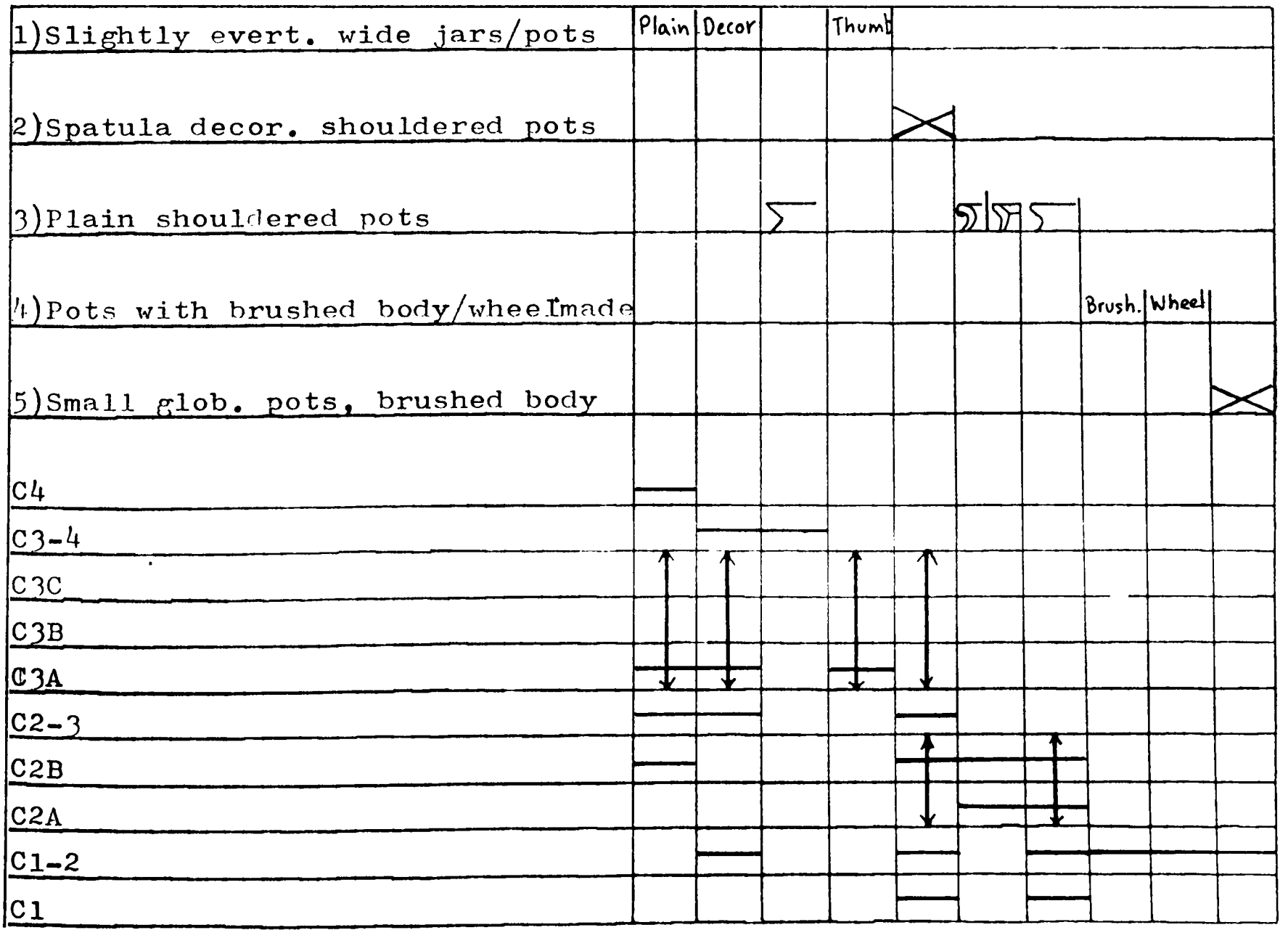
Table: c)

Seyssinet-Pariset, Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63)

POTS WITH WIDE EVERTED RIMS

1) Large wide-mouthed jar or pot with slightly marked neck, slight shoulder, straight or slightly everted rim, thumb-marks or spatula decoration on rim or neck, or plain versions (fig. 110. Ia and b)
2) Large shouldered pot with wide mouth, everted rim, spatula decor on shoulder; the later examples have a brushed body (fig. 110.2a, b, c)
3) Large plain shouldered pot with wide mouth and everted rim.
   Variants in rim shape: - straight everted (fig. 111.3a)
   - rounded (very common) (fig. 111.3b)
   - thickened lip (fig. 111.3c)
   - chisel-shaped rim (fig. 111.3d)
4) Large shouldered plain pot with everted rim, brushed body, mostly wheel-made (fig. 111.4)
5) Small narrow-mouthed globular shouldered pot with brushed body (fig. 111.5a and b)

OCCURENCE OF POTS WITH WIDE EVERTED RIM



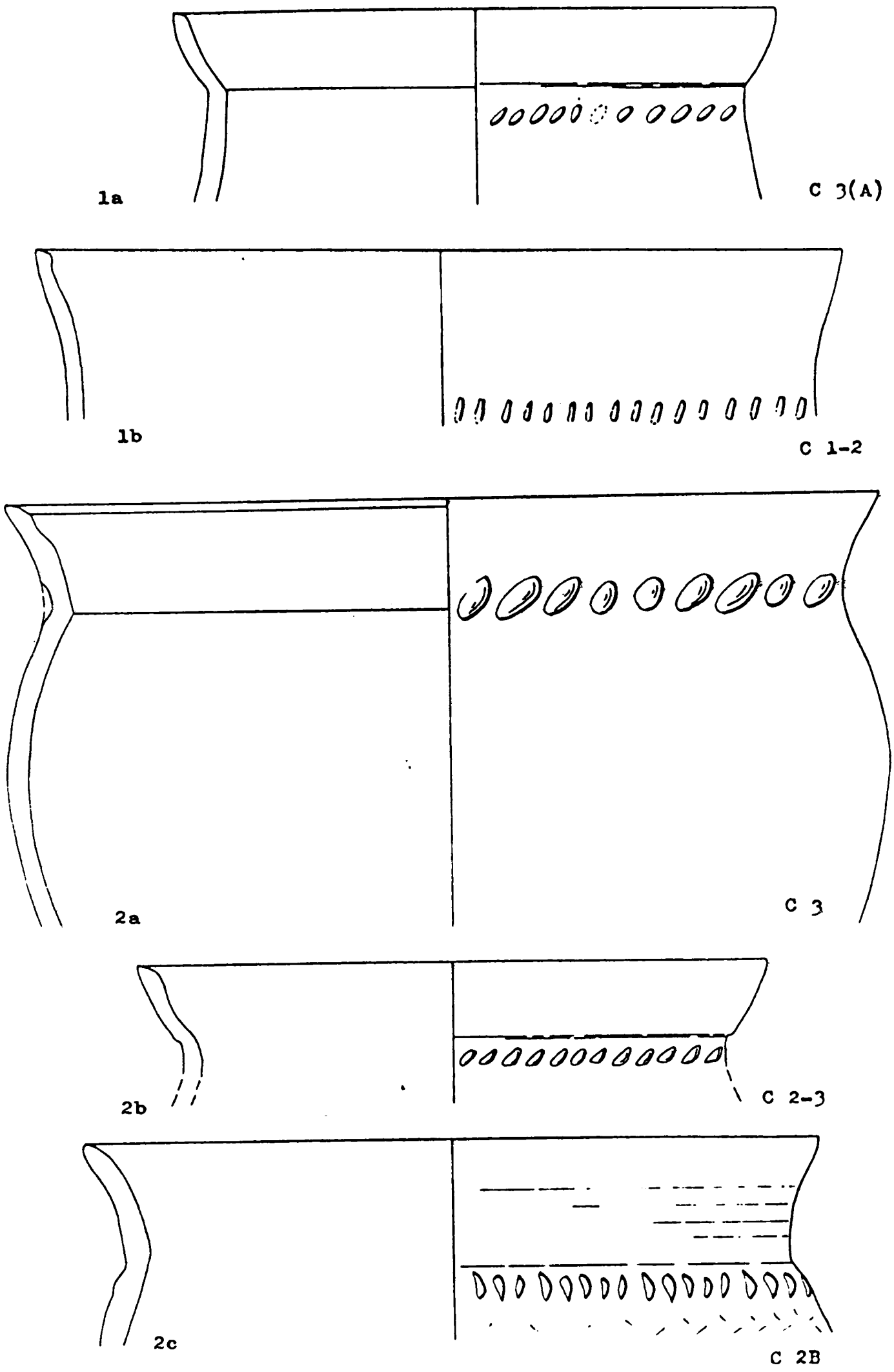


Fig. 110: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Pots with everted rim (1-2)

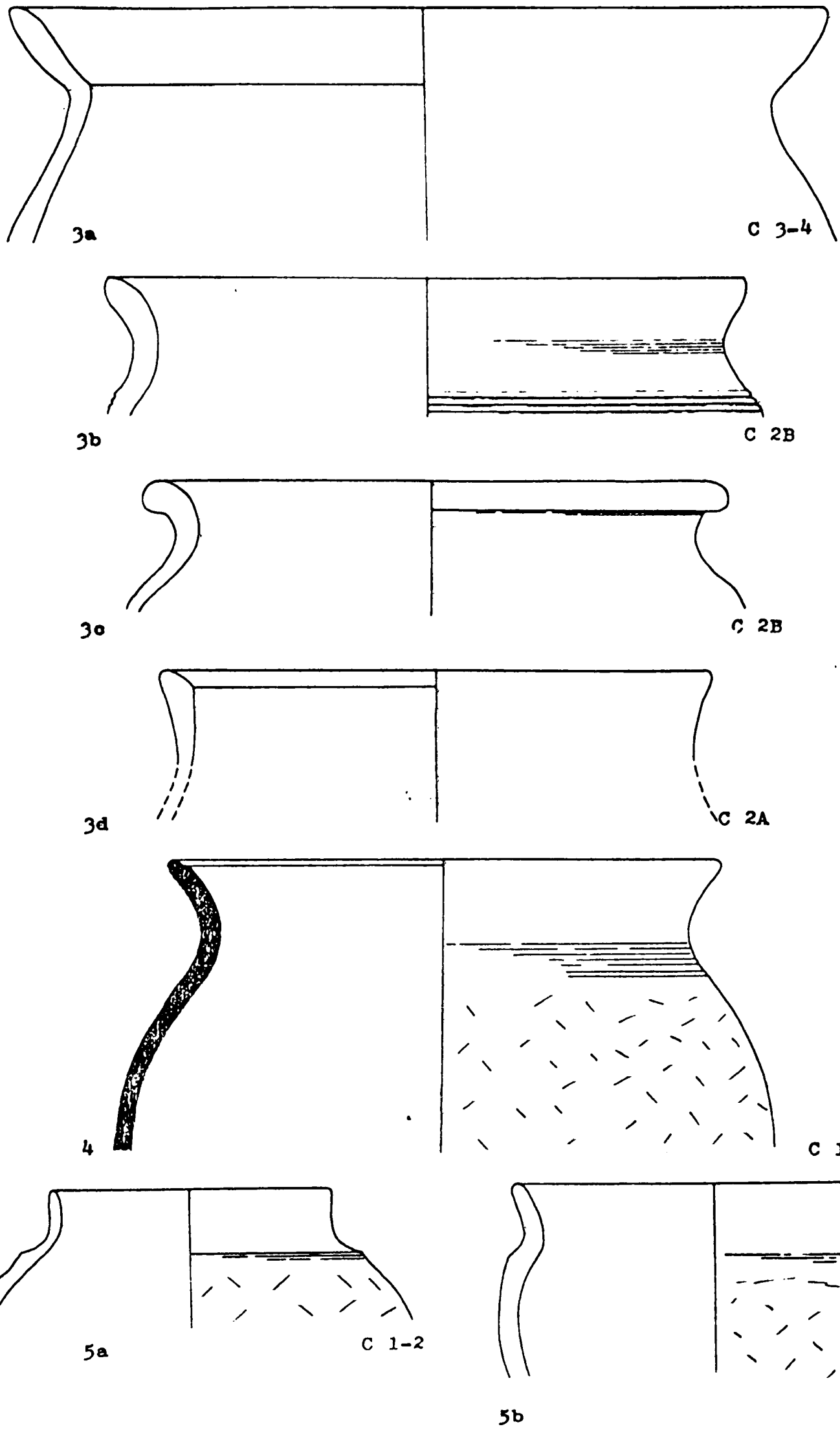


Fig. 111: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Pots with everted rim (3-5)

Table: d)

Seyssinet-Pariset, Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63)

BOWLS

Form vocabulary

5 basic types, each with variants. From earliest to latest:

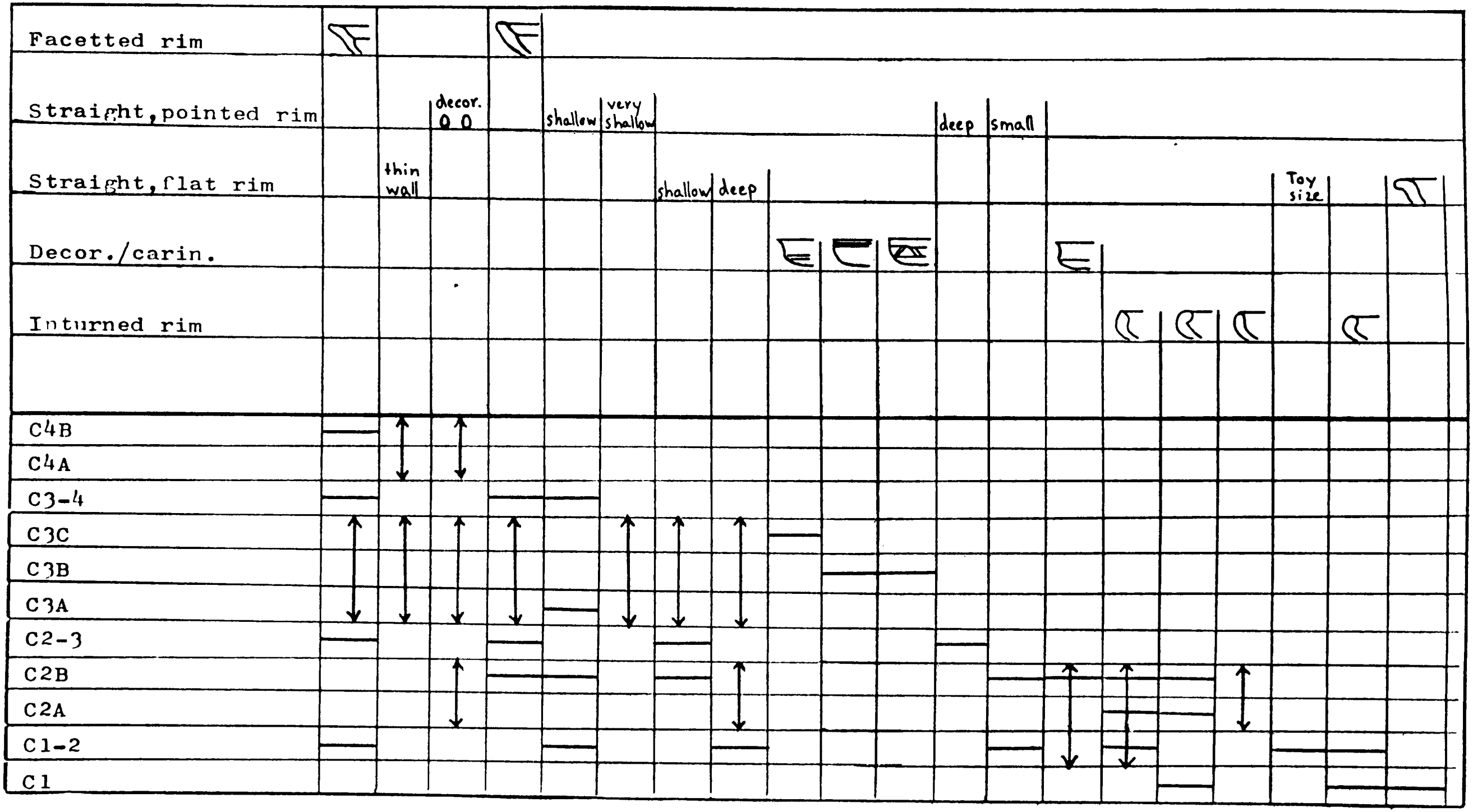
1) straight-sided, wide-mouthed bowls with facetted rim (fig. 112.1)
2) curved bowls with straight-sided, pointed or rounded rim (fig. 112.2)
3) curved bowls with straight-sided, flat-topped rim (fig. 113)
4) shouldered or globular bowls, often decorated (fig. 114)
5) shallow, wide-mouthed bowls with inturned rim (fig. 115)

Variants

1) has 2 variants: a) everted facetted rim (fig. 112.1a)
   b) inverted facetted rim (fig. 112.1b)
2) has 5 variants: a) deep bowl with spatula decoration (fig. 112.2a)
   b) shallow large bowl with pointed rim (fig. 112.2b)
   c) extremely shallow, almost flat bowl (fig. 112.2c)
   d) deep bowl with pointed rim (fig. 112.2d)
   e) small deep bowl, almost a cup (fig. 112.2e)
3) has 5 variants: a) very thin-walled, small sized bowl (fig. 113.3a)
   b) shallow, wide-mouthed bowl (fig. 113.3b)
   c) deep, wide-mouthed bowl (fig. 113.3c)
   d) very small, toy sized bowl (fig. 113.3d)
   e) with thickened everted lip, brushed body (fig. 113.3e)
4) this category was created to accommodate a variety of fine decorated deep bowls: a) plain shouldered deep bowl, facetted rim (fig. 114.4a)
   b) fine globular bowl, rilled rim (fig. 114.4b)
   c) fine globular bowl with incised triangles between rills (fig. 114.4c)
   d) shouldered, rilled, wide-mouthed deep bowl with ring-foot (fig. 114.4d)
5) has 4 variants in the rim shape:
   a) thickened, pointed inturned rim (fig. 115.5a)
   b) thickened, rounded inturned rim (fig. 115.5b)
   c) simple inturned rim (fig. 115.5c)
   d) rounded very inturned rim (fig. 115.5d)

Table: d)

Seyssinet-Pariset, Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63)



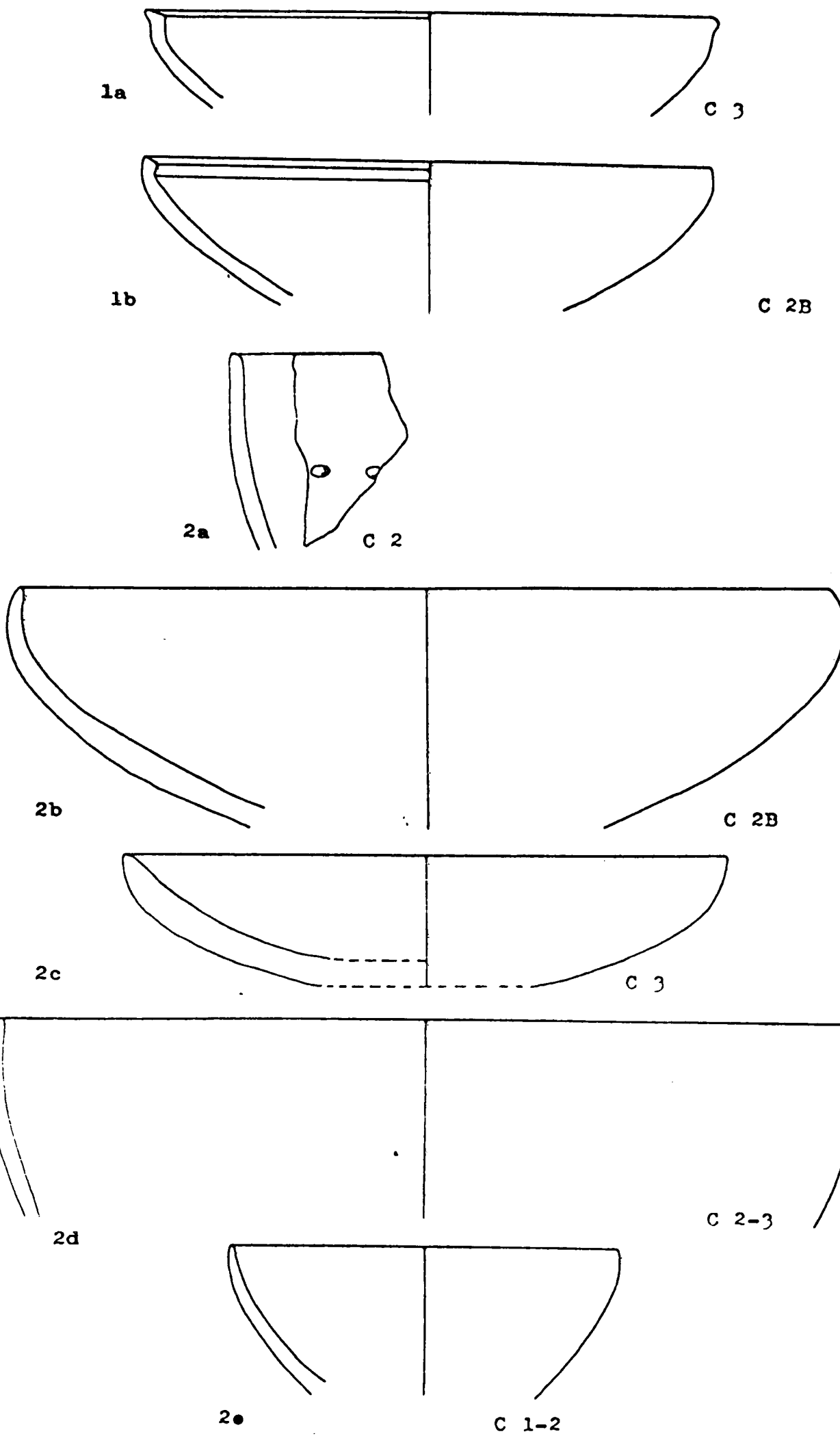


Fig. 112: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Bowls (1-2)

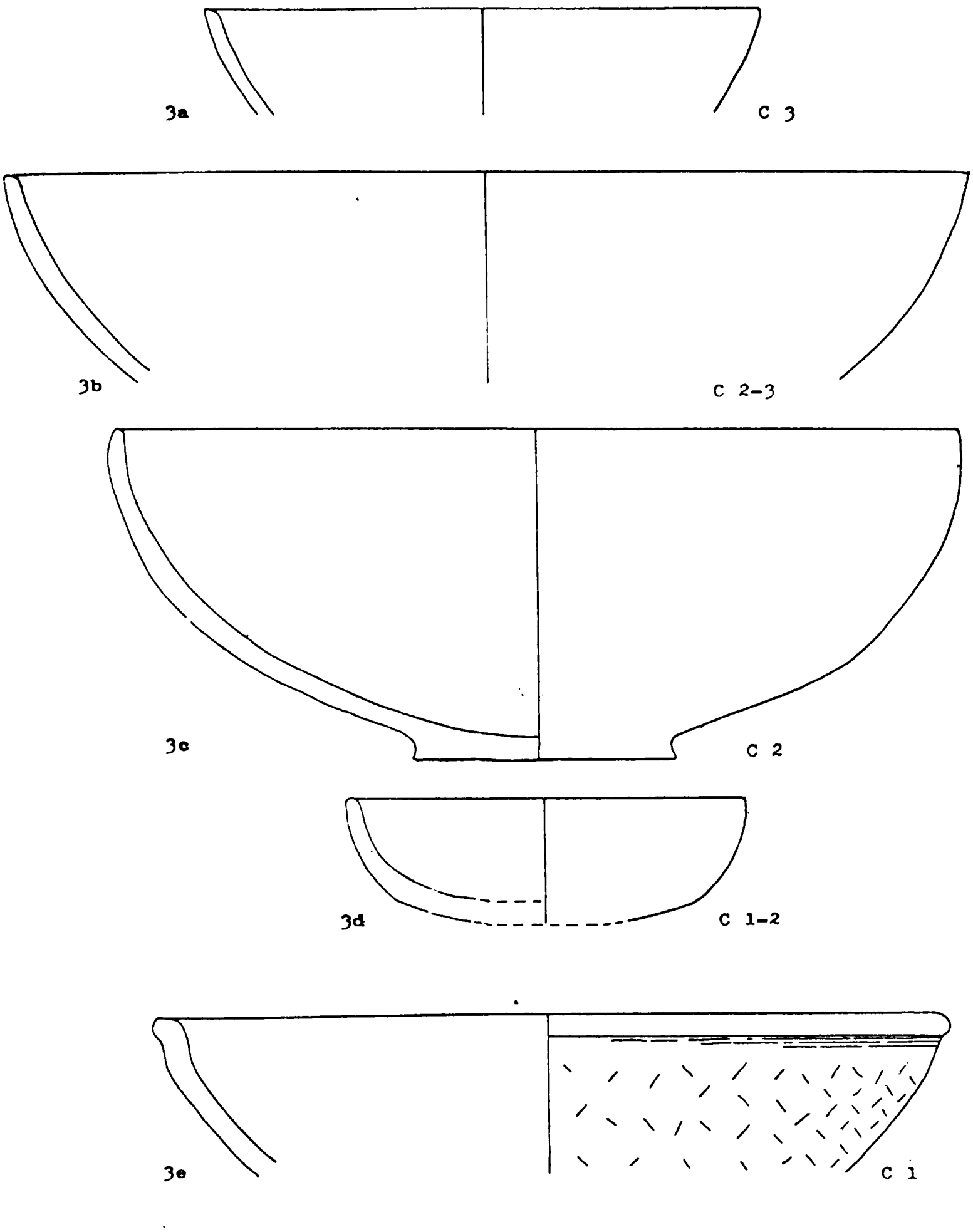


Fig. 113: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Bowls (3)

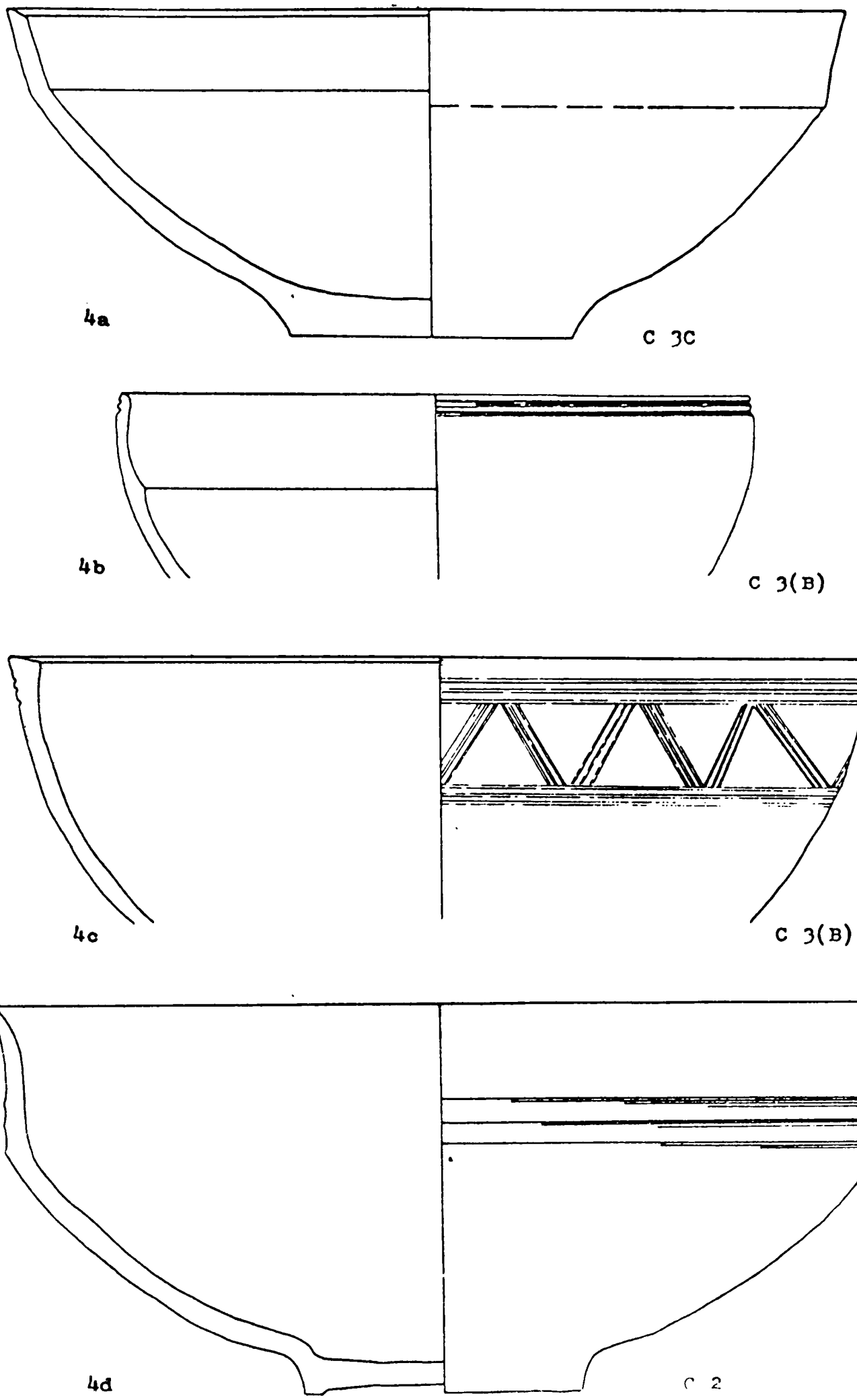


Fig. 114: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Bowls (4)

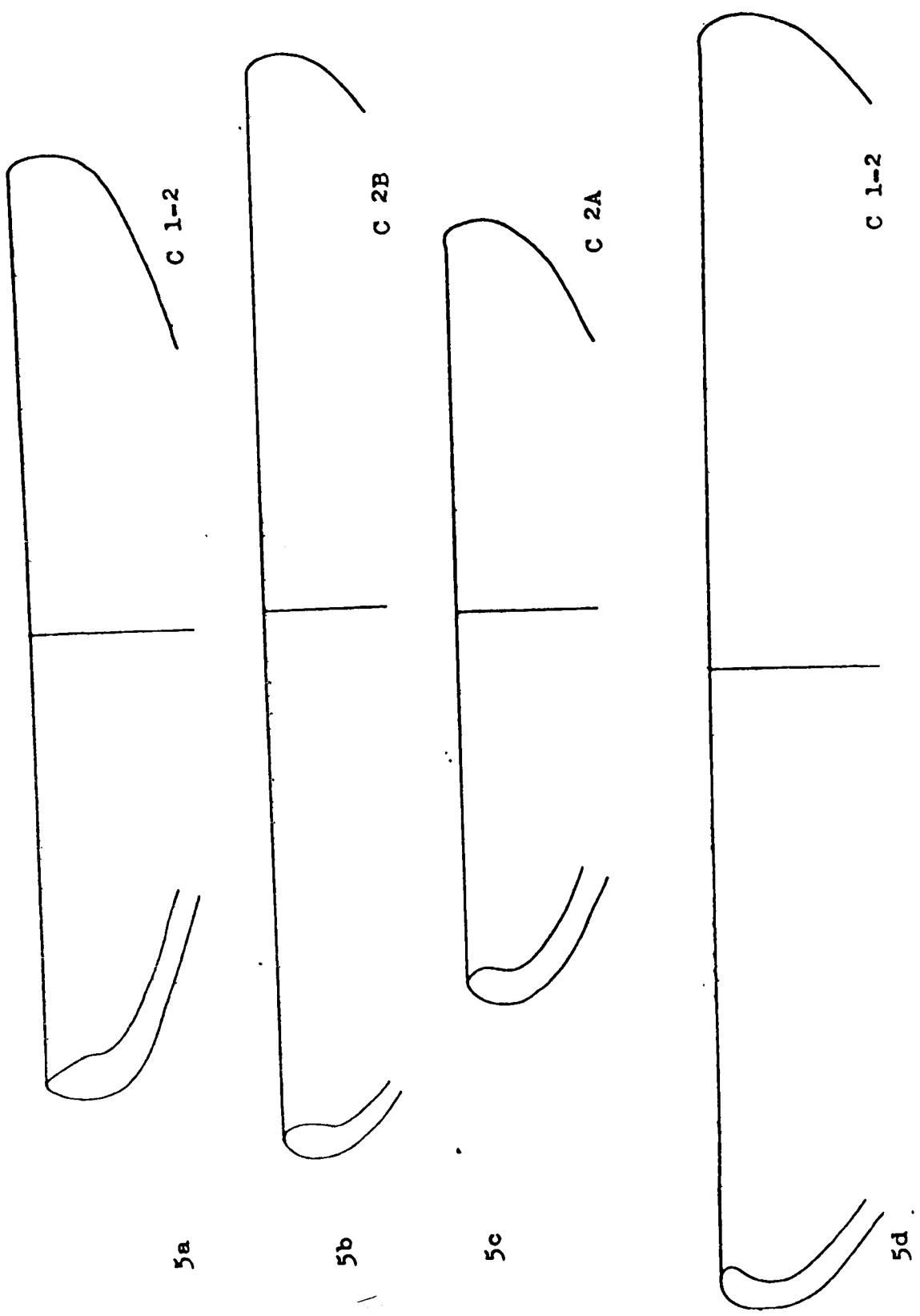


Fig. 115: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Bowls (5)

Table: e)

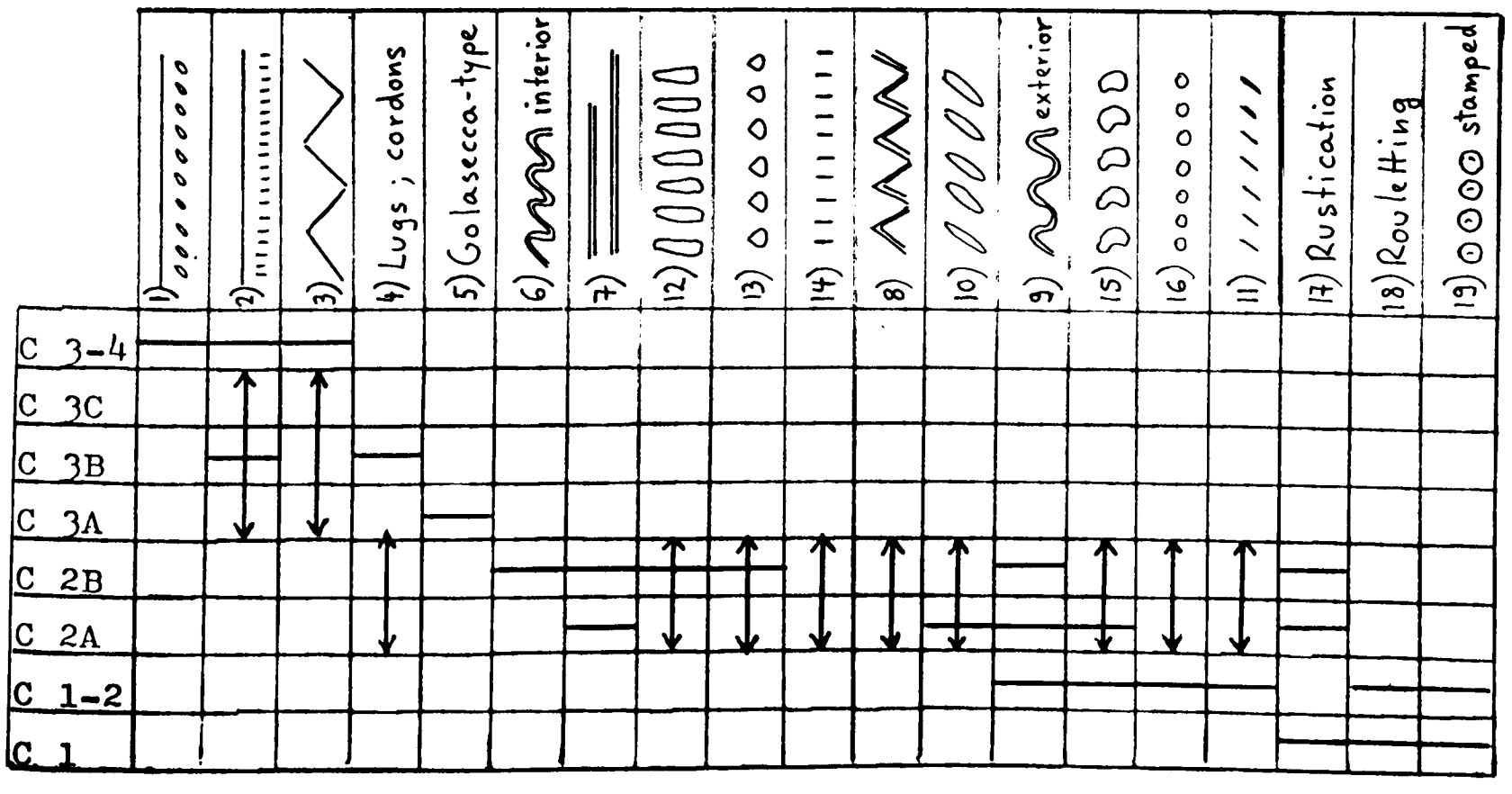
Seyssinet-Pariset, Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63).

DECORATION

Motifs

1) small spatula(?) indentations on angular shoulder (fig. 116.1)
2) row of vertical stabs on angular shoulder (fig. 116.2)
3) incised triangles, wide (fig. 116.3)
4) lugs and applied cordons (fig. 116.4a and b)
5) Golasecca-type decor (fig. 116.5)
6) fine incised wavy line, on interior of pot? (fig. 116.6)
7) linear incisions, rills (fig. 116.7)
8) incised triangles, narrow (fig. 116.8)
9) incised wavy line on exterior of pot (fig. 116.9)
10) oblique stabs (fig. 116.10)
11) single or multiple row of small oblique stabs (fig. 116.11)
13) tear-shaped spatula indentations (fig. 117.12)
14) single or multiple row of small vertical stabs (fig. 117.14)
15) crescent-shaped spatula indentations (fig. 117.15)
16) circular spatula indentations (fig. 117.16)
17) rustication (fig. 117-17)
18) regular row(s) of rouletting (fig. 117.18)
19) regular row(s) of stamped circles (fig. 117.19)

OCCURENCE OF DECORATIVE MOTIFS



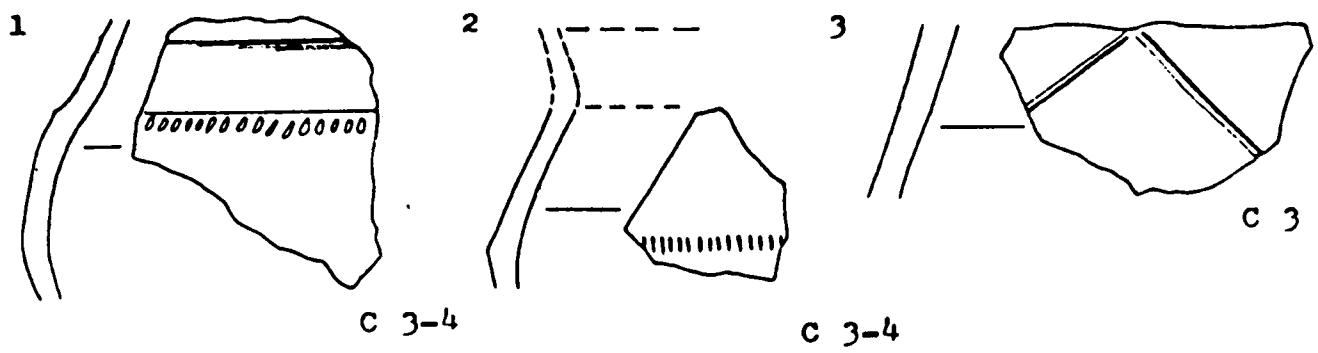


Fig. 116: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Decorative motifs (1-11)

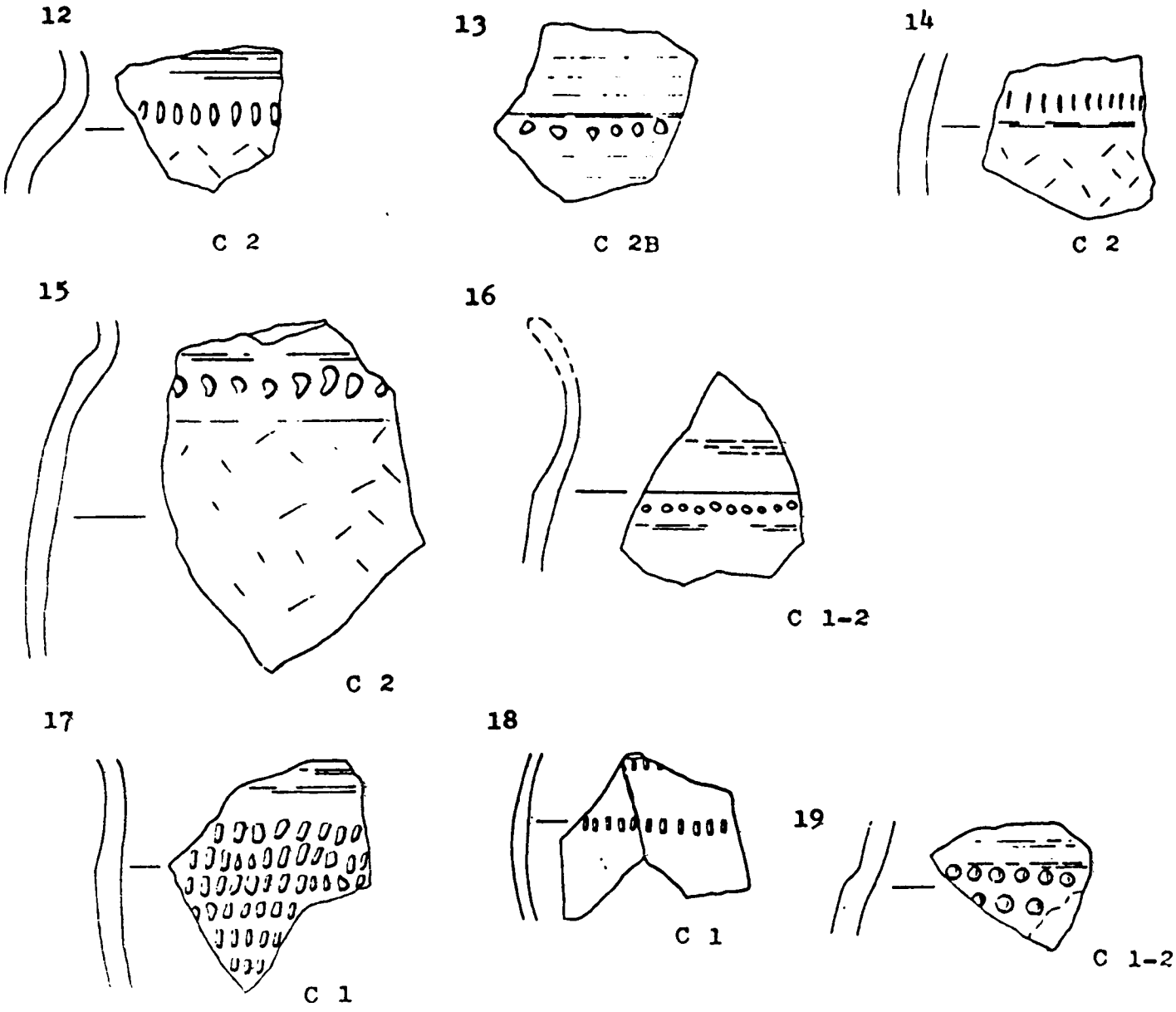


Fig. 117: Grotte des Sarrasins:

Decorative motifs (12-19)

Appendix 3

Le Pègue revisited

Appendix 3

Le Pègue revisited

Originally a detailed presentation of the published material assemblage found on the hillfort of St-Marcel at Le Pègue (26-31) - particularly the finds from sondage 8 (Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 21-4 and 37-103), supplemented by information given by Hatt (1976 and 1977) - was written. This has become superfluous as most relevant data has been incorporated into the text of the present study and into the site summary (appendix 1, entry 26-31, p. 131 ff). However, the figures (fig. 118-122) still merit inclusion as they are thought a useful short cut into the material found on this stratified hillfort.

It must be stressed that the figures are entirely based on publications and are not the fruit of an examination of the material itself. They were designed to help with the identification of particular horizons and the artefacts found within them.

Figs. 118, 119 (top), 120 (top) and 121 are our own design, based on Lagrand and Thalmann's indications

Fig. 119 (bottom) is based on Lagrand and Thalmann's figs. 9 and 12

Fig. 120 (bottom) is based on Lagrand and Thalmann's fig. 22

Fig. 122 (top) is based on Lagrand and Thalmann's figs. 19 and 20

Fig. 122 (bottom) is based on Lagrand and Thalmann's figs. 13 to 18

The latter were redrawn and the design slightly changed from the published versions, in the hope of making the original diagrams clearer.

The prime reason for undertaking such an exercise was firstly to check the stratigraphic association of certain classes of material, secondly to pinpoint the occurence and amount of 'residual' or redeposited material

and thirdly to verify the dating of horizons according to the dating evidence put forward by the excavators themselves.

The sequence of horizons identified in a "synthetic section" in sondage 8 of Le Pègue-St Marcel (Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: fig. 3), complemented by Hatt's reports (1976 and 1977) on all sondages, runs as follows:

F (Hatt's period I): Urnfield horizon; 3 layers

E2 (Hatt's period II): late Hallstatt settlement, defences, terraces, houses)
E1 (Hatt's period II) " " " ") late 6th to early 5th C BC
terraces, houses)

D2 (Hatt's period III): burnt granaries, early 5th C BC

D1 (Hatt's period III): levelling layer after burning

(C3) (Hatt's period IV): "Inorganic"(?) settlement of 5th C BC, granaries and tower are modified

C2B (Hatt's period V)) early La Tène settlement, terraces, houses; tower
C2A (Hatt's period V)) converted to dwelling , potters' workshop in central courtyard, refurbishing of defences, 4th C BC and later

C1 (Hatt's period VI): levelling layer and new system of terraces, late 4th C BC or later

B3d(Hatt's period VII): settlement on the new terraces, water pipes, houses
c
b 3rd-early 2nd C BC
a

B2 (Hatt's period VIII)) settlement, perhaps on a reduced scale during
B1 (Hatt's period VIII)) Late La Tène and Early gallo-roman times

A: post-roman and medieval level

HS: means 'Hors Stratigraphie' (unstratified)

The dates for levels C2A, C1, B3, B2, B1 and A differ between Lagrand and Thalmann and Hatt: here Hatt has been followed, as he considers all sondages, not only sondage 8.

A table(p. 546) summarises these horizons and the datable material found in them. It shows also how much material was redeposited during later levelling and terracing operations and identifies a 5th C BC horizon, later disturbed (C3). Figures 118-122 will be briefly commented on here, in lieu of captions. They are based on sondage 8 only, as it is the only sondage where quantitative data is available.

Fig. 118, the assemblage summary, is self explanatory. Notice how much material is redeposited in levels C2B, C2A and C1.

Fig. 119(top), charts the incidence of late Hallstatt indigenous pottery, showing level D2 (the destruction of the granaries) containing the entire form vocabulary.

Fig. 119 (bottom) is intended to show the relative proportions of pseudo-ionian vessels and their occurence in stratified levels. Again D2, the destruction level, is best represented.

Fig. 120 (top) is designed to illustrate the stratigraphic positions of fine wares, other than pseudo-ionian. Points worthy of mention are:

- attic black figure pottery is not as useful a dating tool, since 6 out of 8 instances are redeposited
- "phocean" grey ware diminishes by D2 (as pseudo-ionian increases)
- level C1 seems to represent an important transition period, with late amphorae of the region of Massalia, attic and pre-campanian wares, as well as early campanian A ware.

The incidences of campanian A ware are charted on fig. 120 (bottom). Form 27 can be seen to peak earlier, to be taken over by form 33 (and 33*, a version with painted white bands).

Fig. 121 is an attempt to pinpoint the occurence of stratified La Tène pottery, other than gaulish fine wares (see below). It is a rather ill-defined group, where continuity of 'archaic' techniques of fabrication is noted (Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 84). Perhaps a trend from utilitarian forms to slightly finer forms in later levels can be suggested.

Our last figure, fig. 122 documents the occurence of 'gaulish' fine wares. Types B to E only are charted on these diagrams, as type A, the earliest, with 54 fragments on sondage 8, does not figure on Lagrand and Thalmann's original diagrams. Type A belongs to levels C1/C2A. It is said to resemble pseudo-ionian ware in fabric and decorative style (Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 90). The remaining types are illustrated on fig. 122. Notice that type C, a grey burnished ware with wavy decor, peaks and fades earlier than the other types, which are particularly abundant in levels B, i.e. the middle to late La Tène settlement.

Illustrations of these different classes of pottery can be found abundantly provided in Lagrand and Thalmann (1973: pl. I-XXXIX).

The study of the material assemblage from Le Pègue suffers from two drawbacks. Firstly, it is not known to the writer why there is apparently so little concertation between Lagrand and Hatt's reports or why the decision was taken to publish and quantify sondage 8 separately. Thus, although the report on sondage 8 is invaluable, it is only part of the story. In general, it appears that Prof. Hatt favours a slightly higher dating of the later horizons than Lagrand and Thalmann in their earlier report. This situation may be due to the fact that sondage 8 was located in an area where the survival of later levels was, on the whole, poor.

Secondly, the hillfort at Le Pègue was extensively re-modelled at least twice in the early La Tène period (levels C2 and C1). As a result, much earlier material is redeposited. This would not be a problem in itself, but it makes it very difficult to distinguish between 'residual' material and material of a later date thought to continue and earlier tradition. It is strongly suspected that certain wares continued to exist in the post-Hallstatt era; but this aspect does not often emerge from the seriation diagrams, as it is drowned by the'background noise' made by

residual material. Nevertheless, a 'devolved' form of micaceous amphorae of the region of Massalia has been identified, as well as an 'intermediary' class of pottery, between pseudo-ionian ware proper and early gaulish A wares, themselves derived from pseudo-ionian pottery (Lagrand and Thalmann 1973: 90).

Table: Le Pegue-St-Marcel (26-31), summary of the dating evidence for Sondage 8 only (based on Lagrand and Thalmann 1973)

Horizon	Deposit	Assemblage in stratigraphy	Residual material
F	Occupation level	Indigenous pottery of late Bronze Age - early Hallstatt tradition	
	Discontinuity		
E2-1	Terraces Occupation level	Indigenous late Hallstatt pottery Phocean grey ware Micaceous amphorae of Massalia Attic black figure pottery (Droop, c.520 BC) Pseudo-ionian urns and flagons Pseudo-ionian bowls from E1 onwards Balkan-type bronze pin (c.550-475 BC) Late Hallstatt fibula	
c.500 BC D2-1	Occupation level, granaries, Fire, destruction	Indigenous late Hallstatt pottery Coarse storage jars Pseudo-ionian urns, flagons, bowls (copying forms of c.480 BC) Phocean grey ware Micaceous amphorae of Massalia Late Hallstatt imported cannelated ware (c.500-450 BC) Late Hallstatt lignite bracelet Late Hallstatt incised bronze bracelet	
(C3) c.400 BC	Occupation attested by residual material mainly	Hatt mentions that granaries were converted to dwellings as is the central tower	Attic white lekythos (c.450 BC) Attic palmette decor pottery (c.350 BC) Early La Tène Fibulae (Attic red figure pottery in C1A) (Pre-campanian pottery in C1) (Attic black figure skyphos in C1) (Attic kylix handle in C1)
C2B	Terracing Occupation	Attic red figure pottery, c.380 BC Pre-Gnathia pottery, c.325-300 BC Pre-campanian skyphos, c.350-300 BC Indigenous La Tène pottery	Late Hallstatt Fibulae Attic black figure pottery (c.520 BC) Pseudo-ionian pottery
c.300 BC C2A	Occupation level	Indigenous La Tène pottery Gaulish Fine wares A and C (3rd c BC onwards)	Attic black figure pottery (c.520 BC) Attic red figure pottery (c.400-380) Indigenous Hallstatt pottery Pseudo-ionian pottery Attic black figure skyphos (c.450-400)
c.200 BC C1 c.100 BC	Refurbishment	Indigenous La Tène pottery Gaulish Fine ware A-E Campanian A, form 27 (late 3rd c BC onwards?) Devolved micaceous amphorae of Massalia (3rd c BC on) Silver obols of Massalia Silver celtic coins (gaulish denarii, c.70 BC)	Attic kylix handle (c.400 BC) Pre-campanian pottery (4th c BC) Indigenous Hallstatt pottery Pseudo-ionian pottery
B3	Occupation level	Indigenous La Tène pottery Gaulish Fine wares A-E Campanian A, forms 27 and 33 (60 BC onwards Nauheim fibula, glass bracelet, silver and bronze of Massalia	Early La Tène bracelet (4th-3rd c BC) Pre-campanian skyphos (350-300 BC)
B2-1 0 BC	Abandonment	Indigenous La Tène pottery Gaulish Fine wares B, D, E Campanian A, form 33 Republican amphorae Nauheim fibula Glass bracelet Silver and bronze of Massalia Aucissa fibula, stylus	Gaulish Fine wares, A and C Campanian A, form 27

LE PEGUE: ASSEMBLAGE SUMMARY

HS	A	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2A	C2B	D1	D2	E1	E2	F	
												●	Undecorated pottery
●						●	●			●			Attic black figure
									●	●	●		Phocean grey ware
									●	●	●		Massaliotic amphorae
									●		●		Balkan pine
							●				●		Late Hall. fibulae
					●	●		●	●	●	●		Late Hall. pottery
					●	●	●	●	●	●	●		Pseudo-ionian
					●	●		●	●	●	●		Pseudo-ionian flagons
							●		●	●	●		Pseudo-ionian local forms
					●	●	●		●	●			Pseudo-ionian bowls
									●				Cannelated fine ware
								●					Late Hall. Bracelets
●					⊖	⊖	⊖						Attic red figure
●				●	●	●							Pre-Gnathia/Pre-camp.
						●	●						Cheese presses
		●	●	●	●	●	●						LT indigenous pottery
			●	●	●	●							Gaulish fine wares, A
			●	●	●	●							Gaulish fine wares, C
					●								Devolved massal. amph.
	●	●	●	●	●								Campanian A 27
		●	●	●	●								Silver obols of Massal.
					●								Gaulish denarii
	●	●	●	●	•								Gaulish fine wares B-D-E
	●	●	●	●	•								Campanian A 33
				⊖									ELT bracelet
●			●	●									Glass bracelets
			●	●									Nauheim fibulae
		●	●	●									Republican amphorae

Fig. 118

INDIGENOUS LATE HALLSTATT POTTERY

	Urns	Small urns	Miniature urns	Large jars & urns	Deep inturned bowl	Deep straight bowls	Deep carinated b.	Small inturned b.	Small straight b.	Small carinated b.	Straight dish	Storage jars	Incised decor
E2	●	●											
E1	●	●			●						↓		1
D2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	12
D1	●								●				2
C2B													
C2A		●		●	●	●			●	●			5
C1				●									4

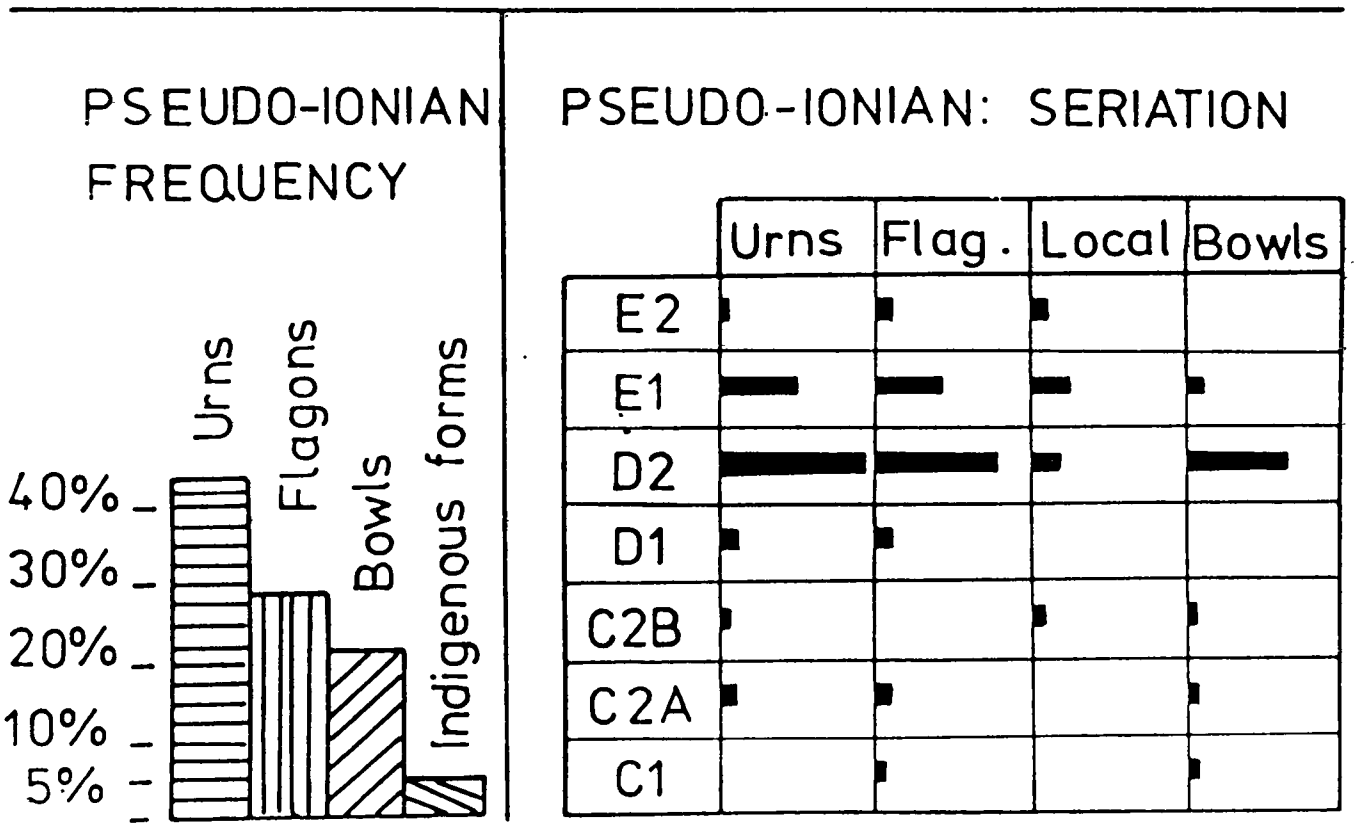


Fig. 119

(legend and source: see text of Appendix 3)

	Attic black fig.	Phocean ware	Massal. amphor.	Cannelated w.	Attic red fig.	Other attic w.	Pre-Gnathia w.	Pre-campanian	Late, mass amph	Campanian A27	Campanian A33	Campanian A33*	Republ. amphor.
E2	2	24	●										
E1		10	●										
D2		2	●	●									
D1													
C2B	3				1								
C2A	2				1		1						
C1						1		1	●	●	(●)	(●)	
B3								1		●	●	●	
B2										●	●	●	●
B1										●	●	●	●
A										●	●	●	
HS	1					2		1					

IMPORTED FINE WARES

CAMPANIAN A WARES

	Form 27	Form 5	Form 36	Form 33	Form 33*	Form 28
C	▬			●	●	
B 3	▬▬	●	●●	▬	▬	
B2-B1	▬			▬▬	▬▬	
A	▪			▬	▪	
HS						●

Fig. 120

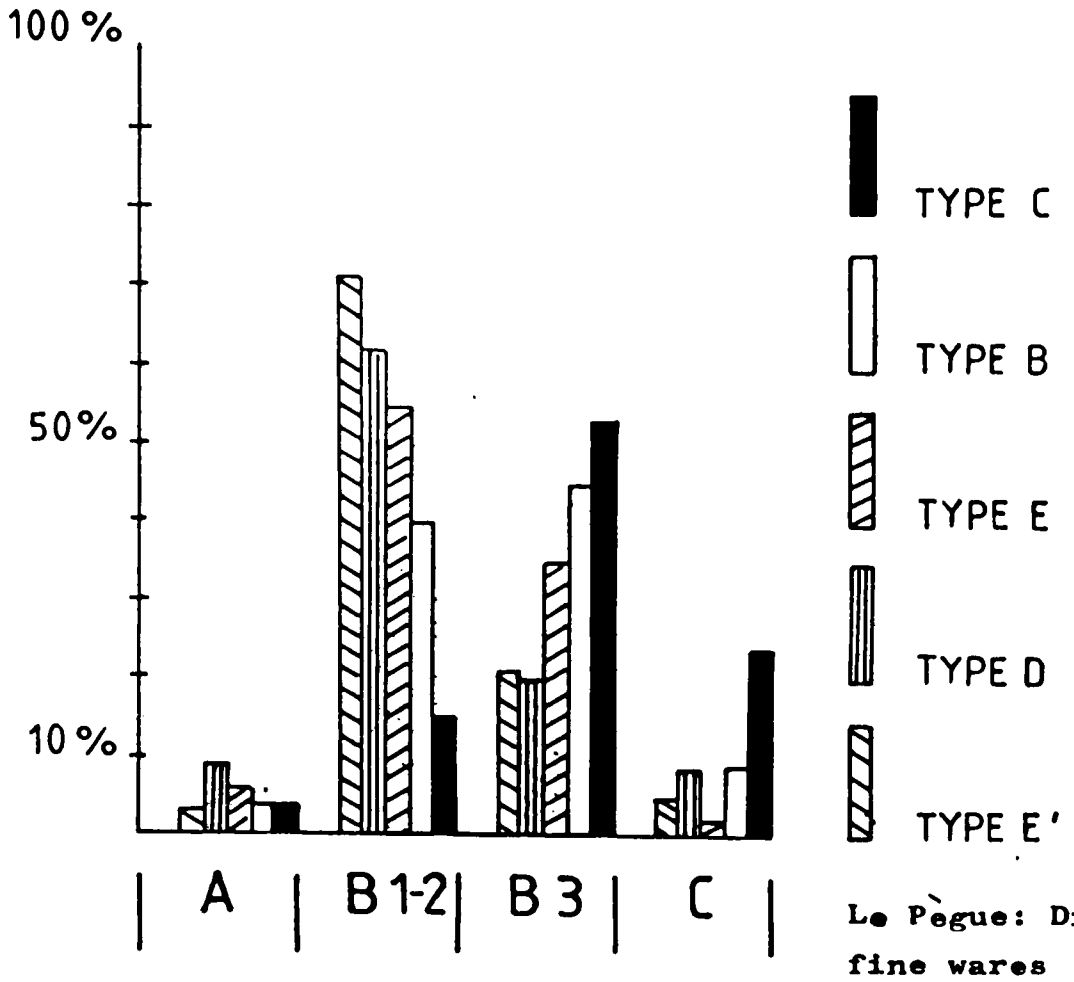
(legend and source: see text of Appendix 3)

	Cheese presses	Incised urns	Urns	Bowls	Ring-feet	Dish
C2B	●	●			●	
C2A	●		2	●	●	
C1			5	●	●	
B3				●		
B2-B1				●	●	●

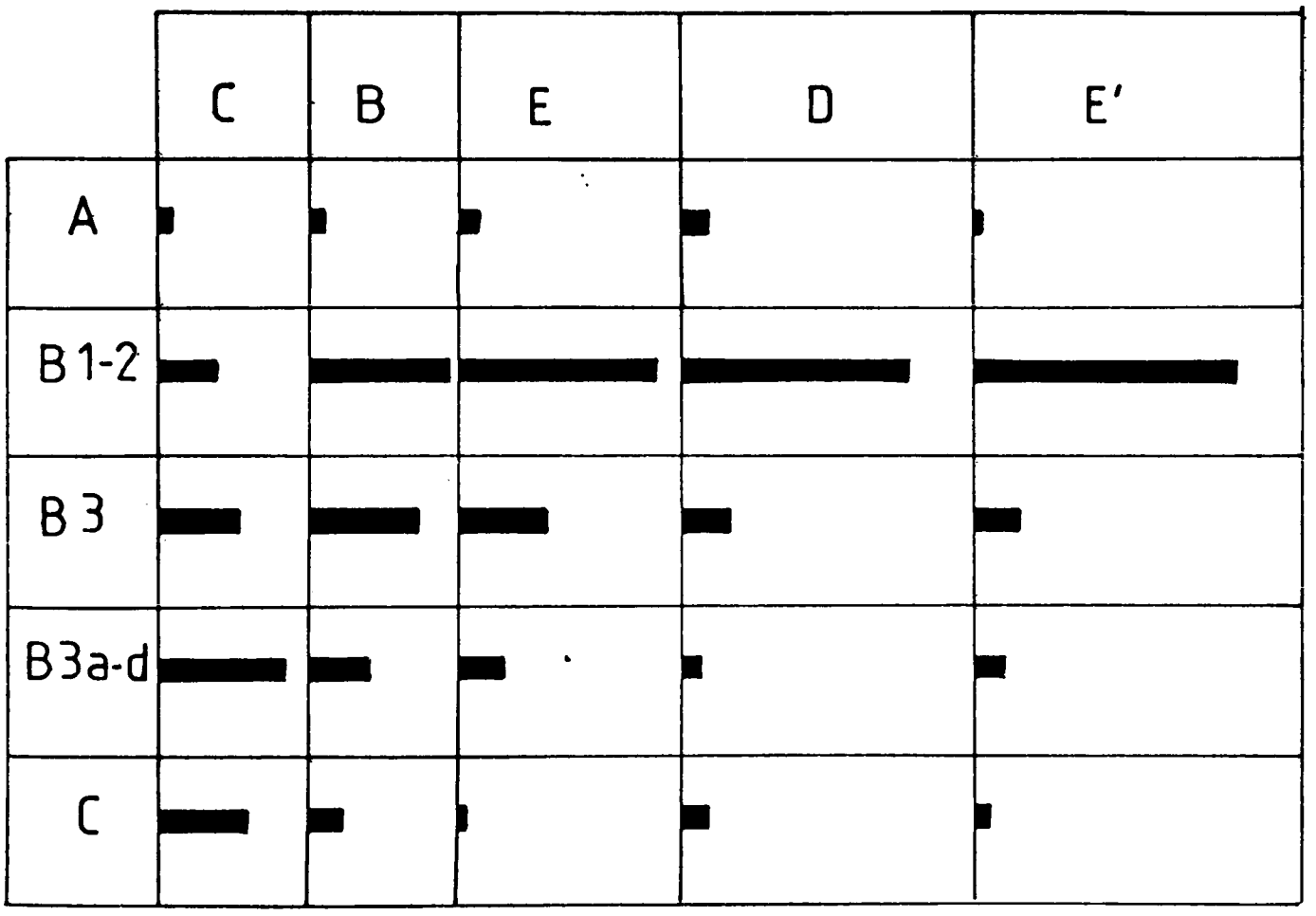
INDIGENOUS LT POTTERY

Fig. 121

(legend and source: see text of Appendix 3)



Le Pègue: Distribution of gaulish fine wares



Le Pègue: Seriation of gaulish fine wares

Fig. 122

(legend and source: see text of Appendix 3)

Appendix 4

List of traded materials in the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes

The 17 lists appearing below form the basis of Chapter 5 (part 3) and of figures 27-43. The numbering of the lists follows that of the sections of Chapter 5, part 3. Although the information presented here can be found in the gazetteer (Appendix 1), it was thought desirable to collect the dispersed data in a convenient form. But, to avoid duplication, sites are only referred to by their numbers and bibliographical references are not given: the reader will find the equivalences of site numbers to site name at the beginning of each départmental section of Appendix 1, and the sources consulted in each entry.

1) List of navicella, sanguisuga and ribbed Golasecca fibulae, 7th-6th C BC (fig. 27)

07-01: a navicella fibula with lozenge-shaped swelled bow, long catchplate, pully-shaped lateral buttons; local production? Date: late 7th-early 6th C BC.

26-31: 2 navicella fibulae in level E3, late 6th C BC.

38-28: 1 navicella fibula with high swelled bow, short catchplate, richly decorated; italic origin but probable local production. Date: 8th-7th C BC.

69-22: 1 or 2 navicella fibula(e) with lozenge-shaped swelled bow, long catchplate, simple lateral buttons; "similar examples in neighbouring Italy". Date: late 7th-early 6th C BC.

69-29: 2 fibulae dredged from the Saône with high swelled bow, long catchplate, horizontal and broken incised lines decor; "original fibulae" of 8th and 7th C BC.

73-14: 1 bronze navicella fibula, late 7th C BC.

73-31: 1 bronze navicella fibula of evolved Golasecca type, North Italian or Ticinese, c. 500 BC.

73-34: 1 bronze ribbed Golasecca fibula with chainlets.

73-51: a navicella fibula of italic origin in Geneva Museum. Type: high swelled bow, long catchplate, 5 decorated zones; probably 7th C BC.

73-64: a bronze sanguisuga or navicella fibula.

74-24: 3 bronze navicella fibulae with lateral buttons. Type: lozenge shaped bow, long catchplate, simple lateral buttons; "similar examples in neighbouring Italy" (Este culture?). Date: 7th-early 6th C BC.

74-26: a sanguisuga fibula with high swelled bow, short catchplate, chevron bands decor, parallelled at Vetulonia, c. 600 BC.

St-Ours-Meyronnes (Basses-Alpes): a large engraved bronze navicella fibula.

St-Paul-s.-Ubaye (Basses-Alpes): a navicella fibula with lateral buttons.

Notice also that the Grotte des Sarrasins (38-63 and Appendix 2) has produced sherds of Golasecca pottery.

Fig. 27 is based on the above list. Outside the Rhône-Alpes, the distribution was copied from Duval, Eluère and Mohen (1974: 44, fig. 25, only symbol no. 4). If more than one fibula came from the same site, only a single spot was drawn.

1b) List of Certosa fibulae, 5th C BC (fig. 27)

26-09: 1 bronze Certosa fibula

73-16: 1 bronze Certosa fibula

74-23: 1 bronze Certosa fibula

Distribution on fig. 27. The list is not exhaustive. Notice also a Certosa derivation at St-Sulpice, VD, Switzerland (T48).

2) List of cannelated wares and barbotine decorated wares, Late Hallstatt (fig. 28)

01-01: 1 sherd of dark red slip ware

07-28: cannelated bowl

07-35: fine cannelated ware sherds

07-39: barbotine decorated ware?

26-30: cannelated burnished ware

26-31: cannelated ware of Vix-Heuneburg type in levels D and E

26-46: barbotine decorated ware

Orpierre-Ste-Colombe (Hautes-Alpes): pottery of Vix type, also known in Languedoc

La Faurie-Gr. d'Agnielles (Hautes-Alpes): barbotine decorated ware.

Fig. 28 shows distribution of this ware. Note: Villard (1960: 141 and 160 n. 1) and Benoit (1965: 171-2) state that this type of pottery does not exist in S-France, but is apparented to the "subgéometrique rhodanien". Cannelated and barbotine wares are very common at Vix-Mont Lassois and the Heuneburg. Origins at Vix? or Rhine-Moselle area? (Dehn 1959). The inspiration perhaps derives from etruscan bucchero, or Larissa pottery, or Golasecca wares (Benoit 1965: 172). Courtois (1975: 66-70) gives a list of sites where barbotine wares occur: Marne, Burgundy, Jura and Saône, lower Rhône valley, but also at Mailhac, Marseille, Antibes. Fig.28 was compiled from above list and from Courtois (1975: fig. 55).

3) List of greek three-winged arrowheads (fig. 29)

26-34: an iron imitation of a greek 3-winged arrowhead

38-64: hoard of 7 greek 3-winged bronze arrowheads

Orpierre (Hautes-Alpes): a 3-winged arrowhead

Susa (Italian Alps): 3-winged arrowhead

4) List of attic black figure pottery and white lekythoi, 6th-5th C BC (fig. 30)

26-31: attic black figure pottery of Droop type, c. 530-520 BC in level E and later redepositions; attic black figure pottery of 6th C BC in sondage 11; also fragment of an attic white lekythos, mid-5th C BC in sondage 8.

38-36: black palmette decorated white lekythos. Date?

La Bâtie-Montsaléon (Hautes-Alpes): a lekythos. Date?

Orpierre-Ste-Colombe (?) (Hautes-Alpes): attic lekythos, c. 550-500 BC?

Fig. 30 shows this distribution; the attic black figure wares of Provence, the region of Marseille and Languedoc were not mapped, except for Marseille itself. Villard (1960) and Benoit (1965) mention concentrations of attic black figure ware at the Cayla de Mailhac, Ensérune, Pech Maho near Sigean, Montlaurès, etc., and further afield at Vix, Mont Lassois, Salins, the Heuneburg.

5) List of attic red figure ware and fine italo-greek wares of the 5th and 4th C BC (fig. 31)

07-28: attic red figure ware

07-34: attic pottery (Beeching, pers. comm.)

07-35: attic pottery; note also 1 silver tetradrachm of Athens, 4th C BC.

26-14: many references to attic red figure pottery of 5th C BC and especially 4th C BC; mention of 4th C BC attic ware in a kiln; Sondage 8: attic pottery of 2nd half of 5th C BC, of 1st half of 4th C BC; also pre-campanian palmette stamped dish and skyphoi fragments, 4th C BC; pre-Gnathia campanian bowl, late 4th C BC; also attic white lekythos, mid 5th C BC; Sondage 11: attic red figure ware of 4th C BC; black varnish italic or etruscan kylix, 4th C BC.. New finds of sondage 8 (1982): attic red figure crater, late 5th-early 4th C BC, other 4th C BC sherds.

26-44: 1 attic red figure sherd, early 4th C BC, with middle La Tène pottery

38-79: fragment of an attic red figure kylix, 1st half of 4th C BC, from level K.

On fig. 31, the provenance of attic red figure pottery outside the Rhône-Alpes was not mapped, except for Marseille. Villard (1960) and Benoit (1965) mention attic red figure pottery in the Languedoc (e.g. Cayla de

Mailhac, Pech Maho where it is more common than earlier attic pottery) and at Salins, Somme-Bionne, La Motte-St-Valentin, Klein Aspergle and Rodenbach.

6) and 7) List of etruscan or italo-etruscan bronzes, 7th-2nd C BC (fig. 32 and 33)

01-02: etruscan bronze statuette of Heracles, fighting, no lion skin, 4th-2nd C BC

26-40: etruscan bronze statuette of Heracles, fighting, no lion skin, 4th-2nd C BC

38-72: etruscan bronze statuette of Mars, 6th-5th C BC

38-74: 4 etruscan bronze "Schnabelkannen" handles: 2 anchor types, 1 snake type, 1 volute type. Provenance uncertain?

38-75: 3 etruscan bronze statuettes of Heracles, 4th-2nd C BC

42-24: 2 etruscan bronze statuettes of Heracles, fighting, with lion skin, 4th-2nd C BC

69-22: etruscan bronze statuette of Mars or Heracles, early 5th C BC

69-26: 1 bronze oenochoe, greek or tarentine, perhaps 2nd C BC

69-27: handle of an etruscan bronze basin, 6th-5th C BC?
handle and situla applique, 3rd-2nd C BC?

69-40: italo-etruscan bronze belt buckle

69-42: italo-etruscan bronze belt buckle

74-03: etruscan bronze statuette of Apollo, 6th-5th C BC

74-05: etruscan bronze statuette of Heracles, fighting, with lion skin, 4th-2nd C BC

74-06: etruscan bronze statuette of Apollo, 6th-5th C BC

74-25 2 etruscan bronze statuettes of Heracles, fighting, no lion skin, 4th-2nd C BC

74-33: archaic etruscan bronze statuette of a warrior, c. 600 BC.

On fig. 32 and fig. 33, find spots outside the Rhône-Alpes were copied from Boucher (1976: 346-51, maps I-III). Find spots which feature on Boucher's map III but could not be found in her catalogue were also copied in the area within the boundaries of the Rhône-Alpes.

8) List of etruscan amphorae and bucchero nero (fig. 34)

07-35: etruscan stamped amphorae;
etruscan bucchero nero
26-14: sherds of etruscan black bucchero, late 7th-early 6th C BC
26-30: etruscan bucchero nero
Orpierre-Ste-Colombe (Hautes-Alpes): sherd of a swastika decorated kantharos, etruscan bucchero nero.

Fig. 34 is based on Benoit (1965: 33, fig. 3) for the area outside the Rhône-Alpes. A detailed list can be found in Benoit (1965: 56). Notice also etruscan bucchero at Salins-Camp du Château.

9) List of wine amphorae of the region of Massalia (fig. 35)

01-01: micaceous amphorae sherds, including a handle; imitation? 4th-3rd C BC
07-07: massaliotic amphorae sherds
07-17: 3 rims of massaliotic amphorae with cremation
07-28: massaliotic amphorae
07-29: archaic massaliotic spherical and ovoid amphorae fragments, mid 6th C BC
07-35: many references to massaliotic amphorae
07-36: massaliotic amphorae sherds
26-14: massaliotic amphorae of 5th-4th C BC, including an amphora containing a cremation
26-30: massaliotic amphorae sherds in level 6
26-31: numerous references to micaceous amphorae of Massalia. Note a "devolved" form of massaliotic amphorae in levels C1 and B3
38-01: see 38-22
38-22: possible massaliotic amphorae bases in an early-middle La Tène midden
38-58: fragment of a massaliotic amphora and 2 sherds "of mediterranean origin"
38-79: micaceous massaliotic amphorae and imitations, in level K, 1st half of 4th C BC or later.
38-84: massaliotic amphorae sherds.

On fig. 35, the areas outside the Rhône-Alpes were mapped from Benoit (1965: 33, fig. 3) and Guillot (1976: 129, fig. 10). Benoit and Guillot show finds in Burgundy, the Haute-Saône and at the Heuneburg.

10) List of ionian wares (fig. 36)

?01-01: ionian sherds, small crater. Probably not ionian but pseudo-ionian
?07-23: mention of ionian ware, probably pseudo-ionian
07-35: ionian ware, 6th C BC; also greek amphorae?
26-30: ionian ware in levels 6 and 3
?26-31: ionian bowl in a late Hallstatt context?, but Lagrand and Thalmann (1973: 60 and 62) state that there are no ionian imports, only some close imitations of hemispherical bowls.
?38-18: mention of ionian ware, perhaps pseudo-ionian
?42-31: ionian subgeometric sherd, probably pseudo-ionian
Orpierre-Ste-Colombe: painted ionian bowl with everted rim.

On fig. 36, the zone outside the Rhône-Alpes was mapped from Benoit (1965: 33, fig. 3 for map, and 153 for list).

11) List of pseudo-ionian wares (fig. 37)

01-01: probably pseudo-ionian ware, listed as ionian
07-01: 2 sherds of pseudo-ionian ware
07-17: 3 complete pseudo-ionian vessels (biconical urn, jug, bowl) with cremation
07-21: 1 sherd of pseudo-ionian ware
07-23: pseudo-ionian sherd(s) with anthropomorphic motif
07-28: numerous finds of pseudo-ionian ware with geometric decor, similar to Le Pègue
07-35: pseudo-ionian or rhodanian subgeometric II ware, in 6th and 5th C BC levels
07-38: pseudo-ionian sherds
07-39: 1 pseudo-ionian sherd
07-44: pseudo-ionian linear painted ware, layer 7
26-09: pseudo-ionian ware of 5th and 4th C BC
26-27: pseudo-ionian sherds
26-30: pseudo-ionian ware, abundant
26-31: very numerous references to pseudo-ionian ware from the late 6th C BC onwards, probably made at Le Pègue. Production probably continues in 5th and 4th C BC and the later "gaulish" wares of the 3rd - 1st C BC are directly inspired by pseudo-ionian techniques. Large range of forms, including miniature urns (to measure?). Notice horseman motif on a sherd.

26-46: pseudo-ionian wares, including late variants in La Tène context

38-01: see 38-22

38-22: pseudo-ionian ware and derivations, other mediterranean imports

38-79: (imitation) pseudo-ionian ware in level K, dated to 1st half of 4th C BC or later

?69-21: this site features on Lagrand and Thalmann's (1973: 8) distribution map of pseudo-ionian ware, but other sources dismiss this painted ware sherd as being pseudo-ionian.

Fig. 37 shows the above sites and others, outside the Rhône-Alpes, based on Lagrand and Thalmann's distribution map of pseudo-ionian pottery (1973: 8).

12) List of grey monochrome "phocean" ware (fig. 38)

01-01: sherds of carinated bowl (Benoit's form 6)

01-13: sherds of grey wave decorated ware

01-27: grey monochrome ware, Hallstatt imitation. This material may come from Seyssel-Vens (74-46)

01-32: sherds of grey wave decorated "phocean" or "eolian" ware, Hallstatt imitation, including a fragment of a carinated bowl (Benoit's form 6)

07-03: "phocean" grey ware.

07-06: "phocean" grey ware

07-08: "phocean" ware

07-23: "phocean" sherds,including Benoit's form 1

07-28: "phocean" grey ware

07-29: "phocean" grey ware sherds and imitations

07-30: "phocean" ware

07-32: almost complete grey monochrome biconical urns, chalice and carinated bowl

07-35: many references to "phocean" grey ware

07-36: "phocean" grey ware

07-38: "phocean" grey ware

07-40: "phocean" grey ware, including Benoit's form 1

07-42: "phocean" grey ware sherds

07-44: "phocean" grey ware in layers 6 and 7

26-03: "phocean" grey ware sherds

26-09: "phocean" grey ware sherds

26-14: local grey bucchero

26-18: "phocean" grey ware

26-30: "phocean" ware

26-31: many references to grey monochrome and also black "phocean" ware. Quantities much lesser than pseudo-ionian wares

26-46: "phocean" grey ware with wave decor

38-01: see 38-22

38-08: grey monochrome ware sherds, Benoit's form 6

38-18: "phocean" grey ware (?)

?38-22: 1 sherd of "phocean" painted ware?

38-58: "phocean" grey ware sherd in level 2 (?)

38-63: 1 "phocean" grey ware sherd, lost

38-86: "phocean" grey ware in sondage S/02, redeposited

74-02: "phocean" grey ware, but perhaps from 01-27

74-46: "phocean" grey ware, Hallstatt imitation.

La Faurie-Grotte d'Agnielles (Hautes-Alpes): "phocean" grey ware

Orpierre-Ste-Colombe (Hautes-Alpes): grey monochrome ware, including bowl with everted rim, carinated bowls, probably produced in the Vaucluse (Mourre de Sève?)

Chabestan(Hautes-Alpes), tumulus du Pont de Chabestan: "phocean" grey ware.

Note also that a number of sites have produced late derivations of grey monochrome ware (Benoit 1965: 158-and 163), in late La Tène and gallo-roman contexts, e.g.

01-08: in late La Tène cave context

01-12: in late La Tène rock-shelter context

01-29: in late La Tène to gallo-roman cave context

01-30: in late La Tène cave context

38-79: level C (late La Tène)

38-80: in late La Tène or gallo-roman context

42-18: in late La Tène context

69-02: in middle to late La Tène context

69-27: imitation "phocean" ware, dated 2nd-1st C BC, in a gallo-roman context

On fig. 38, the finds spots outside the Rhône-Alpes were taken from the maps published by Blanc (1958: 119, fig. 33), Benoit (1965: 33, fig. 3) and Guillot (1976: 129, fig. 10)

13) List of coins of Massalia in the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes (fig. 39)

Note: hoards are marked by an asterix

*01-06: 2 hoards of silver obols of Massalia

01-14: 1 silver obol of Massalia and 1 celtic imitation of an obol of Massalia, with other celtic coins

01-28: 1 obol or drachm of Massalia

07-01: 1 silver obol of Massalia, 3rd-1st C BC, now lost. Other celtic coin

*07-02: one or several obols of Massalia; also celtic coin hoard

07-09: 1 silver obol of Massalia dated to late 3rd C BC, weight: 0.62 gr.

07-26: 1 silver obol of Massalia dated to 2nd C BC, group H of Rolland

07-28: silver obols of Massalia and 1 bronze coin of Marseille; also 1 celtic bronze coin

07-34: silver obol(s) of Massalia (Beeching pers. comm.)

07-35: silver obol of Massalia. Note also 1 silver tetradrachm of Athens 4th C BC (Nash pers. comm.)

07-36: silver obol of Massalia

07-41: mention of coin(s) of Massalia and 5 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

*26-01: hoard II contained silver coins of Massalia and celtic silver coins of the Cavares and of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

*26-05: probably the same as Valence I (see 26-45): hoard containing 400 silver obols of Massalia. If it is the same as Valence I, then there were also 15 coins of the Cavares inscribed IAILKOVESI Deposition date: late 2nd C BC?

*26-19: 1 silver coin of Massalia in a hoard containing 560 silver coins attributed to the Cavares and Allobroges and of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

26-21: 1 silver obol

26-31: silver obols of Massalia from the 4th C BC onwards. In particular, 7 silver obols of Massalia (one early example with good head of Apollo, weight: 0.78 gr; the others later, weight: o.45 to 0.59 gr.). Also 2 bronze coins of Massalia of charging bull type with legend MAΣΣA and MAΣΣAHΛN, weighing 2.13 and 2.70 gr. Other celtic coins

*26-36: hoard of 6000 or 7000 silver obols of Massalia. Possibly there were also other silver celtic coins (of the Cavares) but they have not been traced. Deposition date: late 2nd C BC? (125-121 BC?)

*26-45: contained 400 silver obols of Massalia and 15 silver coins with horse bust and legend IAILKOVESI, attributed to the Cavares, late 2nd C BC. Other accounts talk of 360 coins, a quarter being IAILKOVESI coins. Deposition date: late 2nd C BC? (108-102, raid of the Cimbri and Teutones?)

38-01: see Hières-sur-Amby (38-22)

*38-05: hoard of c. 2300 silver obols of Massalia in a pot also containing a gold finger ring. 2nd C BC?

38-22: 1 silver obol of Massalia, dated late 3rd C BC or 1st half of 2nd C BC; also 1 celtic coin

38-42: 1 silver coin of Massalia with charging bull, in Late La Tène context

*38-42 bis: 162 coins of Massalia and/or imitations (1 copper?) in a mixed hoard contained in a pot inside and iron casket. Also glass rings and bracelets (MLT). The hoard also had 1 tetrobol of Histiaia (3rd or early 2nd C BC) and 83 (or 150?) celtic silver coins attributed to Cavares (Deroc) or Allobroges and Arverni (1 obol) (Nash); total coins: 244 or 246 (or 314?)

*38-57: hoard of 3000 silver obols of Massalia in a pot, possibly with other silver celtic coins. Depostion date: late 2nd C BC?

*38-66: possibly silver obols of Massalia in a celtic coin hoard of the late 2nd C BC deposited in a pot

38-68: silver obols of Massalia, 'similar to those of Saint-Romans', late 2nd C BC?

*38-73: silver obols of Massalia in a mixed hoard with silver coins of the Rhône valley

38-79: 1 bronze imitation of a coin of Marseille in level C

38-80: 1 coin of Massalia (bronze) and 1 imitation coin of Massalia

42-04: silver drachms of Massalia and 2 bronzes

42-09: $\frac{1}{4}$obol with wheel motif

42-18: 1 or 2 silver obol(s) of Massalia, 4 fractions of silver obols of Massalia, 1 imitation silver obol. 1 or 2 bronze(s) or Marseille and imitation. Date: late 2nd C BC. See also celtic coins list

69-02: 1 silver coin of Marseille in a context dated 125-75 BC

69-20: 1 small bronze of Marseille, 1st C BC

69-24: 1 bronze of Marseille, 1st C BC

74-01: 2 obols of Marseille

The distribution map (fig. 39) was compiled after Nash 1978 and Hiernard 1982. Note in the immediate vicinity of the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes, the sites of:

Vevey (VD, Switzerland): 1 silver obol in a Middle La Tène grave

Genève (GE, Switzerland): 1 silver drachm and 1 small bronze of Massalia

Varennes-lès-Mâcon (Saône et Loire): silver obols of Massalia

Tournoux (Basses-Alpes): coins of Massalia

Grand-St-Bernard (VS, Switzerland): obols of Massalia in a mixed hoard

14) List of celtic coins in the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes (fig. 40)

Note: hoards are marked by an asterix

01-04: 1 celtic silver coin in late LT context

01-08: celtic coins, amongst which 1 silver coin with "big head"

01-14: 1 obol of Massalia, 1 celtic imitation of an obol of Massalia; celtic coins include 1 coin with TOGIRIX legend and potins coins with "big head" attributed to the Sequani

*07-01: 1 silver coin with sea-horse, attributed to Allobroges, debased (iron core), issued perhaps between 75 and 50 BC

*07-02: coin hoard containing 1 silver coin with bouquetin attributed to the Cavares

07-02 bis: 2 celtic gold staters, first quarter of 1st C BC

07-03: 1 silver coin with sea horse issued by the Allobroges, post 90 BC

07-07: c. 40 coins ranging from the 2nd C BC to the 4th C AD

07-28: 1 celtic bronze coin

07-41: coin(s) of Massalia, 5 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

07-43: 1 silver coin with bouquetin attributed to the Cavares, late 2nd or early 1st C BC

*26-01: two coin hoards:

I: silver coins with sea-horse, issued by Allobroges, post 90 BC

II: silver coins of Massalia, silver coins with horse bust attributed to the Cavares, silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

*26-02: coin hoard of silver quinarii of "horseman of the Rhône Valley" type, deposited in 27 BC

26-05: probably the same as Valence I hoard (see 26-45) containing 400 silver obols of Massalia and 15 silver coins with horse bust and legend IAILKOVESI, attributed to the Cavares (late 2nd C BC?)

26-07: coin hoard of silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, similar to Laveyron (26-19) and Valence (26-45): buried in 75-70 BC?

26-08: 1 silver coin with sea-horse, issued by Allobroges after c. 90 BC?

26-14: "indigenous coins", not described

*26-16: coin hoard containing a total of 940 coins, including:
195 silver coins with galloping horse attributed to the Cavares
28 silver coins with bouquetin, attributed to the Cavares
269 silver coins with sea horse, attributed to the Allobroges
438 silver coins with "horseman of the Rhône valley"
Deposition date: 75-70 BC?

*26-17: coin hoard said to be similar to that of Moirans (38-27), i.e. containing issues of the Cavares (galloping horse, bouquetin), Allobroges (sea-horse) and "horseman of the Rhône valley". Deposition date: 75-70 BC? as Moirans, Hostun (26-16), Laveyron (26-19)?

26-18: 1 silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

*26-19: coin hoard of 561 silver coins, consisting of:
1 coin of Massalia
63 silver coins with galloping horse attributed to the Cavares
11 silver coins with bouquetin, attributed to the Cavares
62 silver coins with sea-horse, attributed to the Allobroges
424 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type
Depostion date: 75-70 BC?

26-21: 4 celtic bronze coins of charging bull type, 1 bronze as of Nemausus (Nîmes)

*26-22: coin hoard containing silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

26-23: 1 silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

26-29: 1 silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

26-31: 7 silver obols of Massalia, dated from 3rd C BC onwards
2 bronze coins of Massalia of "charging bull" bype
1 silver obol with roaring lion, attributed to Volcae Arecomici
1 silver denarius with galloping horse attributed to the Cavares.
weight: 2.04 gr.
2 silver denarii of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, one

bearing the legend COMA, dated to C. 80-60 BC. Weight: 2.02 gr. Roman coins include 1 silver denarius of C. Coelia Caldus (62 BC). 1st C BC coins of the Allobroges are also reported from sondage 11.

*26-39: coin hoard including 60 gold staters of Arverni, similar to those found at Lapte (Haute-Loire), i.e. imitations of staters of Philip II of Macedonia, 3rd-2nd C BC?

26-43: 3 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

*26-45: 2 hoards and some stray finds, i.e.

-Valence I hoard, sometimes attributed to Le Chaffal (26-05), at a place named Chaffit. It contained 400 silver obols of Massalia and 15 silver coins with horse bust and legend IAILKOVESI. Deposition date: 108-102 BC? (raid of Cimbri and Teutones?)

-Valence II hoard consisted of 300 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, deposited perhaps in post-Caesarean times

-Valence also produced a stray find of a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône Valley" type.

38-01: see 38-22

*38-11: hoard containing silver coins with galloping horse and legend VOL (Cavares) and with sea-horse (Allobroges)

*38-14: hoard containing silver coins with galloping horse and legend VOL (Cavares) and with sea-horse (Allobroges)

38-16: 8 celtic silver coins: 5 with galloping horse and no legend, 1 with bouquetin (Cavares), 1 with sea-horse (Allobroges) and 1 with "horseman of the Rhône valley"

38-21: 1 silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

38-22: 1 unidentified celtic bronze coin, also 1 silver obol of Massalia

*38-27: hoard of c. 416 silver coins including 85 issues of the Cavares 135 coins of the Allobroges and a 186 "horseman of the Rhône valley" type. Deposition date: 75-70 BC?

38-36: mention of "2 celtic silver staters", now lost, in probable middle La Tène burial context

*38-42 bis: this mixed hoard, in a pot enclosed in an iron casket contained MLT glass bracelets, 162 silver obols of Massalia and imitation(s), 1 tetrobol of Histiaia (3rd C B or early 2nd C BC) and 83 silver coins of the Rhône valley, all attributed to the Cavares. Nash attributes the Rhône valley coins to the Allobroges and also mentions one Arvernian obol. Deposition date: 75 BC?

*38-45: coin hoard of c. 500-600 silver coins of the Rhône valley said to be similar to Moirans (38-27), i.e.with coins of Allobroges (sea horse) and Cavares (bouquetin, galloping horse) and of "horseman of the Rhône Valley" type

38-56: 2 celtic silver coins, with helmetted head and galloping horse with legend DUBNO. Attribution: Aedui?

38-60: 2 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

*38-66: hoard of silver coins contained in a pot; possibly silver obols of Massalia and 38 silver coins of the Rhône valley attributed to the Cavares: 2 with bouquetin and 36 with horse bust and legend IAILKOVESI or KASIOS. Late 2nd C BC deposition date?

*38-73: hoard of silver coins of the Rhône valley: issues of the Cavares with bouquetin, with horse bust and legend IAILKOVESI and KASIOS, with galloping horse and legend IAZUS: also silver obols of Massalia. Depostion date: 75 BC?

38-78: 5 silver coins of the Rhône valley: 2 coins with galloping horse and legend VOL, 1 coin with bouquetin (Cavares), 1 coin with sea horse (Allobroges), 1 coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type.

38-79: celtic coins, including coins of the Allobroges, imitations of coins of Marseille, also 1 coin of the Segusiavi

*38-81: hoard of 1454 silver coins of the Rhône valley with 1359 coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, 59 with sea-horse (Allobroges) and 36 coins issued by the Cavares

*38-85: hoard of 976 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type. Deposition date: 43-42 BC?

42-04: very rich collection of coins (c. 300 for pre-1960 excavations) including coins of Aedui, Segusiavi, also coins of Arverni, Bellovaques, Bituriges Cubi, Carnutes, Sequani, Viroduni, Treveri, Allobroges, "horseman of the Rhône valley", republican coins (latest: Clodius, 38 BC), silver drachms of Massalia, bronze of Massalia, bronze imitation of Massalia, bronze imitation of Ampurias, celtiberian coins, potins of "charging bull" type. Dates: c. 200 BC-40/30 BC

42-05: a silver coin of the Allobroges (sea-horse)

42-06: celtic coins, not described

*42-07: hoard of 900-1200 gold staters of the Arverni, first half of 1st C BC, attributed to Vercingetorix. Obverse: juvenile head and laurel wreath; reverse: galloping horse and symbols; weight: 7.55 gr.

42-09: a stater of the Aedui

42-10: celtic coins, including 2 potins

42-16: coin(s) of the Segusiavi, including a potin; a coin of Nemausus (Nîmes)

42-18: 6 silver obols of Massalia, fractions and imitations; 1 imitation of a silver drachm of Ampurias;
11 celtic silver coins of Arverni (including legend MOTUIDIACA), Sequani (including legend TOGIRIX), Aedui, Bituriges Cubi;
c.15 struck bronze coins of Arverni, Aedui, Boii; republican coins from 85 BC; Massalia and imitation;
c.85 cast bronze coins (70 potins of "big head" type) and of Arverni, Bituriges Cubi, Remi;
also coins of Volcae Tectosages, Segusiavi and potins of "charging bull" type?

42-19: 1 silver coin of Aedui (legend DUBNOREIX), 1 silver coin of Leuci (legend SOLIMA) with inhumation burials

42-21: a coin of the Segusiavi

42-22: a celtic potin coin

42-24: a bronze coin with sea-horse and legend MOTUIDIA(C?)A of the Arverni, late 2nd-early 1st C BC; a silver coin of the Allobroges (sea-horse), c. 90 BC

42-25: 4 silver quinarii of the Allobroges (sea-horse), c.90 BC

42-30: coins of the Segusiavi and Aedui, potins of "charging bull" type; also a celtiberian coin of Tarraco and Emporiae

42-31: celtic silver and bronze coins, including of Arverni (legend VERCASSIVELLAUNUS)

42-32: celtic and Augustean coins

69-02: 8 coins of "charging bull" type, 1 silver coin of Massalia

*69-16: hoard of silver coins (12 of Allobroges with sea-horse, 9 of Volcae Arecomici?, coins of Cavares with galloping horse, coins of "horseman of the Rhône Valley" type)

*69-17: hoard of c. 1400 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type
Deposition date: mid 1st C BC?

*69-20: 4 republican coins (2nd and 1st C BC), 1 bronze of Marseille (1st C BC), 1 bronze of Cavaillon (1st C BC), 1 bronze of the Senones (2nd half of 1st C BC)

*69-23: hoard? of celtic coins "of several gaulish tribes".

69-24: 1 republican denarius of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, 1 bronze celtiberian coin of Ampurias (2nd -1st C BC)

69-28: 5 republican coins (2nd C BC), 1 silver denarius of "horseman of the Rhône Valley" type, 1 bronze of the Carnutes (2nd half of 1st C BC), 1 illegible bronze coin, 7 potins coins (2nd half of 1st C BC)

69-29: a celtic bronze coin dredged from the Saône

*69-30: 3 hoards of silver coins of the Rhône valley

69-32: a coin of Aedui-Segusiavi

69-33: a silver denarius dated 129 BC and a worn celtic coin, in a late La Tène context

69-34: 4 celtic coins

69-44: coins of the Allobroges and Sequani, early gallo-roman coins

73-19: 1 silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

*73-26: hoard of 98 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, late issues, attributed to Allobroges. Deposition date: 40s BC?

?73-50: coins in a burial assemblage? (unlikely)

*73-56: hoard of silver coins,"horseman of the Rhône valley" type.

73-65: coins of the Sequani (hoard?)

74-04: 2 silver coins of the Cavares (galloping horse), 2 silver coins of the Allobroges (sea-horse), 4 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type.

74-08: a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

74-16: mention of celtic coins (hoard?)

*74-18: hoard of celtic coins, not described, late 2nd-early 1st C BC

74-20: mention of a coin and pottery, not described

74-23: 3 celtic coins deposited in late Hallstatt-early La Tène barrow

74-28: mention of a gold coin of the Salassi and a bracelet

74-30: a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

74-36: a silver coin of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type

74-43: a silver coin of the Cavares (galloping horse), c. 90 BC

74-45: a silver coin of the Allobroges (sea-horse), c. 90 BC

74-46: 2 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type in a late La Tène context

74-47: mention of a gold coin (of the Salassi)

*74-49: hoard of silver coins of the Rhône valley with coins of the Allobroges (sea-horse), Cavares (galloping horse) and of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type. 2 further isolated coins of the Allobroges (sea-horse). Deposition date: 90-75 BC

74-50: 2 silver coins of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, 1 bronze coin of the Allobroges (sea-horse); also ring, fastener, pendant (hoard?, burial?)

*74-51: hoard of 26 silver coins of the Rhône valley (15 of Allobroges, 6 of "horseman of the Rhône valley" type, 5 of Cavares). Deposition date: early 1st C BC

74-53: 1 silver quinarius and 1 bronze coin of the Allobroges.

The distribution of coins ascribed to a particular tribe or confederation only is shown on fig. 40.

15) List of iberic or celtiberian artefacts (fig. 41)

?01-01: 2 fragments of an iberic painted jug handle, 4th-3rd C BC. These sherds are perhaps of pseudo-ionian ware.

Département of Ain, no provenance: 1 coin of Ampurias listed by Hiernard (1982: 566,no. 63)

07-27: grey ampuriatine soft pottery, late 2nd-early 1st C BC

07-32: iberic bronze belt buckle with animal engraving and iron rivets, from barrow 1, late Hallstatt

26-31: grey ampuriatine ware in middle La Tène level

42-04: southern spanish amphorae;
bronze imitation coins of Ampurias, celtiberian coins

42-18: 1 imitation of a drachm of Ampurias

42-30: 1 celtiberian coin of Tarraco and Ampurias

69-24: 1 bronze coin of Ampurias

Mont Ventoux (Vaucluse): celtiberian? clay trumpets mentioned by Jully (1961)

Fig. 41 shows the objects listed above and, outside the Rhône-Alpes, distributions were copied from Nash (1978: 114) and Hiernard (1982: Map 7).

16) List of campanian wares in the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes (fig. 42)

?01-27: campanian ware, but perhaps from 74-46

01-29: "italic dish" (imitation campanian?) in late La Tène (post-conquest) context

07-01: campanian A, including palmette decorated ware, and campanian B, in context dated to the 1st half of 1st C BC or late 2nd C BC

07-07: campanian ware dated from 2nd C BC onwards

07-27: mention of campanian ware

07-28: mention of campanian ware

07-35: campanian wares (A?) and fine wares (imitations?), 2nd C BC

26-18: mention of campanian ware

26-30: "campanienne ancienne" in level 2, i.e. Middle La Tène, dated to late 3rd-early 2nd C BC

26-31: many references to campanian wares in middle and late La Tène levels. The sequence starts with pre-campanian and pre-Gnathia wares (see list 5). Majority is campanian A. Early campanian ware seems to start in the 3rd C BC and includes products of the "atelier à petites estampilles". Sequence continues into the 1st C BC. Also imitations

26-34: sherds of black varnish ware, campanian and imitations, on a site dated from 4th C BC onwards

26-38: campanian A ware, 2nd C BC

26-44: campanian ware mentioned on a site that also produced attic red figure ware and middle La Tène pottery

26-46: mention of campanian wares

38-01: see 38-22

38-18: 1 sherd of campanian ware in a context dated form 3rd to 1st C BC

38-22: Campanian B or C ware in a middle to late La Tène context

38-59: 1 sherd of campanian B ware

38-79: campanian A, B and C wares in stratified levels, starting perhaps in the late 3rd C BC. For a detailed break-down see table in entry 38-79. Also imitations

38-80: 105 sherds of campanian ware (10% of the late La Tène assemblage) including 39 sherds of A, 28 sherds of B, 2 sherds of C, 17 sherds of imitation campanian, 9 sherds of other imported wares

42-04: campanian ware, including campanian B and imitations in pits and central house, in layers dated 180 to 130 BC

42-09: black varnish ware and imitations in context dated to 1st half of 1st C BC

42-10: "imported pottery"

42-12: large bowl, imitation campanian, dated to c. 100 BC (late LT II or early LT III)

42-16: campanian ware, including campanian B and imitations

42-18: c. 3 kg. of campanian wares and imitations, which include 14 sherds of campanian A (3 forms) and 30 sherds of campanian B (5 forms); the earliest campanian ware is represented by 2 sherds of campanian A, form 31, associated to obols of Massalia, dated to mid 2nd C BC. Also campanian C?

42-21: campanian B and C and imitations in context dated from early 1st C BC

42-23: campanian A or B and imitations in context dated c. 75/60 BC - 30 BC

42-30: campanian ware, including campanian B, on site dated from end of independance (pre-conquest) to Augustean and later periods

42-32: campanian ware in late La Tène context

69-02: campanian ware, including campanian A and imitations in contexts dated c. 125-75 BC. No campanian B

69-08: campanian A and B ware in late La Tène context dated from mid 1st C BC to the Augustean period

74-46: campanian B ware.

Fig. 42 shows the sites listed above. For the zone outside the Rhône-Alpes, the distribution map published by Nash (1978: 113) was used.

17) List of republican wine amphorae in the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes (fig. 43)

01-04: Dressel I amphorae

01-14: frament of amphorae in late La Tène contexts

07-01: Dressel IA ,IB, IC an Lamboglia 2 amphorae, from early 1st C BC onwards

07-27: republican amphorae

?07-35: republican amphorae?

26-29: Dressel IA Sestius stamped amphora

26-31: republican amphorae in middle to late La Tène contexts, level B

?26-33: republican amphorae? in late La Tène or Augustean context

38-01: amphorae sherds collected on the surface. See also 38-22

38-22: Dressel I(A) amphorae sherds

38-79: Dressel I amphorae in stratified levels, including:

level A: republican, unspecified

level C: Dressel IA and IC

level D: republican, unspecified

level E: republican, unspecified

stamps: NH, APEL, SES, DAV

38-80: republican amphorae, including Dressel IA

38-82: Dressel IA Sestius stamped amphora neck, dated c. 50-30 BC

42-04: enormous quantities of amphorae including complete examples, ranging from early greco-italic examples to late republican ones, on a site dated to c. 180-30 BC. The types include Dressel IA, but mainly Dressel IB. Provenance: Central Italy, Southern Spain. Stamps: PHI, MAHE, LIPE, etc. Re-use of sherds for drainage channels and floors.

42-09: Dressel IA amphorae sherds

42-10: amphorae fragments in pre-roman levels

42-16: Dressel IA and IB amphorae, mostly IB, in pits

42-17: amphorae sherds near cremation burial(s)

42-18: 500-600 kg. of amphorae sherds, from pits and hollows ("amphorae cemeteries") on a site of 2nd and 1st C BC date. Types include greco-italic examples(?) (Bessou's "small amphorae"), Dressel IA but espescially IB. Stamps: ARTEMO, SESTIUS, C.L.SEX, AI, PHI, DIONCAR, IE, M, MV, PI, TE, XL,trident, corn-ear, palm, etc.

42-19: amphorae sherds in a burial dated c. 40/30 BC

42-20: Dressel IB and Dressel 20 amphorae fragments

42-21: republican amphorae of the 1st C B , often stamped

42-23: Dressel IA amphorae

42-30: Dressel IB amphorae

42-31: several hundred kg. of amphorae sherds, including Dressel IA and IB; possibly 3 Dressel IB amphorae containing cremations

42-32: Dressel IB amphorae fragments

69-02: Dressel IA amphorae in levels 2 and 3, on a site dated c. 125-75 BC

69-08: Dressel IA and IB amphorae fragments

69-33: Dressel IA amphorae fragments

73-52: Dressel IA (?) amphora

Fig. 43 is based on the above list and on Tchernia (1983: 89)

Appendix 5

Synoptic tables of burials and cemeteries in the départements of Hautes-Alpes and Basses-Alpes

5.1. Hautes-Alpes

5.2. Basses-Alpes

Appendix 5

Synoptic tables of burials and cemeteries in the départements of Hautes-Alpes and Basses-Alpes.

A large proportion of Chapter 9 is devoted to alpine burial traditions. A discussion of the burials of the Tarentaise, Maurienne, Oisans and Rochefort groups would have been incomplete without the funerary evidence from the Bochaine, Middle Durance, Ubaye and Queyras. The latter groups occur just outside the boundaries of the circonscription of Rhône-Alpes, in the départements of Hautes-Alpes and Basses-Alpes. Since the data from these south-eastern alpine burials are not summarised in Appendix 1, it was thought useful to present a résumé in the form of a series of synoptic tables. However, no detailed search of the literature has been undertaken: the tables are based on recent works of synthesis such as Von Eles (1967-8), Courtois (1976 a-e) and Salomon (1976). The tables remain handwritten because of the necessity of fitting a large amount of information into a manageable format.

Appendix 5.1 Département of Hautes-Alpes

Commune	Lieu-dit, Location	Date of discovery	Type of site (cemetery, flat grave inhumation, barrow grave-goods only)	Structures	Orientation	Body	Personal ornament Weapons Other objects	Dnte
Ancelle		before 1878	1 barrow (cremation)	16 m circumference, 2,50 m high. One single paved tomb.		Burnt body under paving tash, charcoal	Bronze fragments Hollow bronze bracelets with zig-zag pattern	Late Hallstatt?
Aspres-s.-Büech	La Beaumette		Burial (s?)				"armilles fines"	Late Hallstatt
Aspres-s.-Büech	Grimaudet		Burial (s?)				"armilles fines"	Late Hall.
Aspres-s.-Büech	St Hippolyte		Burial (s?)				"armilles fines"	Late Hall.
Aspres-s.-Büech	Tunnel/Tête du Pignon		Burial (s?)				"armilles fines"	Late Hall.
Aspres-s.-Büech	?	? 1908	1 burial with multiple bracelets Isolated find of a sword				1 burial with 24 thin incised bracelets — 1 bronze sword	Late Hallstatt ?
?	Bacilomas		Isolated find of a bracelet (From burial?)				1 incised bronze bracelet	Late Hallstatt?
La Bâtie-Montsaléon			1 inhumation burial				10 thin incised bronze bracelets, 1 hollow, incised bronze bracelet	Late Hallstatt
?	Baumette	1877	1 inhumation burial?			Human bone	Lots of thin decorated bracelets	Late Hallstatt?
Chabestan (and Oze)	Pont de Chabestan, Champcrose. Oze: Grange de Fonteille (on gravel terrace, alt. 760 m)	1902 onwards 1961-1972	Barrow cemetery of which 27 barrows have survived. Barrows nos 1,2,3,4, 5,6,9,12,17,20,22, 23 and 26 excavated.	Barrows have a diameter of 9-19 m. Urnfield cremations in barrows 3,4,5,6, 9, etc. 2 inhumations in barrow 1 and barrow 22. Late Hall. chieftain's burial in barrow 5. Secondary inhumations in barrows 3, 9 and 5 (at least 15 individuals). Horse burial in barrow 3. Barrows are delimited by stone circles.			Barrow 1: Early-Middle Hall., also Late Hall. bracelet. Barrow 5: Urnfield Cremations, then Chieftain's grave of Hall. D date: bronze antennae dagger, razor, belt buckle, iron bracelet, bronze bracelet, 2 pottery cups. Secondary burials: 1 bronze arrow head, Late Hall. iron cross-bow fibulae Barrow 9: cremation in urn and 3 inhumations: n°1: 1 bronze bracelet n°2: 1 iron bracelet n°3: 1 antennae dagger, razor, 3 bronze bracelets, green glass bead, Late Hall. fibulae. Barrow 20: iron belt buckle, amber and glass beads, pottery sherds Barrow 22: 1 incised bronze bracelet, 1 bronze cross bow fibula (Hall. D).	(Early Bronze Age) Late Bronze Age, entire Hallstatt period, and transition Late Hall. to Early La Tène.
Chabestan	Aspremont	1965	Barrow cemetery of at least 5 barrows on plateau of Babalion-Chevalet (alt. 810 m)				Barrow 1 has produced Middle La Tène material belonging to Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Middle Hall, Late Hall. (to Early LT) and one Middle LT barrow
?	Champsaur (region of)		Bracelets (from burial?)				2 incised bronze bracelets	Late Hall?
Châteauroux-s.-Durance	Les Aubergeries	1887 or 1892	One or more inhumation burials				One grave contained 15 incised bronze bracelets. Also mention of curved sheet-bronze bracelets and ribbed bracelets of Maurienne type	Late Hallstatt

Appendix 5.1 Département of Hautes-Alpes (continued)

Commune	Lieu-dit, Location	Date of discovery	Type of site (cemetery, flat grave inhumation, barrow grave-goods only)	Structures	Orientation	Body	Personal ornament Weapons Other objects	Date
?	Comblai		Bracelets (from burial?)				2 twisted bronze bracelets	Late Hall.?
Embrun			Horse-bit				1 bronze horse-bit	?
L'Epine			Bracelets (from burials)				Bronze Age material. Also incised bronze bracelet(s): Courtois mentions "armilles diverses"	Bronze Age, Late Hall?
Forest-Saint-Julien	Manse	1879 and before	2 inhumation burials				Pre-1879 grave: "bronze objects" 1879: 1 corroded dagger blade + skeleton	?
Freissinières	Dormillouze		1 burial				6 bronze bracelets of which 4 are curved sheet-bronze type and 2 are "bossettes" type	Late Hall-statt
Freissinières	Pallons		1 burial with chain + bracelets Another possible burial with silver torc				Material belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group. a) 8 bronze bracelets 1 bronze chain b) 1 silver torc with spherical terminals	Early LT to beginning of Middle La Tène
La Grave	Ladoucette	pre-1879	Several burials				Amber necklaces, bronze bracelets + anklets (one tomb with 14 bracelets) of group of Oisans	Late Hall. to Early La Tène
La Grave	Les Hières		Bracelets (from burial?)				3 bronze bracelets of the group of Oisans	Late Hall. to Early La Tène
Guillestre		1960	One barrow, accidentally destroyed				2 bronze bracelets 2 bronze anklets 1 "crotale" pendant	Late Hall. (Hall. D)
Guillestre	Champ Chevallier	1853	One inhumation burial, perhaps others nearby			Extended skeleton with sword and dagger at his side, bracelets on arms, anklets on legs and "other objects"		?
Guillestre	Fontaine Sidi Brahim		Mention of burial(s)				Belongs to Jansier-Peyre-Haute group	Early to Middle LT
Guillestre	Moreisse		Mention of burial(s)				Jausier-Peyre Hte group	ELT-MLT
Guillestre	Peyre-Basse		Mention of burial(s)				Jausier-Peyre Hte group	ELT-MLT
Guillestre	Peyre-Haute at Panacelle, on top of a hill	1870 and later	Cemetery over 3 ha; 6 inhumation graves recorded, mention of "hundreds"	Inhumation graves have a stone surround	?	Only one complete female skeleton (from T1) preserved.	Dispersed material includes large number of bracelets, disc fibulae etc. Recorded graves are: T1: female, 2 fibulae with coral element, 1 pin with conical head 21 bronze bracelets (1 with crotale) 3 bronze spirals, violin buttons, conical buttons T3: 17 bronze bracelets, 1 bronze pendant, 2 blue glass beads, 1 bronze bead, 9 conical buttons, 4 violin buttons T4: 3 incised bronze plaques, 3 incised bronze bracelets, 4 conical buttons T5: 1 bronze chain, 2 bronze bracelets T6: Middle La Tène fibula, 1 belt-hook, 1 bronze spiral	End of Early La Tène (La Tène B_2) to beginning of Middle La Tène (La Tène C_1)

Appendix 5.1 Département of Hautes-Alpes (continued)

Commune	Lieu-dit, Location	Date of discovery	Type of site (cemetery, flat grave inhumation, barrow grave-goods only)	Structures	Orientation	Body	Personal ornament Weapons Other objects	Date
Laragne-Montéglin			Inhumation burial				Thin bracelets on arms and legs	Late Hall?
Lardier			Barrow cemetery, also (separate?) inhumation burial of late Hall. date				Mention of hollow incised bronze bracelets	Middle-Late Hall.
Lazer	La Plâtrière, on hilltop	1820	Several inhumation burials			skeletons present	Bronze bracelets and amber bead necklaces	Late Hall?
Lazer	Château des Evêques de Gap		One inhumation burial				1 tin or lead bracelet 3 iron bracelets decorated hollow bronze bracelets 1 bronze spiral finger-ring, amber beads, thin incised bracelets	Late Hallstatt
Lettret		1840	Some inhumation burials			skeletons present	Human bones, bronze and iron objects	?
Le Monetier-Allemont			Bracelets (from burial?)				Mention of bronze bracelets	Late Hall.
Le Monetier-les-Bains	Montagne d'Aréas	1818	Mention of some barrows					
Montrond			Barrow cemetery				Late finds include a hollow bronze bracelet	Middle Hall. barrows, also Late Hall - Earl, LT
Orcières	Busansaye	1908	1 (or more?) inhumation burial(s)				1 bronze chain 6 bronze bracelets 1 bronze ring	Early to Middle LT ($LT B_2$-C_1)
Orpierre			1 inhumation burial?				Fragment of a hollow bronze bracelet, fragment of a bronze chain, 2 bronze pendants	Early to Middle LT ($LT B_2$-C_1)
Les Orres	Le Mélezet	1875-1876 and earlier	Several inhumation pre-1875: several graves under a single stone cairn, regularly oriented 1875: several dry-stone graves with skeletons' arms wearing various bracelets 1876: 2 inhumation burials (one with bracelet on each arm and belt-hook on lap; the other with a bronze bracelet and a necklace of blue, yellow, white glass beads)					Late Hallstatt to Earl, La Tène?
Pelvoux	St-Antoine-de-Vallouse		Bracelets (from burial?)				3 incised bronze bracelets	Late Hall?
Réallon	Les Rousses	1875	1 inhumation burial			skeleton present	20 thin incised bronze bracelets on each arm. Also on legs?	Late Hall?
Ribeyret			Bracelets (from burial?)				2 incised, oval bronze bracelets	Late Hall?
Ribiers			Mention of (a) burial(s)				Thin bronze bracelets worn on arms and legs	Late Hall?
Risoul	L'Eglise		Several inhumation graves	Graves built of dry stone			The assemblage is said to be similar to Guillestre - Peyre Haute	Early to Middle LT
Ristolas	La Monta, Quartier de Châtelart		Bracelets (from burial)				Mention of hollow bronze bracelets	Late Hall?
Saint-Jean-des-Crottes		1863	One inhumation burial				Thin bronze bracelets worn on arms (and legs)	Late Hall?
Saint-Jean-Saint-Nicolas		1870	One inhumation burial	Graves built of dry stone			Lots of thin bronze bracelets on arms and legs	Late Hall?
Saint-Véran	altitude: 2000 m.		Bracelets (from burial)				Hollow and/or curved sheet bronze bracelets	Late Hall?

Appendix 5.1 Département of Hautes-Alpes (continued)

Commune	Lieu-dit, Location	Date of discovery	Type of site (cemetery, flat grave inhumation, barrow grave-goods only)	Structures	Orientation	Body	Personal ornament Weapons Other objects	Date
Le Saix	Les Eyssanières	1955	One inhumation burial				1 iron late Hall. fibula 1 amber bead, 1 bronze plaque, 1 button, c.74 thin bronze bracelets 1 silver or lead disc	Late Hallstatt to Early La Tène
?	Sallons		Bracelet (from burial?)				1 incised bronze bracelet	
Savines-le-Lac	Aygoires	1860	Inhumation burials on 2 separate sites, some 400 m distant				One inhumation contained 220 thin bronze bracelets. Also pendants	
Savines-le-Lac			Bracelets in Annecy Museum and MAN, St-Germain-en-Laye				6 incised bronze bracelets in MAN, another one at Annecy	
Serres	Plateau de Guire ou de Basse Isclamare. Tumuli nos 1-2 are known as Tumulus du Bosquet. Alt.: 634-664m.	1905 1959-1961 (Bosquet) 1974	Barrow cemetery of c. 30 barrows over 3 km, on a gravel terrace between Serres and Montrond.	Tumulus du Bosquet n°1. 1 primary Urnfield burial in urn and 3 secondary inhumations with 2 bronze basins, 2 bronze razors, 2 iron fibulae Tumulus du Bosquet n°2 1 inhumation with a decorated bronze bracelet				Early, Middle and Late Hallstatt
Tallard	Trebaudon	1830 1855	One inhumation burial Another inhumation burial			skeletons present	1830: skeleton with thin bracelets on arms and legs 1855: skeleton with over 200 thin bracelets on arms and legs	
Vars-en-Queyras	Ste-Catherine		Overspill from cemetery of Guillestre-Peyre Haute?				Finds of Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle LT
Ventavon	St-Roch	1909	Barrow cemetery (at least 7 barrows excavated)				Material similar to Chabestan (includes iron bracelets)	Early, Middle and Late Hall.
Veynes			Inhumation burial				Mention of thin multiple bracelets	Late Hallstatt
Villar d'Arènes			Bracelets (from burial?)				Bracelets illustrated by Bocquet 1969-70 pl. 44	

Appendix 5.2 Département of Basses-Alpes

Commune	Lieu-dit, Location	Date of discovery	Type of site (cemetery, flat grave inhumation, barrow grave-goods only)	Structures	Orientation	Body	Personal ornament Weapons Other objects	Date
Aygoire		Before 1862	One inhumation burial			Skeleton present	Skeleton with c.200 thin incised bracelets on arms (largest diameter near shoulder) Near grave: fragments of incised hollow bracelets	
La Bréole		1853 1860 later	Grave goods (from 1 burial?) Further grave goods (from 1 burial?) More bracelets			Human bone	1853: 11 bracelets, amber necklace and 1 short sword 1860: 50 bracelets later: 15 decorated brac.	
Les Charnières			1 inhumation burial				1 hollow "bossettes" bracelet, 1 massive "bossettes" bracelet	
Châtelard	La Monta Near col de la Traversette Beyond pass of Crissolo	1835 - -	1 inhumation burial 1 bracelet 4 inhumation burials	dry stone grave under a stone cairn		skeleton present skeletons present	1835: 16 bronze bracelets, weight: 5 Kg!, + fragmented bronze chain Arms full of bracelets	Early to Middle La Tène ($LT B_2$-C_1)
La Condamine	Châtelard		Mention of burial(s)				Material of Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle LT

Appendix 5.2 Département of Basses-Alpes (continued)

Commune	Lieu-dit, Location	Date of discovery	Type of site (cemetery, flat grave inhumation, barrow grave-goods only)	Structures	Orientation	Body	Personal ornament Weapons Other objects	Date
Faucon	Bouzoulières	19th C	Inhumation burials	Dry stone graves covered with flagstones			Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle La Tène
Faucon	Prés Roumains		Mention of burials				Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle La Tène
Fours			Mention of burials				Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle La Tène
Gravelles		before 1862	One inhumation burial				12 thin bronze bracelets 3 more massive bronze bracelets	
Le Guénier		before 1862	Several inhumation burials			skeletons present	One skeleton wore 2 bracelets on each arm and pairs of anklets. In field nearby c. 40 bracelets, 3 bronze chains, 1 sword with massive bronze or iron hilt	
Jausier(s)	-		Bracelets in MAN, St-Germain-en-Laye				9 bronze bracelets 1 violin button	Early to Middle LT
Jausier(s)	Les Argiles	before 1862	Bracelets from burial(s)				Many bronze bracelets	Early to Middle LT
Jausier(s)	La Frache		Burial(s)				Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle La Tène
Jausier(s)	Le Gainier		Burial(s)				Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle La Tène
Jausier(s)	Les Mats	1905	One inhumation burial				c. 50 bronze bracelets, spiral bronze bracelet, large fibula with triple disc, 'crotales' pendants. Type-site of Jausier-Peyre Haute group.	Early to Middle La Tène (LT B2 - C1)
Jausier(s)	Les Sanières		Burial(s)				Incised bronze bracelets, bracelet with globe terminal, thin multiple bracelets	Early to Middle La Tène
Lans (or Jausier(s)?)			7-8 skeletons under a stone cairn				1 pin, 'several bronze objects', c 3 kg. of bracelets	
Lans (or Jausier(s)?)	La Toure		Grave goods				1 bronze pin or needle, 1 bronze fibula with wide arc and disc (Jausier-type)	Middle La Tène (LT C)
Lans (or Jausier(s)?)	Le Château or Les Gréouls		One inhumation burial				1 fibula with wide arc and disc (Jausier-type), bracelets, belt hook	Middle La Tène. (LT C)
Larche	near col de Larche		Mention of burial(s)				1 Jausier-type fibula	LT C
Le Lauzet-en-Ubaye	Chat de Dons	1872	Bracelets from burial(s)				2 incised bronze bracelets	
Les Martels			Bracelets from burial(s)				Several bracelets, destroyed, except 8	
Méolans			Mention of burial(s)				Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group	Early to Middle La Tène
Meyronnes			One inhumation burial and chance find of a bracelet				12 thin bronze bracelets, 3 more massive bronze bracelets	
Peipin		19th C	Several inhumation burials				Material lost, except drawing of a 'brassard-tonnelet'	Late Hallstatt

Appendix 5.2 Departement of Basses-Alpes (continued)

Commune	Lieu-dit, Location	Date of discovery	Type of site (cemetery, flat grave inhumation, barrow grave-goods only)	Structures	Orientation	Body	Personal ornament Weapons Other objects	Date
La Rochette			Mention of burials				Includes a bronze chain	La Tène C1
St. Ours (or Meyronnes?)			Burials				Sporadic finds of bracelets, fibulae, chains; also swords and shields	Early to Middle La Tène
St-Paul-en-Ubaye			One inhumation burial Also isolated find of a fibula			skeleton present	Skeleton wore anklets and c. 150 bracelets covering arms — Navicella fibula with lateral buttons	Early to Middle La Tène — Late Hallstatt
St-Paul-en-Ubaye	Le Chastel-let		Burial(s)				Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group.	Early to Middle La Tène
St-Paul-en-Ubaye	La Grande Sérenne	1859-1861 and before	Cemetery of several inhumation burials				Mention of bracelets, helmet, shield, bronze sword, iron sword. 1859: 1 grave with 51 multiple bracelets, spiral sheet-bronze bracelet(s), disc fibula of Jausier-type, belt hooks.	Early to Middle La Tène (La Tène B2 - C1)
St-Paul-en-Ubaye	Maurin		Burial(s)				Assemblage belongs to Jausier-Peyre Haute group.	Early to Middle La Tène
St-Pons	La Vigne	1849-1851	Bracelets from burial(s)				Many bracelets discovered in 1849, a further 10 in 1851.	
St-Pons	La Lauze		Bracelets from burial(s)				6 bronze bracelets	
St-Pons	La Frache	1858, 1862, 1880	Probably several inhumation burials	1858: discovery of one grave with c. 80 bracelets (40 on each arm, diameter increasing towards shoulders) 1862: further excavations produced more bracelets (including one hollow bracelet with wooden core), Jausier-type fibula, other fibulae, conical buttons. pre 1880: repoit of a Middle La Tène fibula.				Early to Middle La Tène (LT B2 to C1)
St-Pons	?	1873	Mention of several burials with bracelets				Many bronze bracelets	
St-Vincent-du-Lauzet	Le Lauzet	1862.	One inhumation burial				The grave contained many bracelets, incl. 15 hollow, incised, sheet-bronze bracelets	
St-Vincent-du Lauzet	St-Jean		Bracelets from burial				3 incised bronze bracelets	
Sannières		19th C	Grave goods				Bracelets and a disc fibula of Jausier-type	Early to Middle La Tène
Sérennes		1885: 1905:	Bracelets from a burial one inhumation burial				1885: 15 hollow bronze bracelets with incised terminals. 1905: 6 thin bronze bracelets, one hollow bronze bracelet.	
Sisteron			Bracelets dispersed in MAN, St-Germain-en-Laye, Musée Dauphinois, Grenoble, and in Barcelonnette.				2 bracelets in Grenoble 90 bracelets in MAN 1 bracelet and 1 fibula in Barcelonnette	Early to Middle La Tène
Les Thuiles		19th C	Bracelets from burial(s)				Mention of many bracelets	
Tournoux		19th C	Bracelets from burial(s)				3 bronze bracelets	