

8, 1-524, 1997
ISSN: 1137-4489

1st International Discussion about the Romanization of Euskal Herria

It is authorized the copyright of the summary pages

Gil Zubillaga, Eliseo (Instituto Alavés de Arqueología. Eusko Ikaskuntza. San Antonio, 41. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): El poblamiento en el territorio alavés en época romana (The occupation sequence of the territory of Alava in the Roman period) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 23-52

Abstract: Through the detailed analysis of the information supplied by the archaeological investigation about the different locations at the time of the Romans existent where Alava is nowadays, we put forward a model of occupation of the territory. With the study and characterization of the different settlements –based in more than a dozen of them whose stratigraphies we have directly controlled– we establish two important chronological stages, in which the colonization at the time of the Romans in Alava with its different alternatives, is articulated.

Key Words: Basque Country. Alava. Roman period. Occupation of the territory. Urban world. Rural world.

Esteban Delgado, Milagros (Univ. de Deusto. Mundaiz, 50. 20012 Donostia): El poblamiento de época romana en Gipuzkoa (The occupation sequence of the territory of Gipuzkoa in the Roman period) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 53-73

Abstract: The study of the material rests, in concordance with the assistance of the written sources, will help us to determine the areas of occupation, its rhythm of creation and the causal elements that have contributed to its foundation. Also, the diachronic analysis of the written sources without forgetting the archaeological information and the bosom of the social process suffered in the peninsular North, will let us to notice a vague evolutionary process in the living population of the defined areas, the personalization of the human groups, their relation to a territory and the creation of organising cells, a reflection of the Roman model.

Key Words: Romanization. Gipuzkoa. Settlement. Territory. Society. Historic process

García García, M^a Luisa (Univ. de Navarra. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Dpto. de Historia: Arqueología. Campus Universitario. 31080 Iruñea): El poblamiento en época romana en Navarra: sistemas de distribución y modelos de asentamientos (The occupation sequence of the territory of Navarra in the Roman period: systems of distribution and model dwellings) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 75-110

Abstract: In this first article it is analysed how the Roman colonization in Navarre based in some data, mainly archaeological one, that we know, is. The factors that have to be taken into account for its study are diverse: the presence of water, good lands to be cultivated and a geography, mainly in the south area, that makes easier the building of communication networks. All these, has an effect, among other facts, in the typology of the settlements as well as the way of the colonization and exploitation of the territory.

Key Words: Roman period. Navarre. Settlements. Rural. Urban. Routes.

Sillières, Pierre (UMR 5608-CNRS Unité toulousaine d'Archéologie et d'Histoire. Maison de la Recherche. Allés Antonio Machado, 5 - F-31058 Toulouse): Le paysage rural et la mise en valeur du territoire de la cité gallo-romaine d'*Elusa* (Eauze, Gers, France) (Rural landscape and how territory was put to use in the Gallo-Roman city of Elusa (Eauze, Gers)) (Orig. fr)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 111-124

Abstract: Researches about the rural landscape on the ancient Aquitania, based on the toponymy, the aerial survey, and above all, the systematic prospecting of the soil. In the Gallo-Roman era, the *Silva* and the *Saltus*, should predominate over the clayey and siliceous soils of the Lower Armagnac, with the exceptions of the proximity of Elusa, where the numerous and small settlements can point the presence of the vineyard. On the other hand, in the "*terrafuertes*" (drier and hard lands) argilo-calcareous of the east of the town, extended *villae* were constituted, which mainly produced cereals.

Key Words: Rural Archaeology. Landscape. Prospecting/survey. Toponymy. Agriculture from ancient times.

Tobie, Jean-Luc (D.R.A.C.-Aquitaine. 54, Rue Magendie. F-33000 Bordeaux): Deux nouveaux sites de l'antiquité tardive en Basse-Navarre: Gazteluzahar à Lantabat/Larceveau et Arteketa/Campaita à Uhart-Cize (Two new late antiquity sites in the Lower Navarre: Gazteluzahar in Lantabat/Larceveau and Arteketa/Campaita in Uhartz-Cize) (Orig. fr)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 125-136

Abstract: With the exception of Bayonne, the three settlement of the Northern Basque Country, where the rests of an occupation of the late Antiquity were found, are located near to the route that goes from Bordeaux to Astorga, through the Pyrenees. In Uhart-Cize, the road sanctuary of Campaita (coins, of offerings covering all the Empire) and the post of the federated Germanic people of Arteketa (arms, fibulas, adorns) that have control over a "enclosure" in the route (IV century-beginning of the V century), would indicate the strategic importance of the mountain ports of Cize for Rome, until the V century. There would be the possibility that in Lautabat/Larceveau, a strong camp with land barricades, chronologically situated by the coins and ceramics of the III and IV centuries (abandoned as Arketa in the V century), was a rural native fortified settlement?

Key Words: Late Antiquity. Route/Via Astorga-Bordeaux. Sanctuary. Post of the federated. Enclosure. Fortified settlement.

Gil Zubillaga, Luis (Instituto Alavés de Arqueología. San Antonio, 41. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Hábitat tardorromano en cuevas de la Rioja Alavesa: los casos de Peña Parda y Los Husos I (Laguardia, Alava) (Late Roman habitat in caves of the La Rioja of Alava: the cases of Peña Parda and Los Husos I (Laguardia) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 137-149

Abstract: The present article gives importance to the late Roman habitat in caves, in the geographic limits of the Rioja of Alava, through the study of two unique deposits of this type known u to now in that region. We give a synthesis about the exposed theories about this way of occupation of the caves, as well as some new guidelines about the subject, that in our opinion constitute the precedent of the phenomenon of the late medieval occupation of the artificial caves. As we will see, it is not an exclusive habitat model, as it cohabits with other ways of settlements, and whose elections answers a combined series of factors.

Key Words: Inhabitation. Caves. Late Empire. Rioja of Alava.

López Colom, M^a del Mar; Gereñu Urcelai, Marian; Urteaga Artigas, M^a Mercedes (Arkeolan. Apostolado, 2 - 1^o C. 20014 Donostia): El Territorio guipuzcoano. Análisis de los elementos romanos (The Territory of Gipuzkoa. Analysis of the Roman elements) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 151-173

Abstract: The last discoveries carried out in Salinas de Leniz, Getaria, Urbia or Azkoitia, will be exposed, describing the most important details of each case. Within view of the new contributions, the hypothesis of territorial interpretation that are used and the via of investigation put forward within a short and long term, will be set forth. In this sense, the exposition that defines Gipuzkoa as a Cantabrian territory, located at the end of the Pyrenees, that drains the connections between the Iberian Peninsula and the European Atlantic façade, will be developed.

Key Words: Atlantic romanization. Gulf of Biscay. Territory of Gipuzkoa.

Labeaga Mendiola, Juan Cruz (Casa Parroquial - Santiago, 19. 31400 Sangüesa): Los enclaves romanos junto al Ebro, Viana (Navarra) (The Roman enclaves close to the Ebro, Viana (Navarre) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 175-185

Abstract: Up to twelve small towns or enclaves belonging to the Romanization has been located in the municipal boundaries of Viana. The most representative material of three of them, situated immediately all along the Ebro: La Granja, Soto Galindo and Fuente Vadillo, is studied.

Key Words: La Granja. Las Escardosas. Soto Galindo. Sigillata stamps. Phallic feston. Lamps. Coins.

Urtasun Antzano, Erlantz (Antso Azkarra, 27 - 7^aA. 31007 Iruñea): Nafarroako Herribeherako baskoi populua erromatar aldian: Arkeologia eta Hizkuntza (The Basque population in Navarre in the Roman period: Archaeology and Language) (Orig. eu)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 187-203

Abstract: With the help of the Government of Navarre, we are finishing the doctoral thesis entitled *South Navarre in the First Age. Historic Approach made with the help of the Archaeology and Language*, in Basque language. That is why, we have studied the cultural state at the time of the Romans. In the historic time called time of the Romans, the historians have done the socio-economic and socio-cultural division of the Basque population in Navarre, that is, not only was this West and Southland division for the times of the Romans, but it has also been used for other times. Based on this division, the historians have echoed that the main language spoken by Basque population living in the South of Navarre at the time of the Romans –the one that had the communication function– was replaced by the Latin. By means of this paper, we want to state a different opinion, that is, that the Latin did not replace the main language of the Basque population living in the South of Navarre, although the Latin lived its own diglossic state. In order to study this, we have used the archaeology and the language.

Key Words: Navarre. Basque population. Archaeology. Language.

Magallón Botaya, M^a de los Angeles (Universidad de Zaragoza, Dpto. de CC. de la Antigüedad. 50009 Zaragoza): La red viaria romana en el País Vasco (The Roman road network in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 207-231

Abstract: This territory has a big route: Ab Asturica Burdigala. It is the third biggest trans-pyrenean via quoted in the ancient sources. Its layout from the *Pompaelo* until *Immus Pyrenaeus*, is perfectly known and keeps important material rests. This path of great strategic and commercial interest, joins in a fast and efficient way the northern sector of the Peninsula and the northern of the Ebro Valley with Aquitania. To this terrestrial route we will add the maritime communications that complete the network panorama of the area.

Key Words: Trans-Pyrenean routes. Terrestrial and maritime communications. Time of the Romans. Euskal Herria.

Fernández Fonseca, M^a Jesús (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. de Estudios Clásicos. P^o de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Aportaciones y limitaciones de la informática en el estudio de las vías romanas. El caso de los sistemas de información geográficos (G.I.S.). (Contributions and limitations of the computer science to the study of the Roman routes: The case of the geographic information systems –GIS–) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 233-243

Abstract: The study of the communications of the time of the Romans is based in the use of a methodology that combines the Archaeology, Epigraphy, Topography, Photogrammetry, Toponymy and literary sources. The recent incorporation of the computer science applications in Archaeology, gives now the opportunity of adding to this list of methods the possibility of carrying out statistical analysis of the elements of the design of a route, getting sections of its elevation, rebuilding its covered distance, predicting its possible extensions, etc. An example of these possibilities is showed in the analysis of some segment of the roads network from Biscay to Burgos, by using geographic information systems (IDRISI) and programmes of three-dimensional design of roads (PDS)

Key Words: Roman routes. Computer science. SIGs. G.S.I. Statistics. PDS.

Maurin, Bernard (Place Mirtin, 1. F - 40160 Parentis-En-Born): Les "Longs Ponts" de Losa (The "Long bridges" of Losa) (Orig. fr)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 245-256

Abstract: The researchers carried out since about twenty years ago in the region of the large lakes of the Landas in the south of Arcachon, has permit to define with precision a part of the littoral Roman route that joined *burdingala* (Bordeaux) with Aqua *tarbellicae* (Dax) . The archaeological under-lake excavations by the Centre of Researchers of Sanguinet (Centre de Reserchers de Sanguinet – CRESS) in the roads station of *Losa*, discovered under the lake water, have been mainly centred on the works that let the old road go through the "Gourge", river where the lake has its source. The vestiges of a bridge were studied. The particular constructions of the surroundings make us to think about the "long bridges", characteristic works in the surmounting of humid areas about which the Latin Authors talk. Archaeological searches were also carried out in a diversion of the route and in the structures of a second bridge upwards the river.

Key Words: Roman route. Losa. Long Bridges.

Cepeda Ocampo, Juan José (Muros de San Pedro, 1 bis - 1º izda. 48007 Bilbao): La circulación monetaria romana en el País Vasco (Monetary circulation in the Roman period in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 259-302

Abstract: The currency findings constitute a documentary source used very often for the dating of the archaeological stratus. By themselves also provide a rich information about the spreading of a monetary economy in a particular territory. From the study of the finding of circulation and the closed deposits, it is possible to get valid inferences about the spreading of the different coined values and, when the decentralization in the currency production happens from the III century BC., about the regional patterns which rule the supplying. Starting from this premises, we try to show in this paper the extent that this Roman currency circulation reaches in the Basque Country, from the first coming out of the currency in this area at the beginning of the I century BC. and the limits that we have when interpreting the findings.

Key Words: Archaeology. Numismatics. Roman period. Basque Country.

Malanda Obregón, Laura (Museo Arqueológico, Etnográfico e Histórico Vasco. Cruz, 4. 48005 Bilbao): Un As de Claudio I en Abadiño (Bizkaia) (An As of Claudio I in Abadiño, Biscay) (Orig.es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 303-307

Abstract: In this brief paper we want to give to know the existence of a coin of a Hispano-Roman imperial typology with a value in bronze: an As of the emperor Claudio I of the Roman Royal Mint, located without archaeological context in the district of Abadiño (Biscay).

Key Words: As. Claudio I. Abadiño. Biscay.

Erkoreka, Anton (Apartado 6026. 48080 Bilbao): Albonica. Un nuevo asentamiento romano en Urdaibai (Albonica. A new Roman settlement in Urdaibai) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 309-313

Abstract: The author published in 1968, the information about the possible finding in Bermeo (Biscay), of a bronze minted during the reign of Severe Alexander (222-235 AC.). Later researches let state that this as or “**dupondio**” comes from the rural church of Alboniga or Almike, located in the slope of the Sollube Mountain, pointing in this way a new Roman Settlement in the region of Urdaibai. It also supports that the most ancient form that we know of toponym (place-names), Albonica in the XI century documentation, can go back to the Roman times as it is quoted in the Itinerary of Antonino, in the centre of the Peninsula, between the springs of the Guadiana and Zaragoza. Albonica, together with Forum, two toponyms of the estuary Mundaka-Gernika that could go back to the Roman times.

Key Words: Romanization. Urdaibai. Currencies. Toponymy. Small settlements.

Argandoña Ochandorena, Pedro (Etniker. Larranburu - 31177 Lezaun): Una posible presencia militar junto a la Sierra de Andía (Possible military presence near the Sierra de Andía) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 315-317

Abstract: The author introduces data on his explorations in the area of Ibicuri (Yerri), in the slopes of the Sierra de Andia (Navarre). The materials recovered, from the Romas era, make it possible to characterize the site as a military emplacement.

Key Words: Sierra de Andia. Navarre. Romas era.

Filloy Nieva, Idoia (Instituto Alavés de Arqueología. Eusko Ikaskuntza. San Antonio, 41. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Distribución de mercancías en época romana en Alava. El caso de los recipientes (Distribution of goods in the Roman period in Alava) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 321-357

Abstract: In this works, a panorama about the different goods that where imported through a commercial via to the territory of Alava during the time of the Romans, is exposed. We centre it on the particular case of the containers, giving examples which show an intense activity, through which there was access to manufactured goods coming from near productive centres as well as from places quite far from the Empire, such as Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, or others as Italy, Gaul and the area of the Rhine.

Key Words: Alava. Roman period. Commerce. Containers. Ceramics. Glass.

Martínez Salcedo, Ana (Arkeon. Plaza Julio Lazurtegui, 6 - 4ª dcha. 48014 Bilbao): Redes de distribución y comercio en época romana en Bizkaia a través de los testimonios proporcionados por el ajuar cerámico (Distribution and trade networks in the Roman period in Biscay through the testimonies provided by pottery apparel) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 359-384

Abstract: The study of the furnishing material coming from the archaeological deposits of Biscay, is essential for getting to know the role played by the settlements in the commercial circuits, as well as the existence of economic relations with particular geographic areas. Always the analysis of the ceramic productions is clarifying. Its study allows to state the existence, at least from the 2nd half of the I century AC., of commercial relations, with the Valley of the Ebro as well as the south of Gaul, being also evident the existence of a double via, maritime and terrestrial ones, in the process of occupation of the Roman world in this territory.

Key Words: Biscay. Roman period. Ceramics. Commercial relations.

Izquierdo Marculeta, M^a Teresa (Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi. Alto de Zorroaga, 20014 Donostia): La cultura material como indicador de relaciones económicas. Aportaciones desde el mobiliario cerámico de época romana, recuperado en Gipuzkoa (The material culture as indicator of the economic relations. Contributions from the ceramic furnishing of the Roman period recovered in Gipuzkoa) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 385-414

Abstract: The analysis of the economic relations starting from the ceramic utensils recovered in the present territory of Gipuzkoa, gives evidence of the quantitative and qualitative disparity of the available data until the moment. It does not prevent trying to formulate an explicative hypothesis of the different rhythms and intensities that we presume synchronic and diachronically in the economic integration of the people, who during the time of the Romans, lived the present Gipuzkoa, through a conjunction of the archaeological of the archaeological register and its historic and graphic contextualization.

Key Words: Archaeology. Roman period. Economy. Commerce. Ceramics. Gipuzkoa.

Basas Faure, Carlos (Antonio Royo Villanova, 5-11 A. 47014 Valladolid): El comercio de las cerámicas sigillatas de Iruña (The trade in the Terra sigillata from Iruña) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 415-426

Abstract: Through the contributions of the **sigillata** that Iruña has provided up to the present, we find a romanized population area since it is founded and influenced from the commercial routes that join to it through the paths that cross the Basque Country. The proximity of the centres from La Rioja mark this area out when receiving the products coming from those ceramic workshops. Tritician supply that last until the IV century in Iruña; it also provides, an equal model of conduct of the ceramic material, that we can find in the rest of the late settlements in the Basque Country.

Key Words: Romanization. Euskal Herria.

Gil Zubillaga, Eliseo (Instituto Alavés de Arqueología. Eusko Ikaskuntza. San Antonio, 41. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): La cerámica de paredes finas con decoración a molde de Viana (Navarra). Las producciones de G. VAL. VERDVLLVS y su problemática. Estado de la cuestión (Fine wall pottery with moulded decoration in Viana. The products by G. Val. Verdvllvs and the problems the raise. State of the issue) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 427-466

Abstract: Fine wall pottery decorated with mould, coming from Viana (Navarre) and corresponding to the production of the potter *Gaius Valerius Verdullus*. Also, the rest of the known findings of these pieces included in the geographic limits of the Ebro Valley, are collected. Finally, it is carried out a study of the state of these singular and important ceramic species.

Key Words: Valley of the Ebro. Viana. Early imperial Roman period. Fine wall Pottery. Decoration with moulds. *Gaius Valerius Verdullus*.

Gereñu Urcelai, Marian; López Colom, M^a del Mar; Urteaga Artigas, M^a Mercedes (Arkeolan. Apostolado, 2 - 1^º C. 20014 Donostia): Novedades de arqueología romana en Irún-Oiasso. 1922-1996 (Developments in Roman archaeology in Irún-Oiasso. 1992-1996) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 467-489

Abstract: The archaeological interventions carried out during this described period and the most outstanding results of the investigations in process will be given to know. In the series will have to be taken into account the following works: 1992-93 Excavations in the Roman port of the Calle Santiago (Santiago Street); 1993 Drilling in the Santifer lot; 1993 Drilling in the Paternayn lot; 1994 Diverse archaeological Controls; 1996 Drillings in the back of the Calle Santiago (Santiago Street); 1996 Drillings in the School of Beraun.

Key Words: Atlantic romanization. Gulf of Biscay. Basque-Roman town of Oiasso.

Urteaga Artigas, M^a Mercedes (Arkeolan. Apostolado, 2 - 1^º C. 20014 San Sebastián): Minería romana en Gipuzkoa (Roman mining in Gipuzkoa) (Orig. es)

In: *Isturitz*. 8, 491-515

Abstract: Up to the present date, only some partial aspects of the catalogue of the mining Roman rests of Gipuzkoa, have been published, and for this reason in this time we try to expose a view of the whole that could be used to break some commented lacks and to put into context, besides, the testimonies, according to the advances carried out in the Pyrenean investigations.

Key Words: Roman mining. Territory of Gipuzkoa. Work testimonies.