

AVIS DE SOUTENANCE

Marion BROCHOT

a le plaisir de vous inviter à la soutenance publique de sa thèse
dirigée par **Martine JOLY** et **Marie-Thérèse MARTY** et intitulée

La vaisselle et les contenants en verre dans le territoire des Rutènes (Aveyron et Tarn), du I^{er} s. av. J.-C. au III^e s. apr. J.-C.

Le **23 septembre 2026 à 9 h**,
en **salle D29** de la Maison de la Recherche, à l'Université de Toulouse II Jean Jaurès.

Devant un jury composé de :

Mme Marie-Dominique NENNA,
Rapporteuse, Centre Camille Jullian, UMR 7299/CNRS.

M. Alain BOUET,
Rapporteur, Université de Bordeaux Montaigne.

Mme Alexandra DARDENAY,
Examinatrice, Université Toulouse II Jean Jaurès.

M. Didier DELHOUME,
Examineur, Direction régionale des affaires culturelles.

Mme Martine JOLY,
Directrice de thèse, Université Toulouse II Jean Jaurès.

Mme Marie-Thérèse MARTY,
Co-directrice de thèse, Laboratoire TRACES, UMR 5608/CNRS.



La soutenance sera suivie d'un pot de thèse
en salle D28 (MDR).



Abstract

The study of ancient glass is a relatively recent archaeological discipline that has seen remarkable growth over the past four decades, particularly in Gaul, with a surge in regional syntheses. This doctoral thesis examines glass vessels and containers circulated among the Ruteni - a Gallo-Roman people settled in the modern-day french departments of Aveyron and Tarn - from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD, with a specific focus on earlier discoveries. It seeks to re-evaluate and highlight a category of artefacts that has long been overlooked due to their fragmented condition and frequent detachment from their archaeological and stratigraphic contexts.

The census and inventory of archaeological glass preserved in regional museum and community association collections first highlighted a rich assemblage derived from old excavations. This work subsequently involved the sorting and re-packaging of these collections, their re-contextualisation based on excavation archives, and the re-interpretation of their contexts in light of recent archaeological syntheses and monographs. Through meticulous study, the glass has yielded new chronological, economic, and socio-cultural data for the selected sites. The corpus, rigorously established, analysed, and discussed, with over 10,000 glass fragments (representing nearly 2,500 vessels), largely unpublished, is supported by extensive statistical, graphical, and photographic documentation. This study has led to the development of a detailed regional typology, with 140 typological sheets (covering 186 distinct variants). These sheets methodically characterise the identified techniques, forms, and decorations, drawing upon numerous regional comparisons while proposing parallels at the scale of Gaul and the Roman Empire. Several singular, even unique, forms have thus been identified, enriching the repertoire of glass vessels distributed in Gaul.

This synthesis presents the glassware in use across the Ruteni territory and its evolution, both in the civitas capital of *Segodunum/Rodez* and within secondary settlements (*Montans, La Graufesenque, La Vayssière, Les Balquières, Puech de la Vernhe...*), documenting the diffusion of glass across public and private sites and of varied natures: *forum* surroundings, sanctuaries, public baths, pottery workshops, warehouses, domestic and artisanal refuse deposits, dwellings, and necropolises. These sites have yielded a diverse range of forms of varied origins, testifying to a complex and diversified supply network. The analysis reveals the ubiquity of Mediterranean productions (from the Roman East and Italy), whose long-distance imports permeated the territory extensively - via the *Segodunum/Cessero* and *Lugdunum/Tolosa* routes - from the 1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD. From the second half of the 1st century AD, and continuing through the 2nd and 3rd centuries, a gradual shift towards shorter-distance exchanges is evident. Some long-distance Mediterranean imports (Italy and Egypt) persisted, while others arrived from north-western regions (in particular Northern Gaul and the Rhineland). This panorama of Ruteni material culture offers fresh insights into glass production and its distribution during Antiquity. It highlights the richness of glass trade and commerce in this southern Gaul region located between the Mediterranean and the Massif central, not far from the Aude-Garonne and Rhône-Saône axes, in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania and on the border with Narbonnaise.

Keywords : roman glass, vessel, Gaul, Ruteni, typology, Early Roman Empire.

