

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910711780503321
Autore	Paulsen Carl G.
Titolo	Surface water supply of the United States, 1950 . Part 13 Snake River Basin // prepared under the direction of C. G. Paulsen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, D.C.] : , : United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, , 1953 Washington : , : United States Government Printing Office
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (viii, 250 pages)
Collana	Geological Survey water-supply paper ; ; 1183
Soggetti	Water quality - Snake River Watershed (Wyo.-Wash.) Water-supply - Snake River Watershed (Wyo.-Wash.)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Prepared in cooperation with the states of Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming and other agencies." "U. S. Government Printing Office: O 1953"--Page 250. Includes tables.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes index.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910765520903321
Autore	Remy Julie
Titolo	Territoires et réseaux en Bretagne et Pays de la Loire à la fin de l'âge de Fer (IIIe-Ier siècles a.C.)
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bordeaux, : Ausonius Éditions, 2021 Bordeaux : , : Ausonius Éditions, , 2021 ©2021
ISBN	2-35613-593-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (nnn pages) : illustrations ; ; digital file (PDF)
Collana	Scripta Antiqua
Soggetti	Excavations (Archaeology) - Brittany Excavations (Archaeology) - Pays de la Loire (France) Social sciences Humanities Iron age - France Europe celtique analyse spatiale agglomérations sites fortifiés sanctuaires aristocratie France Gaul History To 58 B.C
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	In the late Iron Age, the northwest of Gaul is divided into several independent cities. In the framework of this archaeological investigation, eight of them were studied between the Channel and the Atlantic coasts. Contrary to what researchers have long admitted, this synthesis, outcome of a doctoral thesis, highlights the full integration of these western regions into the social processes that mark the end of

the Iron Age in Celtic Europe. These processes lead to the development of urbanism and the structuring of territories between the 3th and 1st centuries BC. The approach consists in analyzing the forms and functions of urban areas, but also in studying the religious spaces (sanctuaries), the hillforts and the aristocratic rural settlements. Nowadays, this extensive data compilation makes it possible to reason on the economic, even administrative, links existing between these various types of sites. Lastly, it allows you to reflect about the social structuring of the cities and the evolution of their organizations until the Early Roman Empire.

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