

Faculty of Letters, University of Lisbon, Portugal

**25 September
2 October 2016**



30th Congress of
**Rei
Cretariae
Romanae
Fautores**

**New perspectives on Roman pottery:
regional patterns in a global Empire**



abstracts





Organization:

UNIARQ - Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa. Faculdade de Letras. Universidade de Lisboa

Institutional collaboration:

Câmara Municipal de Lisboa
Direcção Geral do Património Cultural
Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia
Museu Nacional de Arqueologia

other participants and partners:

Câmara Municipal de Lagos
Câmara Municipal de Peniche
Câmara Municipal do Seixal
Centro de Arqueologia de Almada
Câmara Municipal de Vila Franca de Xira: Centro de Estudos Arqueológicos
Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa (CAL)
Museu Monográfico e ruínas de Conimbriga
Museu D. Diogo de Sousa
Museu de Lisboa. Teatro romano
Museu de Arqueologia e Etnografia do Distrito de Setúbal
Núcleo Arqueológico da Rua dos Correeiros

Atlantic Ferries
Centro Cultural de Belém
EGEAC
Fundação Millennium BCP
Pasteis de Belém
Troiaresort

Organizing Committee:

Catarina Viegas, coordinator
Inês Vaz Pinto
Rui Morais
José Carlos Quaresma
Elisa de Sousa

Local organizing Committee:

Rui de Almeida
Ana Patrícia Magalhães
Patrícia Brum
Carolina Grilo
Catarina Alves

Design and graphic image of the Congress:

DGPC - DDCI: António José Cruz.

Composition/editing:

Elisa de Sousa



Looking the other way. Old and new data on Lusitanian amphorae and trade from the territory of Onuba Estuaria (western Baetica)

Rui Roberto de **Almeida**

The western part of Baetica, particularly the territory of Onuba Estuaria, located in direct geographical relation with the oriental part of southern Lusitania, is nowadays very well known, particularly on those aspects related with its salting fish industries. In the last 40 years, starting with the excavation and publishing of La Orden settlement in 1976, and with the posterior publication of many other fish salting factories and kilns as El Eucalipto, Las Naves, El Rompido, Pinguele or Cerro del Trigo, the research revealed a much more richer and complex productive panorama for that part of the province. Naturally, the investigation focused mainly on the local production, leaving the consumption aspects into a secondary place. Some new data appeared on the last years and the revision of those ancient ones allow to see also an important and frequent consumption of products from other areas, especially from the “neighbor” province of Lusitana. The main goal of this paper is to present the evidence of this trade, its main protagonists, a preliminary reading of its evolution and some new perspectives.

Lusitania and Hispanic amphorae discovered in Dacia (Petrographic analysis of amphoras and accessories (stopper for amphorae))

Adrian **Ardet**

The aim of this poster is to present those parts which are indispensable and accompanying the amphora and which are also part of our field of research. This category includes holders sitting amphora and corks. Amphora sitting holders are made of wood or clay, they are used mainly in places where they were stored or in so-called “cellae vinariae”, places where wine was prepared. In Dacia there is no information regarding sitting holders, but their presence is supposed as long as we are dealing with a large number of amphorae. Besides these sitting holders, an indispensable element of an amphora, there is the cork used to seal the contents inside, which process called “gypsare” and which knows different ways of execution. This subject was treated with great interest by M. Beltran Lloris, who had a rich archaeological material from researches he conducted in Spain, managing to distinguish six distinct forms of corks. First are those corks made out of float and over which was put the wax or wood tar, then the corks made out of wood impregnated with natural wooden tar, and corks made out of ceramic, but form the enables to insert the screws, following the corks with a shape of disk made entirely out of ceramic on which were discovered many notes, over which the leather and tied below the rim. The discoveries made in Moesia Inferior, Histria, Tomis, Callatis, Axiopolis, Capidava, Dinogetia, Ulmetum also indicates the use of these corks, resulting in the shape of discoid, containing graphic signs on the flat surface. The existence of such pieces was also reported in Dacia and for the moment I managed to identify 6 distinctively types.

Pottery Regions in Noricum – evidence for communities of practice?

Martin **Auer**

Distribution and production of the so called “locally produced pottery” in Noricum has never been a major theme in the archaeological research. It has been largely accepted, that this kind of pottery was the result of specialized workshops operating on a local level. However there are different pottery regions, definable by selected attributes of the vessels (decoration, technology, morphology). These regions often cover wide areas, what arises the question, whether the pottery itself or certain ideas how to make pottery have been transferred. The aim of this paper is to provide some potential answers to this question by operating with the concept of communities of practice, which is based on communication and the exchange of ideas among potters of different settlements and regions. In this context also the level of specialization in the Norican pottery production will be discussed.

Fine Wares from the Excavations of the Late Roman Fort at Ulmetum: contexts and chronology

Constantin **Bajenaru**

Excavations in the late roman fort at Ulmetum revealed two main periods of occupation: the end of the 4th and the first three quarters of the 5th century (c. 380/390 - 470/480, with three levels) and the second half of the 6th - beginning of the 7th century (c. 540/550 - 596/600?, with two main levels). The pottery contexts corresponding to these stratigraphic sequences provide an important set of fine wares, which, together with a substantial numismatic material, ensure solid chronological frames for the habitation levels.

For the first level of intramuros occupation (N4, dated c. 380/390 - 400/410) fewer fragments are documented: ARS (Hayes forms 61A and 62A/63), followed by LRC (exclusively Hayes form 1). After a possible short-term break, in the leveling contexts dated to the first quarter of the 5th century (N4/N3) ARS forms 61B and 67 and LRC form 2A are emerging.

The massive penetration of fine pottery at Ulmetum is illustrated by contexts belonging to phase N3 (c. 400/410 - 440/450). An important deposit (post-435 AD) provides significant amount of LRC (forms 1, 2 and 3A, with different variants), together with ARS (61A, 50B/64, 67) and Pontic Red Slip (Domzalski forms 1, 3, 4 and 7). During this period we have the first imports of Asia Minor Light-Colored ware and a very interesting category of material produced probably in Thrace (“Glanztou”). In the destruction level of the pre-justinianic “old fort” (N2, c. 440/450 - 470/480) over 80% of the fine wares is represented by LRC



(mostly forms 3B-E, but with the continuation of forms 1, 2, 3A and their variations, as well as the first examples of form 8). African and Pontic forms are in decline, while Light-Colored ware is in progress. The material belonging to the period after the restoration of the fortress under Justinian (N1, c. 540/550 - 596/600?) consists mostly of standard LRC forms 3F, 3G, 10A and 10B, with rare appearances of ARS (forms 99, 104, 105).

Pannonische Glanztonware

Izida **Berger-Pavić**

Die Pannonische Glanztonware wird innerhalb zwei Themenbereiche untersucht. Einerseits innerhalb Pannoniens: hier sollen Formen und Stempeldekor anhand verschiedener Parameter (chronologisch, siedlungsspezifisch, Brennverfahren, Vorbilder..) untersucht und eventuelle regionale Spezifika aufgezeigt. Das zweite Themenbereich betrifft die Pannonische Glanztonware im Kontext anderer römischen Glanztonwaren und Terra Sigillata Imitationen /Terra Sigillata gebrannt im Modus A.

An early abandonment of a fish salting vat at Iulia Traducta (Baetica): a close pottery context (II c. AD) from Parque de las Acacias

Darío **Bernal-Casasola** - Rafael **Jiménez-Camino** - Jose **Alberto Retamosa**

Recent archaeological works conducted in 2015 at ancient *Iulia Traducta* (modern Algeciras, province of Cádiz in Andalusia, Spain), have unearthed new Roman fish salting plants active from the I to the V c. AD. One of the vats was abandoned in the first half of the II c. AD, probably as internal reforms inside one of the *cetariae*. A pottery context (200 individuals *circa*) has been studied in detail, including fine wares (mainly ARSW A, *terra sigillata hispánica*, thin walled pottery), common wares, lamps and amphorae (mainly local/regional garum vessels but also African, Italic and others). In this paper we present and discuss this so interesting and close pottery context, which offers a nice perspective of the economic dynamics in the Bay of Algeciras in Antonine times.

This cannot go on much longer!? Shape development at Sagalassos and Düzen Tepe from Classical to Late Roman times

Philip **Bes** - Jeroen **Poblome** - Dries **Daems** - Mark van der **Enden**

In our paper we shall focus on continuity and change regarding morphological development of pottery vessels from Sagalassos and neighbouring Düzen Tepe. In particular we will focus on two major functional categories, namely table- and cooking wares. Occupation at Düzen Tepe spans the fifth to second centuries BC, whereas in Hellenistic times Sagalassos only began to emerge as an increasingly important regional centre with urban aspirations. The 'end' of Sagalassos can be placed in the decades around AD 600, although by no means this former city was abandoned altogether. This spatial-chronological framework nevertheless allows us to trace ceramic patterns on a *longue durée* scale, for over a millennium.

We will look into repertoires of shapes, trajectories of morphological changes, the appearance and disappearance of shapes, as well as chronological dimensions of these aspects. To conclude, we offer thoughts that help us to understand in what ways these developments in ceramic material culture may reflect changes in (mental) attitudes and (supposed) growing complexity within these close-regional, and partly contemporary societies.

Fra Celti Cenomani e Romani: la ceramica nel territorio veronese tra la fine del III sec. a.C. e l'età augustea

Federico **Biondani**

The political penetration of Rome to the North Po plain is accompanied, in the ceramic uses, by changes and persistence well beyond the definitive inclusion of this territory in the Roman state.

In this paper are analyzed the changes that occur in the ceramic documentation (especially regarding funeral testimonials) in the plain of Verona from the 3rd century BC (when it is part of the territory of Celts Cenomani) and the Augustan age (when the process of political Romanization is over).

- 3rd-early second century BC (LTB- C1): in this period the Verona plain is certainly populated, at least in part, from Celtic groups. The scarce documentation shows Celtic ceramics, with some importations from Veneto area (grey pottery) and probably from Volterra (black-glazed ware);

- 175-125/120 BC (LT C2): the Celtic population is consolidated, but at the same time the presence of Rome strengthens as well (in 148 BC, e.g., Via Postumia, that crosses right in the territory of Cenomani, is constructed): pottery continues to be Celtic (with some characteristic "cenomane" type) but also it includes grey pottery and "Roman" types (black glaze pottery and imitations);

- 125/120-70/60 BC (LT D1): in this period *Transpadani* have *ius Latii* (89 BC) and *oppidum* of Verona is constructed in the left bank of Adige river; the plain of Verona shows a ceramic horizon yet Celtic, but we find also grey pottery, while the "Roman" ceramic (black-glaze ware and imitations; thin walled pottery) is increasing;

- 70/60-30 BC (LTD2): in this period *Transpadani* have Roman citizenship (49 BC) and the new town of Verona is founded in the right bank of river Adige; the presence of "Roman" ceramic is developed more and more (black-glaze ware and imitations; thin walled pottery; some types of common fine ware); coarse ware remains substantially Celtic;

- Augustan age: in this period, which is marked by the widespread of the population of the territory as a result of *centuriatio*, ceramic *facies* is fully Roman; some evidence of the local tradition still persists in the coarse ware.



Aegyssus on the Danube: The pottery from old excavations and new ceramic perspectives in the frame of the Research Project 'Aegyssus Archaeological Park'

Lucrețiu **Bîrliba** - George **Nuțu**

The archaeological research undertaken at Aegyssus (NE Moesia Inferior / Scythia) from 1971 to 1995 has led to partially setting light on the history and evolution of the ancient city. The pottery discovered during the old archaeological research was presented only briefly. Hence, except an amphorae deposit and partially some tableware (Pontic sigillata and Red slip, the Çandarlı ware, Hayes Form 1 and Form 3, the African Red slip and the Western sigillata, the forms Drag. 35/36 and 37), there has been no overall presentation of the pottery assemblage. In 2015, there was the restart of archaeological excavation, after twenty years of cessation, which shed new light on the ceramic perspectives in the Lower Danube area. The authors would like to present an overall image of the pottery (amphorae, fine pottery, coarse ware and lamps) from old excavations, in connection with the new finds from 2015 campaign. Additionally, fieldworks from the last decades, especially rescuing excavations in the extramural area, brought to light a large quantity of pottery forms, which enhanced the information in terms of both the typology and workshops.

Diverse abitudini di consumo a Butrinto in età imperiale tra produzioni locali ed importate

Gloria **Bolzoni**

Grazie alla sua posizione strategica, l'antica Butrinto ebbe un ruolo fondamentale negli scambi commerciali che interessarono quest'area del Mediterraneo per tutta la sua storia. Durante l'età imperiale, l'ampiezza delle rotte commerciali che la toccavano è riflessa nella varietà delle ceramiche importate. Tuttavia, accanto a questi prodotti, esiste una varietà di produzioni locali/regionali che sono sia la cartina di tornasole dei modelli formali e culturali di riferimento, sia la traccia di una buona vitalità produttiva e dell'apprezzabile livello di capacità tecnologica raggiunto dai vasai epiroti. Si propone quindi una riflessione sulle variazioni, durante l'età imperiale, nei consumi delle ceramiche fini e da cucina provenienti dai recenti scavi del Roman Forum Project nell'area forense della città.

Roman amphorae from Răcari, Dolj County, Romania

Dorel **Bondoc**

The Roman auxiliary fort in Răcari is located in the eastern part of the Roman Empire, in the south of the Roman province Dacia. The old and new excavations pointed out four phases of building and rebuilding of the fort, as it follows: a small fort of earth, the large fort of earth, the stone fort and a rebuilding from the middle of the 3rd century.

Near the Roman there was a civilian settlement. The military unit certified by stamped bricks and a military diploma, was a *Numerus Maurorum*.

The Roman auxiliary fort of Răcari was a very important factor of the Romanization process of the southern Dacia. The large quantity and the variety of the archaeological discoveries support its importance during the Romanization process.

There was a large production of goods for domestic use: vessels for storing agricultural produces (dolia, big pots), vessels for food preparing (*mortaria*), vessels for cooking, (pots of different shapes and sizes), vessels for dishing the lunch (tureen, bowls, plates and trays), vessels for keeping and dishing the different drinks and water (mugs, pitchers, glasses, cups). The pots are more numerous than the others.

The common vessels were entirely made at the potter's wheel. Apart from the terra sigillata vessels, the vessels decorated in barbotine technique, the *mortaria* and the amphorae, all the pottery was locally manufactured

A large number of amphorae has been discovered during the archaeological excavations inside the Roman fort and by chance, inside the civilian settlement. These amphorae belong of Dressel 24 similis type, but also of Kapitan 2, Almagro 50, Sinope, table amphorae and others.

Some of them has been already published (D. Bondoc, N. Gudea, *Castrul roman de la Răcari. Încercare de monografie / The Roman auxiliary fort from Răcari. An attempt of monograph*, Cluj-Napoca 2009, p. 158-160). The most of them are unpublished and this is the target of my presentation.

Pre-desert Tripolitania: a new archaeological and archaeometrical examination of Red Slip Ware from the Ghirza excavations and the Libyan Valleys Survey

Michel **Bonifay** - Claudio **Capelli** - Victoria **Leitch** - David **Mattingly**

The *First Libyan Pottery Workshop*, held in July 2014 in the Society for Libyan Studies archives at the University of Leicester, set out to review the pottery samples from the Ghirza excavations and the Libyan Valleys Survey. A new archaeological and archaeometrical (petrographical) examination of these sherds (some of them previously published by John W. Hayes and John Dore in 1984 and 1996) allowed us to better characterise the Red Slip ware production of the pre-desert region of Tripolitania between the end of the 2nd and the 7th century.



La circolazione della ceramica romana in Campania tra I secolo a. C. e I secolo d. C. Diversi modelli di distribuzione dai Campi Flegrei all'area Vesuviana

Giovanni **Borriello** - Gaia **Forlano** - Stefano **Iavarone**

La fitta e complessa rete produttiva e commerciale che coinvolge centri costieri e interni della Campania romana, da sempre nota storicamente, si va adesso definendo con maggiore ricchezza di dettagli grazie all'acquisizione di nuovi e consistenti dati archeologici. Da un lato emerge l'importanza di alcuni siti produttivi (ad esempio Cuma), che testimoniano l'esistenza di grandi officine distribuite nel territorio e altamente specializzate. Dall'altro risulta possibile definire modelli distributivi distinti in aree più o meno vicine, come quella flegrea, il sito di Neapolis e il compartimento vesuviano, che sottintendono l'esistenza di logiche commerciali ben precise e differenziate. Complessivamente risulta possibile iniziare a tracciare un quadro generale delle evidenze campane, dove, sia dal punto di vista produttivo che distributivo, sembra emergere un circuito composito e multiforme che coinvolgeva vari snodi commerciali regionali, attraverso i quali i prodotti erano distribuiti verso l'interno in maniera capillare, sfruttando i principali assi stradali e le vie fluviali. Nell'ambito della distribuzione di merci di larga diffusione, quali erano il vasellame e i prodotti trasportati in anfore, il ruolo egemonico del porto di Puteoli appare meno schiacciante di quanto ritenuto in passato. Questo non solo per l'importanza che le altre aree portuali campane continuano a mantenere in questo periodo, nella circolazione dei prodotti, ma anche per la capacità di questi poli di diversificare i beni in entrata ed uscita, in parte assecondando fattori logistici, in parte fattori economici e commerciali. Siamo lontani dal poter comprendere se ciò vada letto come una forma di razionalizzazione del circuito regionale, e quindi ad una coerente organizzazione dei traffici, ovvero a scelte concorrenziali. Sta di fatto che il circuito commerciale locale appare nel suo insieme articolato e mutevole, non riferibile ad un unico modello ma ad una molteplicità di strategie che cambiano sia nel tempo che a seconda del tipo di prodotto ceramico in questione.

Supply and consumption of eastern sigillata at Histria (Lower Moesia) in the Early Roman time (1st-3rd centuries AD)

Florin Ovidiu **Botiș**

Histria is one of the most important Greco-Roman cities located on the Western shore of the Black Sea. During Early Roman times (1st-3rd centuries AD) the supply of fine pottery including *Terra Sigillata*, was provided mainly by ceramic centers from the basin of the Aegean Sea. Our presentation tends to reconsider the data related to the supply and consumption of *Eastern Sigillata* at Histria – the typology and chronological setting especially – in the light of the new information obtained during the archaeological research performed in the last years. Also, we will try to define the influences exercised by the imported *Sigillata* on the local pottery production whilst identifying the forms of *Eastern Sigillata* mostly consumed by the population of Histria through analyzing the distribution over the first three centuries on the site. Also we want to highlight the percentage between the imported pottery and the same pottery locally made, and if it is possible to identify some differences between the imported *Eastern Sigillata* at Histria and the surrounding area, as much as the actual state of the Romanian pottery research allows it. Last but not least we will try to identify the regional pattern concerning the consumption of *Eastern Sigillata* at Histria and its surrounding area, if there is one.

Nuevos datos para el conocimiento de la alfarería romana en Extremadura

Macarena **Bustamante Álvarez**

El objetivo de nuestro trabajo es agrupar, por primera vez, todas las evidencias alfareras de época romana dispersas por el territorio de la actual Extremadura para conocer los rasgos fundamentales de esta producción e intentar esbozar sus directrices funcionales. Hornos, defectos de cocción, aperos de alfareros y elementos epigráficos serán las herramientas con las que contamos para el desarrollo de este trabajo.

I 'vasetti piriformi' dalle officine della Celsa (Roma). Un confronto tra la produzione urbana e quella campana

Matilde **Carrara**

Il ritrovamento di un ingente scarico di scarti ceramici dalle officine in località La Celsa sulla via Flaminia, nei pressi di Roma, ha restituito un grande numero dei c.d. 'vasi piriformi' in tre diverse dimensioni. Nel contributo si porranno a confronto con esemplari dell'area campana, in particolare da Alife, e si cercherà di fare chiarezza sul loro utilizzo.

Life and death in Monte Mozinho: pottery sets in a peripheral settlement

Teresa Pires de **Carvalho** - Belém Campos **Paiva**

Being a customary presence in everyday life experiences, ceramics (some) also participate in the rites of passage into the beyond, reflecting choices, origins, and different usages. Taking as a starting point the study of the pottery set from the incineration necropolis of the Roman period of Monte Mozinho, located next to a probable wall entry and excavated by one the authors in 2004, we make an approach on the diversity of origins and usages of some pottery in a society in transformation in a peripheral region of the Empire: the Romanized indigenous society of the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula. Our approach to the ceramics is not specifically from the point of view of its fabrics, but from the one of its usage (multifunctionality) and cultural value. More than ceramics significance while useful and essential objects, designed as



containers for handling food substances, we seek to gauge their subsequent relationship with the social world, in particular with the world of the dead and the rites of passage into the beyond which confers them a prestige goods category, superior to mere functionality.

And in this context, it is interesting to notice that the selection for these rites integrates not only ceramics of exception and importation, but also, in significant numbers and systematically, local production ceramics, of indigenous tradition, either common or of more fine fabric, imitation or not of importation ceramics, with reference to the obvious acculturation of the populations of the Northwest region of the Iberian Peninsula by grounds of the Romanization phenomenon which is so well evidenced in Monte Mozinho by the already known material remains of the excavated area at the top of the hillfort, with a generic chronology from the first century until the middle of the second century.

Le produzioni tarde dell'Africana I: attestazioni a Roma in età tardoantica

Marta **Casalini** - Alessandra **Pegurri**

In diversi contesti tardoantichi di Roma sono stati individuati una serie di contenitori anforici di produzione africana in buono stato di conservazione, isolati in ragione di comuni connotati rivelatesi problematici al fine di una corretta attribuzione tipologica: sebbene ascrivibili alla tradizione dell'Africana I, l'eterogeneità che caratterizza questi esemplari e le conseguenti difficoltà di attribuzione sono verosimilmente da ricondurre alla scarsa conoscenza dell'evoluzione del tipo Africana I relativamente alla fase più tarda della sua produzione.

I contenitori africani oggetto di questo studio presentano degli impasti assai diversificati e dalle analisi petrografiche condotte su campioni selezionati è emerso che la maggior parte di essi non corrisponde a quelli maggiormente attestati e noti della Tunisia centrale e settentrionale.

Sono inoltre caratterizzati da un ricco corredo epigrafico costituito in particolare da bolli anepigrafi ma anche graffiti (*ante cocturam*) e *tituli picti* di colore rosso.

A seguito di un'analisi autoptica degli esemplari, la maggior parte dei quali si conservano solo dall'orlo fino all'imposta delle anse sulla spalla, si propone una loro organizzazione in gruppi morfologici definiti sulla base delle caratteristiche distintive degli orli. Il rapporto di queste anfore con i contesti romani di rinvenimento gettano la base per una migliore comprensione di questa produzione tarda dell'Africana I che sembra essere in circolazione a Roma agli inizi del V secolo.

Ricerche sulla produzione di ceramica comune a Vindobona: il contributo apportato dallo studio del materiale proveniente dall'insediamento civile (lo scavo di Rennweg 44)

Rita **Chinelli** - Roman **Sauer**

Lo studio della ceramica comune rinvenuta nello scavo di Rennweg 44 ha permesso di rilevare una tipologia che rispecchia in parte lo schema produttivo, già riscontrato in altre zone di Vindobona, tipico della regione panonica. A questo repertorio si aggiungono forme comuni sia della regione norica sia, in parte, di quella retica. Caratteristici dell'area danubiana sono p. es. i vasi con applicati dei serpenti e i mortai con rivestimento di color rosso. È stata notata una predilezione per la decorazione plastica e per quella a più registri decorativi. Alcuni esemplari tradiscono in modo più esplicito prototipi italici, presenti pure in altri materiali. Non mancano importazioni, soggette a imitazione locale.

I risultati dello studio archeometrico dei reperti vanno ad integrare quelli già raccolti in passato e costituiscono ora un'ampia base di riferimento per la determinazione della ceramica prodotta in loco.

Contenitori a corpo cilindrico *Conspectus* 51 di Altinum

Silvia **Cipriano** - Giovanna Maria **Sandrini**

Nel suburbio settentrionale di *Altinum*, poco lontano dalla via Annia, lungo la sponda orientale di un canale navigabile, il Sioncello, erano situati una grande villa, databile tra l'età augustea ed il II secolo d.C., ed un esteso quartiere artigianale. La villa, che prospettava sul corso d'acqua con un lungo porticato, era composta da un settore residenziale di pregio, testimoniato dai rinvenimenti di intonaci parietali dipinti, stucchi, lastre marmoree di rivestimento, lacerti pavimentali, e da un settore produttivo, al quale appartenevano vasche, legate probabilmente al ciclo di lavorazione dell'argilla, *fistulae* di piombo, innumerevoli condutture di cotto e canalette laterizie. Nelle adiacenze vi era anche una fornace a pianta circolare, presso la quale furono rinvenuti frammenti del piano forato di cottura ed un consistente scarico di scarti di lavorazione di ceramica depurata.

A nord di questo complesso e in prossimità della via Annia e della vasta necropoli che la affiancava, erano situati altri impianti produttivi che, pur indipendenti dalla villa, costituivano con questa un vero e proprio quartiere artigianale suburbano. Vi furono individuate le strutture di due fornaci ed altre sono indiziate in tutta l'area dalla presenza di ampie zone di terreno scottato e di abbondanti scarti di ceramica. Uno scarico era costituito unicamente dai contenitori di ceramica comune depurata a corpo cilindrico *Conspectus* 51, chiamati anche "vasi con inserto centrale forato" e oggetto nel tempo di numerose ipotesi interpretative. I contenitori *Conspectus* 51 rinvenuti ad *Altinum*, datati ad età protoaugustea grazie ad alcuni rinvenimenti in contesti altinati di questa epoca, rappresentano al momento la maggiore concentrazione di esemplari di tale forma nell'Italia settentrionale.



Roman pottery from north of the Danube in the Barbarian funerary context. Import of objects or ideas?

Bogdan Ciupercă - Marinela Penes

Impacts of the Roman world on various populations situated near its borders are among the most various and complex. The mirage of Roman world has generated diverse reactions in barbarian's world such the emergence of economic and social phenomena, the goal being to imitate Roman type of life in their culture. Import of roman objects in the *barbarian* habitat was a phenomenon that provides interesting information on how the Roman world influenced the surrounding areas. Presence of a large number of Roman origin artifacts in the composition of funeral inventories founded in the graves dated in 4th-5th centuries A.D. illustrate a phenomenon of acculturation, an acceptance in *barbarian's* world of economic and social roman habits. One indication of this phenomenon is represented by luxury vessels next to wine containers (amphorae and pitchers).

Nuove prospettive e dati sulla diffusione delle ceramiche campane a vernice nera nel sud della Francia

Daniela Cottica - Giuseppe Indino - Clovis Darrigan - Tiphaine Van De Veghe

Il lavoro offre un contributo alla questione della diffusione delle ceramiche a vernice nera nel sud della Francia, con particolare attenzione per le dinamiche di circolazione dei questa classe nelle aree sud-occidentali. Dalla distribuzione dei dati quantitativi disponibili risulta chiaro che nel Sud-Ovest della Francia fino all'istmo Aude-Garonna la cosiddetta "ceramica campana A" è ben presente dal Golfo del Leone sino al Massiccio Centrale e spesso "accompagna" le anfore italiche Dressel I. Da sud a nord, dalle coste mediterranee verso le Cevennes, lungo antichi assi commerciali protostorici colleganti gli empori di Lattara e Agde con gli insediamenti dell'entroterra, le anfore vinarie e la ceramica fine viaggiano e sono scambiate con altri prodotti. In questo periodo Massalia riveste un ruolo, prima importante poi dominante, nel controllo e nella gestione dei commerci (Bats 2013). Con la conquista romana e la fondazione di Narbo Martius, il ruolo della colonia focese si ridimensiona e Roma controlla direttamente il commercio in questa area. Si apre una nuova via commerciale verso l'ovest lungo i fiumi Aude e Garonna: in questa area la ceramica a vernice e le anfore sono ben rappresentate in vari siti. Tuttavia, procedendo verso le coste atlantiche le presenze si fanno via via più sporadiche: in Aquitania meridionale, al di là della linea geografica dal fiume Garonna, sull'asse Tolosa-Burdigala, le ceramiche in questione risultano sempre meno frequenti, fino a divenire rare nella fascia del piedemonte pirenaico, l'antica Novempopulania cesariana, dove sono presenti esclusivamente nella produzione genericamente definita come "Campana A".

Il contributo illustra i risultati di uno studio campione effettuato su vasellame a vernice nera proveniente da alcuni siti di Midi-Pyrénées e Aquitania, delineando nuovi elementi utili per una riflessione sulle dinamiche di scambio e diffusione tra le coste del Golfo del Leone e l'area tirrenica, specialmente fra III e II a.C. Si presentano inoltre i primi dati relativi ad un progetto di definizione e caratterizzazione, anche con l'ausilio di indagini archeometriche (X-ray Fluorescence spectroscopy), delle diverse produzioni di ceramica a vernice nera presenti nelle aree considerate, con particolare attenzione per le produzioni quantitativamente minoritarie come quelle "a pasta chiara".

Pannonian Production of Thin-Walled Pottery from Mursa (Osijek-Croatia)

Mirna Crnković - Slavica Filipović

Thin-walled pottery found in the rescue archaeological excavations of Roman Mursa, conducted on the sites in the area of the present day University Campus in Osijek (Croatia), is represented by a small number of finds in comparison to other classes of pottery. However, they constitute characteristics by which it is possible to determine affiliation to certain major production centers. Under their influences, potters in Pannonia have also developed their own local production which follows the usual template in forms and decorations of which some have completely taken over the local market and became common local types of drinking vessels. The most common locally produced form found in Mursa is a small oxidised cup of type Brukner 16 and 16a dating back to the period from second half of 1st to the first half of 2nd century AD. In the same period, begins the production of two main forms of beakers which were widely produced in Pannonia especially during 2nd and, in some areas, 3rd century AD. First form, is the reduced conical beaker of various sizes with rough surface and vertical, or slightly everted, thickened rim. Second form, is an oxidised beaker of various sizes with relatively thin walls coated with a red or brown slip which contains different density of crushed clay particles. As a form of decoration some types may have oval indentations. These beakers are also known as „*Firmisbecher*“ and can come in many variations. They represent the most abundant forms of drinking vessels found at the sites in Mursa, along with one handled cups with high vertical rim of same or similar fabric. In terms of distribution of the material found in Mursa, for the time being, we can only conclude that these forms were produced primarily for everyday needs of town's residents.

Constructing identities: pottery from Gomilice necropolis

Tatjana Cvjetičanin

Pottery from the necropolis Gomilice, in the mining region of Mt. Kosmaj (Serbia), is used to study the impact of both Roman administration and different cultural contacts. Previous considerations, underlying all interpretations of the imperial *metalla* of Kosmaj, about the existence of a strong indigenous element opposed to Roman and visible transformation of local identity, especially in burials of Mala Kopašnica-Sase assigned to 'Romanized' population are questioned.



The challenge of merging Italy with Gaul: a single on-line database for arretine and gaulish sigillata potters

Geoffrey **Dannell** - Philip **Kenrick** - Allard **Mees**

The publication of "Names on Terra Sigillata" (NoTS) in 9 printed volumes was a first step in bringing together the information relating to stamps and signatures collected by Brian Hartley and Brenda Dickinson at the University of Leeds. The RGZM database at Mainz was conceived to create statistical exploration tools for interpreting the data and to answer the problems of keeping the information up to date with new material (and revisions of existing information). To this end input masks were designed to allow local data input. Training Workshops have been, and can be organized, to enable scholars to learn how to add and edit data. Search access to the database is already freely available for research (implemented in summer 2016). The new database on Roman terra sigillata from the Northwestern Roman empire comprises more than 200,000 name-stamped vessels from 3700 different sites and all Samian kilnsites from Gallia and Germania (<http://www.rgzm.de/samian>). This vast resource can function as a starting point for in depth data analysis of regional and supra-regional market mechanisms. Starting from existing distributions, statistical analyses are presented on discrete geographical differences in the distribution of potters and forms and methods for determining chronological differences in production centre output.

As a further logical step in setting up a real European research infrastructure, Dr. Philip Kenrick based at Oxford has initiated the integration of the more than 35'000 arretine vessels published in the the Oxé/Comfort/Kenrick catalogue into the RGZM database. This will not only extend the data time range from 20 BC up to 270 AD, but also will give full coverage of Germania during its occupational phase, and coverage of the Mediterranean up to the Levant and Northern Africa.

Naturally, the merging of two large systems which have already been established for a long time in archaeology is an infrastructural challenge where data-modelling and usability are the main criteria in bringing together two outstanding research traditions in Roman ceramics.

Moesian and Dacian sigillata - exploring regional patterns

Malgorzata **Daszkiewicz** - David **Petrut** - Marcin **Baranowski** - Viorica **Rusu-Bolindet** - Gerwulf **Schneider**

Chemical analysis by WD-XRF, MGR-analyses and thin-section studies were used to determine reference groups of Moesian and Dacian sigillata production. On this basis a larger series of sherds was analysed using pXRF to check how reliable such more or less non-destructive measurements are. This is very important for future studies of museum objects. Products from workshops in Moesia (Butovo, Pavlikeni, Novae) and in Dacia (Micăsasa and others) are clearly distinguished by WD-XRF. 164 sherds from various sites from present-day Bulgaria are attributed by macroscopic and pXRF means. Sigillata finds from Buciumi and Brâncovenesti in present-day Romania have been analysed using WD-XRF.

Regional pattern of Roman Pottery in Canton Ticino (Switzerland)

Christiane **De Micheli Schulthess**

La possibilità di identificare elementi di identità regionale nella ceramica di una regione dipende innanzitutto da fattori quali la definizione di una particolare area geografica e l'individuazione di ceramica che sia di produzione locale o, eventualmente, di ceramica che sia stata prodotta per quella regione specifica. Si evidenziano, pertanto, numerosi problemi che andrebbero affrontati prima ancora di andare ad analizzare la ceramica stessa. Se talvolta l'analisi delle sezioni sottili può consentire l'individuazione di prodotti locali, non è il caso della ceramica del Canton Ticino, collocato fra le attuali province italiane di Lombardia e Piemonte. Il carattere distintivo della ceramica rinvenuta nella regione è la presenza di mica, comune a tutto il sostrato siliceo del Cantone. Le formazioni fluvio-glaciali del Quaternario che hanno completato l'aspetto pedogenetico del territorio hanno inoltre rimescolato minerali generalmente compatibili con il sostrato geologico e provenienti dal locale sostrato pedemontano.

Gli strumenti che potrebbero permettere di evidenziare l'eventuale identità regionale della ceramica d'epoca romana dal Canton Ticino sono quindi l'analisi del suo repertorio formale e decorativo così come ci è giunto attraverso i corredi delle numerose necropoli della regione. Il colore degli impasti, inoltre, determinato dalla cottura in ambiente ossidante o riducente, sembrerebbe non dipendere esclusivamente dalla cronologia degli oggetti ma anche dal gusto locale.

Un ulteriore campo di indagine, che si vuole esplorare con il presente contributo, è l'analisi della composizione dei corredi tombali stessi al fine di riconoscere eventuali peculiarità rispetto a quelli delle zone limitrofe. È infatti possibile che, all'interno di una produzione fortemente globalizzata o nell'ambito di regioni non così chiaramente riconoscibili, il gusto locale traspaia da una particolare combinazione di elementi del tutto simili in una zona più ampia.

La ceramica d'importazione di corto ed ampio raggio a Salapia: primi dati

Carlo **De Mitri** - Sara **Loprieno**

A partire dal 2013 l'Università di Foggia e il Davidson College del North Carolina (USA) hanno avviato un progetto di ricerca sull'antica città portuale di Salapia, dapprima attraverso una campagna di ricognizioni sistematica e, in seguito, tramite campagne di scavi.

È stato così possibile indagare un settore dell'abitato all'interno del quale sorgeva una *domus* e un attiguo impianto produttivo, probabilmente una conceria.

L'analisi dei dati ha permesso di identificare le diverse fasi di vita dell'abitazione che, edificata nella prima età imperiale, ebbe una continuità di vita sino all'età tardoantica.

Lo studio del materiale ceramico rinvenuto nei diversi ambienti documenta la vitalità della città che, per tutta l'età romana e



tardoantica, appare inserita in una rete commerciale che la collegava alle principali rotte che interessavano non solo l'Adriatico ma anche i principali porti del Mediterraneo.

Sia per la fase imperiale sia per quella tardoantica la cultura materiale evidenzia differenti network commerciali che contemplano prodotti locali regionali, realizzati in loco o di produzione apulo-lucana; merci di area ionico-adriatica, come le anfore italiche, le ceramiche a pareti sottili, le sigillate italiche ed alcune ceramiche d'uso comune; infine manufatti realizzati in aree più distanti: in modo particolare anfore di provenienza africana (Tripolitana III, Africana II, Keay XXV, *Spatha* di piccole dimensioni) o levantina (risulta molto alto, al momento, il numero di attestazioni relative alla forma LRA1; a seguire, LRA2, LRA3, LRA12) e sigillate orientali, con le ESB e, per le fasi più tarde la PRSW, ed africane, con l'ARSWA, ARSWD e ARSWC4.

Regional and imported products in a resilient economy: three contexts from a late antique site on Vesuvius

Girolamo Ferdinando **De Simone** - Vincenzo **Castaldo** - Santa **Sannino** - Carla **Santaniello**

This research focuses on the study of the ceramic assemblages from the Roman villa of Pollena Trocchia. The villa was covered by pyroclastic flows of Vesuvius' eruptions in AD 472 and 512. These deposits provide an important terminus ante quem for the dating of the finds and stratigraphic contexts. The possibility of having a well-defined chronological context becomes an important term of comparison among the recovered evidence from this site and those of other late antique sites in Campania. The choice to focus the study on three rooms of the baths will provide important information on the use of these rooms in antiquity, while through the study of artefacts (especially ceramics) might enlighten on daily life habits of Late Antiquity Campania.

First, the poster describes the site, its location in the countryside of Neapolis, its chronological phases, and the use of the Roman baths during the last period before the AD 472 eruption. Then the three contexts will be illustrated – the well, the praefurnium, and the laconicum – as well as their stratigraphy. Subsequently, an overall description of the pottery assemblage will be provided, as well as the quantitative analysis of the classes and the most significant items discovered.

In its final part, the poster will discuss the relationship between local and imported productions and provide a clear definition of the most common shapes and the resilient ones. Therefore, the present study adds new information about life in the Vesuvius area in late antiquity and becomes a useful opportunity to provide an up-to-date overview of the late antique contexts of Neapolis and Campania.

La terra sigillata hispánica de Los Bañales (Uncastillo, Zaragoza, España) y su consideración en el espacio "doméstico – artesanal"

Inmaculada **Delage González**

Desde 2009 la ciudad romana de Los Bañales (Uncastillo, Zaragoza) ha sido objeto de diferentes intervenciones arqueológicas de forma ininterrumpida, aportando una cantidad ingente de material mueble e inmueble. Así el foro cívico de la ciudad (cambio de Era – principios del siglo III d.C.), que ha aportado los hallazgos escultóricos, epigráficos y arquitectónicos más monumentales hasta el momento, y el espacio doméstico – artesanal conocido como el barrio de las termas (siglo II – III d.C.), espacio del cual se realiza el presente estudio de materiales, que aunque menos espectacular, igualmente fundamental para el conocimiento de la ciudad. Elementos que sumados al espectacular acueducto, las termas, el poblamiento de El Pueyo, la presa y la *domus*, dados a conocer anteriormente, hacen que Los Bañales sea hoy día una de las ciudades romanas más espectaculares de Nordeste peninsular en cuanto a hallazgos. Pero el estudio de la cerámica más allá de un mero fósil director, pasó desapercibida por sus anteriores investigadores, J. Galiay y A. Beltrán Martínez. Es por ello, que desde el actual Proyecto de Los Bañales, se pretende realizar un estudio pormenorizado de la TSH, cerámica ideal para responder a una gran cantidad de cuestiones socioeconómicas.

El objetivo de este póster será por lo tanto abordar cómo se puede afrontar el estudio del colapso de la ciudad de Los Bañales (finales del s. II comienzos del III d.C.) a partir del estudio de materiales de la zona doméstico artesanal, espacio justamente encuadrado en ese periodo de transformaciones (final del II y III d.C.), a partir de la consideración de los "objetos en el espacio" y llegar así al fin último de "los espacios en el tiempo" con lo que ello conlleva para el conocimiento de la sociedad romana.

Les horizons tardifs de Baelo Claudia (Espagne)

Xavier **Deru**

Depuis quatre ans, une fouille programmée est réalisée sous la direction de L. Brassous à Baelo Claudia, dans le secteur sud-est du forum. L'occupation tardive, entre le IVe s. et le VIe s. correspond à un habitat, succédant à un édifice public.

Le mobilier qui se compose de plus de 35000 fragments, dépend à la fois du commerce méditerranéen et à la fois d'échanges locaux.

La production de statuettes en terre cuite à Lugdunum (Lyon)

Armand **Desbat** - Laure De **Chavagnac**

Des découvertes réalisées au XIXe siècle, ont mis en évidence une production de statuette en terre cuite à Lyon durant le Ier siècle ap. J.-C., dans l'atelier de la Butte, situé près de la Muette et surtout connu pour sa production de céramiques à parois-fines. En dehors de ces découvertes, plusieurs sites Lyonnais, dont des secteurs de nécropole, fouillés ces dernières années, ont livré une petite série de terres cuites, qui se distinguent des autres productions gauloises et pour lesquelles une production



locale est probable. Il s'agit en effet de statuettes faites avec une argile calcaire, comparable à celle des cruches et autres communes claires lyonnaises. Elles se distinguent des productions de l'Allier à pâte blanche, par leur argile, mais aussi par des sujets originaux, parmi lesquels un *togatus*, un gladiateur blessé, deux statuettes de Priape de style différents, un lettré lisant un *volumen*, ou encore des statuettes clochettes en forme de *cuccullatus*, dont plusieurs exemplaires proviennent du *cosidetto* sanctuaire de Cybèle, ou encore un petit relief, avec la représentation de Diane. D'autres sujets sont moins originaux, comme des bustes féminins ou des couples enlacés, mais sont traités de manière différente des statuettes de l'Allier. La datation de ces statuettes s'échelonne entre la période augustéenne et la fin du I^{er} siècle ap. J.-C. Il est possible que cette production a pu faire l'objet d'une diffusion hors de Lyon au même titre que d'autres céramiques lyonnaises comme les mortiers, les lampes ou les céramiques à parois fines, mais cela reste à déterminer par une enquête qui ne fait que débiter.

Local amphora production and imports of amphoras and red slip wares from Halasarna of Cos island in context

Charikleia **Diamanti**

This paper deals with recent results concerning the study of pottery from the excavation of the University of Athens at Halasarna, Kos island (Greece), which has been conducted there since 1985. The material was studied in the framework of the program Thalys –The Apollo Sanctuary and the Late Roman Settlement at Halasarna (Kos). The main contexts of the local amphoras (LRA 1,2,13) from the workshop deposits, and the imported amphoras (LRA 1,3,4,5/6, Samian, Cretan and North African) and fine table wares (ARS, LRC and LRD) found in the houses, offer integrated information of the different activities of the settlement and shed light on the commercial connections of the Late Roman coastal site.

The study of this pottery helped tracing the two phases of life of this settlement: from its establishment in the end of the 4th c to the earthquake of 554 (witnessed by historian Agathias during a stop of his trip from Alexandria to Constantinople) and from the recovery of the settlement until the end of the 7th c. Specifically, we will present the establishment and the development of the typology, level and nature of the Koan amphoras production from a small industry satisfying local needs to a massive supplier for the state. In addition, we will trace the development of the imports from other amphora and red slip ware production centers (North African, Asia Minor, Cyprian and Aegean) on their periplous of the East Mediterranean coasts leading to Constantinople.

Finally, we will present the progress of the Late Roman amphora stamps with the bust of the emperor and inscriptions referring to state officers, where we have suggested the connection of the eparch (ἐπαρχος) of some of these inscriptions with the eparch of the quaestura exercitus (ἐπαρχία νήσων) of the sources. Furthermore, we will also discuss the amphora dipinti, the graffiti and the unusual iconographic themes of the imported red slip wares.

Globalised diet patterns in Mediterranean: the evidence of the cooking wares from Aquileia

Diana **Dobrev**a – Martina Trivini **Bellini** - Anna **Riccato**

This paper aims to analyze the finds of Cooking ware, discovered during the excavations carried out on the former Cossar property at Aquileia (UD), in order to examine how the quantitative and formal relationship between cooking pottery of local production and the one imported from other Italic or Mediterranean regions has changed between the early Roman period and the late Antiquity. More in details, we will talk about how the reconstruction of the pottery sets used during different time periods has permitted us to draw some consideration in regards of commercial patterns, diet and how this two varies as a result of the changing of globalization and reviving of local tradition phenomenon.

The pottery sets during the 1st century BC includes mostly pots of local coarse ware. Alongside them we find, however, pans of both Pompeian red slip ware and Tyrrhenian origin: their presence could testifies the swift acceptance of common Italic diet trends in the Cisalpine area as possible result of the process of Romanization. From the beginning of the 1st century AD and also for the mid Roman times the recipients made in Tyrrhenian coarse ware are gradually being replaced from pots, casseroles and pans imported from the Aegean and North African area; it seems that also the forms produced in local coarse ware are by now part of a *koiné* that links together different parts of northern Italy.

Completely different is, on the other hand, the framework that comes into light during the 4th century AD: during that period when African imports (mostly amphorae and fine wares) are widely present, the arrival of African Cooking ware decreases unexpectedly as well as for the quantitative presence of Aegean cooking, while coarse ware pots of alpine tradition assert their presence, thus probably following a revival of traditional practices of consumption behavior or food preparation techniques more than a reason of economical nature.

A 'Ship Type' Brazier found in Knidos underwater research and 'Ship Type' Braziers of the Roman Imperial Period

Ertekin M. **Doksanalti** - Erdogan **Aslan**

Located within the boundaries of Caria and in the extreme southwest Anatolia, Knidos was one of the important sea route stopovers along with its location and its two ports of antiquity. A largely protected baked terracotta brazier was identified on the northern pier of Knidos commercial harbor in 15 m. depth. This brazier was removed from the sea by Knidos Excavation Underwater team in 2015. After the repair, the brazier was sent to Marmaris Museum. The brazier is 0:50 x 0.70 x 0.35 m. in size. On the highest crescent-shaped part where, it is understood, pans used to be placed were the three handles (foot), and the embers removing platform is in the front of this section. The brazier found Knidos Underwater Research is different from those that are generally cylindrical or similar shape regarding their form, which are kitchen type portable braziers or those which are used in cult areas. It occupies a large area with its lower body structure and a large embers removing tray in the front section. In terms of practicality, its form features seem to be suitable for use in ships. Such braziers as those found in Bodrum Underwater Archaeological Museum might have served of functioning to prevent the overthrow of the braziers under unstable



sea conditions as well as functioning for the purpose of blocking the spread of a potential fire on the wooden boat. Such a rare brazier can be said to have been designed for their use in ships and to date back 1st-2nd centuries AD.

**Regional and supra-regional supply of fine pottery in Akrai/Acrae (Sicily).
First results of the new excavations in 2011-2015**

Krzysztof **Domżański**

New excavations in the central part of the Greek and Roman town of Akrai/Acrae in the south-eastern Sicily allowed to collect very rich amounts of pottery fragments, and to conduct precise quantitative analysis of fine wares used by the inhabitants between the 2nd c. BC and the 5th c. AD. Diachronic study of these materials showed important changes in the supply pattern resulting from the location of the investigated town near the crossroads of maritime trade routes: from the regional model (Campana C, "Tripolitanian/Campanian" Sigillata), through the massive import from the neighbouring supra-regional producers (Italian Sigillata, African Red Slip Ware) to the supplementary involvement in the long-distance trade (Eastern Sigillata A and B, Knidian and Corinthian relief wares, Late Roman C/Phocean Red Slip Ware) which embraced mostly the eastern Mediterranean producers instead of Gaulish or Spanish ones.

The vast majority of fineware fragments from the uppermost layers of the excavated houses, dated to the 2nd-5th c. AD, belongs to the African Red Slip Ware groups from various workshops (A, A/D, C, D) located in the northern and central part of present Tunisia. In earlier structures, dated to the late 2nd c. BC - early 2nd c. AD, which were reached during the last season (2015), the dominating groups were Campana C, so-called Tripolitanian/Campanian Sigillata and Italian Sigillata. Moreover, constant Eastern imports, especially Eastern Sigillata A and B in the Late Hellenistic/Republican and Early Imperial times, as well as Late Roman C/Phocean Red Slip Ware from the Late Roman period, were present as well.

The excavated materials create a solid basis for the next steps of investigating finewares, including typo-chronological studies and physico-chemical analyses, which will be especially important for enriching our knowledge about the less known groups, as Campana A and "Tripolitanian/Campanian" Sigillata.

South Devon, western Britain and the Atlantic

Maria **Duggan**

The presence of pottery of Mediterranean origin has been recorded at sites in the south-west of Britain since the publication of sherds from the promontory settlement of Tintagel, where excavations were first conducted in the 1930s by C.A. Raleigh Radford (Radford 1956). These imported wares – which include African Red Slip and Late Roman C finewares and East Mediterranean amphorae – have been used to link communities in post-Roman western Britain with the Byzantine World during the later-fifth and sixth centuries AD. Pottery thought to originate in western France, classified as 'E ware', has been seen to characterise a subsequent phase of exchange focused on connections between western France, western Britain and Ireland. Over the last ten years new discoveries in Britain and Ireland have increased the scale and range of this ceramic material, allowing revised considerations of these models. At the same time the increasing quantities of parallel finds published from the Atlantic region have demonstrated that the pottery found in western Britain must be interpreted beyond an 'Insular' social and economic context.

This poster presents the results of recent excavations and ceramic analysis carried out in the south of Devon – a county in the south-west of Britain – specifically at the coastal sites of Mothecombe and High Peak, Sidmouth (Agate et al. 2012; Rainbird et al. 2013). It also reflects on the impact of recent research at the significant British sites of Bantham, also in Devon, and Tintagel in Cornwall. Furthermore, the poster considers directions – and seeks advice and recommendations – for future research on the British material, with the aim of better understanding the evolution of networks of contact and exchange in the northern Atlantic region, and the operation of connections with the Mediterranean.

Bibliography:

Agate, A., Duggan, M., Roskams, S. and Turner, S. 2012. Early medieval settlement at Mothecombe, Devon: the interaction of local, regional and long-distance dynamics, *The Archaeological Journal*, 169, 343-94.

Radford, C.A.R. 1956. Imported pottery found at Tintagel, Cornwall, in D. Harden (ed.), *Dark Age Britain. Studies Presented to E.T. Leeds*. London: Methuen, 59-70

Rainbird, P., Hughes, S., Allen, M. J., Duggan, M., Payne, N., Quinnell, H., Simmons, S. and Taylor, R., 2013. Excavations at the Early Neolithic and Post-Roman Site of High Peak Camp, Otterton, East Devon, *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*, 71, 25-53.

The first evidences of circular oinophoros workshop in Late Roman Tripolis

Bahadır **Duman**

Oinophoroi from the relief pottery of late antiquity constitute an important find group uncovered in the course of the excavations at the Lydian Tripolis located near the Maiandros River.

In the excavations conducted at Tripolis since 2012 a total of 218 fragments of oinophoroi and moulds used for their production were uncovered at the Arched Structure, above all, House with Mosaics, Hierapolis Street East Portico, and Tabernae 1.

The clay fabric with muscovite content is high quality and fine and almost all have silver-coloured mica coating which may be called silverwash. The wide colour range of the slip includes red, cream, brown and brick red.

Moulded flasks feature decorations grouped as geometric, floral and figural on both faces. In addition to geometric compositions with sandglass, wheel-of-fortune, boomerang and star motifs architectural elements such as columns, colonnettes and aediculae are attested as well as animal and human figures depicted in a variety of poses.



The present study brings together the flasks uncovered at the ancient city of Tripolis in Lydia investigating their material and decoration; moulds uncovered were compared to the décor revealing the first evidence for local production at Tripolis in the fifth-sixth centuries AD.

Fine ware supply of the earliest Roman units in the Lower Danube limes: the case of the First Cohort in Novae

Piotr **Dyczek**

In legionary fortress Novae (Moesia Inferior) have been found remains of wooden barracks of the I Cohort of legio VIII Augusta. As a filling of some pits were fragments of terra sigillata different types and provenance. This material will be presented with archaeological commentary.

Die "Sigillata"-Werkstatt des T.Pet.Scae

Pia **Eschbaumer**

The workshop of a potter named T. Petronius Scae() is listed under No. 1302 in the *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum* by A. Oxé / H. Comfort, under No. 1435 in the revised and enlarged edition by Ph. Kenrick. Three stamp-types are shown: (1) T.PET.SCAE – two lines in a rectangle, 4 items; (2) T.PETRONI – circular lettering in a circle, 1 item; (3) PET – one line in a rectangle, 5 items. Although the quality of the pieces is poor („... a pale red slip, often flaked off") the workshop has been regarded as „Arretine" by Oxé, certainly because of the two-lined and the circular die which are so similar to many others on Italian Sigillata. The location of the workshop was supposed in Gaul. The findspots of these fragments are Mainz (6x), Wiesbaden (1x) and Neuss (3x). Most of these pieces now are lost: only three of them can still be examined, one with the two-lined stamp (1), two with die (3). But luckily, during the last two decades a number of vessels with stamps of this workshop were found in Mainz (3x), Waldgirmes (1x) and Frankfurt-Höchst (6x). Four of them show the two-lined stamp (1), three have the simple one-lined die (3), three are marked with a fine-cut stamp unknown until then: (4) T.PET.SC – one line in a rectangle. This allowed us to make a series of chemical analyses which proved the origin from one single workshop presumably located in Northern Gaul or Belgica for the vessels with the dies (1), (3), (4). Fabric and shapes of the new found vessels – dishes and cups – clearly show that the products of this workshop cannot be considered as Italian Sigillata.

The Podere Cannicci votive deposit. Ritual customs in a Mid-Late Republic Etruscan countryside shrine

Fabiana **Fabbi**

The phenomenon of the dedication of terracotta anatomical votive offerings grew up rapidly first in Etruscan, then in Latin area of Italian peninsula at least at the beginning of 4th century BC, suggesting common rituals in the growing classes of little farmers and breeders. The use of this kind of votive offerings went to the top during the 3rd century BC, becoming one of the features of the Roman and Latin colonization in the Mid-Late Republic.

The Podere Cannicci votive deposit was brought to light at the end of the 80s in the Paganico's countryside north-west of Rusellae in Tuscany. The excavation revealed a lot of votive offerings, including ceramics, terracotta and bronze statuettes, and anatomical ex-voto of peculiar shapes that is the aim of the paper to analyse and discuss suggesting hypothesis about them. The presence of a shrine or a holy place on the site of the finds will also be discussed.

Vasellame fine da mensa e da dispensa da contesti della prima età imperiale a *Stabiae*

Raffaella **Federico**

Nell'ambito di una ricognizione e classificazione di materiale dei vecchi scavi di Villa Arianna a *Stabiae*, si sono individuate forme di vasellame in sigillata italica e forme di pareti sottili, che costituiscono più del 30 % dell'intero materiale classificato. Da un'analisi preliminare risultano per la sigillata italica tipi 'standard' già attestati in altri contesti pompeiani dello stesso periodo. Tali forme hanno avuto successo e maggiore diffusione rispetto ad altre per la loro specifica funzione alimentare. Esse sono piatti su alto piede e coppe molto spesso privi di decorazione, oppure recano sottili segni di rotellature e raramente appliques con figure animali, e tra questi una figura di ariete o pecora accovacciata che sembra essere un *unicum* e uno di torellino accovacciato. Alcuni piatti recano il marchio in planta pedis del ceramista anonimo (PPP), uno reca il sigillo del ceramista FELICI, di probabile area puteolana, entrambi di età tarda.

Si attestano anche vasetti potori-ollette, 'a pareti sottili' che continuano un repertorio anch'esso già attestato in ambito vesuviano con la caratteristica parete a guscio d'uovo in alcuni casi, e decorazione sabbata o impressa (a squame) su metà della parete esterna, resa talvolta con colore bruno arancio.

Ad essi è possibile aggiungere qualche campione di *ESA* o *ESB*.

Significativi al fine di attestazione di nuovi modelli (e mode) importati dall'Africa qualche forma di sigillata africana A che fa da *péndant* a qualche forma di pentola-marmitta proveniente sicuramente da tale area (unitamente -com'è ovvio- ad alcuni tipi di anfore di produzione africana). Questo dato conferma la dinamicità dei commerci e scambi in una villa marittima della costa Vesuvio, nel I sec.d.C.



**5th- and 6th-century African and Phocaeen Red Slip wares from Ossonoba (Faro, Algarve, Portugal):
the assemblage from Horta da Misericórdia**

Edgar **Fernandes**

The present study focuses on the 5th- and 6th-century African and Phocaeen Red Slip wares found at Horta da Misericórdia, an archaeological area within the ancient city walls of *Ossonoba*, modern-day Faro (Algarve, Portugal). The aim is to compare this assemblage with finds from other sites that imported these wares during Late Antiquity, and also to provide additional data for the wider picture of this city's import trade in the Roman and Late Antique periods, as delineated by Catarina Viegas. In her doctoral thesis on the Roman settlement and economy in the central and eastern Algarve (2011), Viegas shows that pottery from all over the Empire – particularly from its western provinces – was imported to *Ossonoba* in Roman and Late Antique times. Alongside ceramic assemblages from other key sites in the region, she examined the amphorae and a great typological and chronological variety of fine wares in assemblages from two areas in modern Faro, one within (Municipal Museum) and the other outside (Oceanus Mosaic) the walls of ancient *Ossonoba*.

The 5th- and 6th-century African and Phocaeen Red Slip wares analysed by Viegas show a strong decline in their numbers already from the mid-5th century AD onward. In parallel, however, the excavation undertaken by Teresa Júdice Gamito at Horta da Misericórdia unearthed a large amount of 5th- and 6th-century African and Phocaeen fine wares, therefore indicating a clearer continuity in the import trade of *Ossonoba* until the mid-6th century AD.

**Contextos cerámicos de época alto imperial y tardoantigua provenientes de la Torre Velha-Castro
de Avelãs (Bragança). Un yacimiento clave para el análisis comercial y económico del conventus asturicense**

Adolfo **Fernández** - Clara **André** - Pedro **Carvalho** - Miguel **Costa** - Sofia **Tereso**

Durante las campañas arqueológicas llevadas a cabo por la UC durante los años 2012, 2014 y 2015 fue rescatado un importante expolio cerámico fechado entre el año 50 y el s. XII. Recogemos aquí nuevos datos sobre el expolio cerámico en general y sobre contextos particulares de época alto y bajo imperial que vienen a completar la visión aportada con la publicación del conjunto cerámico del 2012. El análisis de los datos aportados en este estudio nos permite visualizar rutas de abastecimiento, dinámicas comerciales y económicas de la región oriental trasmontana en época romana.

Los Villares de Andújar o el liderazgo de los complejos alfareros de *terra sigillata* hispánica de origen bético

María Isabel **Fernández García** - Manuel **Moreno Alcaide**

Los alfares romanos vinculados a la antigua ciudad de *Isturgi* (Los Villares de Andújar, Jaén, España) desempeñaron un importante papel de liderazgo en los productos de *terra sigillata* hispánica. A ello contribuyeron unas estructuras de comercialización plenamente consolidadas que insertaban no sólo a los centros receptores de sus productos sino también a otros complejos alfareros béticos productores de dicha clase cerámica.

A lo largo de su vida productiva los alfares isturgitanos sufrieron una evolución materializada en una serie de generaciones de alfareros productores de t.s.h cuyo rastreo en los centros receptores es posible mediante las marcas de alfarero. Éstas permiten seguir las huellas de una comercialización, pero no siempre el registro arqueológico recupera *sigilla*. En este caso habremos de recurrir a rasgos muy concretos que posibiliten la segura adscripción a una *officina*, como determinadas sintaxis compositivas y, más ocasionalmente, alguna forma concreta o una variedad específica dentro de un mismo tipo que pueda ser indicativa de adscripción figlinaria.

Hemos podido reconstruir la difusión los productos isturgitanos de la primera generación- época preflavia- en determinados puntos del norte de África mediante los *sigilla* y algunas sintaxis compositivas, poniendo, con ello, el acento en una difusión a larga distancia. Sin embargo un vacío total se constataba en el sur hispano; en la actualidad sabemos que ello se debe a la gran calidad de algunos ejemplares que muestran un impecable acabado siendo confundidos, como hemos comprobado, con producciones extrapeninsulares, especialmente galas.

Por el contrario, en época flavia-segunda generación- se observa una inversión del fenómeno con una importante presencia manufacturas isturgitanas en el sur peninsular, algunas portando *sigillum* y con escasa proyección, por lo que sabemos, en el Norte de África. Mínimo alcance, prácticamente local, pensábamos para los productos de la tercera generación -fines del siglo I/siglo II. Sin embargo la presencia de ejemplares de esta etapa en centros receptores meseteños permiten aventurar una difusión de mayor alcance a la supuesta inicialmente.

**Consumption patterns on the edge of the Roman Empire: the import of amphorae in *Olisipo* (Lisbon, Portugal) between the
2nd century BC and the 2nd century AD**

Victor **Filipe**

The Roman city of *Olisipo* (Lisbon, Portugal) had a particularly important role on the trade of food supplies on the occident of the Roman Empire and in the Atlantic route, being probably the most important city in the Atlantic façade of the Iberian Peninsula. Nevertheless, consumption patterns of amphorae and food transported in amphorae are still poorly known in Roman Lisbon, mostly because there is a lack of studies.

The study and publication of the Roman amphorae from *Olisipo* is important not only for the understanding of the historical dynamics of the city itself but also to allow comparison of the consumption patterns with other cities and regions of the Roman Empire.

The broad and diversified set of amphorae from Lisbon, coming from several different parts of the Mediterranean, shows



an evident cosmopolitanism of *Felicitas Iulia Olisipo*, which then played an active and central role in the complex commercial exchanges in the West of Iberian Peninsula, underlining its dimension of important trading post in the Atlantic coast (Fabião, 2011).

This outlook of the city was already glimpsed long ago (Mantas, 1990, 1998; Fabião, 1993-94, 2009), but with the publication of a greater volume of data in the last years begin to gain more form and, above all, it's finally beginning to be possible to define in a more meticulous way how and with what rhythms the economic, but also social, history of *Olisipo* was shaped.

Its location and condition of maritime city (Mantas, 1990), facing the ocean and in the contact area between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, in full Atlantic route (Fabião, 1993-1994, 2009), would be determinant in its rise to "maritime capital" of the province, where merchandises arrived from several different geographic regions of the empire and from where they were redistributed into the territory, including to *Emerita Augusta*, the capital of the province. But also from where the fish sauces from Tagus valley were exported - which was an important economic instrument in the region - and also the wine.

Considerazioni preliminari sulle collezioni storiche di lucerne romane a Lucera e Bari

Custode Silvio Fioriello

Le ricerche condotte sulle lucerne fittili nella Puglia antica, nonché su definizione e consistenza dell'*instrumentum* per l'illuminazione in alcune raccolte di profilo antiquario attestata in Italia, hanno suggerito di procedere al censimento sistematico e al riesame critico delle documentazioni lychnologiche custodite presso il Museo Civico 'Giuseppe Fiorelli' di Lucera e il Museo Archeologico della Città Metropolitana di Bari, allo stato attuale sostanzialmente inedite. Si tratta di due tra le più consistenti e importanti collezioni storiche di lucerne nell'area peninsulare adriatica italiana, conservate ancora nei nuclei originari: un duplice distinto gruppo di oltre 300 esemplari, in totale, costituitosi già a partire dal XIX secolo secondo modalità analoghe grazie all'apporto nei suddetti musei di materiali plausibilmente rinvenuti nei comprensori lucerino e barese, generalmente legati a donazioni di privati o a rinvenimenti casuali, morfologicamente inquadrabili tra le manifatture di questa classe meglio note per l'Italia sud-orientale tra V sec. a.C. e VII sec. d.C., con una più marcata attestazione dei tipi diffusi in età romana imperiale.

Il peso considerevole che, per motivazioni diverse e complementari, *Luceria* e *Barium* ebbero nel quadro istituzionale ed economico della *Apulia et Calabria*; l'articolata tassonomia dei reperti considerati, talora in buono stato di conservazione, pur nell'ambito di un campione ordinariamente frammentario; la pregnanza dell'apparato decorativo, legato anche a temi di ascendenza religiosa e pagana e cristiana e ebraica; l'opportunità di effettuare mirate analisi archeometriche, utili soprattutto in riferimento ad alcuni oggetti che risultano scarti e resti di produzione; la possibilità di ricostruire le circostanze di rinvenimento di taluni reperti e di istituire confronti solidi con contesti ceramici analoghi, studiati nel comprensorio della *regio secunda augustea* (da *Herdonia* all'area garganica, da *Gnatia* a *Tarentum*), possono garantire prospettive di interesse storico a una incipiente indagine archeologica, svolta con metodo eminentemente tipo-cronologico, di cui si rassegnano gli esiti preliminari.

Indicatori di produzione ceramica a Galeata (FC, Italy)

Anna Gamberini

Galeata is a small town located in the hinterland of Forlì (Emilia Romagna) where since 1998 the University of Bologna regularly conducts archaeological investigations. This site is well known to be the place where Theodoric built a villa. This rich residence was erected in an area occupied since protohistorical times, and then in roman times: the structures uncovered during the excavations include three kilns, dating from the age of Augustus.

In 2015 they have come to light two more kilns, both rectangular and of small size. Their chronology is particularly interesting: stratigraphic considerations reveal that they are the most ancient roman remains of this area, since they must be dated before Augustan age. One of them, the best preserved, contained the artefacts that are object of this study. These are two great burned blocks, credibly the remains of the structure collapse, inside of which are incorporated ceramic deformed fragments: these artefacts may have to be connected to the last batch. Their analysis, although preliminary, allowed to relate them to black glazed pottery (as evidenced by a fragment of rim, possibly of a plate Morel 1440) and thin walled pottery with rims morphologically compatible with those of the oldest types. Therefore the pottery study confirms the stratigraphy and dates the kilns by the end of the second Century BC.

Una produzione locale nella Gortina di età imperiale: la ceramica a globetti dallo scavo dell'altare del *Theos Ypsistos*

Marzia Giuliodori

Lo scavo nell'area dell'altare al *Theos Hypsistos* a Gortina (Creta) ha restituito una serie di strati di scarico delle macerie relative al terremoto del 365 particolarmente interessanti per definire la circolazione delle diverse classi ceramiche alla fine del IV/ inizi V secolo. Accanto alle consuete ceramiche di importazione di epoca tardo imperiale il repertorio delle classi rinvenute include svariate produzioni locali. Tra di esse si segnala la ceramica a globetti, classe costituita da coppe prodotte a matrice e decorate a rilievo da file di globetti. Il consistente nucleo di frammenti rinvenuto permette di precisarne la tipologia, le caratteristiche tecniche, la sintassi decorativa e l'inquadramento cronologico e di formulare nuove interessanti osservazioni.



The Roman lead-glazed pottery trade in southern Gaul and its influence on local production (example of the Capitou workshop)

Pauline Gohier

The Capitou workshop in Servian (Hérault, France) is one of the few factories in southern Gaul which attempted to produce lead-glazed ceramic during the second century. This workshop is mainly known for manufacturing of common ceramic (Brune Orangée Biterroise). Its production is found on many sites of the region. On the contrary, the lead-glazed pottery Capitou does not seem to have been spread beyond a local area. This period is, nevertheless, marked by regular import of lead-glazed ceramics from Lazio's workshops and especially from Rome. Recent studies have highlighted the existence of a real trade, even limited, from Italy to Gaul. Some forms of lead-glazed pottery from central Italy are found on most consumption sites. Obviously, lead-glazed ceramic trade has had some impact on the populations of the region. Some workshops may have tried to reproduce this so special pottery. The lead-glazed ceramic of the Capitou and those of Italian workshops show great technological, typological and decorative similarities. This is particularly the case for ceramics produced by the Gianicolo workshop in Rome. This paper presents new data on lead-glazed pottery diffusion in southern Gaul. The technique of lead glaze seems to have been directly imported from Italian workshops. These new data point out main issues on lead-glazed ceramics' trade during the High Empire period and on transfers of the glaze technology.

Terra sigillata from the villa of Casal do Rebolo, Sintra

Alexandre Gonçalves

The villa of Casal do Rebolo (Sintra, Portugal) is located in *olisiponensis ager* and was excavated between 2001 and 2005. In those interventions both habitational and funerary areas have been identified, that reveal an occupation of the site between the second half of the 1st century A.D. and the beginning of the 5th century.

The excavation was made with some limitations, due to the fact of being done in a context of preventive archaeology. Those limitations are reflected in the knowledge we can have about the site, being the funerary area particularly relevant, since most of the graves correspond to the best preserved contexts excavated in the site.

After a first presentation of the archaeological contexts in 2011, and a more recent study centered in the Hispanic productions, we present now the full assemblage of *sigillata* from the villa of Casal do Rebolo recovered in the habitational and funerary areas, from the first importation identified so far in the site, from Southern Gaul, until the last productions, from the Mediterranean area, particularly those from north Africa.

The Southern Gaul pottery recovered in this villa is residual, since it was progressively replaced for the Hispanic productions in the transition to 2nd century A.D.

The first African productions are represented by the forms 3, 6, 8, 9, 14/17 and 27, included in the typology of John Hayes, and represent a change in the patterns of supply during the 3rd century, that keeps being relatively constant until the beginning of the 5th century A.D., when the villa seems to be abandoned.

The analysis of the pottery from Casal do Rebolo reveals a pattern of supply of *sigillata* with parallels in sites of the region, similar to the one that is generically recognized in the Tagus Valley and in the littoral areas from the south of Lusitania.

Inscriptions on the Hispanic Amphorae from Roman Dacia

Lavinia Grumeza

Around 50 stamps, graffiti and *tituli picti*, were found in Roman Dacia, dating from the 2nd-4th centuries AD. Part of these epigraphs were discovered on Hispanic amphorae (type Dressel 20), found in *Tibiscum* – Jupa (*M MAC SVR*), *Arcidava* – Vărădia (*C IV R*), *Apulum* (*OPTAT*) or Aiton (*VIRGIN*) – all dated in the first decades of the province (early-mid 2nd century AD). These Roman sites are characterized by a strong military presence (*Legio XIII Gemina*, *Cohors I Sagittariorum*, *Palmyrenii Sagittarii*, *Cohors I Vindelicorum*) and are situated in the western and northern part of province Dacia (later Dacia Superior and Dacia Porolissensis). The stamps offer most important data about the production centers and producers, thanks to the manufacturer's name (often reduced to the initials of *tria nomina* or *duo nomina*) or the name of the *figlinae*. These epigraphs were usually cast on the handles, occasionally on the body of the amphorae. Dressel 20-type amphorae stamps have the leading role in studying the diffusion and the trade routes of the Hispanic oil.

Such containers (amphorae of type Dressel 20) have been used to deliver olive oil produced in Baetica, and are known from almost all provinces of the Roman Empire. Statistically speaking, the number of Hispanic amphorae in Dacia is quite small, even compared to Pannonia Superior or Pannonia Inferior, probably because Dacia was conquered only at the beginning of the 2nd century AD, and 50 years later the commercial routes were already changing. Starting with the second part of the 2nd century AD, the olive oil and fish products were imported from the Pontic regions or east Mediterranean ones.

Terra sigillata from Baracs settlement in Pannonia Inferior

Barbara Hajdu

During the writing of my master degree thesis I accomplished the processing of the terra sigillata findings of a roman era settlement which was found between 2008 and 2009 during an excavation that took place before the building of a Hungarian highway in the area of Pannonia Inferior province near the military fort of Annamatia (Baracs) and south from Intercisa. Its unique feature was that a river separated it into a romanized native and an urbanized town, which is rare in the Hungarian part of Pannonia.



Among the excavation's findings there were 904 sherds of terra sigillata, and from further field survey another 40 sherds. These are various forms from the workshops of Central Gaul (mostly from Lezoux), Rheinzabern and Westerndorf. The majority of these fragments are imports from Rheinzabern. These are dated both before and after the marcomannic wars which had huge effects on Pannonia's commerce and economy. According to the Pannonian tendencies, during this miserable period the settlement's trade of terra sigillata shows a decreasing tendency and prosperity during the Severan era.

In the light of the excavation's terra sigillata sherds both the periodization of the town and the consumption of this pottery type could be defined. The settlement's findings are good markers of the tendencies in Pannonia Inferior's terra sigillata commerce. On the one hand the import wares reflect to the romanization's transmission in the region, and on the other hand these indicate the change in the native population's eating habits.

On the poster I would like to give a brief summary of the terra sigillata findings, the dating and the periodization of the settlement and a look out to its closest area.

Late Roman (late 4th to 7th c.) Ceramics from the Panayia Field in Corinth, Greece: The Local and Regional Networks of a Globalized City

Mark D. Hammond

Corinth's position along the empire-wide distribution networks of the Late Roman world allowed it to receive a variety of imported ceramics, but the city was also supplied by numerous regional and local sources. Extensive typological and fabric analyses of the ceramic material recovered from the excavations of the Panayia Field in Corinth have provided the opportunity to identify and characterize all of the major local and regional wares supplying the site. While the production and distribution patterns of each naturally evolved and shifted over time, changes at local and regional levels had the potential to affect Corinth's interaction with long distance networks. Likewise, changes in empire-wide patterns could also affect the city's interactions with neighboring regions.

The material from the Panayia Field illustrates these complementary relationships in a number of ways. The production of the LR Amphora 2 in the southern Argolid allowed the opportunity for a pre-existing ceramic center with regional levels of distribution to participate in long-distance networks, using Corinth as an important node for distribution. Conversely, the rich growth of locally produced utilitarian wares in Northeast Peloponnesian cooking fabric allowed for the replacement, or perhaps even active displacement, of various classes and shapes of regional and long-distance origin. Finally, Corinth's supply of ceramics from Athens and Boiotia may have been affected by fluctuations in the empire's network connections with North Africa, suggesting that supply from some neighboring regions may have been dependent on long distance trends despite geographic proximity. These examples illustrate that the impact of local and regional centers of ceramic production was not geographically limited, but could in fact interact with, influence, and be affected by long distance networks and trends.

Gestempelte *mortaria* aus Brigantium/ Bregenz (A) Arbeitstitel

Verena Hasenbach

Brigantium, die römerzeitlichen Vorgängersiedlung der heutigen Stadt Bregenz am österreichischen Bodenseeufer, dürfte ihre Blütezeit ab dem 2. Drittel des 1. Jh. bis ins 1. Drittel des 2. Jh. n. Chr. nach Aussage des Fundmaterials erfahren haben. Darunter befinden sich auch ca. 140 gestempelte *mortaria*. Die Publikation dieser *mortaria* wird zusammen mit R. Wedenig vorbereitet. Bei über einem Drittel dieser bisher erfassten Exemplare handelt es sich um solche des Typs Dramont D2. Solche gelten als Fabrikate italischer Töpfereien, die zu grossen senatorischen Landwirtschaftsbetrieben gehörten und zusammen mit anderer Schwerkeramik wie Dolien, Amphoren aber auch Baukeramik hergestellt haben. In Frage kommen Betriebe aus dem Tal des Tibers, aus Campanien und aus der Padana. Die fein reliefierten Stempel geben die *tria nomina* der Besitzer oder Pächter an. Nicht selten sind die Stempel mit floralen Motiven verziert. Einige der Namen sind bereits von anderen Fundstätten bekannt. Andere wiederum scheinen noch nicht publiziert zu sein. Stempel und Fabrikate der Bregenzer *mortaria* werden nun vorgelegt und nach Möglichkeit die Produktionsorte durch naturwissenschaftliche Analysen bestimmt.

Der Focus der bisherigen Arbeiten lag auf dem Grossteil des Bregenzer Materials, nämlich auf den *mortaria* des Typs Haltern 60 mit Stempeln von RAETICVS, GERMANVS, IANVARIVS und MERCATOR. Diese vier Töpfernamen kommen namensgleich oder sogar stempelidentisch besonders häufig in Oberwinterthur, Eschenz und in Bregenz vor. Im heutigen Oberwinterthur/Vitodurum und im benachbarten Eschenz/Tasgetium konnten Töpfereien archäologisch nachgewiesen werden, die unter anderem Reibschüsseln fabriziert haben, wie das Fundmaterial aus der letzten Beschickung mancher Öfen zeigt. Für die Oberwinterthurer Keramikproduktion, die mit mindestens 16 Töpferöfen belegt ist, wurden naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen durchgeführt und eine chemisch-petrographische Referenzgruppe definiert. Analysen an Bregenzer *mortaria* konnten Lieferungen aus Vitodurum bestätigen. Ebenfalls aus der heutigen Schweiz stammt eine Reibschüssel, deren gesamter Kragen mit sigillata - ähnlichen Punzen versehen ist. Gestempelte *mortaria* sind aber auch aus dem Norden nach Bregenz gelangt, wie Exemplare aus den Werkstätten von Schwabmünchen zeigen.

Supplying the Roman legions. The Headquarters of Durostorum on the Lower Danube (2nd to 4th c. AD)

Stefan Honcu - Dan Elefterescu

The supplying of Durostorum (Moesia Inferior), the important headquarters of Legio XI Claudia, has received little attention so far. The important batch of amphorae studied by the authors brings, for the first time, new light on the trade network that provisioned Durostorum with expensive vintage wine, fish products and olive oil. These products arrived at this site due to a regional and long-distance trade, which united our site with the Black Sea, the Aegean, the Levantine and also the Adriatic area.



One may notice the presence of a large number of amphorae that carried oil from the Aegean area. It is also noticeable the high percentage of amphorae Dressel 24 and Dressel 24 Similis, as well as the significant presence on these of stamps with names of famous producers, some attested for the first time. Originated in Cilicia, San Lorenzo 7 amphora type completes the series with a high percentage of containers with oil which were supplying the legion.

The wine amphorae used in the 2nd and 4th centuries AD found at Durostorum belong to the Shelov C, Kapitän 2, Dressel 43/Cretan amphorae 4, Agora G 199, Sinopean amphorae types and are the most common wine amphora in the province. The following types, Cylindrical Aegean 1, Forlimpopoli, Peacock and Williams class 50-early subtype, are very rarely found in Moesia Inferior (the same situation may be found in Durostorum). Fish sauces were imported from Northern and South Black Sea in fish table amphora 54 and Sinopean amphorae types.

Pottery discoveries in the rural settlements from the Casimcea river basin (Moesia Inferior / Scythia)

Mihaela **Iacob** - Dorel **Paraschiv**

The paper is about the pottery discoveries from several rural settlements which functioned between 2nd and 4th century AD. The tableware comes both from the western basin of the Mediterranean Sea (Gallia) and the eastern one (Çandarli ware), from the north of the Black Sea and from the Nicopolis ad Istrum workshops. The amphorae comes, basically from the Aegean Sea basin and southern area of the Black Sea (Heraclea and Sinope), plus the pitchers amphoras which are local. The other ceramic categories are produced, almost exclusive in local workshops.

Centre et périphéries: les céramiques fines italiennes, témoins de la romanisation en Aquitaine?

Giuseppe **Indino** - François **Réchin**

Cet intervention est un aperçu d'un travail de thèse concernant les céramiques fines d'importations et notamment les céramiques campaniennes à vernis noir entre la Péninsule italienne et le Midi de la France, spécifiquement des régions considérées périphériques comme le Midi Pyrénées et l'Aquitaine. La valeur documentaire de tels artefacts est d'une grande importance dans la compréhension des problématiques chronologiques, historiques, économiques et sociales du monde romain. L'étude de ces témoins constitue un important instrument d'approfondissement pour la connaissance de l'univers culturel et économique romain et sa «périphérie». Durant l'âge du Fer ces produits semblent être diffusés moins densément en Aquitaine méridionale que dans d'autres régions de la Gaule : la densité des céramiques fines d'importation, la présence massive d'une céramique commune typique de l'Aquitaine méridionale et d'autres facteurs comme la chronologie des cités ainsi que les villas présentes sur ce territoire, témoigneraient pour le moment une acculturation et une romanisation tardive de la région. La conquête de César de la région remonte à 56 a. C., les dernières opérations militaires romaines datent 29-27 av. J.C. On peut penser à un vrai faciès culturel dans l'Aquitaine ethnique décrite dans le *De bello gallico* (1, 1 ; 3, 20-27), qui présenterait des analogies avec la culture ibérique et cantabrique ? Certes, ce territoire du piémont pyrénéen, bien distinct de la Gaule par les sources littéraires antiques, est caractérisé par une vaisselle autochtone (CNT en grande quantité et CT) durant le second âge du Fer, marqueur de sa spécificité culturelle et anthropologique que la carence de campanienne en particulier, semble confirmer.

Mortaria – with or without stripes

Verena **Jauch**

The Raetian mortaria are a special pottery type examined during the research project "Limites inter provincias" at the University of Zurich. The greater part of the production consist of red-slipped ware though examples do exist with radial stripes on the rim. The striped rim ware appears to be produced only in the Raetian province during the late second and third century. The red-slipped ware appears to be common for sites in Germania Superior but I would like to show that a second type produced in this area could be a substitution of the radial striped rim type. This type of pottery is not restricted to the mainland but shows obvious similarities with the Northern regions including Britannia. The questions to be addressed are where and when did the production of this special type begin? Could there be a particular reason for the adaptation of forms between different cultural regions? Can this diffusion be associated with the military expansion?

The Glaze Pottery from the Provinces Moesia and Thrace (1. – 4. Centuries AD)

Gergana **Kabakchieva**

The Glaze Pottery is one of the varied groups from the roman period in the provinces Lower Moesia and Thrace. The study of the Glaze pottery from both provinces permit to define the several groups of this pottery. The first group is this from the 1st century AD. The second Group is the Glaze pottery from the 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD and the Third group is from the last quarter of the 3rd century – 4th century AD.

The pottery from the first group is imported from the Italy and Asia Minor. Since the beginning of the 2nd century the Glaze pottery was began the local, provincial production of it. The variety of the shapes of this kind of pottery is limited as compared to the Red Slip pottery from the same period.

During the second half of the 3rd century AD the changes come in the all-round of the ceramic production. This had an effect on the technology of the Glaze pottery. Its shapes repeat those of the fine, Red-slip pottery from the period of the end of the 3rd and 4th century AD. The Glaze pottery from this period is one of the common pottery, especially on the territory of the province Moesia.



The production of the Roman Glaze pottery in Lower Moesia and Thrace was suspended in the period of the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century AD, when the East-Balkan provinces were plundered by the various tribes, which invaded the Roman Empire from the North – North-east.

The Early Roman pottery assemblage from a cistern found in the Agora of Nea Paphos, Cyprus

Malgorzata Kajzer

The Paphos Agora Project is conducted by the Department of Classical Archaeology, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, since 2011. During five years of excavations it was possible to define Hellenistic phase of the Agora and its development during the Roman Period. Among various structures, in the central part of the area, the Early Roman cistern was explored. It contained different categories of tableware vessels, mainly *terra sigillata*, which represent the variety of Roman wares identified in the Agora and the city of Paphos. The assemblage will be fully described and discussed in the light of the context in which it was found.

Roman pottery from Siculi (Resnik), Croatia

Ivanka Kamenjarin

Siculi is an ancient site located in the west of the Kastela Bay, between the two great ancient sites of Salona and Trogir. Archaeological excavations began in 1991 and continue to this day with unequal intensity. The largest research has been in 2007 when in 10 months an area of about 2,000 m² was excavated. The settlement has two main stages: Hellenistic (2-1 century BC) and Roman (1 - 5/6 century AD). The architectural remains are better preserved in Hellenistic layer than in the Roman where only undefined foundations are found.

However ceramic material is rich in both phases.

Scientific research has much advanced in the study of Hellenistic pottery. The research of Roman pottery has just started. But we can give you an overview of the so far reconstructed Roman pottery. Amphoras can be broadly dated 1-5 century. It is rich in containers that were used on the table and around it yet not luxurious, Ceramic dishes of rough manufacture are common among the finds discovered during the research at Siculi, and they were present during the entire existence of the settlement. This material is neglected by archaeologists due to the fact that its large in amount and less attractive in comparison to more refined varieties of pottery.

It was mainly used in everyday life, or more specifically, for preparing, conserving, cooking and serving food and liquids. It was usually manufactured to serve the local needs, and not for trade. These vessels were usually of lower quality, fired at lower temperatures,

with significant amounts of admixtures of calcite. But also there are some luxurious imported ware - eg. Cnidus relief vessel, the North African dishes. Part of the findings comes from the underwater research which also has just started.

Terra sigillata from Intercisa-Papsziget

Alexandra Kiss

The most specific type of Roman pottery, the chronologically relevant *terra sigillata* can be found in large amounts in Pannonia as well. From one of the most well-researched auxiliary fort and its adjacent vicus in Hungary, Intercisa, a total of 1137 pieces of *terra sigillata* fragments came to light during the rescue excavations conducted in 1967. In the concerned area, called Papsziget is a 90 m × 30 m large, island-like territory, situated to the southeast from the fort. It is also the earliest part of the Roman settlement, which is confirmed by finds dated as late as the Flavian age (*terra sigillata* and amphora fragments, coins, lamps) found at the site. On my poster, besides showing the spectrum of the *sigillata* material, I would like to present how this smaller site fits into the history of the Roman settlement.

Precisely dated amphora finds from the 1st century garbage pits in the headquarters building at Novae (Lower Moesia)

Ludmila Kovalevskaya

The poster will present amphora finds coming from two large pits excavated in the Flavian headquarters building at Novae. Coin finds and stratigraphical observations allow precise dating of the pit deposits to the Neronian/early Flavian period. Originally dug out to quarry loess for building purposes the pits were filled with rubbish collected by the soldiers of the 1st Italic legion in the very early 70s of the 1st century AD while preparing the site for the construction of their base after it had been abandoned by the 8th Augustan legion. The pits produced rich material, the most numerous group of finds being substantial partial amphora sherds, with at least 30 fabric groups. This assemblage of about 5000 amphora sherds comes from about 140 to 160 individual containers. 22 complete amphorae could be restored (Fig. 12). Typologically have been identified about 110 amphorae, which are among the 13 types (Zeest 90; Zeest 69, Opař Type I; "Carrot amphora", Camulodunum 189; "Rhodian Type"; Camulodunum 184; "Koan Type", Opař Type III; "Brindisi amphora", Peacock & Williams Class 1; Kelemen Type 8; "Late Heracleian", Vnukov C IVA; Forlimpopoli/Agora K 114; "Pseudo Rhodian"; Sciallano & Sibella - Diverses amphores grecques; "Sinope" ? Monachov, variant form III-E – similis; Kelemen Type 11 – similis). The best part of finds is represented by wine and oil amphorae, "carrot amphorae" were probably containers for dates. Most of the amphorae came to Novae from eastern direction [Aegean (Kos, Rhodos, Chios) and Pontic (Sinope and Heraclea) regions and Syria/Palaestina], Italy is



represented by amphorae from the Adriatic coast (Apulia, Emilia-Romania and Istria). More than 20 amphorae deposited in the pits were labelled with short *tituli picti*, painted red and only one black. 15 amphorae carried inscription L. L. AFRI.

Regional patterning of funerary pottery in Pannonia

Eduard **Krekovič**

The paper will present an analysis of funerary pottery in several cemeteries in Pannonia. There are regional patterns of this pottery depending probably on ethnic or military/civilian factors.

Pottery from the “Roman Bath” from Rafina: a first approach

Anastasios **Lamprakis**

Excavations during the 1970s by the Archaeological Service at Rafina city, in eastern Attica coast, have revealed an extensive Roman-Late Roman building complex, at the entrance of the modern town. In this poster will be presented the pottery derived of the roman bath area at the center of this complex:

The roman amphoras and coarse ware of the bath give us information about the main commercial connections and everyday life pottery of this area. In addition, the late roman amphoras and red slip ware material provides useful information for the continuity of use of the site.

Illegal trade with archaeological heritage - Scientists as service provider

Eckhard **Laufer**

In the international illegal trade with archaeological heritage archaeologists are used as service providers for desperados. The poster will show this problem. The Conference participants should be made aware of the risks of giving expertise's to private individuals or commercial establishments, if the origin of the pottery shown to them is unknown. They should not let themselves be abused by professional gang delinquency and desperados who are not afraid of working together with organized crime and terrorists!

Black gloss fine table ware from Danubian region

Tino **Leleković**

This paper will present the result of the study of black gloss pottery produced in Pannonia during the 2nd century AD. It has to be noted that this was local made pottery, known as *Pannonische Glanztonware*, formed on local tastes for Pannonian markets, but also that such black gloss pottery was a part of broader phenomenon present in all Northern provinces. Considering these two premises, using standard archaeological methods and archaeometry, the main aim of this paper will be to show how such finds can be used in study of social and economic history of Danubian region.

Carrot Amphorae Production in Lower Germany: Chronology, Provenance, Distribution

Bernd **Liesen**

'Carrot' amphorae (Stuart 24) from Germania inferior are reproductions of Levantine vessels (Camulodunum 189), which served as small containers for dried fruit and can often be found in the North-Western parts of the Empire.

Stuart 24 has a low rim, a conical body and two small loop angles. The reproductions are of the same size as Camulodunum 189. These vessels were in use in the late 1st and early 2nd centuries. Their distribution is limited to Germania inferior and most of the vessels were acquired from military sites.

The fabric groups resemble those of the Rhineland Color Coated Ware.. Most Stuart 24 are made of white to light brown clay with an orange, brown or reddish slip. The clay is non-calcareous and has low iron content. While there are no records that link the type to any kiln sites, the fabrics and chemical composition confirm that the type was produced in the Rhineland.

The distribution shows that Stuart 24 was used to transport goods. The content, however, is unknown. It can be assumed that Stuart 24 was used to transport the same kind of food the Camulodunum 189 transported. It is possible that imports from the Mediterranean, which were carried by larger containers, were filled into small Stuart 24 vessels in order to simplify their distribution in the regional markets. It is unlikely however, that the Stuart 24 vessels served as containers for local products, as no type of fruit found in North-Western provinces could substitute for the variety from the East.

Furthermore, as no further imitations of Levantine pottery types have been recorded, there is no indication that Stuart 24 was produced by even a single potter with a background of work experience in the Eastern provinces.



**Potter's tools from the workshop of Sextus Metilius Maximus (Crikvenica, Croatia):
an approach to the reconstruction of production technology**

Goranka **Lipovac Vrkljan** - Ana **Konestra**

Potter's tools are objects that in antiquity were essential for shaping, levigating and decorating pottery, and whose identification can often be problematic. Nevertheless, in recent years numerous examples from both the eastern Mediterranean (e. g. Sagalassos, Panskoye) and the west (e. g. Corfu, Scoppieto) have been analyzed showing a pattern of similarity that characterizes these objects. In fact, most often they are reused objects (combs, hairpins, pottery fragments) but some of them are clearly products of the workshops themselves or are objects used in an "alternative" way. They provide us not only with information on the technology of shaping ceramic objects but also on the choices and know-how of the potters using and producing them. A selection of potter's tools has been isolated from the workshop waste excavated at the site Igralište in Crikvenica (Croatia) showing both reuse and purposeful production. As the only Roman pottery production center so far identified within the province *Dalmatia*, Crikvenica's pottery workshop serves as a unique example of craft migration and mobility, adaptability and implementation of technology, as a substantial gap with previous local pottery production is noticeable. Moreover, the vast array of the *figlina* products, spanning from amphorae to household pottery and ceramic building materials, open numerous questions on technological, but also practical choices within the production processes. On this occasion an assemblage of tools and kiln implements will be presented suggesting their function and usage on the basis of comparative ancient and ethnoarchaeological examples, and discussing their technological aspects, while placing them in the broader picture of ceramics and pottery production of the Roman world.

Galatische Keramik – a local phenomenon in the Halys region/Central Anatolia

Ute **Lohner-Urban**

The so called "Galatische Keramik" is a painted Hellenistic Ware, which has been found – without exception – in the Halys region of Central Anatolia. Until now there is no stratigraphic evidence about the ware, but due to the results of archaeological surveys it should be dated to the Late Hellenistic period. Frequently it appears together with a red glossy ware, which also seems to be produced in this region. The Institute of Archaeology of the University of Graz undertook archaeological investigations in Tavium/Büyüknemes (Province of Yozgat), where "Galatische Keramik" has been found in a survey context. The ware is very characteristic, homogeneous and easy to identify. The fragments are made of a very fine light brown to reddish clay and show characteristic painted stripes in white, red and black/grey colour. The forms are varying from bowls to plates and cups, predominantly painted inside. A similarity to the earlier so called 'Late Phrygian' Ware of the Iron Age and Eastmediterranean-Pontic Ware can be postulated. Although a relationship to Hellenistic ceramics of the of the Western and Southern Asia Minor can be attested, it must be supposed that the "Galatische Keramik" has been produced close to Tavium and Boğazköy and can be seen as a local phenomenon in the Halys region throughout Hellenistic times.

**Production, Distribution and Consumption of Roman and Byzantine Pottery in Eastern Sicily:
New Data from Territory of Catania**

Daniele **Malfitana** - Giuseppe **Cacciaguerra** - Antonino **Mazzaglia** - Carmela **Franco** - Giovanni **Leucci** - Lara **De Giorgi**

The IBAM-CNR has recently conducted a research project in the Aci Valley (Catania), an important archaeological area placed along the Roman *Via Pompeia* (eastern Sicily). The multidisciplinary researches have allowed the identification of a Roman and Byzantine site produced amphorae, common pottery, bricks and tiles. The analysis of kilns, wastes and pottery assemblages has allowed to reconstruct patterns of production, distribution, use and consumption of "Aci ceramics" in relation to cities, roads and sites of Sicily and Mediterranean.

Terra sigillata nord-italica decorata a matrice. Nuovi dati dai materiali di Boschirole (Gazzo Veronese - VR)

Valentina **Mantovani** - Alessandra **Peguri**

In località Boschirole (Gazzo Veronese –VR), in prossimità del vecchio alveo del fiume Tartaro, nel corso delle usuali pulizie di superficie che seguono alle frequenti esondazioni, sono stati messi in luce una serie di manufatti di età romana (monete, ceramica comune e a vernice nera, contenitori di vetro e lucerne in ottimo stato di conservazione), tra i quali si annovera un consistente nucleo di frammenti di coppe "tipo Sarius". I manufatti, sebbene privi di contesto e sequenza stratigrafica di riferimento, sembrano essere cronologicamente coerenti, ed inquadrabili tra l'età augustea e flavia.

Il gruppo di coppe "tipo Sarius" di Boschirole è costituito da un totale di 525 frammenti (comprendenti orli, fondi e pareti), pervenuti in un stato di conservazione variabile e fra i quali si segnalano 5 profili completi e 3 profili di cui manca solamente il piede. Per gli altri frammenti, le cui dimensioni si presentano molto variabili, non sempre è stato possibile identificarne gli attacchi o eventuali attribuzioni a medesimi esemplari.

Tuttavia, dall'analisi dei manufatti, sono stati riconosciuti numerosi tipi di giri di chiusura, che ci permettono di determinare la presenza di un numero minimo di individui pari a 30.

Tra le firme documentate compaiono i nomi di Hilarus, di un lavorante dell'officina di L. Sarius, non meglio identificabile a causa della frammentarietà del reperto, e infine di [...]CVS, forse riferibile a Fuscus. L'analisi delle decorazioni e dei punzoni ha permesso, inoltre, l'attribuzione di diversi esemplari e frammenti all'officina di Clemens, di Surus e a quella di Optatus. Sebbene il panorama delle officine identificate sui frammenti di Boschirole rientri appieno nella casistica dei rinvenimenti veneti, si sottolinea che l'identificazione di nuove strutture compositive e punzoni permettono di aggiungere altri piccoli tasselli alla



conoscenza della terra sigillata nord-italica decorata a matrice.

Hispanic Sigillata in Italy

Archer **Martin**

The occurrence of Hispanic Sigillata in Italy has been known for many decades, notably since the article published by Pallarés in 1963 on some pieces from Ostia. Since then, it has been attested occasionally there and on other Italian sites. It is proposed here to gather together the currently known attestations and to draw up an overview of the presence of the ware in Italy.

ARS and local wares from a late antique site in the Bay of Naples: import, imitation, and market integration

Caterina Serena **Martucci** - Girolamo F. **De Simone** - Vincenzo **Castaldo**

The paper describes the ARS found in the late antique villa with baths in Pollena Trocchia, in the ancient countryside of Neapolis. The site has been built right above the ashes of the AD 79 eruption, probably at the end of the 1st c. AD, and continued to live until Late Antiquity, when two eruptions stroke, in AD 472 and 512. The majority of the artefacts are dated to the 5th c. AD, although the percentage of residual pottery is considerable.

The choice to focus on ARS is twofold useful, both for the dating of the contexts (thus of the ceramic assemblages), as well as for its typology, which was amply imitated in local wares. In this perspective, after a thorough typo-chronological analysis of the ARS found at this site, it will be described the ratio between African imports and its local imitations through time.

Finally, these datasets will be compared to what is currently available for other late antique sites in Campania and Apulia in order to explore the key aspects of regional supply and market integration.

Roman Amphorae in the Trentino-Südtirol Region (Italy)

Barbara **Maurina**

In the last 20 years archaeological excavations have provided new and significant evidence of the import of pottery in the Trentino-Südtirol Region (Northern Italy) during the Roman and Late Antique period. In particular, although the material was mostly found in a highly fragmentary state, the evidence of amphora sherds unheated in different sites, such as the city of Trento-*Tridentum*, the suburban and rural sites of Mezzocorona, Isera, Stenico, Monte S. Martino, Loppio-S. Andrea, Villandro, and the *mansiones* of S. Candido-*Littamum*, Egna-*Endidae*, Ponte Gardena-*Sublavio* and S. Lorenzo di Sebato-*Sebatum*, points out that from the 1st century BC to the Early Medieval period in the area of the current Trentino-Südtirol Region there was an almost constant demand for essential goods, usually transported in amphorae and that this territory was part of a long distance exchange circuit supplied by seaborne trade. The recorded amphora types are quite numerous and show a provision of foodstuff both from Italy (especially between the 1st century BC and the 11th century AD) and from different Mediterranean regions (Greece and Spain particularly in the first two centuries AD; North Africa and the Near East especially in the IVth-VIIth centuries AD). Amongst them there were wine, olive oil and fish sauce (*garum*, *liquamen*, *muria*, *allec*). This supply was available thanks to a commercial network mainly East oriented, through the North-East Adriatic Region. An almost unavoidable trend due to the presence of a well developed waterways network connected to the River Adige, and a road system based on the *via Claudia Augusta*, the main artery connecting the Trentino-Südtirol Region with the Eastern Po Valley.

The poster will present a synthesis of the more recent data on the presence of Roman and late antique amphorae in urban and rural contexts and their meaning for the regional economy.

Le anfore Dressel 6A: novità epigrafiche e cronologiche dai contesti nord-italico

Stefania **Mazzocchin** - Silvia **Cipriano**

Lo studio dei numerosi contesti di bonifica con anfore che caratterizzano le città della Cisalpina ha consentito di approfondire l'analisi della anfore vinarie Dressel 6A. La frequenza dell'apparato epigrafico e la sua analisi onomastica e prosopografica hanno permesso di legare i diversi personaggi nominati nei marchi a precise aree di provenienza e di indagare le diverse qualità di vino contenute nelle anfore e commercializzate in Cisalpina. L'approfondimento archeometrico degli impasti e le nuove scoperte archeologiche confermano alcune ipotesi di provenienza.

L'analisi dei contesti datati in alcune città della Cisalpina (Verona, Vicenza, Patavium, Altino, Oderzo, Concordia) offre una considerevole base di dati per creare una sequenza cronologica delle diverse importazioni di vino nel tempo e di apprezzare il volume delle produzioni locali rispetto a quelle medio adriatiche. Il confronto tra la morfologia dei contenitori, l'apparato epigrafico e le modalità di bollatura, la cronologia dei contesti chiusi, permette di ricostruire il quadro dei traffici commerciali vinari nella Venetia romana.

Late Roman red slip Ware of Halmyris. Local production versus Imports in Late Antiquity in Western Black Sea

Marian **Mocanu** - Diana Andreea **Mocanu**

The poster presents the Red slip fine pottery discovered in the last two years of excavations at the ancient fortress of Murighiol (Dobrogea – Romania). Halmyris was in Late Antiquity an important fortification of Scythia Province, situated on the right bank



of the Danube, and it was the last important settlement before the river falls into the Black Sea. The pottery assemblage is presented from the perspective of local production and the imports. Regarding the local production, we have a limited number of so called Pontic Red Slip Ware. Regarding imports, they are from Asia Minor and from North African pottery workshops.

Gerasa (Jordan) – Pottery Production and Trade Networks of the Decapolis Cities during the Roman and Early Byzantine Periods

Heike Möller

Pottery studies in Jerash (Gerasa) have a long tradition, however the focus was set on later periods – mainly on late Byzantine and Early Islamic material. The Danish-German Jerash Northwest Quarter Project initiated in 2011 has now brought to light earlier stratified finds that provide insight on local pottery production and consumption patterns in Roman and Early Byzantine times. This paper will focus on a detailed characterization of local productions and give an overview of contemporaneously importations. The interaction of both local wares on one hand, and imported goods on the other, will result in insights of micro- and macro market oriented exchange and consumption patterns in one of the Decapolis cities.

Lo scavo di Palazzo Legnani Pizzardi a Bologna: l'epigrafia anforica

Manuela Mongardi - Renata Curina

Between 2006 and 2008 the Soprintendenza Archeologia dell'Emilia Romagna carried out an excavation in the courtyard of Palazzo Legnani Pizzardi, which in Roman times was located in the southern suburbs of *Bononia*. The excavation has shown an archaeological stratigraphy which provides information about the development of that area between the pre-Roman age and the Modern period. As for the Roman period, a big hollow has been found, which probably belonged to the original defence system of the colony; afterwards, perhaps since the Augustan age, the hollow was filled with both ceramics and materials derived from the demolition of upmarket buildings, such as a quantity of *opus tessellatum*, *opus signinum* with floral decoration, *suspensurae* and decorated fictile antefixes. In particular, a considerable amount of amphorae has been found, mainly of Dressel 2-4 type and, to a lesser extent, of Dressel 6A and Dressel 6B types. Twenty-five containers bear stamps, some of which unknown until now. Among these stamps we can mention: the seal P.SERVILI PRIMI engraved on two North Italic Dressel 2-4s, which has only one comparison on a container found in San Lazzaro di Savena, near Bologna; the stamp C.AVRA.SE on a Dressel 6A amphora, documented only in the CIL (CIL XI, 6695, 22a and 22b: C.AVRASE); the rather rare stamp TITAC, which pertains to a production of Dressel 6B amphorae located in the territory of *Tergeste* and probably connected to the landowner *Titacia Tertia* (AE 1966, 155 = *SupplIt* 10, n. 12, pp. 253-254). In addition to that, two Dressel 7-11 amphorae has been found, one of which bearing a poorly preserved painted inscription.

Un caso único en la Península Ibérica: las ánforas romanas de los campamentos alto-imperiales de León (España)

Rui Morais - Ángel Morillo Cerdán - Rosalía María Duran Cabello

En las excavaciones realizadas en la ciudad de León (España) a lo largo de las últimas décadas se han recogido numerosos fragmentos de ánforas (cuellos, bordes, asas, fondos), gran parte de los cuales proceden de los contextos correspondientes al siglo I d. C., que corresponden a la ocupación del solar leonés por parte de la legio VI victrix (cambio de Era-68 d. C.) y las primeras décadas de acantonamiento de la legio VII gemina a partir del 74 d. C. (Morillo y García Marcos, 2006 y 2006b; Morillo, 2012). El conjunto que aquí presentamos, de más de 250 fragmentos, permite un análisis de los productos básicos que se consumían habitualmente en los campamentos allí establecidos, en particular vinos y sus derivados, aceite y preparados piscícolas.

Produzioni fini e vasellame comune da Asculum nella fase della romanizzazione

Sara Morsiani

As part of a study on the Romanization in the middle Adriatic area, I have taken into account some ceramic contexts from Ascoli Piceno (Marche - Italy). In particular, my work analyzes the complex of the former Ospedale Mazzoni, which is located on Colle dell'Annunziata, and the area of Porta Gemina, which was the main entrance of the Via Salaria to *Asculum*. In the former case, an interesting archaeological deposit dating back from the Picena Age to the Middle Ages was found and it has been identified as a sacred area because of the presence first of a Piceno sanctuary and then of the Roman *Capitolium*. In the latter case, instead, there was a previous "opus quadratum" defense system, which cut layers with pre-Roman materials, under the "opus quasi reticulatum" tower of the first century B.C. at Porta Gemina.

The study of black glazed pottery showed the presence of a first phase (IV-III century B.C.) with massive imports from Attica, Apulia, Etruria and Lazio, and a second phase (II-I century B.C.) with the start of local production, whose forms look like Campana A and B. The local production of Ascoli can be easily recognized in terms of technical features because of its quite dusty light gray clay, which is normally purified or rarely includes micaceous elements, and because of its fairly compact matt dark gray glaze.

The presence of a local ceramics production starting from the second century B.C. is also proved by the coarse ware, showing typical Tyrrhenian forms in mixtures that show chemical affinity with the most ancient Piceno ollas, which were certainly local. The most documented coarse ware forms are ollas with broad everted rim or almond section and pans with "orlo bifido" or short horizontal rim. Instead, the basins/mortars, according to their morphological and technical characteristics, seem to have



been imported from the Etruscan-Lazio area, both in the earliest stages and in the later phases.

Marbled Ware in Lágymányos (south of Aquincum)

Alexandra Nagy

One of the earliest pottery workshops in the area of Aquincum was located in the current district of Lágymányos in Budapest. Some waste products and the significant volume of marbled ware indicates the local production of this type of pottery among others as well. Although the forms and patterns of the vessels show various styles and techniques, they are also similar to other products from Pannonia or from some other regions in the provinces of Germania and Moesia. The forms of the bowls, plates and pots show similarity and connection to the pannonische Glanztonware type products, too which also appears among the finds of this workshop. The red or brown decoration was applied to the surface of the yellow coat with different types of brushes and sponges. With this technique, the potter was able to establish numerous decorative schemes and patterns, varying spots, patches, parallel and wavy lines or even abstract motives. The origin of this type of pottery as well as the problem of the legionary pottery leads to a complex dispute, especially if we take into consideration the context of the finds and their distribution in the end of the 1st – beginning of the 2nd century AD. The fusion of the Celtic traditions and Roman influences was also observed in this workshop which confers another special character to the production from this site.

Amphorae from the auxiliary fort of Lugio (Pannonia)

Anna Nagy

25 amphorae were found during the excavations of the Roman vicus of Lugio. The settlement had an important role in Pannonia during the 1st-4th centuries AD not just because it was on the limes, on the bord of the Danube, but also because it was situated next to an auxiliary fort and a commercial road connecting the province with the barbarians. Based on archaeological and petrographic investigations, the aim of this research was to get a better knowledge of the various trade connections the settlement established in order to obtain the goods transported in the amphorae and to place it into the archaeology and history of the province.

Archéologie et archéométrie des productions de l'atelier de Majoura (Tunisie)

Mongi Nasr - Michel Bonifay - Claudio Capelli

Ce poster est consacré aux dépotoirs de Henchir en-Nadhour à Majoura, localité rurale de la Tunisie du sud ouest, située à environ 70 km au nord est de la ville de Gafsa, l'antique *Capsa*. Ces dépotoirs, formés uniquement de cendres et de fragments de céramiques, renferment un matériel aussi riche que varié. En effet, leur étude nous a révélé, en plus de la présence de quelques productions importées en provenance du nord et du centre de la Tunisie (sigillées A et C), les vestiges :

- d'une production d'amphores Keay 8B de la fin du Ve siècle et la première moitié du VIe siècle ;
- d'une production de céramique culinaire (dérivés de Hayes 182, 184 et 185) de la fin du IIe siècle au VIe siècle ;
- de productions régionales de vaisselles de table (sigillées africaines) dont des formes Hayes 1972, fig. 58a-c (Other African Wares) ;
- de fragments de cassettes qui autorisent à penser à une production locale de sigillées africaines. Ces derniers rendent cependant plus délicate l'interprétation des dépotoirs qui contiennent également un nombre important d'autres productions régionales, notamment celle de Sidi Aïch.

Cette situation rend le recours à une démarche scientifique se basant sur la pétrographie, indispensable afin d'examiner l'hypothèse de l'existence d'une production locale de sigillée africaine, de déterminer les spécificités pétrographiques et typologiques de cet atelier et de discerner les productions de cet atelier de celles des autres centres régionaux ou locaux.

Terra Sigillata discovered in the roman fort at Micia (Veșel, Hunedoara County) from the National History Museum of Romania collections: between local production and imports

Cătălina-Mihaela Neagu - Ionuț Bocan

The Roman settlement at Micia (which is called nowadays Veșel, Hunedoara County, Romania) is situated on the left bank of the Mureș River, near the modern town Deva, in the neighbourhood of the Veșel village. From geographical point of view, the settlement from Micia is situated on the western border of the Upper Dacia province, on the middle reaches Mureș River. The civil settlement is made, like in many cases (Cigmău, Razboieni, Orăștioara de Sus), around the fort at Micia.

The artefacts uncovered in the roman fort at Micia, numerous and well assorted, consist in pottery, metal artefacts, stone and glass artefacts. Among pottery finds, *terra sigillata* are of a particular interest from the artistic as well as from the quantitative points of view. The present study is dedicated to the analysis of a special category of archaeological material found in roman auxiliary fort at Micia: *terra sigillata*. These finds have a special place within the framework of archaeological discoveries due to the fact that the stamps offer the possibility to identify the workshop in which the object was manufactured, such element being significant in establishing the relative chronology. The analysis was made upon a set of 69 pieces that had been discovered during the archaeological campaigns carried out between 1976 and 1986 in the Roman camp at Micia, coordinated by Liviu Petculescu. The objects are now part of National History Museum of Romania collections.

After the Roman conquest of Dacia, most of the products available at that time were imported into the newly established province. This is clearly the case of *terra sigillata*, among which the most notable are the imports from Lezoux, Westerndorf.



The analysis performed on these objects revealed that a total of eight pieces discovered in Roman baths at Micia had been produced by their producers: CINAMVS, COMITIALIS, LAXTVCISSA, PATERNVS. In a second phase, along with the population's growth, and therefore the increase in demand, the local *officinae* began to produce *terra sigillata*. In conclusion, based on these criteria we can say that the objects analyzed in the present study can be gathered as follows: imports, local products and provincial products (Upper Dacia).

The Lusitanian fish products in the port of Olbia (North-eastern Sardinia)

Cristina Nervi

Olbia is the main port on the Eastern coast of Sardinia. It is settled in a Gulf which allowed the development of an important market since the Phoenician period.

In Late Roman period cargoes from the whole Mediterranean area (Hispania, Levant, Italic Peninsula, Calabria, Sicily, Africa and Gaule) joined the port.

The Lusitanian products arrived at Olbia since the 1st AD: are attested Dressel 14 – amphorae containing oil.

Particularly interesting are the Late Roman importations; in 4th and 5th AD the Lusitanian amphorae join Olbia, carrying fish products – contained in Almagro 50, 51 AB, 51C, Keay 78-. Lusitania was at that time the major fish product exporter in the Western Mediterranean area; its direct competitor was North Africa – mainly actual Tunisia-, but, among the amphorae attestations of Olbia, Africa seems not to be sufficiently competitive in this sector.

In conclusion this paper will deal with the importation of Lusitanian fish products to Olbia in Late Antiquity, analyzing this stuffs together with the whole mass of importation from the others Mediterranean area (Baetica, North Africa and Levant). Nobody till now has studied the commercial role of Olbia –the Sardinian port right in front of Rome in the Tyrrhenian sea- on the basis of the amphorae data, in general and on the Lusitanian products in detail.

Coarse ware from Bregenz/Brigantium (A). The type range of the 1st half of the 1st century AD from stratified complexes

Karl Oberhofer

The lecture deals with the results of recent excavations in Bregenz (Austria). The main focus will be put on the question, if the coarse ware from the military fort of Brigantium shows similarities and/or differences to complexes from surrounding garrisons and civilian settlements. Amongst the Tiberian-Claudian military forts between Vindonissa (Windisch, CH) and Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg, D) Brigantium (Bregenz, A) has an important strategic position.

A profound knowledge of the coarse ware from Brigantium is still missing and the paper will present the typological range of this pottery. Since the poor preservation of sherds from settlement areas is a well-known phenomenon, published parallels from the funeral area of Brigantium give a more concrete impression of the represented forms.

The type range of the 1st half of the 1st century AD contains forms well-known from contemporary places with military presence. The evidence of Mediterranean kitchenware like cooking bowls and plates including *mortaria* and storage pots like *urcei* shows the strong influence of the Italic region. Evidences of several La Tène forms for storage are also represented in strata of the military fort. In the last 30 years several researchers postulated a Celtic pre-Roman oppidum based on the sparse presence of this pottery in the ensembles coming from the funeral area. A precise analysis of the stratigraphical sequence demonstrates the appreciable use of this pottery forms in the context of the Tiberian-Claudian military fort of Brigantium. Pots and barrels with décor elements from the Helvetic environment complete the expected type range of coarse ware for storing. The lecture will compare the pottery spectrum from Brigantium with those from the surrounding settlements at the northern foothill of the Alps. The influence of the 13th legion garrisoned at Vindonissa on the pottery of these find places has to be pointed out.

Local and imported wine at Pompeiopolis, Paphlagonia

Andrei Opait

The recent excavation undertaken at Pompeiopolis, Paphlagonia, provides important new insights into several aspects of the local economy, pottery being one of the main contributors to this understanding. In this regard, amphora discoveries made on this site attest to the important place detained by the local and imported wine in the local economy and diet. The former is attested by different amphorae made in a local fabric, while the latter by a selected group of imported amphorae that came mainly from the Aegean, during the early Roman time, and the Levant during the late Roman period.

The imported amphorae provided us useful information about the existence of a well-defined trade network established with some Pontic, Aegean, and Levantine wine vintage areas, with different periods of domination. The Pompeiopolis market was dominated by amphorae of type Kapitän 2 in the mid Roman time, while during the Late Roman time the most prevailing was amphora of type LRA 4. The flourishing local wine production is suggested not only by the presence of many table amphorae, jugs and pitchers but also by numerous pithoi.

The presence of these imported Aegean and Levantine amphorae is a convincing proof that if there was a huge desire and financial means, the trade took place regardless of distances.



Storing vessels from Pompeiopolis

Andrei **Opait** - Bianca Elena **Grigoras**

The recent excavation undertaken at Pompeiopolis, Paphlagonia, shed new lights on the economic life of this site. The huge amount of pottery discovered at this site was thoroughly collected and it became a precious source of information for this site. The great variety of large pithoi, as well as medium and small storing vessels from Pompeiopolis testifies not only to the existence of an organized system of collecting and storing the local agricultural products, but also their morphology attests to the different influences that persisted in this region perhaps since the Hittites and Hellenistic periods. Therefore, the study of these storing vessels provides significant insights not only on the vast and well-organized system of storing that existed in that city, but also on the different ethnic roots that, most likely, made up the population of this north Anatolian city. The use of these storing vessels from the early Roman until early Byzantine time shows also the existence of a strong conservatism, which was perhaps typical for the remote areas of Anatolia.

Hispanic products in Dalmatia and Croatian part of Roman Pannonia

Ivana **Ožanić Roguljić** - Igor **Borzić**

Presence of the *Hispanic products* on the territory of the Roman provinces of *Dalmatia* and *Pannonia* are known for long time through several papers and monographs (for example Cambi 1976; 1989; Jurišić 1998; 2000; Brukner 1981, etc.). Meanwhile, archaeological excavations conducted on several very important and perspective sites (*Siscia, Burnum, Tilurium, Iader*, several underwater locations etc.) brought new information about their territorial distribution and quantity concentration. According to these new information, the knowledge of trade between these distant but important Roman provinces will be summarized in this lecture. Periods, typology of Hispanic products and archaeological context of their findings will be carefully analysed.

Changes in consumption patterns or changes in trade? Roman amphorae from closed contexts in Eretria

Marek **Palaczyk**

Eretria was a prospering town during the 3rd and 2nd century BC, having passed its zenith. The fill of a well in the area east of the ancient agora, which can be dated to the very end of the 2nd – beginning of the 1st century BC shows imported amphorae from different production centres, mostly from the Aegean region, but also first food imports from the Italian peninsula. The Sullan destructions 86 BC must have been drastic and downgraded the city to a small provincial town. Until the middle of the 2nd century AD transport amphorae are very rare in the archaeological record. Only sporadic finds indicate continuation of imports from outside: one Lamboglia 2/ Dressel 6A amphora can be dated to the 3rd quarter of the 1st century BC. Of slightly later data is a rim of a probably North Peloponnesian “proto Dressel 25” amphora.

In the second half of the 1st century AD a gradual growth of imports can be observed. In a small dump FK 724 there are again amphorae from northern Peloponnesos (Dressel 25 and “amphorae with grooved-rim”) but mainly Cretan products. The situation changes during the second half of the 2nd century AD. At that time the new *thermae* had been constructed, what documents a certain prosperity of the city. In this context thousands of shards indicate import of food on a big scale from different centres: from Cilicia and Cyprus through Pamphylia, Knidos, Crete and Chios as far as the Bosphorus area. This material indicates that a crucial part of food used in the city changed. New production centres as well as new commodities had been imported to the city. It looks like the consumption behaviour of Eretrians depended on trade routes within the economic framework of the Roman Empire.

Early Roman Amphorae discovered at Libida (Moesia Inferior)

Dorel **Paraschiv**

In this paper are presented the amphoras discovered in two archaeological contexts from the early Roman Period, dated between the 1st and 2nd century AD. By far, the most common vessels are from the southern area of the Black Sea (Heraclea and Sinope workshops). The amphoras from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea are, in specially, those from Rhodos and Cos (with bifid handles) and those framed in Dressel 24, Proto LR3 and Kapitan II forms. Add to these are the north-pontic amphoras used for transporting fish products, “table” amphora and amphoroidal pitchers which are produced in local workshops.

Middle or Small-sized amphorae from Continental Greece

Platon **Petridis**

Although research on Late Roman Pottery in Greece has progressed significantly in the last decades, our knowledge about the kind of pottery produced in every production site and the relations between neighbouring or distant workshops or production and consumption centres remains incomplete. Amphorae constitute one of the well-documented type of published material, at least in what concerns the universally spread types produced and distributed in Eastern Mediterranean and some of their local varieties. A group of small and medium sized amphorae standing on their bases produced in continental Greek sites and not belonging to the well-studied Late Roman series, are present in museums deposits and have been published usually only in short excavation reports, but lack most of the time from systematic publications. A lot of questions about the scale of those productions, their use and distribution arise from their study: “how far did those amphorae travel?”; “were they predestined



to another type of commerce or another scale of commerce than those represented by the types in fashion?” ; “is the fact that most of them stand on their bases significant of another use or another way of transportation than the maritime trade”? and finally, “is the absence of paint or engraved signs significant of an absence of state control?”

Pots for food. Some regional instances in Italy

Giulia **Picchi** - Simonetta **Menchelli**

Recent integrated studies (by archeologists, archaeometrists, zooarchaeologists, chemistry specialists, epigraphists) have pointed out that in Roman times pots could be used for containing and trading food (mainly fish and its derivatives, fruits, olive-oil). The aim of this paper is to study some regional contexts in Italy, in order to try to identify specialized forms which could have been used for these purposes. We expect to get new data about regional production and consumption patterns.

Bibliography:

G. Gasparetti 1996, Gasparetti G. 1996, Produzione e consumo di ceramica da cucina nella Campania romana (II a.C.-II d.C.), in M. Bats, Editor, *Les céramiques communes de Campanie et de Narbonnaise (Ier s. av. J.-C.-Ile s. apJ.-C.)*, Napoli 1994, Napoli, 65-103.
Ostia II, *Ostia II, Le terme del Nuotatore, Scavo dell'ambiente I*, Roma, Studi Miscellanei, 16, 1970.

Ceramic contexts from Tróia (Portugal): a reassessment

Inês Vaz **Pinto** - Ana Patrícia **Magalhães** - Patrícia **Brum**

The Roman fish-salting production center of Tróia has been subject to an enhancement project since 2007 that implied multiple archaeological works that offered new stratigraphic contexts. The purpose of this paper is to present these contexts in a chronological way in order to expose the variety and the significance of their ceramic types in each period represented in the stratigraphy.

The site had two main periods of production with a short abandonment in between. The first one covers the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and the second goes from the early 3rd century until the second quarter of the 5th century. This last period includes the 2nd and 3rd phases distinguished by episodes of abandonment and remodeling of several fish-salting workshops. The end of the 3rd phase is characterized by significant abandonment and destruction contexts in fish-salting workshops but the site continues to be frequented at least until the 6th century according to ceramics without stratigraphic reference.

The beginning of the first phase is illustrated by the foundation of workshop 2, the earliest stratigraphic context excavated in Tróia and dated to the Tiberian period (Italic-type Sigillata Consp. 22 and 25.1, a South-Gaulish Drag. 27 and Dressel 14, Variant A), while the end of this period is documented by the abandonment of some vats in the second half of the 2nd century (African Red Slip A Hayes 9B, Late Dressel 14).

The third phase may have started in the first half of the 4th century and lasted until the abandonment of workshops 1 and 2 in the second quarter of the 5th century, very well represented by the garbage dump over workshop 1, the best context excavated so far. The debris levels of Workshop 2 are a good evidence of the progressive destruction of this production unit in the mid 5th century.

Roman rural occupation in Pax Iulia: the case of Torre Velha 1 and Torre Velha 7 (Serpa)

Teresa Nunes da **Ponte**

It is presented in a summary manner, some data obtained in the campaigns of minimizing excavations of the archaeological site of Torre Velha 1 (Serpa) and Torre Velha 7, affected by the construction and filling of the reservoir dam of Laje (Serpa), under the E.F.M.A.

The lecture will be about the Roman, Late Roman and Islamic site of Torre Velha 1 and Torre Velha 7 located nearby Serpa (Alentejo). Some considerations will be presented about ceramics assemblies and hence chronology. There will be also discussed some questions related with the sites location and spacial relation, since the second apparently «belongs» to the first's fundus, during the roman period.

The settlement Torre Velha 1 located in the margins of an affluent of the Guadiana river, named: «Barranco da Laje», seems to be a central settlement point, attracting true the ages the location and fixation of other settlements of different chronologies and functionalities, like Torre Velha 7.

Torre Velha 1 thanks to the presence of a number of other sites of its contemporary occupational sequence (cemetery_ Torre Velha 13 and farms scattered in the territory_ Torre Velha 7, habitat and cemetery_ Torre Velha 3), in a relatively small geographic area, revealed as a site of particular interest to try to understand how it worked the property that was part of the (s) villa(e).

Torre Velha 7 has an occupation centered in the Low Empire and in it was identified, and partially excavated, a construction which includes a press. The ceramic assemblage, of this last place, shows the abundant presence of ceramic covers, which may indicate a functional specialization, connected with the above mentioned press.

Les lampes africaines de l'Antiquité Tardive provenant d' Augusta Emerita

José Carlos **Quaresma** - Macarena **Bustamante** - Rafael **Sabio**

Dans cette communication on présente l'ensemble de lampes provenant de la Byzacène et Zeugitanie pendant l'Antiquité Tardive et importées à Augusta Emerita (Merida, Espagne), la capitale de la province de la Lusitanie et de la Diocesis Hispaniarum.



Keramikimitationen gläserner Rippenschalen aus *Brigantium*/Bregenz

Julia Rabitsch

The present paper provides a synthesis of the preliminary results of the analysis of ceramic ripped bowls and intends to give an insight into different aspects of research. During excavations in 1974 in the Roman settlement of *Brigantium*/Bregenz fragments of at least six ripped bowls made of pottery were unearthed. The findings of this excavation are presently analysed as a part of the trinational project "Limites inter Provincias – Rome's inner frontiers". Although huge parts of the Roman settlement have been excavated during the last 200 years, the ripped ceramic bowls from the 1974 site, the so-called 'Gmeinerwiese' seem to be the only ones of that kind from *Brigantium*, maybe indicating a single costumer. Ripped bowls made of glass (Isings 3a/b) are very common in the Roman world throughout the entire Imperial period. The same type of bowl made of pottery cannot be encountered as frequently as the glass bowls. Trying to find similar bowls somewhere close by, three main areas of distribution could be established: one in near Lake Constance, mainly in the province *Germania superior*, and another one along the river Rhine. The third area of distribution is located beyond the Limes in the *Germania magna*. The frequent occurrence of glass bowls has been discussed considering the Germanic practice of adapting Roman metal and glass vessels in ceramics. In addition to studying the distribution pattern, XRF analysis was carried out to determine the origin of the ripped ceramic bowls from *Brigantium*.

Viminacium workshop relief pottery – new motifs and dating

Angelina Raičković Savić - Ana Bogdanovic - Snezana Nikolic

As the capital of Moesia Superior, Viminacium represented the largest workshop centre in this Roman province. Within various craft activities, the production of pottery objects was highly developed. Bricks, lamps, terracotta figurines and many other objects were produced within the Viminacium pottery workshops, while the production of ceramic vessels certainly was one of the most important ones. Apart from pottery used in everyday life, luxury rendered vessels were also made, but in a much smaller number. Among luxury ceramics, specimens that are created according to the model of imported vessels made of terra sigillata, are distinguished in number, and their surfaces were usually decorated with relief ornament. The production of these vessels was confirmed with numerous findings a long time ago, both the pottery and moulds in which they were made. From recent excavations of Viminacium, which are continuously carried out nearly two decades, numerous specimens of relief decorated vessels are of local craftsmanship, and most of them were found in the area of the amphitheatre. These new findings confirmed previously acquired knowledge about this ceramic group. The form of these vessels, manner and quality of their production, as well as motifs used for decoration, do not differ significantly from the specimens discovered earlier. The significance of these new findings largely refers to the fact that owing to the context of some finding, more precise production dating and usage of these vessels are now possible. With these new findings the variety of forms and motifs in their decoration are enriched, especially in the case of glazed ceramics. The location of Viminacium workshop for the production of luxury ceramics remains in the domain of the logical assumption, for now, and it can be suggested that it was located on the periphery of the settlement, near the Mlava river, where the greatest number of moulds was found.

Las cerámicas de barniz negro de los niveles de fundación de Olisipo y Valentia (140-130 a.C.)

Albert Ribera i Lacomba - João Pimenta - Vincenzo Soria

Tito Livio situó la fundación de *Valentia* en el 138 a.C., en época del cónsul D. Junio Bruto Galaico, que en ese periodo realizó su famosa campaña, donde se ganó su apelativo, entre las provincias de *Lusitania* y *Gallaecia*. Las cerámicas de los niveles iniciales de las excavaciones en Valentia han corroborado la fecha histórica, ya que serían algo más antiguas que las del momento de destrucción de Karthago (146 a.C.) y semejantes a las que aparecen en los campamentos del asedio de Numancia (133 a.C.). No se conoce por los textos históricos cuando se creó *Olisipo*, pero a través del estudio comparado de los materiales de ambos lugares parece evidente su coetaneidad. Se presentarán las diversas producciones (*Cales*, *Neapolis*, Etruria,..) de barniz negro de los contextos iniciales de dos ciudades en los extremos oriental y occidental de Hispania. El panorama general que proporcionan estas cerámicas es semejante en el periodo inicial de ambos yacimientos, con el predominio casi absoluto de las piezas fabricadas en la zona de Nápoles y la escasa presencia de las de los otros talleres cerámicos. Es el panorama que se registra entre 140-125 a.C. Los primeros indicios apuntarían a grandes similitudes que indicarían una más que evidente contemporaneidad, como ya se ha comprobado con las ánforas. Asimismo, habría que suponer un aprovisionamiento similar procedente de los centros oficiales de distribución, que tanto servían para los establecimientos militares, caso de la primera Lisboa, como para las primeras etapas de las nuevas fundaciones, caso de *Valentia*. La explicación de estas semejanzas estaría en la creación de ambas urbes en la época del cónsul D. Junio Bruto Galaico (138 a.C.), que también ejerció el Proconsulado en la Lusitania.

The pottery from the roman tavern on Monte Iato (PA)

Eva Riediker-Liechti

During the 1992 excavation campaign on Monte Iato (Sicily), undertaken by the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Zurich, a building with a masonry counter, numerous pottery fragments, various animal bones and an oven was discovered and subsequently interpreted as a Roman tavern. In the following years more and more parts of this building were unearthed. The analysed finds come from a massive destruction layer from the inside of the tavern which is possibly linked to an earthquake



in the Early Imperial Period that affected several parts of the Roman city. This closed context allows the reconstruction of the inventory of the Early Imperial tavern. A large part of the inventory consists of different types of pottery, tableware as well as common ware. Besides *terra sigillata* and thin-walled ware, mainly amphorae, cooking vessels, jugs, storage vessels and bowls were found. The study of these finds may provide an insight into the economy and trading network of a city in the interior of Sicily and into the everyday life of its residents and raises the question to what extent regional characteristics are displayed in the inventory of this tavern.

‘Talkative faces’–Two application masks from the eastern cemetery of the Aquincum Civil Town

Balázs Rikker

During the excavations in the eastern foreground of the Aquincum Civil Town (rescue excavations carried out in the area of the Graphisoft Park, between 2005–2010) two mould-made, colour-coated, large application masks came to light. One of the objects depicts a bearded Satyr or Silenus, while the other one is a head of a Maenad, which both deserve distinguished attention among the sherds. On the basis of the well-known analogies from Gaul and Britain it seems likely that both fragments belong to the group of the so called ‘mask vases’, which has been previously discussed in a summary by G. Braithwaite.

In spite of the fact that head pots, face pots and many kinds of vessel applications were also produced in the local workshops (e.g. the Gas Factory pottery manufacturing center in Aquincum), these sherds are suspected to be the products of the central Gaulish or Rhône valley pottery centers – where the best-known beaker and jar pieces of this type were produced – as their quality and parallels indicate. Similar Gaulish artefacts are not typical in the province of Pannonia. Therefore the poster aims to present the aforementioned two pieces from Aquincum with their find-contexts and the related chronological questions.

Table Amphorae from Augusta Traiana (province Thrace)

Nikolay Rusev - Maria Kamisheva

As a result of the long-standing excavation on the territory of *Augusta Traiana* in the province of Thrace, are collected significant number of so-called „Table amphorae”. Described are several Roman and Late Roman types. Almost all artifacts are from rescue excavations on the territory of the city, another part – from necropolis.

The vessels are made from sandy clay with inclusions of mica and quartz. They are covered with red, gray, beige and brown slip or varnish. The body varies to circle or strongly bulbous. The neck is cylindrical, striated wide and elongated. All vessels have a strongly concave bottom and narrow handles.

From registered seven types, only three can be dated from Roman age. Widely spread are amphorae from Late Roman period. This period matches with the most widely spread on the table amphorae on the territory of modern Bulgaria lands. Founded in some vessel types remains raises the questions for cooperative transported and table function on the group. Another question who can be elevated is for the production on the vessels. For like observation can help and processed by other sites amphorae. Date coming from several Roman towns and various principally mountains and hilly sites, where table amphorae occupy over 50 % from total amphorae types.

New Research Perspectives on Pottery Workshops from Micăsasa (Roman Dacia): the Inner Structures and Industrial Scale Production

Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț

Micăsasa (Sibiu County, Romania) is the largest pottery production center known in the province of Dacia. Better known because of the impressive production of Samian ware, the potters from Micăsasa produced in fact, except *terra sigillata*, a large variety of pottery types, from those made according to the late La Tène tradition to stamped pottery, with relief decoration, pottery decorated in barbotine technique, glazed pottery, vessels with applied medallions, terracotta figurines, oil lamps, common ware, building materials etc. The attested industrial-scale pottery production of workshops from Micăsasa is proved by the existence of structures part of pottery workshops: 27 kilns, clay extraction pits, equipment for clay preparation, refuse pits, other built structures of the workshops (areas for the drying and storage of vessels), wells etc. Our lecture will try, in one hand, to define the inner structure of the pottery workshops from Micăsasa after the archaeological evidences and to present the various category of Roman pottery produced on the settlement. On the other hand, will be focused to establish the distribution area of pottery products after particular pottery categories or decorations or through fabric analysis.

Epigraphy on the Supply of Olive Oil and Wine to the Lower Danube Legions in the 4th and 5th Centuries AD

Tadeusz Sarnowski

The poster will deal with 13 inscriptions from Novae (fortress of the 1st Italic legion) and three from Oescus (5th Macedonian legion) mentioning five provinces of the Aegean, Asia Minor and Levant (The Islands, Hellespont, Asia, Syria Palaestina, Phoenicia) which supplied not only the legionary bases but also garrison towns of the Lower Danubian region with olive oil and wine through the *pastus militum* system. All the inscriptions were set up by the *primipilarii*, civilian officials managing the transport of provisions from their remote home provinces. Three texts specify from which cities came the *primipilarii*. These were coastal towns of north and north-west Asia Minor (the province of Hellespont: Alexandria Troas, Ilion; province of Asia: Phokaia, Ephesus). With high probability the same can be assumed for the Aegean with islands of Chios, Samos, Naxos, Kos,



Rhodes and for the Levantine provinces of Phoenicia and Syria Palaestina with harbour towns Berythus, Sidon, Tyre, Caesarea and Gaza. At any rate, the firm epigraphical evidence from Novae and Oescus should be included not only in the studies of economic history the eastern part of the Late Roman Empire but also in the studies of the transport containers, if only because that the epigraphic data seem to coincide largely with current assumptions, based mainly on the results of physico-chemical analyzes, about the origin of a large part of the amphorae found in Novae in the contexts dated to the 4th and 5th centuries. These include the types of amphorae LRA 1, LRA 2 / Zeest 90, Kapitän II, Railey LR 3.

La necropoli di Gazzo Veronese (Vr). Il materiale ceramico

Marina **Scalzeri** - Elisa **Zentilini**

La necropoli di Gazzo Veronese individuata durante le indagini sul territorio dell'università degli studi di Verona nell'anno 2015 e in programma di scavo anche per il 2016 si situa su un paleodosso sulla sponda est del fossato laterale di un'importante arteria stradale da tempo ipotizzata come la via Claudia Augusta.

Per la porzione recentemente messa in luce, nonostante la manomissione dovuta alle arature moderne, l'area funeraria che consiste in 12 tombe ad incinerazione ha diverse soluzioni di deposizione: 2 tombe in nuda terra, 9 tombe in cassetta di laterizi, una sola tomba in anfora segata.

I corredi, databili alla prima-media età imperiale, nonostante gli intacchi post deposizionali, risultano ben conservati e consistono per quanto riguarda le forme ceramiche in : *olpai* in ceramica comune depurata, vasi potori sempre in ceramica comune depurata, anforette, coppette a pareti sottili con impasto grigio, ollette a pareti sottili con impasto arancio, patere in terra sigillata italica con decorazioni a rotella e con decorazioni applicate, lucerne a disco e firmalampen.

Oltre ad essi stati anche rinvenuti balsamari e monete.

Dallo studio puntuale dei corredi che compongono l'area funeraria si legge sicuramente una romanizzazione profonda a livello di gusti, riscontrabile su tutto il territorio preso in esame ma che rimane comunque modulata alle radici e alle produzioni artigianali locali.

Aspects of consumption in Roman Olympia – finds from the excavations east and west of the Leonidaion bath

Christa **Schauer**

The poster will present pottery, glass vessels and lamps from the secondary areas of the Leonidaion Bath in Olympia, coming from excavations by the German Archaeological Institute under the direction of A. Mallwitz from 1980 to 1983. In the Roman period, the southwestern edge of the sanctuary of Zeus was largely used for guest houses and bathing facilities, with the remodelled Leonidaion standing out as the largest and most representative guest house. The Leonidaion Bath whose main rooms at the south-western corner of the Leonidaion are preserved in excellent condition, initially was integrated in a larger – so far only partly excavated – building complex extending along the west side of the Leonidaion. Though the exact chronology of the Leonidaion Bath has yet to be established, dating evidence for the abandonment of the original north-western wing already in the earlier third century, possibly after an earthquake, comes from the fill of a water basin located there. Subsequent modifications of the Leonidaion Bath include the addition of an individual bath and a small latrine directly south of the Leonidaion, the position of which indicates that the Leonidaion previously had suffered damage. This annex was supplemented by a number of ephemeral walls further to the east. Before the middle of the third century, more structures were added on a higher ground level. The finds from the area suggest that the use of the original plan of the Leonidaion Bath as well as the later annexes except for bathing included eating, drinking, and social activities probably in connection with the public guest houses in the area. They add to our knowledge of pottery, material culture, and consumption habits particularly in third century Olympia, but also to the study of natural disasters, rebuilding and transformations affecting the entire sanctuary.

Stamps on Mica Dusted Ware: Potters, Chemical Analyses, Distribution

Gerwulf **Schneider** - Bernd **Liesen** - Xavier **Deru** - Malgorzata **Daszkiewicz**

Mica Dusted ware is widely distributed throughout the North-Western parts of the Empire, however, is only found in very small quantities. So far about a hundred stamps are known. The research project includes chemical analyses, in order to determine the origin of the vessels. This means to attribute the stamps to different groups of potters by the means of chemical analyses and, finally, to determine the locations of the pottery workshops. The potter's names are in some cases associated to Gallo-Belgic potter's. Some of the potters are involved in long distance trade, while others supplied only to a regional area.

El proceso de modelado de la terra Sigillata: las herramientas de alfarero

Begoña **Serrano-Arnáez**

Los trabajos llevados a cabo, en el solar de El Quemao, bajo la dirección de Pilar Sáenz Preciado, entre noviembre del año 1998 y abril de 1999 en el cruce de las carreteras de Tricio y Arenzana de Abajo (LR430 y LR 136), conforma parte de una serie de centros alfareros que conforman parte del gran complejo productor de *Tritium Magallum*.

Las excavaciones permitieron constatar una serie de estructuras físicas relacionadas con un centro de producción alfarero, localizándose cinco hornos y zonas de vertido, así como, un edificio del que todavía no tenemos clara su funcionalidad. De las clases cerámicas producidas en el centro de producción, destaca la elaboración de producción de terra sigillata hispánica, tanto del repertorio liso como decorado, constatándose igualmente toda una serie de herramientas de alfarero destinadas a la



producción, como son punzones, moldes para punzones y los moldes destinados a la elaboración de los vasos. A lo largo de esta exposición expondremos un análisis tipológico y cronológico de todas las herramientas que se han empleado, unidos al análisis decorativo de los moldes, que nos permitirán comprender el proceso de elaboración de la sigillata decorada en el centro de producción del Quemao.

From the kitchen at the table: southern Illyrian pottery production in the Adriatico-Ionian commerce (1st -3rd cent. AD)

Eduard Shehi

In this presentation, we will try to offer a summary of the new results acquired recently in the study of local production.

Cooking ware: The better-identified and well-studied local production is the so-called "Illyrian Cooking Ware". Produced with a typical clay composition that makes it distinguishable at the first sight, it has been spotted in several sites in Albania, Adriatic coast and the Ionian one. Their five specific shapes seem to have covered nearly all the needs within the kitchen. Unfortunately we are not in the position to deepen our studies about probable specific use of culinary customs amongst the southern Illyrians.

Illyrian Red Slip Ware (IRSW): Other exported productions are the "Illyrian Red-Slip Ware". With the rising of the imports, the local production knew a significant augmentation too. During the first three centuries AD we notice certain tendencies in the local production: - A tendency of continuity in the shapes that are produces; - The imitation of the most well known imported shapes; - Quite limited tentative to introduce original new shapes.

Illyrian Relief decorated wares (IRDW): The information's about a distinctive local production of relief ware are growing every year. We have already published a mould used to produce "Corinthian relief ware". But there are other finds that at least till now doesn't seems to be imported concepts, but local developed ones. They are decorated with reliefs connected with nearly certainty to ritual use of them.

Tables wares: We have growing proves about a local production of different shapes. But they don't have distinctive features that may help us to identify a possible export of them in other regions.

What does the export means? Quite good advances have ben made for the identification of local production and their diffusion. The exploration of other questions is still at the beginning. We are not yet clear what does it means the large exports of cooking ware. Should we see just a simple widespread of a cheaper production with a quite good quality? Or is there a connection with a specific culinary use that for the moment escapes us? The exports of fine red-slip ware are mentioned only in the Southern Italy. But I expect that such numbers to grow significantly in the coming years.

Their use and export must be connected to the reverse of the commercial flows in the rapport centre-periphery. The other categories mentioned, as relief ware and tableware, for now, are proved to have travelled only in short distances from their centre of production. Not yet any prove of their middle range commerce have ben presented.

Looking that several local productions from this region have been exported, it will be interesting to understand why and how different categories of production have ben accepted and preferred within Illyrian and not Illyrian communities.

Roman amphora kiln sites in Late Republican Italy: the analysis of the deposit of amphorae Dressel 1 A (Cerdo fabric) from the kiln of Dugenta (Benevento – Italy)

Stefania Siano

The kiln-site of Dugenta is located in the Volturno Valley, 3 Km NE of Dugenta (Benevento), in the territory of the ancient Saticula (Sant'Agata dei Goti), a Samnite town on the north-west borders of Campania. The agricultural usage of the area during the Republican and Imperial Age is revealed by the presence of numerous villae rusticae.

The kiln's location was indicated by the large amount of amphorae fragments scattered on the surface since 1981. Nonetheless, the site has only been partially investigated in 1997. The excavations were not carried out in the kiln main rooms, but a large rectangular basin and a huge deposit of amphorae were discovered.

The evaluation of the deposit of amphorae and the analysis of the pottery assemblage collected during the excavation, allow us to characterize the local production of amphorae of the later Greco-Italic type and Dressel 1 A (CERDO fabric), of common coarse ware and probably roof tiles.

A moderate number of black-glazed tableware objects provides the chronology for the duration of the manufacturing site and for the vessels and objects connected to the daily life in the kiln.

The site was abandoned by the end of the first century BC and a late roman burial, discovered in the basin, seems to be the last archaeological evidence in the area.

Mortaria found in south east Roman Britain

Ewa Sieradzka

The research aims to introduce of new perspective for coarse ware ceramics. *Mortaria* bowls were widely distributed within the *limes* of the Roman Empire. In this particular case, Romano-British pottery is a promising ceramic resource to follow the transition of Roman identities in distant provinces.

The study group is consisted of *Mortaria* fragments; spouts, rims, body sherds, and bases, found in excavations in Roman Britain. The finds come from archaeological sites located on the south eastern lowlands of the island. The entire material was catalogued in Britain although many of the potsherds show signs of continental manufacture.

The methods used to conduct analysis are based on quantification and spatial distribution. The assemblage has been classified according to form and fabric materials, showing marks of specialisation and standardisation in production. The chronological division created for comparison of this collection, clarifies routes of distribution and development of production centres.



The results present an insight into regional variations that had occurred before Roman invasion and appeared during four following centuries of occupation. The study signalizes vast influence of continental potters on British products. The material and fabric resources of the main production centres such as Mancetter-Hartshill, New Forest and Lower Nene Valley are described.

Final conclusions present a significant impact of mortaria on food preparation. Introduced by the Roman army, the vessels became one of the main links with continental patterns of ceramic production in south eastern Britain. Finds dated to first and second centuries copied north Gaul examples, while late third and early fourth century showed signs of traditions from the Rhine. The fusion of styles created regional forms dictated by diversity of fabric resources as well as techniques of production.

La cerámica de los contextos altoimperiales del forum de Aeminium (Coimbra, Portugal)

Ricardo Costeira da **Silva** - Adolfo **Fernández** - Pedro **Carvalho**

Las intervenciones arqueológicas que desde la década de 1990 acompañaron a los trabajos previos y a la ejecución del proyecto de ampliación y remodelación del Museo Nacional de Machado de Castro (finalizado en 2009) permitieron exhumar, en el espacio ocupado por el antiguo fórum y criptopórtico de Aeminium, una significativa colección de material cerámico de época romana.

En esta comunicación, pretendemos mostrar, en líneas generales, el vasto y diverso conjunto cerámico alto imperial que sustenta la rigurosa cronología del momento fundacional de este complejo forense.

The import of Late Roman red slip ware into Bosporus (Kerch)

Anna **Smokotina**

Recent excavations in Bosporus (modern city of Kerch, Crimea) revealed new archaeological complexes of the Late Roman period. Until the beginning of the 6th century Pontic Red Slip ware prevailed in Bosporan complexes and only isolated fragments of African and Late Roman/Phocean red slip vessels of the same period are found there. The import of goods from the Mediterranean centers sharply increased in the second quarter of the 6th century. During this period the LRC/PhRS vessels in Bosporan complex reached on average approximately 70% of all the red slip ware. Towards the late 6th century the Phocean import drastically reduced.

Ceramic unguentaria from Scallabis (Santarém, Portugal)

Elisa de **Sousa** - Ana Margarida **Arruda** - Catarina **Viegas**

Archaeological field work carried out in Alcáçova de Santarém (Portugal) during the last two decades of the 20th century have identified a significant amount of data concerning the site's occupation during the Roman period. In this work, we present and analyze a particular type of archaeological materials associated to this phase, the ceramic *unguentaria*, all of them probably imported from the Italic Peninsula. This set, dated between the 2nd century BCE and the late 1st century CE, is, so far, the largest uncovered in habitat settlements in the Portuguese territory (65 fragments - 30 individuals), encompassing the two main shapes of these vessels (fusiform and bulbous profiles).

La terra sigillata decorata a matrice dagli scavi del foro di Grumentum: le produzioni puteolane, aretine e centro italice

Roby **Stuani**

The archaeological excavations carried out by the Università degli Studi di Verona in the Forum of Grumentum (2005-2014) brought to the light a complex stratification dating between the Republican age and the Late Antique period. The present paper shows the preliminary data about 161 fragments of decorated terra sigillata yielded by the late Republican/early Imperial age contexts and also residual finds from later layers. The analysis of fabrics and decorations is the way for reconstructing the trade of this ware in this site. The study reveals the presence of specific decorated products in precise chronological phases from the 1st century BC to the Flavian period.

Roman Red Slip Ware from the recent excavation in Kelenderis and their relations with those of Rough Cilicia

Mehmet **Tekocak**

Kelenderis is one of the important port cities located in the Middle of the Rough Cilicia. The city today is located in the district of Aydıncık in Mersin province located in the Mediterranean and is intertwined with the modern city state. Many remains and findings have been discovered in the recent excavations and researches held in Kelenderis. Recent excavations have been conducted mostly in an area called the Agora Basilica located in the Agora of the ancient city, and the materials of this study have been uncovered here.

Most of the Roman Red Slip Ware in the recent excavations is the richest group, Late Roman examples in particular. Examples found include Eastern Sigillata, African, Cypriot and Phocaean Red Slip Ware. The most common among these is the CRSW. The typology of the clay, the slip and the form indicates that each ceramics group could be divided into sub-groups and that even



the same type of material might have been imported from different production centres. Some groups, on the other hand, may have been imported from original production centers while some others may have been imported from some local production centers in the region. This ceramics supplied significant data on the city as being the indicator of the reasons why Kelenderis was in a fluctuating economical and political condition and of its relations increased or reduced with different regions in different periods. It also presented us with very important information about the social, cultural economical state of the people and the class structure helping us reach certain conclusions.

It has been seen with this study that new forms were added to the Roman Red Slip Ware unearthed in excavations carried out in previous years in the Kelenderis, and thus it is seen that some differences in the regional relations of the city might have occurred.

La production de sigillée au IIe s. de notre ère à Chypre à partir des découvertes de Kition : caractérisation chimique, répertoire morphologique et diffusion

Valerie Thirion-Merle - Sandrine Marquie

Les recherches effectuées à Chypre ont montré qu'à partir de la deuxième moitié du IIe s. de notre ère, la *Cypriot sigillata*, jusqu'alors, la vaisselle de table la plus fréquente, se raréfiait avant de disparaître rapidement. Il faut ensuite attendre la deuxième moitié du IIIe s. et surtout le Ve s. pour qu'une nouvelle céramique fine chypriote à revêtement rouge soit produite en masse et largement diffusée dans le bassin méditerranéen. Il s'agit de la *Cypriot red slip ware*. La rareté des contextes chypriotes de la deuxième moitié du IIe et du IIIe s. a longtemps empêché de s'interroger sur le vaisselier en usage dans l'île à cette époque. Les fouilles françaises et chypriotes menées sur le site de Kition ont permis, au moins partiellement de pallier cette lacune. Ainsi, les contextes kitiens de cette période ont livré une production de céramique engobée dont le répertoire morphologique dérive clairement des *Cypriot sigillata* les plus populaires dans la première moitié du IIe s. et dont la diffusion semble locale. D'un point de vue technique, ce sont des céramiques cuites à présent en mode A. Elles diffèrent donc de la *Cypriot sigillata* traditionnelle dont le revêtement argileux grésé suppose une cuisson en mode C. Les analyses physico-chimiques suggèrent, en outre, qu'il s'agirait d'une production locale.

La cause la plus plausible de ce déclin, mais qui n'est certainement pas unique, est une diminution des débouchés commerciaux, comme l'a montré M. Picon pour les productions occidentales. Ils seraient, en effet, devenus insuffisants pour justifier une production en masse de céramiques enduites d'un vernis rouge dont le coût de production ne peut être rentabilisé que par l'assurance de pouvoir écouler une grande quantité de marchandises. Les potiers kitiens produisent alors, pour un marché local, des récipients qui imitent par leurs formes et leur aspect la *Cypriot sigillata* qui était très populaire au cours de la première moitié du IIe s.

Nuevas aportaciones al conocimiento de la redes comerciales de vajillas de lujo en la Antigüedad Tardía: la cerámica de la villa romana de Noheda

Miguel Ángel Valero Tévar

La villa romana de Noheda, se ubica en el interior de la Península Ibérica próxima a las civitates de Segóbriga, Ercávica y Valeria, distando 17 km al norte de la ciudad de Cuenca.

Hasta el momento son dos las áreas exhumadas del complejo rural. Por un lado, algunas estructuras pertenecientes a la *pars rustica* y por otro -habiendo centrado los esfuerzos en esta zona-, se ha excavado una parte de la *pars urbana*, integrada por el *balneum* y determinadas estancias del sector residencial, entre las que destaca el *triclinium* que disfruta de unas imponentes dimensiones de 290,64 m², una compleja articulación arquitectónica y una cuidada decoración parietal compuesta por un zócalo de placas de mármol y un alzado de pintura mural. A todo lo anterior, hay que sumar unos extraordinarios pavimentos figurativos, principal motivo por el cual el yacimiento fue declarado Bien de Interés Cultural en 2012.

En el marco del proyecto de investigación integral que estamos efectuando en el enclave, además de la atención prestada al tapiz musivo, no se ha obviado los pertinentes análisis del resto de los elementos conformadores del complejo rural. De este modo, se ha monitizado y estudiado en profundidad el conjunto de las estructuras edilicias, así como sus piezas ornamentales, se ha reconstruido el paisaje circundante y se ha efectuado un detallado estudio ceramológico de las unidades vasculares halladas.

En esta línea, el desubrimiento de determinados restos cerámicos ha permitido aportar una valiosa información sobre las redes comerciales de distribución de vajillas de lujo de origen africano y oriental que penetran hasta el interior de la Península Ibérica entre los siglos III y VI.

Del mismo modo, el análisis de los residuos visibles en el interior de algunos recipientes, así como muestras de cerámica de las paredes de los vasos mediante Cromatografía de Gases /Espectrometría de masas, proporciona información relevante a la investigación científica acerca de los productos que contenían.

Late Roman Pottery from the 6th century AD Settlement of Dodoparon, Bulgaria

Petra Tušlová

In 2010 the Late Roman settlement of Dodoparon was excavated in Yambol Region, south-eastern Bulgaria in a cooperation of Regional Historical Museum in Yambol and the Tundzha Regional Archaeological Project. Within the excavation a single-room house was found, preserving pottery assemblage of about 55 vessels. Based on the coin hoard of nine coins of Justinian II and Justin I found under the collapse, the destruction of the house might be dated after the year 572 AD.

The pottery assemblage found under the fallen roof and burned adobe was spread over the entire room (5.4m × 4.6m). It contained 37 different table wares, five kitchen wares, six dolia and seven transport amphorae. The amphorae are represented



by two types only, known as Kuzmanov XIV sub-variant I (likely produced in Scythia Minor) and the Late Roman 2 (most probably imported from Chios). From the TW the only clearly imported dish from overseas is the Phocian Red Slipped Ware (LRC) bowl of type Hayes 10/6a. The remaining vessels seem to be produced locally, reflecting common forms known from other late Roman settlements in Bulgaria.

Hispanic terra sigillata in Aquincum

Péter Vámos

Pieces belonging to two terra sigillata vessels with relief decoration have come to light during the revision work of the find collection from the Aquincum Museum last year. None of them could be related to any known workshops which provided Pannonia with similar products. However, based on the motives of the two (Drag 29 and 37 type) vessels, these artifacts seem to be Hispanic products. Hispanic terra sigillata vessels have not been found in Pannonia so far. One can wonder how did they arrive then in Aquincum?. Were they private properties? Did they appear here through commercial routes? The occurrence of two Hispanic terra sigillata in the same time could be merely a coincidence, of course. Their presence, however, could also indicate possible trade relations.

Trieste (X regio), San Giusto Parking, a drainage of amphorae from late 1st cent AD: trade and consumption

Paola Ventura - Valentina Degrassi

Recent excavations, preliminary to the construction of a parking under San Giusto hill, with access from to-day "via del Teatro Romano", along the coastal road of Tergeste, widely increased our knowledge both about the development of this commercial quarter and the wares flowing to and through the Adriatic town from the Republican era to the Late Antiquity.

A drainage of about 100 amphorae, sustained by the lower wall of a terrace system, dating back to the end of the 1st century AD offers an insight into the regional productions vs. imports in early Imperial times.

The oldest items of the complex, within the first half of the century, are some Dressel 6B amphorae, from the figlina of the Laecanii in Fažana. Anyway, the Histrian container is largely the most represented form: more than twenty stamps belong to Ruso Coccei(us), already known in the ager of Tergeste only for brick production, but amphorae from the same officina spread to Magadalenberg, Grado and Veneto until Flavian and Trajanic era. Now, the new findings suggest an origin from the area between Muggia and Capodistria / Koper, in the Rosandra or Osopo valley.

Some Dressel 6A amphorae testify for an origin from Picenum, in the second half of the 1st century AD. The complex is completed by Dressel 2-5, funnel-shaped neck amphorae, Camulodunum 184 and some similar to AC 3. Two Tripolitanian I amphorae reinforce the terminus post quem of the drainage at the end of the 1st – beginning of the 2nd century AD.

African cooking ware in the Algarve (Southern Portugal): an overview

Catarina Viegas

The imports of African cooking ware in the Algarve region are very abundant and must have started in the end of the 1st century AD, arriving with the first forms of ARS A. The typological and contextual data shows that chronological scope of this imports lasted until the 5th century. In this communication we will focus on African cooking ware imports trying to integrate them in the larger commercialization of African products (amphorae and ARS wares) during the early and the late Roman Empire, proposing an evaluation of both old and new assemblages.

In Roman Republican period the African imports are limited to a diminute proportion of Tripolitanian amphorae in a period when the Baetican/Ulterior products are dominant in the markets. It is not until the end of the 1st century AD that we began to see an important change in this reality with the arrival of African cooking wares mainly from the productions associated with the ARS A (cooking ware A) and the productions of cooking ware fabric C, arriving together with important assemblages of ARS A. Concerning the amphorae, at this period the Baetican imports are still a majority but from the 3rd century onwards this reality changes and the relevant African imports including the ARS, amphorae and cooking ware. Local pottery productions is also a reality to be considered in this framework, with both common wares and amphorae being inspired or even imitating the African models.

I materiali con marchio di fabbrica dalla necropoli di Gazzo Veronese (VR)

Elisa Zentilini

A partire dal 2014, nell'ambito del progetto GaVe (Indagini archeologiche a Gazzo Veronese - Verona), l'Università di Verona – Dipartimento TeSIS conduce campagne archeologiche (sotto la direzione della Professoressa Patrizia Basso e in stretta collaborazione con la Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Veneto e l'Università "La Sapienza" di Roma) nel territorio di Gazzo Veronese in Provincia di Verona. Obiettivi principali delle indagini sono quelli di ottenere dati riguardo la strada romana che correva da *Hostilia* a *Verona*, comunemente nota come "via Claudia Augusta Padana", attestata in questa area dalle anomalie fotografiche e dalle fonti itinerarie (*Itinerarium Antonini* 282, 3-4 e *Tabula Peutingeriana*, segm. IV, 4) e di approfondire alcuni aspetti insediativi dell'antico areale. Nell'anno 2015 si è iniziata a scavare un'area di necropoli situata nelle immediate vicinanze della strada romana. Questa prima indagine ha portato alla luce dodici tombe ad incinerazione con relativi corredi databili alla prima e media età imperiale. In questa sede verranno presentati i materiali con marchi di fabbrica rinvenuti in queste campagne di scavo; si tratta di reperti in terra sigillata, lucerne e laterizi. Per poter esporre un quadro il più completo



possibile verranno inoltre proposti altri elementi con bollo provenienti dal territorio di Gazzo Veronese come le lucerne con marchio di fabbrica provenienti dalla necropoli di località Bosco oggetto di studio in una recente tesi di laurea. Obiettivo di questo lavoro è l'individuazione di quali fossero le produzioni ceramiche e fittili circolanti nel territorio di Gazzo Veronese fra la fine dell'età repubblicana e l'età imperiale anche e soprattutto alla luce della presenza di una arteria stradale importante come la "via Claudia Augusta Padana".

Eretria's pottery consumption in Roman Imperial time

Simone Zurbriggen

Compared to earlier periods, when Eretria was an important polis, its size reduced considerably in Roman Imperial times. Eretria was at that time a small provincial city in Central Greece. The pottery consumption of the city provides a detailed picture of Eretria's wide spread trading connections, which extended as well to the eastern as to the western part of the Mediterranean, but also included exchange with other Greek cities on a regional scale.

The location of Eretria in the Eastern part of the Roman Empire played an important role in its pottery consumption. While Italian pottery, namely Italian Sigillata, is quite well represented in the archaeological evidence in the first decades of the Imperial time, it loses its importance in later times and is gradually replaced by eastern Mediterranean products, mainly Eastern Sigillata B and C.

The consumption pattern of locally and regionally produced pottery is much more difficult to trace and can therefore only be presented in a preliminary overview. There is, for example, evidence for pottery products from Chalkis, Eretria's neighbour city and some finds present in Eretria are very similar to those on Beotian sites like Thebes.





List of participants

Marco Guimarães **Afonso**
(DCTP – Faculdade de Letras da Univ. Porto)
Avenida da República, 354 – 6.º Direito Traseiras
4450-237 Matosinhos
Portugal
marcoguimaraesafonso@gmail.com

Rui Roberto de **Almeida**
(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon)
Calle Dorada 17 bajo
21100 Punta Umbria, Huelva
Spain
rui.dealmeida@gmail.com

Catarina **Alves**
(UNIARQ/FCT)
Al. Capitães de Abril, 3 – R/C Dto
2600-126 Vila Franca de Xira
Portugal
catarina4alves@gmail.com

Clara **André**
(Câmara Municipal de Bragança)
Forte de S. João de Deus
5300-263 Bragança
Portugal
c.machaqueiro@sapo.pt

Ana Sofia **Antunes**
(Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa)
Av. da Índia, 166, 1400-207 Lisboa
Portugal
ana.sofia.antunes@cm-lisboa.pt

Adrian **Ardet**
(Caransebes County Museum)
Square Dragalina, 2
325400 Caransebes
Romania
a.ardet@yahoo.co.uk

Ana Margarida **Arruda**
(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon)
Faculdade de Letras
Alameda da Universidade
1600-214 Lisboa
Portugal
a.m.arruda@letras.ulisboa.pt

Martin **Auer**
(University of Innsbruck)
Langer Weg, 11
6020 Innsbruck
Austria
martin.auer@uibk.ac.at

Constantin **Bajenaru**
(Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța)
Soveja, 69 Constanta
Romania
cosbajenaru@gmail.com

Maja **Bausovac**
(Pokrajinski muzej Celje - Celje regional museum)
Trg Celjskih knezov, 8
3000 Celje
Slovenia
maja.bausovac@guest.arnes.si

Izida **Berger-Pavić**
Gallitzinstr., 77/1/6
1160 Wien
Österreich
Izida.pavic@web.de

Darío **Bernal-Casasola**
(Universidad de Cádiz)
Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Universidad de Cádiz
Avda. Dr. Gómez Ulla, 1
11003 Cádiz
Spain
dario.bernal@uca.es

Philip **Bes**
(Independent Roman pottery specialist)
Mariastraat, 69
2595 GM Den Haag
Netherlands
philipmbes@gmail.com

Susanne **Biegert**
Bonner Talweg, 242
D-53129 Bonn
Germany
sbiegert@t-online.de

Federico **Biondani**
(Museo archeologico di Isola della Scala -Verona)
Via Adige, 38
37050 Roverchiara
Italy
f.biondani@tiscalit.it

David **Bird**
Kings Road, 14
GU1 4JW Guildford
UK
davidgeorgebird@ntlworld.com

Joanna **Bird**
Kings Road, 14
GU1 4JW Guildford
UK
joanna.bird4@ntlworld.com

Lucrețiu **Bîrliba**
(Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași)
Bd. Carol I, 11
700506 Iași
Romania
blucretiu@yahoo.com

Ionuț **Bocan**
(National History Museum of Romania)
Int. Vagonetului, 2
061151 Bucharest
Romania
ionutzbocan@gmail.com

Gloria **Bolzoni**
(Università di Salerno (PhD))
Via Aldo Moro, 9
29010 Sarmato (PC)
Italy
gloriabzn@gmail.com



Dorel **Bondoc**
(The Museum of Oltenia, Craiova)
Madona Dudu, 14
200410 Craiova
Romania
dorelbondoc@yahoo.com

Michel **Bonifay**
(Centre Camille Jullian)
MMSH, 5 rue du Château de l'Horloge BP 647
13090 Aix-en-Provence
France
mbonifay@mms.univ-aix.fr

Giovanni **Borriello**
(Università degli Studi "L'Orientale" di Napoli)
Via Repubbliche marinare, 511
80146 Napoli
Italy
gianni_1986@libero.it

Florin Ovidiu **Botiș**
Principala 49
RO – 307095 Cenad
Romania
botis_florin_ovidiu@yahoo.com

Raymond **Brulet**
(Université Catholique de Louvain)
Rue d'Hoegaerde, 10
1315 Incourt
Belgium
raymond.brulet@uclouvain.be

Patrícia **Brum**
(IHC/Troia Resort)
Rua Machado dos Santos, 282 r/c
2775-236 Parede
Portugal
psbrum@troiaresort.pt

Jacinta **Bugalhão**
(Direcção Geral do Património Cultural)
Rua do Miradouro 4, 6.ªA
2735-300 Cacém
Portugal
jacintabugalhao@gmail.com

Macarena **Bustamante Álvarez**
(Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)
San Esteban, 8
11.100 San Fernando
Spain
macarena.bustamante@uam.es

Ana **Caessa**
(Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa)
Av. da Índia, 166
1400-207 Lisboa
Portugal
ana.caessa@cm-lisboa.pt

Claudio **Capelli**
(DISTAV, Università degli Studi di Genova)
Corso Europa, 26
16132 Genova
Italy
capelli@dipteris.unige.it

Guilherme **Cardoso**
(Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa)
Av. da Índia, 166
1400-207 Lisboa
Portugal
guilherme.cardoso@cm-lisboa.pt

Matilde **Carrara**
(Collaboratrice Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma)
Via Monte Bianco, 18
00060 Castelnuovo di Porto (Roma)
Italy
matilde.carrara@yahoo.it

António **Carvalho**
(Museu Nacional de Arqueologia)
Praça do Império
1400-206 Lisboa
Portugal
antonioacarvalho@mnaarqueologia.dgpc.pt

Teresa Pires de **Carvalho**
Av. Menéres, 234, Bl. 12, 6º Dto.
4450-189 Matosinhos
Portugal
tcarvalho60@gmail.com

Pedro **Carvalho**
(Universidade de Coimbra/ Faculdade de Letras /
CEAACP)
Palácio de Sub-Ripas s/n
3000-395 Coimbra
Portugal
pedrooak@gmail.com

Marta **Casalini**
Piazza Santa Maria Liberatrice, 8
00153 Roma
Italy
m.casalini@gmail.com

Vincenzo **Castaldo**
(Università degli Studi Suor Orsola Benincasa Napoli)
Via Don Agostino Cozzolino, 39
80147 Napoli
Italy
vincenzo.castald@gmail.com

Rita **Chinelli**
(Stadtarchäologie Wien)
Novaragasse, 3/11
1020 Vienna
Austria
rita.chinelli@stadtarchaeologie.at

Silvia **Cipriano**
(Museo delle Centuriazione Romana)
Via Monte Gallo, 36
35143 Padova
Italy
silviacip@libero.it

Bogdan **Ciupercă**
(Prahova District Museum of History and Archaeology)
Al. Arnăuți, 2
100285 Ploiești
Romania
bogdanciuperca@yahoo.com



Virgílio Hipólito **Correia**
 (Museu Monográfico e Ruínas de Conimbriga)
 Condeixa-a-Velha
 3150-220 Condeixa
 Portugal
 virgiliocorreia@mmconimbriga.dgpc.pt

Daniela **Cottica**
 (Università Cà Foscari Venezia)
 Palazzo Malcanton Marcora,
 Dorsoduro 3484/D
 30123 Venezia
 Italy
 cottica@unive.it

Mirna **Crnković**
 (Vučedol culture museum)
 Arheološki lokalitet Vučedol, Vučedol 252
 32000 Vukovar
 Republic of Croatia
 mirna.crnkovic@vuucedol.hr / mirnac6@yahoo.com

Tatjana **Cvjetičanin**
 (National Museum, Belgrade, Serbia)
 Makenzijeve, 29
 11000 Belgrade
 Serbia
 t.cvjeticanin@narodnimuzej.rs

Geoffrey **Dannell**
 Main Street, 28-30
 PE8 5EB Woodnewton
 UK
 geoffrey.brian.dannell@gmail.com

Malgorzata **Daszkiewicz**
 (Freie Universität Berlin, Cluster of Excellence 264-To-
 poi)
 Hittorfstraße, 18
 14195 Berlin
 Germany
 m.dasz@wp.pl

Christiane **De Micheli Schulthess**
 (ARAM - Associazione Ricerche Archeologiche del
 Mendrisiotto)
 Sarone
 6955 Cagiallo
 Switzerland
 chrisdemicheli@hotmail.com

Girolamo Ferdinando **De Simone**
 (Brigham Young University)
 Via Regina Margherita, 50
 80048 Sant'Anastasia (NA)
 Italy
 desimonegf@gmail.com

Inmaculada **Delage González**
 (Universidad de Navarra)
 Serafín Olave 35 esc.izq. 6d
 31007 Pamplona
 Spain
 idelage@alumni.unav.es

Xavier **Deru**
 (Université de Lille, HALMA)
 BP60149
 59653 Villeneuve d'Ascq cedex
 France
 xavier.deru@univ-lille3.fr

Armand **Desbat**
 (CNRS)
 Rue Benoist-Mary 59
 69005 LYON
 France
 a.desbat@gmail.com

Charikleia **Diamanti**
 (Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades, University of
 Athens)
 Zalogou, 68
 19400 Koropi
 Greece
 hdiaman@yahoo.gr

Brenda **Dickinson**
 Main Street, 28-30
 PE8 5EB Woodnewton
 UK
 geoffrey.brian.dannell@gmail.com

Diana **Dobрева**
 (University of Padova, Department of Cultural Heri-
 tage)
 Piazza del Capitaniato, 7
 35139 Padova
 Italy
 diana.dobrega@unipd.it

Ertekin M. **Doksanalti**
 (Selçuk University)
 Selçuk University, Faculty of Letter, Department of
 Archaeology-Campüs
 TR-42031 Konya
 Turkey
 ertekin96@yahoo.com; ertekin96@selcuk.edu.tr

Krzysztof **Domżałski**
 (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Acade-
 my of Sciences)
 Al. Solidarności 105
 00-140 Warsaw
 Poland
 domzalkc@hotmail.com

Maria **Duggan**
 (Newcastle University)
 Dundrennan 12
 NE38 7TX Washington
 UK
 maria.duggan@newcastle.ac.uk

Bahadır **Duman**
 (Pamukkale University)
 Üniversite, 1
 20070 Denizli
 Turkey
 bahadirduman@yahoo.com

Piotr **Dyczek**
 (Ośrodek Badań nad Antykiem Europy Południo-
 wo-Wschodniej UW)
 Krakowskie Przedmieście 32
 00-927 Warszawa
 Poland
 novae@uw.edu.pl



Pia Eschbaumer
Eichendorffstr., 63A
60320 Frankfurt
Deutschland
eschbaumer.p@t-online.de

Fabiana Fabbri
(Independent researcher, collaborator of Soprintendenza Archeologia della Toscana)
Via Giuseppe Verdi, 16
59100 Prato
Italy
siderurgo@libero.it

Carlos Fabião
(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon)
Faculdade de Letras
Alameda da Universidade
1600-214 Lisboa
Portugal
cfabiao@campus.ul.pt

Catarina Felício
(FCSH-UNL)
Rua Serpa Pinto 53B 3º Esq.
2070-116 Cartaxo
Portugal
kate.felicio@hotmail.com

Edgar Fernandes
(University of Barcelona; IAP – New University of Lisbon; CHAM – New University of Lisbon)
Praceta Dr. António Afonso Salavisa 4, R/C Dt.º
6000-426 Castelo Branco
Portugal
edgarmcmfernandes@hotmail.com

Lídia Fernandes
(Museu de Lisboa – Teatro Romano)
Rua dos Soeiros 309 7º esquerdo
1500-580 Lisboa
Portugal
lidia.fernandes@cm-lisboa.pt

Adolfo Fernández Fernández
(Campus do Mar. Universidade de Vigo)
Despacho 28, Pavillón Olga Gallego
Campus As Lagoas. Universidade de Vigo
32004 Ourense
Spain
adolfofernandezfernandez@gmail.com

Maria Isabel Fernández-García
(Universidad de Granada)
Paseo del Salón 7, 6º Piso Izquierda
18009 Granada
España
mifernan@ugr.es

Victor Filipe
(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon / Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia - FCT)
Rua de Mónaco, 14
2605-820 Casal de Cambra
Portugal
victor.filipe7@gmail.com

Slavica Filipović
Museum of Slavonia
Trg sv. Trojstva, 6
31000 Osijek
Croatia
slavica.filipovic@mso.hr

Custode Silvio Fioriello
(Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro – Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici)
Palazzo Ateneo – Piazza Umberto I, 1
70121 Bari
Italy
custode.fioriello@uniba.it

Gaia Forlano
(Università degli Studi di Milano)
Via Michele Sparano, 7
83013 Mercogliano (Avellino)
Italy
gaia.forlano@unimi.it

Vera Teixeira de Freitas
(Museu de Portimão)
R. Cabo Verde Lote 54 – 3ª esq.
850-606 Portimão
Portugal
vera.t.freitas@gmail.com

Dénes Gabler
(Institute for Archaeology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Völgy 8/b
1021 Budapest
Hungary
Denes.gabler@freemail.hu

André Gadanho
(FCSH-UNL)
Praceta das Flores, Nº 6, 2º Frente
2610-074 Amadora
Portugal
andre_gadanho@hotmail.com

Pauline Gohier
(Aix-Marseille Université)
Avenue Saint-Marc, 14 ter
04300 Forcalquier
France
pauline.gohier@gmail.com

Alexandre Gonçalves
(Museu Arqueológico de São Miguel de Odrinhas)
Av. do Ultramar, n.º 258 r/c
2645-236 Cascais
Portugal
alexandre.masmo@gmail.com

Bianca Elena Grigoras
(University “Al.I. Cuza” Iassy)
Strapungere Silvestru, 58
Iassy
Romania
grigoras.biancaelena@gmail.com

**Carolina Grilo**

(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon/
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia - FCT)
Praceta Ferreira da Silva n1 2A 2700-381 Venda Nova
- Amadora
Portugal
ramosgrilo.carolina@gmail.com

Lavinia Grumeza

(Caransebeş County Museum of Ethnography and
Border Regiment)
General Ioan Dragalina, 2
Caransebeş
Romania
lavinia_grumeza@yahoo.com

Amílcar Guerra

(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon)
Faculdade de Letras
Alameda da Universidade
1600-214 Lisboa
Portugal
aguerra@campus.ul.pt

Raquel Guimarães

(FCSH-UNL)
Praça 1º de Maio 10, 3º Direito
2625-622 Vialonga
Portugal
raquel-alexa@live.com

Barbara Hajdu

(Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)
Jegenye-sor Road, 23
3400 Mezökövesd
Hungary
hajdubarbi91@gmail.com

Mark D. Hammond

(Independent Scholar)
349 Toftrees Ave., Apt. #110
16803 State College, Pennsylvania
United States
mdhammond1204@gmail.com

Beate Harnecker

(LVR – Archäologischer Park Xanten)
Traianstr., 4
D 46509 Xanten
Germany
joachim.harnecker@lvr.de

Joachim Harnecker

LVR – Archäologischer Park Xanten
Traianstr., 4
D 46509
Xanten
Germany
joachim.harnecker@lvr.de

Verena Hasenbach

Sägagass, 37
FL-9490 Vaduz
Liechtenstein
verena@hasenbach.com

Stefan Honcu

(Institute of Archaeology, Romanian Academy Iassy
Branch)
Iaşi, Aleea T. Neculai, 27
700734 Iasi
Romania
stefanhoncu@yahoo.com

Mihaela Iacob

(Institutul de Cercetări Eco-muzeale Tulcea)
Progresului, 32
820009 Tulcea
Romania
iacobm9@yahoo.com

Stefano Iavarone

Università degli Studi "L'Orientale" di Napoli
Via Filippo Cavolino, 7
80137 Napoli
Italy
iavarone.stefano@gmail.com

Giuseppe Indino

(UPPA/Ca' Foscari Venice)
Palazzo Malcaton Marcorà,
Dorsoduro 3484/D
30123 Venezia
Italy
g.indy@libero.it

Verena Jauch

(Kantonsarchäologie Zürich/University Zürich)
Bettengasse, 28
78464 Konstanz
Deutschland
vreni.jauch@bd.zh.ch/jaumay@gmx.de

Vivien Jones

North View, 12
SO22 5EH Winchester
United Kingdom
vivjonespots@tiscali.co.uk

Gergana Kabakchieva

(National Institute of Archaeology with Museum)
Saborna street, 2
1000 Sofia Bulgaria
gkabakchieva@yahoo.com/ gkabakchieva@abv.bg

Malgorzata Kajzer

(Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University)
Gołębia, 11
31-007 Kraków
Poland
gosiakaj@gmail.com

Ivanka Kamenjarin

(Muzej grada Kastela, Kastel Luksic, Croatia)
Cesta dr. F. Tudmana, 668
HR- 21214 Kastel Kambelovac
Croatia
zuvana@gmail.com

Philip Kenrick

Abbey Close, 7
OX14 3JD Abingdon
Great Britain
philip.kenrick@arch.ox.ac.uk



Alexandra Kiss
(University of Pécs, Interdisciplinary Doctoral School)
Kossuth Street, 27
8427 Bakonybél
Hungary
axi.kiss28@gmail.com

Ana Konestra
(Institute of Archaeology)
Ljudevita Gaja, 32
10 000 Zagreb
Croatia
ana.konestra@gmail.com

Ludmila Kovalevskaya
Museum "Chersones Tavricheskiy"
Eroshenko 12, kv. 60
99045 Sevastopol
Crimea
kovalevska@fromru.com

Jure Krajsek
(Pokrajinski muzej Celje - Celje regional museum)
Trg Celjskih knezov 8
3000 Celje
Slovenia
jure.krajsek@pokmuz-ce.si

Eduard Krekovič
(Comenius University, Dep. of Archaeology)
Gondova, 2
814 99 Bratislava
Slovakia
eduard.krekovic@uniba.sk

Anastasios Lamprakos
(University of Athens)
Olympiados, 14
19003 Porto Rafti
Greece
alambras@hotmail.com

Eckhard Laufer
(State Office of Criminal Investigation in Hesse)
Eckernfördestraße, 4
65195 Wiesbaden
Germany
eckhard.laufer@hlka.de

Tino Leleković
(Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts)
Ante Kovačića, 5
10000 Zagreb
Croatia
lelekovic@gmail.com

Bernd Liesen
(LVR-Archäologischer Park Xanten)
Trajanstraße, 4
46509 Xanten
Germany
bernd.liesen@lvr.de

Ute Lohner-Urban
(Institute of Archaeology, University of Graz)
Universitätsplatz, 3/II
A-8010 Graz
Austria
ute.lohner@uni-graz.at

Malcom Lyne
(Freelance)
Clun Road, 98
BN17 7EB Littlehampton
UK
mail@malcolmyne.plus.com

Ana Patrícia Magalhães
(UNIARQ - Troia Resort)
Praça Dr. Manuel Simões Arroz, Bloco D nº 76, 2º esq.
2890-501 Alcochete
Portugal
apmagalhaes@troiaresort.pt

Daniele Malfitana
(Istituto per i Beni Archeologici e Monumentali)
Via Biblioteca, 4
95124 Catania
Italy
daniele.malfitana@cnr.it

Valentina Mantovani
(Università degli Studi di Padova)
Via Cadorna, 21
36051 Creazzo (VI)
Italy
valentina.mantovani@unipd.it

Archer Martin
Via di Porta Labicana, 19/B2
00185 Roma
Italy
archer.martin@alice.it

Caterina Serena Martucci
(Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli)
Via Benedetto Croce, 45
80134 Napoli
Italy
caterinamartucci@gmail.com

Barbara Maurina
(Fondazione Museo Civico di Rovereto)
Borgo Santa Caterina, 41
38068 ROVERETO
Italy
maurinabarbara@fondazionemcr.it

Stefania Mazzocchin
(Università di Padova - Dip. dei Beni Culturali)
Piazza Capitaniato, 7
35/39 Padova
Italy
stefania.mazzocchin@unipol.it

Allard Mees
(RGZM)
Ernst-Ludwig-Platz 2
55116 Mainz
Germany
mees@rgzm.de

Simonetta Menchelli
(Dipartimento Civiltà e Forme del Sapere, Università di Pisa)
Via Garibaldi, 56
56124 Pisa
Italy
simonetta.menchelli@unipi.it



Renate Miglbauer
(Stadtmuseum Wels)
Minoritengasse 5
4600 Wels
Austria
Renate.miglbauer@wels.gv.at

Marian Mocanu
(Eco-Museum Research Institute)
Progresului, 32
820009 Tulcea
Romania
marian1054@yahoo.com

Heike Möller
(Aarhus University)
Langelandsgade, 207
8200 Aarhus
Denmark
Heike.Moeller@cas.au.dk

Manuela Mongardi
(University of Bologna)
Via Marconi, 5 E
40024 Castel San Pietro Terme (BO)
Italy
manumangu@hotmail.it

Rui Morais
(Univ. Porto)
Rua D. Dinis, 153, Bloco III, 1º Posterior Esquerdo
4430-080 Vila Nova de Gaia
Portugal
rmorais@letras.up.pt

Sara Morsiani
(Università di Bologna – Dipartimento di Storia Cul-
ture Civiltà -DiSci)
Piazza San Giovanni in Monte, 2
40124 Bologna (BO)
Italy
sara.morsiani2@unibo.it

Nuno Mota
(Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa)
Av. da Índia 166
1400-207 Lisboa
Portugal
Nuno.miguel.mota@cm-lisboa.pt

Anna Nagy
(Eötvös Loránd University)
Budafoki ut, 83/A
1117 Budapest
Hungary
anna.quickening@gmail.com

Alexandra Nagy
(BHM Aquincum Museum)
Záhony, 4
H-1031 Budapest
Hungary
nagy.alexandra@iif.hu

Mongi Nasr
(Université de Sfax - F.L.S.H.S.)
Résidence Essaraya, cité AFH
Ap. 7 Cp 4012 Hergla, Sousse
Tunisia
mongi_nasr@yahoo.fr

Cătălina-Mihaela Neagu
(National History Museum of Romania)
Mihai Viteazu, 66
729271 Voluntari
Romania
catalina_mihaela_n@yahoo.com

Cristina Nervi
(MIUR)
Via Priarona, 30
15010 Cremolino (AL)
Italy
cristinanervi@hotmail.com

Teresa Ricou Nunes da Ponte
(FCT/CEAACP)
Rua António Patricio n.º 28, 3.º A
4150-098 Porto
teresaricou_2@hotmail.com

George Nuțu
(Eco-Museum Research Institute)
Progresului, 32
820009 Tulcea
Romania
nutugrg@yahoo.com

Karl Oberhofer
(Institut für Archäologien, Universität Innsbruck)
Langer Weg 11
6020 Innsbruck
karl.oberhofer@uibk.ac.at

Andrei Opait
(Romanian Academy, Archaeological Institute Iassy
branch)
Burdock Lane, 11
M3C 2G6 Toronto
Canada
aopait@gmail.com

Ivana Ožanić Roguljić
(Institute of Archaeology)
Gajeva, 32
10000 Zagreb
Croatia
iozanic@iarh.hr

Belém Campos Paiva
(Direção Regional de Cultura do Norte; CITCEM)
Rua S. João de Brito, 491 - 1º esq.
4100-454 Porto
Portugal
belem.paiva@gmail.com

Marek Palaczyk
(Institut für Archaeologie, FB Klassische Archaeologie,
Universitaet Zurich)
Raemistr. 73
CH-8001 Zurich
Switzerland
marek.palaczyk@uzh.ch

Dorel Paraschiv
(Institutul de Cercetări Eco-muzeale Tulcea)
Progresului, 32
820009 Tulcea
Romania
drlparaschiv@yahoo.com



Alessandra **Pegurri**
(Università La Sapienza di Roma)
Viale Adriatico, 180
00141 Roma
Italy
pegurrialessandra@gmail.com

Marinela **Penes**
Crişan 15
100469 Ploieşti
România
marinelapenes@yahoo.com

Carlos **Pereira**
(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon)
Alameda da Universidade
1600-214 Lisboa
Portugal
carlos_samuel_pereira@hotmail.com

Platon **Petridis**
(National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)
D. Kallergi 3
GR 17455 Alimos
Greece
ppetrid@arch.uoa.gr

João **Pimenta**
(CEAX- Centro de Estudos Arqueológicos de Vila Franca de Xira)
Rua Henrique Manuel Ginja Cardoso
Lote 10 3.º Esq.
2675-217 Odivelas
Portugal
joao.marques@cm-vfxira.pt

Inês Vaz **Pinto**
(Centro de Estudos de Arqueologia e Ciências do Património – Troia Resort)
Rua da Arrábida 77 – 3º Dtº
1250-032 Lisboa
Portugal
ivpinto@troiaresort.pt

José Carlos **Quaresma**
(FCSH – Univ. Nova de Lisboa – Departamento de História)
Av. de Berna 26 C
1069-061 Lisboa
Portugal
josecarlosquaresma@gmail.com

Julia **Rabitsch**
(Universität Innsbruck, Institut für Archäologien)
Langer Weg, 11
6020 Innsbruck
Austria
Julia.Rabitsch@uibk.ac.at

Angelina **Raičković Savić**
(Archaeological Institute)
Knez Mihailova, 35
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
araickovic@yahoo.com

Jorge **Raposo**
(Ecomuseu Municipal do Seixal / Centro de Arqueologia de Almada)
Rua da Liberdade, Bairro do Soutelo Lote 75 (n.º 18)
2845-056 Amora
PORTUGAL
jg1.raposo@gmail.com

Albert **Ribera i Lacomba**
(Secció d'Investigació Arqueològica (SIAM), Ajuntament de Valencia)
Calle escultor Mora Cirugeda 2, 7
46020 Valencia
Spain
ariberalacomba@gmail.com

Anna **Riccato**
(University of Padova, Department of Cultural Heritage)
Viale Viareggio, 10
30038 Spinea (Ve)
Italy
anna.riccato@alice.it

Eva **Riediker-Liechti**
(Institut für Archäologie, Universität Zürich)
Illnauerstrasse, 10
CH-8307 Effretikon
Switzerland
eva.riediker-liechti@uzh.ch

Balázs **Rikker**
(Aquincum Museum)
Záhony, 4
1031 Budapest
Hungary
rikkerbazs@gmail.com

Nuno Simões **Rodrigues**
FL-UL
Alameda da Universidade
1600-214 Lisboa
nonnius@letras.ulisboa.pt

Nikolay **Rusev**
(Regional museum of History Stara Zagora; National Archaeological Institute – Bulgarian Academy of Science)
Saborna, 2
1000 Sofia
Bulgaria
nikolairrusev@abv.bg

Viorica **Rusu-Bolindeţ**
(Muzeul National de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca)
Eroilor, 32
RO-400020 Cluj-Napoca
Romania
viorusu1@yahoo.com

Giovanna Maria **Sandrini**
(Malvestio Diego & C. snc)
VIA C. BORSOI, 19
30023 Concordia Sagittaria VE
Italy
giosandrini@libero.it



Alessandra **Sandrini**
Via C. Borsoi, 19
30023 Sarego (VI)
Italy
queridoperu@alice.it

Santa **Sannino**
(Università degli Studi Suor Orsola Benincasa Napoli)
Via Casaliciello, 2
80040 Pollena Trocchia
Italy
santa.sannino@gmail.com

Carla **Santaniello**
(Università degli Studi Suor Orsola Benincasa Napoli)
Via Francesco Cilea, 136
80127 Napoli
Italy
santaniello.carla@gmail.com

Filipa **Santos**
(Faculdade de Letras-Univ. Lisboa)
Rua do Condestável 94
2785-266 São Domingos de Rana
Portugal
filipa.ar.santos@hotmail.com

Tadeusz **Sarnowskitaba**
(University of Warsaw, Institute of Archaeology)
Odkryta 65 D/1
03-130 Warszawa
Poland
prowinc@hotmail.com

Marina **Scalzeri**
Via I° maggio, 8
36040 Pedemonte (Vicenza)
Italy
scalzerim@gmail.com

Christa **Schauer**
(Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Zweigstelle Athen)
Leoforos Alexandras, 26
GR-10683 Athens
Greece
christa.schauer@oeai.at

Gerwulf **Schneider**
(Freie Universität Berlin, Cluster of Excellence 264-To-
poi)
Hittorfstraße, 18
14195 Berlin
Germany
schnarch@zedat.fu-berlin.de

Begoña **Serrano-Arnáez**
(Universidad de Granada)
C/José Tamayo, 12 2ºD
18008 Granada
Spain
begoserranoarnaez@gmail.com

Eduard **Shehi**
(Muzeu Arkeologjik)
Shetitorja Taulantia
2001 Durrës
Albania
eduardshehi@hotmail.com

Stefania **Siano**
(Independent researcher working in partnership with
Archaeological Superintendence of Campania - Italy)
Corso Garibaldi, 235
84122 Salerno
Italia
stefysiano68@libero.it

Ewa **Sieradzka**
(Alumni of University of Wrocław (PL)/ University of
Southampton (UK)
Buckmaster, 33b
SW11 1EN London
United Kingdom
e.sierradzka@gmail.com

Rodrigo Banha da **Silva**
(Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa)
Avenida de Roma, 9, 8.º Dtº
1000-260 Lisboa
Portugal
rodrigobanhadasilva@gmail.com

Kathleen Warner **Slane**
(University of Missouri-Columbia)
3201 Bray Ave.
65203 Columbia, Missouri
USA
slanek@missouri.edu

Anna **Smokotina**
(Research Center of History and Archaeology of Crimea,
Crimean Federal University)
Kruglyi Lane, 8, ap. 1
295001 Simferopol
Russia
asmokotina@mail.ru

Gerda **Sommer v. Bülow**
Tschaikowskistr. 60
13156 Berlin
Deutschland
gerdavgbuelow@gmx.de

Vicenzo **Soria**
(UNIARQ/FCT)
R. da Paz , nº 38, 1º Dto
1200-319
Lisboa
Portugal
vinso88@hotmail.it

Elisa **Sousa**
(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, University of Lisbon)
R. Gonçalves Viana 5, 2º Dto
Lisboa
Portugal
e.sousa@campus.ul.pt

Filipe **Sousa**
(FCSH-UNL)
Rua São João de Deus 26 Cave Direita
1495-747 Dafundo
Portugal
flep.gtr@hotmail.com

Roby **Stuani**
Corso Garibaldi, 74
25017 Lonato del Garda (BS)
Italy
roby.stuani@gmail.com



Mehmet **Tekocak**
(Selcuk University)
Selcuk Üniversitesi, Edebiyat
Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü Kampüs
42031 Konya
Turkey
mtekocak@yahoo.com
Valerie **Thirion-Merle**
Rue de Tivoli, 59
57070 Metz
France
smarqueie19@gmail.com

Jane **Timby**
(University of Reading)
High Street
Sister Marys Cottage
GL6 8DH Chalford
UK
jane.timby@media-maker.com

Martina **Trivini Bellini**
(University of Padua, Department of Cultural Heritage)
Via Monte Castellaro, 124
36057 Arcugnano (VI)
Italy
mtrivinib@gmail.com

Petra **Tušlová**
(Institute for Classical Archaeology, Charles University
in Prague)
Žerotínova 1674/55
13000 Prague
The Czech Republic
Petra.tuslova@email.cz

Paul **Tyers**
Little Haresfield Farm, Standish
GL10 3DR Stonehouse
Great Britain
potsherd.net@gmail.com

Miguel Ángel Valero **Tévar**
(UNED Centro Asociado de Cuenca)
Urbanización Cañada Molina, 169
16123 Arcas del Villar (Cuenca)
Spain
mvalero@cuenca.uned.es

Péter **Vámos**
(Aquincum Museum)
Záhony, 4
1031 Budapest
Hungary
vamospetya@gmail.com

Paola **Ventura**
(MiBACT - Soprintendenza Archeologia Friuli)
Venezia Giulia
Viale Miramare, 9
34135 Trieste
Italy
paola.ventura@beniculturali.it

Catarina **Viegas**
(UNIARQ, Centre for Archaeology, Univ. of Lisbon)
Faculdade de Letras
Alameda da Universidade
1600-214 Lisboa
Portugal
c.viegas@letras.ulisboa.pt

Heinrich **Zabehlicky**
Michelbeuergasse, 3/8
1090 Wien
Austria
heinrich.zabehlicky@gmail.com

Susanne **Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker**
Michelbeuergasse, 3/8
1090 Wien
Austria
susanne.zabehlicky@gmx.at

Elisa **Zentilini**
(Università degli studi di Verona e Università Cà
Foscari (VE)
Via San Polo, 36
25017 Lonato
Italy
elisa.zentilini@gmail.com

Simone **Zurbriggen**
(Universität Basel, Switzerland)
Grand Rue 3
68280 Andolsheim
France
Simone.zurbriggen@unibas.ch



