



**Castelporziano
Excavations at the Imperial Vicus 1985-7 and 1996-8
Trenches S and SA: pottery finds and lamps**

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Select Bibliography/Abbreviations

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OLCESE	G. OLCESE <i>et al.</i> , <i>Le ceramiche comuni a Roma e in area romana (III sec. a.C.-I/II sec. d.C.). Produzione, circolazione, tecnologia</i> (=Documenti di archeologia 17), Mantova [Editrice S.A.P.] 2002
<i>Ostia</i> I II, III, IV	A. Carandini <i>et al.</i> (in collaboration), <i>Ostia: le terme del Nuotatore I-IV</i> =«Studi Miscellanei» 13, 16, 21, 23, Rome, 1968/9, 1970, 1973, 1977
POHL <i>Pareti gialle</i>	I. Pohl, <i>Casa delle pareti gialle: materiali rinvenuti</i> , in F. Zevi and I. Pohl, <i>Ostia: saggi di scavo</i> = «NS» 1970, I° supplemento, pp. 75-234
POHL <i>Piazzale</i>	I. Pohl, <i>Materiali rinvenuti in Piazzale delle Corporazioni, portico ovest: saggi sotto i mosaici</i> , «NS»1978, Supplemento, 1987, pp. 165-443, at pp. 216-443
RCRF <i>Acta</i>	<i>Rei cretariae romanae fautorum acta</i>
ZEVI 1970	F. Zevi, (various reports) in «NS» 1970, I° supplemento (see above, under Pohl), pp. 7-74

Acknowledgments

I thank the late Dr. Grace Simpson for providing a series of notes (duly acknowledged below) on the sherds of south Gaulish relief-decorated *sigillata* wares; also Joanna Bird, for comment on the piece **133**. Dott.ssa G. Olcese has kindly supplied me with a copy of her most recent work on the coarse wares of Rome (cited above).

NOTE FOR THE READER:

This report was first prepared in 1999, to be published in *Castelporziano IV. Campagne di scavo e restauro 1992-1998*, ed. M.G. Lauro, and was updated, with supplementary material, in 2003.

Given the continued delays preventing the publication of *Castelporziano IV*, Dr Lauro has generously agreed that it should be made available online in the interim.

Introduction

The range of pottery types present in large part repeats the Ostia material presented in *Ostia* I-IV and in reports in *Notizie degli Scavi* (here generally cited for *comparanda*),¹ with a few notable additions. The catalogue is presented essentially by layer, proceeding in general from the later contexts (dug first) to the earlier ones. Selected finds from Trench SA, excavated in 1996-8, constitute the main assemblage; a useful deposit from Trench S, excavated in 1985-7 (cat. nos **158-167**) is appended. A list of the potters' stamps on finds of Italian TS follows.

As at Ostia, imports of all kinds, from both elsewhere in Italy and from further afield, make up a large proportion (nearly half?) of finds. A few unexpected arrivals may be noted (e.g. the Egyptian casserole fr. **88**). These are more or less balanced here by the Tiber Valley products (commoner in Rome itself), including cooking wares from the Rome region (specifically from the production site at La Celsa/Prima Porta²) and small to medium-sized

amphorae from further inland. For figures, see the Tables below. The balance between fine and coarse wares seems normal for urban surroundings, without the undue preponderance of amphorae to be expected in warehouse contexts. One may contrast the dumps of the Monte Testaccio in Rome, and indeed some late assemblages in the Vicus itself (publication forthcoming).

The *terra sigillata* seems to comprise regional Rome products and those coming from the Pisa area in fairly equal amounts, with smaller amounts (mostly in the early phases) from Arezzo. Campanian products, whether *sigillata* or coarse wares, or the classic 'Pompeian-Red' pans in 'black sand' fabric, are notably uncommon, with the exception of transport amphorae (and some small versions of them), which appear in modest numbers in almost all layers. Already in the early 1st century African cooking wares (the plain counterparts of African RS Ware), mostly coming from the Carthage region, provide active competition for the local Tiber Valley products, and these are soon joined by Asia Minor cooking-wares (the Phocean products, and various series of baking-pans) in considerable numbers. Gallic products are represented mainly by wine-amphorae (mainly the 'Gauloise 4' type), and by a sprinkling of pieces of lower Rhône valley grey-bodied jugs,³ both already noticeable early in the 1st century AD. Baetican (S. Spanish)

¹ General survey of Ostia pottery finds, by period: CARANDINI A. and PANELLA C., in *Ostia* III, 658-96 *passim*.

² Emergency investigations by the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma and for the British School at Rome (by the late Prof. G.D.B. Jones and myself) in June 1963, in the W bank of the cutting of the modern Via Flaminia just S. of the Torrente Valchetta. Site coordinates (Roma Nord) 926527. The site-name appears as La Celsa in Italian reports, but as Prima Porta in works published in English. Descriptions, illustrations and analyses of this material are included in PEÑA J.T., *Roman-period ceramic production in Etruria Tiberina: a geographical and compositional study* (Ph.D.diss. University of Michigan), University Microfilms 8712190, 1987, pp. 336-67, 377, 509-12, 518-19, 535-6, 538-40, 547-8, 585-6, 588-90, figs. on pp. 637-46. The brief BSR intervention took place at the sub-site at Km. 12.600 illustrated in MESSINEO *Via Flaminia*, pp. 162-63, figs. 187-89, located rather over 100m S of the main Soprintendenza excavation at La Celsa. The kiln remains there were near the N end of the area, below the road make-up of the pre-1963 S.S. Flaminia, just off the right edge of the photograph published on p. 162 at top. The pottery finds from here, somewhat earlier than the main La Celsa series, should be of Claudian date; they include

evidence for the production of *terra sigillata* (a series not paralleled at La Celsa proper), and pieces of flower-pots (cf. MEYLAN KRAUSE, *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 97, and more generally W.F. JASHEMSKI, *The Gardens of Pompeii, Herculaneum and the Villas Destroyed by Vesuvius*, New Rochelle, NY 1979, pp. 238-41 (citing the Prima Porta finds, p. 239). See further OLCESE, *passim*.

³ For the grey jugs, see principally A. RICCI, in *Ostia* II, 87-89 (with figs 320-37, 823-24); GOUDINEAU 1977 (noting the Ostia publication). Goudineau Form 1 (the large grey jugs) = pp. 155-57, with fig. 1 (= p. 156). He notes two versions of the ware: one with light surface, bluish lustre, second with dark clinkery grey (often carbon on surface). Not the commonest form at Vaison, but one found widely elsewhere in Provence.

amphorae are dominant in the 1st century layers, where they are regularly accompanied by the deep brown-bodied Dressel 2-4 and strap-handled amphorae from *Tarraconensis* (Catalunya).

While slip-coated fabrics are common in the early to mid 1st-century contexts, mainly in the form of thin-walled bowls and beakers, the preferred non-sigillata tablewares of the 1st and 2nd centuries, here as at Ostia, are the plain buff- and tan-coloured ‘Tiber Valley *figulina* wares’.⁴ In the late contexts (late 2nd and 3rd centuries) a ‘local’ red-slipped series of rather large and medium-coarse wares makes an appearance alongside the by now universal African RS and cooking wares. The later assemblages consist mainly of African wares and transport amphorae (also coming mostly from Africa and the south), with relatively little evidence of a normal range of ‘local’ products. A declining ‘residential’ element and increased ‘warehousing’ role may here be sensed. Almost all activity disappears by around AD 380-400.

The finds from Trench SA are almost all of 1st and early 2nd cent. AD date, in large part deriving from a major dumping (land-fill?) operation of c. AD 40-50. The upper layers contain a Trajanic element⁵ which finds parallels with two major published deposits from Ostia.⁶ Earlier layers are generally absent

⁴ Pohl’s “ceramica (comune) depurata”: for the early versions see POHL *Piazzale* pp. 263-85, with profile drawings figs 102-6, 108. There is evidence there for on-the-spot production: see *ibid.* fig. 107 (wasters). Among the early examples from Castelporziano, **54** may be compared with her jug (*brocca*) type Vc, **113-14** resemble jug type IXa, and the *lagynos*-like base **116** approximates to her jug-lagynoi of types I-IV (see pp. 263-9, figs 102-4 *passim*).

⁵ One may perhaps draw a connection between the major dumping phases here and those found in Trench X near the centre of the site, both being the result of the destruction and levelling for widespread reconstruction in the later 1st century AD (see CLARIDGE 2009 p.10).

⁶ 1) From the Casa delle Pareti Gialle (Reg. III, Ins. IX.12), sector IV (and cf. sector III), stratum A4 : POHL *Pareti gialle*, pp. 150-89, with discussion by Zevi, pp. 73-74. 2) From the Taberna dell’Invidioso (Reg. V, Ins. V.2), stratum IV: POHL I., «NS» 1978, Suppl., 100-49.

in the present trenches, but a sequence going back to Augustan times is present in areas of the site closer to the sea-shore (chiefly in Trench X; see forthcoming report). No identifiable fills document the creation of the later ‘Via Severiana’, which here, if its line has been correctly understood, may merely have involved a repaving (with *basoli*, subsequently robbed out) on an essentially Claudian or earlier road-line.

Table 1 (p.35) shows the wares which characterize the deposits.⁷

Italian *Terra Sigillata* (ITS)

As might be expected, almost all of the red-gloss tablewares found here come from Italian sources. They regularly amount to c. 8-10% of the total pottery finds (in terms of the sherd-count). Following a general Mediterranean coastal pattern, only a tiny proportion (some 2-3% of TS finds) is of the mould-formed relief-patterned series. The scarcity of the late Arezzo/upper Tiber valley barbotine-decorated types may result from two factors: a paucity of contexts of later Neronian and Flavian date and a predominance of Pisa-region wares here in the later phases.

The principal point of interest here is the range of presumed local (region of Rome) products of Tiberian to Claudian date (for examples, see figs 1-2). These are more or less matched numerically by products of Pisa-type fabric.

Arezzo-type wares are represented by the distinctive large platter, **131**, fig. 19 (residual find) and a semi-restorable relief chalice (**42**, fig. 15), of a late shape more current in Mediterranean contexts than in the northern provinces.⁸ As already indicated, Naples-region

⁷ Cooking-ware sherd-totals from these layers: SA 23 – 477 fr., SA 37 – 473 fr. (including 113 imports, all categories). Weights recorded for cooking-wares: from SA 23 – 5560g Tiber Valley wares, 470g Egyptian, 2000g miscellaneous; from SA 37 – 3860g Tiber Valley wares, 1605g classified imports, 500g miscellaneous. For SA 23, the figure for plain *figulina* ware includes an undefined number of sherds of the white-slipped version.

⁸ Some comparable examples (various series): HAYES, J. W., *Roman Pottery in the Royal Ontario Museum*,

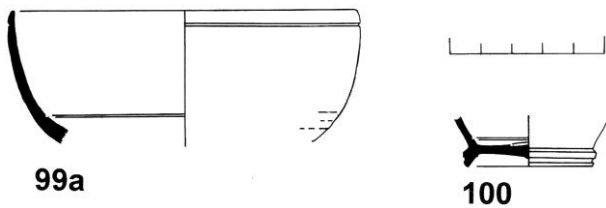


Fig. 1. Italian *terra sigillata* cat. 99a, 100 (1:2)

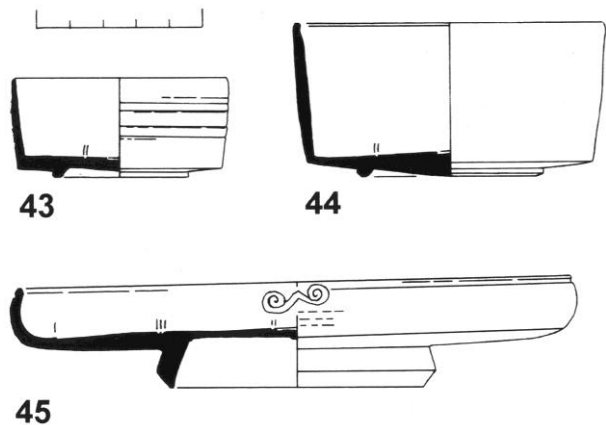


Fig. 2. Italian *terra sigillata*, cat. 43-45 (SA 12) (1:2)

sigillata wares are all but absent; a single good example of the parallel *Campanian orange sigillata* (of Kenrick's form B427B at Benghazi⁹) is present in Trench X (see following report).

Other *sigillata* wares (Gaulish, Eastern)

As in Rome and Ostia, occasional pieces of most of the principal non-Italian fine wares are found here, already in Augustan times though more so in the period c.50-150.¹⁰ This situation

Toronto 1976, p. 13, no. 54, fig. 1, pl. 7; HAYES *Handbook*, pp. 48, 106, fig. 15.3, pl. 18.2 (=WALTERS, H. B., *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the British Museum*, London 1908, L55, pl. VII bottom [sic]; THOMPSON, H. A. «Hesperia» 16, 1947, pp. 212, pl. 48.1-2, from Athens (Agora); ABADIE, C. «Bull.Corr.Hell.» 108, 1984, pp. 425-8, from Argos; Sopr. arch. Chieti, from Monte Pallano [-seen courtesy of A. Faustoferri]. A more simplified version, found in Rome (Meta Sudans, context c. AD 40): RIZZO G. «MEFRA» 110.2, 1998, p.810, fig.2.

⁹ KENRICK, P.M. *Excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi (Berenice)* III.i, Tripoli 1985, p. 297f. fig. 55. The ware is there called 'Tripolitanian' (a designation now proved to have been erroneous).

¹⁰ For a survey of the Rome and Ostia finds, see MARTIN A., *Ceramica fine a Roma e Ostia tra la*

is in partial contrast to their greater frequency at Pompeii, where they are now seen to document a rather short-lived boom in the generation before the AD 79 eruption.¹¹ For listed examples, see 46-47, 96, 101-2, 133. One rim with barbotine ornament (39, fig. 14) appears related to local products from Bulgaria and the Black Sea shores; it could be a variant of 'Pontic TS'.

Thin-walled wares, slip-coated

These comprise mostly round-bodied bowls with rough-cast treatment, and some matching mugs; 92, fig. 8, with a rather mediocre slip-coating, is fairly typical. Most are probably local/regional versions of types popular around most of the western Mediterranean, and evidently made in multiple centres during the early and middle years of the 1st century AD. A few scraps of these types with a better-quality finish may come from further afield. As in the case of the *sigillata* wares, Campania seems not to have been a major source of supply; northern Etruria may have provided greater amounts to here.

Thin-walled wares, plain wares

These occur mostly in the form of beaker-mugs with a lateral handle and vertical combed incisions (for which I suggest the name 'Tyrrhenian' series, given the currency along the Tyrrhenian coast of Italy--Ventimiglia, Cosa, etc.--and in Sardinia, with exports further south).¹² A good number of fragments appear

seconda metà del I e il II secolo, in RCRF Acta 31/32, August 1992, pp. 91-103, with histograms detailing their occurrence on various sites. Some unusual Gaulish TS finds are presented in detail by MARTIN, A. *Rare Pieces of Gaulish Sigillata from the Neighborhood of Rome* in RCRF Acta 29/30 August 1991, pp. 71-80.

¹¹ For figures, see those published by G. PUCCI, in *L'instrumentum domesticum di Ercolano e Pompei nella prima età imperiale* (Quaderni di cultura materiale 1) Rome 1977, pp. 16-21, tables VII-XII. The frequency of Eastern Sigillata B ware in the Naples area after this date (until about Hadrianic times) is essentially a southern and Adriatic Italian phenomenon, only slightly reflected in the Rome orbit (for a Trajanic occurrence at Ostia, see CARTA *Invidioso*, pp. 105-107, figs 107-109, nos 42-52).

¹² These correspond to Pohl's 'bicchieri conico-ovoidi decorati a pettine': see POHL *Pareti gialle*, p. 85f., and POHL *Piazzale*, p. 249f.(discussion p. 249, with previous

here (e.g. the base **106**, fig. 18) but no full profiles can be restored, leaving the question of the exact date-limits of the occurrence of the type on this site in question, though it appears to have been arriving almost from the beginning of occupation. The two well-preserved cups **90** and **92** (fig. 8) may be linked to these in terms of fabric. Only rare scraps of the classic 'egg-shell' wares (generally white-bodied) and of N. Italian series (see **48**, fig. 15) are recorded here. In the later layers some scraps of Aegean-type thin-walled mugs may be noted. Whether some earlier imports from the same sources are present remains open for discussion, and will only become clear when the undoubted Eastern production of such wares (in Asia Minor, Thrace) is more precisely documented.

Thin-walled oddities of unknown origin (perhaps the products of small workshops in Rome itself) include a small lid (**32**).

Taken together, the thin-walled categories seem to account for a rather larger proportion of finds here than the *sigillata* wares, even when the more fragmented state of the former (giving a higher sherd-count: see Table 1) is taken into account. They were in regular demand here as drinking vessels, but like their glass counterparts (here generally less numerous) must have required rather frequent replacement due to breakage.

Various slip-coated wares

The bowl fragment **52** (fig. 15) should document the transition from the early thin-walled wares to later styles; not many such vessels are seen here, in contrast to a continuing mass of local plain wares.

A small group of small thin-walled semi-closed vessels of uncertain use **98a** (fig. 17), **98b-d** (fig. 3) - lamp-fillers or, perhaps, inkwells or

dipper-vases - may be noted here. Most display the local *figulina*-ware fabric noted below, normally with a slip-coated finish (one, **98a**, lacks the slip). One example (**98d**, from SA8) is mould-made in the manner of lamps. No traces of spouts or handles are seen on the present pieces, all of which are incomplete. No close parallels for these can as yet be cited.

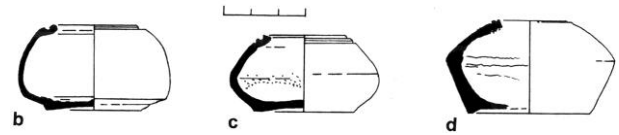


Fig. 3. 'Inkwells', plain *figulina* wares, cat. **98 b-d** (various contexts) (1:2)

Figulina ware series¹³

These, which are typical finds in Rome and its environs, are here marked by a large series of narrow-necked flat-bottomed or perhaps low footed jugs (**2-5**, etc.).¹⁴ Their normal bases, wide and flat, with grooves above and below the edge marking off a slight 'foot', are here seen in **5**, **118** and **138**.¹⁵ These rather thin-walled vessels, present in great numbers, give the impression of being partly formed in moulds; typical features are a neat 'polished' exterior and sharp wheel-ridging on the interior, with no thickening at the edge of the base. Similar technical features are seen on the other vessel-shapes of this series. A few early examples (**115?**, **116**) indicate an origin in Augustan times as late local versions of the angular-bodied Hellenistic *lagynos* shape, soon to be 'Romanized'. The angular (peaked?) handle-type, normally a band with sharp median rib(s), attests a similar ancestry. The baggy low-footed example **61** may represent

literature cited), and figs 94-5. They constitute Marabini Moevs' form XV at Cosa: MARABINI MOEVVS, M. T. *The Roman Thin Walled Pottery from Cosa (1948-1954)* = «MAAR» 32, Rome 1973, pp. 156-9, pls. 28-29. Sabratha finds: HAYES, J.W. in FULFORD M. and TOMBER R. (eds) *Excavations at Sabratha 1948-1951* II.2, London 1994, pp. 132, 138, no.149, fig. 29.

¹³ For a fabric description of the ware(s), see POHL *Piazzale* p. 263. The Castelporziano finds are mostly of Pohl's fabric-type 1 (i.e. smooth-bodied).

¹⁴ Basic shape: OLCESE, olpe tipo 1, tav.XXIX, and (tops only): *Ostia Nuotatore* II, figs 383-386; III, 202, fig. 336, and p. 250, fig. 498 (in a Tiberian context). Discussion: V. GIOVANNINI, in *Ostia Nuotatore* III, 424-425, with table 2a (type there indicated as 'flat-based', but no accompanying drawing). OLCESE *loc.cit.* illustrates some complete examples (mostly flat bases).

¹⁵ Comparable examples from elsewhere: BIRD *Porta Pia*, 83, no. 17, fig. 16.

another late *lagynos* variant; the type is not common here or elsewhere. Alongside these are found fragments of various round-bodied jugs with low sharp-cut footings.

A parallel common series, present already in the early years but more common from Flavian/Trajanic times, is provided by the low-bellied two-handled jars with bulging funnel-like mouths and peaked strap handles (**74**, **80**).¹⁶ These constitute another distinctive ‘metropolitan’ Roman type. A flat-lipped variant with the handles folded and pressed in at their top ends is occasionally seen in the later contexts (see **40**);¹⁷ this type was copied (in the 2nd century) in a regional lead-glazed series. The later (Antonine to Severan(?)) versions of the series, in a rather less carefully levigated fabric, with heavy narrow bases, are here represented by **139**.

Open forms (no complete profiles are preserved) are represented chiefly by fairly large basins with outturned rims, generally reinforced with a heavy roll or hook on the underside (e.g. **58**).¹⁸ These are normally in a thicker fabric than the closed vessels, and are wheelmade without any obvious technical aids. Their bases appear to have been flat and simple.

Other forms in this fabric noted here include jugs with slight pinched spouts (**6**), near-cylindrical beakers or mugs (**54**), variant two-

¹⁶ General type as *Ostia* III, 296, fig. 695, etc., with listing pp. 432-3 and table 4a; OLCESE, brocca tipo 4, tav. XXVII. The shape occurs rarely at Sutri: DUNCAN *Sutri*, 61-62, form 29, fig. 12. Occasional examples of this type have been noted outside its home region: see OLCESE, G. *Le ceramiche comuni di Albintimilium* «Quaderni Dip. Archeologia...Università di Siena» 35, Firenze 1993, pp. 288, no. 322, fig. 74, citing another from Cap Dramont Wreck D, Provence. Also (recent find—pers.obs.) from the San Rossore site (Roman wrecks) at Pisa. For its Augustan forerunner, with broader body and a lower rim-band, see a find from the ‘Casa di Livia’ (Palatine) «NS» 1957, p.107, fig. 31.b.

¹⁷ A complete example (rather later than here) in late *figulina* ware, with ribbed body: *Ostia Nuotatore* III, 203, pl. XLIII fig. 340 (white-slipped; cf. also *Ostia Nuotatore* II, 95, fig. 402). This type is Olcese’s olla ansata tipo 1 (OLCESE, tav. XXII)

¹⁸ For the basic shape, see OLCESE, bacino tipo 3(a), tav. XXXVI (including a low-footed version, no.1).

handled jars (**59**) and a few small lids (see **56**). Open forms are generally rare. Some larger jars appear in a rather less refined version of the ware (see **60**), similar to that used for some transport amphorae.

Wasters of this ware are present at Ostia,¹⁹ which may have been a major centre of production, though other Tiber Valley workshops could also in theory have produced it, given its large-scale use in and around Rome.

***Figulina* ware, white-slipped**

This treatment, perhaps commoner in the later phases of the ware, seeks to reproduce the polished white-slipped treatment of some Hellenistic *lagynoi* and ritual vessels, and may (at least in part) have a connotation of ritual purity. Some 10% at least of the *figulina* products are seen to be so treated²⁰—the actual proportion may once have been higher, since the white slip tends to flake off the previously polished surface.

***Figulina* ware, colour-coated**

Only a relatively small number of examples, mostly from the earliest phases (Augustan-Tiberian, and perhaps a little later) are so treated, reflecting Late Republican/Hellenistic fashions.

See **97** (small amphora), and **98 b-d** the small ‘inkwell’-pots (from SA8, 25, 27).

Lead-glazed wares

One relief-ware scrap (**95**) should be of Asia Minor origin, another (**103**) seems more likely Italian. Both of these are isolated finds of Julio-Claudian date. The later (2nd century) regional series, typified by low-bellied conical-mouthed jars with exaggerated ‘folded’ handle treatment (paralleling the *figulina* ware type noted above),²¹ is also represented by a few scraps (see the unglazed piece **40** for the type).

¹⁹ POHL *Piazzale* p. 263, with fig. 107 (Augustan types).

²⁰ No examples are drawn here.

²¹ Type: see HAYES *Handbook*, ill. on front cover, and p. 66, fig. 26 (the undecorated version p. 66, pl. 23 is related).

Grey-ware jugs, South Gaulish (lower Rhône valley series)

Relatively few fragments occur of this distinctive ware, which is already noted from Ostia (the *ceramica grigia di età imperiale* of Carandini's *Ostia* reports).²² The only vessel-form noted here (**112**, fig. 4, **137**, fig. 19) is the large angular-bodied jug with exaggerated trefoil mouth (Ricci's *orlo I**), typified by two old well-preserved finds in the *Ostia magazzino* (A. RICCI, in *Ostia* II, pl. LVII, figs 823-824).

Unguentaria

Not many of the classic Julio-Claudian shapes are seen in this settlement, as generally around the region.²³ A few (see **110**, fig. 18 and **111**, fig. 4) correspond to the fine-ware Campanian(?) class with a dark-toned slip covering the inside and the rim; some other pieces should be imports from elsewhere. No significant 'local' production of the shape is attested here (**55**, in plain ware, may be a rare example).

Cooking ware: African 'Black-Top' class

Already present in some numbers in the deposits of Claudian date are early versions of the kitchen-ware equivalents of African RS Ware, almost all in the yellow-brown fabric of the Carthage area. These are mostly forerunners of the shapes presented and classified in my *Late Roman Pottery*, pp. 205-11, including baking covers with rilled tops (vessels originally listed as 'casseroles': see **130**, fig. 7), which are the forerunners of my Form 23 (*ibid.* pp. 45-48—



Fig. 4. Unguentaria, Gaulish grey ware, cat. **111**, **112** (SA 37); *figulina* ware, cat. **61** (SA 12) (1:3)

drawings on fig. 7 to be inverted), now believed to have served a similar purpose. Similar 'early' types have long been known from Cosa²⁴ and Carthage,²⁵ and possible imitations of c.AD 60-70 are present at Fréjus,²⁶ and a late version on Wreck F on the Skerki Bank.²⁷ This early series evidently continued until the time of Trajan (or even slightly later) before evolving into the classic brick-red 'Black-Top Ware' series; some pieces here (e.g. the casserole **18**, fig. 7, in transitional fabric) may come from the secondary dumping at that time. Related African fabrics, presumably from different sources, occur in small numbers in the same fills: see for instance the lid **75**, fig. 16). The standard 2nd/3rd-century fabric is present in areas with some later disturbance: a good example of Antonine date can be seen in **134**, fig. 19).

²² See RICCI, A. in *Ostia Nuotatore* II, pp. 87-89, with further discussion and full listing of finds by CAPO, G. in *Ostia Nuotatore* III, 405-6; also CARTA *Invidioso*, p. 89, no. 92, fig. 94; POHL *Pareti gialle*, pp. 86-87 (discussion), with no. 67. The rim-form of **112** here, a version of Ricci's 'Orlo 1*' (p. 88) is intermediate between *Ostia Nuotatore*, II, pl. LVII fig. 823 and fig. 824; the base is as 'Fondo B' (cf. fig. 330).

²³ Compare e.g. the situation at Gabii, where a relative scarcity of these types has been noted: see comment by MOLINA FAJARDO, F. in ALMAGRO-GORBEA, M. (ed.) *El santuario de Juno en Gabii: excavaciones 1956-1969*, Bibliotheca Italica 17, Roma 1982, p. 450. Presumably blown glass examples had already taken over much of the metropolitan market for such vessels by later Augustan times, though this is rather hard to determine on present evidence.

²⁴ DYSON, S.L. *Cosa: the Utilitarian Pottery* = « MAAR » 33, Rome 1976, deposit 22-II, nos 24-25, 51, 74-77, etc. (pers.obs. in the 1970s).

²⁵ HAYES, J.W. in HUMPHREY, J. H. (ed.) *Excavations at Carthage 1975, conducted by the University of Michigan*, Tunis 1976, Early Roman cooking ware 1 = pp. 93-94, with p. 97 and fig. [15] on p. 99, items C1-7.

²⁶ RIVET, L. *Les critères objectifs de datation ou les surprises de la céramologie*, in «Soc.Fr.É.C.A.G». *Actes du Congrès de Cognac, 8-11 mai 1991*, Cognac 1991, pp. 171-7 at p.173f., figs 5-6.

²⁷ See BALLARD *et al.* 2000 (cited below n. 43), list on p. 1613. Nos SK97.100 and 102 (date indicated pp. 1612, 1614) are of this type (pers.obs., 10/00).

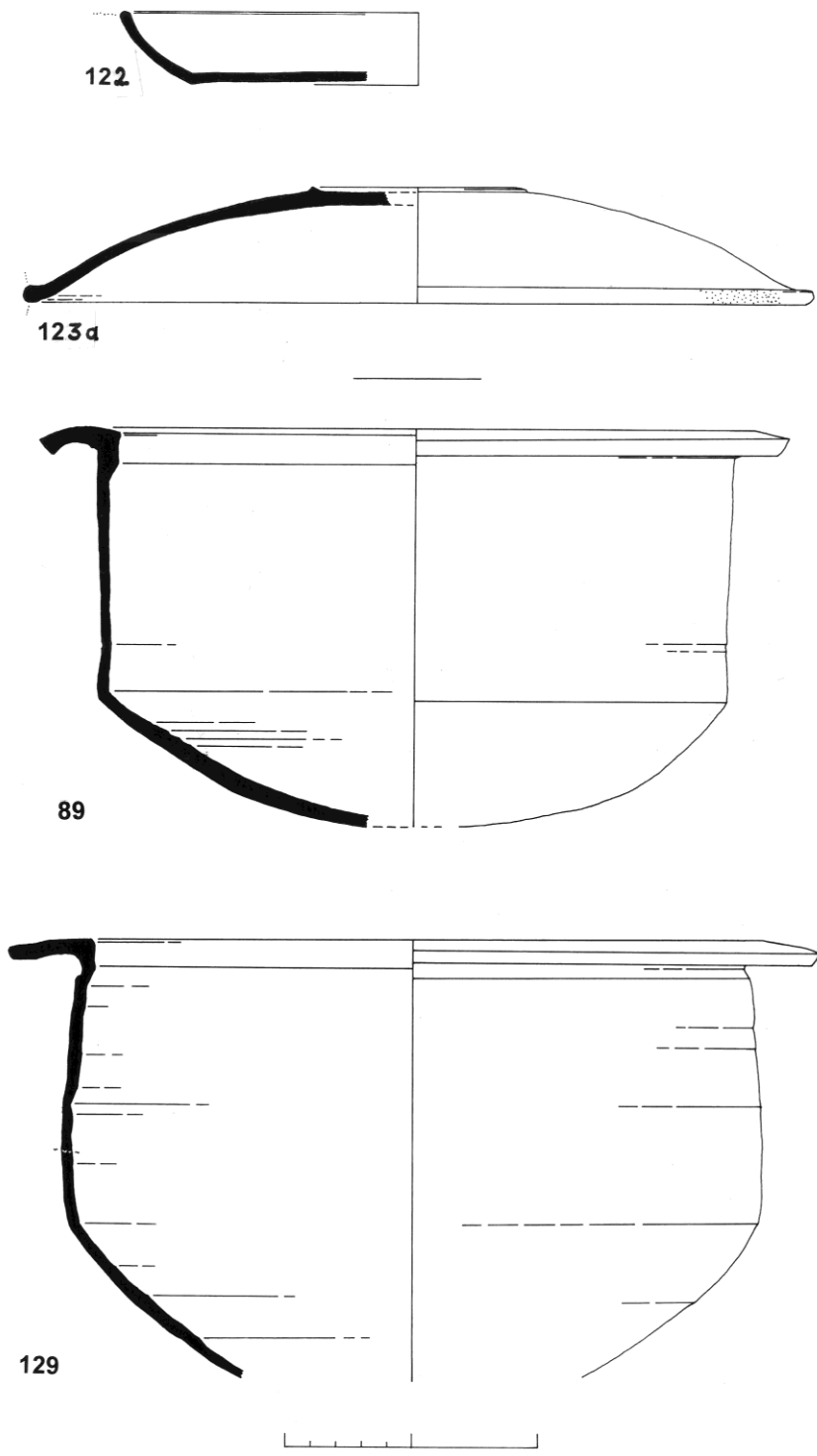


Fig. 5. Pan in Pompeian-Red Ware cat. **122** (SA 37) , lid in Phocean ware cat. **123a** (SA 37); deep casserole (*caccabus*) Tiber Valley series, cat. **89** (SA 23) **129** (SA 31) (1:3)

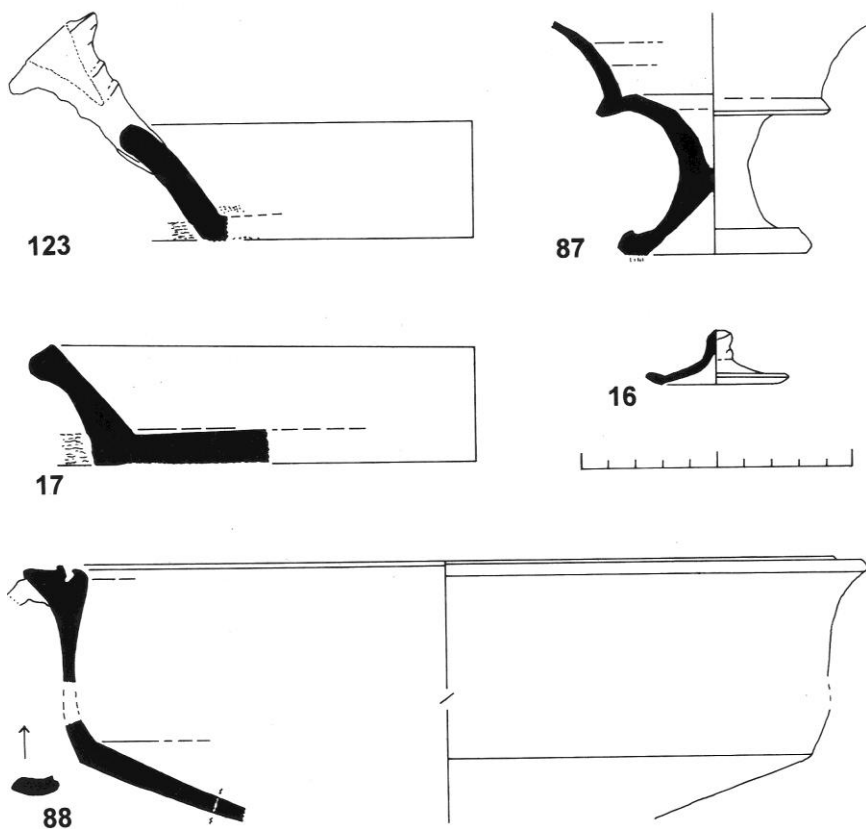


Fig. 6. Frying pan, Phocian, cat. **123** (SA 37); incense burner, Rome region fabric cat. **87** (SA 10), Phocian pan, cat. **17** (SA 1); lid, Tiber Valley, cat. **16** (SA 1); casserole, Egyptian Nile Delta ware, cat. **88** (SA 23) (1:3)

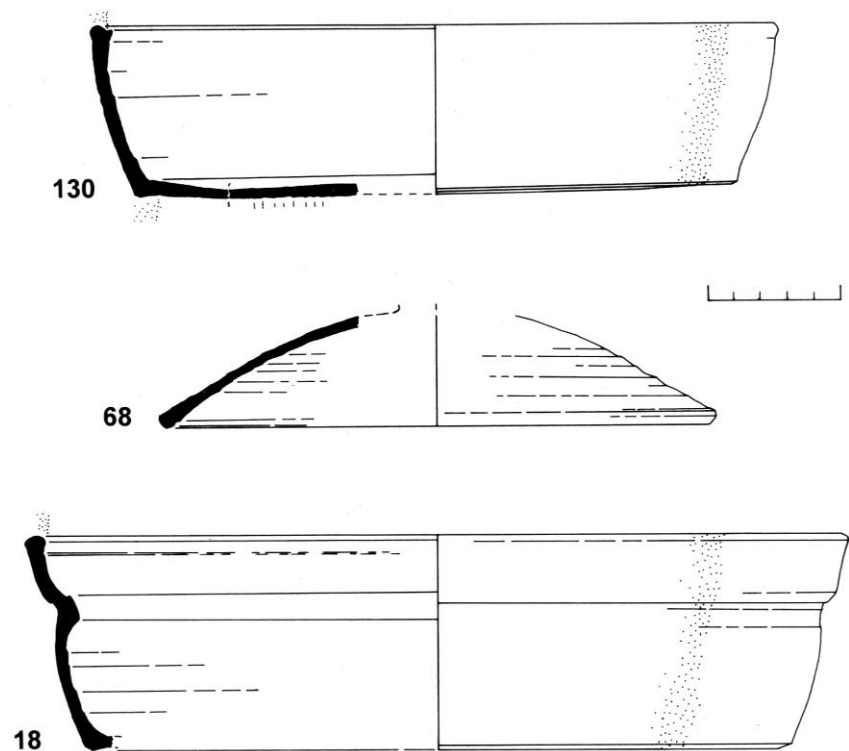


Fig. 7. African Black-top types: pan or baking cover, cat. **130** (SA 38); lid, cat. **68** (SA 12); casserole, cat. **18** (SA 1) (1:3)

Cooking ware: Tiber Valley types

The commonest cooking-wares seen in the 1st-century layers are local products from the vicinity of Rome, continuing late Republican traditions. Their distinctive ware, rather rough-textured, is represented by large deep casseroles (*caccabi*) with wide, somewhat drooping rims,²⁸ *olla*-jars with overhanging rims in the late Etruscan tradition,²⁹ and lids of varying sizes with upturned rims and small pinched-up knobs.³⁰ Among the lids some chronological differentiation may be possible between those examples with a simple upcurved rim and those with a thickening on top at the lip (such as **64**, **70**, fig. 15). A complete profile of the variant type seen in **14** (fig. 12) is offered by Carta from a Trajanic context at Ostia.³¹ The *caccabi* include two unusually well-preserved examples, seen in fig. 5 (**89**, from one of the fills of the Claudian period, and **129**, a flat-rimmed variant, apparently of similar date).

Related to these in ware are conical-footed ‘incense-burners’, of which **87** (fig. 6), without

²⁸ See **11**, **84**, **89**, **129**. These correspond to Olcese’s pentole tipi 3-5 (OLCESE, tavv. III-IV). Related pieces (rim fragments) from Ostia: *Ostia Nuotatore* II, 100, fig. 477 (= “orlo II*”); III 58, fig. 49; CARTA *Invidioso*, p. 92, no. 101, fig. 94 (with refs. cited), and p. 133, no. 270, fig. 131; POHL *Piazzale*, pp. 287, 289, tipo VIa, with no. 1601, fig. 110. A mid-1st century find from Cosa (DYSON [see n. 22 above], 117, fig. 43, deposit 22 II, no. 12) is closely related to these, and could belong to the same series, which was in general not much exported. Compare also, from the upper Tiber Valley, CABRERA CARRATALÁ, L. *et al.*, *La ceramica comune*, in BRACONI, P. and UROZ SÁEZ, J. (eds) *La villa di Plinio il Giovane a San Giustino. Primi risultati di una ricerca in corso*, Perugia 1999, pp. 135-47 at p. 135f., fig. 13 on p. 143.

²⁹ See nos **10**, **83**. Olcese’s pentola tipo 1 (OLCESE, tav. I) - both of her versions are seen here. Cf. some examples of Sutri form 26: DUNCAN *Sutri*, p. 60f., fig. 11.

³⁰ See nos **14-16**, **64**, **70**, **84**, **128**. A provisional classification of these lids is offered by POHL *Piazzale*, pp. 297-99, fig. 112, specifically her category B = nos 1792-1880. They match Olcese’s cooking-ware coperchi tipi 3-4 (OLCESE, tav. XIX.8 and tav. XX). See also MEYLAN KRAUSE, *Domus Tiberiana*, pp. 178-79, nos. 238-49, pl. 16.

³¹ CARTA *Invidioso*, p. 132, no. 258, fig. 131.

decoration, is the best-preserved example.³²

These occur in various sizes, and on occasion display a fabric resembling that of the mugs noted next. Some have a plain flaring rim (to be restored on **87**), while others have an upright flanged rim decorated with various kinds of notching (**13**, fig. 12, and **86**, fig. 16, are of standard dimensions; for a large version, with the flange pushed up at intervals, see **78**, fig. 16).

A variant of the above ware, more reddish-brown to purplish in colour, but otherwise rather similar in texture, is seen here from time to time; one production centre for this is known at Prima Porta on the northern outskirts of Rome.³³ Its most distinctive type is a rather large and coarse belly-handled mug:³⁴ see here **9**, fig. 12. Various other pieces of standard shapes approximate to this fabric (e.g. **64**, fig. 15).

Another type of jar or *caccabus*, here less common, with grooving on the flat rim (**19**, fig. 12), is probably to be considered late in the series.

Cooking wares, Tyrrhenian zone

A few pieces of lids, etc. (e.g. **123a**, fig. 5) in dull brown-grey micaceous fabrics (*not* the classic Campanian *Pompeian-Red* ware fabric of the Naples area) document the Late Republican/Early Imperial products of as yet unlocated workshops in the coastal zone of Latium or Etruria. From similar minor sources come a number of medium-fine sandy-textured cooking wares, present here only as fragments (see **66**, and the lids **65**, **69**), and variant *Pompeian-Red* ware pieces such as **122** noted

³² For various versions of the shape, of which more complete examples were found elsewhere on the present site (publication forthcoming), see especially the classification by CARANDINI, A. in *Ostia Nuotatore*, II, p. 99f., nos 467-476, pl. XXVI; also POHL *Piazzale*, p. 363, no. 48, fig. 138, with further examples cited, and OLCESE, tav. XXI, incensiere tipo 1.

³³ See n.2 above. The context date should be Claudian.

³⁴ OLCESE, tav. XI.1-4 (her tipo 8), with parallels from elsewhere illustrated on the same plate. For a good example from a mid 1st-century layer at Ostia, see CARTA *Invidioso*, p. 91, no. 98, fig. 96. The lip of this is more pronounced than that of **9**, suggesting perhaps an earlier date in the sequence or a different source (cf. DUNCAN *Sutri*, fig. 12, form 27).

below. They stand closer to the general range of Hellenistic/Early Roman cooking-wares elsewhere; sources in the Tyrrhenian coastal regions are possible.

Rare scraps of large pans with wide flanges (**126**, fig. 18, **152**, fig. 20) represent another series, evidently non-local, which could equally well come from an Italian or an Asia Minor source (there is some evidence from other sites of stamps, perhaps in both Latin and Greek). These display a brown to grey ware loaded with large mica flakes; parallels can be cited from Crete, Cyprus and elsewhere.³⁵

Cooking wares, Asia Minor/Aegean series

Present in small quantities only in the early and mid-1st century contexts, but more common by the 2nd century, are the characteristic products of the W. coast of Asia Minor and, perhaps, the Thracian coast.

Cooking pans, Asia Minor types

Pans of the classic Phocian type,³⁶ a few with their distinctive obliquely rising part-hollow 'frying-pan' handles preserved, are present in modest amounts in several layers. Among the listed examples, the shallow piece **17** may be the earliest. For others (and possibly imitations?), see **67**, fig. 15; **123**, fig. 6; **140**, fig. 19.

'Pompeian-Red' ware (*patine a vernice rossa interna*)

Not a common class here, this is present in at least three fabrics, of which one would appear to be from a fairly local source: see for instance **34** (fig. 14) with an interesting faint graffito, and the more standard--but undecorated--piece **122** (fig. 5). The Pompeii-Cumae series occurs here only as isolated scraps, some being of the

late series which has recently acquired a known source.³⁷

Mortaria

Fragments of these are here rather few: one may suspect a more normal use of stone mortaria in the *Vicus*, together with commercial mills for general grinding purposes. A few scraps of both the earlier and later varieties (Hartley types 1 and 2) are in evidence.³⁸ The earlier series, at least, would appear to be locally made. No makers' stamps are recorded here.

Amphorae

In terms of quantity of fragments, amphorae account for about 40-45% of the pottery found here (see Table 2). Most of the amphora finds from the early/mid 1st-century layers in Trench SA are in fragmentary state, providing chiefly statistical evidence, but a cistern deposit of more mendable examples from Trench S (on the other side of the main road), **158-167** (fig. 21), provides a fixed point of rather later date (c. AD 100 or a little earlier?). In both cases the earlier series of South Spanish amphorae (both *garum* and wine-containers, with a scatter of Dressel 20 oil-amphorae) predominates, but the cistern group shows an increasing presence of S. Gaulish and various Tiber Valley amphorae (chiefly for wine and dry goods). The coarse brown-ware amphorae from Tarraconensis also figure fairly prominently among the 1st-century finds (see **84a**, fig. 10, for the best-preserved example). Among these, some have the normal handle-treatment of Dressel types 2-4, while others have a handle-type closer to that of the Baetican *garum* amphorae, with a deep median groove.³⁹

³⁵ From Cnossus: HAYES, in «BSA» 78, 1983, pp. 108, 126, no. 110, fig. 9. From Paphos: well-preserved examples from the House of Orpheus (D. Michaelides' excavations; publication in progress). Two pans of this type (Ostia and Rome finds) are listed by Olcese among the local wares (OLCESE, *tegame tipo 8*, tav. XVI.6-7) but are surely from extraneous sources, probably Asia Minor.

³⁶ ÖZYİĞİT, Ö. in *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı XII*.i, Ankara 1990 [1991], p. 137f., fig. 9.

³⁷ CHIOSI, E. *Cuma: una produzione di ceramica a vernice rossa interna*, in BATS, M. (ed.) *Les céramiques communes de Campanie et de la Narbonnaise. La vaisselle de cuisine et de table* Collection du Centre Jean Bérard 14, Naples 1996, pp. 225-33.

³⁸ For the earlier ones, cf. Pohl's comments, POHL *Piazzale* p.282f., with examples fig. 108; OLCESE, *mortaria tipo 11*, tav. XXXIX.2-4. Cf. also OLCESE (n. 16 above), p. 296f., fig. 78.

³⁹ For the latter type, cf. the Ostia find, POHL *Pareti gialle*, p. 126, no. 312, fig. 61, with a pinched upper handle-angle.

Amphorae from other parts of Italy are apparently rather less common, the Campanian types (some 5-10% of the whole in 1st-century contexts) being the most recognizable. The latter here come mainly in the form of small table-amphorae (see **93**, fig. 9), suggesting marketing for a rather specialist clientèle. A significant residue of unclassifiable types must be borne in mind.

The distinctive Lusitanian amphora type Dressel 14,⁴⁰ a regional variant of the Dressel 7-11 series with a red slip coating over the normal pale-toned body, is here seen in the part-restored example **162** (and the fragment **20**, fig.13, among others).⁴¹ A late 1st or possibly early 2nd-century date is here indicated by the excavation contexts; this in accord with some evidence for the occurrence of the type at Ostia.⁴²

Lamps

Fragments of these are found in the normal rather small quantities in almost all layers (total from SA c.600 pieces: see Table 1). The great majority are of the standard slip-coated relief-decorated types classified by Loeschke and others, which should be considered the normal Central Italian products, widely exported and copied. The heavy plain-ware undecorated metropolitan Rome series with prominent makers' marks (*Vogelkopflampen* and related, Dressel type 4), classified more recently by

⁴⁰ For the manufacturing centres of Dressel 14, see now LAGÓSTENA BARRIOS *Producción* 50-66 passim, 83, 91 with figs 2-6 passim (Sado Valley, with outliers in the Algarve and the Lisbon area). The existing bibliography is cited in detail there, but fabric descriptions are not offered.

⁴¹ These should come from one of the well-documented Sado Valley production centres. A second series of Dressel 14, presumably made in a different region, in yellowish-brown fabric with brown and white grits and a brown slip, is now recorded from a site immediately adjacent to the Vicus (2003, trench B3B)

⁴² See POHL *Pareti gialle*, p. 182, no. 297, fig. 91 (with similar sherds nos 298-99), from the crucial IVA4 deposit, which is dated to c. AD 110 or a few years later. Deposit: pp. 150-89. Discussion of dating (Zevi) p. 73f. The type is also now reported from the Palatine: MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, pp. 194-95, no. 416, pl. 28 (context listed as 'Severan', but the finds from here seem mainly earlier 2nd century).

Pavolini,⁴³ are present in small numbers only. Other categories are very rare.⁴⁴

Miscellaneous finds

Items occurring here only once or rarely include a small *olla*-like jar with flaring rim (**63**, fig.15) which in terms of form seems much too early for its context; its source remains to be established. A heavy stopper-like lid (**1**) appears to share its red-slipped fabric with variant amphorae as **162** above. A red-gloss jar rim with barbotine additions (**39**, fig. 14) could come from Thrace or the Black Sea shores. The light buff ware rim **150** (fig. 20) and a few similar fragments, in possible Gaulish fabric (cf. the ware of amphorae as **165-6**, fig. 21), may have served as portable toilets; whether they had lateral handles on the wall, as on comparable vessels elsewhere with this supposed function,⁴⁵ is not clear.

A fragmentary cooking-ware casserole (**88**, fig. 6) is clearly an Egyptian product, showing all the characteristics of Nile silt fabrics. The exaggerated gouged rim-groove is a feature of late Ptolemaic Alexandrian products,⁴⁶ though its fabric is not typical of the cooking-wares of the city—one is inclined to place its source in the eastern part of the Nile Delta proper, or possibly further upstream. Egyptian cooking wares, being of rather poor quality, were not normally widely exported, but some rather earlier examples (of other types) were found on one of the Skerki Bank shipwrecks to the west of Sicily (apparently from use as crew's

⁴³ PAVOLINI, C. *Una produzione italica di lucerne: le Vogelkopflampen ad ansa transversale* «BC» 85, 1976-7 [1980], pp. 45-134.

⁴⁴ Total of fragments to date: Slip-coated relief lamps: 558 as found/c.521 after joining. 'Vogelkopf' type and related plain wares: 10. Later types (or probably late): 8. Lead-glazed, 1st cent. AD: 2/1. Slip-coated stand: 9. Lamp-fillers (1st cent. AD fabric, but wheelmade): 7.

⁴⁵ E.g. the Cnossus (Crete) series, HAYES in «BSA» 78, 1983, pp. 109, 132, nos 173-6, fig. 14.

⁴⁶ See the forthcoming study by C. Harlaut of the Ptolemaic cooking wares from new excavations at Alexandria (to be published by the Centre d'Études alexandrines [IFAO]). Good deposits of the exact period of the Castelporziano find remain undocumented from Alexandria.

equipment),⁴⁷ indicating a possible method of arrival for the present piece.

CATALOGUE

Scale of drawings 1:3, except where indicated otherwise.

Fig.12 From SA 1 **1-19**
Tiber Valley *figulina* wares:

1. Stopper, colour-coated ware. D. 8.0. Base and half of rest preserved, lip worn down. Light orange-yellow clay, rather poorly fired (light grey on interior). Remains of fugitive red slip all over exterior. Late in series?
2. Jug neck, plain. D. rim-band 7.1. Light brick-red, fired light yellow-tan on exterior, lightly polished. Round-mouthed. Cf. MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 172, no. 165, pl. 10.
3. Jug neck. D. rim-band 5.1. Stump of a band handle W. c.2.5.
4. Jug neck. D. rim-band 5.0. Rather poorly fired, dull yellow-brown, surface yellow-grey. Stump of band handle W. c.2.1.
5. Jug base (mended, near-complete), type as **2-4**. D. base 9.4. Steep sides, flat smooth base with grooves above and below outer edge.
6. Jug rim (one side preserved), plain. Remains of a lightly pinched lip. Stump of a handle, oval-sectioned (?), W. 1.4.
7. Jug base, low-bellied rounded type (as **6?**). D. foot 5.7. Base, one side of belly. Indentation at upper break indicates former presence of a handle.
8. Jug fr. (body), variant type with shallow ribbing. D. est. 18.8. One side of body (mended), possibly drawn inverted. Light brown, with thin cream-buff surface-wash(?) on outside. Early 2nd cent.?

Coarse/cooking wares, Tiber Valley fabrics:

9. Wide-mouthed jug fr. D. rim est. 12.0. One-third of rim, mended up. Prima Porta series or related: reddish-brown ware with pimply texture (brown-black lumps and lime traces). Cf. *Ostia* II, 100, fig. 487; *Ostia* III, 60, fig. 60; also POHL *Pareti Gialle*, 91, no. 113, fig. 55.
10. Jar/cooking pot rim. D. rim est. 18.5. Two joining fr. 'Local' brown ware with a scatter of dark iron-oxide and shiny grits and mica traces; some blackened patches.

⁴⁷ From Skerki Wreck B, of Augustan date. For a brief description of this wreck (with sparse indications of individual finds), see BALLARD, R. D. *et al.*, *The discovery of ancient history in the deep sea using advanced deep submergence technology*, in *Deep-Sea Research [Pergamon series]*, Elsevier Science] I.47, 2000, pp. 1591-1620, at p. 1599, with fig. 5. Detailed publication forthcoming (by A.M. McCann *et al.*); identification and revised dating of objects by JWH (seen on display and in provisional storage at Mystic, Connecticut, 10/00, by courtesy of Dr. McCann).

Larger wider version: *Ostia* III, 172, fig. 235.

11. Deep casserole rim. D. est. 28.0. Pimply 'local' ware, dull brown, with some mica (biotite) and shiny white particles. A seam-line(?) on inside close to rim. Rim blackened (as indicated).
12. Base fr. of small cooking-pot/jug. D. base est. 5.5. Light pinkish-brown ware (cf. Prima Porta series). Bottom smooth.
13. Rim of large incense-burner (or related type). D. est. 22. Ware similar to **9**. Rim-flanges notched.
14. Lid rim. D. est. 27.0. Normal type, with an added hook on top of rim--perhaps a late version (see Text). Part-blackened around rim. Cf. MEYLAN KRAUSE, *Domus Tiberiana*, pp. 178-79, nos. 246-47, pl. 16.
15. Lid (smaller). D. est. 11.2. Joining fr. (profile). Fired light red; iron oxide and hard white grits, producing a pimply surface. Related: *Ostia* II, 101, fig. 513 (*orlo XIIB**).
16. Fig. 6 Small lid. D. 5.3. Intact. Brown. Rather lumpy texture, with dark specks, mica traces, etc. Olcese's Coperchio Tipo 3 (small version): cf. OLCESE, Tav. XIX.10.
17. Fig. 6 Pan, fragmentary, Phocian. D. est. 32.8. Large fr. rim to base. Clay fired fawn to grey. Floor smooth (a wash?), without patterning; inner wall brush-smoothed; bottom and a band above left rough.
18. Fig. 7 (one side restored). African BT casserole, f.194 (large). D. est. 31.0. Tending to 2nd cent. AD coloration: light brick-red, with sepia-grey firing on outside only. Treatment of bottom uncertain (possibly with stub-feet?). For the general type, see *Ostia* II, pp. 84-85, form I = fig. 304 (cf. comments by A. CARANDINI in *Ostia* III, p. 413f. - the pieces illustrated by him are earlier in the African series); also the 'Vespasianic' specimen, MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 179, no. 254, pl. 17. Early 2nd cent. AD?

19. Rim of large cooking-vessel, grooved on top. D. est. 28. Normal ware, rather gritty, with reddish tint on outside. Cf. BIRD *Porta Pia*, p. 95, nos 240-1, fig. 20 (found with 3rd-cent. material—there possibly residual).

Fig.13 SA 1: amphorae (1:6) **20-30**

20. Amphora rim, red-slipped. D. est. 22. One side restored. Yellowish-brown clay, thin dull vermilion-red slip on outside and over rim. Cf. **162**.
- 21-22. Rims, local/regional. D. est. 12.2, 12.6. Light red clay, fired cream-buff at surface; fairly clean-textured (some fine lime specks).
- 23-24. Bases, footed, local/regional. D. base/foot est. 12.6, 13.2. Brownish, fired buff on exterior; fairly clean-textured (lime traces, occasional blackish specks).
25. Rim, African or related? D. est. 12. Brown, with fine sandy texture (no lime visible).
26. Handle fr., fluted, Sicilian(?). W. 2.8. Dull grey-brown on break, with a red-brown ring encircling the core; rather fine (andesitic?) texture with mica traces; surface fired buff. From a small amphora(?).

27-29. Rims, various. D. est. 16, 13.6, 15.5. Light red ware, fired buff/yellow on outer surface (**28** plain brown, slightly sandy; **29** rather rough, as **30**).

30. (1:6) Jar (or basin?) rim, type uncertain. D. est. 25. Light reddish ware, fired buff at surface; rather rough surface texture. Source uncertain.

Fig.14 SA 3 **31-41** SA 6 **39-41**

From SA 3:

31. Thin-walled ware [TWW] bowl rim fr., Marabini Moevs form XXXVI = Ricci (*Atlante* II) tipo 2/407. D. body est. 11.5. Smooth orange-brown ware; thin orange-red slip, fairly bright, turning to rather metallic grey on inside (below rim) and above base. Deep-bodied, with fine rough-cast decoration on both faces (except for rim-band).

32. TWW lid, unclassified type. D. pr. 6.0. Upper part only (all of rim lost). Smooth pinkish-red ware; outer surface polished (moulded?), underside plain. Fine grooves and offset(s) on top.

Ware looks close to that of the N. Italian *Firmalampen*.

33. Colour-coated ware: base fr. of small pot (e.g. *simpulum*). D. body est. 5.3. Thin partial slip-coating, orange-brown, on exterior; perhaps a thin wash on interior. Base wire-drawn. Narrow facet with groove round belly.

34. 'Pompeian-Red' Ware pan rim, local/regional series. D. est. c. 45. Brown ware, medium-coarse, with even scatter of fine volcanic specks, biotite, etc. Shallow rounded wall/rim, thick-walled, with top of rim gently rounded. Round inner wall, a partial graffito, scratched with a fine point (part-effaced): peacock or a similar fan-tailed bird, to left.

35. Toe of small amphora. D. of knob 3.1. Light grey (originally buff?), fine-textured, with biotite traces, etc. Inky black deposit on inside at bottom. Regional product?

36. (1:6) Fr. (shoulder, part of a handle) of large flagon or small wide-mouthed amphora, plain ware. D. preserved est. 30. Light red (slight pink tinge), fired dull brownish-grey on outside; fine dark specks and scattered gold mica (biotite) particles. Flattish shoulder. Perhaps a N. Campanian product.

37. (1:6) Amphora rim. D. est. 20. Dull brown ware, hard-fired, with fairly clean breaks; small calcite (possibly shell) inclusions, causing minor spalling. Light yellow wash on exterior and over rim.

Source uncertain, possibly Spanish or African.

38. (1:6) Amphora base, Central or Adriatic coast Italian(?). D. base-moulding 10.2. Hard clean light pink-brown ware (exterior buff).

From SA 6:

39. Beaker/mug rim fr. with barbotine decoration, Pontic TS (or related). D. rim est. 6.5. Clean red fabric, bright red gloss-slip on exterior and over rim. Row of large barbotine leaves/drops on shoulder.

40. Cantharus-jar rim/handle fr., lower Tiber Valley *figulina* ware. D. est. 13.5. Remains of a strap handle, folded against underside of rim.

For the basic type, see MEYLAN KRAUSE, *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 173, no. 173, pl. 11.

41. Lid, plain light buff-brown (*figulina*?) ware. D. est. 9.6. Rather over half (see top view). Knife-cut edge with slight groove at top, deep finger-dent on knob. Possible slot in top of knob (edge damaged).

Fig. 15 SA 12 **42, 46-73**

Italian TS:

42. (Profile restored from 3 pieces, one side restored.) Relief-ware bowl-chalice fr., *Consp.* form R 9. D. rim est. 16.0-16.2. Applied motif (bearded head—originally an opposed pair?) on vertical wall at top, between projecting bands with rouletting. Remains of vertical gadroons on loose bowl fr. (which could be alien). Moulded stemmed foot (originally fairly low?).

Late Arretine, unattributed, date probably Claudian.

43. Fig. 2 Small bowl, *Consp.* form 28(.1-2). D. 6.5. Rather over half. Vermilion-red gloss; smooth interior. Fine incisions on exterior wall, groove encircling stamp. Stamped (see List below).

44. Fig. 2 Bowl, *Consp.* form 28(.1-2). D. 9.3. Over half of rim/wall missing. Ware similar to **43**. Groove on floor. Stamped (see below).

45. Fig. 2 Plate, *Consp.* form 4.5-6. D. 17.0. Over four-fifths preserved, mended. Smooth-surfaced, rather bright gloss—Arezzo ware? Compressed applied spectacle-spirals on rim (one preserved, a second probable), a groove at lip. Pair of grooves on floor, groove encircling stamp at centre. Stamped (see below).

Other sigillata wares:

46. Cypriot Sig. bowl rim, *Atlante* form 22A. D. body est. 13.7. Fired red-brown (slip rather dull).

47. S. Gaulish flanged bowl, Ritterling form 12. D. flange est. 18.4. Large piece, with spout. Fine-quality La Graufesenque ware.

Thin-walled wares:

48. Bowl rim fr., N. Italian, *Camulodunum* form 64. D. est. 11, Th. c. 0.15. Clean-textured grey 'eggshell' ware.

49. Beaker/mug rim, local(?) ware. D. body est. 5.2. Buff-beige; a thin orange-red slip all over. Edge of a handle (projected on to elevation), flanked by a possible barbotine motif.

50. (One side restored.) Beaker, 'thorn' dec. D. rim est. 9.1. Fragmentary, base missing; profile reconstructed. Clean dark grey ware (some mica traces). Probably made within a mould. Nail-shaped applied(?) 'thorns' on body (the lowest row set horizontally); a pair of grooves forming lower border to the decoration. No handle-remains visible. Source uncertain (Rimini area?).

Tiber Valley colour-coated ware:

51. Mug rim. D. rim est. 7.0. Local ware, thin-walled: orange-brown clay, dull red-brown slip all over; no obvious decoration. Stumps of a looped handle on shoulder. Cf. DUNCAN, *Sutri*, form 1.

52. (One side restored.) Bowl rim fr. D. est. 13. Ware as **51**: light orange, with dull reddish slip. Rouletting covering much of body. Overhanging vertical rim with slight lip.

53. Bowl (or lid?) rim. D. est. 9.2. Ware as **51**: orange ware with poor red slip all over. Vertical rim.

Tiber Valley plain (*figulina*) ware (and related plain wares):

54. Beaker/mug rim. D. rim est. 11.2. Deep red variant ware, hard-fired; a little lime.

55. Unguentarium(?) base. D. base c.2.4. Smooth buff ware. Wire-marks on flat bottom.

56. Lid (one side of rim restored). D. est. 6.4. Light brown. Flanged rim, hand-pinched knob.

57. Base fr. of small pot. D. base-angle est. 6.0. Buff. Flat base, wire-drawn, with a shallow chamfer above.

58. Basin rim. D. est. 40.2. Light buff, clean-breaking. Short sloping rim, flattened and grooved on top, with a broad faceted bulge (forming an external rim-groove) on underside.

Related type (Neronian): MEYLAN KRAUSE, *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 165, no. 86, pl. 4.

59. Jar rim with handle. D. rim est. 13.4. Dull light grey-brown. Stump of strap-like handle (W. 2.5, probably grooved) below rim.

60. Jar rim. D. est. 18.2. Plain buff.

61. Fig. 4 (one side of rim restored). Jug with bulbous body, *figulina* ware. D. 15.2. Body, with handle; piece of tubular neck with rim, loose (probably this vessel). Round-sectioned looped handle, heavy round-topped rim, low triangular foot. Fine groove (discontinuous) on neck.

62. Jug rim. D. est. c.6.0. Buff. Slightly pinched mouth, with grooved rim, offset a little.

Cooking wares:

63. Small *olla*-jar. D. rim est. 12.1 (D. body similar). About half, in various loose pieces, including most of rim (approximate body-curve indicated on drawing); base lost. No indications of handles. Drab buff ware with fine brown grits (only rare mica specks). Exterior and rim lightly smoothed, with remains of red to (orange-)brown wash. Wide flaring rim. The only example here; hardly residual.

64. Lid. D. est. 16.0. Rather under half (one side part-restored). Red-brown Tiber Valley ware (small brown-black grits and sparse white grits; no mica). Some soot patches.

65. Lid(?) rim (possibly drawn inverted). D. est. 20.5. Deep pinkish-red., fired light grey on exterior. Square-cut lip.

66. Casserole base. D. of bottom est. 17. Most of bottom, mended. Grey, part-fired pinkish red (on wall, inner surface); fine brown-grey specks and some white specks (no mica visible). Bottom blackened on exterior. Medium-thick sagging bottom, bearing a groove; vertical wall above a sharp angle. Source uncertain.

67. 'Frying-pan' fr., Phocian or related. D. est. 28.0. Small piece, rim to base. Light to medium brown, with drab exterior; fine grits only. Soot deposit on floor.

68. Fig. 7 African BT (early series) lid. D. 20.9. Half of rim, one side of wall. Brownish-orange, some yellowish areas. Soot traces on rim.

A rather later version: MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 167, no. 114, pl. 7.

69. Fr. of small domed lid, flanged. D. est. 9.6. Grey, with faint reddish core; fine specks, and traces of a fine lime wash(?) on top. Possibly African.

70. Lid. D. est. 21.8. One-third of rim (mended), and loose piece with knob. Local ware: grey, with a few chunky white and haematite grits. Normal type.

Amphorae (1:6):

71. Spanish (Baetican) *garum*-amphora: handle. W. of handle 5.0 below top, tapering to 4.4.

Mortaria (1: 6):

72. Rim fr., Hartley type 1(?), perhaps belonging to **73**. D. est. c. 44.4

For the rim-form, perhaps cf. *Ostia* II, 98, fig. 453, with heavier square-cut footing.

73. Base, Hartley type 1. D. base 15.5. Over half of bottom (mended). Exterior smooth (slightly crazed), probably mould-formed, with low angular foot. Rather dense regular scatter of small brown grits (up to 2mm size) covering floor, with occasional hard white particles.

Fig. 16 SA 15,22,2: **74-86**. SA 10,23, 1+27: **87-91**
SA 20, 1/22: **92-93** SA 25 amphora: **94**

74. Cantharus-jar(?): part of rim and a handle. D. rim est. 13.0. Cf. type of **80**. Asymmetrical ridged handle. SA 15. Cf. with more incurved lip (period of Vespasian?): MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 172, nos. 170-1, pl. 11.

75. African BT (early) lid, close to Form 192. D. est. 16.4. One side (about two-fifths) preserved. Brick-red ware, rather gritty; probably an E-coast Tunisian product. Plain rounded rim. SA 15 (presumably in context, mid 1st cent. AD)

From SA 22:

76. Cup fr. (originally two-handled?), Thin-walled ware, Marabini Moevs form XLII. D. rim est. 9.4. Stump of a looped handle (flat-sectioned, originally grooved?) visible on wall. Grey ware, fairly clean; thin dull grey-black coating (slight metallic sheen on interior). Barbotine decoration: horizontal leaf(?) -stems, with a vertical line and dot flanking handle. Series not common here, possibly N. Italian.

77. Jar (?) rim, cooking ware. D. est. 12.5. Light grey, somewhat gritty.

78. (One side restored.) Rim of large 'incense-burner', coarse ware. D. lip est. 28.2. Variant Tiber Valley cooking ware (e.g. Prima Porta area): dark red ware, medium-fine, brush-smoothed. Part-blackened around lip and inside. Rim-flange finger-indented (pushed

upwards; originally c.20 indentations around circumference). For a small version in normal cooking ware, see **86**, with refs. cited.

79. Jug/flagon base, thin-walled (*figulina* fabric). D. est. 13.2, D. base 6.1. One side restored above base. Red-brown, turning to yellow-brown on the smooth exterior. Low foot, marked off on underside by two broad grooves. Rather early in the series?

80. Cantharus-jar, fragmentary (profile reconstructed), *figulina* ware. (D. rim est. 8.8, D. body est. c.12.8, restored H. c.16.9.) Six joining frr. (a handle, parts of rim and body), and base (loose). Exterior lightly polished; sharp finger-ridges on inside. Flat-sectioned grooved handle, bearing a median incision (see drawing) on inner face at top end. A related rim (more angular): MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 161, no. 44, pl. 2.

81. Bowl rim, plain/cooking-ware. D. rim est. 16.5. Fine version of cooking ware: red-brown, with fine lime inclusions. A groove on wall.

82. Pan rim, cooking ware. D. est. c.20.6. Light pink ware, rather fine-textured, with brown tint on outside. Rim thickened, slightly hollowed on top. A finer version of the early Carthage 'Black-top' ware—Sicilian? African? Cf. **130** below.

83. Cooking-pot (*olla*) rim. D. est. 16.8. 'Local' ware, thin-walled: dark brown, hard, gritty, with biotite traces. A fine groove at shoulder.

84. Casserole (or large jar?) rim. D. est. 30. Regional ware: light brownish-red, grits similar to those in the 'local' ware, but a less pimply appearance. Perhaps cf. MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 177, no. 227, pl. 15.

84a. Fig.10 Amphora neck and handles, Dressel f.2-4 derivative. D. rim-moulding c.15.2. A loose second handle (this vessel?) projected on to drawing. Variant ware (Italian? Tarraconese?): dullish brown with rather 'mealy' texture; rounded limestone grits, fine gold mica specks. Heavy triangular rim-moulding, angular handles. Deep median incision down handle(s).

85. African BT (early series) casserole rim. D. est. 21. Light orange-red; exterior lightly blackened. SA 2

86. Incense-burner rim, local (Rome region) ware. Dull brown; some small brown-black grits. Some soot on interior at break. Rounded rim-flange with rough notching. Related: *Ostia* II, figs 471-472; *Ostia* III, 172, fig. 234, and comments p. 455. See also OLCESE Tav. XXI.3 (under Incensiere Tipo 1). SA 2

From various layers:

87. Fig. 6 Incense-burner (one side of wall restored). D. foot 7.1. Rim missing. Rome-region ware (as Prima Porta fabric), red-brown, with maroon-black grits. Remains of wire-marks on resting-surface. SA 10

88. Fig. 6 Casserole frr., Egyptian (Nile Delta) ware. D. est. 31.0, H. uncertain (perhaps deeper than here restored). Half of rim, about one-third of bottom. Nile

silt fabric: darkish brown, with fine gold mica specks and traces of lime; faint red streak (from firing) in places at core; thin grey exterior surface. Neatly brush-smoothed surfaces. Ledged triangular rim with a deep incision. Remains of a small thin handle (one of two originally?) at rim. Note: The deeply incised rim is a feature of Alexandria regional cooking wares of later Ptolemaic date; this, however, should come from the Delta proper.

89. Fig. 5 Deep casserole (*caccabus*), Tiber Valley series (cf. **129**). D. est. 29.7, H. 15.8. Weight pr. 1280 g. Greater part (including two-thirds of bottom, almost all of inner rim; lip mostly broken off; some loose pieces). Hard fine-textured gritty ware, dull dark greyish-brown on interior, burnt grey on outside; some fine lime and brown-black specks, a little gold mica. Overhanging rim, convex on top, with flattened offset band around inside. Carinated form: vertical wall, rounded bottom. SA 23 Related: *Ostia* II, 100, fig. 477 ('orlo II*', with comment [A. Carandini] p. 99), and III, 58, fig. 49; CARTA, *Tab. dell'Invidioso* 92, no. 101, fig. 94; also BIRD *Porta Pia* 95, nos 242-44, fig. 20 (residual(?) pieces; cf. also no. 136?); and, in general, MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 177, nos. 224-32, pls. 14-15 (contexts: Vespasianic), and the variant (with stronger internal projection to rim), p. 166, no. 102, pl. 6 (late Neronian).

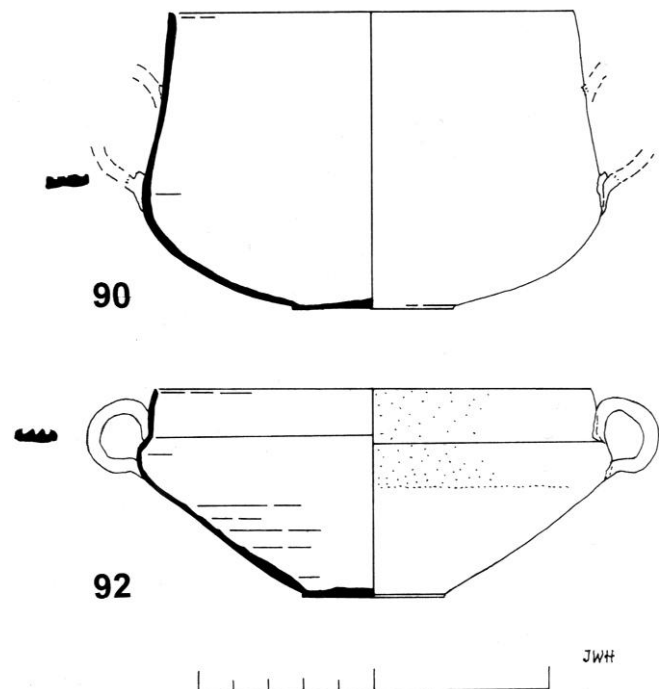


Fig. 8. Thin-walled wares: two-handled cups, cat. **90** (SA 20) and **92** (SA 36) (1:2)

Thin-walled wares, various layers:

90. Fig. 8 Two-handled cup. D. rim est. 11.6, D. body 13.2; H. 8.5. About half preserved (mostly lower part, mended); handles missing apart from one stump (the second stump here restored). Brick-red clay (faint grey core); surface fired grey (brown tint on inside; slight yellow tint on outside at belly, but turning grey-brown

below). Clean-breaking texture with fine lime inclusions; fine dragging-marks on lower exterior (which may be mould-formed). Handles thin, strap-like, grooved, with 'sliced' edges. No decoration. No parallels here. This exact type is not known from the standard publications, and may, like **92** below, have had a limited distribution. SA 20

91. [Not. illus.] Bowl, rough-cast. D. rim est. 11.5, D. body 12.6; H. 7.4. About three-fifths (all of lower part, one side of rim). No handles preserved (probably none originally). Exterior sooty in places. 'Local' colour-coated series: orange-brown clay (light grey core), dull orange-red to brown slip on exterior, turning to clay-colour on inside. Deep-bodied, incurved at top, with a plain band (slightly inset) at top. Exterior covered with fine sand rough-cast, fairly dense, with slight brush-marks visible from application; interior plain. SA 1+27

92. Fig. 8 Two-handled shallow cup. D. rim est. 12.5, D. body est. 13.6; H. 6.0. Over half preserved: base, various joining pieces up to rim (one side of rim with handle restored on drawing). Plain brown ware with yellowish tint, fired buff on upper exterior. Fine sandy texture (slight dragging marks on exterior; technique as for **90?**). Strap-like ring handle(s) bearing three deep grooves. Perhaps from same source as the 'Tyrrhenian' class of comb-incised mugs (for which see **106**). The exact shape is not illustrated by Ricci in *Atlante II* or by Marabini Moevs at Cosa; it may therefore come from some coastal(?) source closer to Rome. SA 36

Amphorae, various:

93. Fig. 9 Campanian table-amphora base. D. foot 7.8. Pinkish, fairly gritty texture; outer surface fired yellow-cream. Inner surface very rough at centre. SA 23

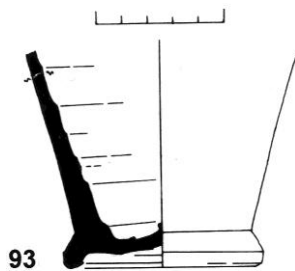


Fig. 9. Campanian table-amphora base, cat. **93** (SA 23) (1:3)

94. Fig. 11 Table-amphora, regional? D. rim 10.8. Whole of neck, with both handles. Orange clay (related to Tiber *figulina* ware); some traces of lime and mica; surface part-smoothed. Asymmetrical oval-sectioned handles. SA 25

94a. Fig. 11 Rim of bag-shaped amphora. D. rim est. 11.7. Sandy yellow-brown with lime and some shiny particles. Levantine fabric (Phoenicia or Palestine). Note:

Three body-sherds, same ware (from same vessel?), with shallow ribbing. SA 23

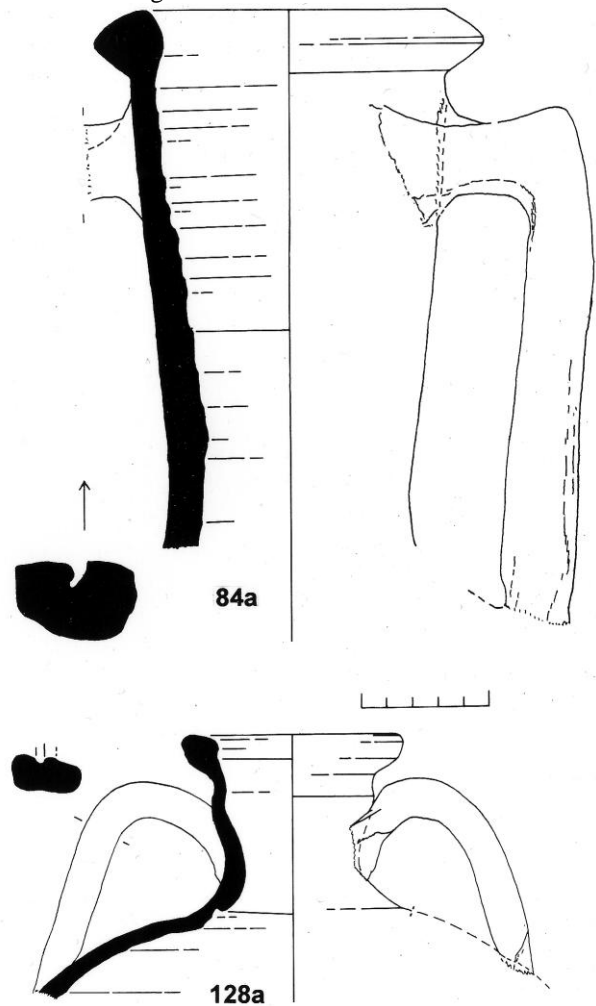


Fig. 10. Amphora neck and handles, Dressel form 2-4 derivative, cat. **84a** (SA 22); table-amphora, cat. **128a** (SA 37) (1:3)

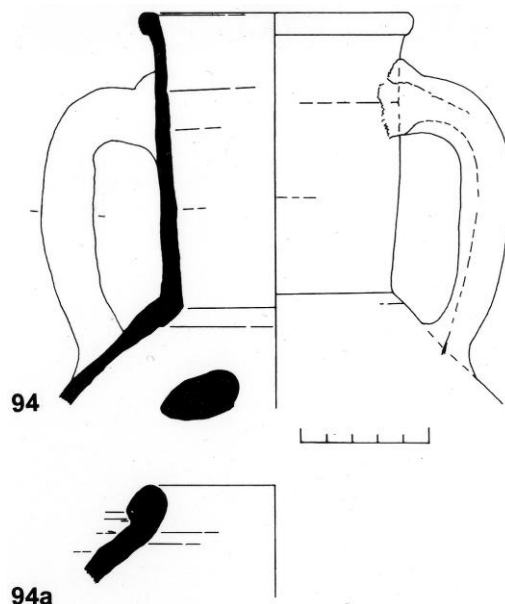


Fig. 11. Table-amphora, regional? cat. **94** (SA 25); bag-shaped amphora rim, Levantine fabric, cat. **94a** (SA 23) (1:3)

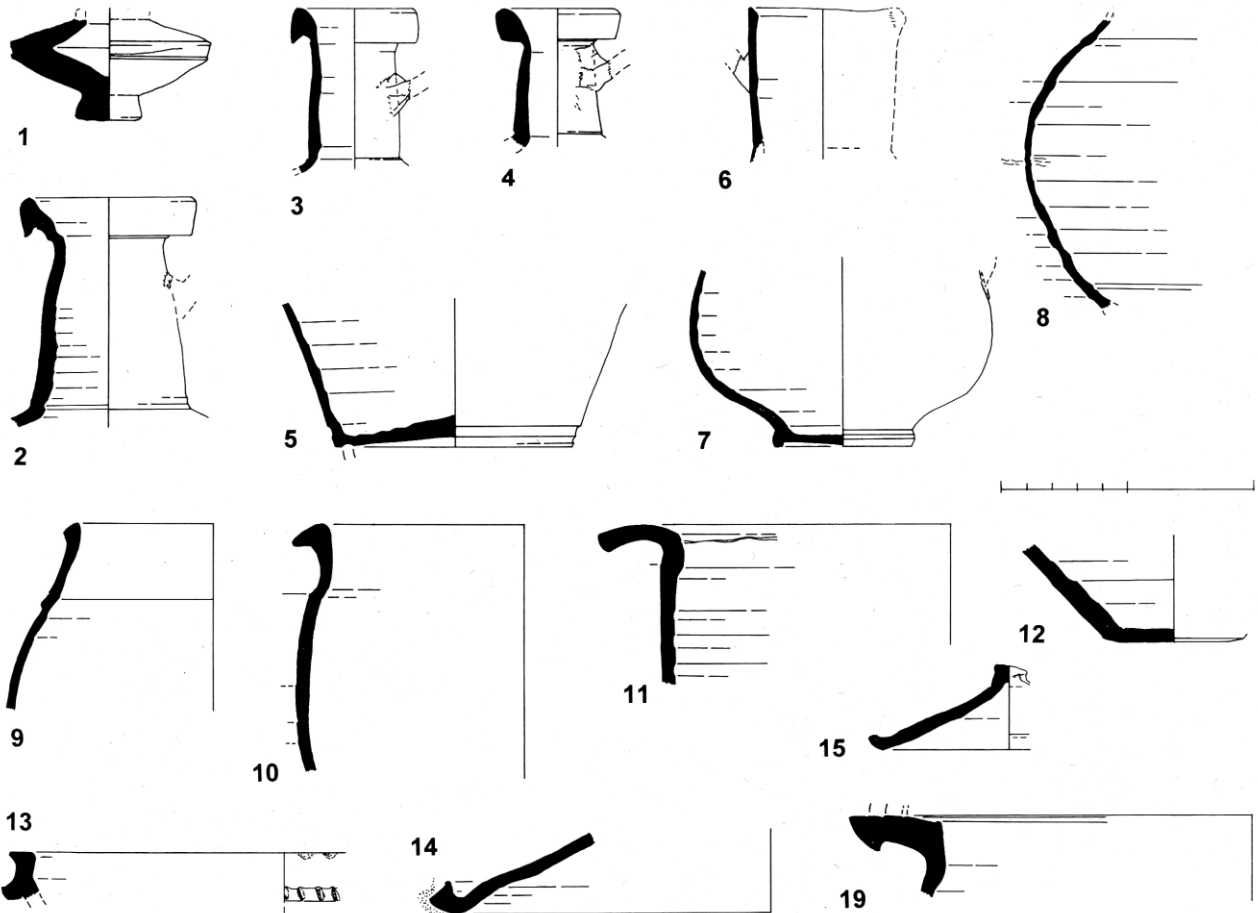


Fig. 12. Finds from SA 1, Tiber Valley *figulina* wares cat. **1-8**; Tiber Valley coarse/cooking wares, cat. **9-15, 19** (1:3)

Fig. 17 SA 36 **95-98a, 99**

Fine wares:

95. Skyphos rim fr., lead-glazed. D. est. 8.8. White-beige clay, crazed/decayed deep bluish-green glaze all over. Mouldmade relief decoration on body (row of dot-and-circle motifs at top, etc.).

96. Bowl/cup rim (and loose wall sherd), Eastern Sigillata B1 ware, *Atlante* f. 68/73 variant(?). D. est. 10.0. One side restored. Clay and gloss fired grey/black.

97. Small amphora-flagon rim, colour-coated ware. D. rim est. 7.7. *Figulina* ware; matt brown to sepia slip over rim area.

Plain *figulina* wares:

98a. Small receptacle (inkwell? filler-vase?). D. base 3.2. Fragmentary; profile preserved. Light reddish-brown *figulina*-type ware. Slight wire-marks on bottom. For a later(?) version, cf. *Ostia* I, 91, fig. 328.

98b. Fig. 3 Inkwell? filler-vase? D. 5.55 (orifice est. 2.7), H. 3.1. In one piece; half of upper part lost. Light

tan *figulina* ware, sepia slip all over (reddish tint on inside); thin wall. Domed form, slightly raised from

wire-drawn base. Groove surrounding orifice. Finger marks above base. SA 25

98c. Fig. 3 Inkwell? filler-vase? D. 5.5, H. 2.8. Base and part of one side. Ware as **b**, not so thin. Dull slip covering outside and upper part of inside, fired red at top, brown at bottom. Rather biconical form, slightly indented base with wire-marks. Pair of grooves encircling orifice. SA 27

98d. Fig. 3 Inkwell? filler vase? D. 6.2, H. 3.4. One side only (the other restored). Light orange ware (cf. that of **b-c**), dull orange-red slip (thinning out at bottom). Mould-made, in lamp technique (seam at mid-height, slight surface-bubbles from use of plaster mould). Biconical form with indented bottom; small rim-ridge, grooved. Perhaps a later version of the type. SA 8

99. Jar: lower part and loose rim (about two-thirds of each preserved). D. rim c. 13.8, D. base c. 7.4. Clean light yellow ware, hard-fired. SA 36

99a. Fig. 1 ITS bowl rim, *Consp.* f. 36. . D. est. 11.4. One-third of rim and wall. Rome-region fabric. Fine grooves below lip and halfway down interior. SA 39.

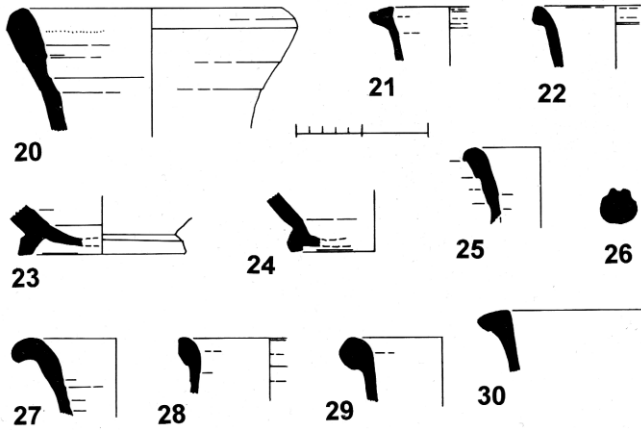


Fig. 13. Finds from SA 1: amphorae, cat. 20-30 (1:6)

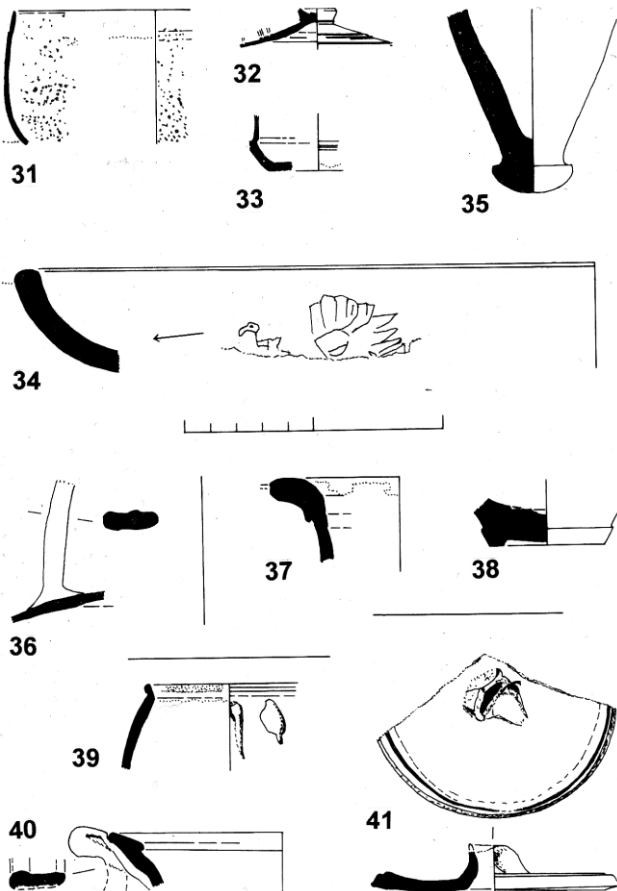


Fig. 14. Finds from SA 3, cat. 31-35 (1:3); 36-38 (1:6); finds from SA 6, cat. 39-41 (1:3)

100. Fig. 1. ITS cup base, *Consp.* f.22. D. base 4.2. Arezzo fabric. Flat floor. Groove on foot, groove on interior near bottom of wall. Stamp: VILI (or VILL), *in pl. pedis.* SA 36.)

Fig. 18 SA 37 101-128

Elsewhere: 129-130 = SA 31, 38 cookware

Sigillata and lead-glazed wares:

101. Dish rim, Eastern Sigillata A, *Atlante* form 12 (or form 40?, 53?). D. est. 27.0. Bright vermilion-red slip with some darker dribbles (below rim). The form of the missing base is uncertain.

102. Chalice rim, Cypriot Sigillata, *Atlante* form P37. D. est. 17.5. Purplish-brown clay and dull gloss (red tint on inner surface).

103. Wall fr. (possibly drawn inverted) of a closed or semi-closed vessel, in thin lead-glazed ware. D. of body est. 10. Bright orange ware, slightly sandy. On outside (with rare spots inside; see drawing), dull green to brownish lead-glaze. On wall, remains of a leaf(?) motif, in flat relief; a groove forms border above. Perhaps same (Italian) ware as the small jars, *HAYES Handbook*, figs 25-26, and front cover.

104. Fr. of splayed base (of stemmed foot from a chalice?). D. est. 8.0. Thin clean buff ware, greenish lead glaze. Mouldings at edge, and corresponding grooves on underside.

Thin-walled wares:

105. Mug (?) rim. D. est. 8.0. Loose rim frr. Plain ware, red-brown, fired grey to brown on outside (perhaps related to ware of 106). Fine groove and possible traces of a handle-attachment on shoulder.

106. Mug base, 'Tyrrhenian' type. D. base est. 4.0. Normal ware (brown). Three/six-line vertical combing.

107. Juglet fr. (rim, handle). D. rim c.2.8? Thin clean (Tiber Valley?) fabric, dull grey-brown. Pinched rim, flat grooved handle, peaked, with one sliced edge

108. Fr. of shallow bowl/cup, carinated. D. est.12.4. Local ware, plain brown (greyish tint on outside). Some rough-cast particles visible on underside.

109. Base of shallow bowl/cup. D. base 4.3. Fine grey ware (slight grits).

Other imported fine wares:

110. Unguentarium. D. est. 8.1. Whole base and loose pieces of body (restored on one side at top).. Classic (Campanian) fabric: orange-brown, smooth; some fine silvery mica; red slip covering interior of body and whole of neck.

111. Fig. 4 Unguentarium neck. D. rim 3.4. Classic (Campanian) ware: smooth light brown fabric, orange-brown slip on neck and over rim only. For a local *comparandum*, see POHL *Pareti Gialle* 121, no. 223, fig. 57.

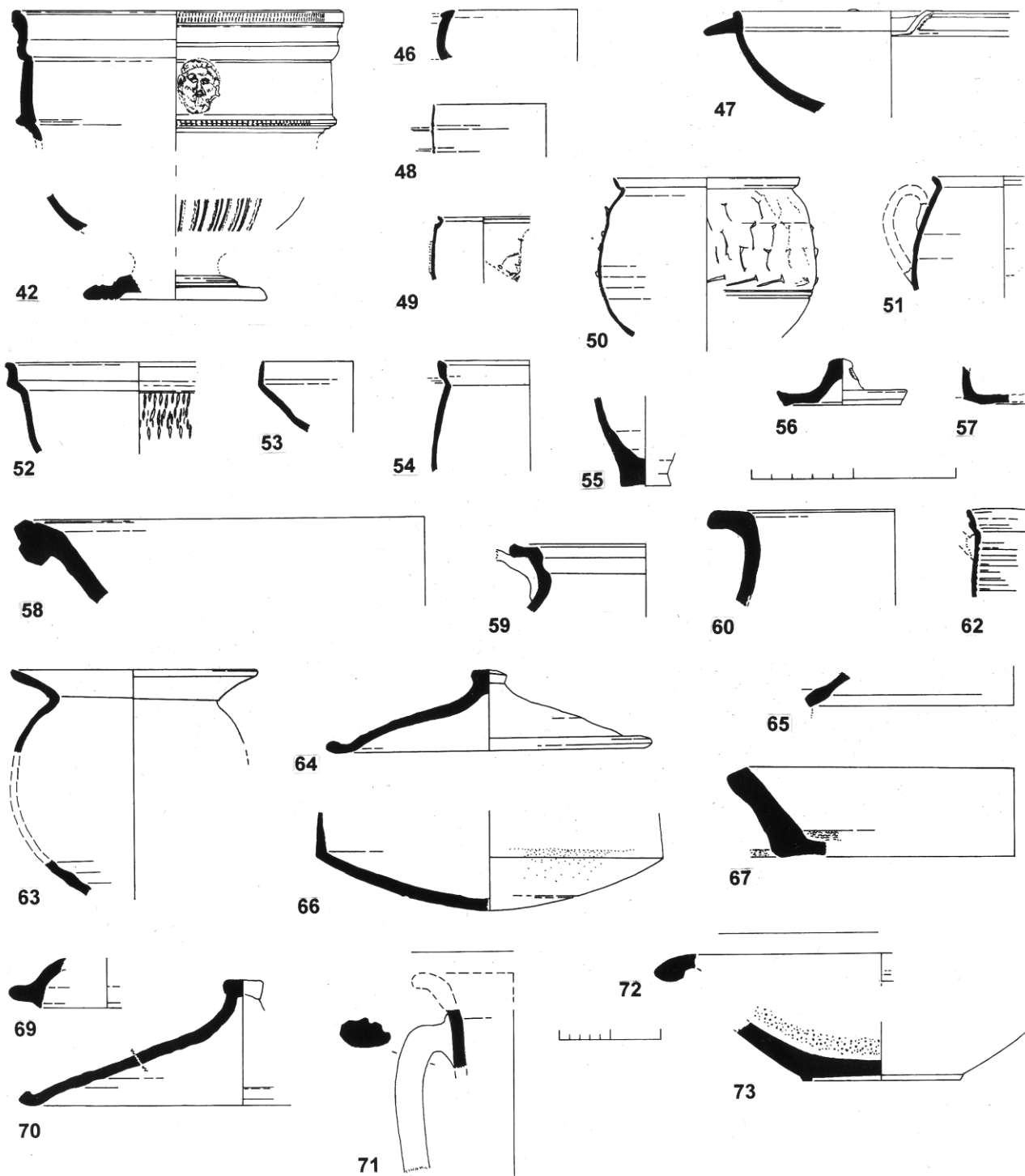


Fig. 15. Finds from SA 12, cat. 42, 46-71 (1:3); cat. 72-73 (1:6)

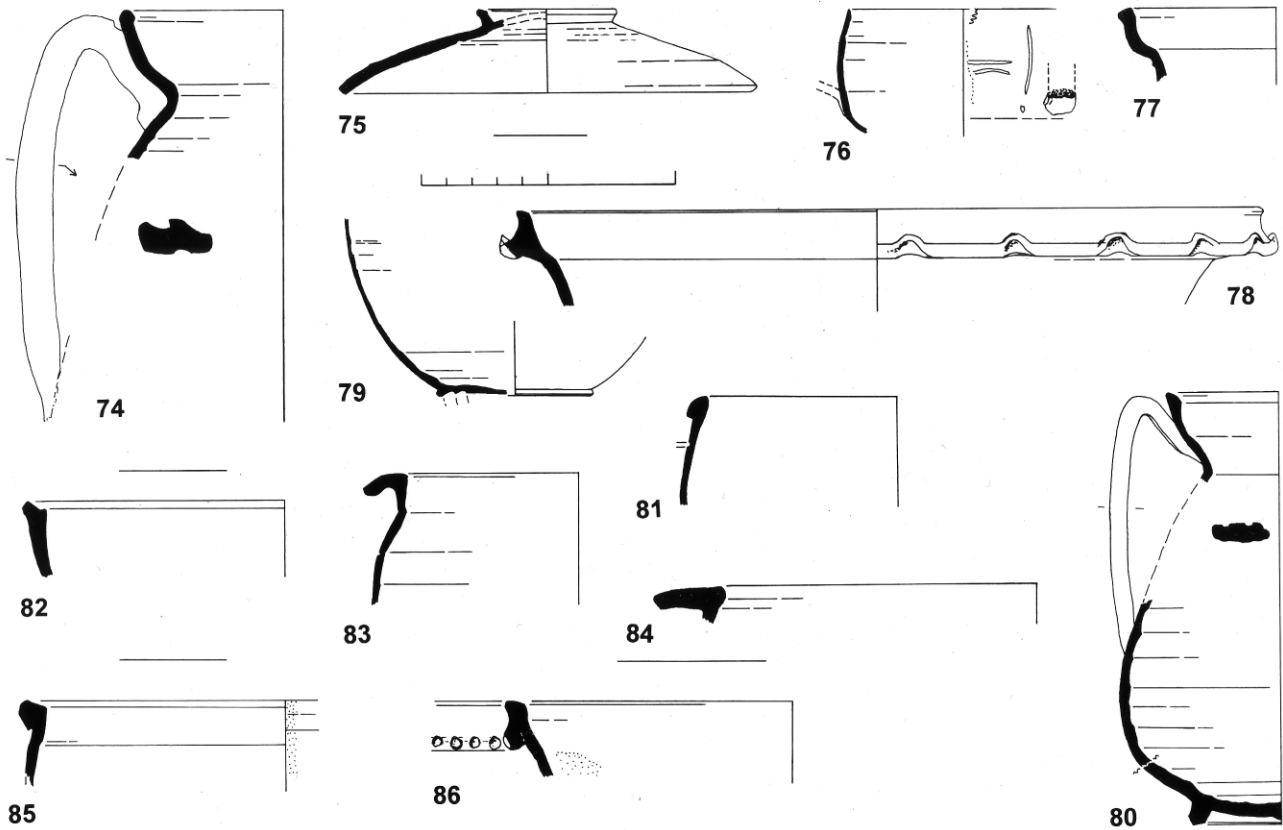


Fig. 16. Finds from SA 15, cat. 74-75; from SA 22, cat. 76-84, from SA 2, cat. 85-86 (1:3)

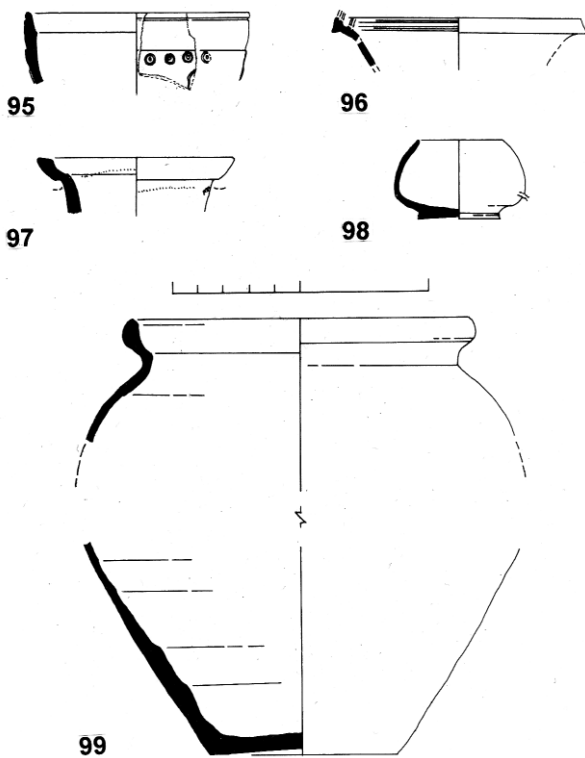


Fig. 17. Finds from SA 36, cat. 95-98a; 99 (1:3)

112. Fig. 4 Grey-ware jug fr., S. Gaulish (Lower Rhône Valley). D. rim est. 9.0, D. base est. 7.4. Most of rim (with handle-stump), most of base. Near-white clay (as **137**) with grey surface, clean breaks. Hooked rim (slight rim-bead). See GOUDINEAU 1977 above for ref.

Tiber Valley *figulina* ware:

113. Jug rim. D. rim est. 10.3. Thin fabric, brush-smoothed. Wide-mouthed, with fine grooves defining a slight neck; slight lid-seating on sloping rim.

114. Jug body, low-bellied type (as **113?**). D. body est. 13. One side, and several loose fr. Stump of a strap handle W. 2.5.

115. Narrow-necked lagynos-jug rim (type as **116**). D. rim-band 4.2. Fine groove on top of lip. Trace of a handle-stump on neck.

116. Jug, *lagynos* type. D. base c.6.9. Base, various body fr. Brown, with cream-yellow wash on outside. Dragging marks on lower exterior.

117. Jug, round-bodied type. D. est. 19.0. Part of one side of body (and loose fr.). Clean brownish ware (black and mica traces); orange polished exterior. Shallow ribbing/faceting on outside, with two rows of shallow rouletting on belly.

118. Jug base, from a narrow-necked type (cf. **5** above). D. base 13.9, D. body est. 20.2.

Similar: bases of 4-5 others.

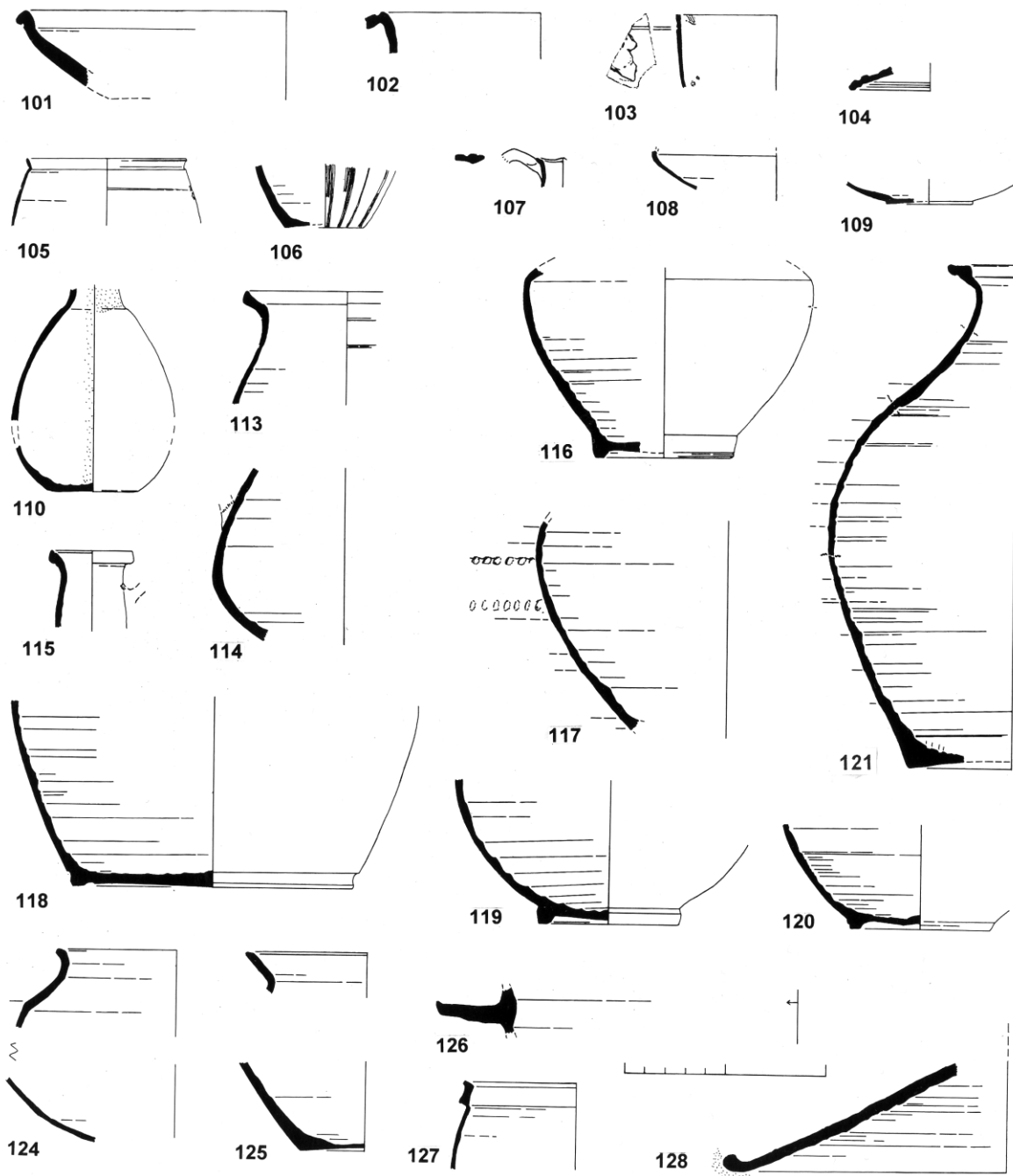


Fig.18. Finds from SA 37, cat. 101-128 (1: 3)

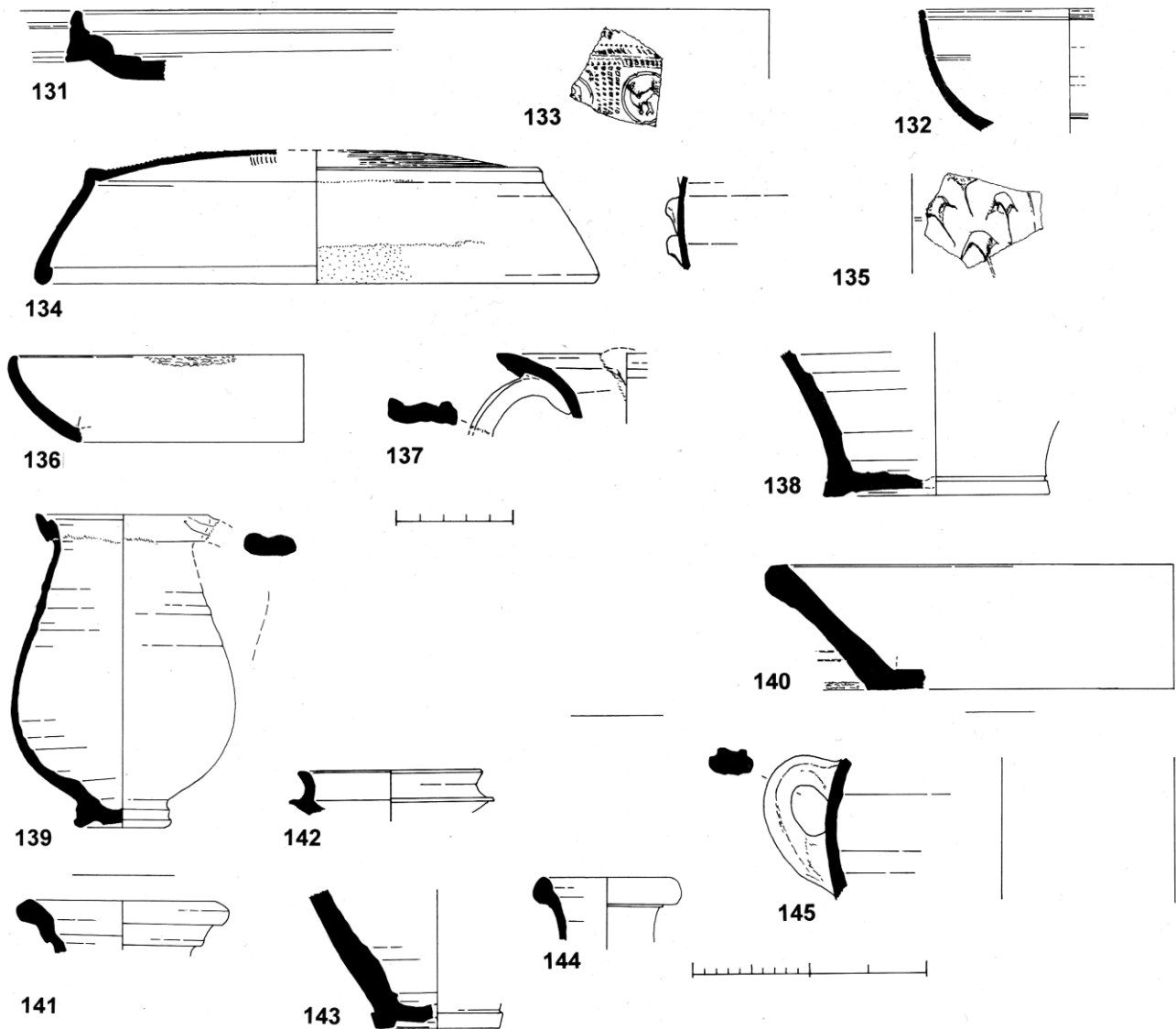


Fig.19. Finds from SA 55, cat. 131-140 (1: 3); amphorae 141-145 (1: 6)

119. Jug base, round-bodied type. D. base 7.0. H.pr. 7.2

120. Jug base, cf. 119. D. base 7.0. H.pr. 5.1.

Similar: another lower part of jug, rather larger. Note: most other base fr. from SA 37 are of this low-footed shape.

121. Narrow-necked jug: near-complete profile (reconstructed). D. rim est. 6.8, D. body est. 18.4, restored H. c.25.0. Most of neck, parts of body, one side of base (fairly large sherds, with fresh breaks); handle missing. Orange-brown ware (broad greyish core), hard-fired, slightly rougher than most examples with 'polished' surface. Lightly ridged body. Circular mouth, with small lip-bead. Sharp-cut base (part-moulded?). Related type(?): *Ostia* III, 81, fig. 93 (rim, round-topped).

Cooking wares:

122. Fig. 5 Pan, 'Pompeian-Red' Ware (local/regional). D. est. 23.6. One side (near-profile). Ware as *orlo bifido* pan series (not Campanian): orange-brown clay, fine lime specks, some fine gold mica; darkish red slip, mostly flaked off. Finely brush-smoothed interior; no grooves/incisions on floor.

123. Fig. 6 'Frying-pan', Phocian. D. est. 26. Handle-socket, and joining fr. to base. Drab brown ware, loose-textured, slightly gritty. Inner surface smoothed, bottom and exterior rougher. Soot deposit on floor. Plain rounded rim.

123a. Fig. 5 Baking lid (*tegame*), variant Campanian/Latian fabric. D. est. 31.3. About half preserved (various losses). Brick-red, hard-fired; some brown-black (haematite?) lumps and fine gold mica specks. Lip blackened. Slight relief ring on top.

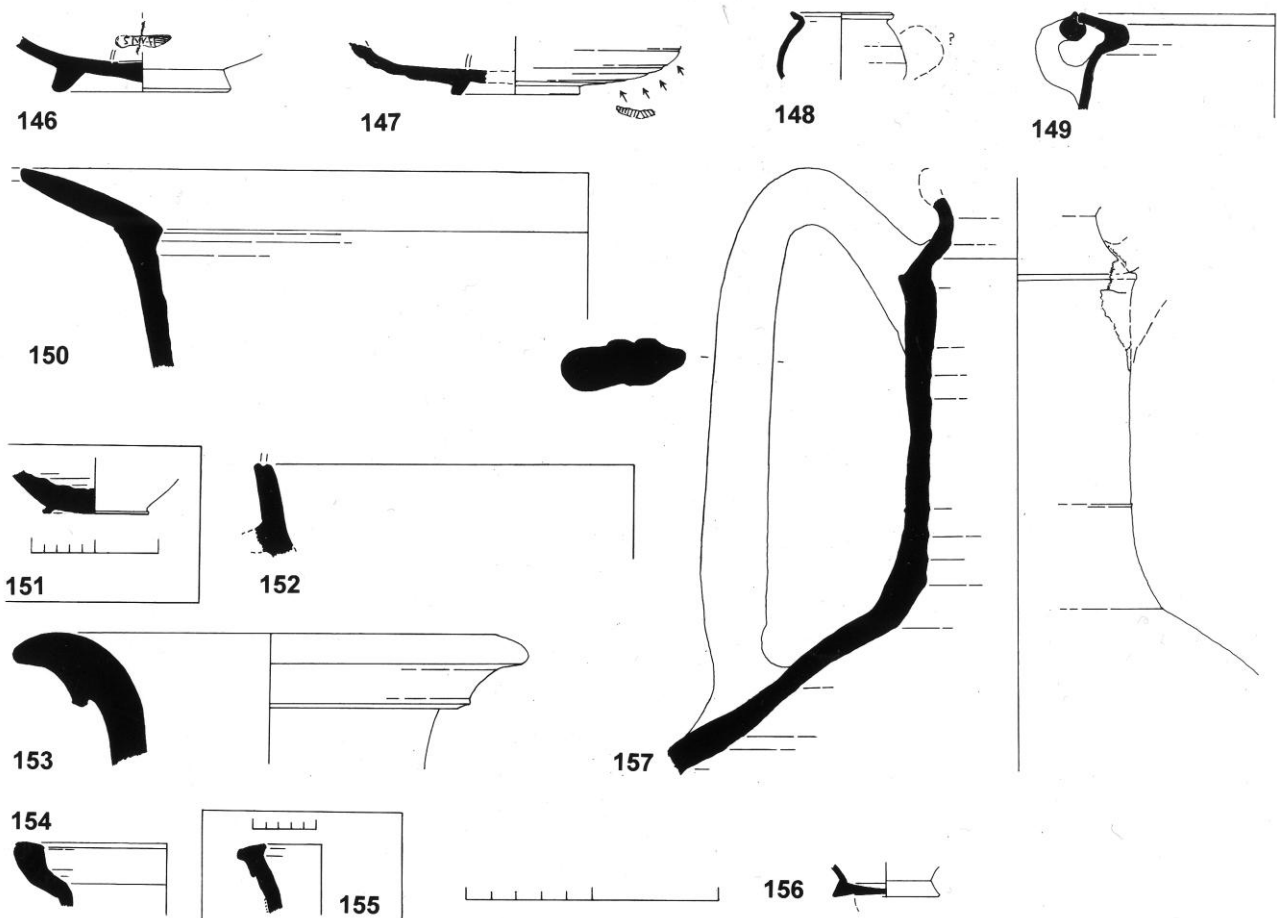


Fig. 20. Finds from SA various contexts: cat **146** (SA 50); **147-149** (SA 49); **150, 152** (SA 51); **153** (SA 47); **154-155** (SA 65); **156-157** (SA 74) (1:3); **151** (SA 51) (1:6)

124. Cooking-pot fr. D. rim est. 12.0. Various small pieces; loose fr. of bottom appear to belong. Dark grey, with fine gold mica specks. Wheelmade, rather thin-walled, with lower part beaten out against a moulding device; interior smooth, exterior with polished appearance, pitted. Not the normal local fabric.

125. Cooking-pot rim and base fr. D. rim est. 12.2. D. base est. 6.6. Loose pieces, apparently from one vessel. Light grey (pink-brown tinge at base), with very fine gritty texture. Oblique rim, flattened on top; neat (mould-formed?) flat base, sharp-edged. Tending to Campanian fabric—from a volcanic region? Type unusual here.

126. Flange of large pan (or pan-lid?), micaceous non-local ware. D. flange est. 36. Fragmentary; upper rim missing. Brown ware; large shiny white grits and large gold mica (biotite) flakes. Smooth upper surface (as drawn—possibly inverted). For the ware, cf. **152** (not from same vessel).

127. Jar/cooking-pot rim. Dark reddish ware (Prima Porta series or related).

128. Lid rim. D. est. 28.2. Large fr. Tiber Valley (possibly Prima Porta) cooking ware, with quantity of

red/black (haematite) grits. Upper surface brush-smoothed. Underside of rim soot-blackened. Standard type, large version. Cf. (rim) MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 167, no. 112, pl. 7.

Amphora:

128a. Fig. 10 Round-bodied short-necked type, Ligurian/S. Gaulish(?). D. rim 8.7. Upper part and handles. Yellow clay; fairly sharp breaks, fine flinty grey/brown specks and larger brown grits. Neck thrown separately and luted on. Asymmetrical flattened handles with slight median ridge and groove.

Various:

129. Fig. 5, SA 31 Deep casserole (*caccabus*), Tiber Valley series. D. est. 32.0, H. pr. 17.3. About one-fifth preserved; centre of bottom lost. Brown, with slight grey core; fairly clean-breaking, with some small hard calcite lumps and larger shiny grits, traces of gold mica. Rather uneven surface; some clay smears under rim. Bottom blackened a little. Wide overhanging rim, flattened from below on one side, with a cavity at junction with wall. Faintly rounded wall above a slight angle, deep sagging

bottom. Cf. MEYLAN KRAUSE *Domus Tiberiana*, p. 177, no. 227, pl. 15.

130. Fig. 7, SA 38, African Black-Top pan(?) (restored profile; possibly drawn upside-down). D. est. 25.8. About one-third of rim/wall, loose pieces of bottom. Early Carthage-type fabric: light red, with yellow tinge in places. Outer surface fired grey down to edge of bottom. Ill-defined turning-marks on bottom. Related (slightly earlier?)—context c.80-90): *Ostia* II, 85, form IIA, figs 306-7, and general discussion of this type by A. CARANDINI, in *Ostia* III, p. 414f., with pl. XCVII figs 1037-1044 (Ostia Museum).

Fig. 19 SA 55 131-145

Sigillata and various fine-ware imports:

131. ITS platter rim, *Consp.* f. 16. D. est. c.60. Arezzo-type fabric (light red with yellow tint, clean-textured). A large example of a rare hybrid form. Here residual.

132. ITS bowl rim, *Consp.* f. 36. D. est. 13.0. Inner surface smooth, turning-marks on outside. Fine grooves at rim, pair of grooves on lower wall (cf. *Consp.*, item 36.4.3).

133. South Gaulish bowl fr., Dragendorff 29 (late). D. at carination est. 15. Part of lower frieze with roundels (bird motifs with heads turned, in an opposed pair?), with vertical rope-patterns between; traces of upper frieze. Date: Early Flavian, c.AD 65-80 [J.Bird]

134. ARS baking cover(?), f. 23 (transitional type 23A/B). D. est. 24.2. Over half, part-mended. Slip covering external wall and whole of interior; a band round outside of rim fired purplish-grey. Medium-sized internal rim-hook, set of grooves (6 preserved) on inside close to centre. Mid 2nd century or rather later.

135. Wall fr. of closed vessel (jar? large bowl?) with rusticated barbotine leaf-pattern. D. belly est. 20. Smooth orange-brown ware, sepia-black semi-gloss slip all over.

Probably from a regional source, though vessels with comparable fabric and treatment are also known from Greece (Patrae/Corinth region). For shape and decorative style, cf. *Ostia* II, 69, fig. 172; *Ostia* III p. 80, fig. 90; and especially III, p. 292, fig. 675 (colour-coated), with comments by A. Ricci, pp. 348-9; also ZEVI 1970, p. 39, fig. 25.8 = fig. 31.1 (*Ostia*, inv. 16000); POHL *Pareti Gialle*, p. 227, no. 46, fig. 115.

136. ‘Pompeian-Red’ ware baking dish fr. D. est. 25.5. Rather fine-textured ware (not standard Campanian fabric), with polished red slip on inner face. Blackening all over exterior and (over slip) round inside of rim.

137. Jug rim/handle fr., Gaulish (Rhône Valley) grey ware. D. of rim-curve est. 11.2 at rear, but rim pinched. Dense light grey kaolin-type fabric with medium grey surface. Rim thickened on underside; strap-like handle with prominent lateral ridges curving down from underside of rim.

Tiber Valley *figulina* ware:

138. Jug base (half preserved). D. base 9.7. Sharp-cut base, with grooves above and below angle defining a slight foot; cf. **5**.

139. Jug. D. body 9.6, restored H. c.13.4. Body (mended), and loose rim fr.; about four-fifths complete. Rather debased fabric: light yellowish-brown, fairly clean, with a few maroon-red (haematite) grits. Rather heavy base with broad groove on underside. Faint ribbing on shoulder. Short thickened rim-band, grooved on top and slightly hooked below, with stump of a flat-sectioned handle (bearing a wide groove) attached. A late version. For a rim of related type (in ‘friable white ware’), see *Ostia* III, p. 81, fig. 94. SA 55, a shoulder fr. from SA 51.

Cooking ware:

140. ‘Frying-pan’, Phocian type: rim to base fr. D. est. 35. Variant Asia Minor(?) fabric: drab greyish brown with fine lime specks and faint biotite specks. Brush-smoothed; faceted knobbed rim, sharp edge to base.

Amphorae (scale 1:6):

141. Rim (one side of drawing restored). D. est. 18.2. Medium brown clay (fine lime specks, small brown-black grits, etc.). Exterior wash fired light yellow with grey tint.

Tends to appearance of Spanish Dr. 20, but not standard Baetican ware.

142. (One side restored.) Rim, S. Spanish, Dressel type 28. D. lip est. 16. Light yellow-buff; some fine dark specks (Cadiz-region fabric?). Sharp lower rim-flange

143. Base, Gauloise 4 or similar. D. foot 11.2. Smooth fabric, fired light yellow on outside, light brown on inside.

144. Rim, Gauloise 4. D. rim-band 12.8. Handles not preserved. Light yellow, clean-textured.

145. Body fr. with ring handle at side. D. body est. 30. Bright orange-brown, turning to yellow on exterior; lumpy calcite or quartzite grits and mica traces. Handle fluted. Punic-derived type, source uncertain (Spain?).

Fig. 20 SA 47-74 misc. 146-157

Sigillata and fine wares:

146. ITS bowl base, as *Consp.* f.34. D. base 7.1. Fairly dark-toned gloss of medium quality. Some lime-mortar on all breaks (presumably once immured in its broken state). Stamped S MV.F (MV ligature) *in p.p.* Pisan product. SA 50

147. (One side of drawing restored.) ITS bowl base, relief-decorated (small Drag. f.29/37 derivative). D. foot est. 5.1. Regional counterpart of ‘Late Italian’ class. Dark red, with rather dull slip. A single motif, repeated, in 4 bands. Groove on floor (around a missing stamp?). Late 1st/early 2nd cent. AD? SA 49

148. (One side restored.) Fr. of miniature mug, local (Tiber Valley) colour-coated ware. D. rim est. 4.1. Beige-brown, with brown slip all over, bearing finger-

marks. Spatula marks on outside. Handle here missing (see drawing for probable position). SA 49

Plain wares:

149. Jar/situla rim with recurved arched handle set under rim. D. rim est. 15.5. Bright orange-brown ware, rather clean-textured. Exterior part-blackened. SA 49

150. Rim of large tub, South Gaulish(?). D. est. 45. Smooth cream-buff fabric (grey-brown specks, some fine mica, etc.; cf. Gauloise fabric C). Very wide tilted rim with small internal ledge. Function uncertain, possibly a portable toilet. SA 51

151. (1:6) Base of jar/closed form. D. base est. 8.5. Light brick-red, rather fine-textured (related to some Tiber Valley wares?). Very thick base with a small footring. SA 51

Cooking ware:

152. Pan rim with stump of an external flange (cf. **126** for form [and ware?]). D. rim est. 30. Red-brown ware with smoothed grey surfaces; gold mica (biotite) flakes. Top of lip flattened, grooved.

Non-local fabric (see Text above). SA 51

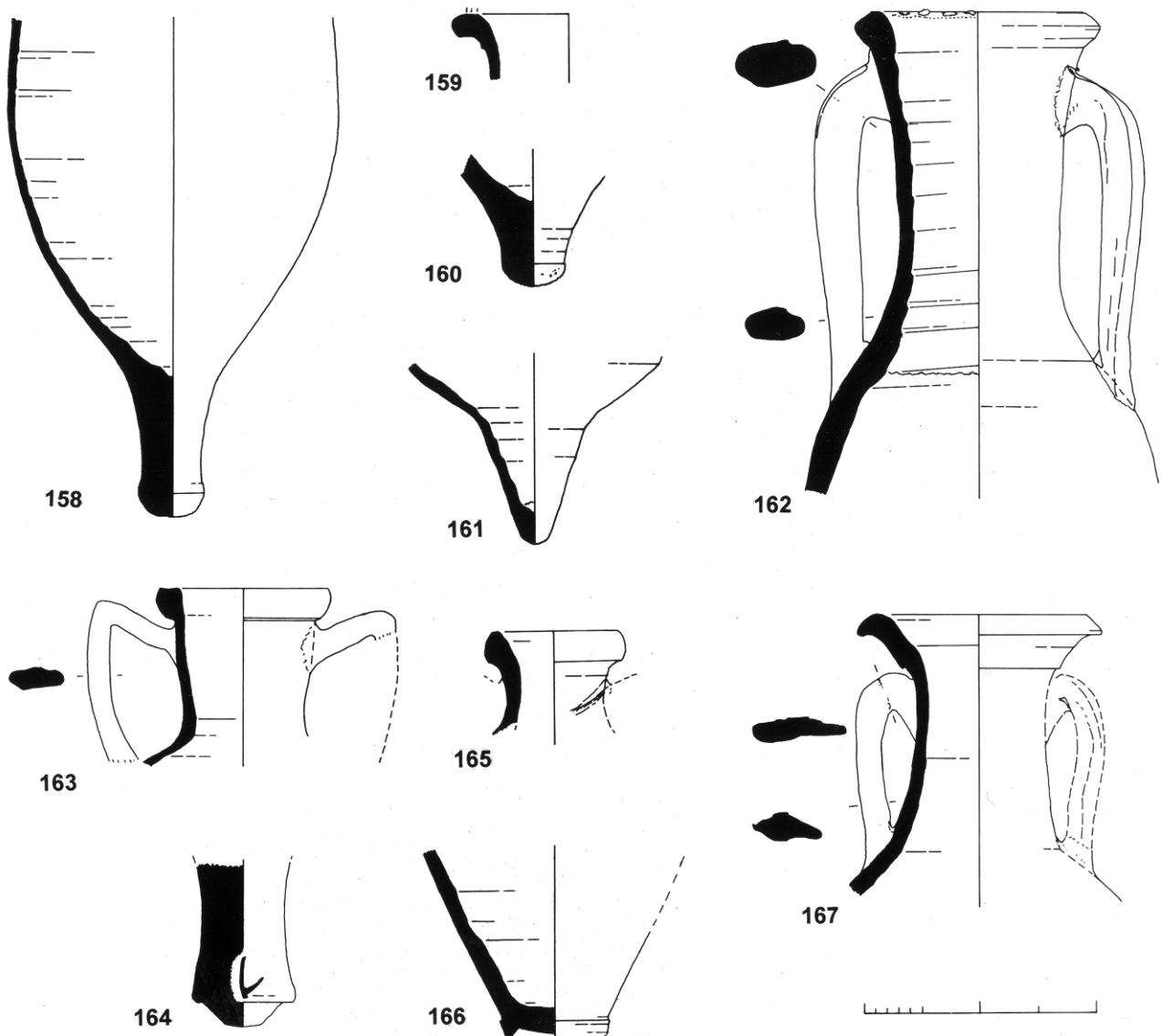


Fig. 21. Amphorae from Trench S4 (1985): cat. 158-167 (1: 6)

Amphorae:

153. (One side restored.) Rim of *garum*(?) amphora, Tarraconese(?) series. D. est. 20.4. Hard brick-red ware with scattered brown and small white (calcite) lumps; surface rather uneven, fired grey. First half(?) 1st cent. AD. SA 47

154. Rim sherd of jug/flagon. D. est. 12.2. Light orange Tiber Valley fabric; thin worn brown slip all over. SA 65

155. (1:6) Amphora(?) rim. D. est. 13.4. Clean hard buff ware with light red streak at core. Possible trace of a handle at lower break. Source uncertain (Spanish? Gaulish?). SA 65

From SA 74:

156. (One side restored.) Beaker/mug base fr., Thin-walled Ware. D. base est. 4.2. Ivory-white kaolin clay; exterior smooth (partly moulded?), apparently polished. Perhaps a Gaulish product.

157. Amphora neck (with a handle), Emilian/Forlimpopoli or upper Tiber Valley product. H.pr. 24.0, minimum neck-aperture 5.0. Lip lost. Brownish orange, rather clean-breaking; surfaces yellow-buff. Early version, with marked constriction below rim.

Fig. 21 S 4 cistern amphorae **158-167**

Context date around AD 100 or slightly earlier (see above, p.13).

Amphorae (1:6):

158. Dressel 2-4 derivative. D. 28.4, D. toe 5.8. Whole lower part, in one piece. Reddish-brown with small white specks (fine lime eruptions), some darker specks, virtually no mica. Inner part fired sepia-grey; slight buff tint on exterior. Regional (Italian?) product.

159. Rim fr. (type related to *garum* amphorae?). D. est. 20. Ware related to **158**: grey, with outer reddish layer, light yellow surface wash; some lime specks.

160. Short toe. H.pr. 11.4. Worn at tip. Ware related to **158**: red-brown, granular (fine gritty texture); light yellow external wash. Same vessel(?): many fr. of a long ovoid-cylindrical body (shape comparable to body of **158**).

161. Hollow toe (of *garum* amphora, as Beltrán Lloris form IIA). H.pr. 16.0. Ware related to **158-160**: brick-red, fairly clean-breaking, with fine calcite speckling and small brown-black inclusions; slight grey external skin under a light yellow-buff wash.

162. *Garum* amphora, in unclassified red-slipped ware. D. rim 21.0-21.3, D. body c. 31, H.pr. 41.5. H. of handles c. 29-30. About two-thirds of upper half of body and rim, with both handles (complete); mended from large pieces. Yellow-orange with light brick-red core; small red and brown grits (haematite?), a few white and darker specks. Vermilion-red slip (flaking in parts), covering exterior, ending around inner edge of rim. Thick-walled, with relatively clean breaks. Prominent luting-mark round inside at junction of neck

and belly. Some clay smears at apex of rim (from stacking in the kiln). Long ovoid(?) body, merging with a long broad neck with shallow concave curve; thick knobbed rim of rounded triangular form. Long heavy handles, tapering from tops (W. 7-9) to bottoms (W. c. 5.0), each bearing a longitudinal groove and ridge, set off-centre, deeply gouged at the top end.

An unusual variant type: see Text comments and **20** above.

163. Short-necked, with peaked handles: neck and handles. D. rim 15.1. All of rim, most of neck, and 1½ handles. Light yellow clay (surface light grey); scattered small sandy grits (no mica). Strap handles, sharply angled, with faint ridging. Source uncertain—provincial Italian? Gaulish? Related to Dressel type 35?

164. Toe (as Dressel 2-4), Tarraconese. D. 8.9. Standard ware: light to medium brown, with scattered small white grits. Solid near-cylindrical toe with a knob at lower end. A mark incised before firing above lower edge: L(?).

165. (One side restored.) Rim/neck fr., probably Gauloise t. 4 (cf. **166** below). D. rim est. 12.2. Orange-brown ware, fairly clean. Part of a handle-stump, with extension around side of neck.

166. Toe and lower body, S. Gaulish Gauloise 4 or related. D. base (resting-surface) 8.8. One side restored at top. Light brown (cream-buff exterior, light reddish interior); rather smooth texture.

A second base (D. base 9.0) and 2 other base fr. similar.

167. Upper parts, Spanish, Beltrán f. I (Dressel 7-9). D. rim c.21.0. One handle is here restored. Sandy light buff ware, burnt grey. Typical offset flaring rim with downturned lip, flat-sectioned gently ribbed handles, tapering from top (W. of preserved one 7.7) to bottom (W. 5.6 where sectioned). Mid/late 1st cent. AD.

Supplementary material (added 7/2003)

Fig. 22 SA 23 **168-186** (for SA 37, see **187-191** at bottom)

Context date: apparently Claudian.

168. Cylindrical tub with internal flange ('milk-boiler'), in red-slip near-sigillata fabric. D. rim est. 18.2, H. pr. 10.5. Rim fr. and part of wall (no internal vents preserved at base of broken flange). Smooth orange-red ware, orange-red gloss surface slip (thin and dull on interior). Fine groove below lip of upright rim.

North Italian, *Altinum*/Altino (Venice region) product? For the type, see S. CIPRIANO and G. M. SANDRINI, "La villa suburbana e gli impianti produttivi lungo il Sioncello ad Altinum," in *Quaderni di archeologia del Veneto* 14, 1998, pp. 125-139, at p. 131, fig. 6:1 (= Altino, museum, inv. AL 9857); also EADD.IDD

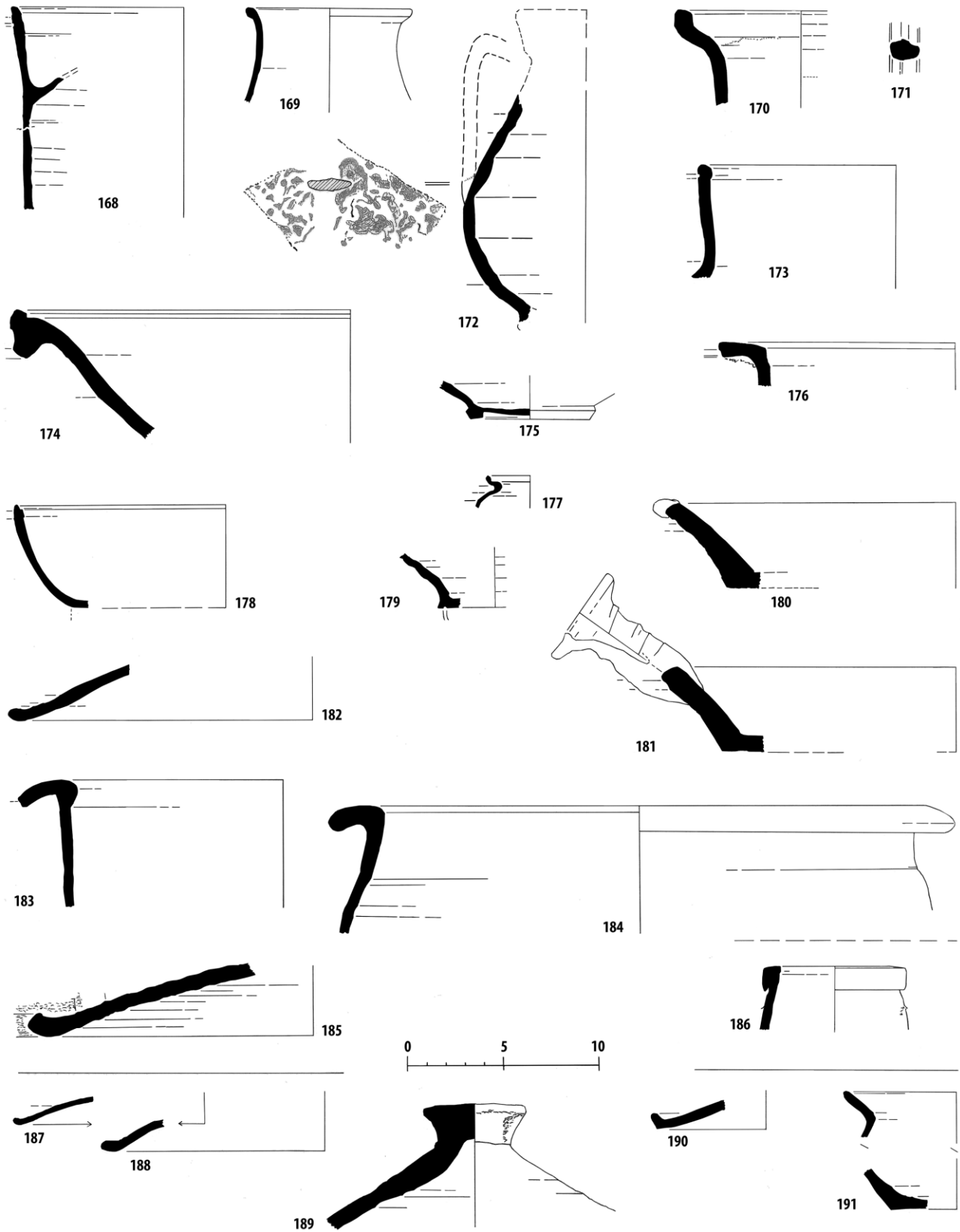


Fig.22 Finds from SA 23, cat. 168-186 (1:3), SA37, cat. 187-191 (1:3)

“Fornaci e produzioni fittili ad Altino,” in G. P. BROGIOLO and G. OLCESE (eds) *Produzione ceramica in area padana tra il II secolo a.C. e il VII secolo d.C.: nuovi dati e prospettive di ricerca (Convegno Desenzano del Garda, 1999)*, S.A.P., Documenti di archeologia, 21, Mantova 2000, pp. 185-190: at p. 187, tav. I:11. The fabric description given there (“argilla depurata arancia, farinosa”) matches well enough the present example. A concentration of such vessels is there noted from the kiln site, with references to other similar finds from the general locality; an early Augustan date is indicated.

The rim treatment may be influenced by various Eastern *thymiateria*. For other Italian (near-sigillata) counterparts of the shape (cylindrical, as here, but with a circular rim-element pierced by vents), and a discussion of them, see M.-H. and J. SANTROT, [chap.9: “Les céramiques communes” = pp. 161-233] in IDD. (eds), *Fouilles de l'École française de Rome à Bolsena (Poggio Moscini) VII, La citerne 5 et son mobilier*, Rome 1995, pp. 189-192, figs. 61, 67, 114, nos. 511-512 (context: Tiberian-Claudian). Also: G. PUCCI, in *L'instrumentum domesticum*, p. 16, pl. III:16 (2 examples, from the Forum Granaries at Pompeii); *Conspectus* form 51.1-2 (text by S.Z.S.: p. 140 with Taf. 45 = p. 141—Magdalensberg finds). These could come from the source noted above.

For the general type, see also S. ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER, “Töpfe mit gelochtem Einsatz vom Magdalensberg,” in *Pro Arte Antiqua: Festschrift für Hedwig Kenner* (Sonderschriften des ÖAI, 18) Bd. 2, Vienna/Berlin 1985, pp. 361-366, pls. LXXIII-LXXIV (with earlier lit. cited).⁴⁸ See also K.W. SLANE, in *Hesperia* 55, 1986, p. 287, no. 57, fig. 10, pl. 64 (a Corinth find, early 1st century A.D.), with lit. cited. A complete profile is recorded from the Agora excavations in Athens: P 11933; illustrated HAYES 2000, fig. 28 (noted on p. 295) = HAYES *The Athenian Agora* XXXII, Princeton 2008, pp.94, 255-6, 1477, fig. 45. The function of this particular shape remains unclear.

Note. One rim of similar type from SA 67 (1997 find). Rim, flange and base sherds of one or more similar vessels are recorded from another part of the site (1998 Trench X context 211: context date *c.* AD 25-40). All could here be residues from an Augustan phase of the settlement.

Tiber Valley *figulina* ware, colour-coated

169. Small jug. D. rim est. 8.7. Almost half of rim (handle(s) lost). Thin dull red slip. A variant of Olcese's *Brocche* Tipi 2-3 (see OLCESE, Tavv. XXV-XXVI).

170. Large jug/table-amphora rim. D. rim est. 13.4. Almost half of rim (part-mended). Orange-brown;

vermilion-red slip covering rim area (ext., int.), applied by dipping.

171. Jug/flagon handle fr. W. 1.55. Dull light grey (originally buff?) clay, thin dull black slip all over. Uneven (part-'sliced') treatment, with median relief band.

172. Flagon (one- or two-handled), spatter-painted. H.pr. c.11.8, max. D. est. 13.2. One side of body. Low-bellied rounded body, bearing faint wheel-ridging on the steep sloping shoulder. The lower stump of a flat-sectioned handle (W. 2.5) is visible. Remains of a raised base (or footing?). Orange-brown, with cream slip dressing on exterior. Around belly, flanking handle attachment, spattered brown (to sepia) paint, probably applied with a sponge. No other examples of this treatment are noted from the site.

Tiber Valley *figulina* ware and related, plain

173. Jar(?) rim, wide-mouthed. D. rim est. 21.0. Joining fr. of rim/neck (no traces of handles visible). Fired light grey with tan-brown tint. Blackish stains on exterior (not a slip). Rim rounded, with a small external groove. Stump of a sloping or rounded shoulder.

174. Shallow basin. D. est. 36. Large piece of rim. Buff to light brown. A version of the standard local shape: rim thickened, flanged below, with a shallow groove on flattened vertical exterior. Olcese's *Bacino* Tipo 3a/b (a later(?) development of the type represented by OLCESE, Tav. XXXVI.1, from Vasanello).

175. Base of jug/flagon (lagynos derivative, related to 2-4?). D. base 6.3. Yellow-brown; outer surface light yellow-buff. Standard type and treatment.

176. Two-handled jar/tub: rim. D. est. 24.8-25.0. Yellow-buff. Flat horizontal rim, with traces of a handle-attachment on underside.

177. Rim fr. of miniature jar or wheelmade lamp. D. rim est. 4.6. Variant ware: plain red, rather clean-textured.

Cooking wares, various

178. Pan, rim to base fr. D. est. 22.2, H.pr. 5.4. Brown, rather fine-textured (fine gold mica specks, etc.). Variant of *orlo bifido* type, regional (Tyrrhenian coast). Mould-formed, fairly thin-walled; smooth bottom, slightly sagging.

179. Jug base. D. base est. 6. Sherds only. Light grey (brown tint on exterior), rather smooth-textured, non-micaceous. Ribbed exterior, fine groove under edge of base. Source uncertain--the only example here. Perhaps a grey-fired variant of the local *figulina* ware series.

180. Pan ('frying-pan'), Phocean type (imitation?). D. est. *c.* 30.5, H. 4.4. Rim to base fr., with remains of an attached frill. Orange-brown; sparse fine white grits, traces of haematite inclusions and fine mica specks. Bottom and a band above edge somewhat rough. A smoothed band on exterior below rim, bearing a groove. Frill a round-sectioned roll applied on rim,

⁴⁸ Kindly brought to my attention by the author (offprint supplied).

finger-indented. Possibly a local product rather than an import—this is not clear (in contrast to **181**).

181. ‘Frying-pan’, local/regional imitation of Phocean type. D. est. 31, H. 4.4-4.5, D. of ‘spout’ 5.3.

Almost certainly locally made: clay red-brown, exterior fired grey to dull dark brown. Sharp edge to base, lacking the smears (above and below) present on normal Phocean examples. Shallow external rim-groove. Spirally ribbed part-tubular ‘handle’ rising obliquely from the rim.

Cooking wares, Tiber Valley series

182. Lid (for a vessel as **183**?). D. est. 32. Joining rim fr. (one piece burnt after separation). Red-brown (maroon tint). For profile, cf. the La Celsa product, OLCESE, Tav. XIX.8 (under *Coperchio* Tipo 3).

183. *Caccabus* rim fr. D. est. 28.0. Dull brown, rough-textured; exterior and part of top of rim blackened. For profile, cf. the Ostia find, OLCESE, Tav. IV.5.

184. Rim of large jar-*olla*. D. est. c. 32.8. Large parts of rim/neck. Standard ware, brownish-grey (normal grits, with haematite traces, a few shiny white inclusions). Olcese’s, *Pentola* Tipo 1a (cf. the Vasanello finds, OLCESE, Tav. I.1-3).

185. Large lid. D. est. 30, H. (excl. knob) 4.8. Part of one side. Brown (reddish tinge); haematite lumps, etc., as Prima Porta fabric. Rim area blackened from use. Related to Olcese’s *Coperchio* Tipo 3 (OLCESE, Tav. XIX bottom).

Amphora

186. (One side partly restored) Regional(?) series, unclassified. D. rim est. 7.5. One-third of rim. A coarser version of the Tiber Valley fabric noted above; white and brown specks, mica(?) traces, slightly pimply surface.

SA 37, *supplement* (for other finds from this layer, see **101-128** above)

Various cooking wares, and related.

187. Lid rim, ‘Pompeian Red’ ware style. D. est. 20.2. Fine sandy ware, non-local, orange-brown with gold mica specks.

188. Lid rim, ware as **187**. D. est. 23.6. Dull brown, with slight red wash. Blackened under rim.

189. Large lid, Tiber Valley ware. D. knob 5.4. Upper part. Brownish; small white lumps, some gold mica flakes. Olcese’s *Coperchio* Tipo 1 or 2 (cf. OLCESE, Tav. XIX).

190. Rim of small lid(?), unclassified ware. Max. D. est. 12.0. Drab brown-grey surfaces (with faint pinkish tint), medium grey core. Neatly turned underside. (Possibly shown inverted.)

191. Small jar, rim and base fr. D. rim est. 12, D. base est. 7. Loose pieces (also some body fr., not figured), probably from one vessel. Light grey, turning pinkish-red; fine pimply texture. Bottom neatly finished (possibly thrown in a mould)

Fig. 23 Various SA layers **192-196**

192. Black-gloss stemmed dish(?) fr., Campana B (or close). D.pr. 7.4, H. pr. 3.3. Floor, part of stem. Light orange-buff, smooth-textured; rather dull black gloss with slight green-blue tint. Solid stemmed foot, flat floor decorated with grooves (2, 1). Cf. perhaps J.-P. MOREL, *Céramique Campanienne. Les formes* (Bibliothèque des Ecoles Françaises de d’Athènes et de Rome fasc. 244, Rome 1981) type 1416c (or 1413d)—1st cent. B.C. SA 66 (date of context mid I AD).

193. Casserole fr., African (early Black-Top) ware. D. est. c. 20, H. of wall 5.6. Interior fired light red, exterior surfaces dull brown-grey. Slightly beaded lip. SA 1

194. Basin, fragmentary. D. est. c.37.0, D. base est. 20.6, restored H. c. 12.7. About 30% of rim, base, etc. (10 fr., some joining), giving the profile except for central part of floor.

Light yellowish-brown ware (exterior buff). Exterior smooth, bottom left rough; a raised bevelled band around bottom of wall. Internal wheelmarks. Type otherwise apparently unattested here. Parallels for this basic shape come from the Aegean area (including Crete) and Greece, suggesting a Greek element in the initial (Augustan) personnel of the local *figulina* ware workshops. No datable context material accompanied this find (but adjacent layers date mainly from the mid I cent. AD). Olcese’s *Bacino* Tipo 15a (a more complete and earlier(?) version of OLCESE, Tav. XL.5). Early I AD? SA 48

195. (1:6) Amphora rim. D. rim est. 17.2. Rather light yellowish Baetican fabric with fine sandy grits (cf. Dressel type 20 fabrics). Bulging rim-band with small round-topped lip. Handle of flattened section; no groove(s). Type perhaps a variant of **196** following (Beltrán Lloris form IIB), from a different source. Mid I to earlier II AD? SA 1

196. (1:6) Garum amphora(?), handle and part of shoulder/neck. Beltrán Lloris form IIB. H.pr. 31, min. D. neck est. 11, D. at lower break est. 26. Smooth-textured buff/light yellow-brown ware. Strap-like handle (no grooves, flat inner face), tapering gently towards bottom. Baetican, Cadiz region(?) product. Second half I or early II AD. SA 73 (a body fr. from SA 74 may also belong to this vessel).

Fig. 24 Trench S 1985-86 various layers **197-199**

197. (1:3) Jug neck. D. rim c.5.5 (neck min. 2.8); H.pr. 10.0. Neck, with top end of handle. Tiber Valley ware, slip-coated: light yellow-brown clay, thin red slip over ext. and rim area.

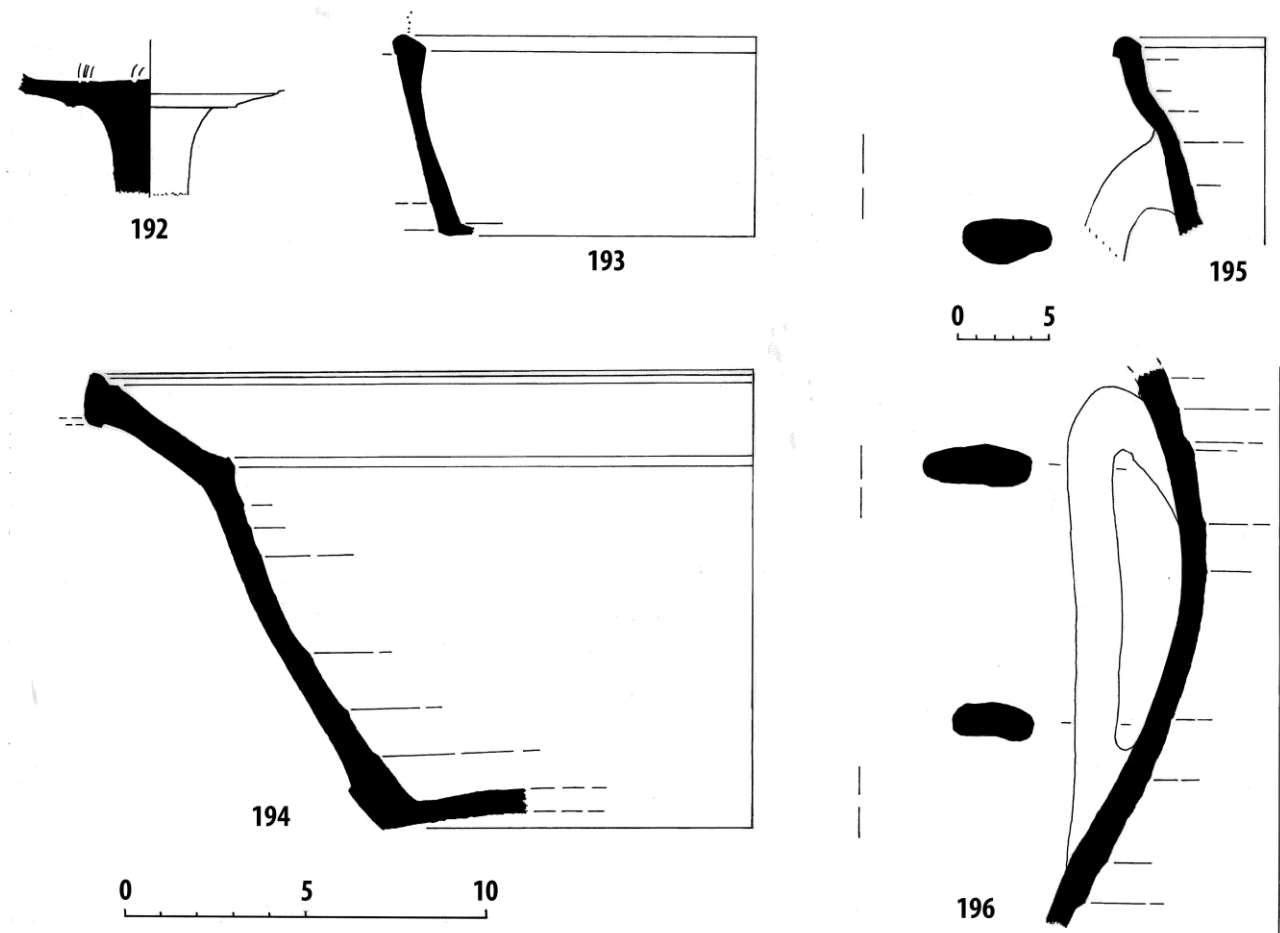


Fig. 23 Finds from SA various contexts, cat. **192** (SA 66), **193**, **195** (SA1), **194** (SA 48), **196** (SA 73). **192-194** (1:3), **195-196** (1:6)

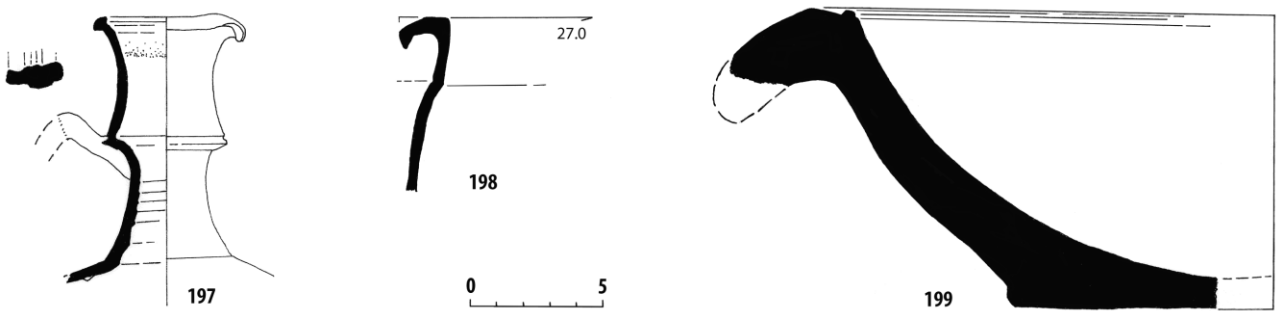


Fig. 24 Finds from various contexts S & X, cat. **197** (Trench S4 (1986) 1306, **198** (Trench S (1986) 90), **199** (Trench X (1995) 9) (1:3)

Slender neck with high bell-shaped rim element (lip pinched at front). Strip handle of peaked type attached at junction of neck and rim-element; a series of grooves and slight ridges down its exterior. (Missing body probably of depressed globular form, with low foot [or flat base].)

Type of Asia Minor 1st cent. BC derivation (cf. e.g. Mytilini-region finds). Probably Augustan (or slightly later?) – i.e. early in regional slip-coated series. CPV 1985 S 1306

198. Cooking-pot/caccabus rim. D. est. 27(.0). Large piece of rim.

Normal (lower) Tiber Valley ware, fired dull brown, with slight white and brown grits, etc. S 90 – P.41

199. Mortarium fr. D. inner rim-moulding est. 32 (original D. c. 42-44), H. 11.0+. One side, rim to base (near-complete profile, but outer part of rim lost).

Regional ware: dull drab buff (brown tint on break); gold mica traces; break rather rough. Medium-thick scatter of rather small brown and black grits covering inner surface. Thick-walled.

Broad drooping rim (damaged) with small moulding at inner edge, marked off by slight grooves. Rounded bowl, flat base with low external moulding.

Ware coarser than that of the examples of the shallow form Hartley 1 from this site; presumably from a different source. A little mortar adhering to top of inside, and in places on breaks—presumably reused in some building. Later I or II AD. CPV 95 X 9

Note an example of similar shape but in smoother fabric (brownish-orange) (D. est. 40; small bead at lower edge of rim). CPV 1986 S 10: P. 68

Index of ITS potters' stamps (total: 20)

From SA 1 (three):

- 4 stamps in cross-like arrangement: MEMM.. (twice), alternating with RASIN (S uncertain, IN ligature). Platter floor fr.; circle and dot at centre; no gloss underneath. Buff Arezzo fabric.
- Illegible
- Illegible

From SA 12 (six):

- Cat. **43.** Small stamp *in planta pedis*: L.P or L.PL (ligature). Small bowl, *Consp.* form 28 (1-2).
- Cat. **44.** Rectangular stamp: PRH or RRH with mid-height cross-bar on first letter. Bowl, *Consp.* form 28(.1-2)
- Cat. **45.** Trefoil stamp with a leaf; D and .] in two angles. Plate, *Consp.* form 4.5-6.
- Four-line rectangular stamps (2 preserved), set radially, with lines below rows: MPVMIDI / PSABIDIVS / EROSCME / MMHILAR (final AR ligature). Arezzo or Pisa fabric; on platter foot as *Consp.* f.11. Listed: (P.Kenrick) *CVArr* 2 ed. type 1584.1, p. 348, vessel no. 31 268.
- C-ME-R *in pl. pedis* (ME ligature). High foot of plate (as *Consp.* f.20.4). Perhaps Pisa ware.
- Illegible.

From SA 22 (one):

- Illegible.

From SA 5 (two):

- CAMVRI *in pl. pedis* (VR ligature). Plate floor.
- SM(F?) *in pl. pedis*. Plate floor.

From SA 10 (one; join with S 3):

- ZOELI *in pl. pedis*. Plate base (high foot, as *Consp.* f.20.4). Probably Pisa fabric.

From SA 36 (three):

-).LTITI, *in pl. pedis?* Plate floor fr.
- Cat. **100.** VILI (or VILL?) *in pl. pedis*. Cup base, as *Consp.* f.22 (with flat floor, grooved foot; Arezzo ware, see Fig.1)
- OC. *in pl. pedis*. Bowl base, as *Consp.* f.34 (shallow). Regional(Rome?) fabric

From SA 37 (three):

- CN.ATEI (ATE ligature) *in pl. pedis*. Platter floor fr. (at centre). Post-Augustan form, Arezzo(?) fabric.
- AMA(N), rectangular (indented ends). Platter floor fr. (at centre). Arezzo ware?
- >RI (?) *in pl. pedis* (small). Bowl base, as *Consp.* f. 33. Regional(?) ware.

From SA 39 (one):

- FA.L.T in *pl. pedis*. Plate floor fr.

Gaulish relief-ware sherds (not illustrated)

[Comments and identifications kindly provided by the late Dr Grace Simpson, on the basis of rubbings]

SA 49: S. Gaulish TS, Dragendorff f.29: two frr.—

a. lower wall fr. with recurved floral scrollwork. Treatment close to the Pompeii hoard bowls:

ATKINSON D. *A Hoard of Samian Ware from Pompeii* «JRS» 4, 1914, pls 4.16 and 8.45.

b. lower wall fr. with tall upright gadroons above a narrow frieze with symmetrical floral volutes: probably of the type of HERMET F. *La Graufesenque*, Paris 1934, reprint Marseille 1979, pl. 60.21. About AD 75-85

SA 49: Variant ware, source uncertain, with dull dark-toned gloss: sherd with vertical rows of upright arrow motifs between dotted lines; band of rouletting above. Possibly non-Gaulish; motifs and ware unidentified.

SA 73: S. Gaulish TS, Drag. f.29: wall fr. with palmette-like frond in lower frieze. Unidentified.

SA 74: S. Gaulish TS, Drag. f.29 (debased). Fr. of upper frieze, with repeated round-bottomed panels with small dog to r., divided by verticals with divided (2-lobed) lower terminals. Dog: OSWALD F. *Index of Figure-types on Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware)*, Liverpool 1936/7, reprint [Gregg Press] 1964, no. 1972 (based on a single London find). For festoon type, cf. several possible ones on HERMET *La Graufesenque* pl. 31. About AD 75-85 (or 70-80?).

Table 1: wares characterizing deposits SA 1, 23, 37

total sherd counts before mending are indicated.

** indicates total count not available

	layer SA 1	SA 23	SA 37	total SA finds
Italian <i>Terra Sigillata</i>	100 frr.	c.139	113	c.965
TWW, slip-coated and plain versions	143	c.187	141	1191+
Tiber Valley <i>figulina</i> : closed	c.584	c.433	c.383	c.2927+
Tiber V. <i>figulina</i> slip-coated/banded	52	57	52	c.323
Ditto, white-slipped (minimum figure)	5	**	38	89+
Grey-white jugs, S. Gaul	15	16	15	94
African Black-Top: I AD	+ARS c. 117	44	30	499
Cooking-ware, Tiber Valley coarse	c.344	**	**	**
Cooking-ware Tyrrhenian	31	**	**	**
Cooking-ware, Asia Minor/Aegean series	8	16	10	83
Other fabrics:				
BG (residual)	1	-	-	4
<i>Sigillata</i> wares (Western & Eastern)	11	2	2	55
ARS (= from late contexts)	-	-	-	67
Knidian, grey and colour-coated	1	-	-	2
Misc. slip-coated, small closed pot	1	**	**	17
Lead-glazed, various	1	-	2	7
Plain wares	35	?	c.39	c.319
Cooking wares	12	**	**	**
[All cooking wares: total recorded				2494+]
Mortaria (various wares)	5	-	-	6
Unguentaria (various wares)	6	5	25	60
Amphorae (all)	c.1733	c.836	c.890	6634++
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TOTAL (all wares, excluding lamps)	c.3203	c.2197	c.2132	15753+
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Lamps, slip-coated relief dec. 1st/early 2nd c.	45	101/83	{all =126}	558/c.521
Lamps, Rome unslipped series	3	-		15
Lamps, others (& later)	8			18
Related to lamps	-	4/2		16
				[all lamps:591+16 frr.related]