

# THE POTTERY

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## 15.1.0 Assessing Archaeological Value from the Ceramic Assemblage

As made evident in the detailed description of finds below, all stratigraphic contexts from the ceramic assemblage are small in size, often because of the nature of the layers encountered, sometimes as a consequence of the excavation strategy. Therefore, some care is required when applying established methods of analysis—that were first developed for large assemblages of thousands of sherds—such as the changes in trade patterns, that are nevertheless already well-established for Ostia. When confronted with the need to provide insightful information from the ceramic record, we decided to express the overall ‘reliability’ of each context based on a combination of three main factors: size, breakage rate (brokenness) and the timespan for the chronology of production of pottery and amphorae (internal consistency).

A small context is perhaps, by definition, only marginally informative, at least in terms of stratigraphic dating. Therefore, the value of such contexts is intrinsically low. Urban stratigraphies consistently show residuality, as a result of repeated depositions and movement of soil for building or levelling. As Terrenato and Ricci have pointed out for excavations in Rome it is not rare for a context to contain as little as 1% of in-phase finds with the remaining 99% from earlier periods.<sup>1</sup> This possibility is very difficult to properly assess for small contexts, i.e. with less than ten sherds it is statistically unsound to rule out the possibility that the chronology of the context deposition is significantly later than the latest find available. More specifically, in the proportions Terrenato and Ricci suggest, with ten sherds there is then only a 10% probability of actually finding one of the rare in-phase sherds.

The breakage rate of sherds is another factor that we took into account. Smaller fragments, without any link to other fragments in the same context, point towards multiple breakage events,<sup>2</sup> and ultimately the absence of any reliable connection between the finds and their final deposition. Larger fragments—with respect to the size of the once complete object and regardless of the absolute measurable size—have a higher chance of being part

of a primary context. In Ostia, ‘primary’ refers almost certainly to Peña’s Type B or C reuse, even though the material seems to result exclusively from (repeated) discard activities.<sup>3</sup> Measuring the breakage rate can be very time-consuming, and we took advantage of the data recorded in the ‘processing sheets’. In these, the total weight by class and number of sherds was recorded for amphoras, fine wares, coarse wares and lamps, and other classes of non-ceramic finds. This provided a rough indication of the average sherd size, and is only significant on a relative scale, i.e. if contexts are compared with each other, rather than looked at individually. The procedure is rather simple and the raw data are shown in table 1. A mean weight below the average gives a relative indication of higher breakage rate. Given the different nature of big amphoras, smaller pottery and tiny oil lamps, it is reassuring to be able to treat them separately: sometimes they will be coherent, sometimes not. Clearly, more detailed data would be interesting, but the project strategy tried to strike a balance between a site-wide understanding and a small excavation footprint.

Internal consistency results from the two previous factors (size and breakage rate) together with the chronological distribution of finds. A small context with well-preserved pottery from the mid 3rd c. has a medium internal consistency (context 5046). A mid-sized context with pottery dating from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th c., some in smaller fragments and some in larger ones, has a low internal consistency (context 5040-5041). Sometimes there are other finds that provide useful information: in Ostia, the presence of black and white mosaic tesserae in Late Roman deposits is a clear marker of residuality, and can be easily spotted even during excavation. The opposite is also true, as pottery can be used to assess residuality of other material, such as faunal remains.<sup>4</sup> Residuality is thus not only a problem, but another potential source of information.

When is a ceramic assemblage reliable? If, as in this case study, we are mostly concerned with providing chronological information, a small context (e.g. 10 diagnostic sherds) is significant, and thus reliable, but only if highly consistent and with a relatively low breakage rate. Larger contexts of 20 and more sherds can

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<sup>1</sup> Terrenato and Ricci (1998).

<sup>2</sup> Orton *et al* (1993).

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<sup>3</sup> Peña (2007) 10.

<sup>4</sup> Evans and Millett (1992).

Context	Amph Sherds	Amph Weight	CW Sherds	CW Weight	FW Sherds	FW Weight	Lamp Sherds	Lamp Weight	Amph vs Average	CW vs Average	FW vs Average	Lamp vs Average
1043	40	4,409	18	0,576	13	0,131	0		+1,283	+1,521	+0,025	
1060	32	0,573	11	0,238	1	0,001	0		-0,629	+0,705	-0,898	
1069	19	1,104	26	0,180	9	0,043	0		+0,203	-0,455	-0,514	
1075	6	1,157	63	0,985	2		0		+2,993	+0,232	-1,000	
1076	3	1,964	3	0,043	0		0		+12,557	+0,129		
1079	43	1,002	25	0,128	0		1	0,002	-0,517	-0,597		-0,817
1083	12	0,312	3	0,095	1	0,001	0		-0,462	+1,495	-0,898	
1087	59	1,416	12	0,100	5	0,025	1	0,007	-0,503	-0,343	-0,491	-0,358
1094	3	1,178	21	0,194	0		0		+7,131	-0,272		
2056	24	0,677	21	0,128	1	0,014	0		-0,416	-0,520	+0,424	
2068	16	0,739	18	0,099	0		1	0,004	-0,044	-0,567		-0,633
2075	2	0,051	1	0,003	1	0,004	0		-0,472	-0,764	-0,593	
2130	39	1,888	33	0,294	1	0,001	1	0,005	+0,002	-0,298	-0,898	-0,541
4002	50	1,510	10	0,160	3	0,020	14	0,022	-0,375	+0,261	-0,322	-0,856
4005	1	0,100	3	0,020	1	0,019	0		+1,071	-0,475	+0,933	
4049	151	5,562	92	1,273	36	0,194	0		-0,237	+0,090	-0,452	
4069	25	0,915	6	0,075	3	0,022	1	0,005	-0,242	-0,015	-0,254	-0,541
4096	3	0,072	4	0,053	0		0		-0,503	+0,044		
5040	2	0,040	1	0,007	0		1	0,007	-0,586	-0,448		-0,358
5300	15	0,832	13	0,146	1	0,001	2	0,023	+0,149	-0,115	-0,898	+0,055
5301	13	1,156	5	0,039	0		4	0,049	+0,841	-0,385		+0,124
6030	0		0		0		1	0,022				+1,018
6045	7	0,610	0		0		0		+0,805			
6060	2	0,114	10	0,228	10	0,389	3	0,181	+0,180	+0,796	+2,957	+4,535
<i>Total</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>27,381</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>5,064</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>0,865</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0,327</i>				
<i>Average sherd weight</i>	<i>0,048</i>	<i>0,013</i>	<i>0,010</i>	<i>0,011</i>								

Table 1. Raw counts for number of sherds and total weight by class and context. Comparison of each context's average sherd weight is done against a standardised value of 1.0. Weight is in kg. Some contexts that were missing data are not presented in the table. Conversely, some contexts that only yielded non-diagnostic material are only found in the table and not in the catalogue below. Contexts 4108 and 1017 (see below) are not included in this table.

accommodate for some residuality, especially if a direct relationship can be traced between breakage rate and residuality, i.e. residual sherds are in smaller fragments. During the study of the contexts presented here, we also gave a quick reliability score based on our subjective assessment. On a scale from 0 to 4, none of the contexts under study qualified for a score of 4 and only three got 3.5. Unsurprisingly, these were among the larger contexts (1043, 1060, 6060), with a high internal consistency and a relatively high average weight. In the end however, as with all archaeological data, assessing value is an informed decision rather than a strict mathematical formula.

Another point to note is that this report is conceived as a tool to address chronological issues and the depositional processes of the analysed contexts, rather than patterns of Roman and late antique trade in Ostia, for which far larger assemblages than ours would be necessary.<sup>5</sup>

This catalogue is divided into contexts and offers a description of each minimum specimen identified exclusively on the basis of the RBH (rims, bases and handles) criterion; non-diagnostic potsherds were only counted, and weighed independently from the class to which they belonged. The definition of the minimum number of individuals per context was also based on the analysis of fabric, thickness, surface finish and colour of the red slip or engobe, in the case of red slip and colour coated wares. This was in order to understand if non-contiguous fragments may have referred to the same vessel despite the absence of joints. The fabrics were systematically observed through a magnifying lens with a x10 magnification. At the beginning of each context a brief description of its composition is provided: it includes the overall number of diagnostics, the count of minimum number of vessels (henceforth MNI), the suggested chronology and an assessment of its reliability according to the paradigms described above. The descriptions of the vessels are grouped in classes, and each specimen bears its inventory number followed by

<sup>5</sup> See, for example, for the Late Roman period: Martin (2005), (2006) and (2008) with previous bibliography.

the plate number (if it is illustrated). A description of the main morphological features is generally provided only for the coarse wares. Well-known ceramic types (mostly fine wares and amphorae) are identified with the conventional definitions, and a description of the slips and surface finish, where they are preserved, is presented. A synthetic description of the fabric and the size of the rim and base diameters (where calculable) are always included, as well as the suggested date and bibliographical source for each specimen.

Contexts are presented by excavation area. Context numbers in the 1000s, 4000s and 10000s all come from the Foro della Statua Eroica.

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## 15.2.0 Foro della Statua Eroica (FSE)

### 15.2.1 Context 1043 (Plates 1-3)

This context is one of the largest presented in this report, a dump coming from under the floor of the north portico of FSE, over the demolished shops. As is usual, the actual analysis only focused on diagnostic fragments (RBH). It meant that a total of 71 diagnostic sherds and close neck and wall joints weighing 4,270 kg were processed. They correspond to 62 minimum vessels. As regards the overall subdivision into ceramic classes, it reveals that 70.9% of the minimum vessels are in-phase, 22.5% are residuals, 4.8% are of uncertain date and only 1.6% might refer to an Early (?) Medieval intrusion. The minimum number of individuals seems to be sufficient to perform an analysis of the incidence of residual materials, which will be compared with the data from other large contexts. The ceramic evidence provides a date between the late 4th and mid 5th c. A.D., or more probably in the first half of the 5th c. (as confirmed by the coin evidence: SF 72 and 77) for the deposition of this context.

Reliability of the context: 3.5.

(In-Phase Pottery)

#### 15.2.1a African Red Slip ware (henceforth ARS)

Inv. 1, Plate 1, 1. Hayes 67C large bowl produced in ARS D1 and characterised by bright orange good quality slip and a light red fabric. The flat base has a stamped decoration with concentric circles and dot-fringes comparable with type Hayes 32, styles A (ii)-(iii). The chronology of Hayes 67C is mid to late 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 30 cm. *Bibliography:* Hayes (1972) 236 for the stamp and Bonifay (2004) 171-73 for the type.

Inv. 2, Plate 1, 2. Worn fragment of Hayes 67B (?) in ARS D1, with a similar slip to Inv. 1 and a slightly coarser fabric of the same colour. This variant dates from the late 4th/early 5th to the mid 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 29 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 171-73.

Inv. 4, Plate 1, 3. Base of Hayes 50A/B in ARS C2, with dark orange slip of the same colour as the fabric. A larger version of Hayes 50A with a similar flat base was found in phase in a late 4th c. A.D. context at Fréjus (Pellegrino (2011)), and we considered the chronology of our specimen coherent with the deposition date of context 1043. External diameter of the base: 14 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1980) 65-66.

Inv. 5, Plate 1, 4. Flat base possibly belonging to a large bowl Hayes 67 in ARS D1 (Mackensen (1993) tafel 56, n. 9.1, 6) with a granular fabric similar to Inv. 2 and light orange slip. The base has a stamped decoration combining toothed rings and stylised palm-branches, identifiable with motifs Hayes 41c and Hayes 4k. These two motifs relate, respectively, to Styles A (ii)-(iii) and Style A (ii), hence providing a date between the mid 4th and mid 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Hayes (1972) 229-31 and 237 for the stamped decoration.

Inv. 8, Plate 1, 5. Small cup Hayes 73A in ARS C4 with good quality orange colour slip, slightly pimply on the surface. Well-levigated orange fabric. The production of this form occurs in the period A.D. 420-75, with variant A being probably earlier than variant B. External diameter of the rim: 13 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1980) 72-73.

Inv. 7, Plate 1, 6. Hayes 80B bowl in ARS D1 characterised by a light red granular slip and lamellar fabric, with occasional quartz inclusions. It dates from the mid to late 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 21 cm. *Bibliography:* Hayes (1972) 127-28.

Inv. 11, Plate 1, 7. ARS D2 (?) base with very stylised palm-branches facing inwards, recalling the motif Hayes 3e, typical of the second half of the 4th c. A.D. Reddish slip and brick red granular fabric. *Bibliography:* Hayes (1972) 229 for the motif.

#### 15.2.1b Lamps

Inv. 3, Plate 1, 8. Handle, shoulder and part of the discus fragment of ARS lamp. Discus is decorated with a shell (?). The discus motif and the undecorated shoulder suggest an identification with either type Atlante VIII D1 or type Atlante IX C. The former was produced at El Mahrine and Oudna and is very common between the mid 5th and early 6th c. A.D., whereas the latter seems to refer to the production of Oudna and occurs from the late 4th or early 5th to the second third of the 5th c. A.D. Light orange slip and well-levigated orange fabric. It was manufactured by using a worn mould. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 198 and Bonifay (2004) 368-70.

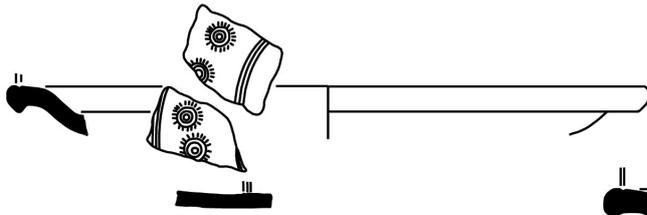
#### 15.2.1c Tunisian kitchen ware related to ARS

Inv. 20, Plate 1, 9. Large cooking dish of type Hayes 181D with bright orange thick slip inside and blackened rim outside. This is made of an orange colour fabric with occasional limestone inclusions. Variant D dates from the second half of the 4th to the first half of the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 26 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 213-15.

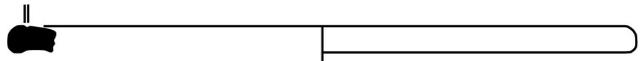
Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 67C	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 67B (?)	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 50A/B	1
In-phase	ARS	Generic Hayes 67	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 73A	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 80B	1
In-phase	ARS	Stamped base	1
In-phase	ARS	Lamp Atlante VIII D1 or Atlante IX C	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 181D	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Late Hayes 196	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Cooking-dish Fulford 2	1
In-phase	Italic amphora (Tuscany)	Empoli type	1
In-phase	Italic amphora (southern Calabria or north-eastern Sicily)	Keay 52	2
In-phase	Italic amphora (Sicily?)	Termini Imerese 151-354 (?)	3
In-phase	Portuguese amphora	Almagro 51 A/B	2
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Spatheia Keay 26	3
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Keay 59	1
In-phase	Cilician (?) amphora	Late Roman 1	2
In-phase	Local/regional colour coated ware	Flanged-bowl (?)	1
In-phase	Local/regional colour coated ware	Generic closed form	1
In-phase	Local/ regional table and storage ware	Basin	2
In-phase	Local/ regional table and storage ware	Flanged-bowl	1
In-phase	Local/ regional table and storage ware	Small cup	1
In-phase	Local/ regional table and storage ware	Jug/table amphora	2
In-phase	Local/ regional table and storage ware	Jug	1
In-phase	Local/ regional table and storage ware	Generic closed form	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole	3
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking pan	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Clibanus	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Lid	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Brazier	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking pot	1
Uncertain	Tunisian amphora	Generic handle	1
Uncertain	Aegean or Asia Minor (?) amphora	Unidentified amphora	2
Intrusion	Lamp	Early (?) medieval lamp	1
Residual	ARS	Hayes 32	1
Residual	ARS	Hayes 3	1
Residual	ARS	Generic ring foot in ARS A	1
Residual	Black Glaze ware	Krater (?)	1
Residual	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196B	2
Residual	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 4	2
Residual	Southern Spain unidentified amphora	Unidentified amphora	2
Residual	Southern Spain amphora	Dressel 20	1
Residual	Tunisian amphora	Africana IB or C	1
Residual	Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Käpitan II	1
Residual	Local/ regional table and storage ware	Table jar	1

Table 2. Context 1043: in phase (43 MNI), residual (15 MNI), intrusive (one MNI) and unidentified (three MNI) materials.

**African Red Slip**



1 (Inv. 1)



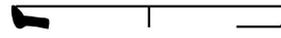
2 (Inv. 2)



3 (Inv. 4)



4 (Inv. 5)



5 (Inv. 8)



6 (Inv. 11)



7 (Inv. 3)

**Tunisian kitchen ware**



8 (Inv. 20)



9 (Inv. 21.3)



10 (Inv. 21.4)

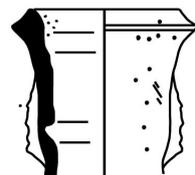


11 (Inv. 27)

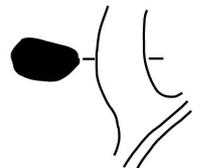
**Amphorae (Italic, Portuguese and Tunisian sources)**



12 (Inv. 32)



13 (Inv. 15.1)



14 (Inv. 15.2)



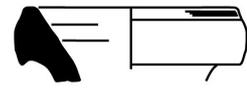
15 (Inv. 31.1)



16 (Inv. 31.2)



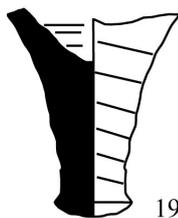
18 (Inv. 18)



20 (Inv. 29.1)



17 (Inv. 31.3)



19 (Inv. 44)



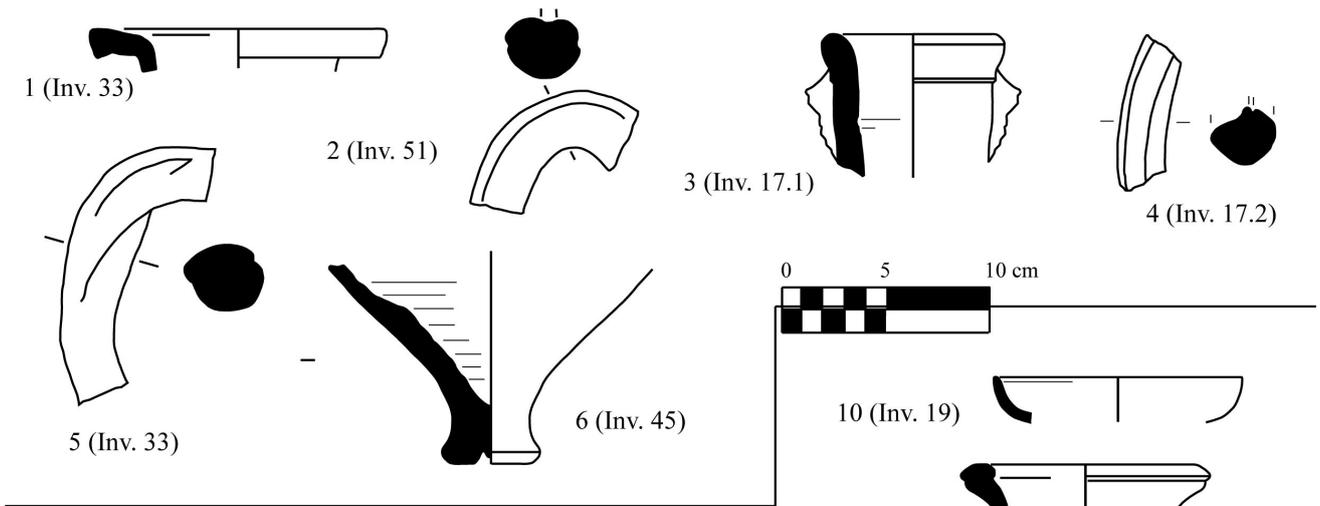
22 (Inv. 29.3)



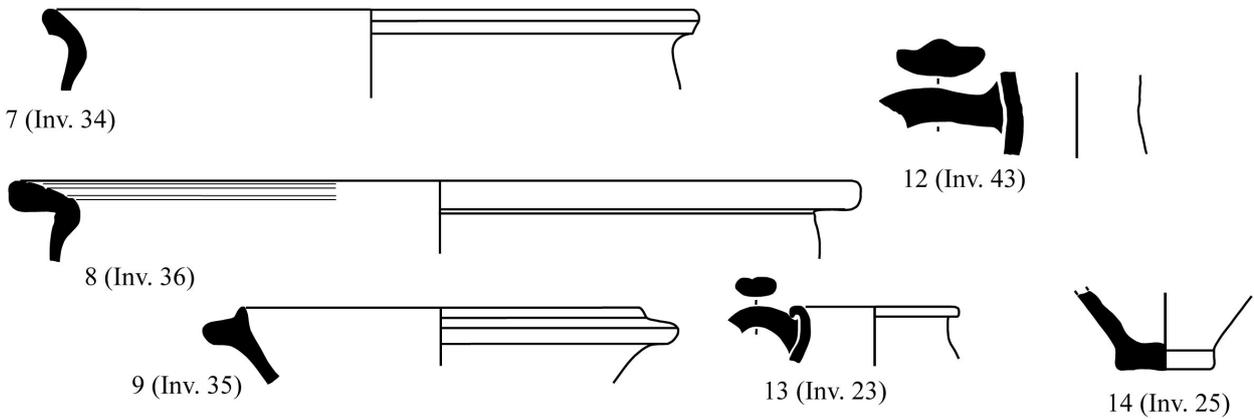
21 (Inv. 29.2)



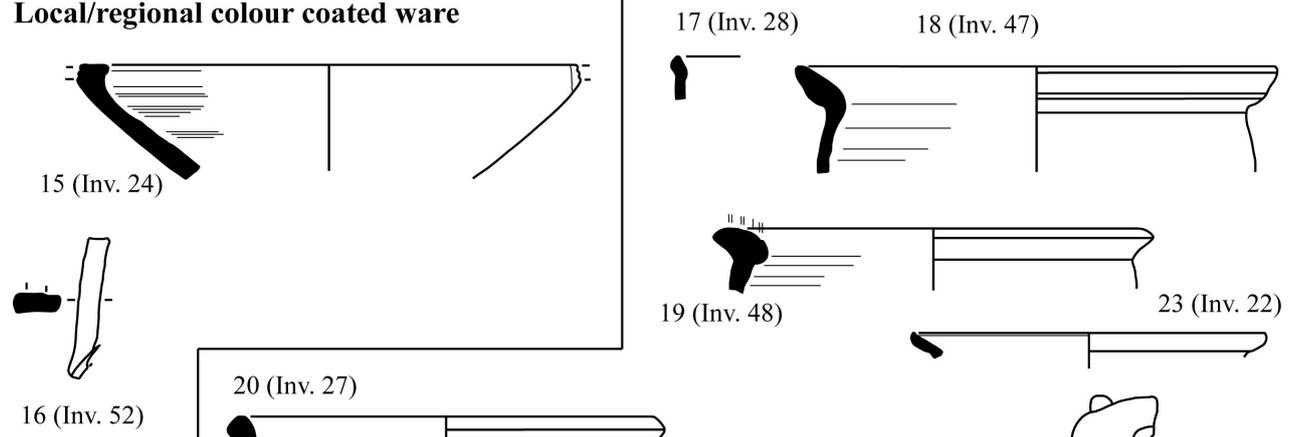
**Amphorae (Tunisian, Cilician and uncertain sources)**



**Local/regional table and storage ware**



**Local/regional colour coated ware**



**Local/regional kitchenware**

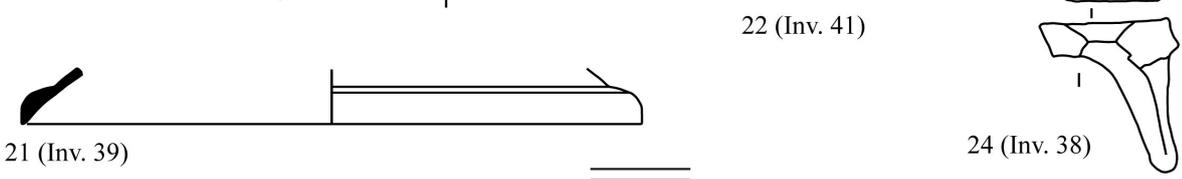
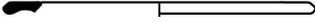
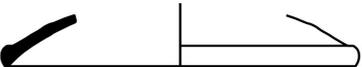
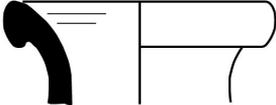
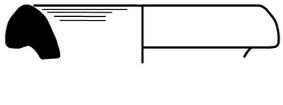
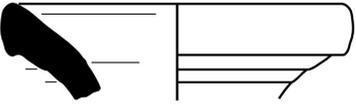
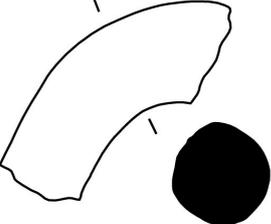
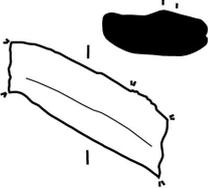
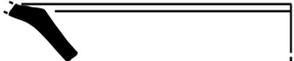


Plate 2.

**CONTEXT 1043: Intrusive and Residual Pottery**

<p><b>Italic lamp</b></p>  <p>1 (Inv. 42)</p>	<p><b>Black Glaze ware</b></p>  <p>6 (Inv. 6)</p>	<p><b>ARS</b></p>  <p>2 (Inv. 7)</p>  <p>3 (Inv. 9)</p>  <p>4 (Inv. 10)</p>  <p>5 (Inv. 12)</p>	
<p><b>Tunisian kitchenware</b></p>  <p>7 (Inv. 21.1)</p>  <p>8 (Inv. 21.2)</p>		<p><b>Gaulish amphorae</b></p>  <p>9 (Inv. 16)</p>  <p>10 (Inv. 30)</p>	
<p><b>Southern Spanish amphorae</b></p>  <p>11 (Inv. 13)</p>  <p>12 (Inv. 14)</p>  <p>13 (Inv. 50)</p>		<p><b>Tunisian amphora</b></p>  <p>14 (Inv. 49)</p> 	
<p><b>Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora</b></p>  <p>15 (Inv. 46)</p>	<p><b>Local/regional table and storage wa</b></p>  <p>16 (Inv. 26)</p>		

**CONTEXT 1069**

<p><b>ARS</b></p>  <p>17 (Inv. 138)</p>  <p>18 (Inv. 139)</p>	<p><b>Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora</b></p>  <p>19 (Inv. 140)</p>
<p><b>Local/regional colour coated ware</b></p>  <p>20 (Inv. 142)</p>	<p><b>Local/regional kitchenware</b></p>  <p>21 (Inv. 141)</p>  <p>22 (Inv. 143)</p>

Inv. 21 (3-4), Plate 1, 10-11. Two specimens of late Hayes 196 dish-lid, characterised by thickened and blackened rim. Fabric varies from orange to dark orange; quite thick orange slip. This late variant occurs between the 4th and early 5th c. A.D. External diameters of the rims: 21 and 30 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

Inv. 27, Plate 1, 12. Cooking dish referable to type Fulford 2. It has a blackened rim and a brick red colour fabric with occasional limestone and quartz inclusions. This form occurs in Carthage between the late 4th c. and A.D. 475-500. External diameter of the rim: 20 cm. *Bibliography:* Fulford and Peacock (1984) 188-89.

### 15.2.1d Amphorae

#### • 1. *Empoli type*

Inv. 32, Plate 1, 13. Slightly everted and rounded rim of Empoli type amphora in a poorly micaceous fabric with rare iron oxide and occasional limestone inclusions; buff colour. According to the fabric it seems to refer to the Arno valley. This form dates from the 3rd to the 5th c., and perhaps continues into the early decades of the 6th. External diameter of the rim: 9 cm. *Bibliography:* Cantini (2011) and Vaccaro (2011) 141-43.

#### • 2. *Keay 52 from southern Calabria or north-eastern Sicily*

Inv. 15 (1-2), Plate 1, 14-15. Two specimens of Keay 52 amphora type. One specimen is documented by a rim with the typical external flange and a long cylindrical narrow neck. It has a whitish skin and a brown colour fabric rich in grey inclusions limestone and rare mica. The second specimen is attested by a handle fragment characterised by a cream colour and abundant golden mica and quartz inclusions, whilst the grey rock fragments are absent. This type occurs from the 4th to the 7th c. A.D. with significant morphological variation. The rim/neck fragment is very similar to a specimen from the Domus Tiberiana in Rome, in a context dated A.D. 425-75 (Munzi *et al* (2004) 91-128 and particularly tav. 8, 73). External diameter of the rim: 7.5 cm. *Bibliography:* Pacetti (1998).

#### • 3. *Late Roman Sicilian (?) amphorae*

Inv. 31 (1-3), Plate 1, 16-18. Three amphora specimens represented by three round-section handle fragments with very banded profile, recall, in both their morphology and fabric, a series of Late Roman amphora types produced in Sicily. These include the Termini Imerese 151-354 type and others manufactured at Caronia Marina in north-eastern Sicily, and at Campanaio near Agrigento (Malfitana *et al* (2008); Vaccaro (2013 with bibliography). Although the floruit of these amphora productions seems to occur in the 4th and 5th c., it has been suggested that their production continued into the 6th and 7th A.D.: Bonanno (2007). Fabrics vary from light red to very pale brown in colour, and present some slightly different compositions: Inv. 31.1 is well-levigated, micaceous with rare limestone; Inv. 31.2 is quite porous with mica flecks and rare limestone up to 1 mm wide; Inv. 31.3 is coarser than the others and has frequent limestone inclusions, as well as quartz and mica flecks. *Bibliography:* Malfitana *et al* (2008) 148-50 and 155-56.

#### • 4. *Portuguese Almagro 51A/B amphorae*

Inv. 18 and 44, Plate 1, 19-20. Two specimens referable to the Almagro 51A/B amphora type, one represented by a rim with peculiarly thickened internal profile, and one by a typical solid spike. The former is made of a dark pink fabric with rare limestone inclusions and very rare mica flecks, whereas the latter is of a coarser fabric with quartz, limestone and grey rock fragments. The colour is light orange with buff skin. The rim is very similar to a specimen of Almagro 51A/B from the production site of Huerta del Rincón (Serrano Ramos (2004) 183, fig. 22). This amphora occurs from the late 3rd to the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 8.5 cm. *Bibliography:* Fabião (2004) 379-410.

#### • 5. *Tunisian spatheia 1*

Inv. 29 (1-3), Plate 1, 21-23. Three minimum numbers of amphora Keay 26 (spatheion 1 type) represented by two rims and one solid and cylindrical spike. All the fragments are characterised by a whitish skin, whereas the fabric varies slightly. This is orange with rare limestone and eolic quartz inclusions in Inv. 29, 1-2, and reddish and more porous in Inv. 29, 3. The rim profile with hooked lip supports the identification with spatheion 1, typical of the first half of the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rims: 9.5 and 9 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 124-25.

#### • 6. *LR 1 amphora*

Inv. 17 (1-2), Plate 2, 1-2. Two specimens of LR 1 amphorae, represented by one rim/neck/handle attach fragment and one grooved handle, characterised by different fabrics. The first one is of a typical Cilician fabric, quite porous with traces of exploded limestone (limestone inclusions are still documented, but much rarer than voids) and is pink/cream in colour; the second one has a less coarse and porous fabric and is of a light orange colour. The narrow folded rim with small undercut is compatible with variant LRA 1A, typical of the late 4th and 5th A.D. External diameter of the rim: 8 cm. *Bibliography:* Pieri (2005) 69-85.

### 15.2.1e Table and storage ware (local/regional products)

#### • 1. *Open forms*

Inv. 34, Plate 2, 6. Large table/storage basin with a well-levigated buff colour fabric with occasional limestone inclusions. Similar forms are documented at the mithraeum of the Crypta Balbi in Rome in the mid 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 31 cm. *Bibliography:* Sagui and Coletti (2004) 242-77, particularly tav. IV, 15-16.

Inv. 36, Plate 2, 7. Very large basin with thickened grooved rim. Same fabric as Inv. 34. It is identical to a coarse ware form from the Schola Praeconum, dated A.D. 430-40, and is comparable with a form documented in a context of the first half of the 6th c. AD at the basilica Hilariana in Rome. External diameter of the rim: 40 cm. *Bibliography:* Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 68, fig. 5, 55; Vatta and Bertoldi (2004) 458-79, particularly tav. III, 11.

Inv. 35, Plate 2, 8. Flanged-bowl with a fabric similar to Inv. 34-35, although more micaceous; same buff colour. It is a very common form in Rome in the late antique period

and is produced in both colour coated and non-slipped ware. Our specimen is uncoated. One possible comparison out of many is with a flanged-bowl with thin reddish slip from the Schola Praeconum (A.D. 430-40). External diameter of the rim: 19 cm. *Bibliography*: Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 64, fig. 3, 37.

*Inv. 19, Plate 2, 9*. Small cup with sub-vertical rounded rim in a well-levigated porous orange colour fabric with very rare limestone inclusions and iron oxides. These kind of small cups have a long tradition in the Roman period and before, and continued to be produced into Late Antiquity. One 6th c. example comes from the excavation at the Mola di Monte Gelato (Roberts (1997) 316-56, particularly 348, fig. 231, 133). External diameter of the rim: 12 cm.

#### • 2. Closed forms

*Inv. 40, Plate 2, 10*. Rim/neck/handle attach fragment of a closed form, possibly a jug or a table amphora with a well-levigated light brown fabric with very rare limestone inclusions. The rim is quite distinctive, being thickened, grooved outside and concave inside. Some comparisons were found with coarse ware closed forms from the excavation at the villa of Poggio Gramignano (Lugnano in Teverina), where they are documented in a mid 5th c. A.D. context. External diameter of the rim: 11 cm. *Bibliography*: Piraino (1999) 317-22 and particularly fig. 248, 15 and 19.

*Inv. 43, Plate 2, 11*. Ribbed strap handle/neck fragment of a jug or table amphora characterised by an orange colour fabric with abundant inclusions of golden mica and limestone, and more occasional grey sandstone (?) fragments. The fragmentary status of the sherd prevented us from understanding as to whether or not it is single or double-handled. Similar handles are well-documented in the amphora production of the middle Tiber valley from the Early Roman period to Late Antiquity (Patterson *et al* (2005) 369-84).

*Inv. 23, Plate 2, 12*. Rim/neck/handle fragment of a small jug in a light orange fabric, with rare limestone inclusions and mica flecks. It can be identified with type Ostia XIII, 142, fig. 30 n. 42, which dates from the Severan period to the 5th c. AD, and was produced along the central Tyrrhenian coast of Italy. Given its continuity of production into Late Antiquity, this form may be in-phase in context 1043. External diameter of the rim: 8 cm. *Bibliography*: Ostia XIII, 142, fig. 30 n. 42.

*Inv. 25, Plate 2, 13*. Base of a small table ware closed vessel in a light orange fabric rich in limestone inclusions and mica flecks. It is difficult to ascertain a date for this fragmentary base, although it should be noted that similar bases are still common in Late Antiquity, as revealed by their presence in a Schola Praeconum context (A.D. 430-40). External diameter of the base: 4.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 70, fig. 6, 66-67.

#### 15.2.1f Colour coated ware (local/regional)

##### • 1. Open form

*Inv. 52, Plate 2, 14*. Bowl, possibly flanged in origin, characterised by a well-levigated pinkish fabric (7.5YR 7/2) and a thin dark red slip. It is certainly a late antique

production, likely from a local or regional source. Internal diameter of the rim: 21.4 cm.

##### • 2. Closed form

*Inv. 24, Plate 2, 15*. Small handle fragment with rectangular section and two shallow grooves on the upper surface. It likely belongs to a closed table vessel. The fabric is hard, quite well-levigated and pink in colour. Very rare limestone inclusions and occasional pyroxenes support a possible provenance from either Latium or Campania. It has a light red thin slip.

#### 15.2.1g Kitchen ware (local/regional)

##### • 1. Open forms

*Inv. 28, Plate 2, 16*. Sub-vertical rim of a possible casserole or cooking bowl with a blackened rim. The fabric is dark orange with occasional mica flecks and a few iron oxides. Although very fragmentary, it may be compared to more micaceous casseroles documented at Albintimilium between the 3rd and the early 5th c. A.D., as such it is tentatively considered in-phase here. *Bibliography*: Olcese (1993) 233-34, particularly fig. 49, 139-40.

*Inv. 47, Plate 2, 17*. Slightly everted band-shaped rim of a casserole in an orange colour fabric with occasional mica flecks; the outer surface is dark brown because of smoke. It is a common type in Rome between the late 4th/early 5th and 6th c. External diameter of the rim: 23 cm. *Bibliography*: Vatta and Bertoldi (2004) 458-79, particularly 468, tav. VIII, 62.

*Inv. 48, Plate 2, 18*. Casserole with thickened slightly inwards turning rim and pointed lip; four shallow grooves on the upper face of the rim. The fabric has a pimply surface with rare limestone and quartz inclusions; brown in colour. It is identical to a kitchen ware form from the Schola Praeconum (A.D. 430-40). External rim diameter: 20 cm. *Bibliography*: Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 74, fig. 8, 92.

*Inv. 37, Plate 2, 19*. Deep cooking pan characterised by flaring wall and a rounded rim, marked by an external groove. The brown colour fabric is slightly micaceous with occasional limestone inclusions; traces of smoke on the outer surface. Very similar to those found at the Schola Praeconum (A.D. 430-40). External diameter of the rim: 20 cm. *Bibliography*: Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 70, fig. 6, n. 72.

*Inv. 39, Plate 2, 20*. Fragment of *clibanus* or very large lid, characterised by an externally thickened rim with pointed lip (similar to the Tunisian type Hayes 196). This has a slightly micaceous dark grey fabric. External diameter of the rim: 30 cm.

*Inv. 41, Plate 2, 21*. Base/handle fragment of a lid in a brown colour fabric, with very rare limestone and quartz inclusions. External diameter of the fragment: 3 cm.

*Inv. 38, Plate 3, 23*. Base fragment of a brazier in a dark brown fabric, similar to that of Inv. 37. Height of the stand: 5.5 cm.

##### • 2. Closed forms

*Inv. 22, Plate 2, 22*. Everted rim likely to belong to a cooking pot, characterised by a dark orange to reddish colour with occasional limestone inclusions and very rare

iron oxides. The rim profile is comparable to a class of cooking pots documented at Albintimilium between the second half of the 4th and the 7th/8th c. A.D., and thought to be a local production. External diameter of the rim: 17 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (1993) 204-205, particularly fig. 37, 51-53.

(Pottery Of Uncertain Date)

### 15.2.1h Amphorae

#### • 1. Unidentified Tunisian amphora

Inv. 51, Plate 2, 1. Thick handle of one large cylindrical amphora whose presence in-phase cannot be ascertained conclusively. The morphology could well be compatible with both mid and late Roman containers. It is characterised by whitish skin and a brick red granular fabric rich in limestone inclusions.

#### • 2. Unidentified amphorae

Inv. 53, Plate 2, 4. Thick amphora handle with sub-circular section, slightly grooved. It has a very micaceous (golden mica) porous fabric with occasional quartz, feldspars and rounded grey rock fragments. Light orange colour. An origin between the Aegean Sea and Asia Minor is possible according to the fabric. Its presence in-phase in context 1043 remains uncertain.

Inv. 45, Plate 2, 5. Short spike of unidentified amphora characterised by quite well-levigated micaceous and soapy fabric; light orange colour. The stratified texture of the fabric likely derives from mixing different clays. An eastern Mediterranean or Aegean origin cannot be excluded. An identification with the amphora type Mid Roman 3 might be suggested. *Bibliography*: Riley (1979) 183-86, fig. 31 and 86.

(Intrusive Pottery)

### 15.2.1i Early (?) medieval lamp

Inv. 42, Plate 3, 1. Base and wall fragment of a lamp characterised by a well-levigated buff (2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow) fabric. This seems to refer to the early medieval 'a ciabatta' type, documented in the 8th and 9th c. A.D., and represents the last production of moulded lamps before their replacement by wheel-made products in the 10th c. *Bibliography*: Romei (2004) particularly 292, nn. 29-30.

(Residual Pottery)

### 15.2.1j ARS

Inv. 9, Plate 3, 2. Small rim fragment of a possible Hayes 32 dish in ARS A in A/D. It is made of an orange colour slip and a slightly granular reddish fabric. This form dates from the early to mid 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Hayes (1972) 55.

Inv. 10, Plate 3, 3. Small dish of type Hayes 3, possibly variant C in ARS A2 with a well-preserved red colour slip only on the inside, and made of well-levigated orange fabric. It dates to the early/mid 2nd c. A.D. External diameter of

the rim: 15 cm. *Bibliography*: Hayes (1972) 21-25.

Inv. 12, Plate 3, 4. Small bowl with very low ring foot in ARS A2. Type is uncertain. It is characterised by good quality red slip and a well-levigated dark orange fabric. Generic date is 2nd to 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the base: 12 cm.

### 15.2.1k Black-Glaze ware

Inv. 6, Plate 3, 5. Pedestal of a Black-Glaze krater, likely to be identified with Morel Species 3510 or 3560 typical of the 3rd c. although spanning, with variants, a longer period between the end of the 4th and the mid 2nd c. B.C. The slip colour is dark brown and the fabric is pinkish. External diameter of the base: 5.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Morel (1981) 265-67 and 272-73.

### 15.2.1l Tunisian kitchen ware related to ARS

Inv. 21 (1-2), Plate 3, 6-7. Two specimens of Hayes 196B dish-lid displaying a rounded non-thickened rim, easily distinguishable from the later variant (above Inv. 21 (3-4)). Both specimens have blackened rims and are of orange fabric. This variant is common in the 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

### 15.2.1m Amphorae

#### • 1. Gauloise 4

Inv. 16 and 30, Plate 3, 8-9. Two specimens of Gauloise 4 amphora. The first one has a well-levigated light orange fabric with very rare quartz inclusions, the second one is of an even better levigated fabric, with rare golden mica flecks. This form occurs from the mid 1st to the end of the 3rd c. AD. External diameters of the rims: 12 and 13 cm. *Bibliography*: Laubenheimer (1985) 261-93.

#### • 2. Southern Spanish

Inv. 13 and 14, Plate 3, 10-11. Two specimens of unidentified southern Spanish (?) amphora with everted rims, double-stepped in one case, and with slightly hooked lips. One generic comparison can be established with one Dressel 8 from the province of Huelva (Campos Carrasco *et al* (2004) 136, fig. 13, 8). The fabric is quite well-levigated and porous. Only rare quartz and grey colour inclusions were visible with the magnifying lens. The colour varies from the surface (cream) to the fracture (pinkish). It was not possible to establish any close parallel, although the fabric and quite large size of the mouths are similar to the early and mid Roman southern Spanish fish sauce amphora classes. External diameters of the rims: 16 and 14 cm.

Inv. 50, Plate 3, 12. Thick handle with circular section of a Baetican Dressel 20 olive-oil amphora. The fragment has a whitish skin and a pinkish fabric rich in limestone, quartz and red rock inclusions. It occurs between the Augustan period and the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 42.

#### • 3. Tunisian Leptiminus 1

Inv. 33, Plate 3, 13. Rectangular and flattened rim of a Leptiminus 1 amphora in a dark orange granular fabric

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 67	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 71 or 72	1
Uncertain	Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Käpitan 1	1
In-phase	Local/regional colour coated ware	Jug	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Lid	1

Table 3. Context 1069: in phase (5 MNI) and uncertain (1 MNI) materials.

with rare quartz; whitish skin outside. This form occurs between the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 3rd c. A.D. and should be considered residual in this assemblage. External diameter of the rim: 13.4 cm. *Bibliography*: Opaït (2000).

#### • 4. *Tunisian Africana I*

*Inv. 49, Plate 3, 14.* Rim fragment of an Africana IB or C amphora with a well-levigated, slightly porous fabric with occasional quartz inclusion; orange colour. Variant B is typical of the late 2nd to mid 3rd c. A.D., whereas variant C continues well into the 4th c. In either case, the presence of Africana IIB/C should be considered residual. External diameter of the rim: 11 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 106-107.

#### • 5. *Käpitan II from Asia Minor or the Black Sea*

*Inv. 46, Plate 3, 15.* Thick strap handle of Käpitan II amphora with a granular brown colour fabric and with frequent limestone inclusions and lots of voids, due to the destruction of (limestone?) inclusions during firing. This amphora dates from the second half of the 2nd to the 4th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 135.

### 15.2.1n Table and storage ware (local and regional)

*Inv. 26, Plate 3, 16.* Short rectangular rim and cylindrical neck fragment of a quite thin table jar, characterised by quite a granular red fabric with rare limestone inclusions. It can be generically compared with material documented in Pompeii between the Late Republican and Tiberian periods. An early Roman date for this specimen seems strongly probable. External diameter of the rim: 13 cm. *Bibliography*: Chiaramonte Treré (1984) 140-92 and particularly the specimens in tav. 105, 2 and 7.

### 15.2.2 Context 1069 (Plate 3)

This context was a post-robbing levelling layer, a fill, from the SW corner of FSE. A total of 54 ceramic fragments were recovered in this context, only 6 of them were diagnostics referable to as many minimum vessels. The ARS evidence, partly supported by colour coated ware and kitchen ware, points to a date between the late 4th and the first half of the 5th c. A.D., although the low count of datable material suggests a medium-low reliability for this date.

Reliability of the context: 2.

### 15.2.2a ARS

*Inv. 138, Plate 3, 17.* Wall and rim junction fragment of a possible Hayes 67 (?) large bowl in ARS D1, characterised by quite a granular orange colour fabric with rare quartz and limestone inclusions; bright orange slip. The date of this type spans the second half of the 4th and the second half of the 5th c. A.D. and the fragmentary status of the specimen prevents us from a precise identification of one specific variant. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 171-73.

*Inv. 139, Plate 3, 18.* Wall and rim junction of a small bowl type Hayes 71 or Hayes 72 (the small fragment impedes a more precise identification) in ARS C3. It is made of a well-levigated red brick fabric and a very lustrous red slip. These two types occur between the late 4th and the beginning of the 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Atlante (1980) 71-72.

### 15.2.2b Amphorae

*Inv. 140, Plate 3, 19.* Oval handle of a Käpitan 1 amphora from Asia Minor or the Black Sea. It has a light red fabric with occasional iron oxide and very occasional tiny limestone inclusions. As this type was produced between the second half of the 2nd and the 4th c. A.D. we cannot completely rule out that it is still in phase in context, deposited between the late 4th and the mid 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 134.

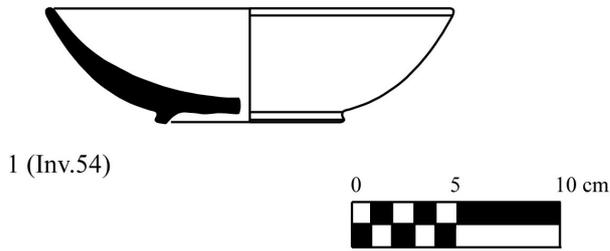
### 15.2.2c Colour coated ware (local/regional)

*Inv. 142, Plate 3, 20.* Everted rim with slightly pointed lip of a table jug characterised by a well-levigated pale brown fabric with rare limestone and a thin reddish brown slip outside. The rim profile recalls that of a handled jug documented at Albintimilium in Liguria in the second half of the 4th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 8.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (1993) 282-83, particularly fig. 72, n.306.

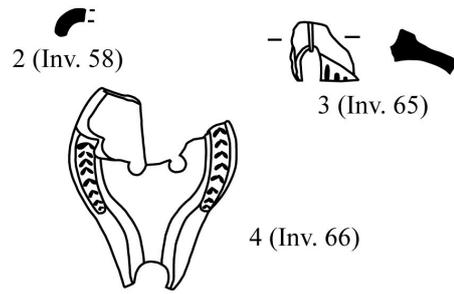
### 15.2.2d Kitchenware (local/regional)

*Inv. 141, Plate 3, 21.* Large casserole with thick flat rim characterised by three shallow grooves on the upper face. The brownish fabric is quite coarse with mica flecks, rare limestone inclusions, occasional calcite and tiny fragments of sandstone. A generic comparison can be established with casseroles documented at the Schola Praeconum (A.D. 430-

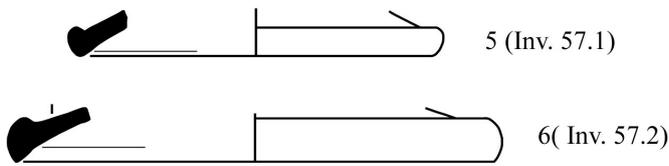
*Sigillata chiara tarda dell'Italia centro settentrionale*



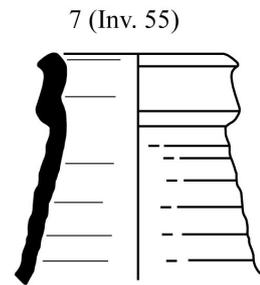
ARS



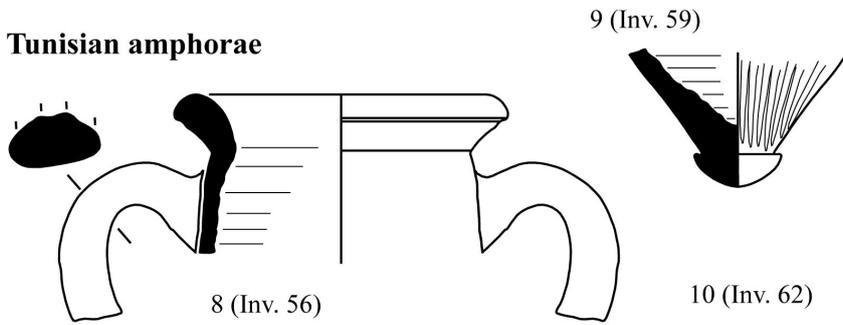
Tunisian kitchenware



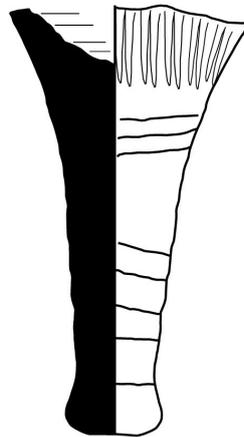
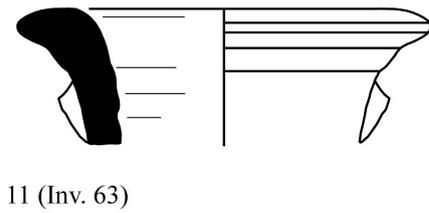
Portuguese amphora



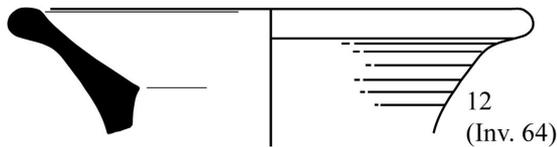
Tunisian amphorae



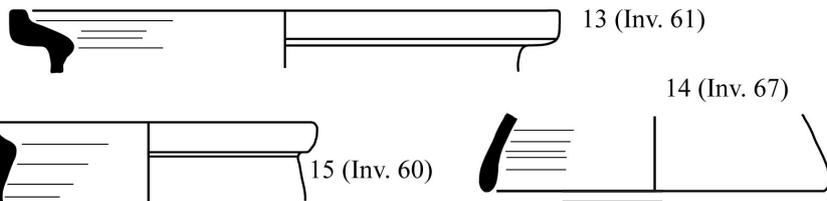
Southern Spanish amphora



Local/regional table and storage ware



Local/regional kitchenware



Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	Sigillata chiara tarda dell'Italia centro-settentrionale	Dish inspired to the ARS type Hayes 50B	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 91A or B	1
In-phase	ARS	Lamp Atlante VIII A1a-b	1
In-phase	ARS	Lamp Atlante VIII A2b	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 182C or D	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Late Hayes 196	1
In-phase	Portuguese amphora	Almagro 51A/B	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana IIIA	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana III/Keay 25	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Basin	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Lid	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking pot	1
Residual	Tunisian amphora	Africana I	1
Residual	Southern Spain amphora	Beltran IIB	1

Table 4. Context 1075: in phase (13 MNI) and residual (2 MNI) materials.

40). External diameter of the rim: *ca.* 36 cm. *Bibliography:* Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 74, fig. 8, nn. 94 and 96.

*Inv.* 143, *Plate 3, 22*. Fragment of a cooking lid with slightly thickened and blackened rim. This has an orange coloured fabric with occasional limestone inclusions. The very indistinct shape of the rim prevents us from establishing any precise parallel.

### 15.2.3 Context 1075 (Plate 4)

This context, a floor fill in the north portico, yielded a total of 71 potsherds, 21 of which are diagnostics and hence used for further analysis. They correspond to a total of 15 minimum vessels. Thirteen vessels are chronologically consistent, and suggest a deposition date of the assemblage between the late 4th and first half of the 5th c. A.D. This date is further supported by the latest coins dated A.D. 404-408 (SF 109-111). Only two early to mid Roman residuals were identified. Therefore, despite the low count of vessels, the chronology of the context seems reliable. Reliability of the context: 3.

#### 15.2.3a Sigillata Chiara Tarda dell'Italia Centro-Settentrionale

*Inv.* 54, *Plate 4, 1*. Half-preserved shallow dish characterised by short ring foot, flaring walls and rounded lip. The fabric is quite well-levigated, and is a light orange colour with rare limestone inclusions and mica flecks. The slip is bright red, thick and probably sintered. The morphology clearly recalls the ARS prototype Hayes 50B, whose circulation continues until the beginning of the 5th c. A.D. Identical forms are quite common in southern Tuscany and are particularly frequent at the rural site of Case Nuove near Cinigiano in a late 4th-mid 5th c. dump. 'Sigillata chiara tarda dell'Italia centro-settentrionale' is a class of Italic

red slipped ware well-documented in central and northern Italy, generally characterised by good quality slips (due to firing at high temperature that allowed for the sintering process), and often easily distinguishable from the more common colour coated wares. It seems that these higher quality products are common between the 2nd-3rd and mid 5th c. A.D., whereas the production of colour coated ware also continued later (Fontana (1998) and Menchelli and Pasquinucci (2012)). External diameter of the rim: 21 cm; height: 5.5 cm; external diameter of the ring foot: 9 cm. *Bibliography:* Vaccaro and MacKinnon (2014).

#### 15.2.3b ARS

*Inv.* 58, *Plate 4, 2*. Flange fragment of a flanged-bowl Hayes 91. According to its shape and size it may refer to both variant A and B. The fabric is granular and red, and the slip is bright red. Variants A and B of Hayes 91 occur from the second half of the 4th (early variants) to central decades of the 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 178-79.

#### 15.2.3c Lamps

*Inv.* 65-66, *Plate 4, 3-4*. Two ARS lamps. One is quite well-preserved and one is very fragmentary (handle/shoulder fragment). *Inv.* 66 has a branch pattern on the shoulder and the largely missing discus is undecorated. There are two symmetrical filling-holes. The fabric is granular with very rare limestone inclusions and is orange in colour. The slip is dark orange and adherent. *Inv.* 65 has a slightly grooved handle and oblique incisions on the shoulder. Both fabric and slip are orange, the latter is very abraded. Although very fragmentary it is likely to refer to a Atlante VIII A1a-b, documented between the end of the 4th and the first half of the 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 359-64.

### 15.2.3d Tunisian kitchen ware related to ARS

Inv. 57.1, Plate 4, 5. Dish-lid Hayes 182C or D with quite thick blackened rim. The fabric has a granular texture with rare limestone inclusions and an orange colour. Very thin slip on the outer face of the rim. Variants C and D are respectively dated to the end of the 2nd to 3rd and 4th c. A.D. This form is already attested in a 4th c. context in Ostia, as such it might well be in-phase in our context, which contains late 4th to mid 5th c. materials. External diameter of the rim: 17 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1980) 214 particularly tav. CV, 7-8 and Bonifay (2004) 216-17.

Inv. 57.2, Plate 4, 6. Late variant of the dish-lid Hayes 196, characterised by a very thick rim. The fabric is the same as Inv. 57. 1. Late 4th to early 5th c. type. External diameter of the rim: 23 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

### 15.2.3e Amphorae

#### • 1. Portuguese Almagro 51 A/B

Inv. 55, Plate 4, 7. Almagro 51A-B amphora type documented by both rim and base. The orange colour fabric is quite coarse with quartz, limestone and both grey and red rock inclusions. All the inclusions are very angular. The outer surface is very pimply with frequent voids. This amphora dates from the late 3rd to the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 8.5 cm. *Bibliography:* Fabião (2004) 379-410.

#### • 2. Tunisian

Inv. 56, Plate 4, 8. Rim/neck/handle fragments of Tunisian amphora with everted rim, slightly pointed lip, cylindrical neck and very thick handles, identified with type Africana IIIA, although the neck is a bit wider than usual. The red/brown granular fabric has rare limestone inclusions and occasional eolic quartz. Light yellow skin. Although more common in the 4th c., variant A continues to be documented in the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 14 cm. *Bibliography:* Keay (1984) 184-212.

Inv. 59, Plate 4, 9. Long cylindrical solid spike of an Africana III/Keay 25 amphora. Dark orange/red fabric full of very tiny whitish inclusions. Whitish skin all throughout the outer surface and 'steccature' reaching the beginning of the spike. It dates generically to the 4th-mid 5th c.

#### • 3. Residual Tunisian

Inv. 62, Plate 4, 10. Short button-shaped spike of a Tunisian amphora likely referring to a residual Africana I type, generically dated from the late 2nd to the 4th c. A.D. Dark orange fabric with occasional limestone inclusions; outer surface characterised by cream colour skin and 'steccature'. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 106-107.

#### • 4. Residual southern Spanish

Inv. 63, Plate 4, 11. Rim/neck fragment of a Beltran IIB fish-sauce amphora in a quite well-levigated light pink fabric with rare mica flecks. The abundant traces of mortar on the fragment would point to its reuse for building purposes. This amphora is documented between the Julio-Claudian period and the early 3rd c. A.D., as such it is certainly residual in context 1075. External diameter of the rim: 19 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 54.

### 15.2.3f Table and storage ware (local/regional)

Inv. 64, Plate 4, 12. Buff ware basin characterised by thickened and rounded rim and a distinctive internal edge; this has a very purified buff fabric with occasional mica flecks. This specimen represents a variant to a typical basin well-documented in Rome since as early as the 4th and 5th c. Inv. 64 is particularly similar to one version documented at the basilica Hilariana in Rome in the first half of the 6th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 24 cm. *Bibliography:* Pacetti (2004) 435-57, particularly tav. I, 1.

### 15.2.3g Kitchenware (local/regional)

#### • 1. Open forms

Inv. 61, Plate 4, 13. Large casserole with band-shaped rim and possible internal seat for a lid. The brown colour fabric is slightly micaceous and bears abundant iron oxides. It can be compared with a specimen from the mithraeum of the Crypta Balbi, in a context of the mid 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 26 cm. *Bibliography:* Sagui and Coletti (2004) 242-77, particularly tav. VII, 35.

Inv. 67, Plate 4, 14. Lid with rounded rim. Brown colour slightly micaceous fabric with rare limestone and iron oxides. External diameter of the rim: 16 cm.

#### • 2. Closed forms

Inv. 60, Plate 4, 15. Cooking-pot with band-shaped slightly rounded rim. Fabric as Inv. 61. Similar to a cooking vessel documented at the Schola Praeconum (A.D. 430-40). External diameter of the rim: 16 cm. *Bibliography:* Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 74, fig. 8, 109.

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### 15.2.4 Context 4049 (Plates 5-6)

This context, a foundation fill from under the north portico floor, over the demolished shops, yielded 279 potsherds including a total of 40 diagnostic sherds, corresponding to a minimum number of 37 vessels, 35 of which are likely to be in-phase. Although the overall number of specimens is not very high, this context is one of the few with very high reliability, in light of the strong chronological consistency and good level of preservation of the sherds, generally presenting fresh breaks. The suggested date for this context is the 4th c. A.D., possibly the second half. Interestingly, it reveals the typical Late Roman connection with Tunisia, well-supported by the annona system, as some 74% of the specimens in-phase come from Tunisian sources.<sup>6</sup>

Reliability of the context: 3.5.

### 15.2.4a Residual (?) ARS A

Inv. 274, Plate 5, 1. Base fragment with very low foot similar to a small version of dishes Hayes 27 or Hayes 31 in ARS A2, characterised by a well-levigated reddish fabric with occasional limestone inclusions and a granular orange slip, both inside and outside the vessel. Both forms are 3rd c. in

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<sup>6</sup> Reynolds (1995); Reynolds (2010).

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 15	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 50A/B	7
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 45A	2
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 10B	1
In-phase	ARS	Stamped base	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Late Hayes 196	5
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 197	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 23B	4
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 181D	1
In-phase	Italic amphora (Tuscany)	Empoli type	1
In-phase	Italic amphora (Sicily or southern Italy?)	Palatine East Amphora I (?)	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana IIIA	1
In-phase	Extra-regional/Tunisian (?) table and storage ware	Basin (Uzita 2 similis)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Basin	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Lid	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Small jug or table pot	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Generic closed form	2
In-phase	Local/regional colour coated ware	Small jug	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchenware	Casserole	1
Residual (?)	ARS	Hayes 31	1
Residual (?)	ARS	Hayes 27/31	1

Table 5. Context 4049: in phase (35 MNI) and residual (2 MNI) materials.

date, although some recent evidence from Chãos Salgados in Portugal would point to a continuity of Form 27 until the early 4th c. A.D. We suggest this form is residual in context 4049 considering its deposition in the second half of the 4th c. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 157-59 and Quaresma (2011) 72, fig. 2, 29-30.

#### 15.2.4b Late ARS A

*Inv. 267, Plate 5, 2.* Carinated bowl of classical type Hayes 15, in a bright orange coloured granular fabric with very rare limestone inclusions. The very good quality slip is light red (2.5YR 6/8) and covers both the inner and outer surfaces of the vessel. The classical version of Hayes 15 has been recently dated to the 4th c. A.D. on the basis of the Algerian evidence, hence attesting for a prolonged production of ARS A. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 157-59.

*Inv. 268, Plate 5, 10.* Slightly convex base fragment of a very large bowl in ARS A, possibly identifiable with variant Hayes 10. The light red fabric is quite granular and porous with occasional quartz and limestone inclusions; the bright red slip is quite thick. This specimen can be considered in-phase in context 4049 as the form is documented until the end of the 4th c. A.D. in Carthage/Circus. External diameter of the base: 25 cm. *Bibliography*: Hayes (1972) 37-38 (for the type); Cau, Reynolds and Bonifay (2011) 3 (for the later chronology of type Hayes 10B).

#### 15.2.4c ARS C

*Inv. 237-40, 242-43, Plate 5, 3-8.* Seven specimens of the flat-based dish Hayes 50A/B, characterised by quite a flaring wall profile and thin rims varying from pointed to

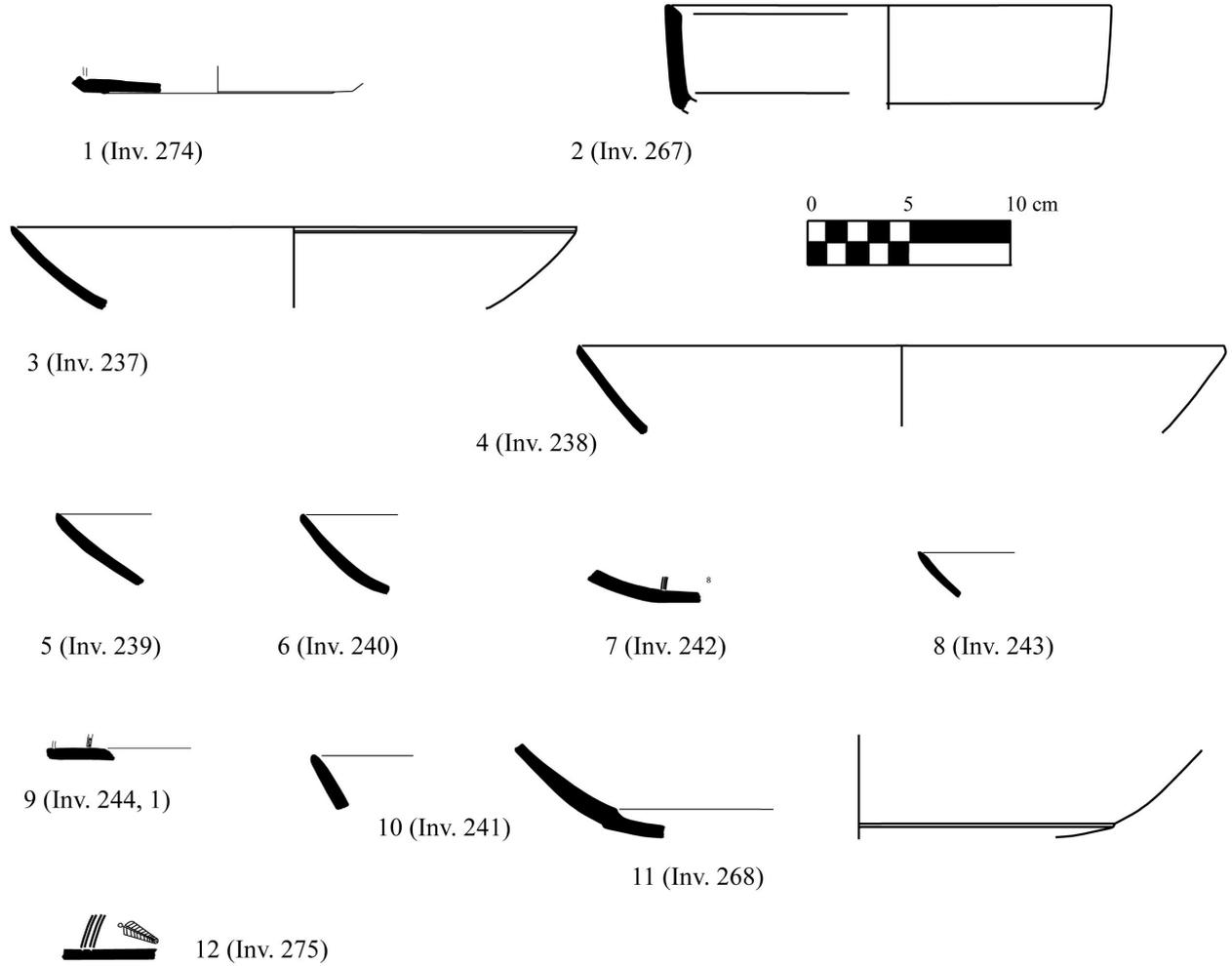
externally oblique. One flat base (*Inv. 243*) does not seem to be compatible with the rim fragments on the basis of its width and fabric. They seem to refer to the C2 and C3 productions. *Inv. 237-39* have a fine-grained red fabric, with small quartz inclusions; *Inv. 240* is similar to the fabric above but has occasional larger quartz inclusions; *Inv. 242* has a fine-grained dark red fabric, with quartz and limestone inclusions; *Inv. 243* has a porous light red fabric with limestone inclusions. The slip is generally dark orange to red and slightly dull outside the rim and lighter inside it. *Inv. 243* has a glossier orange slip. The variant Hayes 50A/B seems to occur in the period A.D. 300-60. External diameter of the rims: 28 cm (*Inv. 237*) and 32 cm (*Inv. 238*). *Bibliography*: Atlante (1980) 65-66.

*Inv. 244 (1-2), Plate 5, 9.* Two minimum numbers of large bowl Hayes 45A in ARS C/E. Only *Inv. 244.1* is illustrated but they are both characterised by a fine rouletting on the rim. The fabric of *Inv. 244.1* is light brown to dark grey, with limestone inclusions of small and medium size; the slip outside is very dark due to misfiring (?), inside it is dark orange. This type is dated to A.D. 230/40 and 320, and can be considered in-phase in context 4049, whose deposition seems to have taken place in the mid to late 4th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Hayes (1972) 62-65.

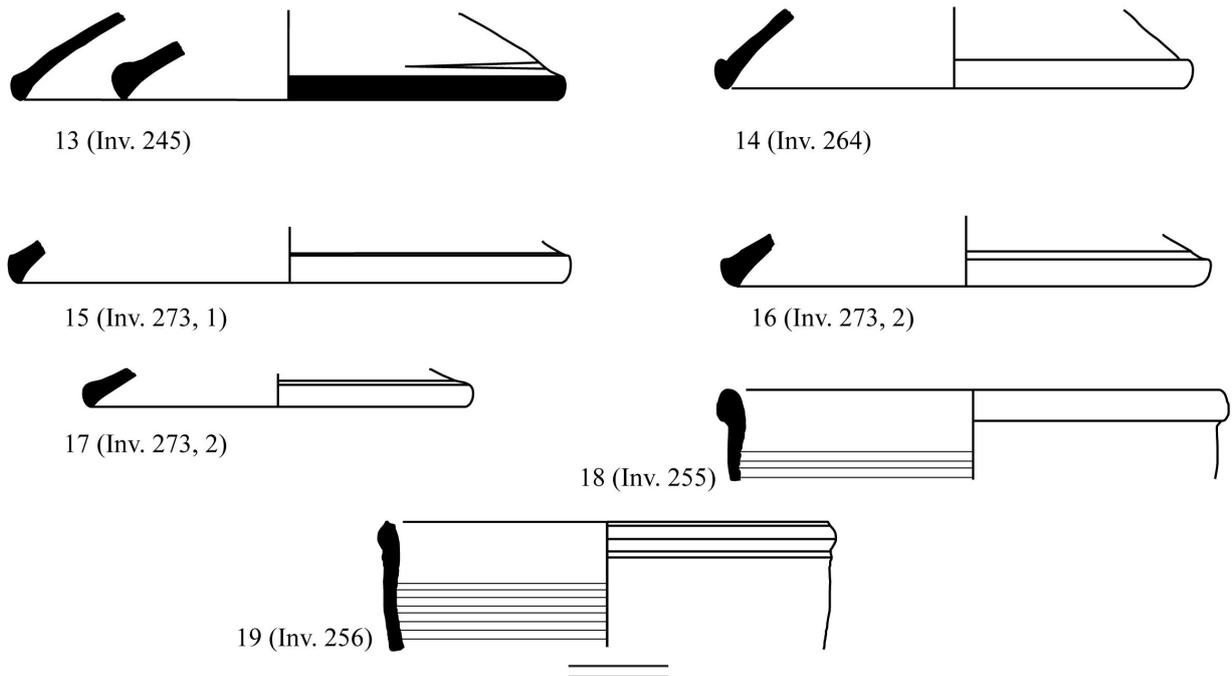
#### 15.2.4d West-Central ARS (?)

*Inv. 275, Plate 5, 11.* Flat base of a red slipped large bowl in a quite porous orange/reddish fabric, with an orange slip only inside the vessel. Despite the fabric it seems likely to be Tunisian in origin as it bears an atypical palm branch motif with a circle on one hand and pointing inwards. The motif is bordered by two incised grooves. The presence of

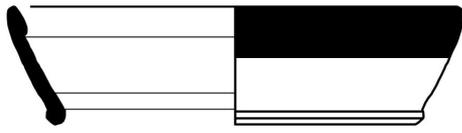
**ARS**



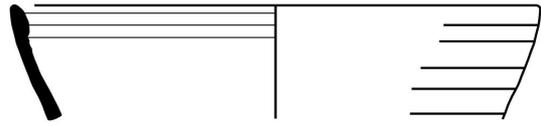
**Tunisian kitchenware**



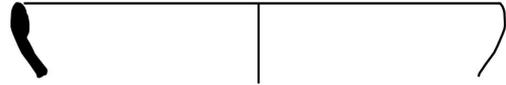
**Tunisian kitchenware**



1 (Inv. 257, 1)



2 (Inv. 258)



3 (Inv. 262)



4 (Inv. 263)



**Italic amphorae**

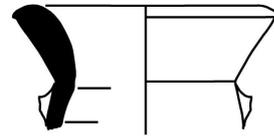


5 (Inv. 269)



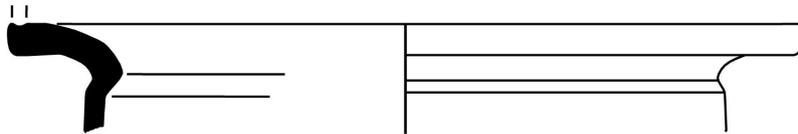
6 (Inv. 271)

**Tunisian amphora**



7 (Inv. 270)

**Extra-regional (Tunisian?) table and storage ware**



8 (Inv. 265)

**Local/regional table and storage ware**



9 (Inv. 236)

10 (Inv. 266)



11 (Inv. 259)



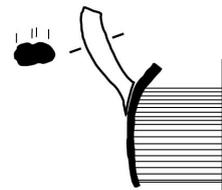
12 (Inv. 261, 1)

**Local/regional kitchenware**



14 (Inv. 272)

**Local/regional colour coated ware**



13 (Inv. 260)

the circle clearly differentiates this stamp from the typical ARS D palm branches, and can only be broadly compared with the decoration of a vessel produced at the kilns at Henchir es-Srira, with which it shares the presence of the peculiar circle at the external end of the palm branch. Apart from the presence of the circle, our palm branch appears similar to type Hayes 3k, typical of Style A (ii) dated between the mid 4th and the early 5th c. A.D. Although its precise identification remains uncertain this vessel can be considered in-phase in context 4049. *Bibliography*: Hayes (1973) 229-31 and 300-302.

#### 15.2.4e ARS A/D

Inv. 241, Plate 5, 12. Small rim fragment of dish Hayes 31 in a light red mid-grained fabric with limestone and red iron oxide inclusions, referring to A/D production. The orange slip is pimply both inside and outside the rim, and appears thicker on it. Given the 3rd c. A.D. date of Hayes 31, this vessel should be considered residual in Context 4049. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 157-59.

#### 15.2.4f Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

Inv. 245, 264, 273 (1-3), Plate 5, 13-17. Five specimens of the late variant of dish-lid Hayes 196 characterised by a thickened rim. The fabrics are all light red in colour and have quite similar features with only some minor variations. Inv. 245 is mid-grained and porous with limestone and red iron oxide inclusions; Inv. 264 is finer-grained than Inv. 245 and has small limestone, eolic quartz and red iron oxide inclusions; finally Inv. 273 (1-3) are all quite granular with occasional limestone and rounded quartz. The rims are blackened in four cases. Inv. 245, a large rim/wall fragment (109 gr) is particularly interesting as the rim varies quite significantly in height and thickness from one side to the other of the same vessel. It spans from 1.2 x 1 cm to 2 x 1.5 cm, therefore it poses some issues for the chronological 'evolution' of this type based on the progressive thickening of the rim. In general variants with thick rims are documented in the 4th to early 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

Inv. 255-256, Plate 5, 18-19. Two specimens of casserole Hayes 197, one (Inv. 255) with blackened rim. They are both produced in a mid-grained fabric ranging from red to light red in colour. The rare inclusions are basically the same (limestone and iron oxides) with the main difference being the presence of eolic quartz only in Inv. 255. They also differ from each other in the morphology of the rim, which is rounded and non-grooved on the top in Inv. 255 (like the late 3rd to early 4th c. specimens at Nabeul), whereas Inv. 256 has a thinner grooved rim typical of the 4th c. A.D. specimens. External diameter of the rim: 24 cm (Inv. 255) and 22 cm (Inv. 256). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 254-55.

Inv. 257 (1-2), 258 and 262, Plate 6, 1-3. Four specimens (only three illustrated) of the casserole Hayes 23B, all characterised by the marked height and quite thick rims, as typical of the 4th c. specimens. The fabrics have some differences: Inv. 257.1 and 257.2, both red in colour, have a mid-grained texture with limestone and iron oxide

inclusions documented in both and eolic quartz only in the second; Inv. 258 is light red in colour and has the same inclusions as Inv. 257.2. Finally Inv. 262 has a brown fabric with rare limestone, eolic quartz and iron oxides. They all have a dull red slip inside, whose colour tends to vary from brown to light red outside. External diameter of the rims: 22 cm (Inv. 257.1); 24 cm (Inv. 257.2); 25 cm (Inv. 258); 23 cm (Inv. 262). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 211-12.

Inv. 263, Plate 6, 4. Large cooking dish/casserole Hayes 181D, characterised by vertical rim, thick red slip inside and blackened outer surface. The red fabric is mid-grained and slightly porous with small limestone, eolic quartz and red iron oxide inclusions. The variant Hayes 181D is well-documented between the mid 4th and the mid 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 28.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 213-15.

#### 15.2.4g Amphorae

##### • 1. *Empoli type*

Inv. 269, Plate 6, 5. Rounded rim of Empoli amphora type from the Valdarno (central-northern Tuscany) in a very well-levigated orange/light brown coloured fabric with a porous texture. Given the 3rd to 5th (up to early 6th) c. chronology, it is certainly in-phase. External diameter of the rim: 8.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Vaccaro (2011) 141-43.

##### • 2. *Generic southern Italic or Sicilian (?)*

Inv. 271, Plate 6, 6. 'Ombelicato' base of a small amphora in a quite well-levigated orange fabric, with occasional limestone and iron oxides, very rare mica. Although its identification is uncertain, it may refer to a late Roman product of southern Italy or Sicily. Its profile is very similar to the Palatine East Amphora I, documented at the Palatine East, in a context dated between the A.D. 290s and A.D. 312-15 (Peña (1999) 76-77). *Bibliography*: see the discussion on Inv. 31 (1-3) context 1043.

##### • 3. *Africana IIIA (Tunisia)*

Inv. 270, Plate 6, 7. Rim/neck/handle attachment of Africana IIIA amphora in a reddish-brown fabric with occasional limestone, possibly from Nabeul. Over-fired dark grey skin. This is a 4th c. variant. External diameter of the rim: 12 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 118-19.

#### 15.2.4h Table and storage ware (extra-regional? Tunisia?)

Inv. 265, Plate 6, 8. Very large basin characterised by markedly everted and elongated rim with a groove on the upper surface. The light red (2.5YR 7/8 light red) fabric is hard and granular with rare limestone. It has a buff coloured skin. This fabric looks quite different from those of coarse ware forms attributed to local/regional sources, and it is worth noting the existence of close parallels with the Basin Uzita 2 type, whose production seems to be located at Salakta. Our specimen is especially similar to variant B and the later variant of the basin Uzita 2, which date respectively to the first half of the 3rd and to the 4th to early 5th c. External diameter of the rim: 38 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 262-63.

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 50A or A/B	1
In-phase (?)	Tunisian amphora	Unidentifiable type	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana IIIB	1
In-phase	Portuguese amphora	Almagro 51C	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 181D	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Late Hayes 196	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 185C	1
In-phase	Local/regional colour coated ware	Small closed form	1
Residual	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole Bertoldi 3	1

Table 6. Context 1060: in phase (7 + 1 MNI) and residual (1 MNI) materials.

#### 15.2.4i Table and storage ware (local/regional)

##### • 1. Open forms

Inv. 236, Plate 6, 9. Large basin with everted grooved rim in a fine-grained reddish fabric, with both small and large limestone inclusions and small grey rock (?) fragments. It parallels one type of basin documented at the Schola Praeconum (A.D. 430-40) in Rome. External diameter of the rim: 37 cm. *Bibliography:* Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 68, fig. 5, 56.

Inv. 266, Plate 6, 10. Large lid in a quite coarse, hard buff coloured fabric with several volcanic glass, and occasional calcite and iron oxide inclusions. It is very likely to originate from a volcanic area of Lazio or Campania. External diameter of the rim: 24 cm.

##### • 2. Closed forms

Inv. 259, Plate 6, 11. Small jug or table pot with markedly everted rim and rounded lip. It has a fine-grained porous light red fabric, with mid and small-sized limestone inclusions and mica flecks. It can be compared to the type Ostia XIII, 142, fig. 30, 45, particularly common between the late 2nd and 3rd c. A.D., but with possible continuity into the next century. As such, it should be considered in-phase in context 4049. External diameter of the rim: 8 cm.

Inv. 261 (1-2), Plate 6, 12. Two disk-shaped bases of closed forms possibly jugs or large table pots; only Inv. 261.1 is illustrated. They have a similar fine-grained fabric with medium-sized inclusions of limestone, red and dark iron oxides. The colour varies from light red to red. External diameter of the bases: 9 cm (Inv. 261.1) and 8 cm (Inv. 261.2).

#### 15.2.4j Colour coated ware (local/regional)

Inv. 260, Plate 6, 13. Small jug with ovoid body and thick strap handle attached just below the shoulder. It has a light red fine-grained fabric with small limestone inclusions. The slip is quite glossy and reddish/yellow in colour; its distribution is uneven.

#### 15.2.4k Kitchenware (local/regional)

Inv. 272, Plate 6, 14. Everted and slightly thickened rim of a possible casserole in a brown fabric, quite rich in tiny

limestone and calcite inclusions. A generic comparison can be made with a kitchen ware form from the Schola Praeconum (A.D. 430-40). External rim of the diameter: 24 cm. *Bibliography:* Whitehouse *et al* (1982) 74, fig. 8, 112.

#### 15.2.5 Context 1060 (Plate 7)

44 fragments were recovered in this context, the fill recovered from beneath the phase 1b plaza paving mortar of the NW corner of FSE. 10 of these fragments were diagnostics, referable to a total of 9 minimum vessels. Seven of them are compatible with a 4th c. date, only two are 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. residuals. A deposition of the context in the mid to late 4th c. A.D. seems possible.

Reliability of the context: 2/2.5

##### 15.2.5a ARS

Inv. 253, not illustrated. Wall and wall/base fragments of one single flat-based dish type Hayes 50 variant A or A/B in ARS C2. It is characterised by a well-levigated red fabric and high quality red slip. Variants A and A/B date respectively to A.D. 230/40-325 and to A.D. 300-60. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1980) 65-66.

##### 15.2.5b Amphorae

###### • 1. Tunisia

Inv. 254, not illustrated. Fragment of unidentified Tunisian amphora in a carbonatic cream colour fabric.

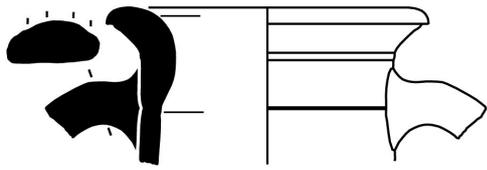
Inv. 247, Plate 7, 1. Rim/neck/handle fragment of Africana IIIB amphora type in a granular brick red fabric with limestone and quartz inclusions; whitish skin outside. This form is typical of the 4th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 15 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 12, fig. 4, 20 and 119.

###### • 2. Portugal

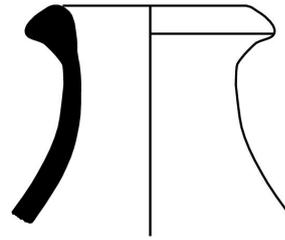
Inv. 246, Plate 7, 2. Rim/neck fragment of Almagro 51C amphora in a reddish brown, hard and porous, fabric quite rich in small limestone inclusions. This specimen seems to refer to variant C, dated to the 4th and the mid 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 10 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 66.

**CONTEXT 1060**

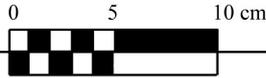
**Amphorae**



1 (Inv. 247)



2 (Inv. 246)



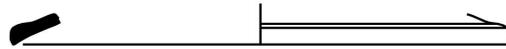
**Tunisian kitchenware**



3 (Inv. 252)



4 (Inv. 249)



5 (Inv. 250)

**Colour-coated ware  
(local/regional)**



6 (Inv. 251)

**Kitchenware (local/regional)**



7 (Inv. 248)

**CONTEXT 1087**

**ARS**



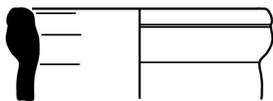
8 (Inv. 226)



9 (Inv. 227)

**Amphora**

10 (Inv. 228)



**Tunisian kitchenware**



11 (Inv. 229)

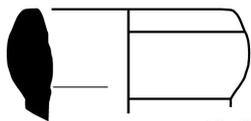
**CONTEXT 1079**

**ARS**



12 (Inv. 146)

**Amphora**



13 (Inv. 144)

**Tunisian kitchenware**

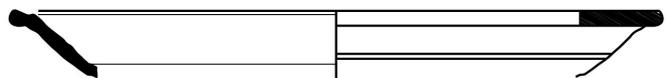


14 (Inv. 147)

**Local/regional colour-coated ware**



16 (Inv. 148)



15 (Inv. 145)

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 61A/B3	1
In-phase	ARS	Lamp Atlante VIII A1c/A2b	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 23B	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Late Hayes 196	1
Residual	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196B	1
Residual	Tunisian amphora	Africana IIB 'pseudo-Tripolitan'	1
Residual	South Gaulish sigillata	Unidentified open form	1
Residual	Black Glaze ware	Unidentified closed form	1

Table 7. Context 1087: in phase (5 MNI) and residual (3 MNI) materials.

### 15.2.5c Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related To ARS

Inv. 252, Plate 7, 3. Large cooking-dish referable to type Hayes 181D, characterised by dark stripes on the outer surface and quite a thick and bright orange colour slip inside. The orange colour fabric is well-levigated with rare limestone inclusions. Variant D is common between the second half of the 4th and the first half of the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 28 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 213-15, particularly fig. 114, n. 13.

Inv. 249, Plate 7, 4. Rim of dish/lid Hayes 196 late variant, characterised by a thickened rim. The specimen is almost completely blackened, possibly over-fired. It is of a well-levigated dark brown fabric with only occasional limestone. Its date is 4th to early 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 22 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

Inv. 250, Plate 7, 5. Dish/lid type Hayes 185C in a quite well-levigated reddish fabric. This variant dates from the late 2nd to the mid 3rd c. A.D., therefore its presence in-phase in context 1060 needs to be considered with caution. External diameter of the rim: 24 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 221-22.

### 15.2.5d Colour-Coated Ware (Local/Regional)

Inv. 251, Plate 7, 6. Disk-shaped base of a small table pot or bottle, with very thin brownish colour engobe. External diameter of the base: 6 cm.

### 15.2.5e Kitchenware (Local/Regional)

Inv. 248, Plate 7, 7. Large casserole with flattened rim referable to a type (Bertoldi casserole 3) well-known in Rome and central Italy between the 1st and 2nd c. A.D., with a higher concentration between the Flavian and Antonine periods. Therefore it should be considered residual in Context 1060. External diameter of the rim: 33 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2011) 102-104 (type 3).

## 15.2.6 Context 1087 (Plate 7)

This context, from a fill from under the paving mortar of FSE phase 1b, NW corner, yielded 77 fragments (mostly amphorae) but a very small number of diagnostics (14), referable to eight minimum vessels. A deposition of the context between the late 4th and the beginning of the 5th c.

is supported by the chronological consistency of a handful of ARS and Tunisian kitchen ware forms. Three residuals spanning the Late Republican and Mid Roman period are documented too.

Reliability of the context: 2.

### 15.2.6a ARS

Inv. 226, Plate 7, 8. Rim fragment of flat-based dish Hayes 61A/B3 in ARD D1. It is characterised by a bright dark orange slip, both inside and outside the rim; the orange coloured fabric is well-levigated and slightly granular. This type dates to the first half of the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 30 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 167-71.

Inv. 227, Plate 7, 9. Shoulder fragment of mould-made Atlante VIII A1c/A2b lamp in ARS D1; branch decoration on the shoulder. It is characterised by a bright orange slip and a fabric similar to Inv. 226. This form dates to the second half or the end of the 4th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 359.

### 15.2.6b Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

Inv. 229, Plate 7, 11. Rim fragment of casserole Hayes 23B with a quite tall and marked rim typical of the end of the 4th c. A.D. variant. The outer surface and not just the rim is blackened. Granular orange fabric with very occasional limestone. External diameter of the rim: 23 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 211.

Inv. 230 (1-2), not illustrated. Two minimum forms of dish/lid Hayes 196; both characterised by blackened rims and a granular dark orange fabric. One (Inv. 230.1) has a thickened rim referring to the late variant typical of 4th and early 5th c., and is in-phase; the other one (Inv. 230.2) has a less thick rim and may refer to variant A dated to the 3rd c., and hence residual in Context 1087. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

### 15.2.6c Amphorae

#### • 1.Tunisia

Inv. 228, Plate 7, 10. Rim fragment of Africana IIB 'pseudo-Tripolitan' amphora in a quite granular and porous light orange fabric with rare limestone and occasional quartz. This type seems to date to the 3rd c. A.D. and therefore

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 50A or A/B	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana IIC	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 197	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Transitional type Uzita 3/Fulford 1	1
In-phase	Local/regional colour coated ware	Generic closed form	1
In-phase	Italic lamp	Type Bailey Q(x) or Bailey R	1

Table 8. Context 1079: in phase (6 MNI) materials.

may be residual in Context 1087. External diameter of the rim: 12 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 114.

#### 15.2.6d South Gaulish Sigillata

*Inv. 231, not illustrated*. Small fragment of an unidentifiable vessel characterised by the very typical South Gaulish well-levigated red fabric and bright red slip.

#### 15.2.6e Black Glaze Ware.

*Inv. 232, not illustrated*. Tiny fragment of an unidentifiable closed vessel possibly in Campana A, characterised by a very bright black slip, only covering the outer surface, and a well-levigated pink colour fabric.

### 15.2.7 Context 1079 (Plate 7)

This context was a post-antique levelling fill from the SE side of FSE. A total of 69 fragments including eight diagnostics were collected; they correspond to 6 identifiable minimum vessels. A 4th c. (first half?) date seems highly probable given the internal chronological consistency of the assemblage.

Reliability of the context: 2/2.5

#### 15.2.7a ARS

*Inv. 146, Plate 7, 12*. Everted rim fragment of flat-based dish Hayes 50A/B or B probably manufactured in ARS C3, it presents a granular red fabric and quite a thin red slip. Variants A/B and B date respectively to AD 300-60 and 350-400 (and beyond). *Bibliography*: Atlante (1985) 65-66.

#### 15.2.7b Amphora

*Inv. 144, Plate 7, 13*. Africana IIC2 amphora in a red fabric with whitish skin outside. Type dated to between the end of the 3rd and the mid 4th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 10.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 114-15.

#### 15.2.7c Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

*Inv. 147, Plate 7, 14*. Casserole Hayes 197 with blackened rim and granular orange fabric. The rim shape seems to refer to the variants produced between the late 2nd and the early 4th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 224-25.

*Inv. 145, Plate 7, 15*. Carinated casserole with flat rim

provided with a hollow for lid. There are traces of orange slip both inside and outside the vessel; it is of a granular orange fabric. This is a transitional type between the form Uzita 3 and Fulford 1, respectively dated to the 3rd and the end of the 4th/beginning of the 5th c. A.D. It is considered in-phase in Context 1079. External diameter of the rim: 31 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 221-22 and 230-31.

#### 15.2.7d Local/Regional Colour-Coated Ware

*Inv. 148, Plate 7, 16*. Handle fragment of a small table pot manufactured in a well-levigated pale brown/yellow fabric; a thin red engobe is partly preserved.

#### 15.2.7e Italic Lamp

*Inv. 149, not illustrated*. Small shoulder fragment of a possible central Italic mould-made lamp. It is made of a very well-levigated pinkish yellow fabric and a thin reddish slip. It may be identified with either type Bailey Q(x) or Bailey R. For a discussion of the two types and their chronologies see *Inv. 134* (Context 5301). This specimen could be in-phase in this context.

### 15.2.8 Context 1083 (Plate 8)

This context only yielded 16 sherds, 2 of which are diagnostics, and refer to 2 different vessels. 12 amphora walls were not referable to any specific type. The tiny number of identifiable forms does not support a reliable date for this context. The presence of two forms datable to the 2nd c. should only be used as a generic *terminus post quem* for the deposition of the context.

Reliability of the context: 0/1.

#### 15.2.8a Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

*Inv. 150, Plate 8, 1*. Rim fragment of the casserole Hayes 23A characterised by a granular orange coloured fabric and orange slip. This variant is typical of the 2nd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 211.

#### 15.2.8b Thin-Walled Coarse Ware

*Inv. 151, Plate 8, 2*. Beaker or small table pot fragment with a moderately well-levigated light grey coloured fabric, characterised by the presence of rare iron oxides. External diameter of the rim: 9 cm.

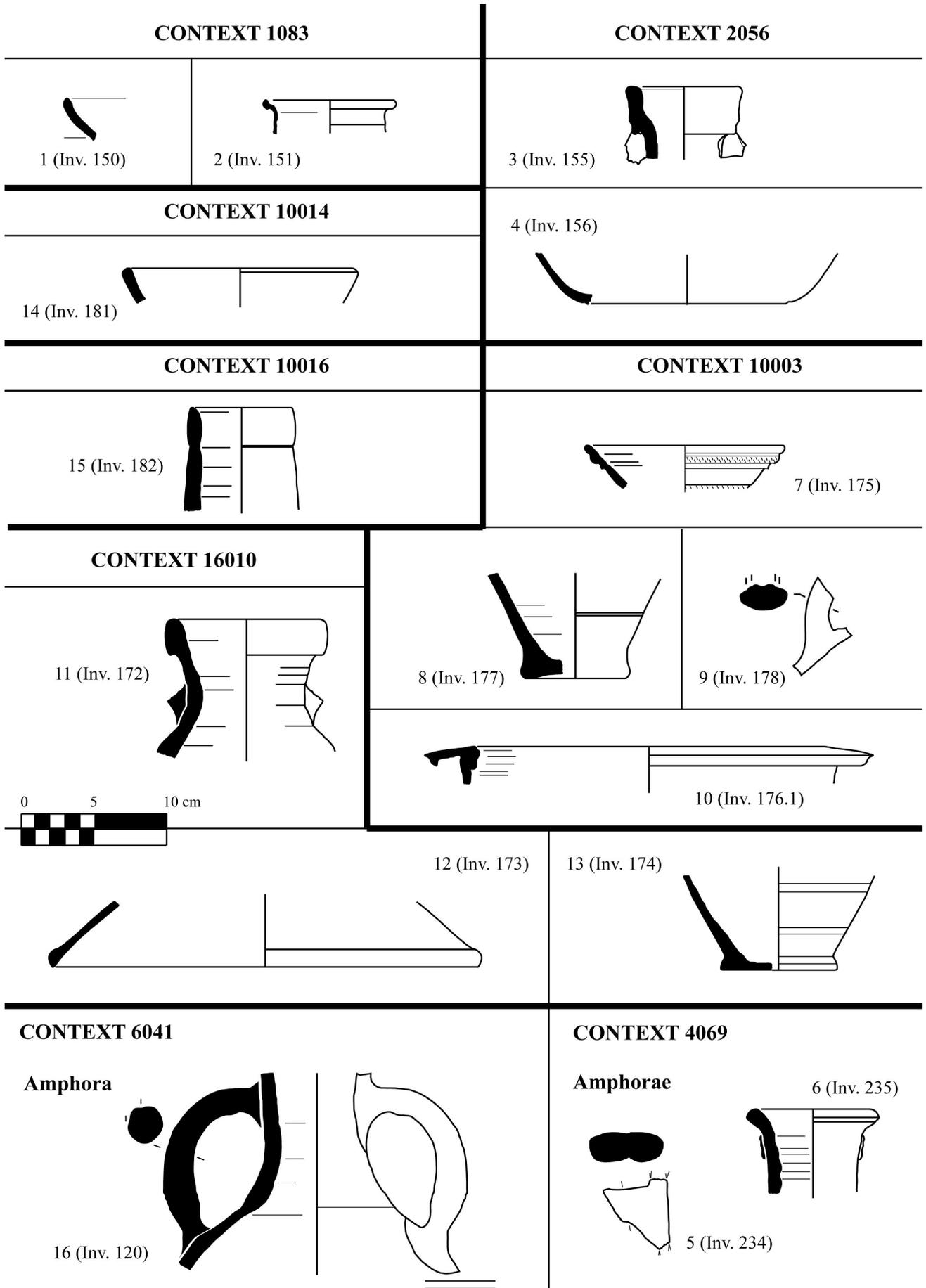


Plate 8.

### 15.2.9 Context 1094 (Plate 9)

This yielded only 24 fragments and just 3 minimum forms could be identified on the basis of diagnostics. A generic date between the late 4th and the mid 5th c. A.D. may be hypothesised thanks to the presence of one Africana IIIC amphora and one late variant of dish/lid Hayes 196.

Reliability of the context: 1.

#### 15.2.9a Amphorae

- **1. Tunisia**

Inv. 152, Plate 9, 1. Markedly everted rim with hooked lip of an Africana IIIC amphora in a brick red fabric possibly from Nabeul. This type dates from the end of the 4th to the first half of the 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 12.6 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 119-22.

- **2. Southern Italy or Sicily (?)**

Inv. 154, Plate 9, 2. 'Ombelicato' base of a small amphora in an orange coloured hard fabric, with occasional mica flecks and limestone. Similar to type Palatine East Amphora 1, which occurs on the Palatine from the second half of the 1st until the first half of the 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Peña (1999) 76-77.

#### 15.2.9b Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

Inv. 153, Plate 9, 3. Fragment of dish/lid type Hayes 196 late variant, with blackened rim and manufactured in a granular light red coloured fabric. This variant dates from the 4th to the early 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

### 15.2.10 Context 4002 (Plates 10-11)

This mid-sized context, the foundation trench of the north portico stylobate of FSE (which is visibly built on an earlier wall) consists mostly of material dating to the 1st and 2nd c. A.D., but a few sherds (corresponding to one specimen) of African Red Slip ware may point towards a later deposition in the 3rd or 4th c., indicating either intrusive material or an actual redeposition. The total number of pottery sherds is 77, of which only 56 are diagnostic. Amphora sherds are the most abundant with 50 sherds. Bodysherds of all ceramic classes are comparatively more fragmentary with respect to other contexts under study, providing an indirect confirmation of repeated events of deposition. A total of 33 MNI were identified. The suggested chronology for this context is the 1st to 2nd c. A.D., with some residuals, and only one mid 3rd to 4th c. ARS specimen. It is worth noting that some 60% of the MNI have a chronology which fits into the 1st c. A.D.

Reliability of the context: 1/2.

#### 15.2.10a Black Glaze Ware

Inv. 117, Plate 10, 1. Campana B. Base of a small bowl, with

very low foot. Clearly a residual find. Bright black slip covering the outer surface. Fabric is pink/light reddish brown (5YR 7/3-6/4). External base diameter: 5.6 cm.

#### 15.2.10b Thin Walls

Inv. 103-104, Plate 10, 2-3. Three minimum vessels represented by three rims belonging to the small, fine beakers with very thin walls, generically grouped under type Atlante II, Tipo I/12, which date from the late 1st c. B.C. to the first decades of the 1st c. A.D. and beyond. Their fabric is well-levigated, reddish yellow (5YR from 7/6 to 6/6). External rim diameter: 6 cm (Inv. 103) and 8 cm (Inv. 104). *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 246.

Inv. 105, Plate 10, 4. Beaker attributable to type Marabini 15 whose chronology is Julio-Claudian particularly Tiberian. The fabric is very well-levigated and similar to Invv. 103-104, although slightly more red. It also has a darker rim and a very thin engobe that is orange-red in colour. External rim diameter: 6.2 cm. *Bibliography:* Marabini (1973) 174.

Inv. 106, Plate 10, 5. Beaker, decorated with a row of dots and 'pine-cones', possibly of type Atlante II, Tipo 2/273, dated to between the Tiberian and Flavian periods. The fabric is very well-levigated, yellow/cream, with a thin pinkish/orange engobe, quite bright. External rim diameter: 8.4 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 310-11.

#### 15.2.10c Italic Sigillata

Inv. 100 and 107, Plate 10, 6. Fragments of the same specimen of plate Conspectus 20.4. On the exterior there is applied decoration with a leaves motif. Stamped base, *in planta pedis* stamp T.Rvfr(envs) (CVArr, 1600). This sub form is typical of the period A.D. 30-50. External rim diameter: ca. 25 cm. *Bibliography:* Ettliger *et al* (1990) 86-87.

#### 15.2.10d South Gaulish Sigillata

Inv. 92, Plate 10, 7 and Inv. 98, Plate 10, 8. Two specimens represented by two small rim sherds from dishes of type Dragendorff 18a. The slip is very bright red. Chronology: A.D. 15/60. *Bibliography:* Passelac and Vernhet (1993) 572.

Inv. 99, Plate 10, 9. Chalice, probably of type Dragendorff 11e. The upper part has the characteristic rouletted decoration. Chronology: between A.D. 10 and 40. *Bibliography:* Passelac and Vernhet (1993) 571.

Inv. 101, Plate 10, 10. Small fragment of vertical wall close to the rim, possibly of dish type Dragendorff 17. The sub-type cannot be identified, therefore this piece can be dated generically to A.D. 1-60. *Bibliography:* Passelac and Vernhet (1993) 572.

#### 15.2.10e Eastern Sigillata A

Inv. 102, Plate 10, 11. Large bowl identifiable with Form 53, Prototype. Slip is thin, red and quite matt. The fabric is well-levigated, reddish yellow/yellow (7.5YR 8/6 7/6). External rim diameter: 25 cm. Chronology: late 1st to early 2nd A.D. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 38 and tav. VII, n.3.

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
Late Republican	Black glaze ware	Unidentifiable Campana B	1
1st c. A.D. phase	Italic sigillata	Conspectus 20.4	1
1st c. A.D. phase	South Gaulish sigillata	Dragendorff 18a	2
1st c. A.D. phase	South Gaulish sigillata	Dragendorff 11e	1
1st c. A.D. phase	South Gaulish sigillata	Dragendorff 17	1
1st to early 2nd c. A.D.	Eastern sigillata A	Form 53, prototype	1
1st c. A.D. phase	Thin walls	Atlante II, Tipo I/12	2
1st c. A.D. phase	Thin walls	Marabini 15	1
1st c. A.D. phase	Thin walls	Atlante II, Tipo 2/273	1
3rd to 4th c. A.D.	ARS	Hayes 50A	1
2nd to 3rd c. A.D.	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196B	3
Late 1st to 3rd c. A.D.	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 23A	1
1st c. A.D.	Tunisian amphora	Schöne-Mau XL	1
1st to early 2nd c. A.D.	Tunisian amphora	Carthage Early Roman IV	1
1st to 2nd c. A.D.	Southern spanish amphora	Dressel 2/4	1
1st to 3rd c. A.D.	Italic amphora	Forlimpopoli type	1
Late 1st c. B.C. to early 3rd c. A.D.	Italic amphora	Dressel 2/4	1
Mid 1st to late 3rd c. A.D.	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 4	1
1st c. A.D.	Gallic amphora	Bertucchi 6	1
Uncertain	Unidentifiable amphora	Unidentifiable	1
Early to mid Roman (?)	Central Italic (?) lamp	Unidentifiable type	1
Second half of the 1st to mid 2nd c. A.D.	Central Italic lamp	Generic Bailey O	1
1st c. A.D.	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole Olcese 2a or 2b	1
Late 1st to 2nd c. A.D.	Local/regional kitchen ware	Lid Olcese 3	1
Late 1st c. B.C. to 2nd c. A.D.	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking pot Olcese 8	1
First half of the 2nd c. A.D.	Local/regional table and storage ware	Jug Olcese 4	1
Early to mid Roman (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Generic closed forms	2
1st and 2nd c. A.D.	Local/regional table and storage ware	Jug Olcese 2	1

Table 9. Context 4002: overview of the ceramic evidence and its chronologies.

### 15.2.10f ARS

*Inv. 300, not illustrated.* Two fragments corresponding to one specimen of dish Hayes 50A in ARS C2 fabric are the most recent finds in this context, together with the African kitchen ware described below. These are considerably later than all the other material, with a generic date of A.D. 230/40 to 325. This specimen could either be intrusive or point to a later redeposition of earlier material. No earlier ARS was found. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 65-66.

### 15.2.10g Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

Both types are produced in the Carthage region and most authors agree that the Hayes 196 lid was used in association with casseroles of type Hayes 23 and Hayes 181.<sup>7</sup>

*Inv. 110, Plate 10, 12.* Three MNI of dish/lid Hayes 196 (A or B). Black top in two exemplars. This variant is common in the 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. External rim diameter: 20.6 cm in one case in which it can be calculated. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

*Inv. 111, Plate 10, 13.* Casserole of type Hayes 23A, dated between the end of the 1st and mid 3rd c. Black top. External rim diameter: 22.4 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1980) 217.

### 15.2.10h Amphorae

#### • 1. Neo-Punic

*Inv. 89, Plate 10, 14.* Amphora rim similar to type Schöne-Mau XL, dated to the 1st c. A.D. The fabric is pale yellow (2,5Y 7/4) carbonatic, quite porous, with rare quartz inclusions. External rim diameter: 15 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 89.

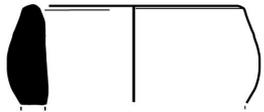
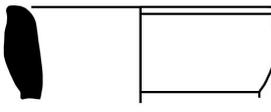
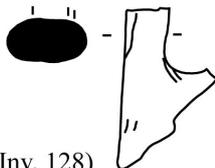
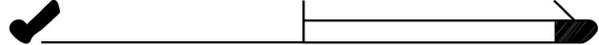
*Inv. 109, Plate 10, 15.* Amphora of type Carthage Early Amphora IV, dating from the 1st to the beginning of the 2nd c. A.D. Orange colour, with some grey inclusions, limestone and very occasional quartz; quite porous. External rim diameter: 20.8 cm. *Bibliography:* Martin-Kilcher (1999).

#### • 2. Southern Spanish

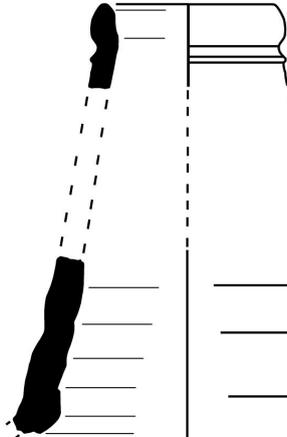
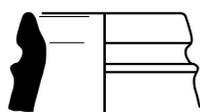
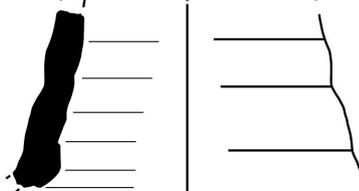
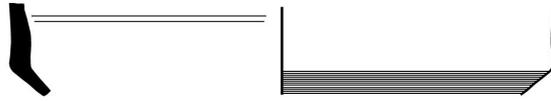
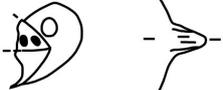
*Inv. 90, Plate 10, 16.* Bifid amphora handle of Dressel 2/4 from Betica. Fabric is yellow (10YR 8/6) with frequent tiny dark/black inclusions, quite frequent limestone, rarer quartz. The chronology of Dressel 2/4 amphorae from Betica is 1st and 2nd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 32.

<sup>7</sup> Bonifay (2004) 225.

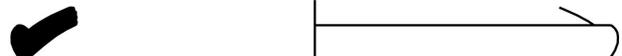
**CONTEXT 5300**

<p><b>ARS</b></p>  <p>1 (Inv. 129)</p>	<p><b>Amphorae</b></p>  <p>2 (Inv. 126)</p>  <p>3 (Inv. 127)</p>  <p>4 (Inv. 128)</p>
<p><b>Tunisian kitchen ware</b></p>  <p>5 (Inv. 130.3)</p>  <p>6 (Inv. 130.2)</p>  <p>7 (Inv. 130.1)</p>	<p><b>Lamp</b></p>  <p>8 (Inv. 131)</p>

**CONTEXT 5301**

<p><b>Amphorae</b></p>  <p>9 (Inv. 132.1)</p>  <p>10 (Inv. 132.2)</p>  <p>11 (Inv. 133)</p>   	<p><b>Tunisian kitchen ware</b></p>  <p>12 (Inv. 135)</p>  <p>13 (Inv. 136)</p>
	<p><b>Italic lamp</b></p>  <p>14 (Inv. 134)</p>

**CONTEXT 1094**

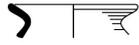
<p><b>Amphorae</b></p>  <p>15 (Inv. 152)</p>  <p>16 (Inv. 153)</p>	<p><b>Tunisian kitchen ware</b></p>  <p>17 (Inv. 154)</p>
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**Black Glaze ware**



1 (Inv. 117)

**Thin walls**



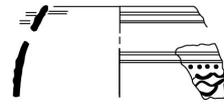
2 (Inv. 103)



3 (Inv. 104)



4 (Inv. 105)



5 (Inv. 106)

**Southern Gaulish sigillata**



7 (Inv. 92)



8 (Inv. 98)



9 (Inv. 99)



10 (Inv. 101)

**Italic sigillata**



6 (Inv. 100)

**Eastern sigillata A**

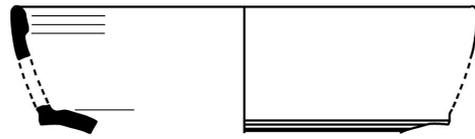


11 (Inv. 102)

**Tunisian kitchenware**

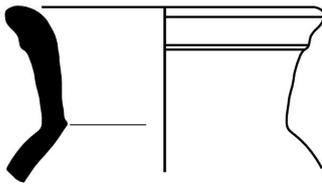


12 (Inv. 110)



13 (Inv. 111)

**Late Punic amphorae**

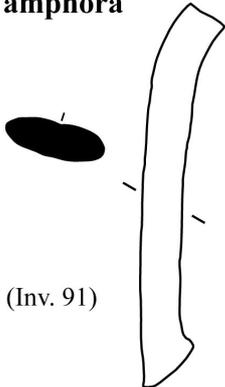


14 (Inv. 89)



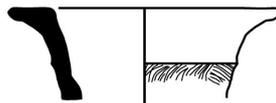
15 (Inv. 109)

**Italic amphora**

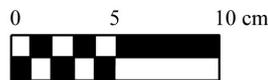


17 (Inv. 91)

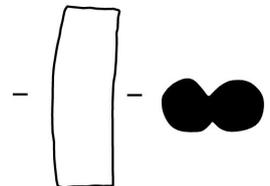
**Gaulish amphorae**



18 (Inv. 96)



**Southern Spanish amphora**



16 (Inv. 90)

**Unidentified amphora**



19 (Inv. 97)

CONTEXT 4002

Italic lamps



1 (Inv. 112)



2 (Inv. 119)



4 (Inv. 115)

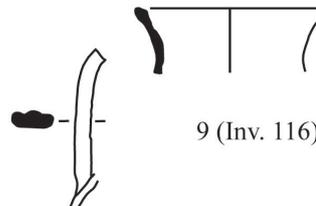


5 (Inv. 118)

Local/regional kitchenware

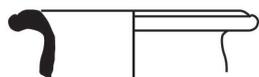


3 (Inv. 108)



9 (Inv. 116)

Local/regional table and storage ware



6 (Inv. 95)



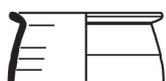
7 (Inv. 113)



8 (Inv. 114)

CONTEXT 5040-5041

Thin walls



10 (Inv. 204)



11 (Inv. 220)

Italic sigillata



12 (Inv. 225)

Eastern sigillata A



13 (Inv. 205)

ARS



14 (Inv. 202)

Tunisian kitchenware



15 (Inv. 203)



CONTEXT 6045

Italic sigillata

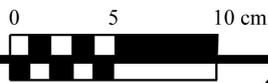


1 (Inv. 197)

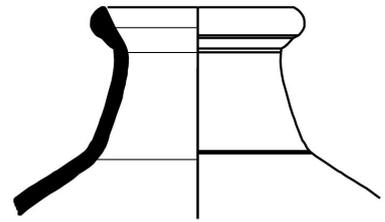
Local/regional table and storage ware



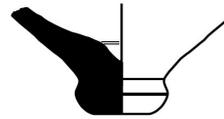
5 (Inv. 198)



Amphorae



2 (Inv. 195)



3 (Inv. 196)



4 (Inv. 199)

CONTEXT 16005

ARS

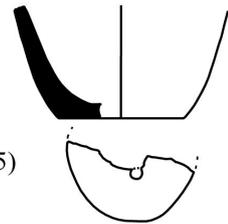


6 (Inv. 183)

Local/regional table and storage ware

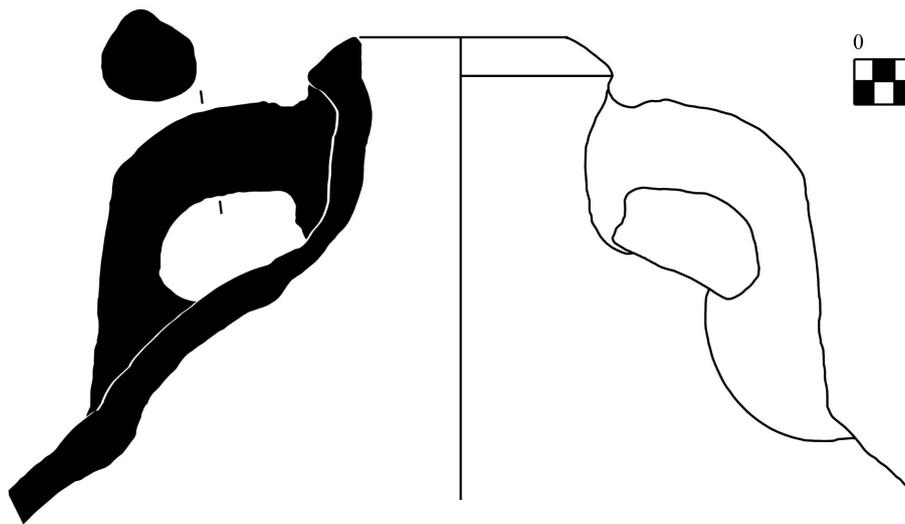


7 (Inv. 184)

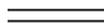


8 (Inv. 185)

CONTEXT 1076



9 (Inv. 121)



- **3. Italic**

Inv. 91, Plate 10, 17. Amphora handle possibly of Forlimpopoli type, produced between the 1st and 3rd c. A.D. The fabric is slightly micaceous, with rare limestone and rare iron oxides and possible grog. Colour is very pale brown (10YR 7/3). *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 112.

Inv. 94, not illustrated. Three bifid handle sherds corresponding to one specimen of Dressel 2/4 from a generic central Italic source, but not from Campania. The fabric is hard-fired, fine with rare limestone inclusions and occasional mica flecks. Colour is light red (2.5 YR 6/6). Pale surface. Late 1st c. B.C. to early 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 99.

- **4. Gallic**

Inv. 93, not illustrated. Amphora handle of type Gauloise 4, dating from the mid 1st to the late 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Laubenheimer (1985) 261-93.

Inv. 96, Plate 10, 18. Flattened rim of a Gallic amphora, likely to be identified with Bertucchi 6 type, dating to the 1st c. A.D. Fabric is fine, light red (2.5YR 7/6–6/6) with limestone and rare mica inclusions. External rim diameter: 13 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertucchi (1992) 113, fig.54, n.1 and 115, fig.55.

- **5. Unidentified**

Inv. 97, Plate 10, 19. Amphora base. Fine soapy fabric, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2–7/3) with rare quartz and very rare iron oxide inclusions.

### 15.2.10i Lamps

Inv. 112, Plate 11, 1. Handle fragment of unidentified central italic (?) lamp. Red slip (2.5 YR 4/6–4/8). Fabric is fine, pinkish white (2.5YR 8/2).

Inv. 119, Plate 11, 2. Shoulder and discus fragment of a central Italic lamp with 'ovoli' decoration on the shoulder and unidentifiable (vegetal?) motif on the discus. Fabric is well-levigated and very pale brown (10YR 8/3–8/2). Slip is dark grey (5YR 4/1–3/1). The fragment is generically referable to type Bailey O, common between the second half of the 1st and the mid 2nd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bailey (1980) 293-313.

### 15.2.10j Local/Regional Kitchen Ware

Inv. 108, Plate 11, 3. Casserole. Fabric is orange and quite fine, but with rare limestone and occasional calcite inclusions. It can be compared with the casseroles Olcese types 2a, n. 5 and 2b dated to the 1st c. A.D. External rim diameter: 29.4 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 74-75 and 113.

Inv. 115, Plate 11, 4. Lid. Regional production. The rim is slightly flat and the knob is small and rounded; this is attributable to the lid Olcese type 3, dated between the late 1st and 2nd c. A.D. The fabric has erupting iron oxide inclusions, rare limestone and mica, and occasional quartz. The core is dark orange and the outer surface is greyish. External rim diameter: 13 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 90 and 130, tav. XIX, 7.

Inv. 118, Plate 11, 5. Cooking pot. Same fabric as inv. 115 above. The matching diameters suggest that the lid and this cooking pot formed a single set. External rim diameter: 12.2 cm. It can be attributed to the cooking pot Olcese type 8, which dates to between the last 20 years of the 1st c. B.C. to the 2nd c. A.D. with a major concentration of finds from the Flavian period. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 83 and 122, tav. XI, nn.5-6,

### 15.2.10k Local/Regional Table and Storage Ware

Inv. 95, Plate 11, 6. Jug similar to Olcese type 4 dating to A.D. 100-50. Wider than normal mouth and neck, extroverted rim with groove on the outer part. Fabric is light red (10R 7/6 6/8) with some limestone inclusions, and occasional iron oxides. The surface is pale. External rim diameter: 12 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 97.

Inv. 113, Plate 11, 7. Jug handle. Well-levigated orange colour, 10R 6/6 5/6 light red, outer surface is lighter (2,5YR 7/6 7/8).

Inv. 114, Plate 11, 8. Jug handle. Fabric is light red (2,5YR 7/6 7/8).

Inv. 116, Plate 11, 9. Jug rim and handle comparable to Olcese type 2, Rome Gianicolo fabric. This is dated to the 1st and 2nd c. A.D. (more common in the 1st). Fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 7/6 6/6), with rare quartz inclusions and even rarer limestone. Surface is red (10R 6/8 5/8) with a thin, matt engobe. External rim diameter: 9 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 93 and 136, tav. XXV, n.7.

### 15.2.11 Context 4069 (Plate 8)

This context is a fill under the mortar floor of FSE phase 1a, that seems to represent the fill of a pit, likely backfilled with the same material. Although according to the official record this context should have produced a total of 273 potsherds, including 71 diagnostics, at the time of its processing, only 35 very fragmentary potsherds were found in the Superintendency's depot. Among these only three diagnostics, referring to the same number of minimum vessels, could suggest a very tentative and generic date between the mid/late 3rd c. and the beginning of the 4th c. A.D.

Reliability of the context: 0/1.

### 15.2.11a ARS

Inv. 276, not illustrated. One very worn fragment of wall/base of flat-based dish Hayes 50A or A/B in ARS C2. It is made of a well-levigated red colour fabric and a poorly preserved red slip. The variants Hayes 50A and A/B date respectively to A.D. 230/40-325 and to A.D. 300-60. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 65-66.

### 15.2.11b Amphorae

Inv. 234, Plate 8, 3. Fragment of a 'bifido' handle of Italic Dressel 2/4 amphora, characterised by quite well-levigated and soapy light red fabric with occasional mica

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 6C	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 8	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 27	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 197	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196B	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 23B	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 183	1
In-phase (?)	Thin Walls	Beaker with very everted rim	1
In-phase (?)	Local/regional table ware	Jugs	3
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Lid	1
Residual	Late Italic Sigillata	Generic chalice	1
Residual	Late Italic Sigillata	Dragendorff 29	1
In-phase	Tripolitanian amphora	Tripolitana 2	1
In-phase	Mauretanian amphora	Generic Keay 1 (possibly variant 1 A)	1
In-phase	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 4	1
In-phase	Italic amphora	Forlimpopoli type	1
Residual (?)	Italic amphora	Tyrrhenian (not from Campania) Dressel 2/4	1
In-phase	Italic lamp	Bailey's Type Q Group i	1

Table 11. Context 4108: in phase (18 MNI) and residual (3 MNI) materials.

flecks, rare whitish inclusions and occasional small fragments of volcanic glass. This fabric looks different from the ones typical of the Bay of Naples, and seems more likely to refer to a production of the very southern part of Tuscany or Lazio. Although the production of Dressel 2/4 amphorae continued until the beginning of the 3rd c. in Campania, its chronology is not compatible with that of dish Hayes 50A or A/B (inv. 276 above). If our interpretation is correct, the Dressel 2/4 fragment needs to be considered residual. *Bibliography*: Panella (2002).

*Inv. 235, Plate 8, 4.* Fragment of a possible central Italic amphora with slightly rounded and everted rim and narrow neck; the handle is attached just below the rim. The light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) is well-levigated with occasional limestone inclusions and one possible microfossil. The shape of the rim is similar to that of a local amphora documented at the cistern of Case Nuove in the territory of Cinigiano (southern Tuscany) in the first half of the 3rd c. AD.<sup>8</sup> It is also close to Variant 4 of the Empoli amphorae documented at the underwater deposit of *Portus Scabris* in southern Tuscany.<sup>9</sup> A generic 3rd to 4th c. date might be suggested for our specimen, and it could be part of the quite intense mid to late Roman amphora production which seems to characterise the situation in Tuscany and other areas of western central Italy according to recent research. External diameter of the rim: 8 cm.

<sup>8</sup> Vaccaro and MacKinnon (2014).

<sup>9</sup> Vaccaro (2011) 141-43, and particularly plate lxxxiv, n. 2.

### 15.2.12 Context 1076 (Plate 12)

This context, the fill of the foundation trench of the street facade of phase 1a, only yielded 6 potsherds including 1 large amphora fragment (1.8 kg).

*Inv. 121, Plate 12, 9.* This is a mid-3rd c. A.D. variant of the Baetican Dressel 20 olive-oil amphora. It is characterised by a thick triangular-shaped rim, internally concave, and set on a short neck with thick oval-shaped handles. External diameter of the rim: 10.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Carandini *et al* (1968) 103 tav. XXXII, 513.

### 15.2.13 Context 4108 (Plate 16)

Context 4108 is of great importance for the stratigraphic sequence in the Foro della Statua Eroica. It lies immediately underneath context 1017 (*infra*), a large foundation fill for the missing floor of Phase 1a of the plaza, therefore offering us a solid *terminus post quem*, and further corroborating a date for 1017 of the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. This context yielded a total of 38 potsherds, among which 26 diagnostics were noted; they correspond to a total of 21 MNI. In spite of the fairly limited number of vessels, it has to be emphasised that due to their overall chronological homogeneity, it suggests a depositional date between the late 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd c. A.D. Residuals are only represented by two Late Italic Sigillata chalices, whose production continued well into the Antonine period, and, possibly, by a Tyrrhenian Dressel 2/4, whose production centre, according to the fabric, is not Campanian.

Reliability of the context: 2.5

**15.2.13a ARS**

Inv. 310, Plate 16, 1. Two rim fragments of one dish Hayes 6C in ARS A1/2. It is characterised by a granular brick red fabric with dark red slip. This variant dates to the late 2nd A.D. and possibly beyond. External diameter of the rim: 18 cm. *Bibliography*: Reynolds *et al* (2011) 16.

Inv. 311, Plate 16, 2. Rim fragment with external double groove and rouletted decoration of a Hayes 9 bowl in ARS A2. Granular orange/red fabric with bright dark orange slip. This form dates to the second half of the 2nd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 14 cm. *Bibliography*: Lang-Desvignes (2011) 195-98.

Inv. 311, Plate 16, 3. One rim fragment of a Hayes 27 dish in ARS A2. The granular fabric is orange in colour with a dull orange slip. This dish dates from the late 2nd to the first half of the 3rd A.D. and represents the latest fineware form of the context. *Bibliography*: Quaresma (2011) 70-71.

**15.2.13b Late Italic Sigillata**

Inv. 320, not illustrated. Mould-decorated wall of a chalice/bowl; orange granular fabric with dull red slip. The specific type cannot be identified, and the decoration is largely abraded. A generic date between the late 1st and the mid 2nd c. A.D. can be suggested.

Inv. 322, Plate 16, 12. Slightly rounded rim fragment of a large Dragendorff 29 chalice/bowl with rouletted decoration just below the rim. Quite bright red slip and highly levigated pinkish/red fabric. This form dates from the late 1st to the mid 2nd c. A.D., and although virtually residual in a context dated between the late 2nd and the early 3rd c. A.D., we may not exclude a slightly prolonged use of the vessel after the end of its production. The presence of a lot of MNI of Late Italic Sigillata Dragendorff 29 (41 MNI) in a very rich 2nd c. A.D. ceramic assemblage (1505 MNI) from Lucciana in Corsica, that contained a large amount of in-phase ARS (including some forms of late 2nd c. A.D. date), is worth noting. External diameter of the rim: 26 cm. *Bibliography*: Medri (1992) 41-42.

**15.2.13c Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS**

Inv. 313 (1-2), Plate 16, 4-5. Four rim fragments of two specimens of the casserole Hayes 197, with slightly thickened rim. Blackened external surface of the rim in both cases; granular light red fabric. They belong to variants datable between the late 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 18 cm (313.1) and 20 cm (313.2). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 224-25.

Inv. 314, Plate 16, 7. Rim fragment of a Hayes 196B dish-lid, typical of the 2nd c. A.D. Granular light orange fabric; blackened rim. External diameter of the rim: 16 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

Inv. 315, Plate 16, 5. Rim fragment with internally thickened rim of a Hayes 23B casserole; the shape of the rim suggests a date between the 2nd and the mid 3rd c. A.D. Granular red fabric; the slip is red and only on the

inside; there is a blackened rim both inside and outside. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 211.

Inv. 317, Plate 16, 6. Thickened rim with slightly pointed lip and a groove, followed by a ridge inside; it belongs to type Hayes 183, dated to the 3rd c. A.D. Granular red fabric with occasional tiny limestone inclusions; pale brown skin only on the outside. External diameter of the rim: 20 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 227-29.

**15.2.13d Thin Walls**

Inv. 321, Plate 16, 11. Beaker characterised by a very everted "a collarino" rim, manufactured in a levigated micaceous brownish fabric. The specimen seems to be similar to the Type 1/35 of Ricci's typology. External diameter of the rim: 10 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 262, Tav. LXXX, n. 5.

**15.2.13e Local/regional table ware**

Inv. 318 (1-3), Plate 16, 8-10. Three closed forms represented by two bases and one rim, all manufactured in a very similar levigated fabric of cream to buff colour with occasional tiny whitish inclusions. One base is disk-shaped and measures 6 cm, the second has a ring-foot of 4 cm. Finally, the rim has a rectangular everted shape and a slightly concave profile on the upper part, possibly for a small lid; the external diameter of the rim is 10 cm. A comparison can be suggested only for the rim fragment, which finds parallels with a trefoil-mouthed jug documented at Gabii and in Ostia between the Late Republican period and the 1st to 2nd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Olcese (2003) 95 (Type 5) and 139, Tav. XXVIII, nos. 1-2.

**15.2.13f Local/regional kitchen ware**

Inv. 319, Plate 16, 13. One MNI of a lid with a rounded and thickened rim in a coarse granular dark reddish to brown fabric, with frequent whitish inclusions and occasional dark ones (of volcanic origin?). The rim has quite a generic shape, so it is difficult to propose a specific identification with known types.

**15.2.13g Amphorae****• 1. North African**

Inv. 323, Plate 16, 16. Two rim fragments of one MNI of a Tripolitanian 2 amphora in a red colour fabric with frequent whitish inclusions, with a whitish outer skin. This type, used to carry olive oil or fish sauce, was produced between the late 1st and the mid 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 13 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 191.

Inv. 324, Plate 16, 17. One thick grooved handle of a Mauretian Dressel 30/Keay 1 amphora, possibly belonging to the variant Keay 1A. Granular light red granular fabric with lots of voids and frequent limestone inclusions; whitish/cream colour skin. The variant Keay 1A is common in the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 167.

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 50A	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana IIC variant 1	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana IID	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 182C/D	3
In-phase	Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Käpitan 1	1
In-phase	Italic lamp	Bailey Q(x)?	1

Table 13. Context 5300: in phase (8 MNI) materials.

### • 2. *Italic*

Inv. 325, Plate 16, 15. Fragment of a grooved handle referable to the Forlimpopoli amphora type, produced in the central Adriatic areas of the Italian peninsula between the mid 1st and mid 3rd c. A.D. Hard levigated pale brown to light yellow fabric with occasional white inclusions. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 112.

Inv. 327, not illustrated. Fragment of a “bifido” handle of Tyrrhenian Dressel 2/4 amphora. The orange fabric with rare whitish inclusions points to a source different from Campania. Given the short period of production of Tyrrhenian (non-Campanian) Dressel 2/4, between the mid 1st c. B.C. and the 1st c. A.D., we should assume this specimen is residual in our context. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 99.

### • 3. *Gallic*

Inv. 326, Plate 16, 18. Rounded and slightly everted rim fragment of a Gauloise 4 amphora type, in a very levigated pale brown fabric. The type is Julio-Claudian to 3rd c. A.D. in date. External diameter of the rim: 9 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 79.

### 15.2.13h Central Italic lamp

Inv. 328, Plate 16, 14. Ring-handle and disk fragments of one MNI of one moulded lamp of central Italic production. The disk bears an ivy tendril decoration. The lamp can be identified with Bailey’s type Q Group i (see Bailey’s specimen Q 1327), whose date is the last quarter of the 2nd or the 1st quarter of the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bailey (1980) 336-39.

## 15.3 Forum Baths, Palaestra

### 15.3.1 Context 2056 (Plate 8)

This context was the fill of the robber trench for the palaestra portico’s lead pipe. Despite it yielding 46 fragments as a whole, only 4 were diagnostics, and they refer to a minimum number of 2 vessels. Their chronology points to the 4th c., which should be cautiously used only as possible *terminus post quem* for the formation of this context given the poor reliability of such a tiny number of vessels.

Reliability of the context: 1

### 15.3.1a ARS

Inv. 156, Plate 8, 4. Wall/base attachment fragment of a flat-based dish Hayes 50A/B in ARS C2. It has a well-levigated light red fabric and a slip of the same colour. This form dates to A.D. 300-60. External diameter of the base: 14 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1980) 65-66.

### 15.3.1b Mauretanian amphora (?)

Inv. 155, Plate 8, 3. Rim fragment with handle attachment of an amphora type Ostia IV, 172, possibly produced in Mauretania Caesariensis (?). It is made of a quite a granular orange colour fabric with occasional limestone and very rare quartz. The external surface has a cream colour engobe. This form dates to the 4th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 8 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 169.

### 15.3.2 Context 5300 (Plate 9)

This context, a dumped foundation fill for the palaestra mosaic, yielded 31 fragments amounting to 8 minimum vessels. Despite the low counts, it offers a well-defined chronology of the mid to late 3rd c. A.D. (perhaps up to the very early 4th c.) and shows the primacy of Tunisian imports documented by 75% of the individuals. Interestingly this is exactly the same relative percentage as in context 4049.

Reliability of the context: 2.5/3.

### 15.3.2a ARS

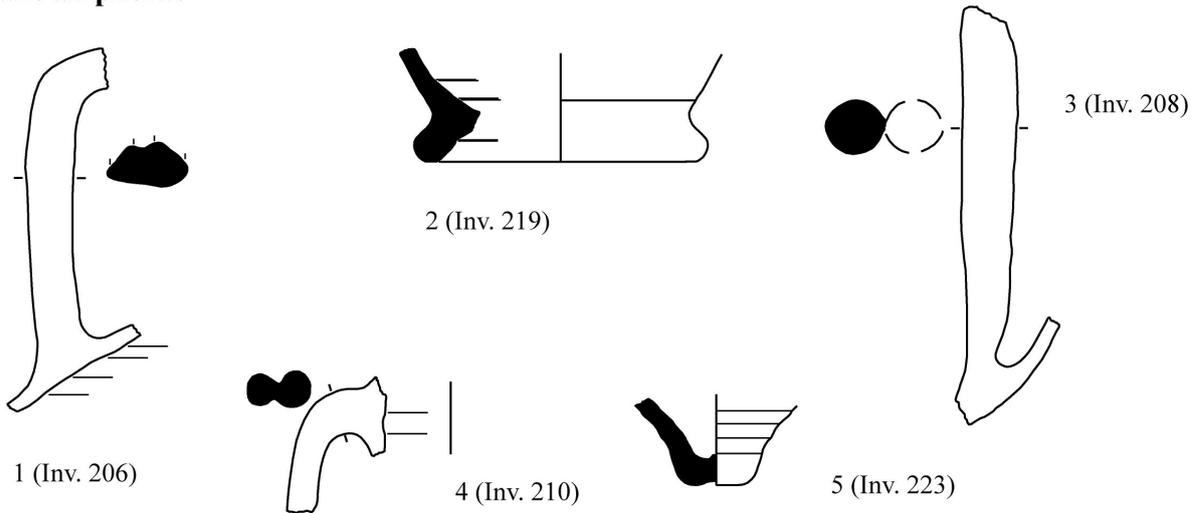
Inv. 129, Plate 9, 4. Small fragment of a very atrophied foot of dish Hayes 50A in ARS C2. Well-levigated red fabric and highest quality red slip. This type occurs from A.D. 230/40 to 325. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 65-66.

### 15.3.2b Amphorae

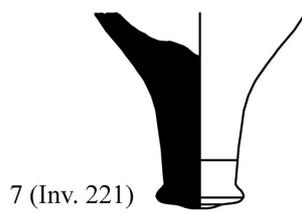
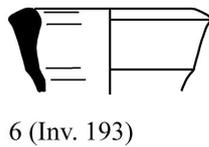
#### • 1. *Tunisia*

Inv. 126, Plate 9, 5. Rim fragment of Africana IIC2 type, characterised by a red fabric with very occasional quartz and a poorly preserved whitish skin. This variant occurs from the late 3rd to the first half of the 4th c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 10.5 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 114-15.

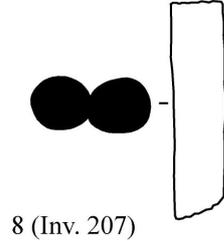
**Italic amphorae**



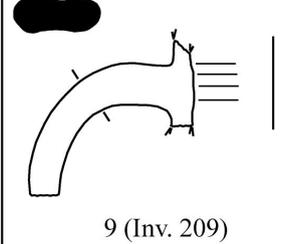
**Portuguese amphorae**



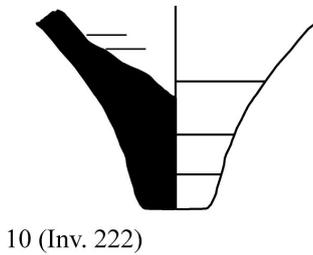
**Spanish amphora**



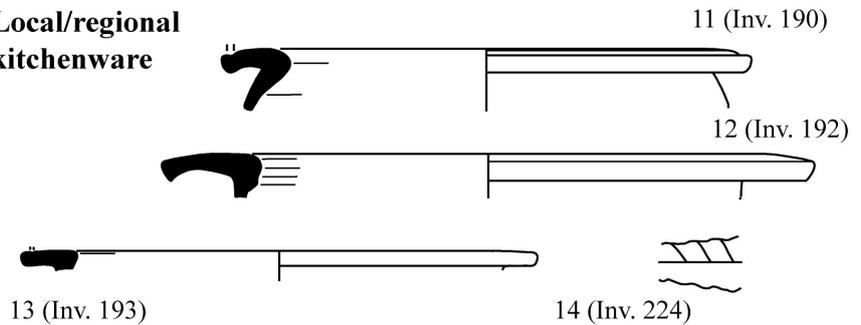
**Gaulish amphora**



**Unidentified amphora**



**Local/regional kitchenware**



**Local/regional table and storage ware**

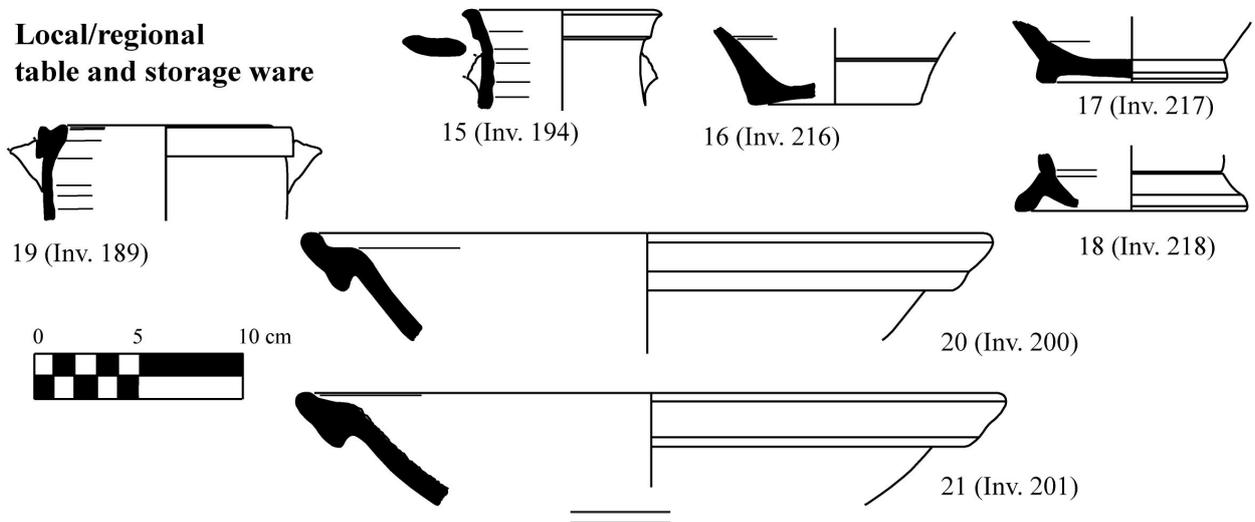
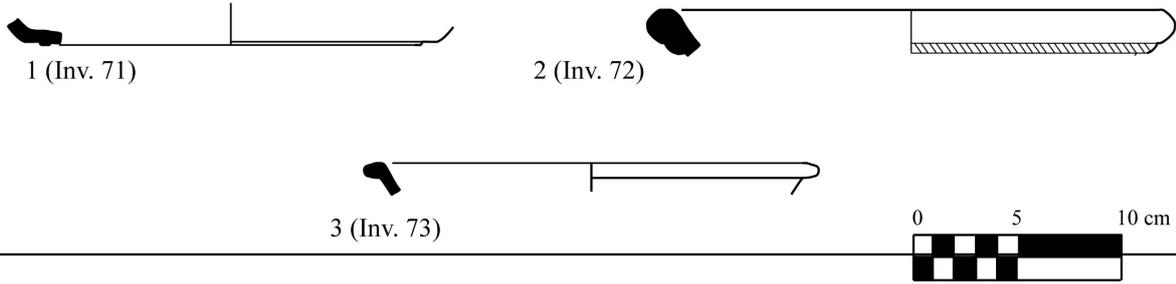


Plate 13.

CONTEXT 5046

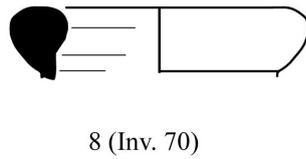
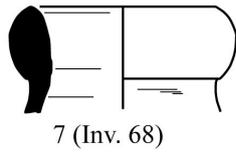
ARS



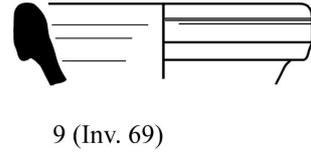
Tunisian kitchenware



Tunisian amphorae



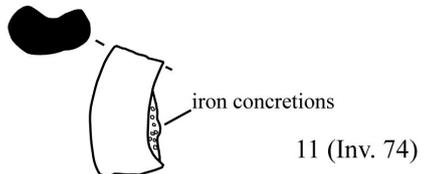
Mauretanian amphora



Italic amphora



Gaulish amphora

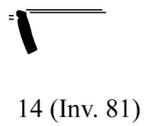


CONTEXT 5106

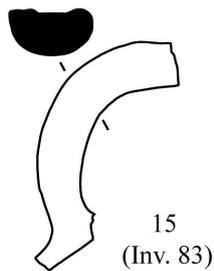
ARS



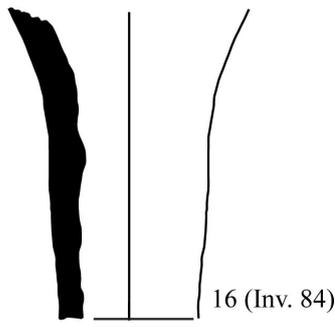
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Gaulish  
sigillata



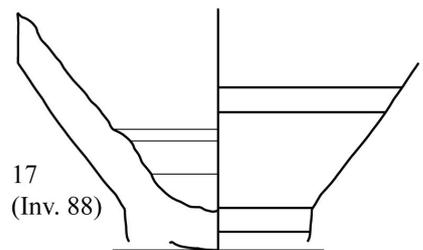
Gaulish  
amphora



Southern Spanish amphora



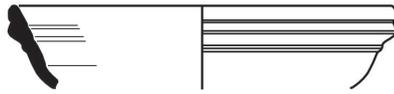
Unidentified amphora



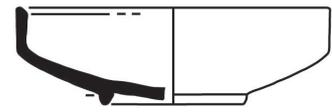
**African Red Slip**



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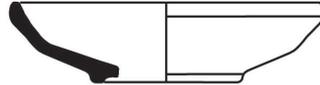
2 (Inv. 163)



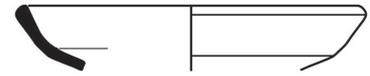
3 (Inv. 122)



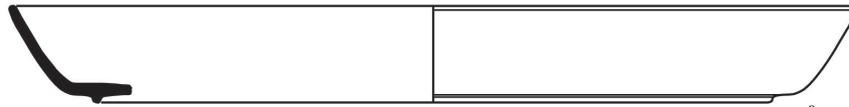
4 (Inv. 157.2)



5 (Inv. 157.1)



6 (Inv. 162)



7 (Inv. 158)



**Late Eastern Sigillata A (?)**

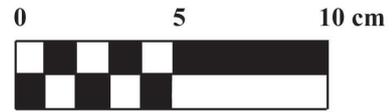


8 (Inv. 165)

**Cnidian Relief ware**



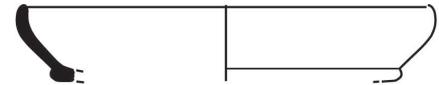
9 (Inv. 124)



**Tunisian kitchenware**



12 (Inv. 166)



10 (Inv. 159.1)

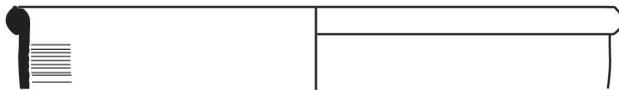


13 (Inv. 168)



11 (Inv. 159.2)

14 (Inv. 169)



15 (Inv. 170.1)



16 (Inv. 170.2)



**Italic lamps**



17 (Inv. 123)



18 (Inv. 161)

**Local/regional table and storage ware**



19 (Inv. 164)



20 (Inv. 171)

**Amphorae**



21 (Inv. 167)

**African Red Slip**



1 (Inv. 310)



2 (Inv. 311)

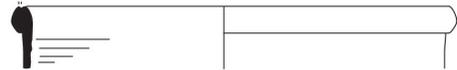


3 (Inv. 312)

**Tunisian kitchenware**



4 (Inv. 313.1)



5 (Inv. 313)



5 (Inv. 315)



6 (Inv. 317)



7 (Inv. 314)

**Local/regional table ware**



8 (Inv. 318.1)



9 (Inv. 318.2)



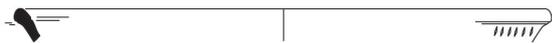
10 (Inv. 318.3)



11 (Inv. 321)

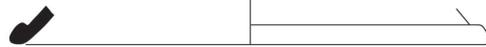
**Thin Walls**

**Late Italic Sigillata**



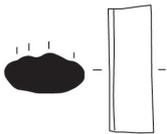
12 (Inv. 322)

**Local/regional kitchenware**

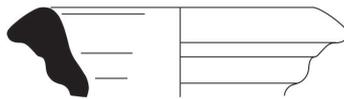


13 (Inv. 319)

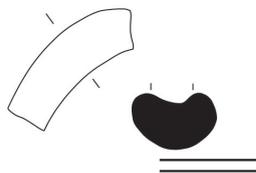
**Amphorae  
(Italic, Tripolitanian, Mauretanian and Gaulish sources)**



15 (Inv. 325)



16 (Inv. 323)

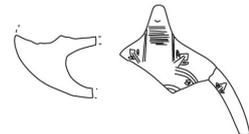


17 (Inv. 324)



18 (Inv. 326)

**Italic lamp**



14 (Inv. 328)



Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	Mauretanian amphora	Dressel 30	1
In-phase	Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Käpitan 2	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 182C/D	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 197	1
In-phase	Italic lamp	Bailey Q(x) or Bailey R	1
In-phase	Italic lamp	Unidentified	2

Table 14. Context 5301: in phase (6 MNI) and unidentified (2 MNI) materials.

Inv. 127, Plate 9, 6. Rim of Africana IID amphora type in a porous carbonatic fabric; yellowish (10YR 8/6) colour. This type is common between the mid 3rd and the first third of the 4th c. (and beyond?). External rim of the diameter: 13 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 30, fig. 14, 3 and 115-19.

- **2. Asia Minor or the Black Sea**

Inv. 128, Plate 9, 7. Handle fragment of a Käpitan 1 amphora in a reddish-brown fabric rich in limestone inclusions and occasional iron oxides. Type common between the second half of the 2nd and the 4th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 134.

### 15.3.2c Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related To ARS

Inv. 130 (1-3), Plate 9, 8-10. Three minimum individuals of the dish-lid Hayes 182; two have blackened rims. They are all produced in a granular orange colour fabric. Inv. 130.3 seems to refer to the variant Hayes 182C, whereas the other two specimens are more likely to be attributed to a transitional variant C/D. Hayes 182C dates from the end of the 2nd to the 3rd c., whereas variant D appears in the mid 3rd c. and continues into the 4th. External diameter of the rims: 35 cm (Inv. 130.1), 33 cm (Inv. 130.2); 28 cm (Inv. 130.3). *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 216-17.

### 15.3.2d Italic Lamp

Inv. 131, Plate 9, 11. Handle/shoulder fragment of Italic mould-made lamp in a reddish/yellow (5YR 7/6 to 6/6) fabric with a thin red slip (2.5YR 5/8). The shoulder is decorated with a series of raised points. A parallel may be established with the central Italic production Bailey Q(x), dated to the Severan period and later. *Bibliography:* Bailey (1980) 375-76.

### 15.3.3 Context 5301 (Plate 9)

This context was another part of the foundation dumped fill for the palaestra mosaic. Only 22 potsherds (13 diagnostics), referable to 8 minimum vessels, were recovered from this context. The chronology offered by such a limited number of ceramics is nevertheless consistent, and points to the 3rd to early (?) 4th c. A.D. The same date as Context 5300 is very likely but the complete absence of fine ware prevents us from being more precise.

Reliability of the context: 2/2.5.

### 15.3.3a Amphorae

- **1. Asia Minor or the Black Sea**

Inv. 132 (1-2), Plate 9, 12-13. Two specimens of Käpitan 2 amphora type, both manufactured in a brownish colour fabric with limestone inclusions, iron oxides and possible sandstone fragments. This amphora is typical of the second half of the 2nd until the 4th c. A.D. External diameter of the rims: 8 cm (Inv. 132.1), 7.5 cm (Inv. 132.2). *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 135.

- **2. Mauretania**

Inv. 133, Plate 9, 14. Thick strap handle with a distorted profile due to a shallow central groove, belonging to the type Dressel 30 produced between the 3rd and 4th c. A.D. The small fragment does not allow for a more precise identification with variant Keay IA or Keay IB, which would have narrowed down the chronology. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 148-51.

### 15.3.3b Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related To ARS

Inv. 136, Plate 9, 16. Rim fragment of a large dish-lid of type Hayes 182 C/D produced in a granular red-colour fabric and characterised by rim blackening. For a date between the 3rd and 4th c. A.D. see the discussion of Inv. 130 (1-3). External diameter of the rim: 32 cm.

Inv. 135, Plate 9, 15. Wall/beginning of the base fragment of a casserole Hayes 197 in a fabric similar to Inv. 136. The absence of the rim prevents us from identifying the specific variant of this type, therefore we are unable to provide a narrower chronology than the overall period of production of the type. This is between the late 2nd and the mid 5th c. A.D. Nevertheless, the absence of the external edge at the junction between the wall and the base, which characterises the later variant, would point to a date between the 3rd and 4th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 224-25.

### 15.3.3c Italic Lamps

Inv. 134, Plate 9, 17. Handle/shoulder fragment of a mould-made central Italic lamp in a well-levigated yellowish (10YR 8/4 to 8/6) fabric; slip is almost completely missing, only a few traces of orange colour are visible. Raised points decorate the shoulder. Despite the fragmentary status of the specimen it might be identified with type Bailey Q(x) or Bailey R, respectively produced in the Severan period

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
Julio-Claudian period	Thin walls	Marabini 15 type	1
Early to mid Roman	Thin walls	Unidentifiable	1
Early Roman	Italic sigillata	Unidentifiable	1
1st to early 2nd c. A.D.	Eastern sigillata A	Form 53, prototype	1
Late 4th to mid 5th c. A.D.	ARS	Hayes 67B	1
Late 4th to early 5th c. A.D.	Tunisian kitchen ware	Late Hayes 196	1
Mid 1st to late 2nd c. A.D.	Italic amphora	Spello	1
Late 1st c. B.C. to early 3rd c. A.D.	Italic amphora	Dressel 2/4 (Campania and other sources)	3
5th c. A.D. (?)	Italic amphora	Late central italic type	1
Late 3rd to 5th c. A.D.	Portuguese amphora	Almagro 51 A/B	2
Late 1st c. B.C. to 2nd c. A.D.	Spanish amphora	Tarraconensis Dressel 2/4	1
40 B.C. to the Augustan period	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 2 (?)	1
Uncertain	Unidentifiable amphora	Unidentifiable	1
Hadrianic and early Antonine periods	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole Bertoldi 2	1
1st and 2nd c. A.D.	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole Bertoldi 3	1
1st to early 2nd c. A.D.	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole Olcese 3b	1
Early to mid Roman	Local/regional kitchen ware (?)	Unidentifiable cooking pan	1
Tiberian to Claudian periods (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Jug	1
Early to mid Roman	Local/regional table and storage ware	Jug/small amphora	3
Late Roman (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Flagon/small amphora	1
1st to mid 2nd c. A.D.	Local/regional table and storage ware	Basin Olcese 3b	2

Table 10. Context 5040-5041: overview of the ceramic evidence and its chronologies.

and later and between the late 3rd and the early 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 375-81.

*Inv. 137, not illustrated*. Three fragments of two lamps of possible Italic origin. The fabric is well-levigated in both cases but the colour varies: it is yellow in one specimen and pale brown (10YR 8/4 to 7/4) in the other. The slip varies from red to brownish. The fragmentary status prevents further identification.

## 15.4.0 Main Forum Sidewalk (MFS)

### 15.4.1 Context 5040-5041 (Plates 11 And 13)

This context, which likely relates to post-antique recycling activity, is one of the few reliable examples from the area excavated in the main Roman forum, at least from the point of view of ceramic finds. However, even this context is not very consistent in its internal dating and shows a high residuality. While the earlier finds are from the 1st and 2nd c. A.D., there are some finds of the 5th c. A.D., pointing to a sequence of depositions and soil movement. All but a few pieces are only preserved in one single sherd, ruling out the possibility of a primary depositional context. A total of 33 diagnostic sherds, corresponding to 27 MNI, were discovered. This is likely to be a 1st to 2nd c. A.D. ceramic assemblage redeposited between the late 4th and the first

half of the 5th c. A.D. Some 74% of the MNI are broadly datable to the 1st and 2nd c. A.D., whereas 22.2% refer to the last phase of deposition, between the late 4th and mid 5th c. A.D. The rest of the material does not offer a precise date.

Reliability of the context: 2.5

#### 15.4.1a Thin Walls

*Inv. 204, Plate 11, 10*. Beaker, tall shape with curved body and everted rim referable to type Marabini 15, which is Julio-Claudian and largely Tiberian in date. The fabric is very well-levigated, orange-red in colour. The surface is covered with a thin slip both inside and outside, with colour varying from light orange (outside, on the body, only below the rim) to reddish (inside). External rim diameter: 7.4 cm. *Bibliography*: Marabini (1973) 174.

*Inv. 220, Plate 11, 11*. Base fragment of a small unidentifiable form (beaker?). Reddish brown slip, slightly glossy. Fine grained, reddish brown fabric, with a few large inclusions of iron oxides and small limestone. External base diameter: 2.8 cm.

#### 15.4.1b Italic Sigillata

*Inv. 225, Plate 11, 12*. Dish base with rouletted decoration. This piece has a red, glossy slip on both interior and exterior. The fabric is very pale brown, with occasional small voids and rare small inclusions of limestone and other dark inclusions.

**15.4.1c Eastern Sigillata A**

Inv. 205, Plate 11, 13. Bowl identifiable with Atlante II, Form 53 prototype, dated between the late 1st and the early 2nd c. A.D. The slip is of good quality both inside and outside, and is quite bright. The fabric is hard and well-levigated, and the colour is very pale brown/yellow (10YR). External rim diameter: 18.8 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante (1985) 38 and tav. VII, n.2.

**15.4.1d ARS**

Inv. 202, Plate 11, 14. Bowl, type Hayes 67B (late 4th-early 5th until mid 5th c. A.D.) in D1 production. The typical red slip is quite abraded and it is not preserved inside. The fabric is the standard ARS D1 ware in brick-red colour and is coarse-grained. External rim diameter: 29.4 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 171-73.

**15.4.1e Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS**

Inv. 203, Plate 11, 15. Dish/lid type Hayes 196 late variant, dated between the 4th and early 5th c. A.D. Typical blackened rim. Fabric is orange red, granular, with rare visible inclusions of quartz and limestone. External rim diameter: 27 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

**15.4.1f Amphorae****• 1. Italic**

Inv. 206, Plate 13, 1. Amphora of Spello type. Fabric is rich in large limestone inclusions, sometimes emerging to the surface, iron oxides are rare as are tiny golden mica flecks; colour is 2.5YR light reddish/brown 6/4. This amphora type is widespread in Ostia and Rome from the mid 1st to the late 2nd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 106.

Inv. 219, Plate 13, 2. Campanian Dressel 2/4 amphora. Light brown surface. Pale red fabric with lots of inclusions: limestone from small to large, flecks of golden mica, black augitic fragments, pyroxenes. External base diameter: 13 cm.

Inv. 208, Plate 13, 3. Amphora handle, Dressel 2/4 Italic (but not Campanian). Hard fabric, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with frequent, small limestone inclusions and microfossils (?), rare golden mica and iron oxides.

Inv. 210, Plate 13, 4. Bifid amphora handle, Dressel 2/4 from a possible Italic source. Fabric is reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with occasional limestone (very tiny) inclusions, quite porous and well-levigated.

Inv. 223, Plate 13, 5. Small amphora base. Polished surface, paler than body. Red fine-grained fabric, slightly porous, with limestone inclusions. It is likely to be a late Roman central Italic type with parallels in a 5th c. A.D. site of southern Tuscany. *Bibliography:* Ghisleni *et al* (2011) 116, fig. 14, n. 15.

**• 2. Portuguese**

Inv. 193, Plate 13, 6. Portuguese Almagro 51 A/B. Orange fabric, quite porous, with some limestone inclusions, rare golden mica flecks, and rounded quartz. External rim

diameter: 10 cm. This amphora occurs from the late 3rd to the 5th c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Fabião (2004) 379-410.

Inv. 221, Plate 13, 7. Amphora spike of Almagro 51 A/B. Light red surface, red fabric, with lots of limestone inclusions, very regularly spread and sized, occasional golden mica flecks and large red inclusions. *Bibliography:* Fabião (2004) 379-410.

**• 3. Spanish**

Inv. 207, Plate 13, 8. Bifid amphora handle of a Tarraconensis Dressel 2/4. The production of this type in the Tarraconensis occurs between the late 1st c. B.C. and the late 2nd c. A.D. The fabric is rich in whitish quartz, possible feldspars, limestone and large golden mica flecks; light red colour. *Bibliography:* Panella (1989).

**• 4. Gallic**

Inv. 209, Plate 13, 9. Amphora handle of a possible Gauloise 2 amphora (?). Very well-levigated fabric, buff colour, very rare tiny limestone inclusions, slightly porous. The Gauloise 2 type dates from ca. 40 B.C. to the Augustan period. *Bibliography:* Laubenheimer (1989) 105-138.

**• 5. Unidentifiable**

Inv. 222, Plate 13, 10. Unidentifiable amphora base. Red fabric, with large and frequent black porous inclusions of volcanic nature, and large and small limestone.

**15.4.1g Local/Regional Kitchen Ware**

Inv. 190, Plate 13, 11. Casserole with blackened rim similar to Bertoldi 2 type, dated to the Hadrianic and Early Antonine periods. The fabric is rich in inclusions: some iron oxides, several fragments of grey (volcanic?) rock, occasional mica and large limestone inclusions, sometimes erupting to the surface. Colour is reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4). External rim diameter: 25.4 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2011) 102.

Inv. 192, Plate 13, 12. Casserole with very long flattened rim similar to Bertoldi 3 type, very common in the 1st and 2nd c. A.D., and particularly in the Flavian and Antonine periods. The dark brown fabric is very rich in golden mica; it also contains rare calcite and rare limestone inclusions. External rim diameter: 31.2 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2011) 102-104.

Inv. 193, Plate 13, 13. Casserole with flattened short rim similar to Olcese 3b type, from the 1st to the early 2nd c. A.D. Dark brown fabric, with rare golden mica flecks, iron oxides, very rare calcite (and some volcanic inclusions?). External rim diameter: 25 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 76 and 114, tav. III, nn. 4-5.

Inv. 224, Plate 13, 14. Cooking pan, horizontal handle; early to mid Roman type. Grey fabric, coarse-grained, with lots of limestone and mica inclusions of varying size.

**15.4.1h Local/Regional Table and Storage Ware****• 1. Closed forms**

Inv. 194, Plate 13, 15. Jug with band-shaped rim comparable with one type documented at Albintimilium (Liguria) from the Tiberian and Claudian period. Pale yellow fabric, quite rich in limestone inclusions with occasional iron

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 31, n.2	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 10, n.3	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 32	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 197	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 181C	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 182C	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana II C1	1
In-phase	Tunisian amphora	Africana I B	1
In-phase	Mauretanian amphora	Keay I B	1
In-phase	Italic amphora	Forlimpopoli type	1
In-phase	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 4	1

Table 11. Context 5046: overview of the ceramic evidence (11 MNI all in phase).

oxides, microfossils and micrite. External diameter of the rim: 11 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (1993) 287, fig. 73, n. 315.

*Inv. 216, Plate 13, 16.* Jug/small amphora base. Light red fabric, with limestone and mica inclusions, occasional large gravel inclusions. External base diameter: 8.4 cm.

*Inv. 217, Plate 13, 17.* Jug/small amphora base. Polished on exterior. Light red fabric, with limestone and mica inclusions, occasional large gravel inclusions. External base diameter: 9 cm.

*Inv. 218, Plate 13, 18.* Jug/small amphora base. Polished on exterior, also on the bottom. Pale red fabric, scistous, with mica inclusions and occasional limestone. External base diameter: 11 cm.

*Inv. 189, Plate 13, 19.* Flagon/small table amphora. Very well-levigated fabric, light yellow colour, slightly porous. Four joining fragments so possibly part of the later material (late 4th-early/mid 5th c.). External rim diameter: 12 cm.

#### • 2. Basins

*Inv. 200, Plate 13, 20.* Basin Olcese 3b type dated 1st to mid 2nd c. A.D. Very well-levigated porous fabric, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). External rim diameter: 33 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (2003) 102-103 and 147, tav. XXXVI, nn.4-5.

*Inv. 201, Plate 13, 21.* Basin of the same type (Olcese 3b) as *Inv. 200* with mortar crust. Same colour as above, though more porous with occasional limestone, iron oxides and possible sandstone inclusions. External rim diameter: 34 cm.

### 15.4.2 Context 5046 (Plate 14)

This is a small context, directly over-lying the robbed mosaic floor of the portico in MFS, laid down prior to the raising of the whole area associated with the blocking of the arch and the creation of a raised basalt paving level behind it on the cardo. It consisting of 16 diagnostic pieces corresponding to 11 MNI, from the Main Forum area, with a suggested date in the first half/mid 3rd A.D. The chronology is internally consistent although the number of diagnostic finds is too low to provide a firm dating. A few joins between sherds may indicate a shorter depositional history with respect to other contexts from the same area, i.e. closer to a 'primary

discard' event. Most of the in-phase finds are 'Tunisian products (tableware, kitchen vessels, amphorae), and no diagnostics were found from local or regional workshops.

Reliability of the context: 2.5.

#### 15.4.2a ARS

*Inv. 71, Plate 14, 1.* Shallow dish of type Hayes 31, n. 2 in ARS A/D. This form was produced in the 3rd c. A.D. and more precisely in the first half. The slip is bright red and quite thick and the fabric is orange. External base diameter: 18 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 157-59.

*Inv. 72, Plate 14, 2.* Large carinated bowl Hayes 10, n.3 in ARS A2 dated A.D. 220/25-300 and possibly beyond. The rim is two-stepped on the outside and has a rouletted band on the outer surface of the lower rim. The slip is bright orange and the fabric is red. External rim diameter: 25.4 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante (1985) 31 and tav. XV, n. 16.

*Inv. 73, Plate 14, 3.* Shallow bowl of type Hayes 32 = Salomonson A5 in ARS A/D; this form is produced in the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. The slip is very bright red and the fabric is red, very fine, with rare tiny limestone inclusions. External rim diameter: 21.8 cm. *Bibliography*: Hayes (1972) 55 and Atlante (1985) 56 and tav. XXV, n. 4.

#### 15.4.2b Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

These exemplars all have the same orange fabric and blackened rim.

*Inv. 76, Plate 14, 4.* Casserole Hayes 197, whose rim shape points to the late 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. variants. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 224, fig. 120, nn. 2-3.

*Inv. 77, Plate 14, 5.* Casserole of type Hayes 181C dating from the late 2nd to the 3rd c. A.D. (possibly into the early 4th c. A.D.). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 213-14.

*Inv. 78, Plate 14, 6.* Dish/lid Hayes 182C dated to the late 2nd to 3rd c. A.D. This dish/lid could be associated with the Hayes 197 casserole providing an interesting match to *Inv. 76* above (that is actually too small to measure the diameter). External rim diameter: 20.6 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 216-17.

Date	Class	Form	MNI
Second half of 5th to 6th c. A.D.	ARS	Group 1 of Bonifay 'décors lustrés' (?)	1
First half of the 5th c. A.D.	ARS	Hayes 61B2	1
1st to early/mid 2nd c. A.D.	South Gaulish sigillata	Dragendorff 33 (?)	1
Early 2nd and late 4th c. A.D.	Tunisian kitchenware	Hayes 23B (generic fragment)	1
A.D. 50 to the end of the 3rd c. A.D.	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 4	1
Late 1st c. B.C. and the Flavian period	Southern spanish amphora	Fish sauce type (Dressel 8?)	1
Uncertain	Unidentifiable amphora	Unidentifiable	1

Table 12. Context 5106: overview of the ceramic evidence (7 MNI).

### 15.4.2c Amphorae

#### • 1. Tunisian

Inv. 68, Plate 14, 7. Amphora Africana II C1 = Keay 6 type, produced from the mid 3rd to early 4th c. A.D. The surface has the characteristic pale colour of Tunisian amphorae. The fabric is dark orange, brick-like, with rare limestone inclusions and could be from Nabeul, that is the main production centre of this amphora. The most likely content was *salsamenta*. If this rim can be attributed to the II C1 variant proposed by Bonifay, then it is the latest find in this context, and pushes the dating towards the mid/late 3rd c., but some caution is required. External rim diameter: 11 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 114-15.

Inv. 70, Plate 14, 8. Amphora Africana I B type produced from the late 2nd to the mid 3rd c. A.D. Hard-fired orange fabric with very rare limestone inclusions. External rim diameter: 14.4 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 106-107.

#### • 2. Mauretanian

Inv. 69, Plate 14, 9. Amphora of type Keay 1B (Dressel 30), produced between the 3rd and 4th c. A.D. The fabric of this amphora is pink-orange, porous and with only rare limestone inclusions. External rim diameter: 14 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 148-51.

#### • 3. Italic

Inv. 75, Plate 14, 10. Amphora of Forlimpopoli type, most frequent in Ostia in the mid 2nd c. A.D., and to a lesser extent in the 3rd c., although produced from the 1st to the 3rd c. A.D. Cream fabric, well-levigated. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 112.

#### • 4. Gallic

Inv. 74, Plate 14, 11. Handle of Gauloise 4 amphora type (A.D. 50 to the end of the 3rd c. A.D.). The handle fragment has some iron concretions on it, possibly resulting from a post-depositional association with iron nails or other objects. The fabric is porous, light yellow, with rare quartz and limestone inclusions. *Bibliography*: Laubenheimer (1985) 261-93.

### 15.4.3 Context 5106 (Plate 14)

This is another small context of only 7 MNI from the Main Forum, with early and mid imperial finds (4 MNI), two isolated finds that can be dated to the 5th and 6th c., and one amphora of uncertain identification. Clearly the reliability of this context is very low, and, depending on the excavation conditions, the two later MNI could be intrusions. However, as other, larger contexts under examination have shown, it is not rare to see the redeposition of earlier deposits in Late Antiquity, with only small quantities of in-phase material.

Reliability of the context: 0/1.

#### 15.4.3a ARS

Inv. 80, Plate 14, 12. Small base/wall fragment from a large dish with characteristic polished pattern and concentric circles tentatively assigned to Group 1 of Bonifay 'décors lustrés'. This decoration occurs between the second half of the 5th and the 6th c. A.D. The slip is orange and found only inside. The fabric is reddish and very granular, with rare quartz inclusions. The small size of the fragment and its indistinctive shape makes our identification only hypothetical. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 193-96.

Inv. 82, Plate 14, 13. Flat-based dish of type Hayes 61 B2, typical of the first half of the 5th c. A.D. Triangular rim with internal groove. Slip is orange and very bright, both inside and outside the fragment. The fabric is typically orange. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 167-171.

#### 15.4.3b South Gaulish Sigillata

Inv. 81, Plate 14, 14. Fragment of plain vertical rim with deep external groove of small cup, possibly of type Dragendorff 33 (?). The sub-type is not identifiable because of the tiny fragment, therefore a broad chronology between the 1st and early to mid 2nd c. A.D. is suggested. Red slip, very bright and lustrous, almost glossy. Pinkish fabric, quite porous and well-levigated. *Bibliography*: Passelac and Vernhet (1993) 574.

#### 15.4.3c Tunisian Kitchenware Related to ARS

Inv. 85, not illustrated. Base fragment of casserole Hayes 23B type, too generic to identify the variant, therefore a broad chronology between the early 2nd and late 4th c. A.D. is suggested. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 211.

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 8B	2
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 14B	1
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 16	3
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 31	1
In-phase (?)	Late Eastern Sigillata A (?)	Form E (?)	1
In-phase	Cnidian Relief ware	Pitcher	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 23A	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 182C	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196B	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 197	2
In-phase	Italic lamp	Bailey M, particularly variant Q 1158	1
In-phase	Italic lamp	Generic fragment referable to any of Bailey 1980 types Pi, Qi or Qii	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Jug	1
In-phase	Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Käpitan II	1
In-phase	Asia Minor amphora	Mid Roman 3	1

Table 15. Context 6060: in phase (21 MNI) materials.

### 15.4.3d Amphorae

Inv. 83, Plate 14, 15. Handle of Gauloise 4 amphora. Common purified fabric. *Bibliography*: Laubenheimer (1985) 261-93.

Inv. 84, Plate 14, 16. Amphora base. Fish sauce type from southern Spain. Possibly a Dressel 8 dated between the late 1st c. B.C. and the Flavian period. Whitish skin outside. Fabric is quite porous and well-levigated, and varies from reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) to light red (10R 7/8); very hard, with rare limestone and even rarer sandstone inclusions. *Bibliography*: García Vargas (1998).

Inv. 88, Plate 14, 17. Ring-shaped unidentifiable amphora base. Fabric is well-levigated, hard, with very rare tiny limestone inclusions; light brown/ reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6/6).

## 15.5.0 Nymphaeum Bivium (NBV)

### 15.5.1 Context 6060

This context, a levelling fill in a drain cut by the nymphaeum basin wall, yielded a total of 25 diagnostic fragments, corresponding to 21 minimum vessels. Despite the limited number of ceramics, this context is characterised by significant internal chronological consistency and the likely absence of residual materials. The ceramic evidence points to a depositional phase in the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. On the basis of this coherency we assigned a medium/high level reliability to the context, at least in chronological terms.

Reliability of the context: 3.5.

### 15.5.1a ARS

Inv. 160 and 163, Plate 15, 1-2. Two minimum forms of the small bowl Hayes 8 in ARS A1/2, both devoid of the typical rouletting on the outer surface of the small ridge below the rim, which is typical of variant A. Both vessels can be ascribed to the variant Hayes 8B, which dates from the second half of the 2nd to the 3rd c. A.D. Inv. 160 and 163 are made of quite a granular brick red fabric with occasional iron oxides and very rare limestone inclusions; the slip is light orange and a bit dull. External diameter of the rim of Inv. 163: 18 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 156.

Inv. 122, Plate 15, 3. Carinated bowl on a small and low ring-foot of type Hayes 14B in ARS A2. It has a dark orange coloured slightly granular fabric and an orange colour slip. This variant dates to the 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 15 cm; height: 4.6 cm; external diameter of the ring-foot: 6.6 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 157-59.

Inv. 157 (1-2) and 162, Plate 15, 4-6. Three minimum vessels of the small carinated bowl with flaring walls, rounded rim and in one case a very low, small ring-foot of type Hayes 16 in ARS2. Inv. 157 (1-2) have a very granular orange fabric with rare iron oxides and even rarer limestone, whereas Inv. 162 is light orange and a bit less granular. It consists of rare elongated voids and rare eolic quartz and seems to be another fabric (another workshop too?) than Inv. 157 (1-2). The slip is orange coloured and slightly dull, both inside and outside the vessel. This form dates from the late 2nd to the early 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rims: 14.5 (Inv. 157.1), 13.8 cm (Inv. 157.2), 16 cm (Inv. 162); height: 4 cm (Inv. 157.1); external diameter of the ring-foot: 7 cm (Inv. 157.1). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 157-59.

Inv. 158, Plate 15, 7. Large dish characterised by a marked edge at the junction between the flat base and the wall, and

a very large and low ring-foot of type Hayes 31 in ARS A/D. This form is typical of the 3rd c. A.D., more likely in the first half. The light orange fabric is slightly granular and presents rare elongated voids and eolic quartz; the slip is light orange too and bright. External diameter of the rim: 40.5 cm; height: 5 cm; external diameter of the ring-foot: 32 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante (1980) 35-36 and Bonifay (2004) 157-59.

#### 15.5.1b Late Eastern Sigillata A (?)

*Inv. 165, Plate 15, 8.* Small bowl with flaring walls, flat rim and thickened lip. A generic parallel is with Form E in late Eastern Sigillata A. The reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric is well-levigated and quite soapy; the slip is dark red and bright, although shinier inside the vessel. These features are close to the Eastern Sigillata A production. Form E dates to the Late Antonine period, but this identification is only a possibility. External diameter of the rim: 16 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante (1985) 42.

#### 15.5.1c Cnidian Relief Ware

*Inv. 124, Plate 15, 9.* Fragment of a closed vessel possibly a pitcher, attributable to the class of Cnidian Relief ware. It is produced in a well-levigated very pale brown colour (10YR 8/4) with very rare tiny dark inclusions. Relief decoration is very worn and seems to present human figures, one of which is possibly an heroic figure and the other is a woman in a rich dress; a vegetation motif is between the two. Very light traces of an almost completely disappeared orange colour engobe are visible on the external surface. The fragmentary status of the specimen prevents us from establishing a more precise identification, nevertheless the relatively short period during which this ceramic class was produced (late 2nd to 3rd c. A.D.) suggests this fragment is in-phase in our context. *Bibliography*: Atlante (1985) 233-35 and Mandel (1988).

#### 15.5.1d Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

*Inv. 159 (1-2), Plate 15, 10-11.* Two casseroles of type Hayes 23A, common in Ostia between the end of the 1st and mid 3rd c. A.D. Both vessels have a granular orange colour fabric, with rare iron oxides and rare limestone. It seems to be the same fabric as *Inv. 157 (1-2)*. The slip is a dark orange colour. External diameter of the rim: 19 cm (*Inv. 159.1*), 20 cm (*Inv. 159.2*); height: at least 3.6 cm (*Inv. 159.1*), 3 cm (*Inv. 159.2*); external diameter of the base: 17 cm (*Inv. 159.1*), 16 cm (*Inv. 159.2*). *Bibliography*: Atlante (1980) 217.

*Inv. 166 and 168, Plate 15, 12-13.* Two minimum vessels of dish-lid Hayes 182, probably variant C, characterised by thicker rims. *Inv. 168* is the only one with a blackened rim. The fabric is very similar to *Inv. 158*. They both have a very thin and dull light orange engobe. The variant Hayes 182C dates to the late 2nd to 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 22 cm (*Inv. 166*), 23 cm (*Inv. 168*). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 216-17.

*Inv. 169, Plate 15, 14.* Dish-lid with slightly thickened rim and pointed lip of type Hayes 196B typical of the mid

3rd c. A.D. The fabric is very close to *Inv. 158*. No rim-blackening was observed. External diameter of the rim: 22 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

*Inv. 170 (1-2), Plate 15, 15-16.* Two minimum vessels of the casserole Hayes 197, the shape of the rim varies from rounded, with quite a marked hollowing for the lid (*Inv. 170.1*), to more pointed and elongated (*Inv. 170.2*). On the basis of the evidence from Nabeul this difference suggests their identification with two different variants, one datable to between the late 2nd and the 3rd c. A.D. (*Inv. 170.1*), and one more typical of the end of the 3rd or early 4th c. A.D. (*Inv. 170.2*). Both rims are blackened and the fabric parallels that of *Inv. 158*. External diameter of the rim: 29 cm (*Inv. 170.1*). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 224-25 and specifically fig. 120, n. 3 for *Inv. 170.1* and fig. 120, n. 5 for *Inv. 170.1*.

#### 15.5.1e Lamps

*Inv. 123, Plate 15, 17.* Semi-complete central Italic mould-made lamp with transversal handle, referable to type Bailey M, particularly variant Q 1158, although ours is undecorated. Only a fragment of the nozzle is missing. This lamp is made from a well-levigated, very pale brown (10YR, 7/4) and slightly porous fabric; it is not slipped. Its production dates from the last quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. until a little later. As such, it can be considered in-phase in this context. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 270.

*Inv. 161, Plate 15, 18.* Fragment of a central Italic (?) mould-made lamp, with one groove encircling the discus and with the typical holed circular handle. Given its fragmentary status a precise identification would be incautious, but it may well refer to Bailey 1980 types Pi, Qi or Qii. The chronology of these covers a long period, between the late 1st c. A.D. up to the Severan age, the latter being the date of deposition of context 6060. The pink (5YR 7/4) fabric is quite well-levigated with rare limestone inclusions; the dark brown slip is very thin and poor and leaves some portions uncovered. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980).

#### 15.5.1f Table and Storage Ware (Local/Regional)

*Inv. 164, Plate 15, 19.* Fragment of a table jug, characterised by a flattened and thickened rim with a handle attached just below it. The pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric is well-levigated and traces of a poor and thin dark brown engobe are visible. A parallel may be established with a type of jug well-documented in Rome and Ostia between the Flavian and Antonine period, and considered residual in later contexts at Ostia. Whether or not it is in-phase in context 6060 cannot be determined, although the absence of other residual materials may point to a persisting production of this type into the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 8 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (2003) 94 (Tipo 3) and tav. XXVI, nn. 3-4.

#### 15.5.1g Amphorae

*Inv. 171, Plate 15, 20.* Fragment of a thick strap handle referable to the Kăpitan II amphora type from Asia

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	Italic sigillata	Conspectus 18	1
In-phase	Italic amphora (central Italy)	Spello type similis	1
Uncertain	Italic (?) amphora	Unidentifiable	1
Uncertain	Italic (?) amphora or storage vessel	Unidentifiable	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Large basin	1

Table 16. Context 6045: in phase (3 MNI) and uncertain (2 MNI) materials.

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 8A	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchenware	Hayes 197	1
Uncertain	Italic (?) amphora	Unidentifiable	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Generic closed form	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchenware	Casserole Bertoldi 4	2

Table 17. Context 10003: in phase (5 MNI) and uncertain (1 MNI) materials.

Minor or the Black Sea. The red-brick fabric shows rare iron oxide and possible neo-formation calcite inclusions. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 135.

*Inv. 187, Plate 15, 21.* Vertical rim fragment of a small amphora in a very micaceous and soapy reddish-brown (2.5 YR 5/4) fabric. Both the shape and fabric are compatible with the Mid Roman 3 amphora or Agora F65-66 type, produced in western Anatolia from the 1st to 3rd c. A.D., which is fairly common in the West. *Bibliography*: Riley (1979) 183-86, fig.31 and 86; Panella (1986).

### 15.5.2 Context 6045 (Plate 12)

Only 10 fragments come from this context; 5 of them are diagnostics, corresponding to as many minimum vessels. An undefined 1st c. A.D. date seems possible on the basis of the presence of the Italic sigillata Conspectus 18 form and amphora *Inv. 195*.

Reliability of the context: 1.

#### 15.5.2a Italic Sigillata

*Inv. 197, Plate 11, 1.* Large plate type Conspectus 18 characterised by a very well-levigated light orange fabric with tiny mica flecks part of the background mass. Not very lustrous red slip. This form is typical of the Mid and Late Augustan to Tiberian periods. External diameter of the rim: 28 cm. *Bibliography*: Ettlinger *et al* (1990) 82-83.

#### 15.5.2b Amphorae

*Inv. 195, Plate 11, 2.* Amphora fragment characterised by a slightly everted rim, internally oblique-cut and externally convex; short neck. The rim profile and the shape of the neck are similar to one short-necked variant of the 'Spello' amphorae found at the villa site of Poggio Gramignano in south-western Umbria. The chronology

of the 'Spello' amphora is from the mid 1st to the end of the 2nd c. A.D. The light orange fabric is quite granular and consists of frequent inclusions of limestone and other large black inclusions. External diameter of the rim: 9 cm. *Bibliography*: Martin (1999) particularly 336-37 and fig. 260, n. 29.

*Inv. 196, Plate 11, 3.* Knob-shaped base of unidentified amphora characterised by coarse-grained light orange fabric, with large and frequent inclusions of limestone and red iron oxide. The fabric might be compatible with a generic non-volcanic source in central Italy. External diameter of the knob (taken at the base): 3 cm.

*Inv. 199, Plate 11, 4.* Fragment of 'ombelicato' base of an unidentifiable amphora (or storage vessel?) of a generic Italic origin. It is made from a light orange fabric with rare limestone and red iron oxide inclusions. A whitish engobe is visible outside.

#### 15.5.2c Table and Storage Ware (Local/Regional)

*Inv. 198, Plate 11, 5.* Slightly concave base fragment of a large basin, with a light orange fabric with occasional limestone inclusions. The external surface is polished both on the junction with the wall and under the bottom. External diameter of the base: 30 cm.

### 15.5.3 Context 6041 (Plate 8)

Only one neck/handle/shoulder fragment (618 gr) of a Keay 52 amphora, from southern Calabria or north-eastern Sicily, comes from this context, which is a small levelling fill over the house demolished to make the nymphaeum.

*Inv. 120, Plate 8, 11.* This fragment is made from a hard pale brown (10YR 8/2 7/4) fabric with rare whitish and grey inclusions associated with rare mica flecks. This amphora has a long history of production and is documented in

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS	Hayes 3	1
In-phase	Table and storage ware (local/regional)	Jug or bottle	1
In-phase	Table and storage ware (local/regional)	Cheese-making vessel (?)	1

Table 18. Context 16005: in phase (3 MNI) materials.

Rome from the early 4th until the 7th c. A.D. However, it seems that the taller and narrower neck, like the one seen in our specimen, is more typical of the 4th and 5th c. variants. *Bibliography*: Pacetti (1998).

#### 15.5.4 Context 10003 (Plate 8)

Only 6 diagnostic sherds, corresponding to the same minimum number of vessels, were collected from this context, which a further part of the fill of a drain cut by the basin wall of the nympheum. A date for the context of the 2nd c. A.D. is suggested by these materials.

Reliability of the context: 1/2.

##### 15.5.4a ARS

Inv. 175, Plate 10, 5. Rim/wall fragment of bowl Hayes 8A produced in ARS A2. It is characterised by rouletted decoration on the convex moulding below the rim and carination above it. The orange coloured fabric contains rare tiny limestone inclusions; the slip is orange too. This form dates from the late 1st c. A.D. (early variants) up to the second half of the 2nd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 14 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 156.

##### 15.5.4b Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

Inv. 179, not illustrated. Blackened rounded rim with upper shallow groove of the Tunisian casserole Hayes 197. The shape of the rim suggests it belongs to the late 2nd to 3rd c. A.D. variants. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 224-25.

##### 15.5.4c Undetermined Amphora

Inv. 178, Plate 10, 7. Strap handle with grooves on the upper surface of undetermined amphora, characterised by quite a well-levigated orange fabric with light orange skin. A generic Italic source seems possible.

##### 15.5.4d Table And Storage Ware (Local/Regional)

Inv. 177, Plate 10, 6. Base fragment of a jug or table amphora characterised by a well-levigated very pale brown fabric with occasional small limestone inclusions. External diameter of the base: 8 cm.

##### 15.5.4e Kitchen Ware (Local/Regional)

Inv. 176 (1-2), Plate 10, 8. Two specimens of the casserole Bertoldi Type 4, very common in contexts from Rome and

elsewhere from the second half of the 1st to the 2nd c. A.D. Both vessels have an orange to grey fabric with a few large iron oxides, but golden mica inclusions are more frequent in Inv. 176.1 (illustrated). External diameter of the rims: 30 cm (Inv. 176.1); 28 cm (Inv. 176.2). *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2011) 104-105.

#### 15.5.5 Context 10014 (Plate 8)

Only one diagnostic sherd comes from this context.

Inv. 181, Plate 8, 9 is a rim fragment of the bowl Hayes 16 manufactured in ARS A2. It is made of quite a granular brick red fabric with small limestone inclusions; the red slip is slightly dull. This form dates from the late 2nd to the early 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 16 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 159.

#### 15.5.6 Context 10016 (Plate 8)

Only one diagnostic sherd was recovered in this context.

Inv. 182, Plate 8, 10 is the rim of a Cretan amphora AC2a, produced between the mid 1st up to the 2nd c. A.D., although more common from the mid 1st to the early 2nd A.D. *Bibliography*: Marangou-Lerat (1995) 77-81.

## 15.6.0 Temple of Hercules (TH)

### 15.6.1 Context 16005

Only a total of 4 diagnostics, corresponding to 3 minimum vessels come from this context, which is a fill just outside and below the encroachment structure excavated in this area. The ARS bowl Hayes 3 is the only fragment which provides a certain date (in the 2nd c.), although the absence of other specific chronological information makes the date of this context doubtful.

#### 15.6.1a ARS

Inv. 183, Plate 12, 6. Rim fragment of bowl Hayes 3 in ARS A1, characterised by quite a granular light orange fabric with rare elongated voids and occasional eolic quartz inclusions; quite bright light orange slip. The fragmentary status of the specimen impedes any further identification with a specific variant, therefore a wide chronology between the late 1st and the 2nd c. A.D. covering the entire production period of the type, needs to be suggested. *Bibliography*: Hayes (1972) 21-25.

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196A	1
In-phase	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 4	1
In-phase	Table and storage ware (local/regional)	Generic closed form	1

Table 19. Context 16010: in phase (3 MNI) materials.

### 15.6.1b Table and Storage Ware (Local/Regional)

Inv. 184, Plate 12, 7. Slightly rounded and thickened rim on a vertical narrow neck, attributable to a table jug or a bottle. The indistinctive morphology does not lend itself to a narrow date in the Roman period. It is made of a well-levigated pinkish coloured fabric with rare limestone inclusions. External diameter of the rim: 7 cm.

Inv. 185, Plate 12, 8. Holed flat base of a possible cheese-making vessel. It has a pinkish coloured fabric with tiny mica flecks and rare limestone and iron oxide inclusions. External diameter of the base: 6 cm.

### 15.6.2 Context 16010 (Plate 8)

This context, which is a fill underneath the encroachment structure excavated in this area, yielded only 5 diagnostic sherds, corresponding to 3 vessels. The combination of the chronologies of two of them (amphora Gauloise 4 and dish/lid Hayes 196A), suggests a 3rd c. date.

Reliability of the context: 1.

### 15.6.2a Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related To ARS

Inv. 173, Plate 8, 13. Dish/lid of type Hayes 196A, characterised by quite a coarse brick red fabric with tiny quartz and tiny limestone inclusions; the rim is not blackened. This variant occurs in the 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 29 cm.

### 15.6.2b Gallic Amphora

Inv. 172, Plate 8, 12. Rim/neck/handle fragment of a Gauloise 4 amphora with a hard, very well-levigated, cream colour fabric; very rare limestone and occasional golden mica flecks are visible. This amphora was produced over a long period between the Julio-Claudian age and the 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 10 cm. *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2012) 79.

### 15.6.2c Table and Storage Ware (Local/Regional)

Inv. 174, Plate 10, 14. Disk-shaped base of closed form, possibly a jug or a bottle. It is made of a well-levigated and soapy pale yellow fabric. External diameter of the base: 8 cm.

## 15.7.0 An Overview of the Mid Roman Context 1017 from the Foro della Statua Eroica (FSE)

### 15.7.1 Introduction

Situated in the southern area of the Foro della Statua Eroica (FSE), context 1017 is a build-up layer for construction activities. It overlies context 4108, which, in turn, overlies the mortar floor of one of the rooms in the 2nd c. A.D. baths, which were cut down to make the forum, and seems to represent a major foundation fill for the (now missing) floor of the first phase of the plaza (phase 1a), a phase which was never completed. The layer is very rich in artefacts and ecofacts; the large quantity of ceramics it offers is, by far, the largest assemblage excavated by the Berlin-Kent project in Ostia. The size of 1017 does not just reflect the richness of its findings, but also the fact that it was extensively excavated over an area of some 10m<sup>2</sup>, whereas most of the other deposits presented here were only intercepted in smaller sondages and trenches. As with much of the project, the actual overall quantity of potsherds cannot be easily estimated as, due to time and space constraints, an on-site selection of the diagnostic materials was necessary, and largely carried out. Nonetheless, the figure (397 fragments) offered by diagnostics with their related non-diagnostics, through actual joins, and, above all, the minimum number of vessels (MNI) yielded by this context (217 fragments), suggests that ceramic density was high.

We decided to devote a separate section to this assemblage for two main reasons: its ceramic richness and complexity; and the importance of the *terminus post quem* it offers for the construction of the forum. The chronology of 1017 needs to be evaluated taking into consideration not just the evidence offered by its findings, but also the fact that it overlies context 4108 (*supra*), where a date between the late 2nd c. A.D. and the very beginning of the 3rd, has been proposed.

The low amount of residual materials, which will be discussed in detail later in this section, and the very few Late Roman intrusive pots coming from the context above, do not prevent us from identifying the assemblage as the result of a secondary deposition of rather homogeneous materials, collected from one or different points of the surrounding area and redeposited simultaneously.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> For the formation of ceramic assemblages in general, see Peña (2007) 319-52.

Although we found a number of joins and many fresh breaks among the processed potsherds, we do not have enough evidence to interpret this context as a primary dump, that is, a complete or semi-complete vessels discarded in a single event. It seems much more likely to be the result of an attempt at levelling off the area in order to create a new surface for later constructions.

The context allows us to date the primary phase of the forum, and because this primary phase has a style of wall revetment found also in the adjacent nymphaeum (FSEN) and palaestra (PFB), we date a wider programme of urban renewal to this time, which seems to be shortly after the middle of the 3rd c. Other structures with similar but not identical revetment schemes may also date from this period, such as the nymphaeum bivium (NBV).

Diagnostic sherds and related non-diagnostics (N.)	(Minimum Number of Individuals)
397	217

Table 21. Sherd count and MNI from context 1017.

### 15.7.1 Chronology and Composition of the Assemblage

For context 1017 we suggest a depositional date in the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. Within the fine ware assemblage, this date is offered by the presence of the ARS C1 dish Hayes 50A and the other ARS A/D dish Hayes 32. However, it should be noted that most of the ARS specimens in our context are produced in the 2nd c. or between the late 2nd and the early 3rd c. A.D. which suggests, as we will see for the other ceramic classes too, that the final deposition also comprised a large amount of forms whose production had stopped a few years before the event. In these cases, we prefer not to interpret these materials as residuals, since it is very difficult to judge whether late 2nd/early 3rd c. A.D. forms were actually unused during the first half of the 3rd A.D. A similar interpretation is suggested for the lamps, which largely refer to types and groups produced between the Antonine or Late Antonine period and the Severan age. The large repertoire of Tunisian kitchen ware related to ARS, points to the late 2nd and 3rd c. A.D., paralleling the chronology offered by the later ARS forms. The amphora record, although the chronology of each single type is generally fairly wide, suggests a high concentration of types between the mid/late 2nd and the early or mid 3rd c. A.D. Similarly, both the table/storage and kitchen wares provide a mid Roman date between the 2nd c. A.D. and the Severan age. What seems to have happened is that at the time of the final deposition of the context in the first half of the 3rd c. AD, slightly earlier (2nd/late 2nd A.D.) materials were taken from somewhere in Ostia and dumped to create a new levelling-up layer. The assemblage, of course, also incorporated some actual residual materials, particularly those dated from the 1st to the early 2nd c. A.D., as well as one much earlier Campana A vessel. In order to standardise our data and show more clearly the internal composition of our assemblage, we

divided our materials into six categories which are listed below with their relative MNI counts (Table 22):

- in-phase materials - they include those vessels with a mid/late 2nd to 3rd c. A.D. date: 187 MNI
- in-phase (?) materials - the question mark is used to distinguish the vessels which we believe to be actually in-phase from those of a more generic mid Roman or 2nd c. A.D. date: 14 MNI
- residuals - materials certainly residual in our context, as their production stopped by the mid 2nd c. A.D.: 7 MNI
- residual (?) materials - this category was assigned to those supposed early variants of types, whose production continued in our period: 5 MNI
- uncertain - only one MNI which we could not identify and date
- intrusive materials - Late Roman vessels which reflect a later disturbance of our context: 3 MNI.

This standardisation suggests that some 86.17% of the materials are actually in-phase, and another 6.45% is likely to be in-phase as well. Overall, residuality accounts for 5.52%, and 1.38% of these materials are the result of Late Roman disturbance from the 4th through to early 5th c. activity. The presence of one 4th c. coin is further confirmation of albeit very limited intrusions.

The general picture offered by context 1017 shows, as one could expect in Ostia in the first half of the 3rd c., a large variety of sources supplying the town. Interestingly, fine ware is only represented by ARS (9 MNI) and Roman Glazed ware (2 MNI), whereas no eastern Mediterranean production is documented. Lamps (13 MNI) are all of central Italic production.

Obviously, the amphora record offers the most variegated pattern. The overall count of in-phase amphorae is 53 MNI. Putting together all the North African sources (Tunisia, Mauretania and Tripolitania), they account for 16 MNI, a quantity that, as we will see, contrasts somewhat with the marked contribution of Tunisian kitchen ware to the final composition of the assemblage. Several other amphora sources are also well-documented in 1017. The number of Italic amphorae, for instance, is very close to those from North Africa, with 13 MNI. Interestingly, there is some incidence of Sicilian products (3 MNI), attesting to the increasing importance of Sicilian wine for the markets of Ostia and Rome already by the mid Roman period.<sup>11</sup> From the Iberian peninsula (Baetica, Tarraconensis and Lusitania combined) come 10 MNI of amphorae, mostly for fish-sauce and olive oil. The Aegean/Asia Minor and Black Sea regions are well-documented too, with their wine and olive oil-amphorae making up 11 MNI in the assemblage. The presence of at least 4 MNI of the Mid Roman Amphora 3 type is worth noting. Finally three wine amphorae (Gauloise 4) from southern France are also present.

For the kitchen wares, we identified two main sources: one generic local/regional and the other from Tunisia. The so-called local/regional kitchen wares should be located in the area of Rome or more generally in Lazio/Campania;

<sup>11</sup> Vaccaro (2013).

without thin-section analysis of the fabrics, we cannot be more precise than this in pinpointing their production sites. They account for some 32 in-phase MNI. The majority of kitchen vessels though, are Tunisian products, with at least 47 MNI that should be considered in-phase. Only two cooking pans/*tegami* of Pompeian Red ware could have been imported from Campania, whereas one casserole, whose profile seems to imitate the Tunisian casserole Hayes 197, may be of Sicilian production. Finally, all the in-phase table/storage wares and colour coated wares, respectively 27 and 3 MNI, seem to be assignable, according to their fabrics, to local or regional sources.

Reliability of the context: 4.

### 15.7.1a ARS (A Production)

Inv. 338 (1-2), Plate 17, 1-2. Two specimens of the bowl type Hayes 3C in ARS A2. The first specimen has a bright orange slip, very well-distributed and very few and small inclusions of limestone; very rare eolic quartz. The second one is characterised by a dull and bubbly orange slip on the same kind of fabric as the first. This variant is typical of the later 2nd c. A.D. and beyond. Internal diameter of the rim: 20 cm (Inv. 338.1). *Bibliography:* Reynolds *et al* (2011) 16.

Inv. 340, Plate 17, 3. Bowl type Hayes 9A in ARS A2. Same fabric and slip as Hayes 3C in ARS A2 (Inv. 338.1) This form occurs from the beginning to the mid of the 2nd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 18 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante I (1980) 27 and Tav. XIV, 8.

Inv. 341, Plate 17, 4. Bowl type Hayes 9B in ARS A2. Same fabric and slip as Hayes 3C in ARS A1 (Inv. 338.1). Variant produced from the mid to the end of the 2nd c. A.D., and still documented in contexts of the later 2nd c. A.D. and beyond. Internal diameter of the rim: 14 cm. *Bibliography:* Atlante I (1980) 27 and Tav. XIV, 11; Reynolds *et al* (2011) 16.

Inv. 342, Plate 17, 5. Bowl type Hayes 9B in ARS A2. Light orange slip, bright and well-preserved. Frequent limestone inclusions. This variant is documented from the second half of the 2nd until the early 3rd A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 12 cm. *Bibliography:* Reynolds *et al* (2011) 16.

Inv. 330, Plate 17, 6. Rim of the carinated bowl type Hayes 14A, nn. 1, 4-5 in ARS A2, with badly preserved and thin slip inside and outside. Light orange fabric with few iron oxides and limestone. Variant occurs from the end of the 2nd c. to the beginning of the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 157-59.

Inv. 343, Plate 17, 7. Dish type Hayes 27 in ARS A2. This fragment has roughly the same fabric and slip as Hayes 3C in ARS A2 (Inv. 338). The production of this form occurs from the second half of the 2nd until the later 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 17 cm. *Bibliography:* Quaresma (2011) 69-73.

### 15.7.1b ARS (A/D Production)

Inv. 339, Plate 17, 8. Dish type Hayes 32 in ARS A/D. The fragment has a badly preserved orange slip and a red fabric with inclusions of limestone, tiny brown sandstone (?) and occasional quartz. This form is produced in the first half of

the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Hayes (1972) 55 and Atlante I (1980) 56 and Tav. XXV, n. 4.

### 15.7.1c ARS (C Production)

Inv. 336, Plate 17, 9. Thin rim fragment of a dish referable to type Hayes 50A, n. 1-45 manufactured in ARS C1; it is characterised by a bright red well-preserved slip; the red brick fabric has very few inclusions of limestone. This type occurs in the period A.D. 230/40 to 325. *Bibliography:* Atlante I (1980) 65-66 and Tav. XXVIII, nn. 9-10.

Inv. 334, Plate 17, 10. Decorated base in ARS C2 or C3, likely to refer to a Hayes 53 bowl. Red brick slip inside and outside. Unrecognisable applied decoration. The fabric is orange/red with very few inclusions of limestone. This type, dated by Hayes to the period AD 350-430 (with two main variants) is considered intrusive in this context. *Bibliography:* Hayes (1972) 78-82.

### 15.7.1d ARS (D Production)

Inv. 329, Plate 17, 11. Flat-based dish of type Hayes 61 A/B4 in ARS D1, characterised by red brick slip inside, which is well-distributed and preserved; blackish surface near the lip on the external surface. Red brick fabric with sporadic limestone and quartz. This variant is typical of the first third of the 5th c. A.D. This specimen is certainly intrusive in our context. Internal diameter of the rim: 22 cm. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 167-71.

Inv. 335, Plate 17, 12. Flat base likely to refer to the dish Hayes 61 (ARS D1). The fragment is characterised by a badly preserved light orange slip, only documented inside the sherd, and a granular orange fabric. This form generically dates from the later 4th to the end of the 5th c. A.D. and, like Inv. 329, is intrusive in 1017. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 167-71.

### 15.7.1e Late Italic Sigillata

Inv. 349 (1-2), Plate 17, 13-14. Two related rims of two different specimens of the carinated large bowl Dragendorff 29. The first specimen (349.1) shows a lustrous red slip and a levigated red/brown colour fabric. The second (349.2) has a light brown fabric and abraded red slip. This typology was produced in the period A.D. 80-150. External diameter of the rim: 26/27 cm. *Bibliography:* Medri (1992) 41-42.

### 15.7.1f South Gaulish Sigillata

Inv. 348 (not illustrated). Unidentifiable ring-footed base. Very bright and shiny red slip; levigated brick red fabric; levigated with tiny whitish dots.

### 15.7.1g Thin Walls

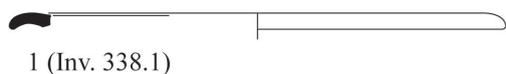
Inv. 373, Plate 17, 15. One rim of the beaker type Ricci 1/124. Blackened external surface and red brick fabric with rare mica and limestone. This typology is dated from the

Table 22. Ceramic classes and a standardisation of in-phase, residual, uncertain and intrusive ceramics from context 1017 (total of 217 MNI). Plates 17-26

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	ARS A2	Hayes 14 A, nn. 1, 4-5	1
In-phase	ARS C1	Hayes 50A, n. 1-45	1
In-phase	ARS A2	Hayes 3C	2
In-phase	ARS A/D	Hayes 32	1
In-phase (?)	ARS A2	Hayes 9A	1
In-phase	ARS A2	Hayes 9B	2
In-phase	ARS A2	Hayes 27	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 181B	4
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 195	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Ostia I, 270	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Uncertain type lid/dishes	2
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196A	7
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 196B	6
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 197	19
Residual (?)	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 23A	1
In-phase	Tunisian kitchen ware	Hayes 23B	6
In-phase	Aegean amphora	Benghazi Mid Roman Amphora 3	4
In-phase	Cretan amphora	Cretoise 4	1
In-phase	Aegean/Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Kapitän 1	3
In-phase	Aegean/Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Kapitän 2	1
In-phase	Aegean/Asia Minor or Black Sea amphora	Dressel 24	2
In-phase	Baetican amphora	Dressel 20	3
In-phase	Baetican amphora	Almagro 50	1
In-phase	Baetican amphora	Dressel 14	3
In-phase	Baetican amphora	Uncertain type (Dressel 14 similis?)	1
In-phase (?)	Tarraconensis amphora	Tarraconensis Dressel 2/4	1
In-phase	Portuguese amphora	Dressel 14 similis	1
In-phase	Gallic amphora	Gauloise 4	3
In-phase	Italic amphora	Sant'Arcangelo type (?)	1
In-phase	Italic amphora	Forlimpopoli type	4
In-phase	Italic amphora	"Spello" type	1
In-phase	Italic amphora (from Ager Falernus)	Dressel 2/4	4
In-phase	Italic amphora (from NE Sicily)	Ostia I 453-454	2
In-phase	Italic amphora (from NE Sicily)	Ostia II, 522/Ostia IV, 464	1
Residual	Italic amphora (Tyrrhenian area; NOT Campania)	Tyrrhenian Dressel 2/4	2
In-phase	Mauretanian amphora	Dressel 30	2
In-phase (?)	Uncertain North-African amphora (?)	Ostia IV, 263 (?) or Dressel 30 (?)	1
Residual (?)	Tripolitanian amphora	Mau 35	1
In-phase	Tripolitanian amphora	Tripolitanian II	1
In-phase	Tripolitanian amphora	Tripolitanian III	1
In-phase	Tunisian Amphora	Generic Africana I	3
In-phase	Tunisian Amphora	Africana 1A	4
In-phase	Tunisian Amphora	Africana 1B/Keay 3B	2
In-phase	Tunisian Amphora	Ostia XXIII similis	2
In-phase	Colour coated ware	Handled closed form (jug?)	1
In-phase	Colour coated ware	Bottle or small jug	1
In-phase	Colour coated ware	Bottle	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Bottle/olpe (Inv. 376)	1
In-phase (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Bottle/olpe (Inv. 377)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Bottle (Inv. 396)	1
In-phase (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Bottle (Inv. 398)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Trefoil-mouthed jug (Invv. 390-391)	3

Presence	Class	Form	MNI
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Table jar (Inv. 378)	1
Residual (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Table jar (Inv. 410)	1
In-phase (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Small jug (Inv. 395)	1
In-phase (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Table jug (Invv. 400 and 397)	2
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Table jug (Inv. 402)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Table jug (Inv. 399)	1
In-phase (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Table jug/bottle (Inv. 401)	1
In-phase (?)	Local/regional table and storage ware	Table lid (Inv. 428)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Large basin (Invv. 384-385)	4
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Basin (Inv. 386)	2
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Large basin (Inv. 388)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Large basin (Inv. 387)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Large basin (Inv. 383)	1
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Large lids for basins (Inv. 389)	2
In-phase	Local/regional table and storage ware	Bowl	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking pot with thickened rim and slightly pending lip (Inv. 347)	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking pot with very everted elongated rim (Inv. 411.1-2)	2
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Handled kitchen jug (Inv. 393)	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole (Bertoldi 4 type); Invv. 350BIS, 351BIS, 352, 353, 363, 364, 365, 379, 380, 381	21
In-phase (?)	Local/regional kitchen ware	Casserole (similar to Olcese 4 type); Inv. 366	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Flanged cooking bowl of possible Mid Roman date; Inv. 394	1
Residual	Local/regional kitchen ware	Clibanus; Inv. 432	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking lid (Invv. 427)	1
In-phase	Local/regional kitchen ware	Cooking lid similar to type Olcese 3 (Invv. 408, 346, 344, 345)	4
Uncertain	Uncertain source kitchen ware	Cooking pan/tegame (Inv. 337)	1
In-phase	Kitchen ware from southern Italy (?)	Casserole (Inv. 409)	1
In-phase	Vernice Rossa Interna (Pompeian Red Ware)	Cooking pan/tegame	2
In-phase	Opus Doliare	Large basin/mortarium	1
In-phase	Roman Glazed Ware	Handled form	2
In-phase	Thin Walls	Ricci 1/103	3
In-phase	Thin Walls	Rizzo 2003 A17, Tav. XV, 53-54	1
In-phase	Thin Walls	1/124	3
Residual (?)	Thin Walls	Ricci 1/61 similis	2
In-phase	Thin Walls	Decoration Ricci 5A	1
In-phase	Thin Walls	Ricci 1/122 similis	1
In-phase	Thin Walls	Unidentifiable	1
In-phase	Thin Walls	Ricci 1/51	1
In-phase (?)	Central Italic moulded lamp	Stamped base of uncertain type	1
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q viii-ix	1
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q ii	1
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q i	2
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q vii-ix	2
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q viii	1
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q x	1
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q vii-ix	1
In-phase (?)	Central Italic moulded lamp	Generic Bailey Q	1
In-phase (?)	Central Italic moulded lamp	Uncertain Mid Roman (?) type	1
In-phase	Central Italic moulded lamp	Bailey Q ii	1
Residual	Black Glaze Ware (Campana A)	Uncertain type	1
Residual	Late Italic Sigillata	Dragendorff 29	2
Residual	South Gaulish Sigillata	Unidentifiable form	1
Intrusion	ARS C2 or C3	Decorated base (of Hayes 53?)	1
Intrusion	ARS D1	Hayes 61 A/B4	1
Intrusion	ARS D1	Generic Hayes 61	1

**African Red Slip A and A/D**



1 (Inv. 338.1)



2 (Inv. 338.2)



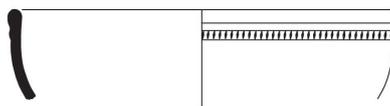
6 (Inv. 330)



7 (Inv. 343)



8 (Inv. 339)



3 (Inv. 340)

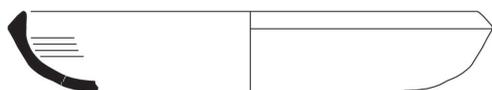


4 (Inv. 341)



5 (Inv. 342)

**African Red Slip D (intrusive)**



11 (Inv. 329)



12 (Inv. 335)

**African Red Slip C (in-phase and intrusive)**



9 (Inv. 336)



10 (Inv. 334)

**Thin Walls**



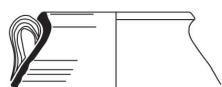
15 (Inv. 373)



16 (Inv. 369)



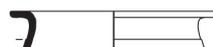
17 (Inv. 367)



18 (Inv. 371)



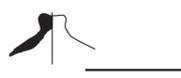
19 (Inv. 374)



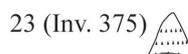
20 (Inv. 368)



21 (Inv. 370)



22 (Inv. 373)



23 (Inv. 375)

Plate 17.

**Late Italic Sigillata (residual)**



13 (Inv. 349.1)



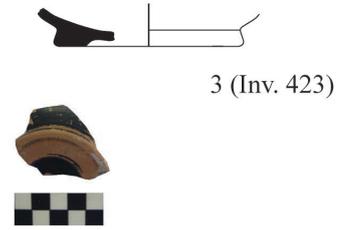
14 (Inv. 349.2)



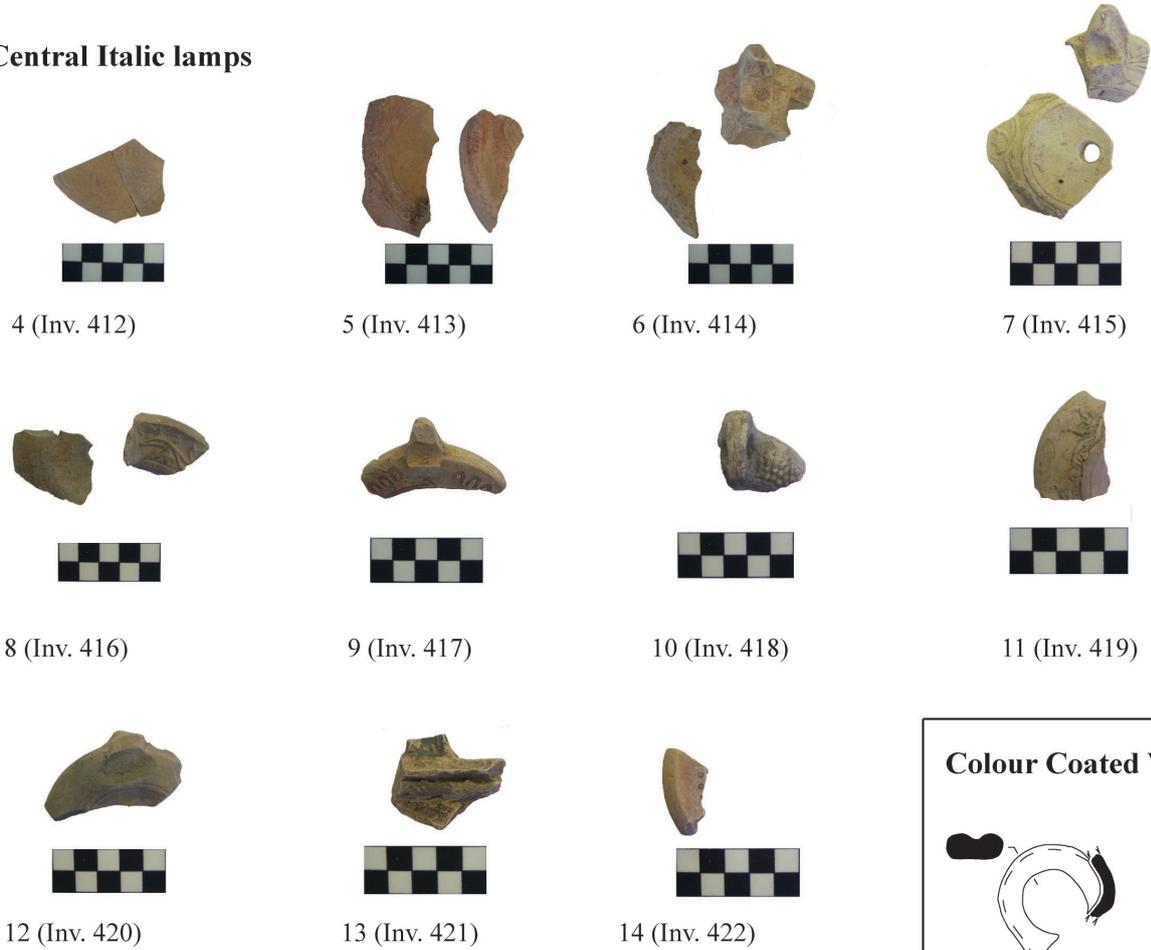
**Roman Glazed Ware (Invetriata Romana)**



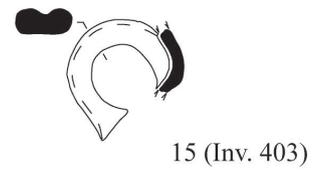
**Black Glaze Ware/Campana A (residual)**



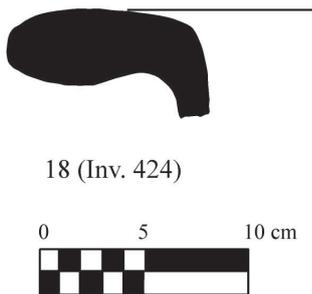
**Central Italic lamps**



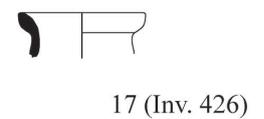
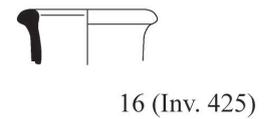
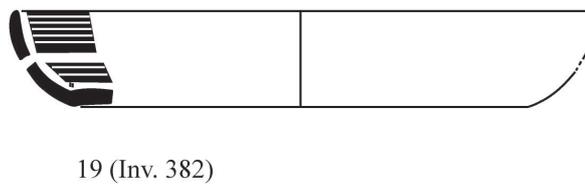
**Colour Coated Ware**



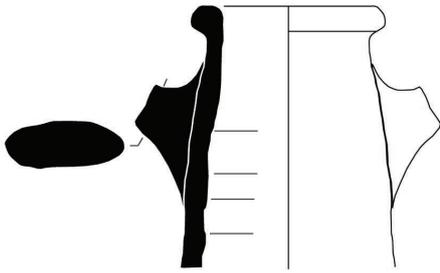
**Opus Doliare**



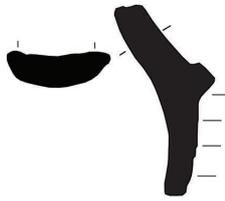
**Vernice Rossa Interna**



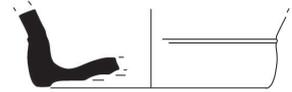
**Italic Amphorae**



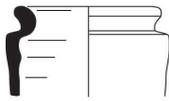
1 (Inv. 277.1)



2 (Inv. 277.2)



3 (Inv. 301)



4 (Inv. 392)



5 (Inv. 406)



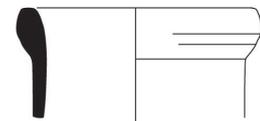
6 (Inv. 300)



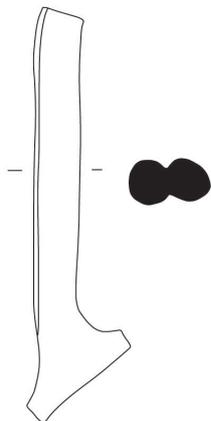
7 (Inv. 297)



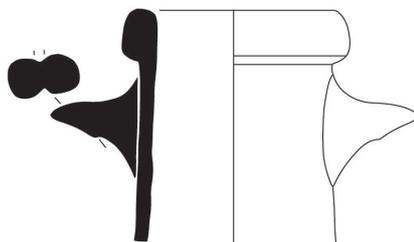
8 (Inv. 279)



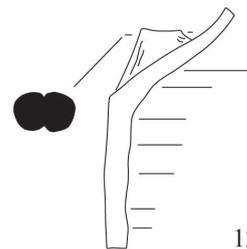
9 (Inv. 305)



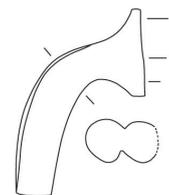
10 (Inv. 307)



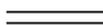
11 (Inv. 281)



12 (Inv. 306)

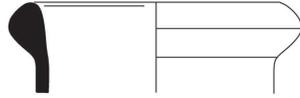


13 (Inv. 308)

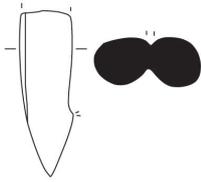


Iberian amphorae

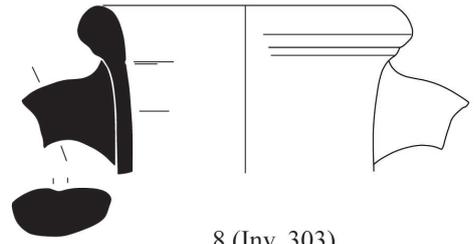
Tarraconensis amphora



1 (Inv. 280)

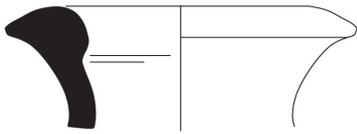


Portuguese amphora

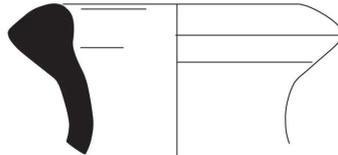


8 (Inv. 303)

Betican amphorae



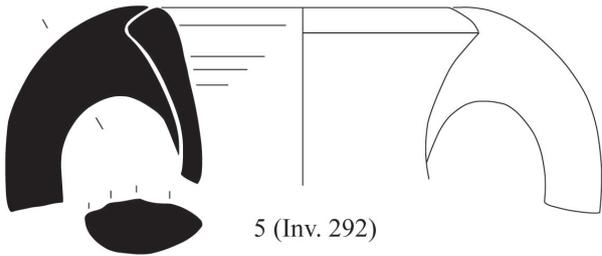
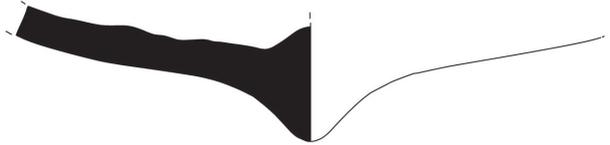
2 (Inv. 295.1)



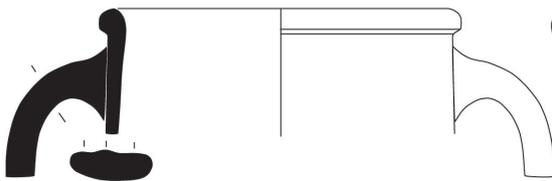
3 (295.2)



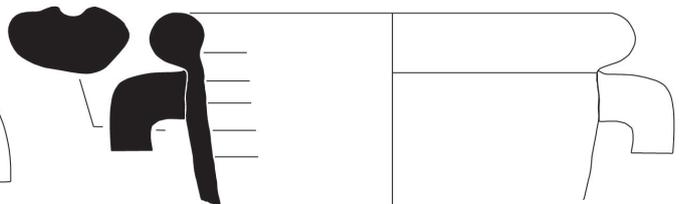
4 (Inv. 295. 3)



5 (Inv. 292)



6 (Inv. 299)



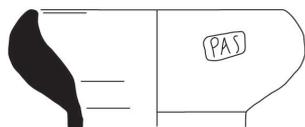
7 (Inv. 302)



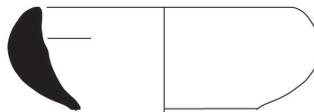
North-African Amphorae

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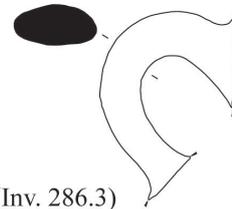
Tunisian amphorae



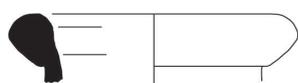
1 (Inv. 286.1)



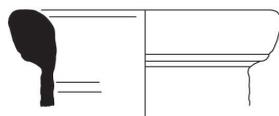
2 (Inv. 286.2)



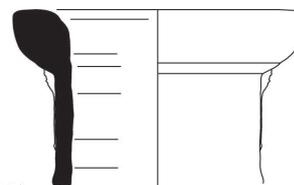
3 (Inv. 286.3)



4 (Inv. 289)



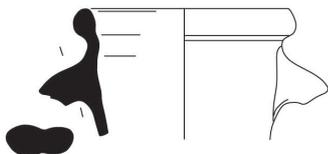
5 (Inv. 287)



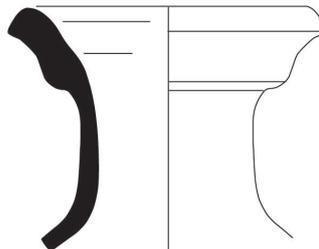
6 (Inv. 288)

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Tripolitanian amphorae



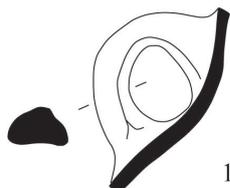
7 (Inv. 278)



8 (Inv. 282)



9 (Inv. 284)

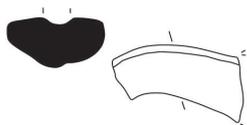


10 (Inv. 283)

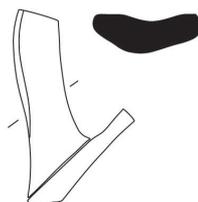


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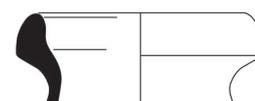
Mauretanian and uncertain North-African amphorae



11 (Inv. 304.1)

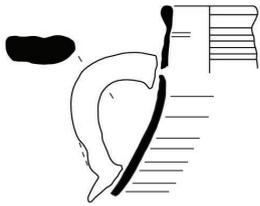


12 (Inv. 304.2)

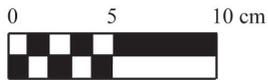


13 (Inv. 285)

Aegean and Black Sea amphorae



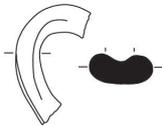
1 (Inv. 276)



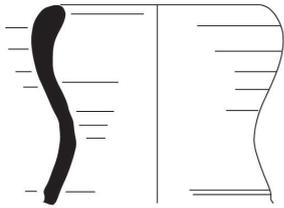
2 (Inv. 405.1)



3 (Inv. 405.2)



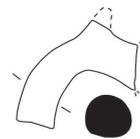
4 (Inv. 405.3)



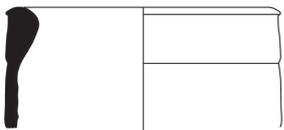
5 (Inv. 291.1)



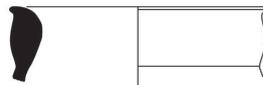
6 (Inv. 291.2)



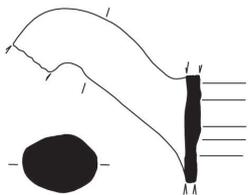
7 (Inv. 298)



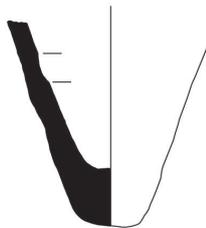
8 (Inv. 296.1)



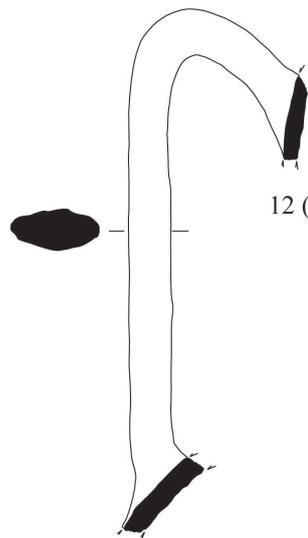
9 (Inv. 296.2)



10 (Inv. 296.3)



11 (Inv. 296.4)



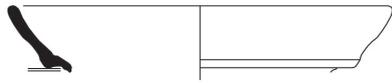
12 (Inv. 293.1)



13 (Inv. 293.2)



**Tunisian kitchen ware related to ARS**



1 (Inv. 331)



2 (Inv. 332.1)



3 (Inv. 332.2)



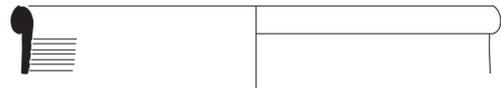
4 (Inv. 333)



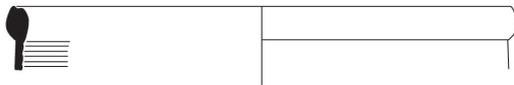
5 (Inv. 407)



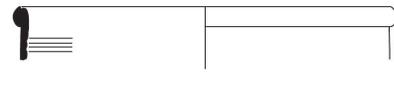
6 (Inv. 350.1)



7 (Inv. 350.2)



8 (Inv. 350.3)



9 (Inv. 350.4)



10 (Inv. 351)



11 (Inv. 354)



12 (Inv. 355)



13 (Inv. 361)



17 (Inv. 360)



14 (Inv. 359)



18 (Inv. 362)



15 (Inv. 356)



19 (Inv. 357)



16 (Inv. 358)

Local/regional kitchen ware

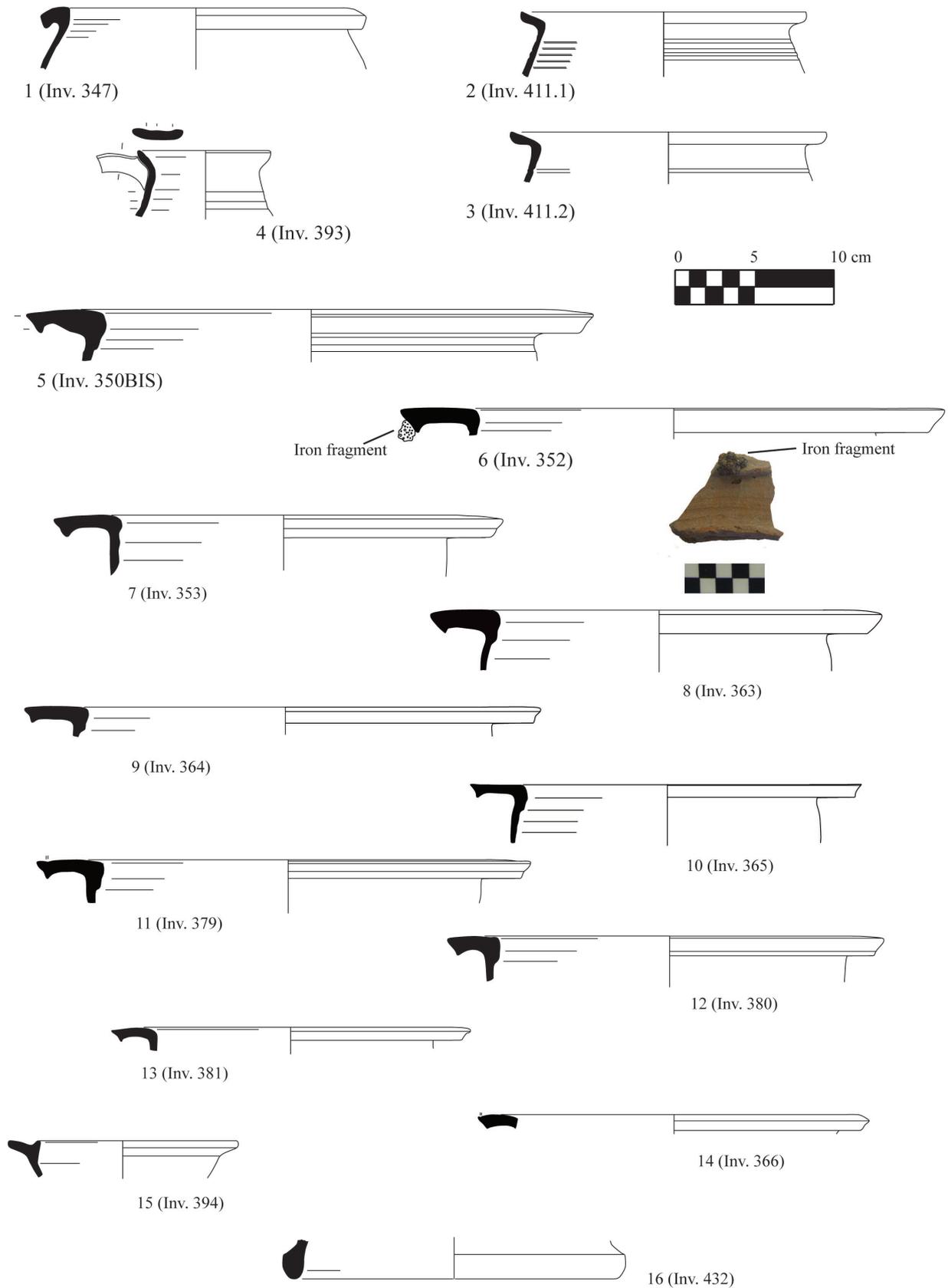
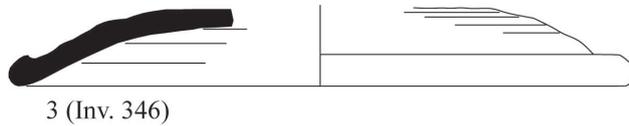
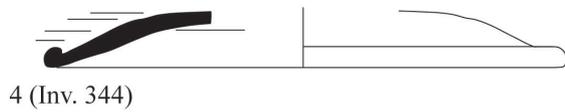
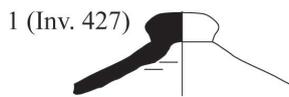
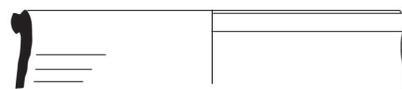


Plate 24.

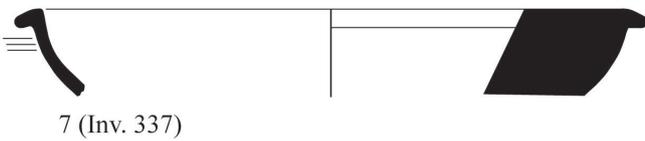
**Local/regional kitchen ware**



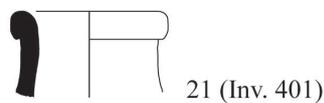
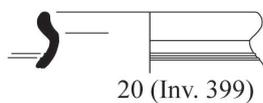
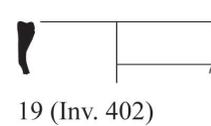
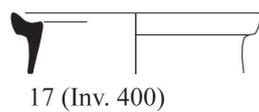
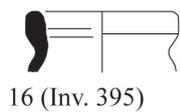
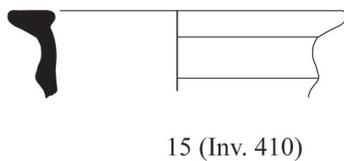
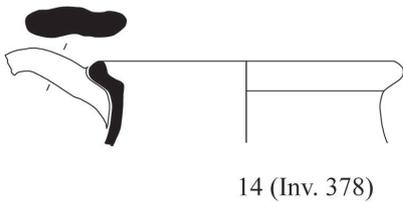
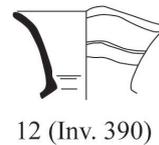
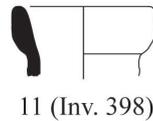
**Imported kitchen ware (Southern Italy?)**



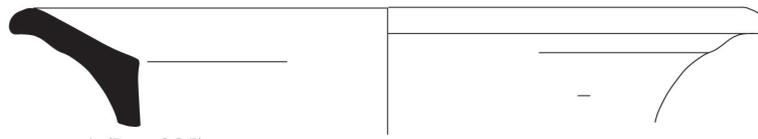
**Imported kitchen ware (uncertain Italic source ?)**



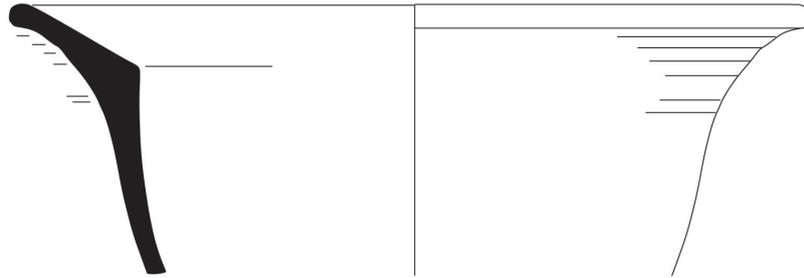
**Local/regional table and storage ware**



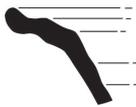
Local/regional table and storage ware



1 (Inv. 385)



2 (Inv. 384)



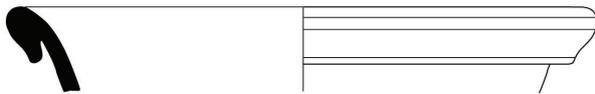
3 (Inv. 386.1)



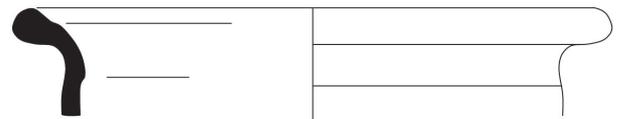
4 (Inv. 386.2)



5 (Inv. 388)



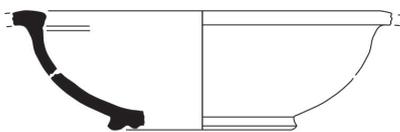
6 (Inv. 387)



7 (Inv. 383)



8 (Inv. 389.1)



10 (Inv. 431)



9 (Inv. 389.2)

2nd to the 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 6 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 268 and Tav. LXXXV, 6.

Inv. 369, Plate 17, 16. Three rims of two different specimens of the beaker type Ricci 1/124. Blackened external surface; dark red fabric with mica and neof ormation calcite. This typology is dated from the 2nd to the 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 8 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 268 and Tav. LXXXV, 6.

Inv. 367, Plate 17, 17. Seven rims of three MNI of the beaker Ricci 1/103 type. Yellowish external surface, light orange internally, with a pale brown colour fabric showing a few limestone inclusions. This typology can be dated from the 1st c. to the 2nd c. A.D. like other types of the same family (1/102, 1/105). Internal diameter of the rim: 10 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 264

Inv. 371, Plate 17, 18. One beaker of type Ricci 1/122 *similis*. Blackish colour fabric with several inclusions of limestone and neof ormation calcite. This typology is dated from the 2nd to the 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 7 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 267 and Tav. LXXXV, 2.

Inv. 374, Plate 17, 19. One specimen of the beaker type Ricci 1/51 characterised by a red-yellowish external surface on a light red fabric, with a few inclusions of mica and limestone. It is not possible to provide a date for this type. Internal diameter of the rim: 6 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 255 and Tav. LXXXI, 9.

Inv. 368, Plate 17, 20. One specimen of a beaker referable to the type Rizzo 2003 A17, Tav. XV, 53-54. Yellow/greenish fabric with sporadic quartz and very few mica inclusions. This production is documented in Rome and in Ostia from the Flavian to the Antonine period. Internal diameter of the rim: 8 cm. *Bibliography*: Rizzo (2003) 52-60, Tav. XIII.

Inv. 370, Plate 17, 21. Four rims of two minimum vessels of beaker type Ricci 1/61 *similis*, characterised by a dark brown external surface, dark red internally, and inclusions of mica and oxides. These productions seem to be a little bit earlier than the others of this type, because they are typical of the period between the 1st c. B.C. and the 1st c. A.D., but it is possible to extend the range of attestation beyond the 1st c. A.D. We cannot exclude the possibility that these two MNI are residual. Internal diameter of the rim: 9 cm. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 257 and Tav. LXXXII, 5.

Inv. 373, Plate 80, 2. Small unidentified lid related to Thin Walls production. Dark brown fabric with few whitish inclusions and mica.

Inv. 375, Plate 78, 9. Wall fragment with triangular punches, related to the decoration type 5A, one of the most common between the 1st and (mainly) the 2nd c. A.D. on Thin Walls vessels. Red brown slip outside, light red yellowish fabric with mica and neof ormation calcite. *Bibliography*: Atlante II (1985) 316 and Tav. CII, 2.

### 15.7.1h Roman Glazed Ware

Inv. 429, Plate 18, 1. Two oval-section handle-fragments of the same generic handled-form, with a green glaze (2.5Y 4/3 olive brown); reduced grey fabric with voids, mica,

quartz and neof ormation calcite. This class generically dates from the Flavian period to the 4th c. A.D., with a major concentration in the 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. Therefore it can be considered in-phase in our context. *Bibliography*: Sannazzaro (2005) 425.

Inv. 430, Plate 18, 2. Three fragments of the same grooved strap handle; green glaze (GLE Y 1 greyish/green) and the same fabric as Inv. 429. For the chronology, see above Inv. 429.

### 15.7.1i Black Glaze Ware

Inv. 423, Plate 18, 3 (and photo). Ring-foot of a small vessel of unidentifiable typology of Campana A. Very lustrous black slip (GLE Y 1, 2.5/black). The highly levigated fabric is well-fired and the colour is 5YR 7/4 pink. This MNI is residual, and its generic date should be between the 4th and 3rd c. B.C. Internal diameter of the base: 6 cm.

### 15.7.1j Central Italic Moulded Lamps

Inv. 412, Plate 18, 4 (photo). Two base fragments of an uncertain type of Italic moulded lamp. Highly levigated pink colour fabric (5YR, 7/4 pink) with very rare tiny golden mica flecks. Fragmentary stamped name (...)STE or (...)STEF. A Mid Roman date seems possible.

Inv. 413, Plate 18, 5 (photo). Disk fragments of one Italic moulded lamp. Very dull, largely missing red colour slip; levigated fabric of pinkish colour (7.5YR 7/4 pink) similar to Inv. 412. Series of vegetal motifs on the shoulder; generic comparison with Bailey's Type Q, Groups viii and ix, which date from the Late Antonine period to the mid 3rd c. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 364-75.

Inv. 414, Plate 18, 6 (photo). Ring-handle and disk/shoulder fragment of one Italic moulded lamp. Apparently non-slipped, unless totally missing; levigated very pink colour (7.5YR 8/4 pink) fabric. Oblique short segments on the shoulder. Generically referable to Type Q, possibly Group ii, which is of Hadrianic to Severan date. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 339-42.

Inv. 415, Plate 18, 7 (photo). One ring-handle and three disk/shoulder fragments of two Italic moulded lamps. Fabric like Inv. 414. The decoration on the shoulder (ivy tendrils) is the same as Bailey's Type Q Group i (Q 1327), although in our cases there is no decoration on the discus; the date can be in the last quarter of the 2nd or in the first quarter of the 3rd c. A.D. (same type as Inv. 328 in Context 4108). The 2 MNI of this context (only one of which is shown in Plate 18) are distinguished on the basis of the more and less marked decorative motifs (different moulds?). *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 336-39.

Inv. 416, Plate 18, 8 (photo). One broken handle and two shoulder fragments of two Italic moulded lamps. Very thin brownish slip, overfired. All the fragments look overfired, and their colour is light brown 7.5YR 6/4; highly levigated fabric with very occasional tiny little mica flecks. Vegetal motifs on the shoulder; worn mould. At least 2 MNI based on the different marking of the motifs. The decorated shoulders with vegetal motifs as well as grooves

should refer generically to Bailey's Type Q, Groups vii-ix, whose date is Late Antonine to the middle of the 3rd c. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 362-75.

Inv. 417, Plate 18, 9 (photo). One handle/shoulder fragment of Italic moulded lamp. Very thin and dull red slip; reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6), levigated with very rare tiny mica. Impressed "ovoli" on the shoulder, might belong to Bailey's Type Q, Group viii (specimen Q 1400 for the shape of the "ovoli"); date is Late Antonine to the mid 3rd c. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 364-71.

Inv. 418, Plate 18, 10 (photo). Ring-handle and shoulder fragment of an Italic moulded lamp. Very granular void-rich fabric of pinkish colour (7.5YR 8/4); apparently non-slipped; no inclusion is visible. Rising dots on the shoulder. Similar to Bailey's Type Q, Group X (specimen 1421). The date should be in the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 375-76.

Inv. 419, Plate 18, 11 (photo). One shoulder fragment of an Italic moulded lamp. Very levigated fabric, non-slipped; 5YR 7/4 pink colour; no visible inclusions. Decorated shoulder with vegetal motifs (ivy tendrils?) as well as grooves and dots. Should generically refer to Bailey's Type Q, Groups vii-ix, whose date is Late Antonine to the middle of the 3rd c. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 362-75.

Inv. 420, Plate 18, 12 (photo). Disk fragment of an Italic moulded lamp. Very levigated fabric, non-slipped; seems to be as overfired as specimens under Inv. 416. No decoration on the disk; unidentified shoulder without decoration. It may well belong to Bailey's Type Q like most of the other lamps here, although a more precise identification is not possible; a Mid Roman date seems plausible.

Inv. 421, Plate 18, 13 (photo). Ring strap handle fragment of an Italic moulded lamp; two shallow grooves on the handle. Dark red to brown coloured slip, quite well-preserved on the handle; granular levigated fabric with voids and occasional tiny mica; the colour of the fabric is 5YR 8/4 pink. No decoration is visible on the fragment. It could be of Mid Roman date, although the chronology remains uncertain.

Inv. 422, Plate 18, 14 (photo). Disk fragment of an Italic moulded lamp. Very thin, largely missing light orange engobe; fabric is levigated 5YR 7/4 pink in colour; very occasional tiny mica flecks are visible. Punched circles on the shoulder. It may be of Bailey's Type Q Group ii (Bailey's specimen Q1330); the date of Bailey Qii is Hadrianic to Severan. *Bibliography*: Bailey (1980) 339-42.

### 15.7.1k Local/Regional Colour Coated Ware

Inv. 403, Plate 18, 15. Elliptical handle with a groove in the middle; it should belong to a table jug or a bottle. It is characterised by a dull and abraded dark brown slip; the fabric is buff coloured with a few inclusions of mica and limestone. A Mid Roman date seems plausible.

Inv. 425, Plate 18, 16. Two fragments of the same thickened rim of a bottle or small jug with a dark brown slip and a yellowish fabric with a few mica inclusions and tiny brown stones. Internal diameter of the rim: 5 cm. The shape of the rim is similar to a Mid Roman type

documented at the Foro Transitorio in Rome *Bibliography*: Marucci (2006) 76, Fig. 6, 19.

Inv. 426, Plate 18, 17. One slightly everted rim of a bottle with the same slip and fabric as Inv. 425. Internal diameter of the rim: 5/6 cm. A Mid Roman date seems very plausible.

#### • 1. *Opus Doliare*

Inv. 324, Plate 18, 18. Flattened thick rim of a large basin/*mortarium* with a granular fabric; occasional mica flecks, quartz, very rare limestone, few black/greyish inclusions of possible volcanic origin and very few iron oxides. A Mid Roman date can be suggested.

#### • 2. *Vernice Rossa Interna (Pompeian Red Ware)*

Inv. 382 (1-2), Plate 18, 19. Two rims and seven bases of two different MNI of a cooking-pan (*tegame*) characterised by a red thick slip inside; wheel-marks are visible beneath the slip. Bright red colour slip inside; red/brown fabric granular with rare white inclusions and occasional black volcanic ones; lots of voids. The outer surface is blackened on the base due to the exposure to fire while being used. Internal diameter of the rim: 22 cm (Inv. 382.1). Only one specimen is illustrated. This type is characterised by a long period of production starting in the Augustan age and continuing well into the Mid Imperial period. *Bibliography*: Aguaro Otal (1991) 74-79.

### 15.7.1l Amphorae

#### • 1. *Italic*

Inv. 277 (1-2), Plate 19, 1-2. Two fragments of two different specimens of Forlimpopoli amphora type produced in the central/northern Adriatic coast of Italy. Whitish (cream/grey 10YR 8/2) external surface with rare inclusions of limestone and quartz (?); yellow colour fabric with occasional mica, limestone and quartz. This type is produced between the mid 1st and the mid 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 7 cm (Inv. 277.1). *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 112.

Inv. 301, Plate 19, 3 (only one illustrated). Two amphora bases possibly of two minimum vessels of Forlimpopoli type. As above, this typology is produced between the 1st and 3rd c. A.D. The fabric is cream/yellow in colour and very levigated; it looks slightly different from the specimens under Inv. 277. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 112.

Inv. 392, Plate 19, 4. Three rounded and slightly everted rims of the same Italic amphora, generically referable to the Sant'Arcangelo type. Our specimen is characterised by a light yellow/cream colour fabric with voids and some whitish inclusions. Internal diameter of the rim: 6 cm. Like the Forlimpopoli type, this amphora was produced in the central/northern Adriatic coast of Italy between the mid 1st and mid 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 113.

Inv. 406, Plate 19, 5. Two rim fragments of one MNI amphora referable to the "Spello" group. The specimen is characterised by a reddish yellow colour (7.5 YR 7/6) with quite granular and levigated fabric, which shows voids and very rare tiny white and greyish inclusions. This amphora was produced between the Julio-Claudian period until the end of the 2nd c. A.D., although some continuation into

the early 3rd A.D. cannot be ruled out. Internal diameter of the rim: 9 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 106.

Inv. 300 (1-2), Plate 19, 6. Two bases of two different specimens of a Mid Roman amphora production, probably from the north-east of Sicily. Light red fabric with occasional limestone and whitish skin. The closest referable type seems to be Ostia I 453-454 (Mid Roman 1), whose production has quite a wide range between the 3rd and the early 5th c. A.D. External diameter of the base: 10 cm (only one base was measurable). *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 109.

Inv. 297, Plate 19, 7. "A fiorellino" amphora handle, likely to refer to the type Ostia II, 522/Ostia IV, 464 produced in the north-east of Sicily. Levigated pinkish to reddish fabric of hard structure, with occasional neof ormation calcite and cream coloured skin. This type is dated from the Flavian period to the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 107.

Inv. 279, Plate 19, 8. Rounded rim of a Dressel 2/4 amphora type from the *Ager Falernus*. Very light orange to light brown coloured fabric with frequent limestone and volcanic glass inclusions. Production dated from the 1st c. A.D. to the Late Antonine period (and possibly slightly later). External diameter of the rim: 12 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 100.

Inv. 305, Plate 19, 9. Two fragments of a rounded rim of a Dressel 2/4 amphora from the *Ager Falernus*. Light red fabric, granular with frequent black (volcanic) inclusions and tiny limestone. For the date and bibliography see Inv. 279. External diameter of the rim: 11 cm.

Inv. 307, Plate 19, 10. Two fragments of the same bifid Dressel 2/4 handle; a production in the *Ager Falernus* seems probable. Orange colour fabric, quite porous with abundant tiny black inclusions of volcanic origin; most of them are only visible under the magnifying lens. For the date and bibliography see Inv. 279.

Inv. 281, Plate 19, 11. One rounded rim and four neck fragments of a Dressel 2/4 amphora from the *Ager Falernus*. Colour is 5YR 5/4 reddish brown, the fabric, quite levigated, shows tiny white inclusions (limestone) and occasional greyish/black (volcanic) ones. For the date and bibliography see Inv. 279. Internal diameter of the rim: 9.8 cm.

Inv. 306, Plate 19, 13. Bifid handle of a Tyrrhenian Dressel 2/4. Cream coloured skin; light red to red colour fabric with frequent neof ormation calcite. Unlike the previous specimens of Dressel 2/4 (Invv. 279, 305, 307, 281) the fabric suggests a non-Campanian production. This production dates from the mid 1st B.C. to the 1st c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 99.

Inv. 308, Plate 19, 14. Two fragments of the same bifid Dressel 2/4 handle from a Tyrrhenian source, not from Campania. Light orange to pale brown fabric with very rare tiny white inclusions. The surface is soapy and dusty to the touch. For the date and bibliography see Inv. 306.

## • 2. Iberian Peninsula

Inv. 280, Plate 20, 1. Three rounded rims and four bifid handles of one Tarraconensis Dressel 2/4. Granular

reddish/brown fabric with very frequent white inclusions of feldspars and possibly calcite, also rarer greyish inclusions. The production of this type in the Tarraconensis occurs between the late 1st c. B.C. and the late 2nd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 12 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 26.

Inv. 295 (1-3), Plate 20, 2-4. Three thick triangular-shaped rims, one spike and two thick handles related to three MNI of Baetican Dressel 20 olive-oil amphora. The first vessel (295.1) has a pale brown fabric with occasional white inclusions; the other one (295.2) has a greyish colour internally with more white inclusions. The spike, referable to a third vessel, has a very cream colour and slightly granular fabric with rare and very tiny white inclusions, quite different from Invv. 295.1-2. The production of this amphora occurs between the Augustan period and the 3rd c. A.D., and these vessels, according to their shape, can be ascribed to the 3rd c. A.D. production. Diameter of the rim: ca. 12 cm in both cases (Invv. 295.1-2). *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 42.

Inv. 292, Plate 20, 5. Four rim and handle fragments of one Baetican Almagro 50 amphora. The fabric is very pale brown in colour, levigated with occasional limestone inclusions. This form occurs from the Severan period to the early 5th c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 14 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 57.

Inv. 299, Plate 20, 6. One gently rounded rim with grooved strap handle referable to a Baetican amphora of uncertain type. Levigated cream colour fabric with very rare tiny white inclusions. An identification with one of the many variants of type Dressel 14 seems possible; for the date and bibliography of this type see below Inv. 302. External diameter of the rim: 16 cm.

Inv. 302, Plate 20, 7. Three rounded rims and two handles relating to three MNI of the Baetican Dressel 14 amphora (only one illustrated). The fabric is greenish to light red in colour with several greyish and whitish inclusions. This type dates from the Tiberian period to the mid 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 20 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 51.

Inv. 303, Plate 20, 8. Seven rounded lip fragments and two thick elliptical grooved handles of one Dressel 14 *similis* amphora type from Lusitania. Reddish brown granular fabric, quite coarse with frequent white inclusions and occasional golden mica flecks. This amphora type dates from the early 1st through to the early 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 14 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 63.

## • 3. North-Africa

### *Tunisian*

Inv. 286, Plate 21, 1-3. Seven rims, five spikes and one handle relating to four MNI of the Africana 1A amphora type (two representative rims—one with PAS stamp—and one handle are illustrated). The fragments are characterised by a dark orange to red fabric (2,5 YR 4/8) with several inclusions of limestone and occasional quartz. The external skin is yellowish/cream in colour. This type is produced from the late 2nd to the early 3rd c. A.D. Internal

diameter of the rim: 10.6 cm (Inv.286.1) and 12 cm (Inv. 286.2). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 106-107.

Inv. 289, Plate 21, 4. Two rims of two different amphora of the Africana 1B/Keay 3B type (only one drawn). Both rim sherds have a dark orange/reddish fabric with a large number of limestone inclusions and few iron oxides. This variant was produced between the end of the 2nd to the mid 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim (it could be estimated with only one of the rims): 10 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 106-107; Keay (1984) 104, Fig. 39, 7.

Inv. 287, Plate 21, 5. One thickened and slightly everted rim on a cylindrical neck comparable with the Tunisian type Ostia XXIII. Dark orange/reddish fabric with limestone inclusions and rare quartz. This amphora is common between the early decades of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 11 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 178.

Inv. 288, Plate 21, 6. One rim similar to Inv. 287, but belonging to a different MNI of a Tunisian amphora referable to the type Ostia XXIII. Same fabric as Inv. 287. Internal diameter of the rim: 11.5 cm. Date and bibliography are the same as Inv. 287.

Inv. 284, Plate 21, 9. Two solid spikes of two different MNI of the Africana I amphora type (only one illustrated). Both show "spatolature". *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 106-107.

Inv. 283, Plate 21, 10. One sub-elliptical and ridged handle relating to the Africana I amphora type, documented between the late 2nd and the 4th c. A.D. Fabric is red/greyish in colour. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 106-107.

#### *Tripolitanian*

Inv. 278, Plate 21, 7. Slightly thickened and rounded rim, cylindrical neck and bifid handle of a Tripolitanian Mau 35 amphora type. Light red fabric with frequent neof ormation calcite; rare limestone and voids visible in the hand specimen, and cream coloured skin characterises this specimen. This amphora type was produced between the 1st and the mid 2nd c. A.D., therefore it should be considered residual in our context. External diameter of the rim: 10 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 189.

Inv. 282, Plate 21, 8. Four double-stepped everted and wider on the top rims, one solid spike and one sub-circular handle belonging to the same MNI of the Tripolitanian II amphora type. Pinkish/orange fabric with frequent small limestone inclusions; the surface turns into a light grey colour. This typology is documented between the end of the 1st and the mid 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 13.5 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 191.

#### *Mauretianian*

Inv. 304 (1-3), Plate 21, 11-12. Three fragments of elliptical grooved handles relating to three different vessels of the Dressel 30/Keay 1 typology. One specimen (304.1) has a light brown to reddish fabric with a very thin whitish skin and frequent neof ormation calcite. The other two (304.2-3: two MNI only one illustrated) have a yellowish skin and a reddish colour fabric with rare limestone and quartz. This production is common between the 3rd and the 4th c. A.D. The small fragment does not allow for a more precise

identification with variant Keay IA or Keay IB, which would have narrowed down the chronology. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 167.

#### *Uncertain North-African (?) sources*

Inv. 285, Plate 21, 13. Three fragments of the same rim characterised by a gentle concave internal profile, that could be compared with a variant of the Ostia IV, 263 or Dressel 30 type. The fabric is 2.5 YR 5/6 red and the texture shows some limestone inclusions (less than 5%) and very few quartz of possible eolic origin. It points to a generic North-African (Tunisian?) source. This amphora is dated from the second half of the 3rd to the 4th c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 10 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 169.

#### • 4. Gallic

Inv. 290, not illustrated. Three rims, two bases and ten handle fragments of three MNI of the Gauloise 4 amphorae type (not illustrated). Very light cream coloured fabric with occasional tiny mica inclusions. This amphora was produced over a long period between the Julio-Claudian age and the 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 79.

#### • 5. Aegean and Black Sea

Inv. 276, Plate 22, 1 (and photo). Gently rounded rim, tronco-conical neck, corrugated walls and four fragments of "ear-shaped" handles belonging to one MNI of a Mid Roman Amphora 3 type. The fabric is dark grey (2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey) in colour and the external surface is rich in flecks of golden mica; the internal and external surfaces are very smooth and soapy, typical of MRA 3. This type is characterised by a fairly long period of production between the 1st c. B.C. and the 4th c. A.D. Given the significant quantity of MNI of this type documented in our context (at least four MNI, putting together Inv. 276 and 405.1-3) we assume our MRA 3 is in-phase here. An origin between the Aegean area and Asia Minor seems certain. Internal diameter of the rim: 4 cm. *Bibliography*: Riley (1979) 183-86.

Inv. 405 (1-3), Plate 22, 2-4 (and photo). Seven "ear-shaped" handles relating to three different MNI of the early Mid Roman Amphora 3 type. Highly micaceous typical MRA 3 fabric in quite a dark colour, which is 10R 4/6 red and tends to turn into brownish/greyish on the surface. The internal finish (accurate smoothing) of Inv. 405.2 is typical of this production. For the presence in-phase of these three specimens and the bibliography see Inv. 276.

Inv. 291 (1-2), Plate 22, 5-6. Five gently rounded rims and one handle of two MNI of the Dressel 24 amphora type, produced between Asia Minor/the Aegean and the Black Sea. The first one (291.1: one rim and one handle) has a light red fabric (from 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow to 2.5YR 6/6 light red), with white inclusions also erupting on the surface. The second one (291.2: four rims) has a light orange fabric with occasional tiny mica flecks, and a cream coloured outer skin. This variant is dated to the 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 10 cm (291.1); 12 cm (291.2). *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 155.

Inv. 298, Plate 22, 7. A peaked, elbow-shaped handle with oval section referable to the Cretan type Cretoise 4,

produced between the first half of the 1st and the early 3rd c. A.D. Granular red fabric with occasional tiny white inclusions; cream colour skin. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 130.

*Inv. 296 (1-4), Plate 22, 8-11.* Seven rims, two spikes and eight handles related to three different MNI of the Kapitän 1 amphora type, produced between Asia Minor/the Aegean and the Black Sea. Light red to light brown fabric, with some rare blackish inclusions and some limestone and mica flecks. This type was produced between the second half of the 2nd and the 4th c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 12 cm (Inv. 296.1), 11 cm (296.2). *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 134.

*Inv. 293, Plate 57, 1-2.* Two rims and eight handle fragments of the same Kapitän 2 amphora type produced between Asia Minor/the Aegean and the Black Sea. The fabric is characterised by a dark brown external surface with rare inclusions of limestone and golden mica. Dark brown to reddish internal surface. This amphora is typical of the second half of the 2nd until the 4th c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2012) 135.

### 15.7.1m Tunisian Kitchen Ware Related to ARS

*Inv. 331, Plate 23, 1.* Casserole type Hayes 23A, with no slip on the external surface and dark brown slip inside. The fabric is red with occasional inclusions of limestone and rare quartz. Because of the shape of the rim this variant could be dated between the Flavian period and the 2nd c. A.D. This specimen can be residual in our context. Internal diameter of the rim: 22 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 211-12.

*Inv. 332, Plate 23, 2-3.* Six MNI of the casserole type Hayes 23B (only two specimens are illustrated). One specimen shows a blackish colour outside and red to dark red slip inside. The second specimen is characterised by a red slip inside and dark red/brown colour outside. Both vessels have the same fabric as Inv. 331. All the six MNI refer to the variant typical of the later 2nd and 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 211-12, fig. 212, Hayes 23.2 (for the precise identification).

*Inv. 333, Plate 23, 4.* Three MNI of the large cooking dish/casserole Hayes 181B, characterised by dark orange slip inside, black polished external surface and quite coarse fabric with limestone and few iron oxides. The variant Hayes 181B is well-documented during the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 20 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 213-15.

*Inv. 407, Plate 23, 5.* Large cooking dish/casserole Hayes 181B with shallow flat base and inverted rim. The vessel has a very bright slip of yellowish/red colour (5YR 4/6) and external polishing strips. The fabric is not very well-leigated and shows voids, some have neof ormation calcite around; also documented are tiny limestone inclusions and rare quartz; wheel marks are visible below the slip. The fabric has a red to dark brown colour, but mostly 2.5YR 5/6 red. Date and bibliography as Inv. 333. Internal diameter of the rim: 23 cm. Internal diameter of base: 19 cm.

*Inv. 350, Plate 23, 6-9.* Nineteen MNI of the casserole Hayes 197; only four are illustrated. All the vessels have a blackened external surface. Six specimens are characterized by a thin red slip/engobe inside. Inv. 350.1 has a dark red fabric with inclusions of limestone and little stones. Inv. 350.2 shows a fabric with limestone and iron oxides. Inv. 350.3 has the same fabric as 350.2 but with a light red engobe inside. The last example (350.4) has the same fabric as 350.2, but with a light brown internal surface. The rim shape seems to refer to the variants produced between the late 2nd and the 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 25 cm (350.1); 23 cm (350.2); 24 cm (350.3); 18 cm (350.4). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 224-25.

*Inv. 351, Plate 23, 10.* Two specimens (only one illustrated) of a Mid Roman casserole comparable to the Ostia I, 270 type, characterised by a thickened squared rim and an internal ridge at the junction between the rim and the wall. In both cases the fabric is red with limestone and occasional iron oxide inclusions. The vessels have a blackened surface outside with pale red slip inside. This type is typical of the Severan period until the mid 3rd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 20 cm. *Bibliography*: Aguarod Otal (1991) 276-77.

*Inv. 354, Plate 23, 11.* Two specimens of the lid/dish Hayes 196A type (only one drawn). All the vessels have a blackened rim, dark brown fabric with a few inclusions of neof ormation calcite and limestone; occasional quartz. This variant is common in the Severan period. Internal diameter of the rim: 22 cm (only one rim was measurable). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

*Inv. 355, Plate 23, 12.* Three MNI of the lid/dish type Hayes 196A type (only one drawn) characterised by a red brick fabric with rare inclusions of limestone and occasional quartz (same as Invv. 356, 358, 361) and blackened rim. As above, this variant is common in the Severan period. Internal diameter of the rim: 24 cm (only one was measurable). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

*Inv. 361, Plate 23, 13.* Lid/dish type Hayes 196A with blackened rim and the same fabric as Invv. 355, 356, 358. Internal diameter of the rim: 24 cm. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

*Inv. 359, Plate 23, 14.* Thicker rim (than Invv. 354, 355, 361) of the dish-lid Hayes 196A; blackened rim. The fabric is red in colour with rare limestone inclusions. This variant is typical of the Severan period and beyond. *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

*Inv. 356, Plate 23, 15.* Four specimens of the lid/dish type Hayes 196B (only one drawn). Three vessels have a blackened rim and the last example does not reveal any kind of surface treatment. The fabric is roughly the same as Invv. 355, 358, 361. This variant is typical of the 2nd c. A.D. Internal diameter of the rim: 20 cm (only one rim was measurable). *Bibliography*: Bonifay (2004) 225-27.

*Inv. 358, Plate 23, 16.* Two MNI of the lid/dish Hayes 196B (only one drawn). Both specimens have a blackened rim and red fabric similar to Invv. 355, 356, 361. For the date and bibliography see Inv. 356. Internal diameter of the rim: 16 cm (only one rim was measurable).

Inv. 360, Plate 23, 17. Large lid/dish of type Hayes 195 in a reddish fabric with frequent voids and rare tiny limestone inclusions. This specimen is characterised by rim blackening and the absence of slip. This variant can be dated to the 2nd and early 3rd c. A.D. *Bibliography:* Bonifay (2004) 226-27.

Inv. 362, Plate 23, 18. Lid/dish of Tunisian origin but uncertain type; blackened rim, characterised by a thickened and rounded profile. The vessel is made of a dark red/brown fabric which contains iron oxides and whitish inclusions. Uncertain type but a Mid Roman chronology seems plausible. Internal diameter of the rim: 26 cm.

Inv. 357, Plate 23, 19. Lid/dish of uncertain type, although in a Tunisian fabric; greyish/black rim, characterised by a thickened triangular profile. Orange fabric with occasional iron oxides and tiny limestone inclusions. A Mid Roman date seems possible. Internal diameter of the rim: 21 cm.

### 15.7.1n Local/Regional Kitchen Ware

Inv. 347, Plate 24, 1. Three rims of the same specimen of a cooking pot with thickened rectangular, slightly pending rim. Greyish to dark brown reduced fabric with limestone inclusions. Our specimens perfectly parallel a cooking pot type of local/regional production documented in a Mid Roman context (A.D. 150-200) at the Mercati di Traiano in Rome. External diameter of the rim: 18 cm. *Bibliography:* Ceci (2006) 51, fig. 29, n.1.

Inv. 411 (1-2), Plate 24, 2-3. Twelve rims and nine bases of two specimens of a cooking pot type with a very everted elongated rim. Reddish brown fabric with neofornatic calcite and a few large inclusions of limestone. One specimen has a blackened rim. This type has precise parallels with handled cooking pots from a Mid Roman context (A.D. 150-200) from the Mercati di Traiano in Rome. External diameter of the rim: 18 cm (411.1); 20 cm (411.2). *Bibliography:* Ceci (2006), 52, fig. 30, n. 1.

Inv. 393, Plate 24, 4. Single-handled kitchen jug with everted rim. Dark brown fabric with occasional limestone inclusions. A Mid Roman date seems plausible. Internal diameter of the rim: 8 cm.

Invv. 350BIS-351BIS, Plate 24, 5. Nine MNI of a casserole with long, flattened or very slightly pending rim and hooked lip, referable to type 4 of Bertoldi's typology. The fabrics vary from brown in colour with quite frequent golden mica and rarer limestone, to reddish brown with occasional limestone and rare mica flecks. This production is dated from the middle of the 1st c. to the 2nd c. A.D., and given the high concentration of this type in context 1017, it seems to continue into (at least) the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 36 cm (only one vessel is illustrated). *Bibliography:* Bertoldi (2011) 104-105.

Inv. 352, Plate 24, 6. One casserole of Bertoldi type 4 *similis*. Hard light red fabric with frequent golden mica flecks. Attached to the rim is one iron fragment. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rim: 34.8 cm.

Inv. 353, Plate 24, 7. Four MNI of the casserole Bertoldi type 4 *similis*. Blackened rim, reddish to light brown fabric with mica flecks and oxides; one not illustrated shape is non-blackened on the rim. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rim ranges from 29 to 33 cm.

Inv. 363, Plate 24, 8. Three rim fragments of one casserole of type Bertoldi 4 *similis*. Dark brown to blackish colour fabric, granular with frequent golden mica and occasional limestone. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rim: 29 cm.

Inv. 364, Plate 24, 9. One MNI of the casserole Bertoldi type 4 *similis*. Granular brown/greyish fabric; it tends to be black on the rim and exterior; presence of tiny limestone and mica flecks. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rim: 33 cm.

Inv. 365, Plate 24, 10. Four rims referable to two MNI of the casserole Bertoldi type 4 *similis*. Red colour fabric, occasional tiny limestone and iron oxides. One not illustrated specimen has a brown to light brown fabric with tiny and rare limestone and blackened rim. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rims: 25 and 28 cm.

### 15.7.1o Kitchen ware: Casserole Bertoldi 4/5

Inv. 379, Plate 24, 11. Two rim fragments assigned to one MNI of the casserole Bertoldi 4 type *similis*. Red/brown fabric with occasional limestone and possible quartz, rare mica flecks; blackened rim. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rim: 32 cm.

Inv. 380, Plate 24, 12. One rim belonging to one MNI of the casserole Bertoldi 4 *similis*. Brown/red granular fabric with voids, frequent tiny mica and rare tiny limestone. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rim: 20 cm.

Inv. 381, Plate 24, 13. One specimen of the casserole Bertoldi 4 type *similis*. Light grey to brown fabric with occasional very tiny limestone inclusions and mica flecks. For the date and bibliography see Invv. 350BIS-351BIS. External diameter of the rim: 28 cm.

Inv. 366, Plate 24, 14. One flattened and slightly pending thinner (than Bertoldi 4 type) rim of a casserole, comparable with the type Olcese 4. Brown to red fabric with occasional tiny limestone. This typology is produced from the 1st to the mid 2nd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 25 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 115, Tav. IV, n.4.

Inv. 394, Plate 24, 15. Rim of a flanged cooking bowl. Same fabric as Inv. 393, although with some mica flecks. A Mid Roman date seems plausible for this type. Internal diameter of the rim: 11 cm.

Inv. 432, Plate 24, 16. Two thick and rounded rims of one MNI *clibanus* similar to Olcese 3 type, dated from the 2nd B.C. to the Augustan age; this specimen should be considered residual in our context. Very coarse fabric with quartz, limestone, iron oxides, as well as unidentified tiny blackish inclusions. Blackened rim.

External diameter of the rim: 20 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (2003) 129, Tav. XVIII, n. 4.

Inv. 427, Plate 25, 1. One handle of one MNI cooking lid. Coarse dark red to brown fabric with several inclusions of limestone, neoformation calcite and iron oxides. The handle shape is too generic to assign the sherd to a specific type; a Mid Roman date is possible.

Inv. 408, Plate 25, 2. Thickened rounded rim of a lid. Reddish brown fabric with frequent whitish inclusions and rarer greyish ones, rare mica. This type, like Invv. 346, 344 and 345, can be referred to the Olcese 3 type, dated to the 1st and 2nd c. A.D. The presence of several MNI of the same type in our context would point to a prolonged production of the type into the (early?) 3rd c. A.D. External diameter of the rim: 25 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (2003) 130, Tav. XIX, n. 8.

Inv. 346, Plate 25, 3. Two rim fragments belonging to one MNI of a cooking lid of the same type as Inv. 408. Brown fabric like Inv. 345 but with rare voids. Date and bibliography as Inv. 408. Internal diameter of the rim: 30 cm.

Inv. 344, Plate 25, 4. One specimen of kitchen lid similar to Inv. 408. Granular dark red fabric; elliptical voids and quite frequent limestone inclusions as well as rare dark/grey inclusions. Date and bibliography as Inv. 408. Internal diameter of the rim: 23 cm.

Inv. 345, Plate 25, 5. Two rims of the same kitchen lid similar to Inv. 408. Coarse brown coloured fabric with frequent white inclusions; frequent voids; blackened rim. Date and bibliography as Inv. 408. Internal diameter of the rim: 29 cm.

### 15.7.1p Kitchen Ware from Southern Italy/Sicily (?)

Inv. 409, Plate 25, 6. One rim of a possible imitation of the Tunisian casserole Hayes 197. Red to brown colour fabric with frequent tiny limestone and mica flecks; a southern Italic source (Sicily?) may be hypothesised on the basis of comparisons with Mid Roman unpublished materials from ongoing field work at *Philosophiana* in central Sicily. Internal diameter of the rim: 18 cm.

Uncertain Source Kitchen Ware

Inv. 337, Plate 25, 7. Cooking pan/*tegame* with flattened and slightly pending rim; dark brown to black slip outside; polished inside. Dark red fabric with limestone and brownish inclusions. Uncertain type, source and date. Internal diameter of the rim: 28 cm.

### 15.7.1q Local/Regional Table and Storage Ware

Inv. 376, Plate 25, 8. Rim of a single-handled bottle/*olpe* with vertical rim; levigated cream yellow with very few tiny black inclusions. A generic comparison can be made with a type documented at *Albintimilium* (Ventimiglia) both in the Augustan period and in the second half of the 4th c. A.D.; it seems to be a type with a long period of production. It should be in-phase in our context. Internal diameter of the rim: 3.6 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (1993) 275, fig. 67, n. 268.

Inv. 377, Plate 25, 9. Rim of a tiny double-handled bottle/*olpe* characterised by a yellowish surface and a levigated light brown to grey fabric with neoformation calcite, iron oxides and tiny black inclusions. Although a precise identification of the type is not possible, a Mid Roman date seems very probable. Internal diameter of the rim: 2 cm.

Inv. 396, Plate 25, 10. Flattened rim of a small table jug made of a yellowish coloured fabric with frequent tiny limestone inclusions and neoformation calcite. A generic comparison with one type well-documented in other contexts in Rome and Ostia, and dated between the 1st and the 3rd c. A.D., is suggested for our specimen. Internal diameter of the rim: 4 cm. *Bibliography*: Bertoldi (2011) 78-79 (type 5).

Inv. 398, Plate 25, 11. Vertical thickened rim of a bottle in a white/yellowish fabric with sporadic voids and rare unidentified black inclusions (very similar fabric to Invv. 397 and 402). A Mid Roman date seems possible. Internal diameter of the rim: 6 cm.

Inv. 390, Plate 25, 12. Two rims and two bases of two different MNI of a trefoil-mouthed jug (only one illustrated) made of a levigated red colour fabric; blackened surface outside and inside. A comparison can be established with a type documented at the Mercati di Traiano in a context dated A.D. 150-200. Internal diameter of the rim: 7 cm. *Bibliography*: Ceci (2006) 41, fig. 22.

Inv. 391, Plate 25, 13. Three rims of the same trefoil-mouthed jug, with one iron inclusion attached. For comparison and bibliography see Inv. 390. Internal diameter of the rim: 6 cm.

Inv. 378, Plate 25, 14. Everted and slightly concave rim of a single-handled table jar with the same fabric as Inv. 376. One generic comparison can be made with a 2nd c. A.D. type from the Foro Transitorio in Rome. Internal diameter of the rim: 14 cm. *Bibliography*: Marucci (2006) 76, fig. 6, n. 18.

Inv. 410, Plate 25, 15. Two rims of the same table jar with large flattened rim and carinated neck. Light orange fabric with mica, quartz and little dark brown inclusions; a yellowish slip is visible outside and a little bit inside too. A generic comparison can be established with a 1st c. A.D. specimen from *Albintimilium*. On the basis of this parallel, our specimen can be said to be residual in 1017. Internal diameter of rim: 12 cm. *Bibliography*: Olcese (1993) 287, fig. 73, n. 321.

Inv. 395, Plate 25, 16. Rounded rim of a small table jug with whitish/greyish skin, brick red fabric with a few limestone inclusions. A precise identification was not possible. External diameter of the rim: 6 cm.

Inv. 400, Plate 25, 17. Flanged rim with a groove from the upper part of a table jug similar to Inv. 318.3 in context 4108. It is characterised by a whitish skin outside and a light orange fabric, with a few limestone inclusions and very rare unidentified brownish inclusions. A Mid Roman date is very probable. External diameter of the rim: 12 cm.

Inv. 397, Plate 25, 18. Table jug as Inv. 400; the fabric is the same as Invv. 398 and 402. Internal diameter of the rim: 10 cm.

Inv. 402, Plate 25, 19. Carinated rim of a table jug. Cream/yellowish fabric with sporadic voids and rare unidentified black inclusions (same fabric as Invv. 397 and 398). Our specimen is comparable with a 2nd c. A.D. type from the Foro Transitorio in Rome. Internal diameter of the rim: 8 cm. *Bibliography:* Marucci (2006) 76, fig. 6, n. 21.

Inv. 399, Plate 25, 20. Band shaped rim of a table jug made of a light brown fabric with a few golden mica flecks. A generic comparison with a 1st to 2nd c. A.D. type from La Celsa in Rome can be suggested. External diameter of the rim: 10 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 136, Tav. XXV, n. 2.

Inv. 401, Plate 25, 21. Rounded rim of a table jug or bottle. Cream coloured fabric with frequent mica and quartz. A generic comparison with a type already documented in Ostia between the proto-imperial period and the 2nd c. A.D. is proposed for our specimen. Internal diameter of the rim: 6 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003), 142, Tav. XXXI, n. 3.

Inv. 428, Plate 25, 22. Lid with flattened rim and button-shaped base/handle; this is characterised by a yellowish/green fabric with frequent small black and brown inclusions. This specimen should be in-phase in our context. Internal diameter of the rim: 9 cm.

Inv. 385, Plate 26, 1. Two fragments of the same markedly everted rim of a large storage basin, characterised by a levigated pale brown/yellowish fabric with voids and very rare tiny limestone inclusions (same fabric as Invv. 384 and 388). This specimen can be compared with a basin type very common both in Rome and Ostia between the Late Republican period and the 3rd c. A.D. Our specimen is certainly in-phase in this context. External diameter of the rim: 35 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 151, Tav. XL, nn. 5 and 7.

Inv. 384, Plate 26, 2. Five rims of three MNI of the same basin type as that discussed under Inv. 385; only one of the three specimens is illustrated. The fabric is pale brown/yellowish in colour, levigated with voids and very rare tiny limestone inclusions (same as Invv. 385 and 388). For the date and bibliography see Inv. 385. External diameter of the rim of the most complete specimen: 38 cm.

Inv. 386, Plate 26, 3-4. Two rims belonging to two MNI of a basin type with a markedly everted and rounded rim; ridges are visible on the rim. The first specimen (386.1) has a levigated pinkish/light orange fabric with frequent tiny limestone and mica inclusions. The second one (386.2) has the same fabric as Inv. 384. Although it was

not possible to identify any close comparisons for our two specimens, a Mid Roman date is entirely possible as they seem to be just smaller variants of the type under Invv. 384-385.

Inv. 388, Plate 26, 5. Basin characterised by markedly flared walls and a thickened flat rim with a ridge below it; same fabric as Invv. 384 and 385. Although a precise comparison is not possible for this type, the fact that it reveals the same fabric as the in-phase basins Invv. 384-385 may suggest that this specimen is contemporary with them. External diameter of the rim: 29 cm.

Inv. 387, Plate 26, 6. Large basin with flaring walls and hooked rim made of a granular red/brown fabric with frequent limestone and mica; cream coloured skin. This type has a long period of production, and is documented in Ostia and Rome from the Augustan period until the first half of the 3rd c. A.D., with a major concentration up to the Hadrianic period. External diameter of the rim: 29 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 147, Tav. XXXVI, n. 5.

Inv. 383, Plate 26, 7. Two fragments of the same basin characterised by an everted thickened and rounded rim; the specimen is made of a light red fabric with voids and rare white inclusions. Outer cream coloured skin. It is similar to an Early to Mid Roman type already documented in Ostia; it should be considered in-phase in 1017. External diameter of the rim: 27 cm. *Bibliography:* Olcese (2003) 151, Tav. XL, n. 6.

Inv. 389, Plate 26, 8-9. Two different large (basin) lid types: one (Inv. 389.1) has a very everted elongated rim, the other (Inv. 389.2) has a more rounded rim. They both have the same levigated light brown fabric with very rare tiny limestone inclusions. A Mid Roman date seems entirely plausible, and these two lids would have been used with some of the large storage basins documented in context 1017. External diameter of the rims: 35 cm (389.1); 29 cm (389.2).

Inv. 431, Plate 26, 10. Five rim and three base fragments of one largely reconstructible ring-footed bowl; the final part of the rim is missing, but according to the small preserved part, it would have been flat. This vessel is characterised by a whitish engobe both internally and externally. Dark orange/red fabric with several voids and a few limestone inclusions. The overall profile is similar to a large bowl from a 2nd c. A.D. context at the Mercati di Traiano in Rome. On the basis of this comparison, and the fact that the vessel is largely preserved, we assume this to be in-phase in our context. Internal diameter of the rim: 16 cm. Internal diameter of the base: 8 cm. *Bibliography:* Marucci (2006) 77, Fig. 8, n. 34.

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