



33rd RCRF Congress
Leiden, the Netherlands
15-22 September 2024

Programme

Abstracts

Posters

Contact Details of Participants

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ORGANISATION & PARTNERS

Organising Committee

Roderick Geerts

Philip Bes

Scientific Committee

Dr. Jasper de Bruin (National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden)

Prof. Dr. Wim De Clercq (University of Ghent)

Dr. Xavier Deru (Université de Lille)

Dr. Bernd Liesen (Landschaftsverband Rheinland, Xanten)

Prof. Dr. Jeroen Poblome (University of Leuven)

Prof. Dr. Miguel John Versluys (Leiden University)

Prof. Dr. Astrid Van Oyen (Radboud University, Nijmegen)

Drs. Julie Van Kerckhove (Free University Amsterdam/freelance)

Collaboration Partners & Supporting Institutions

National Museum of Antiquities

Faculty of Archaeology – Leiden University

Leiden Convention Bureau

SUNDAY 15

17.00-19.00 Registration (in the Lokhorstkerk, the congress venue, address: Pieterskerkstraat 1, 2311 SV Leiden)

MONDAY 16

Unless otherwise indicated, all sessions and congress events, including coffee/tea breaks and lunches, will take place in de Lokhorstkerk, Pieterskerkstraat 1, 2311 SV Leiden

- 8.15-9.15 Registration
9.15-9.45 Welcoming speeches
- Roderick Geerts & Philip Bes, Organising Committee
- Lucas Petit, National Museum of Antiquities
- Tatjana Cvjetićanin, President of the *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores*
9.50-10.35 Keynote Lecture
Julie VAN KERCKHOVE & Gerard BOREEL
Mobility of people and pottery after Caesar's Gallic wars

SESSION: WESTERN EUROPE 1

Chair: TBA

- 10.40-11.00 **Frederique REIGERSMAN-VAN LIDTH DE JEUDE**
Emptied and repurposed or simply discarded? How to interpret ceramics from deep litter byres in Belgium and southern Netherlands
11.00-11.20 **Joep HENDRIKS**
Roman Nijmegen and its ceramic connections with the Batavian hinterland: the current state of affairs

11.20-11.50



SESSION: WESTERN EUROPE 2

Chair: TBA

- 11.50-12.10 **Maruschka JANSEN**
From colour coated to clay coated: on constructional details of a kiln from Cologne
12.10-12.30 **Manuel THOMAS**
Ludowici, Dragendorff, Niederbieber - Towards a new typology of Terra Sigillata produced in Rheinzabern
12.30-12.50 **Florian SCHIMMER & Cèsar CARRERAS**
Feeding Raetia – food supply and trade networks of Augusta Vindelicum/ Augsburg

12.50-13.50



SESSION: WESTERN EUROPE 3

Chair: TBA

- 13.50-14.10 **Xavier DERU**
Roman pottery in Plain of Flanders

14.10-14.30 **Cristina CRIZBASAN**
Contacts on the frontier: the pottery consumption at Milecastle 46

SESSION: SOUTHWEST EUROPE/NORTH AFRICA 1

Chair: TBA

14.30-14.50 **Victor FILIPE, Carlos FABIÃO, Catarina VIEGAS, Romão RAMOS, Cleia DETRY & Bruna FARIA**
The Príncipe dumps of villa Cardílio (Torres Novas, Portugal): local production and ceramic imports

14.50-15.10 **Raquel GUIMARÃES & André GADANHO**
Coarseware from an Early Imperial context of Quinta do Ervedal (Fundão, Portugal)

15.10-15.30 **Martim LOPES**
A waste dump context of the 5th century AD from Calle Calvario 8 (Mérida, Lusitania): study of ceramic and glass taxonomies in stratigraphy



15.30-16.00

SESSION: SOUTHWEST EUROPE/NORTH AFRICA 2

Chair: TBA

16.00-16.20 **Darío BERNAL CASASOLA, Mohamed KBIRI ALAOUI, Saoussane YAHIA, José A. EXPÓSITO, Halima NAJI, Hicham HASSINI, Jose Luis PORTILLO, Nadia EL BAHRI, Asmae RAJAD & Javier OVIEDO**
Lixus en la Mauretania atlántica antes y después de Roma: contextos cerámicos del área periurbana oriental

16.20-16.40 **Marc BOUZAS & Lluís PALAHÍ**
The Dérivée de Sigillée Paléochrétienne (DSP) from the Late Roman vicus of Rosas

16.40-17.00 **Pilar CORRALES-AGUILAR, Manuel MORENO-ALCAIDE, Isabel FERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA, Aguilar CASTAÑA & Manuel JOSÉ**
Contactos culturales a través de los contextos cerámicos de Acinipo (Ronda, Málaga): la vajilla fina como reflejo de adaptación y transformación de las élites

17.00-17.20 **André GADANHO, Macarena BUSTAMENTE-ÁLVAREZ & Catarina VIEGAS**
The thin-walled pottery from Augusta Emerita (Mérida, Spain) - new data from production and consumption contexts

17.20-17.40 **Itziar GUTIÉRREZ-SOTO, Francesc RODRÍGUEZ MARTORELL & Josep Maria MACIAS SOLÉ**
The cloister dump of the cathedral of Tarragona (Hispania Tarraconensis): a ceramological study of the African Red Slip Ware and Tunisian lamps (5th c. AD)

17.40-18.00 **José Carlos QUARESMA**
New advances in ceramic taxonomies from 270+ AD: Terra Sigillata, cooking ware, amphorae, lamps, and unguentaria from a large detrital accumulation at Carrer Castaños, no. 1 (Tarragona, Spain)

18.00-18.20 **Mongi NASR**
La céramique de la Byzacène du sud-ouest : diversité, imitation et originalité

TUESDAY 17

SESSION: ALPINE REGIONS

Chair: TBA

- 8.50-9.10 **Barbara BORGERS & Dominik HAGMANN**
Producing 4th – 5th c. AD coarse ware pottery at the Roman military site of Augustianis/Traismaner (Austria)
- 9.10-9.30 **Christoph HINKER**
All dressed in black: thin walled pottery from the southwestern necropolis of Virunum (Noricum)
- 9.30-9.50 **Marina PALMIERI**
Leave no sherd unturned: Terra Sigillata pre-consumption deposits of the 2nd century
- 9.50-10.10 **Elisabeth TODT & Julia KOPF**
Pottery shop, private dwelling or culinary establishment? Making sense of the Bregenzer Cellar Find's pottery



10.10-10.45

SESSION: ITALY & THE ADRIATIC 1

Chair: TBA

- 10.45-11.05 **Federico BIONDANI**
Pottery and silver: the relief decoration of terra sigillata medioadriatica
- 11.05-11.25 **Diana DOBREVA**
Continuity and innovation of dietary practices in use in Roman Verona
- 11.25-11.45 **Valentina COLAGROSSI & Niccolò DAVIDDI**
Un “bollo monetale” su ceramica a vernice nera da Ariminum: tecniche artigianali, modelli e identità culturale
- 11.45-12.05 **Martina RODINÒ**
Decorative language in late Italian Sigillata: a study of models and new elements from the pottery of Cosa




12.05-13.15

SESSION: ITALY & THE ADRIATIC 2

Chair: TBA

- 13.15-13.35 **Martina RODINÒ & Marcello GELONE**
Instrumenta inscripta cosana. Graffiti on Terra Sigillata from Cosa (Grosseto, Italy)
- 13.35-13.55 **Carlo DE MITRI, Daniela FERRIGNI & Sara FANTONE**
The region that wasn't there. Roman pottery from selected sites in Molise
- 13.55-14.15 **Francesca DIOSONO**
Context-based analysis in pottery studies: possible approaches

- 14.15-14.35 **Antonio MEROLA**
Ceramics, then contacts: deciphering cultural interactions in the Peligna Valley of ancient Italy
- 14.35-14.55 **Alessandra PEGURRI & Antonio F. FERRANDES**
Contesti ceramici e dinamiche di approvvigionamento in area centro-tirrenica sullo scorcio del I secolo d.C. Una testimonianza inattesa dalla 'villa di Giulia' sull'isola di Ventotene (LT)
- 15.00-15.30 Taking the 2024 Fautores Group Photograph
- 15.30-16.00 
- 16.00-16.30 *Commemoration of John Hayes (1938-2024)*
 This will be an occasion, led by Philip Kenrick, to remember the remarkable scholar John Hayes, whose name will always now be associated with the taxonomy of many classes of Roman pottery. There will be an opportunity for those, who wish to do so, to share recollections of ways in which he or his work has touched them personally.
- 16.30-18.30 Poster Session

WEDNESDAY 18

SESSION: ITALY & THE ADRIATIC 3

Chair: TBA

- 9.00-9.20 **Gianluca MASTROCINQUE, Ilaria SCARDINO & Maria SILVESTRI**
La dispensa della domus ad atrio di Egnazia (Fasano - BR): produzioni, scambi, uso e riuso dei manufatti ceramici
- 9.20-9.40 **Alessia CONTINO, Lucilla D'ALESSANDRO, Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS, Olga MARINAKI & Martina RODINÒ**
La Longarina (Ostia)-un contesto ritrovato, un testimone dei traffici tra Roma e le province in età tardo augustea (dati preliminari sull'analisi dei contenitori da trasporto e la ceramica fine dagli scavi di Longarina 1 (1975-1979) e Longarina 2 (2005))
- 9.40-10.00 **Angelika TROIANI**
Particolari olle da un contesto della Valle del Tevere di I sec. d.C.
- 10.00-10.20 **Fulvio COLETTI & Ivana MONTALI**
Sacra Isidis. Il vasellame dalla distribuzione di un sacello della Domus Tiberiana sul Palatino



SESSION: ITALY & THE ADRIATIC 4

Chair: TBA

- 11.00-11.20 **Natasha Luigia ANTONINO**
Le produzioni ceramiche nel complesso catacombale tardoantico di Canusium (Puglia centro-settentrionale, Italia): materie prime, commercio, uso e funzione dei manufatti
- 11.20-11.40 **Mariateresa FOSCOLO**
La circolazione delle merci nella Puglia centrale tra età imperiale e tardoantica. Contesti ceramici a confronto

SESSION: AROUND THE BLACK SEA 1

Chair: TBA

- 11.40-12.00 **Viorica RUSU-BOLINDEȚ, Sorin COCIȘ, Vlad-Andrei LĂZĂRESCU & Cornel GAIU**
Terra Sigillata supply in Dacia Porolissensis: few case studies of the distribution of luxury ceramics determinate by the military presence
- 12.00-12.20 **Paulina KOMAR, Andria ROGAVA, Tatuli MOTSKOBILI & Maciej SIERAKOWSKI**
Where has all the wine gone? Preliminary results of organic residue analyses of amphoras from Gonio (Apsaros)



12.20-13.30

SESSION: AROUND THE BLACK SEA 2

Chair: TBA

- 13.30-13.50 **Lina DIERS**
Hotnitsa vs. Kozlovets: patterns of production and consumption of red slip ware at two rural sites between the Danube and the Stara Planina
- 13.50-14.10 **Petra TUŠLOVÁ, Silvia AMICONE, Noémi S. MÜLLER, Evangelia KIRIATZI, Richard THÉR & Veronika BRYCHOVÁ**
Interdisciplinary study of “Roman” handmade pottery in Thrace. The case study of Yurta-Stroyno

SESSION: THE AEGEAN & GREECE

Chair: TBA

- 14.10-14.30 **Kyriakos FRAGKOULIS**
A window into the rarely discussed topic of pottery distribution in northern Greece during Late Antiquity: 3rd- to 7th-century contexts from Dion, Macedonia
- 14.30-14.50 **Vaggelis PAPAIOANNOU**
Imports, production and regionality in Roman Rafina (Attica): a preliminary report of the pottery evidence from the excavation of the ‘Roman Balneum’
- 14.50-15.10 **Joseph L. RIFE & Gavin BLASDEL**
Pottery, exchange, and culture at the Late Antique port of Kenchreai (Greece)
- 15.10-15.30 **Emmanouil PAPOUTSAKIS**
Roman local/regional fine ware pottery from the Sector 1 of the urban house in the Health Centre Plot at Kisamos
- 15.30-15.50 **Dimitris GRIGOROPOULOS, Stella SKALTSA & Anno HEIN**
“Red Rouletted Ware”: preliminary observations on the typology, chronology, and provenance of a new Early Roman fine ware from the southeast Aegean



15.50-16.20

SESSION: ASIA MINOR 1

Chair: TBA

- 16.20-16.40 **Gülseren KAN ŞAHİN**
Roman pottery from the excavations of the Akgüney necropolis, in southern Black Sea: contexts and typology
- 16.40-17.00 **Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS & Olga MARINAKI**
Late Antique western imports in Ephesos
- 17.00-17.20 **Laura REMBART**
What’s new with ESB
- 17.20-17.40 **Alice WALDNER**
Full contact? Some thoughts on (cultural) contacts & ceramic contexts in Ephesos
- 17.40-18.00 **Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS & Dimitra VOUTYREA**
Lagynoi, amphorae or just jars. The early series of the Ephesian wine containers
- 18.00-18.20 **Joan TUSET ESTANY, Dimitra VOUTYREA & Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS**
Sardis or Ephesos? The case of the so-called Sardis amphorae

THURSDAY 19

SESSION: ASIA MINOR 2

Chair: TBA

- 8.30-8.50 **Ebru FINDIK**
According to recent excavations the role of ceramics in dating the phase of Myra St. Nicholas church
- 8.50-9.10 **Hakan AYCAN**
African Red Slip Ware from YK Sector at Klaros: quantity and archaeometry
- 9.10-9.30 **Ertekin M. DOKSANALTI, Songül SÖZEL & Derviş Ozan TOZLUCA**
An assessment on Late Antique oinophoros of Knidos
- 9.30-9.50 **Ismail AKKAŞ**
Roman amphorae from the Heracleia of Latmos (Muğla, Turkey)
- 9.50-10.10 **Sevingül BILGIN KOPÇUK**
Old habits die hard: the reflection of amuletic objects on Late Roman Unguentaria from Perge

10.10-10.45



SESSION: ASIA MINOR 3

Chair: TBA

- 10.45-11.05 **Erkan ALKAÇ & Mehmet TEKOC AK**
Cilician amphorae from Anemurium: regional trade and cultural relations of a city (1st–7th centuries AD)
- 11.05-11.25 **Mehmet TEKOC AK & Cihangir ALDEMİR**
An evaluation on the Late Roman Red Slip Wares found in Anemurium new period excavations (2018-2022)

SESSION: RELIEF/MOULDMADE POTTERY

Chair: TBA

- 11.25-11.45 **Agnese Livia FISCHETTI & Carlo DE MITRI**
Go handicrafts! Hellenistic mouldmade relief ware from central to the eastern and western Mediterranean
- 12.05-12.25 **Daniele MALFITANA**
Looking at Roman relief ware: artifact and contexts. A status quaestionis

12.25-13.45



13.45-14.15 Walk to the Faculty of Archaeology (Van Steenis Building, Einsteinweg 2, 2333 CC Leiden)

14.30-14.45 Welcome

- 14.45-17.00 Visit to the laboratories
Pottery display(s)
- 17.00-19.00 Reception at the Faculty of Archaeology, organised by TERRA, the faculty's students association

FRIDAY 20

SESSION: OIL LAMPS & CONTEXTS

Chair: TBA

- 8.30-8.50 **Platon PETRÍDIS**
Hybrid lamps as indicators of cultural contacts
- 8.50-9.10 **Antonio F. FERRANDES**
The CoStraCon Project - A new experience for a digital corpus of stratigraphies, assemblages and finds through ancient and modern Mediterranean

SESSION: EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Chair: TBA

- 9.10-9.30 **Małgorzata KAJZER**
Missing sherds. Early Roman fine wares from Nea Paphos and Kourion, Cyprus
- 9.30-9.50 **Shulamit TEREM & Rachel BAR-NATHAN**
Imported and local imitation of fine tableware vessels in the late first-early second century CE from Judea
- 9.50-10.10 **Itamar TAXEL**
Egyptian coarse ware in Late Antique Palestine: tracing people beyond trade

10.10-10.50



SESSION: EGYPT

Chair: TBA

- 10.50-11.10 **Emanuela BORGIA**
Transmission of models and fashions in Early Byzantine Egypt: new considerations on “compartmented dishes”
- 11.10-11.30 **Aude SIMONY**
Ceramic in funerary contexts during Early Roman period: a comparative study of some Egyptian assemblages
- 11.30-11.50 **Mara ELEFANTE**
Just another sigillata? The history of the Oasis Red Slip Ware. The ORSW from the 2021-2022 excavations at Dayr Muṣṭafā Kāšif and Šams al-Dīn (Kharga Oasis, Egypt)
- 11.50-12.10 **Mohamed KENAWI & Cristina MONDIN**
Rosetta – Egypt “the pottery”. First study of Egyptian and Mediterranean products
- 12.10-12.30 **Jerzy M. OLEKSIK & Sergio García-Dils DE LA VEGA**
Praise the gods and descent – pottery assemblage from the emerald mines and miner’s shrines in Wādī Sikait (eastern Desert, Egypt)

12.30-13.30



SESSION: NORTHEAST AFRICA & ARABIA

Chair: TBA

13.30-13.50 **Serena MASSA & Davide GORLA**

Mediterranean goods from the excavation contexts of Adulis (Eritrea)

13.50-14.10 **Sarah JAPP**

Roman pottery in south Arabia and at the northern Horn of Africa – luxury imports or cultural impact

14.10-15.00



15.00-16.45 Voluntary visit to the National Museum of Antiquities

17.00-18.45 General Meeting of the RCRF (in the Lokhorstkerk)

19.00-22.30 Congress dinner in restaurant “Het Prentenkabinet”

SATURDAY 21

The Saturday excursion will take us to *Ulpia Noviomagus Batavorum* – present-day Nijmegen – the oldest Roman city in the Netherlands. We will visit the former Museum KAM, which has been renovated recently, is now newly opened and houses archaeological research facilities. Their exquisite pottery display is worthwhile seeing and we are currently trying to organise a hands-on pottery display specifically for the congress.

8.00	Departure
10.00-11.00	Visit to Museum KAM – welcome by Stephan Weiß-König
11.30-17.00	The group will be divided into two and each group will visit both locations, but in different order: (1) at the Radboud University there will be a hands-on pottery display with material from Nijmegen and Xanten; (2) a tour of Nijmegen and a visit to the Roman pottery production centre at the Holdeurn
18.00	Estimated time of our return in Leiden

In the unfortunate event that you have to decide not to attend the excursion, please contact us by email or by sms/telephone:

	Mobile	Email	WhatsApp
Philip	0043-676 640 7856	philipmbes@gmail.com	No
Roderick	0031-610 796 171	rcageerts@hotmail.com	Yes

SUNDAY 22

The Sunday excursion comprises two locations, both with themes related to water, which continues to play a key role in the Dutch past and present: Museum Hoge Woerd and Archeon. Museum Hoge Woerd is located on top of one of the Roman forts on the *limes* – parts of the Dutch and German stretches of the *limes* are UNESCO World Heritage (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1631/>) since July 2021! The museum houses a pottery collection and a restored Roman river barge (a transport ship) whose wreck was found nearby in 1997. A guided tour and possibly a hands-on pottery display will be organised. In Archeon we can immerse ourselves in the Roman period: many reconstructions of Roman-period buildings allow to experience daily life in a Roman city. There is a potter's workshop and the remains of Roman ships are being preserved and reconstructed on-site.

8.30	Departure
10.00-11.00	Tour of Museum De Hoge Woerd, by Erik Graafstal (municipal archaeologist)
11.00-12.30	In two groups: a visit to the permanent exhibition and the pottery display
12.30-13.00	Travel to the Archeon
13.00-17.00	Lunch at the Archeon and a visit to the reconstructed Roman buildings
18.00	Estimated time of our return in Leiden

In the unfortunate event that you have to decide not to attend the excursion, please contact us by email or by sms/telephone:

	Mobile	Email	WhatsApp
Philip	0043-676 640 7856	philipmbes@gmail.com	No
Roderick	0031-610 796 171	rcageerts@hotmail.com	Yes

LIST OF POSTERS

Luca ARIOLI

African Red Slip Wares and amphorae in the Po plain and in the central Alps during Late Antiquity

Margherita BALAN, Daniela COTTICA & Roby STUANI

Nuova attestazione di terra sigillata orientale del porto fluviale di Aquileia (UD)

Izida BERGER-PAVIC

Spätantike glasierte Keramik aus der villa urbana/dem Peristylhaus in der Zivilstadt Carnuntum (ausgenommen Reibschüsseln) – neue Daten zur Datierung, Provenienz und Typologie der spätantiken glasierten Keramik Pannoniens

Izida BERGER-PAVIC & Slavica FILIPOVIĆ

Spätantike glasierte Keramik aus SO-Pannonien – Funde aus dem Gräberfeld von Zmajevac (Mocsolás) am Donaulimes

Ionuț BOCAN & Cătălina-Mihaela NEAGU

Terra Sigillata from Micia: imports of Moesia Superior

Barbara BORGERS & Andreas SCHMIDT-COLINET

Figurines from the Temple of Demeter Malaphoros, Selinunte (Sicily)

Archer MARTIN, Andrew DONNELLY, Julia BOWERS, Katherine FIRTH, Brigitte KESLINKE & Lucy MAKINSON

Otricoli – Crepafico. An overview of the Roman pottery

Macarena BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ

Weaving with ceramics. The case of the Iberian Peninsula

Vincenzo CASTALDO

Trade and cultural contacts: the case of the Pantellerian Ware in Campania. An overview and new evidence from the Vesuvian territory

Vincenzo CASTALDO

Casa della Regina Carolina in Pompeii: Ceramics from the new excavations (seasons 2018-2019)

Rita CHINELLI

Middle Imperial glazed pottery from Vindobona (Pannonia)

Andrea CIPOLATO & Daniele COTTICA

Le Dressel 20 ad Aquileia: riflessioni su un network di distribuzione dell'olio betico

Tatjana CVJETIĆANIN

Trade or private property: central Gaulish glazed pottery at Diana

Christiane DE MICHELI SCHULTHESS

Tradizione e innovazione nella produzione ceramica dell'attuale canton Ticino (Svizzera)

Charikleia DIAMANTI & Anastasios LAMPRAKIS

Late Roman coarse ware in context. The evidence of Ysterni, Paros Island

Justyna DWORNIK-JARYCH

Polish Terra Sigillata. Examination of material obtained from particular areas

Custode Silvio FIORIELLO, Arianna LOBASCIO & Simona SANTARCANGELO

Taranto, necropoli 'Augenti-Ramellini': forme della ceramica e dinamiche della romanizzazione

Matilde FORTUNATO & Federico PARISI

La ceramica da fuoco da un contesto tardo-flavio della 'Villa di Giulia' sull'isola di Ventotene (LT)

Roderick GEERTS

Local pottery for Mediterranean dining. Pottery supply to the Early Roman legionary fort at Valkenburg, ZH

Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS, Alice WALDNER, Dimitra VOUTYREA, Joan TUSET ESTANY & Laura REMBART

Crossing the Sea. Pottery of Asia Minor in Athens

Alexander HARIZANOV

Eastern Sigillata B in Early Roman Thrace: old data and new perspectives

Genevieve LASCOMBES & Małgorzata KAJZER

Beyond red. Eastern Sigillata B and its technological variants

Bernd LIESEN

Some observations on decorated Terra Sigillata of the successors of Dexter and Censor

Valentina MANTOVANI

L'area portuale di Altino romana: materiali per una preliminare analisi della survey

Archer MARTIN

Applied relief ware from Pompeii

Simonetta MENCHELLI, Claudio CAPELLI, Silvia MARINI & Paolo SANGRISO

Luni Porta Marina: some ceramic contexts

Cristina MONDIN & Paolo MARANZANA

Fine ware consumption in Roman central Anatolia: new evidence from the upper Sakarya river valley

Manuel MORENO-ALCAIDE, Pilar CORRALES AGUILAR, Itziar MERINO MATAS & Manuel CORRALES AGUILAR

Estudio de los contextos cerámicos del área del teatro romano de Málaga: urbanismo, comercio y economía de una ciudad portuaria

Cătălina-Mihaela NEAGU & Ionuț BOCAN

The rectangular lamps from Micia

Lilia PALMIERI

Terra Sigillata padana in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD: the case study of a "production district"

José Luis PORTILLO-SOTELO

More than amphorae: common Roman pottery for the distribution of sauces and salted fish in "the Circle of the Strait of Gibraltar"

Ioana POTRA, Gică BĂEȘTEAN & Marius Gheorghe BARBU

Pontic amphorae from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa

Paola PUPPO

Observations about the stamps on amphora Keay LII in the Italian Peninsula

Anna RICCATO & Sabrina ZAGO

Interregional trade networks between the middle and upper Adriatic: data from Late Roman lamps and coarse wares

Ilaria ROMEO, Alessia CONTINO, Lucilla D'ALESSANDRO & Martina RODINÒ

La colonia di Cosa tra produzioni locali, regionali e d'importazione. Il contributo della ricerca d'archivio e dei contesti inediti tra la fine del I e l'inizio del III secolo d.C.

Roby STUANI & Valentina MANTOVANI

Aggiornamento sulla terra sigillata nord-italica decorata a matrice di media età imperial

Maria THEODOROPOULOU

Late Roman fine ware imports from a deposit in the stadium of Patras (Peloponnese, Greece)

Joost VAN DEN BERG & Dianne VAN DE ZANDE

Beach archaeology: the search for the lost Roman classis-castellum of Vrouwenpolder-Oranjestad (Zeeland, the Netherlands)

Inês VAZ PINTO & Catarina VIEGAS

Flavian-Trajan ceramic assemblage from the Roman villa at Tourega (Évora, Portugal): the southeast garbage dump

Paola VENTURA

Trieste – Tergeste (X regio), recenti indagini sulle prime fasi della colonia: la documentazione ceramica

Catarina VIEGAS & Rui Roberto DE ALMEIDA

Overview of the imported common wares in Loulé Velho (southern Lusitania-Portugal)

Sabrina ZAGO & Diana DOBREVA

Trade and consumption of foodstuffs in Verona during the Early Roman period: the amphorae evidence

Elisa ZENTILINI

La necropoli del Lugone di Salò (Brescia). La terra sigillata di importazione e la produzione locale. Un aggiornamento dei dati

ABSTRACTS – PRESENTATIONS

Julie VAN KERCKHOVE & Gerard BOREEL

Mobility of people and pottery after Caesar's Gallic wars

This keynote lecture will focus on the start of the Roman period in the Dutch part of the Lower Rhine region. Traditionally, the earliest Roman – mostly wheelthrown – pottery, such as samian ware and amphorae, is studied in detail. Moreover, these studies often focus on military sites along the *limes*. Handmade pottery, on the other hand, is considered as an Iron Age tradition and therefore seen as proof of continuity of local traditions and of 'indigenous', local people.

Recent studies of the Roman pottery from rural settlements offer a broader perspective of the *limes* region. The use of new provenance techniques on handmade pottery from the Batavian region has shown that people from the German Lippe region and the Dutch coastal areas immigrated with their families, taking their belongings and pottery with them. These immigrants got permission from the Roman army to settle in the Dutch river area. But why? And is this the case for other regions in the civitates Batavorum and Cananefatium?

Ismail AKKAŞ

Roman amphorae from the Heracleia of Latmos (Muğla, Turkey)

The ancient city of Heracleia is located in the Kapıkırı neighbourhood of Milas district, Muğla province (Turkey). This city, which formed the northwestern border of the Caria Region in the Ancient Period, was founded on the shore of the Gulf of Latmos (Latmikos Kolpos), which has turned into a lake today. During the excavations in the ancient city of Heracleia, commercial amphorae are frequently found together with other ceramic forms. The aim of this study is primarily to introduce the Roman amphorae from Heracleia. Many different types of amphorae dating between the 1st century BC and the 7th century AD will be introduced in this study. The identified amphorae were imported from the eastern Mediterranean, the Aegean and its neighbourhood. The amphorae come from well-researched contexts and are a clear source for the economy of one of the most important ancient cities in Caria. In addition, it is also very important that the amphora finds from Heracleia, which have not been included in the literature before, will be evaluated for the first time in this study.

Cihangir ALDEMİR & Mehmet TEKOC AK

An evaluation on the Late Roman Red Slip Wares found in Anemurium new period excavations (2018-2022)

Anemurium, one of the important port cities of the Rough Cilicia, is located within the borders of Anamur district of Mersin province in the south of Anatolia. After a long time, excavations and researches have started again in 2018 in the city. During the excavations and researches carried out during this 5-year period, which is called the New Period Excavations, a large amount of ceramic finds from the Late Roman Period and various traces of ware production in the city were found. Among these traces, a pottery kiln and a possible workshop area are of great importance. Among the Late Roman Red Slip Wares recovered from Anemurium; African, Phocaean and Cypriot Red Slip Wares constitute the largest group. Among the samples belonging to these groups, a large number of both imported and locally produced wares were recovered. In the imported and local group, Cypriot Red Slip Ware stand out. In the light of all these data, firstly, the regions from which the people of Anemurium mostly imported wares and their commercial and cultural relations with these regions will be evaluated. In addition, it will be emphasized which of these imported wares they mostly imitated and which ones they produced locally for their own needs. Thus, depending on the contexts of imported and locally produced ware finds, the economic situation of the city in that period and its regional and inter-regional relations as well as the dimensions of these relations will be tried to be revealed.

Erkan ALKAÇ & Mehmet TEKOC AK

Cilician amphorae from Anemurium: regional trade and cultural relations of a city (1st-7th centuries AD)

The highlands and lowland geography between the cities of Alexandria Kat Isson to the east and Korakeison to the west is described by Strabo as the Rough Cilicia. Anemurium is a strategically located port city in the western part of this region. During the excavations carried out here between 2018 and

2023, a large number of amphorae of different forms and dates produced in different parts of the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black Sea were found. Some of these amphorae were found to have been produced in Cilicia. According to their forms, they are classified as Agora G 198, Cilicia Type 5: Syedra Production Pamphylian Type, Pompeii V, Zemer 41, Agora M 239, Proto LRA, LR 1A and 1B. The Cilician amphorae recovered during the excavations in Anemurium generally date between the 1st and 7th centuries AD. These amphorae are important evidence of the commercial and cultural relations that Anemurium established with the other cities of Cilicia. These amphorae, which were also the main element of maritime trade, were used to export wine or olive oil obtained from the monoculture plants of the region to Anemurium.

Natasha Luigia ANTONINO

Le produzioni ceramiche nel complesso catacombale tardoantico di Canusium (Puglia centro-settentrionale, Italia): materie prime, commercio, uso e funzione dei manufatti

L'analisi tipologica e archeometrica dei reperti ceramici (contenitori e lucerne) relativi a diversi insediamenti ipogei, familiari e collettivi, di committenza cristiana del complesso catacombale di Lamapopoli (Canosa di Puglia), inquadrabile tra la metà del IV e la metà del VI secolo, ha consentito di avanzare alcune riflessioni sulle dinamiche artigianali e produttive, sulla determinazione e sulla provenienza delle materie prime, sulla tecnologia, sugli ambiti di circolazione dei manufatti e, in un'ottica antropologica, sui meccanismi di uso e funzione dei reperti, evidenziando anche differenze e analogie tra i diversi nuclei ipogei. In particolare, la quantità (circa 1900 frammenti) e la varietà di lucerne fittili -quasi esclusivamente locali- non trovano attualmente confronto con altri contesti tardoantichi finora noti in Italia meridionale, consentendo di acquisire nuovi dati sulla successione crono-tipologica di queste suppellettili e sul fenomeno delle imitazioni di prototipi importati. Inoltre, la presenza negli ambienti catacombali di contenitori in ceramica fine da mensa (terra sigillata africana e focese) e d'uso comune (da mensa e da dispensa, sia acroma che dipinta, e da cucina), prodotti sia localmente che importati, è da mettere in relazione al rito dell'offerta di cibo e bevande ai defunti e alla preparazione e consumazione *in situ* di pasti funebri.

Hakan AYCAN

African Red Slip Ware from YK Sector at Klaros: quantity and archaeometry

Klaros emerges as a new center where Roman ceramic groups have not been analysed until now. The archaeological studies conducted in the sanctuary in recent years have revealed the richness of different types of Late Roman pottery groups. According to the results of the studies conducted in the architectural complex called YK Sector stands prominent. The second largest group of Late Roman pottery recovered from the building, which is known to have been actively used during the Hellenistic and Roman periods, is the African Red Slipped Ware, following the Late Roman C sherds. In Klaros, which was thought to have been abandoned in the 4th century AD until recent years, the presence of African Red Slipped Wares and other Late Roman pottery groups together in a cultural layer suggests that the sanctuary's abandonment took place later. In this study, the stylistic, typological, and quantitative analysis of the pottery group as well as the results of P-XRF analysis will be evaluated. The study will also include an assessment of the pottery group's chronology, production center, commercial distribution, and the related layer in which the finds were recovered.

Rachel BAR-NATHAN & Shulamit TEREM

Imported and local imitation of fine tableware vessels in the late first-early second century CE from Judea

This paper focuses on the fine tableware vessel assemblages from sites in Judea dated from the destruction of the Second Temple of Jerusalem to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (ca. 70-129/136 CE). It was a time of change in the administration and ethnic composition in the province of Judea when the Roman army's Tenth Legion was stationed in Jerusalem. We will present fine tableware vessels (such as ESA and thin-wall vessels) from two sites in Jerusalem's periphery: Moza, identified as a Roman-army veterans' settlement, and Shu'afat, identified as a Jewish settlement. The comparison between the two assemblages throws light on the importation of these vessels into Judea and the influence of Romanization on local pottery under the auspices of the Roman army.

Darío BERNAL-CASASOLA, Mohamed KBIRI ALAOUI, Saoussane YAHIA, José A. EXPÓSITO, Halima NAJI, Hicham HASSINI, Jose Luis PORTILLO, Nadia EL BAHRI, Asmae RAJAD, Javier OVIEDO

Lixvs en la Mauretania atlántica antes y después de Roma: contextos cerámicos del área periurbana oriental

Con motivo del proyecto de investigación marroco-español denominado LIXVS-GARVM, pilotado por el INSAP de Rabat y la Universidad de Cádiz, se está investigando desde el año 2021 el ciclo haliéutico de esta importante ciudad fenicia, mauritana y romana, ubicada en la costa atlántica de Marruecos.

Durante el año 2023 se realizaron varias catas estratigráficas en la zona oriental, *extra moenia*, centradas en la verificación de las anomalías detectadas en las prospecciones geofísicas (Sondeos 6 y 7), que han puesto en evidencia la existencia de un poblamiento notable, un auténtico *vicus* suburbano, bien delimitado por la muralla meridional y por la oriental.

Estas catas estratigráficas son de gran interés, pues han permitido documentar un amplio sector destinado a actividades artesanales de diversa naturaleza, además de ofrecer una amplia crono-secuencia, situada entre época mauritana avanzada (s. I a.C.) y el abandono de la ciudad en los ss. IV y V d.C. En este trabajo se presentará una selección de los citados contextos cerámicos, en diacronía, que ilustran el carácter abierto del puerto de la ciudad a los contactos atlántico-mediterráneos, donde además de producciones locales mauritanas se documentan múltiples producciones de vajilla fina, lucernas, ánforas y otras especies cerámicas importadas.

Sevingül BILGIN KOPÇUK

Old habits die hard: the reflection of amuletic objects on Late Roman Unguentaria from Perge

Late Roman Unguentarium 1, or Early Byzantine Ampulla are slender bottles that sometimes bear stamps with monograms, inscriptions or figures near their bases. J. Hayes comprehensively assessed them for the first time. This publication also evaluated the first type with a magical formula among the figurative groups. Among the 303 stamped unguentaria studied from Perge, 14 belong to the figurative group, with themes that were widely used on rings, pendants, armbands, and even fabrics for their amuletic function even though the state and church repeatedly prohibited their usage.

Previous publications have discussed the possibility of the contents of unguentaria being medical-therapeutic, and the latest set of chemical analyses strengthened this theory due to the presence of benzoin and storax residues, which were used for their healing properties during antiquity. This study sets out to explore amuletic scenes depicted on unguentaria, some of which are currently only known from Perge. It additionally aims to determine whether these scenes were chosen specifically to represent particular illnesses believed to be cured by the contents of these vessels.

Federico BIONDANI

Pottery and silver: the relief decoration of Terra Sigillata medioadriatica

The close links between fine tableware and metal vessels are well known. Terra sigillata medioadriatica, which was produced in the Romagna-Marche region between the 2nd and 5th centuries AD, is not an exception. The links with silver concern:

- some shapes (cups, plates and trays) dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD;
- the mouldmade reliefs, which include anthropomorphic figures, pastoral scenes, various types of animals, masks and vegetal elements;
- the arrangement of the decorations that occupy rims, handles and the bottom of the vase.

In this contribution we aim to examine the decorative repertoire of this production, highlighting the correspondences with contemporary silver pottery, as well as with other contemporary ceramic productions, such as sigillata produced in Gallia and glazed pottery. The diffusion of the same motifs in different productions indicates the existence of long-distance commercial and cultural contacts.

Barbara BORGERS & Dominik HAGMANN

Producing 4th-5th c. AD coarse ware pottery at the Roman military site of Augustianis/Traismauer (Austria)

Augustianis (present-day Traismauer) is a key Roman site in modern-day Lower Austria and part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment).” Established initially as an auxiliary fort between the 1st and 5th c. AD, an adjacent vicus (settlement) developed in time with several workshops where ceramics were produced. While imported goods confirm Augustianis’ integration into broader Roman trade, the lack of studies on local coarse ware suggests an untapped research area.

Following this, this research aimed to reconstruct the production process of the local coarse and to identify local and regional trade wherein Augustianis was imbedded. First, a range of jars, flagons, bowls, and plates were identified typo-morphologically among the waste of two 4th or possibly 5th c. AD kilns, excavated in 1976 by Alois Gattringer. Second, a total of 50 samples were selected for ceramic thin section petrography, and their composition was compared with the local geology, in order to reconstruct the technology adopted by Roman potters. Third, the results were compared with studies on coarse ware from other Roman sites along the Danube River, including Mautern and Carnuntum, to gain insight Augustianis' role in local and regional trade.

Emanuela BORGIA

Transmission of models and fashions in Early Byzantine Egypt: new considerations on “compartmented dishes”

This contribution aims at re-examining an unusual typology of vessels, the so called “compartmented dishes”, consisting of large serving plates with inserted circular bowl-shaped receptacles (varying in number). The rare form of compartmented dish Hayes 111, produced in African Red Slip Ware D, was exported, and largely imitated in Early Byzantine Egypt, possibly also until the Early Islamic period. It is worth observing that mainly Aswan fabrics (ERSA - Group O/W of Rodziewicz) are attested in bibliography, and only a few examples of Middle Egyptian productions (ERSB - group K of Rodziewicz) are known. Starting from the analysis of some unpublished examples from Antinopolis, a reassessment of the main trends connected with the production of these peculiar dishes will be attempted, with a focus on their manufacture and distribution in Egypt in the 6th-7th century CE. Finally, the possible functions of these vessels, a topic that is largely debated, will be examined, trying to combine archaeological information with data coming from literary and iconographic sources. This innovative approach will hopefully allow to answer questions concerning the reasons leading to the creation of this specific kind of vessels, providing evidence about the interconnection between North African and Egyptian traditions.

Marc BOUZAS & Lluís PALAHÍ

The Dérivée de Sigillée Paléochrétienne (DSP) from the Late Roman vicus of Rosas

The vicus of Rosas is a coastal settlement located in the extreme northeast of the Iberian Peninsula, it was part of the ancient territorium Gerundensis. This vicus has origins in the High Empire, but its population boom took place in the Low Empire and in the Late Antique period. A salting factory, residential and productive spaces, as well as a necropolis are known from this vicus. The excavations that have been carried out since the seventies of the last century have brought to light an important ceramic collection, both local and imported, from amphorae to fine ware.

One of the omnipresent ceramic types are those known as Dérivée de Sigillée Paléochrétienne (DSP) due to their great presence and typological variability throughout the site. Most of the materials have been recovered in well delimited and dated archaeological contexts. Thus, a chronotypological study of this material is proposed in order to know the penetration and persistence in the territory of this ceramic typology, as well as the percentage analysis according to type compared to the rest of fine ware productions. The comparison with other contexts of other sites allows an analysis of aspects such as the commercial flows of the period.

Valentina COLAGROSSI & Niccolò DAVIDDI

Un “bollo monetale” su ceramica a vernice nera da Ariminum: tecniche artigianali, modelli e identità culturale

Partendo da un noto caso riminese – un fondo in ceramica a vernice nera di probabile produzione locale con stampiglio tratto da una semiuncia con prua di nave della serie “Roma” – si analizzerà il fenomeno della bollatura monetale su ceramica in età medio e tardo-repubblicana dal punto di vista tecnico-artigianale, socio-culturale e ideologico, con particolare riferimento ai contesti coloniali.

Se una generica ispirazione a prototipi monetali è ormai riconosciuta per i bolli del Gruppo dei Piccoli Stampigli, sono rari i casi in cui i bolli si possono ricondurre a specifiche monete da cui sono stati direttamente ottenuti attraverso la creazione di appositi punzoni. La pratica – attestata anche per altre classi di materiali (es. anfore greco-italiche e balsamari vitrei di età imperiale) – attende un approfondimento per la ceramica a vernice nera.

Oltre alla definizione della natura del fenomeno, si tenterà di ricostruire i processi creativi interni alle officine e le chaînes opératoires della fabbricazione di “bolli monetali”, valutare abilità e saperi delle maestranze, indagare le ragioni ideologico-culturali dietro la scelta dei modelli.

Una ricontestualizzazione del fondo di Ariminum potrà, inoltre, gettare nuova luce su caratteri e cronologia della manifattura locale, identità delle maestranze attive nella colonia e rapporti con l'ambiente artigianale di Roma.

Fulvio COLETTI & Ivana MONTALI

Sacra Isidis. Il vasellame dalla distribuzione di un sacello della Domus Tiberiana sul Palatino

Tra i vani dell'area nord est della Domus Tiberiana, nell'ambito del quartiere dei servizi del Palazzo, in una calcara tardoantica ricavata in un ambiente internato e fuori dal flusso degli abituali frequentatori pubblici della residenza imperiale, si è rinvenuto un contesto di epoca tardoantica. La stratigrafia ha restituito numerosi materiali associati ad arredi e allestimenti che hanno consentito l'identificazione di un probabile luogo di culto dedicato ad Iside e Serapide. Tra questi ca. 500 frammenti di lucerne con presa plastica, alcune delle quali monumentali, raffiguranti le due divinità in diverse varietà iconografiche, costituiscono a tutt'oggi il nucleo più consistente mai rinvenuto tra il vasellame da illuminazione usato a scopi liturgici. Sul piano morfotipologico, le varietà iconografiche delle prese plastiche sono per la maggior parte riconducibili alle lucerne con becco cuoriforme tipo Bailey Q, di epoca antonino-severiana, sebbene un nutrito gruppo faccia riferimento a lucerne apparentemente più antiche, associate cioè ai tipi con becco a volute, Bailey C, considerate una produzione databile tra l'epoca neroniana e quella flavia. In base allo studio generale del vasellame, che in questa sede s'intende proporre, si può affermare che questo probabile luogo di culto dal carattere misterico sarebbe stato fruito tra la fine del II fino presumibilmente alla prima metà del V secolo d.C., offrendo indicazioni fondamentali per la comprensione delle specifiche tipologie di materiali che servivano nelle attività rituali occulte come quelle di Iside e Serapide.

Alessia CONTINO, Lucilla D'ALESSANDRO, Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS, Olga MARINAKI & Martina RODINÒ

La Longarina (Ostia)-un contesto ritrovato, un testimone dei traffici tra Roma e le province in età tardo augustea (dati preliminari sull'analisi dei contenitori da trasporto e la ceramica fine dagli scavi di Longarina 1 (1975-1979) e Longarina 2 (2005))

Il contesto in località Longarina, nel suburbio sud-orientale dell'antica città di Ostia, è stato indagato con due campagne di scavo nel 1975 (Longarina 1) e nel 2005 (Longarina 2). I due siti, vicini fra loro, erano posti presso lo stagno ostiense, collegato da una parte al mare e dall'altra alle saline, e hanno restituito un sistema di risanamento del terreno paludoso datato ad età augustea, realizzato con grandi colmate di terra miste a materiali fittili vari, intercalate a depositi d'anfore.

L'università di Madrid e il MiC, con l'autorizzazione del Parco Archeologico di Ostia Antica, hanno avviato una ricerca incentrata sullo studio dei contenitori da trasporto alla luce dei recenti progressi nello studio tipo-petrografico delle anfore di età tardo-repubblicana e primo-imperiale prodotte su suolo italico e nelle Province romane.

Il contributo restituisce i dati preliminari della ricerca alla luce dello studio dei contenitori e della analisi dei dati di archivio, che consentono di recuperare informazioni inedite e di comparare i materiali in deposito con i dati di scavo, in particolare per il contesto di Longarina 1. Attraverso lo studio dei contenitori è inoltre possibile restituire un testimone dei prodotti provenienti dalle Province Mediterranee e dalla penisola italica in età tardo-augustea, mostrando differenze e affinità morfologiche tra le diverse anfore ovoidi prodotte nelle differenti regioni dell'Impero in questo periodo.

Joseph L. RIFE & Gavin BLASDEL

Pottery, exchange, and culture at the Late Antique port of Kenchreai (Greece)

Exploration at Kenchreai, the Aegean port of Corinth, has uncovered a major ceramic assemblage that attests to prosperity and connectivity well into the 7th century C.E. Salvage excavations in 1976 uncovered some 60,000-80,000 sherds from an opulent harborfront house of Roman date that was transformed into a commercial depot during Late Antiquity. The best preserved remains from the latest levels represent ARS, LRC, and Galilean cooking-wares up to roughly the mid-7th century, but also numerous amphoras, including some 500 LRA2 in southern Argolid fabric (among others) in two sizes, with stoppers and funnels; late-form LRA1, LRA4, and LRA5 in several fabrics; and various others (spatheia, Beirut 8, Agora M 334, Sarachane 22, Crypta Balbi 2). Noteworthy associated finds include late lamps and Syro-Palestinian glass flasks and goblets. This major new body of evidence for the Late Roman/Early Byzantine transition in the Aegean basin reveals that Kenchreai was a pivotal hub in trade and travel between the northeastern Peloponnese and the Levant until ca. 630/650 C.E. These remains enrich an already colorful picture of a resilient community with a particularly eastern cultural identity, traced also in its art, religious life, and burial practices.

Pilar CORRALES-AGUILAR, Manuel MORENO-ALCAIDE, Isabel FERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA & José Manuel CASTAÑA AGUILAR

Contactos culturales a través de los contextos cerámicos de Acinipo (Ronda, Málaga): la vajilla fina como reflejo de adaptación y transformación de las élites

La ciudad romana de Acinipo en la Serranía de Ronda (Málaga, España) desempeñó un importante papel como eje vertebrador de un territorio periférico al que llegaron una serie de variados productos, con apreciables influencias tanto alóctonas y como autóctonas, llegando a establecerse un interesante proceso de contacto y confluencia cultural. Las excavaciones llevadas a cabo han permitido conocer un importante sector residencial con diferentes unidades domésticas, así como un complejo termal.

En esta ciudad, que actúa como centro receptor y redistribuidor de diversas mercancías, se ha recuperado una amplia gama de materiales cerámicos, entre los que destacan las vajillas constituidas por las cerámicas finas de mesa. Hemos documentado productos en terra sigillata elaborados en centros peninsulares y extrapeninsulares, que nos remiten a la demanda de estas manufacturas deseadas por las élites locales por cuanto simbolizaban de prestigio en el espacio doméstico de representación y que, a la hora de comer se manifiesta, entre otros elementos, en el uso de esta vajilla fina de mesa.

Nota. El presente trabajo se realiza en el marco del proyecto Acinipo en el paisaje urbano romano de la Serranía de Ronda: investigación interdisciplinar para la valorización patrimonial (PID2022-140956NB-I00).

Cristina CRIZBASAN

Contacts on the frontier: the pottery consumption at Milecastle 46

Milecastles on Hadrian's Wall are generally associated with short-term occupation, based on tours of duty. Ongoing debates persist regarding their occupants' identity, and the logistical arrangements surrounding the milecastles. Were they manned by detachments from nearby forts or by specialized patrols? Current excavations at Milecastle 46, managed by the Vindolanda Trust as part of a five years' NHLF funded project, can shed some more light on these questions. This paper focuses on the ceramic assemblage associated with the milecastle adjacent to the nearby fort at Magna, offering insights into soldiers' lifestyles and their pottery consumption. Through the lens of social practice, the diversity of ceramic goods spanning the second to fourth centuries will be analysed. Supply chains, demand dynamics, replication patterns, local production, and imports will be scrutinised to unravel the circulation of goods along Hadrian's Wall milecastles and their connection to soldiers' mobility and cultural exchanges.

Carlo DE MITRI & Agnese Livia FISCHETTI

Go handicrafts! Hellenistic mouldmade relief ware from central to the eastern and western Mediterranean

Hellenistic relief pottery provides an excellent case study for investigating how this specific class influenced other ceramic classes, even those far removed geographically from the original centre of production.

This study aims to define the general characteristics of this pottery class and its various production sites. It will be followed by a focus on some specimens found in Taranto, studied through a multidisciplinary approach involving both chrono-typological and technical analysis.

In addition to a classical humanistic approach, the analytical study of all steps of the operational chain applied to the selected artifacts will be key to introducing new, less investigated research questions. These include how the contribution of technical and production characteristics, as well as experimental archaeology, can offer valuable insights into the processes of disseminating craft techniques and the probable connections between central and peripheral workshops.

Carlo DE MITRI, Daniela FERRIGNI & Sara FANTONE

The region that wasn't there. Roman pottery from selected sites in Molise

The conflicts between Rome and the Samnites during the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. brought about significant transformations in the settlement patterns of present-day Molise. This territory was incorporated into the Roman administrative system and various settlement realities were created with towns, secondary settlements, villas and cultural areas. This study seeks to synthesize specific ceramic classifications that shed light on the transition from one socio-cultural system to another during the Roman era, drawing upon both published and unpublished data sources. This study aims to synthesise the particular ceramic classes that allow us to understand the transition from one socio-cultural system to another in Roman times, using both published and unpublished data sources.

Xavier DERU & Guillaume FLORENT

Roman pottery in Plain of Flanders

The Flanders Plain stretches across Northern France and Belgium, encompassing the area from the Aa River to the Schelde and Sensée Rivers. During the Roman period, these lands were partly associated with the civitates Morinorum and Menapiorum. Settlements in this region span from the Late Iron Age to the 3rd century AD. However, by the 4th century, the area was abandoned as it succumbed to increased wetness caused by marine transgressions.

Handmade pottery played a significant role throughout this historical period. Because being a domestic craft, no workshop remains have been discovered. The techniques and forms of pottery evolved gradually, exhibiting regional variations. Wheelthrown pottery either originated from peripheral regions or distant workshops. The quantity and quality of imports serve as valuable indicators of the settlements' status.

Recent rescue excavations have contributed fresh insights into Roman pottery, transforming our understanding. Pottery is now systematically studied based on fabric and is quantified. Statistical analysis facilitates seriation, and a GIS project has been initiated to map these findings. This ongoing research sheds light on the complexities of Roman pottery in the Flanders plain and whether distribution areas can be correlated with other factors, whether political, economic or cultural.

Lina DIERS

Hotnitsa vs. Kozlovets: patterns of production and consumption of red slip ware at two rural sites between the Danube and the Stara Planina

The 2nd and 3rd century AD pottery production sites of Varbovski Livadi, Pavlikeni, Butovo, and Hotnitsa in the enclosed area between the Stara Planina and the Danube, Osam, and Yantra rivers (Moesia Inferior/Thracia) are well known; pinpointing their characteristics and functioning, however, still demands further investigation. As part of a project at the Austrian Archaeological Institute that aims to – at least partly – meet this demand, this contribution introduces selected finds of local/regional red slip ware from the sites of Hotnitsa (Kashlata) and Kozlovets (Irima, obekt 6), and thereby contrasts the less well-known southernmost production site with a rural settlement in the hinterland of the Danube Limes. This contrast will provide angle points to generate insights into the more detailed characterisation of production spectra and supply lines, thus facilitating the identification of economic systems related to ceramic goods in the area of interest in future research.

Francesca DIOSONO

Context-based analysis in pottery studies: possible approaches

Pottery studies have for decades been based on the management of data by context of discovery, but it is certain that the term “context” can be given an extremely broad and varied meaning, going from the whole Mediterranean area to a limited stratigraphic sequence in a single room.

Despite the fact that contexts can range from macro to micro in scale and scope, both chronologically and geographically, what does not appear to be as flexible is the method in which one approaches the study of such contexts, often ending up by not drawing all possible results from the available data or, on the contrary, by over-interpreting them. Even more complex is the comparison of different contexts; although belonging, for example, to the same area and the same period, they may be different in terms of economic and social characteristics or even in relation to their formation or preservation or, finally, in the manner in which they were excavated. Consequently, similarities and differences between them may in fact be more apparent than substantial.

This paper is meant to encourage discussion by showing how in different contexts the study of materials has been conducted with different approaches. The case studies compared come from sites in ancient Latium and Sabina (Nemi, Terracina, Fregellae and Cascia) and show how the way of analysing and interrogating materials can change depending on the different characteristics of the context but also on the aims of the research project itself.

Diana DOBREVA

Continuity and innovation of dietary practices in use in Roman Verona

Eating habits often have a substantial identity value of the traditions they are inspired by and the territory in which they are rooted. By studying the vessel repertoire of the cooking ware in use during the Early Imperial age in Verona and its territory, it is possible to highlight trends in culinary practices that, although often subject to marked conservatism, register some innovations from outside. The image that emerges is

that of a society that continued its culinary traditions and food customs, integrating, and sometimes reworking, new elements imported from Roman culinary models.

This paper will, therefore, focus on identifying the continuities and, on the other hand, the innovations of dietary practices in Verona and its territory during the Roman era. Moreover, a multi- and interdisciplinary approach has been used to identify the main foodstuffs and the causes of confident culinary choices. In this regard, organic residue analyses have underlined one or more diet models adopted and adapted over the centuries in the territory examined. The data in our possession highlight the distinctive elements that differentiated Verona's gastronomic culture. Studying culinary traditions appears increasingly crucial to reconstruct the interactions between different eating habits.

Ertekin M. DOKSANALTI, Songül SÖZEL & Derviş Ozan TOZLUCA

An assessment on Late Antique oinophoros of Knidos

Knidos, located at Tekir Burnu in the district of Datça, Muğla Province, was one of the significant commercial centers of the Ancient Period due to its strategic position at the intersection of the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas, within the boundaries of Caria, and at the southwestern tip of Anatolia. Ceramic production was one of the crucial factors contributing to the city's commercial development. Among the ceramics produced in Knidos, lamps, amphorae, and oinophoros hold significant importance. oinophoros, produced in workshops within the city, gained wide distribution throughout the Roman Period due to their decorative and formal characteristics. The production of oinophoros, which became popular in the Roman period and continued uninterrupted until the Late Antique period, involved the shaping of all vessels using two or more molds.

In the production of the Knidian oinophoros group, paters, plastic vessels, and amphorae are important forms. Knidian ceramic productions were found not only throughout the entire Mediterranean basin but also in European countries such as England and Austria, along the shores of the Adriatic Sea, in the Black Sea region, and on the Crimean Peninsula. These ceramics, designed in open and closed vessel forms, were produced in Knidos from the Augustan Period until the 7th century AD. Various subjects, ranging from daily life to religious themes, from depictions of gods and goddesses to animal and plant motifs, were depicted on these vessels. While some of these items were designed for everyday use, a significant majority of them were intended for cultic or ceremonial purposes.

The clay used in production was occasionally mixed with mica, small particles of lime, and sometimes tiny gravel stones. The vessels were coated with a glaze, and the glaze colors could vary in shades of brown and red. Lead-containing glazes provided these vessels with a shiny appearance. This study will provide data on the production, production techniques, trade, and the centers reached through trade of Late Antique oinophoros. Additionally, information will be given about the city's development and the evolution of these vessels during the Late Antique period, building upon the oinophoros production that began in the Roman period.

Mara ELEFANTE

Just another sigillata? The history of the Oasis Red Slip Ware. The ORSW from the 2021-2022 excavations at Dayr Muṣṭafā Kāšif and Šams al-Dīn (Kharga Oasis, Egypt)

In a world full of red slip wares, it's easy to lose track of the small local productions. The Oasis red slip ware was born at the end of the 3rd century A.D. in the Great Oasis, where it lived a not so long life until the beginning of the 6th century. It was only at the end of the 19th century that its story was discovered, but many questions were left without answer. The importance of a similar production in an area and a time of continuous connectivity is extraordinary. The interweaving between cultures, especially in a context as an Oasis, gives life to new objects with technology, styles and purposes that can extremely differ from case to case. But how far the differences can reach in the middle of the Western Desert in Egypt? Through the study of the Oasis red slip ware from the last excavations at Dayr Muṣṭafā Kāšif and Šams al-Dīn the idea is to re-analyze the past researches and to create links between the old and the new questions, with the final aim to know more about this class and its connections to the rest of the world.

Antonio F. FERRANDES

The CoStraCon Project - A new experience for a digital corpus of stratigraphies, assemblages and finds through ancient and modern Mediterranean

During the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of stratigraphic research methodologies in Italy and across the Mediterranean sparked a significant revitalization of material culture studies. Among the notable advancements was the establishment of systematic frameworks for organizing artifacts and ecofacts into

cohesive groups (assemblages). Through comparative analysis of deposit formation processes, these assemblages greatly enhanced dating accuracy using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. Additionally, the adoption of sophisticated statistical techniques enabled the estimation of relative scales for ancient trade activities. These developments ushered in fresh perspectives for investigating production and exchange dynamics within ancient centers and territories, shedding light on supply basins, trade routes, and the utilization contexts of diverse material classes.

The CoStraCon Project, developed by Sapienza - University of Rome, endeavors to construct a digital infrastructure facilitating real-time data sharing among scholars of antiquity, with a specific focus on reference stratigraphies and the formative processes of individual deposits. Various databases encompassing different categories, productions, forms, and types of materials, along with their associated epigraphic and archaeometric elements, are interconnected within diverse contexts. The system's capability for implementation and periodic updates, coupled with the creation of comparable datasets from qualitative and quantitative perspectives, enables long-term analyses of consumption hubs across the Mediterranean.

Antonio F. FERRANDES & Alessandra PEGURRI

Contesti ceramici e dinamiche di approvvigionamento in area centro-tirrenica sullo scorcio del I secolo d.C. Una testimonianza inattesa dalla 'villa di Giulia' sull'isola di Ventotene (LT)

A partire dal 2020 la Sapienza - Università di Roma ha avviato, in collaborazione con la SABAP per le Province di Frosinone e Latina, un riesame delle evidenze archeologiche documentate sull'isola di Ventotene tra gli anni '90 del secolo scorso e il 2005/06. Tra queste la 'villa di Giulia', celebre residenza d'otium trasformata, tra il 2 a.C. e la fine del I d.C., nel luogo di esilio di alcune celebri donne della famiglia giulio-claudia e flavia.

Il settore del complesso imperiale in cui è stato riconosciuto il 'quartiere dei servizi' ha restituito, in particolare, un contesto di migliaia di frammenti ceramici (ma non solo), che si distingue per l'omogeneità cronologica dei reperti. Il suo studio ha offerto uno spaccato eccezionale sui consumi della villa sullo scorcio del I d.C., in coincidenza con l'ultimo esilio noto a partire dalle fonti letterarie (Flavia Domitilla, nipote dell'imperatore Domiziano).

L'intervento confronterà il deposito ventotenese con alcuni dei più rilevanti contesti coevi da Ostia e Roma, per il versante laziale, e da Pompei, per quello campano, al fine di ricostruire la rete degli scambi e le dinamiche di approvvigionamento che hanno interessato l'isola e l'intera costa centro-tirrenica in un momento così cruciale del commercio mediterraneo.

Victor FILIPE, Carlos FABIÃO, Catarina VIEGAS, Romão RAMOS, Cleia DETRY & Bruna FARIA

The Principate dumps of villa Cardílio (Torres Novas, Portugal): local production and ceramic imports

The Roman villa of Cardílio (Torres Novas, Portugal) is located next to the Almonda River, an important tributary of the right bank of the Tagus River. The villa's location and the navigability of the Almonda River allowed it to benefit from the commercial networks that were established in Antiquity throughout the Tagus Valley, this being probably the region with the greatest commercial dynamism in the whole of western Hispania. Its full participation in these regional commercial networks, with direct access to the Mediterranean, can be seen in the artefactual assemblages documented in Cardílio, particularly in the imported articles: terra sigillata, thin walls, lamps, glass, amphorae and numismatics, not forgetting the important collection of faunal remains.

Although the excavations at this Roman villa date back to the 1960s and 1980s, coordinated by Afonso do Paço and António Nunes Monteiro respectively, the study and publication of the artefactual assemblages from this site are limited to an article with a set of materials from the 1960 interventions (Alarcão & Alarcão, 1966-1967) and another on a small sample of thin walls (Quinteira, 1998). In addition, the archaeological and stratigraphic contexts were never published.

In this work we present the artefactual assemblages coming from rubbish dump levels dating from the Principality, highlighting the abundant presence of imported ceramics. These contexts were documented in a recent archaeological intervention (2022), as part of the project currently underway at villa Cardílio (Filipe et al., 2021).

Mariateresa FOSCOLO

La circolazione delle merci nella Puglia centrale tra età imperiale e tardoantica. Contesti ceramici a confronto

Con il contributo proposto si intende mettere a confronto – attraverso lo studio del materiale ceramico proveniente da due progetti di ricognizione sistematica condotti dall'Università di Bari – alcuni contesti ubicati in due distinti comprensori della Puglia centrale: quello pre-murgiano, prossimo alla costa adriatica e servito dalla via Traiana; e quello di area murgiana, segnato dal passaggio della via Appia.

Il rapporto la ceramica d'importazione e di produzione locale in età imperiale e tardoantica mostra linee di tendenza nella circolazione delle merci differenti nei due comprensori considerati. In area murgiana si registra una diminuzione nell'importazione di ceramica fine da mensa in età tardoantica rispetto all'età imperiale, a fronte di un aumento delle attestazioni di ceramica dipinta in rosso locale. Questi dati appaiono in controtendenza rispetto ai siti premurgiani dove, in età tardoantica, si evidenzia un netto aumento delle importazioni di ceramica fine da mensa e una scarsa attestazione di ceramica dipinta in rosso.

Le ragioni potrebbero essere ricercate nella maggiore facilità di approvvigionamento di merci d'importazione in età tardoantica per i siti prossimi alla fascia costiera e serviti dalla via Traiana, evidentemente più vitale rispetto alla via Appia che, invece, appare inserirsi più facilmente nei traffici mediterranei in età imperiale.

Kyriakos FRAGKOULIS

A window into the rarely discussed topic of pottery distribution in northern Greece during Late Antiquity: 3rd- to 7th-century contexts from Dion, Macedonia

Macedonia and northern Greece in general have long been left rather outside the scope of the scholarship on Late Antique pottery, which has created a glaring gap in our knowledge of the supply and distribution of such pottery in the wider Aegean region. Yet, the area under consideration is gradually emerging from obscurity thanks to some recent studies from a number of sites, among which is the city of Dion in Pieria. Apart from its plethora, the great potential of the — largely imported — Dion material derives from the high status of the city in Late Antiquity (a bishopric), its position along the main road connecting Macedonia with Thessaly and southern Greece, and its proximity to the major port city of Thessaloniki. This paper will discuss a representative sample of ceramic assemblages retrieved from different locations of the site, corresponding to various uses, and covering a wide chronological spectrum, whose compositional diversity and cumulative quantitative data offer the opportunity to investigate key chronotypological issues, address questions related to the circulation of particular wares and vessel forms, as well as discuss within a broader eastern Mediterranean context how the supply sources of imported goods that reached Dion evolved and diversified over time.

André GADANHO, Macarena BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ & Catarina VIEGAS

The thin-walled pottery from Augusta Emerita (Mérida, Spain) - new data from production and consumption contexts

Despite the knowledge of a possible production of thin-walled pottery in Augusta Emerita since the 19th century, the first significant contribution to their systematic study came through Françoise Mayet's work, titled "Les céramiques à parois fines dans la Péninsule Ibérique" (1975). After that, the main advancement about these ceramics came with the study of a context at n° 64 Constantino street in Mérida (Rodríguez Martín, 1996), which included defective pieces associated with charcoal and ashes, suggesting a context of kiln cleaning and waste disposal.

Since then, the studies have been limited, especially typologically and chronologically, lacking chronostratigraphic data. However, archaeological works in Mérida over the last 20 years have provided extensive ceramic assemblages with stratigraphical context, offering an opportunity for a comprehensive revision of this production.

This communication aims to present new data on the technical characteristics of these ceramics, based on artifact studies from archaeological contexts related to their production, consumption, and use in funerary contexts. It includes a chronostratigraphic analysis and a preliminary typological review of some forms catalogued by Mayet and Rodríguez Martín, incorporating new data on formal types within these ceramics' repertoire.

Martina RODINÒ & Marcello GELONE

Instrumenta inscripta cosana. Graffiti on terra sigillata from Cosa (Grosseto, Italy)

The analysis of the extensive nucleus of terra sigillata from the Latin colony of Cosa was examined during a doctoral research aimed at completing the study undertaken by M.T. Marabini Moevs. The study

analyzed around 350 pottery bottoms belonging to this class, of which more than fifty have graffiti inscriptions carved after cooking. These inscriptions include anthroponyms, numerical indications, acronyms, single letters, or symbols, referring to the function of the objects and/or their use in everyday domestic life.

The abundance of fragments has enabled the determination of the fortune of the shapes to which the writing practice was directed, as well as the years during which it was prevalent. In Cosa, graffiti on tableware were frequent between the second half of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. However, it appears to have decreased from the Flavian age onwards and it is rarely found on Late Italian Sigillata and African Red-Slip Ware.

The presented study aims to illustrate inscribed materials and provide new data on an epigraphic category that is sometimes neglected in archaeological literature. This will contribute to the understanding of graffiti and reflect on the degree of literacy and writing practices of the Cosa population.

Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS & Olga MARINAKI

Late Antique western imports in Ephesos

During the Late Hellenistic and Roman Imperial period, Ephesos is presented as a paradigmatic case study for the arrival of peoples and commodities from the western Mediterranean in the Aegean. The presence of Italic communities since the late 2nd century BC, as well as the finds of fine wares produced in Italy and of amphorae coming from the central and western Mediterranean regions, has already been highlighted by different scholars. However, Late Antiquity presents a very different vision, with different regions involved in this interconnectivity between some of the most important regions of the late antique Mediterranean from an economic point of view.

In this paper we want to present some new data for underlining the vital role played by Ephesos in the trade relations developed between the Aegean and the western Mediterranean. We will use a diachronic approach, starting in the latest moments of the 3rd century and finishing in the transition from Late Antiquity to Early Medieval times in the 7th century. The main object of analysis will be the amphorae produced in the West and found in Ephesos, but other pottery finds such as fine and cooking wares will be considered for a better understanding of the real impact of these commercial relations.

Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS & Dimitra VOUTYREA

Lagynoi, amphorae or just jars. The early series of the Ephesian wine containers

Ephesos was an important wine producer all along Antiquity. Mentioned by ancient authors, the quality of the wine produced in its hinterland was for them a subject of discussion, but not the large quantities produced and exported from the city.

During the last decade of the 20th century, the work of scholars such as Ulrike Outschar, Verena Gassner, Sabine Ladstätter and especially of Tamas Bezeczky verified the existence of a local production during the Roman period of a large group of small containers with just one handle, that previously were called “micaceous jars” or “micaceous water jars” by the American scholars who in the Athenian Agora. However, despite their identification at least from the mid-20th century, inaccuracy still exist when dealing with the first steps of this production.

Recent work developed by us, both in Ephesos and the Athenian Agora, have been focused on a better understanding of these early phases of the wine containers produced in Ephesos in late Hellenistic and/or early Imperial period. We do suggest that these containers must be placed in the Hellenistic Aegean tradition of small wine containers and thus, there is a close connection between the production of Lagynoi in places such as Chios, Cnidos or Rhodes and the production of the so-called “one handled Jars” of the 1st century BCE.

Dimitris GRIGOROPOULOS, Stella SKALTSA & Anno HEIN

“Red Rouletted Ware”: Preliminary observations on the typology, chronology, and provenance of a new Early Roman fine ware from the southeast Aegean

This paper presents some preliminary observations on a hitherto unknown Early Roman fineware, which has been identified in recent years in the context of ceramic analysis as part of two major research projects in the Dodecanese. The tableware, conventionally dubbed “Red Rouletted Ware” (RRW), was first noted amongst the Early Roman assemblage during the University of Athens excavations at the sanctuary of Apollo at Halasarna on the island of Kos, where it occurs in contexts of the later 1st c. BC to the early 2nd c. AD. More recently, further specimens have surfaced following ongoing work on the processing of finds from a public complex (Soichan-Minetou plot) at the eastern foot of the Rhodian Acropolis (Rhodes

town); this material is studied in the framework of the Rhodes Centennial Project, a collaboration between the University of Copenhagen and the Ephorate of Antiquities for the Dodecanese. Based on a joint assessment of the data from both projects, we discuss the technological features and shape repertoire of the ware and its relation to other regional and major eastern sigillata products. In addition, the preliminary results of a pXRF survey conducted on the material from Rhodes town as part of the Rhodes Centennial Project are taken into consideration as a means of examining the ware's possible area(s) of origin.

Raquel GUIMARÃES & André GADANHO

Coarseware from an Early Imperial context of Quinta do Ervedal (Fundão, Portugal)

Archaeological excavations at Quinta do Ervedal, Portugal, between 2007 and 2016 unveiled Roman structures, notably two thermal complexes. Scholars debate whether the site was a villa or a secondary settlement (vicus), given the extensive surface material found. Imported pottery from North Africa, Italy, and Gaul hint at active commercial exchanges between 1st century AD to the 5th century AD, highlighting its integration into the commercial networks of the Iberian Peninsula.

This study presents early findings from the analysis of common ceramics dated between 50 and 150 AD, shedding light on the diverse forms and possible production and consumption trends at Quinta do Ervedal and its surrounding territory. The focus on coarse ware, often overlooked compared to fine and imported ceramics provides an insight into the local/regional consumption patterns in Lusitania.

Itziar GUTIÉRREZ-SOTO, Francesc Rodríguez MARTORELL & Josep Maria MACIAS SOLÉ

The cloister dump of the cathedral of Tarragona (Hispania Tarraconensis): a ceramological study of the African red slip ware and Tunisian lamps (5th c. AD)

The Acropolis of Tarraco has been the subject of numerous archaeological interventions focused on understanding the seat of the Concilium Prouvinciae Hispaniae Citerioris of the Flavian period. However, research on its late-antique urban transformation and Christianisation lacks concrete data, making each urban dump of this period a valuable chronological and socio-economic indicator.

We present a complete review of the African red slip ware and Tunisian lamps from the excavations of the cloister of Tarragona Cathedral in 1955, where one of these dumps was found. These ceramics have been partially studied (Rüger, 1968; Sánchez Real, 1989; Aquilué Abadías, 1992), so this updated review represents an advance in ceramological knowledge of Late Antique Tarraco. It is found that 90% of the overall fine ware corresponds to African red slip ware, represented by 14 different types. In addition, the dump also includes a variety of Tunisian lamps, which contribute to the general knowledge of North African imports into the north-east of the Iberian Peninsula.

In this way, progress is made in the socio-economic understanding of Late Antique Tarraco and in the historical knowledge of the transformation of an imperial cult enclosure that housed the temples dedicated to Augustus and the Flavian dynasty.

Joep HENDRIKS

Roman Nijmegen and its ceramic connections with the Batavian hinterland: the current state of affairs

With the publication of the cemetery of Nijmegen-Hatert in 1990, Jan-Kees Haalebos initiated – probably unintendedly – a new era of Dutch research into Roman ceramics and by doing so he paved the way for more than thirty years of pottery analysis concerning Roman and Batavian contexts in the Lower Rhine region. The introduction of developer-led archaeology greatly increased the production of ceramics reports from c. 2005 onwards. Not only the Batavian countryside, but also the Roman civilian and military sites of Nijmegen have been under study. Many analyses of both settlement and cemetery sites led to new insights in the ceramic consumption of the population in the Batavian civitas. Whereas the impact of long distance imports more easily can be compared with research in other regions, the analysis of the role of local and (inter)regional productions within in the pottery assemblages in and around Nijmegen deserves a more specific approach. This paper summarizes our current knowledge on this topic: what is there to say about the relation of pottery production and consumption at the Nijmegen sites with that of the settlements in the immediate Batavian hinterland? And what kind of (new) research and questions do we need to take the present way of investigation a step further?

Christoph HINKER

All dressed in black: thin walled pottery from the southwestern necropolis of Virunum (Noricum)

Among the finds made during archaeological excavations between 2001 and 2003 in the south-western necropolis of Virunum (Zollfeld, Austria), vessels of so-called Thin Walled Pottery (TWP) form a

substantial component. As they are grave goods, the beakers and cups are often in a very good state of preservation and are part of significant find contexts that are relatively precisely dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. In the intended lecture, this previously unpublished material will be presented for the first time, embedded in the current state of research and examined under consideration of further questions. Regarding the chronology, typology, fabrics and provenance of TWP in the upper Adriatic region and eastern Alps no fundamentally new contributions are to be expected from the selected material. Therefore the lecture will focus on other research topics which have received lesser attention so far: consumption, distribution and supply, probable differences between urban and rural sites, the relationship to competing products made of glass or terra sigillata and, of course, the function of TWP as grave goods.

Maruschka JANSEN

From colour coated to clay coated: on constructional details of a kiln from Cologne

In 2017, a 'new' kiln was excavated in a well-known pottery production centre in the suburbs west of Cologne, Germany. After falling out of use in the second half of the 2nd century CE, the kiln was filled with production wasters and construction material. This presentation will give insight into the kiln and its finds to shed new light on the nearby pottery workshops from the production centre. The main focus of this lecture is the kiln's construction method: The most striking finds are 17 colour-coated beakers that were not only showing large quantities of clay clinging to the surface, but were filled with the same type of clay. Although they were not found in situ, the vessels and clay fillings show imprints indicating they have been stacked as construction components in a kiln. An analysis of these imprints and a comparison with other kilns in the northwestern Roman provinces reveal more details about the construction of the kiln.

Sarah JAPP

Roman pottery in south Arabia and at the northern Horn of Africa – luxury imports or cultural impact

In contrast to many other regions, only a few imports of Roman pottery can be observed in South Arabia and the northern Horn of Africa – which also applies to imports from other places. In addition to transport amphorae, the majority are sigillata and other fine tableware. Their chronological span ranges from the late Hellenistic and early Imperial periods to late antiquity, although no chronological focus can be identified.

If we look at the contemporary ceramic production in South Arabia, we can hardly detect any influence of these exotic imports. Apparently, these vessels did not play a major role and merely served as a kind of luxury item. The situation appears to be somewhat different in the Ethiopian highlands, where especially one ceramic ware seems to have been influenced by African Red Slip ware which resulted in a local development. These elements will be presented in the lecture.

Małgorzata KAJZER

Missing sherds. Early Roman fine wares from Nea Paphos and Kourion, Cyprus

The paper aims to present the results of research on fine ware pottery from Agora in Nea Paphos and Kourion Acropolis dated between the late 1st c. BCE and 2nd c. CE. The studies based on archaeological and laboratory analyses showed that fine wares mainly included fabric groups deriving from the Hellenistic period, which were continuously used in Early Roman times to produce new vessel shapes. It refers to Eastern Sigillata A and D, colour-coated and thin-walled wares. Simultaneously, some fabrics typical for the Roman phase were documented, i.e. red slip wares, Eastern Sigillata B or Italian sigillata. Despite the variety of wares recorded, the general number of fine ware pottery used in Early Roman times decreased compared to the previous phase, except for the oil lamps. Potential explanations for this situation will be presented, considering the general situation of Nea Paphos and Kourion during the period under discussion. Particular emphasis will be placed on the problem of fine wares production in the neighborhood of both cities and the role and origin of imports during the Early Roman times.

Gülseren KAN ŞAHİN

Roman pottery from the excavations of the Akgüney necropolis, in southern Black Sea: contexts and typology

A large part of the necropolis of a rural settlement was unearthed during the rescue excavations carried out approximately 30 km southeastern of the Gerze district of Sinop province in the southern of the Black Sea. The grave types and preservation conditions in this necropolis, which is an important source for understanding the burial practices, allows comparison with similar necropolis sites on the Black Sea coast. The grave goods recovered from the tombs, including glass, pottery and metal finds, belong to the 1st-5th centuries AD. The grave finds, examined under two groups as Pontic red slipped ware and plain ware,

contribute to creating a typo-chronological framework for Roman pottery in the region. Pottery finds have common characteristics in terms of form, fabric and surface treatments, and consist of tableware forms such as jugs, oinochoe, khytra, table amphora and mug. In addition to their typological and local production characteristics, this study will attempt to explain the contexts in which they were recovered and their cultural connections. In addition, the character of this Roman-Early Byzantine necropolis in the hinterland of the ancient city of Sinope will be evaluated with all the pottery finds that give a valid chronology.

Mohamed KENAWI

Rosetta – Egypt “The pottery”. First study of Egyptian and Mediterranean products

Rosetta is one of the best-known port cities from antiquity. Its fame is due to the Rosetta Stone, which made it possible to decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphs; however, this city has a history that goes beyond Pharaonic times. The modern town is built over the ancient settlement, but the late Medieval houses and mosques throughout the town include elements of the architectural remains of Ptolemaic/Hellenistic and Roman buildings. The remains of the ancient city of Rosetta survive at the site of Abu Mandour. Egyptian archaeologists conducted excavations that discovered considerable remains dating back to the Late Roman, Islamic, and Ottoman periods.

In this lecture, the first study of ceramics retrieved from the excavations of ancient Rosetta will be discussed. The presentation will focus on imported fine pottery and Egyptian productions found at Abu Mandour and compare them to materials collected from excavations at other sites in the Delta. This comparison will allow an assessment of the trade that passed through this region, thus placing Rosetta as a major port, at least during the Late Roman Period.

The presentation will take the opportunity to propose some reflections on the difficulties of documenting pottery material, especially in contexts such as Egypt.

Paulina KOMAR, Andria ROGAVA, Tatuli MOTSKOBILI & Maciej SIERAKOWSKI

Where has all the wine gone? Preliminary results of organic residue analyses of amphoras from Gonio (Apsaros)

Apsaros (modern-day Gonio, Georgia) was one of the most important forts on the border between Cappadocia and Colchis during the Roman period (1st-3rd c. CE). Since 2014 it has been excavated by the Gonio-Apsaros Polish-Georgian Expedition, directed by Prof. R. Karasiewicz-Szczypiorski from the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology and Prof. S. Mamuladze from Batumi University and the Cultural Heritage Protection Agency of Ajara. So far, the excavations have uncovered a Praetorium, Roman baths (that included the oldest geometric mosaic in the Caucasus), barracks, a ceremonial building, and other unidentified structures, as well as around fifteen hundred diagnostic fragments of amphoras, most of them from the south and south-eastern Black Sea and the Aegean regions.

This presentation will show the results of the first study of organic residues found in the Roman period amphoras discovered at Apsaros. Organic residue analyses provided positive evidence for olive oil and fish products, but very little evidence for wine. This is puzzling, since most of amphora types were commonly classified as wine containers. Does it mean that former classifications were wrong? Or all Roman amphoras were in fact multipurpose containers and it is impossible to link a certain form with one typical content? Our presentation aims in discussing various hypotheses and the utility of organic residue analyses in general.

Martim LOPES

A waste dump context of the 5th century AD from Calle Calvario 8 (Mérida, Lusitania): study of ceramic and glass taxonomies in stratigraphy

This work aims to present the complete study of the ceramics and glass collected in the waste dump levels of the excavation made in 2002 in Calle Calvario 8 of Mérida, a context that can be dated to the 2nd half of the 5th century AD Augusta Emerita, the capital of the roman province of Lusitania, despite its location in the interior of Hispania, was an important commercial center, although the said location, from the early empire to late antiquity, progressively favoured an increasing intra-provincial commerce rather than a commerce of products from the Mediterranean routes, evolving from a city with a wide array of sources for the supply of goods to a city mainly sustained by intra-provincial goods.

The assemblage here analysed is composed of diversified ceramics with a particular emphasis on the terra sigillata, Lusitanian amphora and coarse ware. For the last category, various typologies were identified alongside different modulations and fabrics with the presence of some slow wheel, a phenomenon that this paper intent on quantify and compare with other examples from the province, namely from the region of Olisipo, one of the main portuary cities of the Atlantic façade of Lusitania.

Daniele MALFITANA

Looking at Roman relief ware: artifact and contexts. A status quaestionis

The paper aims to do a status quaestionis on the use of relief-decorated ware of the Roman age. Too often it has been said that there is no relationship between object and images. But the most recent studies and analyses of some fine productions demonstrate the existence of a strong relationship between form, function and decorative repertoire. Through the analysis of some cases studies, we want to underline the interest on looking at these relief decorated productions with a different gaze and perspective.

Serena MASSA & Davide GORLA

Mediterranean goods from the excavation contexts of Adulis (Eritrea)

The spread of Mediterranean goods beyond the borders of Egypt in the Indian Ocean through the Red Sea is still partially known. The excavations carried out in Adulis represent a privileged source of information to document the commercial and cultural contacts between the Roman Empire, sub-Saharan Africa, and the East. The emporium of Adulis, located on the south-western shore of the Red Sea in the Bay of Zula, about 50 km south of Massawa, represents one of the most complete material complexes of evidence among the ancient sites of the Horn of Africa. The Eritrean-Italian international cooperation project has been ongoing continuously since 2011, with annual excavation campaigns. Here we present mainly the late antique contexts that have returned goods commonly circulating in the Mediterranean and consisting of cooking wares and amphoras of northern African and Levantine origin and Tunisian tableware. For the Early Imperial period, of particular note is the discovery of a stamped mortar of Italian production.

Gianluca MASTROCINQUE, Ilaria SCARDINO & Maria SILVESTRI

La dispensa della domus ad atrio di Egnazia (Fasano - BR): produzioni, scambi, uso e riuso dei manufatti ceramici

L'economia di Egnazia è fortemente segnata, tra l'età repubblicana e il periodo tardoantico, dall'attività del porto e dai continui e intensi scambi commerciali a medio e lungo raggio. Le ricerche su molti settori della città hanno evidenziato la persistenza di beni di importazione nei contesti pubblici e privati, che offre una valida chiave di lettura del sistema socio-economico-culturale della città e del suo territorio.

Un contesto privilegiato per l'analisi diacronica dei dati ceramici, in relazione agli altri reperti legati alla vita quotidiana domestica e lavorativa, è l'ampia dispensa della *domus* ad atrio situata nell'isolato a sud del foro. Lo studio dei manufatti chiarisce la continuità funzionale dell'ambiente dall'impostazione della residenza nel II sec. a.C. fino all'abbandono tra V e VI sec. d.C. e consente di scandagliare, su un arco cronologico così ampio, gli indicatori di consumo molto aperti agli scambi e caratterizzati anche da beni ricercati e fortemente legati alle risorse marine.

La notevole quantità ed eterogeneità delle classi e delle forme permette, inoltre, di approfondire molteplici aspetti dall'evoluzione morfologica dei tipi, anche d'uso comune, al loro riutilizzo e al loro rapporto con i prodotti d'importazione, in riferimento a questo contesto e alle più ampie dinamiche commerciali attestate nel comparto.

Antonio MEROLA

Ceramics, then contacts: deciphering cultural interactions in the Peligna Valley of ancient Italy

This article proposes an in-depth quantitative analysis of ceramic contexts sourced from the necropolises of the Peligna Valley in Central Abruzzo, dating from the 4th to the 1st century BC. Despite its modest size, this territory is well-documented in ancient sources, offering a unique opportunity to study the dynamics of cultural interaction and Romanization in ancient Italy. By employing a quantitative approach to assess the ceramic finds, the research aims to elucidate patterns of production, distribution, and consumption, thereby providing insights into the economic and social behaviors of the period. The study emphasizes the Peligna Valley's strategic position and its role in regional trade networks, which facilitated contacts with other cultures and contributed to the process of Romanization. The analysis of ceramic materials, including typologies and provenance, sheds light on the valley's integration into broader socio-economic frameworks and its response to Roman influence. This research contributes to our understanding of ancient cultural exchanges and the mechanisms of Romanization, highlighting how a small yet significant territory can offer valuable perspectives on historical processes.

Mongi NASR

La céramique de la Byzacène du sud-ouest : diversité, imitation et originalité

Occupant une position stratégique au sein d'un réseau routier romain dense et multidirectionnel, la Byzacène du Sud-Ouest était aux lisières de « mondes », en même temps, différents et complémentaires (steppes, oasis et désert) recèle les vestiges des activités artisanales antiques diverses qui laissent entrevoir, entre autres, leur origine et leurs impacts sur les productions endogènes dont la poterie. En effet, cette dernière avait bénéficié de plusieurs facteurs pour émerger, se développer et se démarquer des productions exogènes, notamment celles dites « classiques », tant au niveau des caractéristiques techniques, formelles et décoratives que stylistiques. Cependant, discerner les choses au sein d'un matériel très hétérogène, similaire et différent à la fois, reste un travail peu domptable.

Jerzy M. OLEKSIK & Sergio García-Dils DE LA VEGA

Praise the gods and descent – pottery assemblage from the emerald mines and miner's shrines in Wādī Sikait (Eastern Desert, Egypt)

This study presents the first-ever analysis of a unique pottery assemblage discovered in the emerald mines and associated cult structures in Wādī Sikait. Located in the Eastern Desert of Egypt, this region, referred to in ancient sources as *Smaragdōs*, served as a source of precious gemstones destined for the Mediterranean and Western Indian Ocean markets. Although mining exploration began in the Ptolemaic period, it peaked during the Early Roman period (1st century BC to the early 2nd century AD) and continued into the Late Antique period (from the second half of the 4th century AD until at least the 7th century AD). Between 2020 and 2024, members of the Sikait Project have documented more than 500 underground mines, exploring inside them several kilometers of galleries. The aim of this paper is to examine the everyday equipment used by ancient miners both inside and outside the mines, and to consider their strategies for survival in the harsh environments of the Eastern Desert and the challenging conditions of mining corridors. Furthermore, authors aim to highlight the significance of shrines and temples associated with mining activities, and to showcase associated ceramic material imported from a wide range of Egyptian and Mediterranean production centers.

Marina PALMIERI

Leave no sherd unturned: Terra Sigillata pre-consumption deposits of the 2nd century

Pre-consumption deposits offer valuable insights into the production and intended distribution of commercial items, and thus are a crucial, but hitherto largely unexplored entry point into ancient economic systems. These kinds of deposits, covering the steps between production and consumption, can be broadly divided into three categories: shipwrecks, quay-side dumps and quay-side warehouses, and shops and storerooms.

Only a few of these assemblages have been studied in detail, and even fewer have been considered in a wider context, which is why possible insights into the production and trade situation have remained unnoticed.

Starting from the Sammelfund 1911 from Bregenz, Austria, composed of Terra Sigillata dating to the 2nd century, my objective is to analyse pre-consumption deposits consisting of Terra Sigillata of this period. A comparative study across various sites from the north western provinces enables a better understanding of Terra Sigillata's production, organisational aspects of trading networks, and distribution processes allowing us to draw conclusions regarding the origin (production of Terra Sigillata itself) and connectivity (its trade routes and supply mechanisms) of these objects.

Vaggelis PAPAIOANNOU

Imports, production and regionality in Roman Rafina (Attica): a preliminary report of the pottery evidence from the excavation of the 'Roman Balneum'

Aim of the paper is the preliminary presentation of the pottery material recovered from a storage building, part of a larger roman agro-industrial complex in Rafina (Attica), known as the "Roman Balneum", which sheds light on the economic and technological character of a relatively unknown center. The imports speak for trade connections with various Aegean (Athens, Peloponnese) and Asia Minor production centers (Çandarlı, Phocaea). The great majority of the material belongs to the local production of Rafina, a finding that is confirmed by the large number of overfired examples and kiln wasters. The local production appears to span the second to fourth centuries AD, and the ceramic repertoire includes a wide range of shapes such as: carrot-shaped amphorae, jars, table amphorae, jugs, mugs, funnels, basins and imitations of popular red-slip wares. Of particular interest is the way that the repertoire follows wider

regional trends, showing similarities with production centers such as Dilesi (Boeotia), Eretria and the Northeastern Peloponnese (Corinth, Sikyon and Isthmia). Finally, the function of some local products as containers and their contextual correlation with the agricultural installations of the complex point to their use for the transportation of locally produced goods, such as olive oil, wine and honey.

Emmanouil PAPOUTSAKIS

Roman local/regional fine ware pottery from the Sector 1 of the urban house in the Health Centre Plot at Kisamos

Kisamos is located in the northwest Crete. The Roman conquest of the island changed significantly the town. The city was rebuilt in the 1st century AD and its harbor acquired major importance; this is reflected in the prosperity of the city. It is also shown through the discovery of urban houses, the most representative of which is in the Health Centre plot (House of Pheidias). The purpose of this paper is to present for the first time the types of the local/regional fine ware pottery from this sector of the house, which forms part of my ongoing PhD thesis. This ware together with Terra Sigillata and plain wares belong to the category of the tableware pottery, which is the most numerous in Sector 1. The existence of this ware is known in many sites especially in central and east Crete but less in its western part. The study of the local/regional fine ware pottery from Kisamos highlights the preferences of the local potters and of the consumers at Kisamos. Through this material information about the types of the local/regional fine ware pottery in west Crete is enriched during the Roman Imperial period.

Platon PETRÍDIS

Hybrid lamps as indicators of cultural contacts

Among the repertoire of mould-made lamps produced in the Aegean during the roman and late roman period, the presence of certain hybrid types has not yet received the attention it deserves. By analyzing specific morphological or iconographic characteristics of these types, we can draw interesting conclusions as to the cultural osmosis of the various regions and social or religious groups.

José Carlos QUARESMA

New advances in ceramic taxonomies from 270+ AD: Terra Sigillata, cooking ware, amphorae, lamps, and unguentaria from a large detrital accumulation at Carrer Castaños, no. 1 (Tarragona, Spain)

It is the contradiction between different contexts and different regions of diffusion/consumption that allows us to effectively understand the chronological behaviour of a given type. This need for stratigraphic study, to improve taxonomies, however, increasingly requires a complex analysis that does not just include a given typology, but several. Only in this way will we be able to understand the true chronological reliability of the ceramic assemblage from a given context, comparing the presence and absence within the various typologies.

The second half of the 3rd century raises typological questions of enormous interest for understanding the processes of economic transition, as a pre-chamber to the Tetrarchy's renovations. As with any other period, its correct taxonomic characterisation allows for a much more effective distinction of the urban, rural, industrial, or commercial processes underway.

Carrer Castaños, no. 1 is an enormous context formed as a detrital accumulation in 270+ AD. It includes almost 14000 sherds of terra sigillata, cooking ware, amphorae, lamps and unguentaria from 80 different regional origins. Therefore, it constitutes a reference context for the typo-chronological knowledge of the main typologies, productions, and types in circulation across the western Mediterranean during the second half of the 3rd c. AD.

Frederique REIGERSMAN-VAN LIDTH DE JEUDE

Emptied and repurposed or simply discarded? How to interpret ceramics from deep litter byres in Belgium and southern Netherlands

For a long time, abandoned farmhouses with a deep litter byre were considered unreliable archaeological contexts. The interpretation of the large dark feature inside the building is indeed not very easy or evident. This type of building is mainly known from the Pleistocene sandy soils of Flanders and the province of North Brabant in the south of the Netherlands. However, pottery from five buildings with a deep litter byre from a settlement near Deurne Eksterlaar in Belgium demonstrates a clear chronology. A large-scale study of this type of farmhouse yielded interesting results. More than 110 deep litter byres from 59 sites in Flanders were examined. The pottery and other objects found in the part of the building used as stable provide information about the dating and duration of use of this type of stable. Moreover, it appears that different cultural areas can be delineated.

Laura REMBART

What's new with ESB

The Eastern Sigillata B (ESB) is a well-known Roman tableware. From the middle of the 1st century CE onwards, it became the most popular tableware in the Eastern Mediterranean and witnessed a wide distribution. The term "Eastern Sigillata B" was introduced in 1957. Despite the long tradition of scholarly debate on ESB, there are still some major research gaps, which mainly concern production and manufacturing techniques as well as the sales market.

An attempt to close the open research questions will now be made in the frame of the project "Still discoverable: A reconsideration of Eastern Sigillata B," funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF). This project is based on a comprehensive diachronic study of the ESB findings from the paradigmatic site of Ephesos. Archaeometric analyses (NAA and SEM), which will be applied to a large number of samples for the first time, will help identify manufacturing processes and individual workshops.

Martina RODINÒ

Decorative language in late Italian Sigillata: a study of models and new elements from the pottery of Cosa

The analysis of the copious nucleus of Late Italian Sigillata from Cosa was carried out as part of a doctoral thesis with the aim of completing the work of M.T. Marabini Moevs. The study made it possible to reflect on the relationships between this pottery and other material classes and to identify models and new elements that characterize a new iconographic taste, typical of the end of the 1st to mid-2nd century AD.

About 300 iconographic subjects have been identified on the Cosan sherds, which were compared with the preceding and contemporary material classes. In addition to iconographic affinities with Decorated Arretine Ware, lamps and South Gaulish Sigillata, similarities with glyptic and glassware were also found. The study of individual subjects has also revealed that small bronze plastic played a significant role in disseminating models, such as mythological figures. These subjects were explicitly depicted not only through their exact iconography, but also through the characterization of the plinth. The themes used in Late Italian Sigillata are, finally, found in domestic spaces, such as *lararia* and *sacraria*. This demonstrates that purchasers were familiar with the small images that decorated the walls of this tableware, and that they were perfectly able to recognize the subjects depicted.

Viorica RUSU-BOLINDEȚ, Sorin COCIȘ, Vlad-Andrei LĂZĂRESCU & Cornel GAIU

Terra Sigillata supply in Dacia Porolissensis: few case studies of the distribution of luxury ceramics determinate by the military presence

The province of *Dacia*, the last of the Danubian provinces conquered by the Romans during Trajan's reign, was heavily militarized due to its geographic position (north of the Danube) and the threats it faced from the neighboring barbarian tribes.

The north-western part of this province, which became *Dacia Porolissensis* during Hadrian's time, had a large number of auxiliary forts. These forts housed a considerable contingent of auxiliary troops - *alae*, *cohortes*, *numeri* - tasked with safeguarding this area. The massive military presence of different troops recruited from various areas of the Empire influenced the trade dynamics to meet the diverse needs of these troops.

Our analysis will delve into the topic of imported terra sigillata pottery from western provinces and those adjacent to Dacia. We will focus on specific case studies, examining findings from recent archaeological excavations at the auxiliary forts and their associated civilian settlements (*vici*) in *Porolissum*, *Optatiana* (Sutor), and *Arcobara* (Ilișua). These locations hosted a variety of troops, including cavalry (*ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana*), infantry (*cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum*, *cohors V Lingonum*), and specialized units - *numeri* (*numerus Maurorum Optatianensium*, *numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium*).

The insights gained from analyzing the sigillata pottery found at these sites will be compared with similar discoveries from other auxiliary forts in *Dacia Porolissensis*, where similar studies have been conducted. Additionally, comparisons will be made with sigillata samples from urban contexts, particularly those from *Napoca*, a Roman *municipium* where the financial procurator of *Dacia Porolissensis* resided since Hadrian's reign. This comparative approach will underscore the army's role in fostering and sustaining the trade of high-quality ceramics throughout Roman governance in Dacia.

Florian SCHIMMER

Feeding Raetia – food supply and trade networks of Augusta Vindelicum/ Augsburg

The province of *Raetia* has long played a subordinate role in amphora research, and it is only in recent years that more attention has been paid to this type of material in this region. In particular, the amphorae from *Augusta Vindelicum/Augsburg*, the capital and economic centre of the province, is still largely unknown. An international team of researchers has recently begun systematically cataloguing and studying the Augsburg amphora series. The paper presents some preliminary results.

Aude SIMONY

Ceramic in funerary contexts during Early Roman period: a comparative study of some Egyptian assemblages

This paper aims at examining the nature, presence and uses of ceramic in funerary contexts, based on a corpus of vessels unearthed in various necropolises throughout Egypt during the Early Roman Period, such as published material from the necropolises of Alexandria and more recent finds from the large necropolis of Kom Abu Billu in the western part of the Egyptian Delta and from the secondary necropolis in the Tomb of Harwa (IT37) in the Theban region. Such ceramics are providing invaluable information on funeral activities and rituals performed in honor of the deceased in the vicinity of tombs (sacrifices, offerings, fumigations, libations, banquets), the cross study of the different assemblages revealing both Egyptian and regional specificities, as well as features common to the Roman world.

Itamar TAXEL

Egyptian coarse ware in Late Antique Palestine: tracing people beyond trade

Excavated ceramic assemblages from late antique (4th-8th centuries CE) sites across historical Palestine sometime include a certain (usually low) number of Egyptian vessels which are not typical commercial items (amphorae and slipped or painted tableware)—notably simple bowls and basins, cooking pots and various small containers, which are coarsely made and un- or very simply decorated. The circumstances beyond the arrival of these vessels at late antique Palestine can be related to various scenarios of short- and long-term presence in the region of Egyptian individuals and groups, among them migrants, pilgrims, specialized labourers and merchants. Although some of the Egyptian coarse wares could have contain tradable goods, the majority apparently represent personal belongings of people on the move. Interpreting these vessels against their spatial and functional contexts can help tracing the movement of Egyptian people and things and their encounters with local populations, places and cultures, as well as to add to the knowledge about the country's social makeup in late antiquity.

Manuel THOMAS

Ludowici, Dragendorff, Niederbieber - towards a new typology of Terra Sigillata produced in Rheinzabern

The existing typologies used for the declaration of samian ware produced in Rheinzabern lack several types. Especially the late roman forms are not covered by a systematical typology so far. Summarizing all forms produced in Rheinzabern will help researchers in their daily work.

Elisabeth TODT & Julia KOPF

Pottery shop, private dwelling or culinary establishment? Making sense of the Bregenzer Cellar Find's pottery

The so-called 'Bregenzer Cellar Find', a large-scale pottery assemblage mainly consisting of Terra Sigillata, was discovered in a cellar by Samuel Jenny during his 1878 excavations of the Ölrain area in Bregenz/Austria. Apart from a short preliminary report on the relief-decorated individuals by Johannes Jacobs in 1912, it has never been scientifically examined in its entirety. However, due to the large amount of well-preserved Terra Sigillata, the 'Bregenzer Cellar Find' has drawn attention from the scientific community since the 1920ies, although there is still uncertainty about its evaluation as a closed find complex and the assemblage's interpretation.

In this presentation, the latest results from the 'Meaningful Sherds' FWF project conducted at the University of Vienna will be showcased. The emphasis will be on dating and provenance determination of the pottery, with a particular focus on the significance of stamped plain and relief-decorated Terra Sigillata. Furthermore, the pottery's original purpose will be discussed within the spectrum of so-called 'consumption assemblages'. By comparing vessel compositions of pottery shops, private dwellings and culinary establishments such as cauponae, an attempt will be made to find a suitable interpretation for the 'Bregenzer Cellar Find'.

Angelita TROIANI

Particolari olle da un contesto della Valle del Tevere di I sec. d.C.

In questo intervento verranno prese in esame le olle di maggior rilevanza in ceramica comune da mensa e dispensa di epoca romana provenienti dalle indagini di scavo tenutesi dal 2014 al 2019 nella cisterna in località Spoletino – Torricella (Civitella d'Agliano, VT). La cisterna, risalente alla tarda età repubblicana, andò parzialmente in disuso negli anni centrali del I secolo d.C. e fu colmata con un interro che ha restituito abbondante materiale ceramico in ottimo stato di conservazione.

Le olle costituiscono la forma più attestata nell'ambito della ceramica comune in generale ed anche tra i materiali rinvenuti durante lo scavo archeologico, ma, nonostante ciò, possono essere importanti indicatori per gli aspetti relativi alla vita sociale e produttiva.

Obiettivo principale dell'intervento è l'esposizione dei dati emersi nelle campagne di scavo, proponendo un preliminare quadro storico-archeologico, nella prospettiva di una più ampia ricostruzione dei luoghi, al fine di comprendere le dinamiche di produzione e di circolazione a livello regionale di questa tipologia particolarmente significativa in ambito domestico.

Questo luogo costituisce un osservatorio privilegiato per la comprensione delle dinamiche sviluppatesi nel territorio della Teverina Laziale e per gli aspetti relativi alla vita sociale e produttiva della regione, fondamentale per l'approvvigionamento di Roma e ancora molto poco nota dal punto di vista archeologico.

Il materiale esaminato consente quindi di delineare, per la prima volta per la Media Valle del Tevere, uno scenario preliminare della diffusione di questa tipologia e ci offre una panoramica di quello che si poteva trovare all'interno di una villa romana di I secolo d.C.

Joan TUSET ESTANY, Dimitra VOUTYREA & Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS

Sardis or Ephesos? The case of the so-called Sardis Amphorae

During the excavations of the taberna street in Sardis, there were found some examples of spindle-shaped containers with just one handle, related to a destruction episode of the late 6th to early 7th centuries.

At the time, a Sardis provenance was suggested, also with the support of some archaeometrical analysis, although it was mentioned that they had many similarities with the productions of other low-metamorphic areas in western Asia Minor, especially with Ephesos. Almost three decades after its first publication, the chronological frame of these containers seems to have been confirmed by materials coming from different sites. However, we have serious doubts about the assumption of its Sardis origin.

Recent excavations and research in Ephesos have highlighted an important quantity of these containers in contexts of the late 6th and early 7th century. Furthermore, they share the same fabric characteristics with other Ephesian local ceramics, mainly amphorae, such as LRA 3, Ephesos 56, Samos Cistern family types, Ephesian unguentaria and Pilgrim Flasks. Our aim is to argue for an Ephesian provenance of these amphorae, still not well known for the scientific community, as well as establish its typology and current diffusion evidence.

Petra TUŠLOVÁ, Silvia AMICONE, Noémi S. MÜLLER, Evangelia KIRIATZI, Richard THÉR & Veronika BRYCHOVÁ

Interdisciplinary study of "Roman" handmade pottery in Thrace. The case study of Yurta-Stroyno

A long tradition of handmade pottery production in Ancient Thrace resulted at the beginning of the Iron Age in the appearance of several main vessel shapes of low variability which continued being produced during the Roman period until the 4th c. AD. Ceramic petrography and WD-XRF analyses of selected samples of such handmade vessels from the Roman settlement of Yurta-Stroyno identified two dominant fabrics called, based on their mineralogical composition, dioritic and granitic. Possible clay sources for both fabrics are available in the region. There is a higher abundance of the clays similar to the granitic fabric, with the most suitable clay sources just next to the settlement, while the dioritic clays are located about 30 km to the west of Yurta-Stroyno. The vessels made of the two fabrics have no morphological distinction, and there seem to be no technological differences either, as shown by the analysis of 3D reconstructions obtained by computed tomography and 3D scanning. The lipid analyses conducted on ten pots identified fat and plant residues inside some of the vessels as well as evidence that vessels might have been exposed to high temperatures, above 300 °C. Some samples also have indications for potential beeswax impregnation.

Alice WALDNER

Full contact? Some thoughts on (cultural) contacts & ceramic contexts in Ephesos

The excavations in the Roman provincial capital of Ephesos revealed an almost seamless sequence of ceramic contexts from the second/first century BCE to the seventh century CE. The aim of the lecture is to present new finds, results, perspectives and ideas and to attempt to do justice to the many aspects of the topic of "(Cultural) Contacts & Ceramic Contexts" or at least to address some of them. Key examples of local, regional and supra-regional networks and relationships reflected in various ceramic contexts and categories will be analysed. New aspects - at least for Ephesos - are integrated, such as skeuomorphism or the interplay of technological choices and intermateriality and what they potentially reveal about contacts. Finally, the degree and extent of contacts (full? partial? direct/indirect?) as they result from the ceramic finds for Roman to early Byzantine Ephesos will be discussed.

ABSTRACTS – POSTERS

Luca ARIOLI

African Red Slip Wares and amphorae in the Po plain and in the central Alps during Late Antiquity

In the frame of a PhD thesis aiming at the analysis of the dynamics of commerce and distribution of goods during Late Antiquity, a large-scale survey was conducted in order to gather the available evidence of imported goods distributed through long-distance trade, with a focus on the finds of African Red Slip Ware and Late Antique amphorae. This research aims at a large-scale, multi-period analysis reconstructing the distribution networks in the Po plain between the 4th and the 7th century AD and was carried out as part of a wider research project focused on trade and commerce in the early Medieval Period. All published finds have been catalogued updating their classification and organising their findspots in a GIS platform covering more than 800 sites and some thousands of vessels, providing for the first time a huge dataset covering a macroregional area.

This poster aims at sharing some of the methods and of the preliminary results of this still ongoing research by presenting data and some meaningful case studies focusing on African Red Slip Ware and amphorae.

Margherita BALAN, Daniela COTTICA & Roby STUANI

Nuova attestazione di terra sigillata orientale del porto fluviale di Aquileia (UD)

Presso il corso del *Natiso cum Turro*, lungo la sponda orientale dell'antico porto fluviale di Aquileia, è attivo un progetto di ricerca a carattere interdisciplinare denominato "AQPR, Aquileia Porto romano". Tali indagini stratigrafiche, succedutesi dall'anno 2010 all'anno 2023, sono attualmente ancora in corso di svolgimento.

Uno degli obiettivi principali di questo progetto interdisciplinare è costituito dall'acquisizione di elementi utili a restituire una visione organica del "porto-canale" di Aquileia e del rapporto sinergico intercorrente tra uomo e fiume.

I dati ottenuti dall'indagine stratigrafica hanno consentito di identificare varie fasi di occupazione dell'area comprese tra la seconda metà del I secolo a. C. e la prima metà del VI d.C.

Interessante per la cultura materiale appare il rinvenimento di un interessante nucleo di vasellame in *ESA* ed *ESB*. Saranno dunque proposti in questa sede i dati riguardanti lo studio crono-tipologico e quantitativo di questi esemplari, integrandoli con confronti relativi al materiale edito e ragionando a tal fine sui materiali nel loro contesto.

Izida BERGER-PAVIC

Spätantike glasierte Keramik aus der villa urbana/dem Peristylhaus in der Zivilstadt Carnuntum (ausgenommen Reibschüsseln) – neue Daten zur Datierung, Provenienz und Typologie der spätantiken glasierten Keramik Pannoniens

Der vorliegende Beitrag thematisiert anhand von ca. 70 fragmentierten Gefäßen der spätantiken glasierten Keramik aus der *villa urbana*/dem Peristylhaus in der Zivilstadt Carnuntum einige Problempunkte dieser Ware. Die tragenden Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchungen seien hier zusammengefasst:

- a) Es wurden innere wie äußere Umstände aufgezeigt, die ab der späten Kaiserzeit zum Phänomen der spätantiken glasierten Keramik im Gebiet der mittleren Donau geführt haben.
- b) Mittels kombinierter Methoden wurde das Aufkommen der Titelware im Nordwesten Pannoniens auf das Jahrzehnt 260/270 ästümiert, wobei zu den ältesten Gefäßen Becher mit Barbotinedekoren gehören.
- c) Zu den interessantesten Gefäßen im Formenspektrum der Titelware gehören Skyphoi, für die vergleichende Formenanalysen ergaben, dass sie keine isolierte Erscheinung darstellen. Darüber hinaus konnten für fast alle Gefäßformen entsprechende Vergleiche in anderer Keramikwaren festgehalten werden, sei es, dass sie der Titelware vorausgehen, sei es, dass sie gleichzeitig vorkommen. Dies zeigt, dass trotz turbulenter Zeiten bestimmte Konnektivität und Tradition auch im Bereich der Keramikproduktion im 4. Jahrhundert weiterhin bestand.
- d) Für einen Teil der vorliegenden Keramik konnten Provenienzzuweisungen an bestimmte pannonische Produktionsorte erfolgen.
- e) Die Erkenntnisse über die Bedeutung des zweifachen Brandes und über die Glasurfarbe, zusammen mit der Beobachtung, dass Hochformen meistens oxidierend gebrannt wurden

(Brennmodus A) und Breitformen meistens reduzierend (Brennmodus B) gab die Antwort auf die Frage warum Hochformen meistens eine braune (oder gelbe oder orange), Breitformen eine grüne Glasur aufweisen. Dies resultierte in weiteren Erkenntnissen zur Typologie und Datierung der Titelware.

Izida BERGER-PAVIC & Slavica FILIPOVIĆ

Spätantike glasierte Keramik aus SO-Pannonien – Funde aus dem Gräberfeld von Zmajevac (Mocsolás) am Donaulimes

Unweit des spätantiken Kastells Ad Novas am Donaulimes (35 km NO von Mursa) wurde zwischen 1999 und 2007 ein spätantikes Gräberfeld mit über 175 Beisetzungen freigelegt. Es wurde bis jetzt partiell veröffentlicht. Das Gräberfeld ist außerordentlich reich an Beigaben, die über eine relativ vermögende Bevölkerung zeugen. Neben der glasierten Keramik beherbergten Gräber weitere Gefäße aus Keramik (kugelige Töpfe), Gläser und Kannen aus Glas, Metallfunde – Schmuck, Waffen, Münzen, Gürtelgarnituren, Toilettengegenstände sowie Gegenstände des täglichen und/oder Berufslebens (insgesamt 864 Stück). Die Münzreihe ab Maximian und Konstantin I (294–305) bis Valentinian I (375–392), mit den Schwerpunkten in den Jahren 330–337 und 364–378, datieren die Gräber in die 2. Hälfte des 4. Jahrhunderts. Aus 25 Gräbern stammen 28 glasierte Gefäße, ausschließlich Kannen und Einhenkel-Krüge. Sie weisen 6 Haupttypen mit Untertypen auf und können vorläufig in eine Gruppe mit Gefäßen, die in Pannonien weit verbreitet waren und eine Gruppe mit Gefäßen, die weniger geläufig waren unterteilt werden. Archäologische und naturwissenschaftliche Analysen sollen Antworten auf die Fragen zur regionalen und lokalen Herkunft dieser Keramik und der Keramikproduktion in diesem Teil Pannoniens geben. Vergleiche von Grabbeigaben und Grabformen sollen zusätzliche Informationen über die spätantike Bevölkerung und ihre Grabsitten liefern.

Ionuț BOCAN & Cătălina-Mihaela NEAGU

Terra Sigillata from Micia: imports of Moesia Superior

Archaeological research conducted at Micia has brought to light an important quantity of terra sigillata. Thus, a complex picture is outlined on the commercial links of the Roman settlements on the Mures River, both within the province and in the empire, by clarifying certain details of the exports of pieces made in established production centers.

After the Roman conquest of Dacia, most of the products available at that time were imported into the newly established province. This is clearly the case of terra sigillata, among which the most notable are the imports from Lezoux, Rheinzabern and Westerndorf. In a second phase, along with the population's growth, and therefore the increase in demand, the area of imports is diversified (including the pieces produced in Moesia Superior) and the local officinae began to produce terra sigillata.

The present study is dedicated to the analysis of a special category of archaeological material found at Micia: terra sigillata made in Moesia Superior (Viminacium - Margum). The objects are now part of National History Museum of Romania collections.

Following thorough visual examinations of the appearance of the paste and firmis, corroborated with the presence of certain types of decoration and the most appropriate analogues, a group of sigillata from Moesia Superior (Viminacium - Margum) is individualized.

Barbara BORGERS & Andreas SCHMIDT-COLINET

Figurines from the Temple of Demeter Malaphoros, Selinunte (Sicily)

The place name "Selinunte" today refers to the site of the Greek colony Selinus, located in the southwestern part of the island Sicily. The fortified city was built on low ridges, flanked on either side by the Cottone and Selino Rivers. It was founded by colonists in the 7th c. BC. and its boundaries are marked by a chain of temples and sanctuaries. The city was besieged and defeated by the Carthaginians in 409 B.C. and abandoned in 250 B.C. in the wake of the Roman conquest. The temples later collapsed as the results of two or more earthquakes. Andreas Schmidt-Colinet, professor emeritus of the Department of Classical Archaeology at the University of Vienna, collected figurine fragments during a survey in 1963. The purpose of this poster is twofold: 1) to identify the shape of the figurine fragments and attribute their origin to one of the temples, and 2) to determine their composition and compare them with locally produced ceramics in the city. The results indicate that 1) the figurines belonged to the temple of Demeter Malaphoros, dedicated to cults associated with the god of the underworld, and 2) that they were produced locally in the town.

Archer MARTIN, Andrew DONNELLY, Julia BOWERS, Katherine FIRTH, Brigitte KESLINKE & Lucy MAKINSON

Otricoli – Crepafico. An overview of the Roman pottery

In 2023, the Roman Pottery Summer School at Lugnano in Teverina took as its study assemblage the Roman material from an excavation carried out by the Soprintendenza of Umbria in 2003 and 2005 at Crepafico in the outskirts of Otricoli. This is the first time that a context of Roman pottery from Otricoli has been examined. Otricoli, the ancient Otriculum, occupied a key position near the Tiber at the junction of Umbria with the Sabina and the ager Faliscus, at the edge of the area gravitating toward Rome. The composition of the assemblage reflects this connection, including in the supply of fine pottery comprising both widely distributed, standardized wares (Italian Sigillata, South Gaulish Sigillata, African Red-Slip Wares, Eastern Sigillata B) and Tiber Valley Red-Slip Ware (a regional ware for which Crepafico offers significant evidence), in the cooking wares (whose fabrics show associations with Rome) and in the imported and regional amphorae.

Macarena BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ

Weaving with ceramics. The case of the Iberian Peninsula

Traditionally, the material most associated with textile work has been bone. However, there are other supports that are also very useful for the development of these tasks.

The diachronic use of ceramics in the various steps of the textile operational chain is evaluated. For this we use the geographical framework of the Iberian Peninsula during the Roman period. Spools, loom weights, spindles or possible separators will be evaluated in this contribution.

Vincenzo CASTALDO

Trade and cultural contacts: The case of the Pantellerian Ware in Campania. An overview and new evidence from the Vesuvian territory

This paper focuses on the trade of Pantellerian Ware in Campania during Late Antiquity, analysing the aspects concerning the appearance of new ceramic forms on the regional market and the cultural impact of the encounter of two traditions.

In addition to the current scholarship on the Pantellerian Ware from the coastal sites, the recent discovery of specimens in the Roman villa of Masseria De Carolis in the Vesuvian territory provides new evidence of the presence of these wares further in the Campanian countryside. Moreover, the study of new pottery assemblages is providing an increasing amount of information on the cultural impact that the import of the Pantellerian Ware had on the regional ceramic repertoire of forms in Campania. Among the various effects that the trade of these ceramics had in the region, the most important was the appearance of various local cooking wares imitating the forms of the Pantellerian Ware.

This study aims to supplement current scholarship by offering a comprehensive synthesis of this peculiar pottery class, discussing both the presence/absence and the distribution of the Pantellerian Ware in Campania and the cultural impact of these imported products on regional ceramic production.

Vincenzo CASTALDO

Casa della Regina Carolina in Pompeii: ceramics from the new excavations (seasons 2018-2019)

This paper presents preliminary data on unpublished ceramics from the Casa della Regina Carolina excavation in Pompeii. The new excavation project of the Casa della Regina Carolina (VIII, 3.14) in Pompeii began in 2018 and is directed by Dr Kathryn Gleason and Dr Caitlin Eilis Barret of Cornell University and by Dr Annalisa Marzano of the Alma Mater University of Bologna.

During the excavation seasons 2018-2019, a conspicuous number of ceramics were collected and classified, highlighting the presence of both local and imported pottery classes on site. Furthermore, the study of the ceramic specimens recovered on the site provided a significant contribution to the study of the use of the house's garden before the AD 79 eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, offering an insight into the city's daily life in Roman times.

This study aims to present the data on the house's ceramics, providing new evidence on the presence and distribution of local, regional, and imported ceramics in Pompeii.

Rita CHINELLI

Middle Imperial glazed pottery from Vindobona (Pannonia)

So far, there has been no comprehensive inventory documenting middle imperial glazed pottery from Vindobona. Only a limited number of pieces have been discovered, in contrast to the abundance of late

Roman glazed pottery. These findings are scattered across the legionary fortress, the *canabae legionis*, and the civilian settlement.

Certain shapes (such as dishes, jugs, bowls, skyphoi, and cups) exhibit influences from Terra Sigillata (mainly North Italian and South Gaulish) and Fine Ware repertoires. Additionally, the forms of Pannonian Slipper Ware/Pannonische Glanztonware and local Common Ware show similarities.

Various decorations featuring motifs like barbotine pinecones or applied animals and human figures have been documented. The glaze is almost exclusively olive green. The dishes are particularly well documented in the military sites of Aquincum, Carnuntum and Brigetio, but it is highly probable that some production occurred within the Vienna Basin.

Andrea CIPOLATO & Daniele COTTICA

Le Dressel 20 ad Aquileia: riflessioni su un network di distribuzione dell'olio betico

Il recente rinvenimento ad Aquileia di un importante nucleo di anfore Dressel 20 nell'area periurbana del porto-canale ha portato al riesame della presenza di questo flusso commerciale nel Nord Adriatico e del ruolo del porto romano di Aquileia quale ricettore e re distributore di olio betico verso i territori interni. Infatti, l'integrazione di questi dati con vecchi rinvenimenti di Dressel 20 nel territorio aquileiese (area urbana, suburbana e marittima) evidenzia l'unicità del campione anforario dal punto di vista quantitativo in rapporto non solo al Nord Italia, ma anche ai siti dislocati lungo l'Adriatico. La presenza di queste anfore perlopiù nella zona suburbana (stoccate in magazzini e riutilizzate poi a fini edilizi) suggerirebbe che la ricezione di olio betico fosse destinata solo in minima parte al fabbisogno locale (già ampiamente soddisfatto tra I e II secolo d.C. dall'olio prodotto in Istria), ma convogliato piuttosto al rifornimento dei centri dislocati lungo il *limes renano* e *danubiano*, come dimostrano gli ampi ritrovamenti da tali contesti. L'applicazione di sistemi statistici per mappare gli andamenti di tale flusso "di passaggio" fornisce un modello di comparazione per monitorare ora con maggior dettaglio le dinamiche di distribuzione dai centri di produzione fino a quelli di consumo.

Tatjana CVJETIĆANIN

Trade or private property: central Gaulish glazed pottery at Diana

Several new examples of the Central Gaulish glazed pottery from the auxiliary fort Diana, at Moesian frontier, prompted a return to familiar research question: is their appearance result of established trade routes or they were private property? Is this a story about valuables or of cultural contacts and impact on the local production?

Christiane DE MICHELI SCHULTHESS

Tradizione e innovazione nella produzione ceramica dell'attuale Canton Ticino (Svizzera)

La romanizzazione dell'attuale Canton Ticino è stata determinata dalla vicinanza di centri più precocemente interessati dalla nuova cultura piuttosto che dalla conquista militare. Accanto a produzioni ceramiche più standardizzate come la *terra sigillata*, ve ne sono altre che conservano almeno parte dei caratteri specifici delle precedenti tradizioni locali per repertorio formale o trattamento della superficie e decorazione. Accanto ad una regione del Sottoceneri che sembra essersi romanizzata in modo più omogeneo, il perdurare di un sostrato culturale è soprattutto attestato nei riti funerari predominanti nel Sopraceneri. Si vogliono considerare le produzioni ceramiche e le loro particolarità locali per tentare di capire quali fattori hanno determinato tali differenze e se, all'interno di una regione piuttosto circoscritta, si possono evidenziare particolari circuiti commerciali o culturali.

Charikleia DIAMANTI & Anastasios LAMPRAKIS

Late Roman coarse ware in context. The evidence of Ysterni, Paros Island

In this poster the results of the study concerning the coarse ware material found in the excavation of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades (Hellenic Ministry of Culture) at the site of Ysterni on the island of Paros are presented. The excavation research at Ysterni, at the east coast of Paros, brought to light a well-organized pottery workshop complex. An important part of the coarse ware examples studied was found in context with well dated Parian lamps of the workshop and imported red slip wares. Their types and date as well as their probable local production will be discussed.

Justyna DWORNIK-JARYCH

Polish Terra Sigillata. Examination of material obtained from particular areas

The spread of terra sigillata into Polish territories was linked to the Amber Route and its offshoot, which connected the starting points on the limestone (Carnuntum, Brigetio, and Aquincum) with the Coast. During the initial phase of distribution, the primary focus was on establishing a direct link with Carnuntum. However, as items from Rheinzabern, Westerndorf, and Pfaffenhofen started flowing in, trade ties from Brigetio and Aquincum also became significant.

Terra sigillata was mostly found in the region of the Przeworsk Culture, with 129 sites, and to a lesser extent in the surroundings of the Wielbark Culture. The Masłomęcz group is associated with two discoveries, while the Elbe River circle (Kostrzyn, Lubusz Voivodeship) and the West Baltic circle (Babięta, Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship) are each associated with a single discovery. Consequently, the primary recipients of terra sigillata were the people belonging to the Przeworsk culture. As the inflow of vessels decreased following the Marcomannic Wars, terra sigillata emerged as one of the key imports. In the mid-3rd century, due to the disruption of the existing equilibrium between the Empire and the Barbarians, commerce interactions were restricted in favor of non-economic interactions that were primarily military and political in nature. During my discussion, I will try to answer the questions about the regarding of the circumstances in which terra sigillata pottery was discovered, its precise origins, and the manner in which it had been used by the inhabitants of Poland.

Custode Silvio FIORIELLO, Arianna LOBASCIO & Simona SANTARCANGELO

Taranto, necropoli 'Augenti-Ramellini': forme della ceramica e dinamiche della romanizzazione

La ricerca pertiene lo spazio funerario di Taranto in età tardo-repubblicana, con riferimento al nucleo di sepolture individuato (e quasi subito oblitterato) nel 1911 in 'proprietà Augenti-Ramellini', nel settore necropolare di Piazza d'Armi. Un'area importante, perché vi si colgono solidi e non comuni segni occorsi tra II e I sec. a.C. e legati all'estenuarsi del processo di interazione tra la persistenza dell'entità greca e il progressivo consolidamento della compagine romana, potendo lumeggiare ambiti della coesistenza tra l'epilogo della *polis*, la deduzione della *colonia* graccana, l'avvio della municipalizzazione. Storia degli scavi e profilo degli studi sul comparto indagato sono infatti prodromici alla disamina tipocronologica dei reperti, *in primis* ceramici, attestati nei corredi funerari e sottoposti a mirati interventi conservativi. L'analisi della cultura materiale – nonostante la dispersione degli oggetti, dovuta agli invasivi e non controllati interventi infrastrutturali moderni che hanno oblitterato consistenti tracce del palinsesto insediativo antico – può dunque raffigurare una cornice coerente per un contest notevole benché parzialmente inedito e poco valorizzato. Contaminazione di esigenze stilistiche, continuità di repertori, reinterpretazione di forme ideali e materiali della ritualità mediate tra corredi funerari e apprestamenti deposizionali scolpiscono un prisma informativo utile a chiarire aspetti della vicenda socio-culturale di Taranto nell'età della romanizzazione.

Matilde FORTUNATO & Federico PARISI

La ceramica da fuoco da un contesto tardo-flavio della 'Villa di Giulia' sull'isola di Ventotene (LT)

La ripresa delle ricerche presso la 'Villa di Giulia', sull'isola di Ventotene (LT), ha permesso di approfondire aspetti della sua vita fino ad oggi tralasciati. Nello specifico, in questo contributo saranno presentati i risultati dello studio delle ceramiche da fuoco di un contesto tardo-flavio documentato presso uno dei settori della villa (il cd. quartiere dei servizi).

Le suppellettili per la cottura costituiscono il nucleo più consistente delle migliaia di reperti documentati e che si distinguono per la sostanziale assenza di residui e la vivacità del repertorio formale. I manufatti sono per lo più riferibili alle produzioni dell'Italia centro-tirrenica, anche se non mancano importazioni dall'area egea e, soprattutto, i primi sistematici arrivi dall'Africa settentrionale.

Lo studio tipologico tradizionale è stato affiancato da un'indagine preliminare della composizione degli impasti e della tecnologia produttiva. Queste hanno previsto un'analisi macroscopica della totalità degli esemplari, permettendo l'individuazione di 13 gruppi. Se l'indagine ha confermato da una parte la diversa provenienza delle forme di tradizione allogena, dall'altra ha dimostrato come quelle di origine medio-tirrenica mostrino corpi ceramici ricorrenti su profili specifici, che rimandano ad una provenienza da un limitato numero di officine, altamente specializzate.

Roderick GEERTS

Local pottery for Mediterranean dining. Pottery supply to the Early Roman legionary fort at Valkenburg, ZH

During the Roman military campaigns of 40's in the 1st century AD the legionary fort at Valkenburg ZH was established. This fort was only used for a short period of time as the archaeological evidence shows.

The area had not been under Roman control for a long time yet, and that is reflected in the pottery assemblage within the fort. Supply lines were long and the supply networks active from the Flavian period onwards were still to be developed. Therefore the soldiers relied heavily on local handmade pots for cooking and preparing food. Apart from the locally acquired materials the fort relied on the long supply lines for certain food in amphorae and fine wares. The dichotomy of local cooking wares and long distance transport of foodstuffs pose an interesting view on both the food consumed within the fort as the possible origin of the soldiers themselves. An analysis of the pottery assemblage can shed some light on the processes at play that influenced the daily life and provisioning of the soldiers on what would later become the northern frontier.

Horacio GONZÁLEZ CESTEROS, Alice WALDNER, Dimitra VOUTYREA, Joan TUSET ESTANY & Laura REMBART

Crossing the Sea. Pottery of Asia Minor in Athens

Initiated in 2023 "Crossing the Sea" is a three-year project funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), aimed at investigating cultural ties and trade relations across the Aegean Sea from the 2nd century BCE to the 7th century CE. Focused on Hellenistic to Roman Attica in the west and western Asia Minor in the east, the project examines the pottery evidence from the Athenian Agora and Ephesian excavations. The research, conducted collaboratively by the Austrian Archaeological Institute, by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and by the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, involves evaluation of materials from excavations at the Athenian Agora, identifying pottery types originating from Asia Minor. Special attention is given to Ephesian amphorae and their imitations in the eastern Aegean, but also on table and cooking wares exported from Asia Minor. The project integrates interdisciplinary approaches such as archaeometry, epigraphy and other historical disciplines to provide insights into intra-regional trade and social dynamics in the Hellenistic to Roman and Late Antique Mediterranean. The ongoing analysis is also expected to paradigmatically reveal the extent of Asia Minor's impact on the Athenian commerce.

Alexander HARIZANOV

Eastern Sigillata B in Early Roman Thrace: old data and new perspectives

This contribution will explore the archaeological evidence for the import of Eastern Sigillata B in the Roman province of Thrace after its establishment around the mid- first century AD, and into the first half of the second century AD. The major goals are to identify some of the trade routes used for the purpose, and to assess the popularity of this class of pottery within the general frame of the use of red slipped fine wares in the early decades under the Roman rule.

The presentation will include several case studies comprising data from old publications as well as more recent archaeological finds from the provincial territory.

Genevieve LASCOMBES & Małgorzata KAJZER

Beyond red. Eastern Sigillata B and its technological variants

Eastern Sigillata B (ESB) is one of the mass-produced fine wares of Early Roman times manufactured in the Meander Valley in Western Asia Minor. It was widely distributed in the vast Eastern Mediterranean from the last quarter of the 1st century BCE, developing and flourishing until at least the mid-2nd century CE. While standard ESB is red in colour, the presence of black ESB, limited to the early production phase, is also documented. Apart from them, the presence of a creamy-white variant is mentioned in the literature but scarcely, and it seems to be a 'nano-scale' phenomenon in ESB production. The poster aims to present and discuss some examples of ESB with a white coating, uncovered in multiple contexts in Miletus during past and recent excavations. Their presence sparks a discussion concerning their manufacture: are they just accidental creations resulting from a low standardisation of production? Or rather a smaller-scale, deliberate idea among mass-produced, standardised red ESB? In order to attempt to answer these questions, different variants of ESB will be shown and discussed within the wider debate surrounding the number and nature of other short-lived sigillata productions around the Mediterranean.

Bernd LIESEN

Some observations on decorated Terra Sigillata of the successors of Dexter and Censor

The decorated terra sigillata of the 'Successors of Dexter and Censor' was produced at Trier around 190-210 and is barely examined. The decorations of this group come from various sources. Drag. 37 found in the Colonia Ulpia Traiana / Xanten (Germany) provides insight into a previously undescribed series of

decorations in which a medallion showing a mythological scene depicting Oedipus and the Sphinx was used as a figure stamp. This small group did not achieve a wide distribution.

Valentina MANTOVANI

L'area portuale di Altino romana: materiali per una preliminare analisi della survey

A partire dal 2020 il Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici dell'Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, sotto la direzione del Prof. Carlo Beltrame, ha condotto una serie di survey nell'area in cui è stato identificato, grazie al telerilevamento e ad indagini geofisiche, il porto della antica *Altinum* romana. La ricognizione di superficie ha interessato due campi agricoli a nord-est del Museo Archeologico Nazionale intercettati dal passaggio del canale Siloncello e della statale della Venezia Giulia. L'analisi del materiale indentifica due bacini archeologici apparentemente differenti: l'area occidentale, ovvero quella interessata dalle strutture portuali, evidenzia una maggior presenza di contenitori da trasporto e pesi da rete, mentre nella porzione orientale oltre a numerose anfore inquadrabili nel primo sec. d.C. (soprattutto Dressel 6B e Dressel 2-4) si evidenzia una cospicua presenza di pesi da rete, di sigillate italiche e nord-italiche (con frequenti attestazioni di coppe tipo Sarius) di Eastern Sigillata A, di più esigue quantità di ceramica a vernice nera, di pareti sottili, di finiture pavimentali, oltre alla presenza di una coppa di produzione corinzia.

Archer MARTIN

Applied relief ware from Pompeii

Fragments of a vessel decorated with applied reliefs were found in the excavations of the Pompeii Archaeological Project: Porta Stabia in a pit fill dating to the Julian-Claudian period and in a modern layer of topsoil, with cross joins. The decidedly neo-classical style of the reliefs suggest production in the Augustan period or not much later. The fragments' fabric indicates that the vessel was of local production. The PARP:PS vessel can be compared to a complete pitcher held in the storerooms of Pompeii. This discovery offers the occasion to reflect on an evident alternative to relief-decorated Italian Sigillata.

Simonetta MENCHELLI, Claudio CAPELLI, Silvia MARINI & Paolo SANGRISO

Luni Porta Marina: some ceramic contexts

We present some ceramic contexts from Porta Marina (Sea Gate) Excavations, in the southern area of Luni. Here part of an *insula* has been brought to light, consisting of two large *domus*, both built in the 1st century BC and which underwent spoliation and rebuilding through the Imperial age. The whole area was then occupied by 6th-7th century dwellings. Some significant ceramic contexts, from different periods, will be presented by applying an integrated archaeological and archaeometric approach.

Cristina MONDIN & Paolo MARANZANA

Fine ware consumption in Roman central Anatolia: new evidence from the Upper Sakarya river valley

This poster discusses recent findings concerning the production and distribution of fine ware in the northwestern region of the central Anatolian plateau during the Roman Period. Specifically, it delves into the Upper Sakarya River valley, where the Roman presence spurred the emergence of significant urban developments for the first time. Notably, this period witnessed the emergence and development of major centers, such as Ankara, Pessinus, Amorium, and Gordion, whose establishment reshaped the region's settlement patterns and socio-economic landscape. Despite extensive research conducted at these sites over the years, comprehensive studies on fine ware consumption during this period remain scarce, leaving broader socio-economic and historical implications largely unexplored.

This poster, thus, aims to fill this knowledge gap by focusing on newly acquired data from two key sites, Amorium and Pessinus. Despite the wealth of archaeological material unearthed at these locations over decades, their study remains relatively underdeveloped. Specifically, this research seeks to illuminate the characteristics of local production and its development over time. Furthermore, it will examine the prevalence of imported fine ware from other regions, shining new light on the Upper Sakarya River valley's connections to supra-regional networks.

Manuel MORENO-ALCAIDE, Pilar CORRALES AGUILAR, Itziar MERINO MATAS & Manuel CORRALES AGUILAR

Estudio de los contextos cerámicos del área del teatro romano de Málaga: urbanismo, comercio y economía de una ciudad portuaria

Presentamos el estudio de los contextos cerámicos obtenidos en las intervenciones arqueológicas realizadas en el área del Teatro Romano de Málaga durante los años 2008 y 2009 en la calle Alcazabilla

(Corte 1) y en el denominado como Corte 25.1, en el acceso norte al teatro. Por un lado, los objetivos de la excavación en la calle Alcazabilla perseguía la adquisición de datos sobre la presencia o no de un pórtico postcaenium, así como verificar la secuencia completa de la evolución histórica de la ciudad en este punto; los planteamientos iniciales se enfocaban hacia la apertura de tres grandes áreas de excavación con dimensiones relativamente limitadas y abordables destinadas a cubrir los sectores norte, central y sur del área. Por otro lado, en el Corte 25.1 se pretendía estudiar la secuencia de construcción del muro de cierre del teatro romano área noroeste y la reforma sufrida hacia finales del siglo I d.C. en dicho espacio, relacionado con la época Flavia.

El resultado del análisis de estas facies cerámicas nos ha permitido profundizar en el conocimiento de la conformación, urbanización y construcción del teatro romano y su área más próxima, así como del intenso comercio de esta ciudad portuaria.

Cătălina-Mihaela NEAGU & Ionuț BOCAN

The rectangular lamps from Micia

This study is dedicated to rectangular lamps with multiple burning holes discovered following archaeological research conducted in Micia. The analysis of this type of artifact brings to the attention of specialists a certain issue related to the place of origin, dating, extension of the production period, oriental influences, etc.

It is not a very widespread type of lamp, being found only in certain areas. Except for a few isolated copies, rectangular lamps with multiple burning holes are massively attested in Egypt and Dacia, especially at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. They are rarely found in the neighboring Roman provinces, especially in Pannonia and Moesia Superior. Regarding the place of origin of this type of lamps, it is unanimously accepted that they appeared in the Roman province of Egypt, probably at the end of the II century BC.

One of the most interesting issues raised by the analysis of this small collection is represented by the connection between Egyptian production lamps and those made in Dacia. Although the lamps produced in Egypt are not identical, we cannot exclude the possibility that this type of lamps were inspired by oriental archetypes, nor certain local influences on the production of this type of lamp in Dacia. Although we do not have physico-chemical analyses, following an analysis of the pieces we consider that the lamps analyzed by us were made in Ianuarius' workshop identified by Dorin Alicu at Ulpia Traiana Sarmisegetusa.

Lilia PALMIERI

Terra Sigillata padana in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD: the case study of a "production district"

Thanks to the latest scientific research carried out on terra sigillata padana produced during the 2nd-3rd centuries AD and found in Cremona and its territory, it was possible to identify a group of materials whose techno-morphological characteristics have strong affinities with contemporary vessels found in the Roman cities of Brescia and Verona.

These affinities have supported the hypothesis of the existence of a "production district" which included the cities of Cremona, Brescia and Verona and their territories, well served by land and river routes, as evidenced by the same distribution of both local products and imports.

Within this district local artisans, animated by a renewed creativity influenced by contacts with the Mediterranean world on one side and with the transalpine world on the other, reinvented and contaminated the well-known production of terra sigillata on the Roman market for more than two centuries, drawing inspiration above all from the provincial models of Gaul and Africa.

José Luis PORTILLO-SOTELO

More than amphorae: common Roman pottery for the distribution of sauces and salted fish in "the Circle of the Strait of Gibraltar"

For the distribution and marketing of halieutic products, in addition to the frequent use of amphorae, common pottery must have played an important role. In this sense, we intend to evaluate vessels of the *urvei/urveoli* type, pots, jugs and *ampullae*, considering as maximum references the well-known pots *à garum* from the Gallo-Roman wreck of *Arles-Rhône 3*, the small jugs from Umbricius Scaurus at Pompeii or the pilgrim flasks from Aqaba in the Red Sea, among others. This already known evidence to the geo-economic area of the Strait of Gibraltar, using the material record documented in the salting workshops of the southern coast of the *Baetica* province of *Hispania* and the northern shore of *Mauretania Tingitana*. Thus, we will present a series of vessels that may have participated in the distribution and commercialisation routes of fish sauces and salted fish on a local/regional scale, which may have been canned directly in the *cetariae* or transferred from the amphorae for direct sale in local shops and markets.

Ioana POTRA, Gică BĂEȘTEAN & Marius Gheorghe BARBU

Pontic amphorae from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa

The chosen topic aims to present the results of the study of the Pontic amphorae discovered in the excavation carried out on Island 3 in Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa between 2005-2010, which showed the presence of both southern and northern Pontic imports of wine and fish products. Thus the authors want to bring to scholars' attention some aspects related to the economic relations of Dacia with the Pontic area, and at the same time to bring to light the presence of amphora types that have not been attested in Dacia until now (North Pontic amphorae and South Pontic imitations of Dressel 2-4 amphorae). It is also intended to provide some statistical data on the frequency of these imports and some observations on Sinopean imports compared with those from Herakleia, as well as the presentation of a dipinto discovered on the neck of a Sinopean amphora.

Paola PUPPO

Observations about the stamps on amphora Keay LII in the Italian Peninsula

The production of Keay LII amphora is attested in some sites in Calabria (kilns at Pellaro and at Lazzaro, south of Reggio Calabria), and in the area of eastern Sicily, particularly at Naxos, from where they were exported along the Italian peninsula, especially to the Tyrrhenian side (Naples, Rome, Pisa, Luni, Finalborgo), and even to inland areas of northern Italy, such as at Augusta Taurinorum. The Keay LII amphora, produced between the 4th and 6th-7th centuries, transported very high quality wine from Sicily and Calabria, a circumstance also justified by the small size of the container, which was probably intended, due to its preciousness, for sacred and liturgical celebrations (finds in sacred contexts in Vibo, Bova Marina, Gioiosa, in Rome in the Sanctuary of Cybele on the Palatine, in the Constantinian Basilica of Sts. Peter and Marcellinus on the Via Labicana). According to this particular use, a special feature are the Keay LII amphorae with a menorah stamp, found at several sites in Calabria (Vibo Valentia, Bova Marina, Scolacium), at Naples and at Rome, which document a specific network of production, transportation and trade of a primary commodity for Jewish food and ritual, as the stamp would have guaranteed not only that the wine was produced according to rabbinic regulations but that it was stored in a Jewish-made container and intended for the Jewish community.

Anna RICCATO & Sabrina ZAGO

Interregional trade networks between the middle and upper Adriatic: data from Late Roman lamps and coarse wares

During Late Antiquity, short and medium-distance trade relations gradually increased. The present paper aims to address this issue starting from the study of some forms of Late Roman lamps and coarse wares, well documented in the northern Adriatic area and here analysed together for the first time. The in-depth analysis of published and unpublished data showed an interesting picture of the circuits through which these products circulated. While the selected coarse ware forms are mainly documented along the Po plain and, to a lesser extent, in the centre Aquileia, for the lamps the situation is the opposite: to date, a concentration of examples at Aquileia and a more diluted presence in the surrounding territories can be recorded. Aquileia and Ravenna, poles of arrival and redistribution for both long and medium-distance trade goods, seem to be the hubs where these ceramics met.

The case study thus provides the opportunity to reflect on the diversification and persistence of the trade circuits followed by different categories of pottery within the same interregional market. Furthermore, it gives some food for thought on the adoption and diffusion of specific formal models among the production centres active in the same context.

Ilaria ROMEO, Alessia CONTINO, Lucilla D'ALESSANDRO & Martina RODINÒ

La colonia di Cosa tra produzioni locali, regionali e d'importazione. Il contributo della ricerca d'archivio e dei contesti inediti tra la fine del I e l'inizio del III secolo d.C.

A partire dal 2016, nell'ambito del progetto "Strade di Cosa", l'Università di Firenze ha intrapreso una serie di indagini archeologiche nella città romana di Cosa (Grosseto, Italia).

Le attività di ricerca proseguono grazie alla convenzione stipulata tra l'Università e la Direzione Regionale Musei della Toscana mediante una ricognizione dei depositi del Museo di Cosa finalizzata allo studio e alla ricontestualizzazione del materiale proveniente dai primi scavi operati nel sito. Nel corso del lavoro è stato rintracciato un nucleo ceramico inedito proveniente da una trincea effettuata nel 1974 dall'Accademia Americana lungo la strada 5 e in prossimità delle indagini recentemente condotte dall'ateneo fiorentino. L'occasione è apparsa propizia per esaminare il materiale ceramico del sondaggio e compararlo con i dati

emersi dalle campagne dell'Università di Firenze. Si tratta, infatti, di contesti di estremo interesse che consentono di indagare le dinamiche insediative dell'abitato, in particolare tra la fine del I e l'inizio del III secolo d.C., una fase ancora lacunosa nella ricostruzione storica della colonia. Lo studio delle produzioni ceramiche locali, regionali e di importazione fornisce, inoltre, nuovi contributi al panorama dei traffici commerciali che coinvolgevano Cosa in età medio-imperiale, consentendo di inserire il sito all'interno della rete commerciale che Roma intratteneva con il resto della penisola italiana e con le province dell'impero.

Roby STUANI & Valentina MANTOVANI

Aggiornamento sulla terra sigillata nord-italica decorata a matrice di media età imperiale

A seguito della comunicazione sul nucleo di coppe in terra sigillata decorata a matrice di media età imperiale rinvenuto nello scavo del Seminario Vescovile di Verona, edito negli atti del trentunesimo Congresso di *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores*, presentiamo qui un aggiornamento sulla classe frutto del rinvenimento di un discreto numero di nuovi esemplari e dalla revisione di altri manufatti pubblicati con un'erronea classificazione, tutti provenienti da scavi inediti effettuati nella Padana orientale.

Le forme in precedenza codificate sono qui ancora una volta ampiamente documentate, e la presenza di ornati simili, costituito a volte mediante la giustapposizione di identici punzoni, che compongono teorie di animali, *venationes* e fregi vegetali evidenziano la vitalità in età medio imperiale delle manifatture padane, che risultano accomunate da una vera e propria *koinè* produttiva.

Maria THEODOROPOULOU

Late Roman fine ware imports from a deposit in the stadium of Patras (Peloponnese, Greece)

This paper presents an assemblage of imported red slip tablewares discovered in 1979-1980 in the northernmost passage of the N/NE monumental entrance of the Roman stadium of Patras (Peloponnese, Greece). After the stadium's demise as a place of spectacle and entertainment, this part of the building was first converted into a pottery workshop and then into a dump for discarding pottery, other manufactured goods (metals, glass), and possibly general refuse (bones, etc.). The pottery included large quantities of imported fine wares from known production centres, such as North Africa (ARS Wares), Asia Minor (LRC Wares), and Cyprus or SW/S Asia Minor (LRD Wares). Located in the northwest Peloponnese, Patras was an active port-city connecting the East and West, and the fine wares from the stadium confirm the city's important role as a trading hub for regional and international transport. They are also crucial for dating the changes that took place in the stadium and its neighbourhood during a period of radical transformation for the city's public buildings and topography (5th-6th century AD).

Joost VAN DEN BERG & Dianne VAN DE ZANDE

Beach archaeology: the search for the lost Roman classis-castellum of Vrouwenpolder-Oranjezon (Zeeland, the Netherlands)

Much of the coastal Roman limes on Walcheren (Zeeland, The Netherlands) is lost to the sea, however not entirely gone. Finds from the Fleet-castellum of the Classis Germanica at Vrouwenpolder-Oranjezon, the Roman port-settlement with its temples near Domburg and various possible rural and industrial sites still wash up on the shore. These finds present a complex landscape of different material cultures - ranging from a military site like those on the Rhine-limes, to the more cosmopolitan civilian ports intermixed with Menapian and Marsaci (?) occupation - and various economic uses - ranging from trade and transport, to marine-exploitation and possible fish-sauce production and a heavy focus on salt production. The project 'Beach Archaeology' aims to bring together the archaeological evidence remains and attempt to fill in the gaps for the part of Germania Inferior. With a poster at the *Fautores Congress* we would like to present some of the first results.

Inês VAZ PINTO & Catarina VIEGAS

Flavian-Trajan ceramic assemblage from the Roman villa at Tourega (Évora, Portugal): the southeast garbage dump

The Roman Villa at Tourega is situated 14km from Évora, the capital of the municipium of Ebora Liberalitas Iulia, a region that was part of the Roman province of Lusitania. Excavations have revealed a bath complex covering approximately 450m², with a large reservoir. Although it remains difficult to determine the exact construction's chronology, the recovered data suggests that it was active in the 4th century - early 5th century. Furthermore, the excavations unearthed two previous garbage dumps dating to the early Imperial period: one intersected by the southeast corner of the large reservoir; and the other intersected by the southwest corner of the bath complex.

This presentation will delve into the pottery assemblage from the southeast garbage dump, which includes fine wares such as terra sigillata and thin-walled wares, as well as lamps, amphorae and coarse ware. The prevalence of Hispanic terra sigillata indicates a deposit dating back to the Flavian-Trajan period, shedding light into the consumption patterns on the consumption habits of the inhabitants of the villa of Tourega during its early phase.

A comparative analysis of the data will be conducted not only with other assemblages found on the site, but also with those from other villae, as well as from the Roman town of Évora and other Roman settlements in the region.

Paola VENTURA

Trieste – Tergeste (X regio), recenti indagini sulle prime fasi della colonia: la documentazione ceramica

Scavi di tutela condotti nel 2021 sul colle di San Giusto hanno consentito di indentificare per la prima volta *in situ* la diretta sovrapposizione del primitivo impianto coloniaro sulla stratigrafia (troncata al tetto) riferibile all'insediamento dell'età del ferro che lo precedeva. È stato possibile identificare un edificio a pilastri, probabilmente un criptoportico, ed analizzare quindi i livelli di preparazione della sua pavimentazione, che hanno restituito materiali riconducibili all'ambito militare: in particolare *clavi caligares*, di cui è stata altrove discussa la datazione (fra la seconda metà del I sec. a.C. e il primo venticinquennio del successivo). In questa sede si presentano i materiali ceramici pertinenti alla medesima sequenza, utili ad una migliore definizione della cronologia, anche in raffronto ad altri contesti relativi al più antico disegno urbano.

Catarina VIEGAS & Rui Roberto DE ALMEIDA

Overview of the imported common wares in Loulé Velho (southern Lusitania-Portugal)

The site of Loulé Velho (Quarteira, Loulé) is located on the Algarve coast, the southern area of Lusitania. With its destruction due to the advance of the sea, especially over the last five decades, archaeological features of various nature and significance have been documented (sets of fish salting tanks, a hypothetical basilica building, several graves), raising questions about the exact category on which the site should be included: either a villa or a vicus that was occupied from the mid 1st century until the 6th-7th century AD.

The study of pottery has been progressively carried out since 2019 as part of the LORIVAI research project (Loulé Velho and the Ribeira de Carcava), allowing for some insights into the site's economy and how it integrated into regional and supra-regional circuits. On these studies the imported common ware originated in the Italian peninsula, the Baetican province, Gaul, as well as North Africa and Pantelleria Island, stood out in terms of quantity and diversity.

In this presentation, we aim to deepen our understanding of the imported common wares, mainly its forms, functions and global significance. The consumption patterns are compared with those of local/regional productions. We also compare the provenance areas regarding other imported products such as fine terra sigillata and thin-walled ware and the amphorae throughout the diachronic occupation of the site.

Sabrina ZAGO & Diana DOBREVA

Trade and consumption of foodstuffs in Verona during the Early Roman period: the amphorae evidence

Within the commercial panorama of Regio X, Verona undoubtedly appears as an essential hub well integrated into the river and land network, thus being closely connected with both the Adriatic coast and the rest of the hinterland. This function is evident from the numerous transport containers that arrived in the city from the late Republican age onwards. In the early Imperial age (late 1st BC - late 1st AD), Verona was included in the medium-range traffic network involving the Adriatic territories.

The new data available for the Adriatic containers and the numerous finds made in the last twenty-five years in the city offer a more articulated panorama. The present paper proposes, therefore, to outline a synthesis of the consumption and trade networks that affected Verona during the Early Roman period. An attempt has been made to organize all this partial information into a unified picture, integrating it with the results obtained from processing some unpublished materials and, above all, with what has emerged from the chemical analyses of organic residues.

Elisa ZENTILINI

La necropoli del Lugone di Salò (Brescia). La terra sigillata di importazione e la produzione locale. Un aggiornamento dei dati

I corredi della necropoli romana del Lugone di Salò (Brescia), attiva tra la metà del I e la seconda metà del IV secolo d.C., sono esposti presso il MAVS (Museo Archeologico della Valle Sabbia) che si trova in provincia di Brescia vicino al Lago di Garda. Con il nuovo allestimento della sala romana del Museo avvenuto nel 2019, si è proceduto al restauro di alcuni materiali della necropoli e ciò ha portato alla luce alcuni elementi che precedentemente non erano stati notati, per esempio alcuni marchi di fabbrica su terra sigillata risultano meglio leggibili. In questo contributo si intende presentare le produzioni di terra sigillata di importazione e locali attestate nel sito del Lugone alla luce delle novità riscontrate grazie ai lavori di restauro e degli studi effettuati sulla ceramica e sulle necropoli del Nord Italia negli ultimi anni. L'obiettivo è quello di aggiornare i dati della necropoli e illustrare le nuove conclusioni cui si è giunti in tema di produzioni e commerci in età imperiale nel territorio cenomane del Nord Italia.