



**32nd Congress of
Rei Cretariae 
Romanae Fautores**



Athens, September 25-30, 2022

**National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Central building
Byzantine & Christian Museum**

Program Abstracts List of Participants

Εθνικό
και Καποδιστριακό
Πανεπιστήμιο
Αθηνών  National
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University of
Athens



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Γενική Διεύθυνση Αρχαιοτήτων & Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς
Εφορεία  Ephorate of
Αρχαιοτήτων Antiquities
Κυκλαδων of Cyclades

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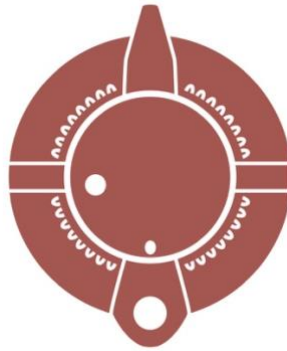
Efstathios Adamopoulos

Administrative-Accounting Support

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Program

12.15 **Katerina Chamilaki**, The transport & storage vessels from Kastri, a Late Roman settlement in Boeotia: local & regional production trends.

12.30 **Simone Zurbriggen**, Local pottery production in Roman Eretria (Euboea)?

12.45 **Stavros Zachariadis**, Off the grid: Non-imported wares in Late Roman Philippi.

13.00 Discussion

13.30 - 15.30 L u n c h b r e a k

AEGEAN - ASIA MINOR I

15.30 **Horacio González Cesteros**, The Amphorae of Roman Ephesos. A new revision after new evidences & ideas.

15.45 **Sarah Japp**, Production of Late Tableware in Pergamon - Considerations based on stylistic observations & archaeometric analysis.

16.00 **Charikleia Diamanti**, The stamped amphorae of Late Antiquity. The case of the administrative stamped LRA13 - New evidence for the content of the stamps.

16.15 **Ulku Kara**, New thoughts on "Dual Stamps" on the LRA 2b-C (LRA 13).

16.30 **Roberto Perna, Marzia Giuliadori, Elena Moscara, Ludovica Xavier de Silva**, Cultural dynamics & trade within the Eastern Mediterranean: the ceramic contexts of the Southern Building in Gortyn between the 4th & the 7th century AD.

16.45 Discussion

TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER BYZANTINE & CHRISTIAN MUSEUM

AEGEAN - ASIA MINOR II

09.00 **Andrew Donnelly, Justin Leidwanger**, Investigating foodways at sea: the Dining & Cooking Wares of the Marzamemi 2 & Yassiada Wrecks.

09.15 **Alice Waldner**, Linking cooking habits: import, use & adaption of Roman cooking items in Roman Ephesos.

09.30 **Billur Tekkök Karaöz**, Deniz Tamer, Ebru Kırkanlı, Roman Period ceramics of Idyma Castle from 2021 Excavations.

09.45 **Ertekin Mustafa Doksanaltı, Derviş Ozan Tozluca, Songül Sözel**, Red Slip Ceramics found in the Tholos Structure of Knidos. Were they locally produced or imported?

10.00 **Mehmet Tekocak**, Roman Red Slip Ware in Anemurium in the Light of New Excavations: Production, Distribution & Trade.

10.15 Discussion

10.45 - 11.15 C o f f e e B r e a k

THE BALKANS, THE DANUBE & THE BLACK SEA REGION I

11.15 **Viorica Rusu-Bolindet, Alexandru Barnea, Adriana Panaite**, The supply of terra sigillata from western Mediterranean markets at Dinogetia (Moesia inferior) in the early Roman times (1st - 3rd centuries AD).

11.30 **Anna Nagy, Piroska Magyar-Hárshegui, György Szakmány**, Eastern Mediterranean amphorae in Pannonia: archaeological & petrographic analysis.

11.45 **Georgia Giannaki**, Early Byzantine Glazed Ware in the Balkan Peninsula: new data & perspectives.

12.00 **Constantin Bajenaru, Catalin Mircea Nopcea**, Deposition of Roman amphorae in funerary contexts at Tomis.

12.15 **Krzysztof Domzalski**, Pontic Red Slip Ware: Summing up the research.

12.30 **Paulina Komar, Andria Rogava, Tatuli Motskobili**, Byzantine amphoras from the Roman fort of Apsaros (modern Gonio, Georgia).

12.45 Discussion

13.15 - 15.00 L u n c h b r e a k

15.00 - 16.30 POSTER SESSION

17.00 Guided Tour of the Roman Sculpture Collection of the National Archaeological Museum of Athens by Prof. **Stylios Katakis**, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens.

WEDNESDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER
BYZANTINE & CHRISTIAN MUSEUM

THE BALKANS, THE DANUBE & THE BLACK SEA REGION II

09.00 **Albert Ribera Lacomba, Carlo De Mitri, Horacio González, Guillermo Pascual**, Hispanic amphorae along Illyria & Epirus.

09.15 **David Petruț, Katalin Sidó**, A comparative study on the pottery cooking ware of two auxiliary forts in Roman Dacia with possible eastern Mediterranean ties: Buciumi & Călugăreni.

09.30 **Ionuț Bocan, Cătălina-Mihaela Neagu, Decebal Vleja, Mihaela Simion**, Stamped pottery from Micia.

CYPRUS, LEVANT & NORTH AFRICA

09.45 **Jerzy Oleksiak**, African Amphorae from Cyprus.

10.00 **Renate Rosenthal-Heginbottom**, Italian & South Gaulish sigillata in the southern Levant: Jerusalem & Tell Sera (Negev Desert) as case studies.

10.15 Discussion

10.45 - 11.15 C o f f e e B r e a k

11.15 **Michael Mackensen, Gerwulf Schneider, Malgorzata Daszkiewicz**, Djilma, an important ARS production centre in Central Tunisia. Late Roman forms & stamped decoration, fabric & chemical analyses by WD - XRF.

11.30 **Mongi Nasr**, Les ateliers de céramique en Byzacène du Sud-Ouest, nouvelles découvertes.

11.45 **Laura Rembart**, Linking waste & production. What a Roman waste pit from Syene / Upper Egypt reveals.

12.00 **Cristina Mondin**, Technology, typology, & evolution of Egyptian pottery at Kom al - Ahmer / Kom Wasit (Western Nile Delta).

12.15 **Aude Simony**, Roman pottery from Kom Abu Billu necropolis (Egypt).

12.30 Discussion

13.00 - 15.00 L u n c h b r e a k

15.00 **Amany Shabaan Mohamed**, Late Roman wares from Marea B at Alexandria (Egypt).

15.15 **Roderick Geerts**, Imitation & integration. Changing objectscales at Berenike (Egypt).

GREECE II - THE CYCLADES

15.30 **Mark Jackson, Charikleia Diamanti, Rossana Valente, Maria Duggan, Hallvard Indgjerd, Vincenzo Castaldo**, Results of the quantitative analysis of ceramic study from the Apalirou Environs Project, Naxos.

15.45 **Charikleia Diamanti, Anastasios Lamprakis**, The late Roman settlement in Ysterni of Paros island & the Parian production of the "Aegean" type lamps - Preliminary results.

16.00 **Maya Efstathiou**, Tracing the late Roman / early Byzantine pottery in the ancient city of Thera.

16.15 **Maria Konioti**, Chora Mykonos: ceramic testimony of an unknown Late Roman Cycladic settlement.

16.30 Discussion

17.00 Opening of the showcase
CYCLADES DURING LATE ANTIQUITY
The pottery evidence
(Duchess of Plaisance Building, 1st floor)

THURSDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER. **BYZANTINE & CHRISTIAN MUSEUM**

LEVANT

09.00 **Shulamit Terem**, Local & Roman influences on the pottery of Judea after the Destruction of the Second Temple: the case study of Shua'ft near Jerusalem.

ITALY

09.15 **Philip Kenrick**, OCK twenty years on: the next step.

09.30 **Viviana Cardarelli, Fulvio Coletti**, Vasellame comune da fuoco dalle cucine dei Cesari sul Palatino, V secolo d.C.: funzioni, manifatture e mercati preferenziali.

09.45 **Emanuela Borgia**, Eastern Sigillata vessels from the Roman Cistern at Spolefino (Civitella D'Agliano, Viterbo, Italy).

10.00 **Antonio F. Ferrandes, Alessandra Pegurri**, Disastri a confronto. Nuovi dati sulla cultura materiale e i traffici commerciali di Roma e Pompei tra la tarda età neroniana e l'età flavia.

10.15 Discussion

10.45 - 11.15 C o f f e e B r e a k

11.15 **Diana Dobрева**, Aegean trade in the Roman world: the view from North Adriatic.

11.30 **Federico Biondani**, From Eastern to Western Mediterranean: the pottery with grotesque figures.

11.45 **Mara Elefante**, African pots in the Tiber Valley: the African cooking ware from Spoletino (Civitella d'Agliano - VT).

12.00 **Alessia Contino, Lucilla D'Alessandro, Martina Rodinò**, The new excavations of the University of Florence in Cosa. Preliminary data on the pottery: amphorae, black-gloss ware, & terra sigillata.

12.15 **Paola Puppo**, The diffusion of the Early Byzantine ampullae in the Italian peninsula.

12.30 Discussion

13.00 - 15.00 L u n c h b r e a k

15.00 Hands - on pottery display from Cyclades
(Duchess of Plaisance Building, 1st floor)

18.00 **ATHENS UNDER THE ACROPOLIS**

Guided Tour to the Roman Agora & the Library of Hadrian,
by Prof. **Chryssanthos Kanellopoulos**, National & Kapodistrian
University of Athens

19.00 Reception at the offices of the Ephorate of Antiquities of
Cyclades

FRIDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

BYZANTINE & CHRISTIAN MUSEUM

CENTRAL - WESTERN PROVINCES

09.30 **Gudrun Praher-Malderle, Johanna Kraschitzer**, Quantifying large scale analysis & typology of coarse ware from Flavia Solva, Noricum.

- 09.45 **Inês Vaz Pinto, Ana Patrícia Magalhaes, Filipa Araújo dos Santos, Andreia Miranda,** Ceramics from the Mensa Tomb Necropolis in Tróia (Portugal).
- 10.00 **Catarina Viegas,** Baetican common ware in Balsa (southern Lusitania - Algarve).
- 10.15 **Victor Filipe, Rui Roberto de Almeida,** Lusitana 3 amphorae in the Tagus Valley (Lusitania). Resampling the commerce & consumption of Lusitanian wine production.
- 10.30 Discussion
- 11.00 - 11.30 C o f f e e B r e a k
- 11.30 **Macarena Bustamante Álvarez,** The Project CORPVS VASORVM HISPANORUM. The analysis of sigilla in Hispanic Sigillata
- 11.45 **Maria Duggan, Evangelia Kiriatzki, Noémi Müller,** Late Roman Imported Pottery at Tintagel, Cornwall, UK.
- 12.00 **Martin Auer, Julia Rabitsch, Christiane Angerer,** Municipium Claudium Aguntum - Eastern Mediterranean imports in the Eastern Alps.
- 12.15 Discussion
- 12.45 - 15.00 L u n c h b r e a k
- 18.00 General Meeting of the RCRF members
- 19.00 Closing Conference
- 20.00 Closing dinner



Abstracts

Consumption of African Red Slip Ware in Tarquinia and in the ager Tarquiniensis

Luca Arioli

Tarquinia (Italy, Viterbo) was by far among the richest and most important Etruscan cities, and lived long past the Roman conquest as one of the largest cities in south Etruria, until its final destruction in the 13th century AD. The Roman city is still largely unknown, but since 2016 a large complex, the so-called domus “of the Mithraeum” has been investigated by the University of Verona as well as the forum of the city, excavated since 2021. These are the first Roman contexts to be stratigraphically excavated in Tarquinia and offer the first glimpses of the city life in Imperial and Late Antique times. They have provided the general frame of a prosperous Roman city which remains vital and connected to trade networks even during the Late Antiquity. The present poster will provide a preliminary account of the consumption of African Red Slip Ware in Tarquinia through the presentation of unpublished data from the so-called domus “of the Mithraeum” and through their correlation with other published materials from past excavations in the city. By comparing the data from the city with those from other sites in the ager Tarquiniensis, an attempt will be made to define the local ARS consumption trend and to compare it to other regional case studies.

Municipium Claudium Aguntum – Eastern Mediterranean imports in the Eastern Alps

Martin Auer, Julia Rabitsch, Christiane Angerer

During the last years several Eastern Mediterranean imports were detected in the Norican town of Aguntum/Dölsach (A). These do not only consist of wine amphorae, but also include Fine Wares and oil lamps from Corinth as well as Eastern Sigillata B (ESB) and cooking wares from the Phokaia Region. Especially the latter are rarely found or identified in the Eastern Alps up to now. The municipium Aguntum functions as an intersection between the northern and the southern provinces/regions; for that reason, we can find eastern imports together with imports from the northern provinces here. A special find assemblage was discovered in a fire horizon in the traders' forum that contains ESB and stamped Terra Sigillata from the production centres in Lezoux and Rheinzabern. This assemblage represents the starting point of the present paper: the diverse spectrum of imported pottery in Aguntum will be examined and set in a wider geographical context.

Deposition of Roman amphorae in funerary context at Tomis

Constantin Bajenaru, Catalin Mircea Nopcea

Preventive archaeological research in the roman necropolis of Tomis (Constanța, Romania) brought to light a primary deposition of pottery at the bottom of two ditches encircling funerary plots. 90% of the pottery is represented by amphorae, with types (Pontic and Aegean) currently in use in the late 1st century and early 2nd century AD.

Between East and West. Luxury pottery in Early Roman Histria (stage of research)

Adela Baltac

In the last 20 years, archaeological research, in the extra muros Sector Main Gate-Great Tower, provide not only important data about the planimetry of the Early Roman Histria, but also new and interesting material. Among this is the luxury pottery. Preliminary study has been shown the provenience of material from Eastern centres (Syria and Asia Minor), but the links with the East

part of the Empire cannot be ignored, even if most of the fragments are smooth, so the workshops are difficult to be identified. Despite the inconvenience, the preliminary study brings new information about commerce routes in Early Roman Histria.

The Mariborska cesta site in Celje: terra sigillata from Grave 58

Maja Bausovac, Jure Krajšek, Iris Bekljanov Zidanšek, Tina Žerjal

The archaeological excavations conducted in 2003 and 2004 in the street of Mariborska cesta in Celje (Slovenia) revealed an as yet unknown, commercial and residential part of the northern suburbs of Celeia. Excavations also unearthed part of the Late Roman and the northernmost edge of Celeia's Early Roman northern necropolis. The latter included a walled burial enclosure with at least three burials from 1st century AD. The recovered grave goods and the stratigraphic situation suggest that the burial in central and earliest tomb (Grave 58) dates to the Late Tiberian period (30s AD). Besides numerous glass vessels and tableware jugs of local production, it contained a set of sigillata plates and cups. All sigillata vessels were of Padana B production, but with different stamps, which enable a very accurate dating of the grave. In addition to the better-known stamps of potters Primus, Saturninus, Dasius, Albanus, Fuscus, Cantaber, Agatho, Potitus and Zetus, there is also a new variant of the A. Titius Figulus stamp of the Padana B fabric/production. The plates are of the Consp. 18, Consp. 19, Consp. 4.6, one also of the Consp. 20.4 form, while the cups are of the Consp. 27.1, Consp. 32.2 and Consp. 37.4 forms. Very similar, but burnt and fragmented vessels were also found in front of the closed entrance to the tomb. Grave 58 is currently the earliest recorded Roman grave with surviving goods from Municipium Claudium Celeia.

Raetian Ware in Municipium Claudium Celeia (Celje, Slovenija)

Iris Bekljanov Zidanšek, Tina Žerjal, Maja Bausovac, Jure Krajšek

From 2003 to 2006 a rescue excavation at Mariborska cesta (conducted by Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Celje and Arhej d.o.o.) revealed important and extraordinary remains in the northern suburbs of Roman town Municipium Claudium Celeia. Celtic sanctuary, Gallo-Roman temples, metallurgic and pottery workshops, various structures, some of them made of wood, remains of wooden bridge, city wall, some early graves and late Roman necropolis encompass a large time-span from the Late La-tan Period to the Late Roman era.

Many sealed contexts and layers provided vast amounts of imported and locally made pottery from 1st cent. BC to 5th cent. AD. Remains of local pottery workshops and other assemblages offered a good basis for typo-chronological analysis.

We will present the evidence for Raetian Ware and similar northern productions (Haltenbecher, céramique méttalescente) distinctive for the fine pottery production in provinces Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia and northern parts of Gallia.

At Mariborska cesta Raetian Ware is present in deposits from 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Different fabrics are recognised, some of them are undoubtedly locally made in Celeian Slip Ware (oxidised and reduced variant). Even the pieces, which are made in better quality, could be locally made or imported from the one of the known workshops from Raetia or closer, such are those from Aquincum, Carnuntum, Poetovio or others. The forms include mostly beakers and rare bowls. Decorative motifs are mainly associated to the Drexel I group, rare with Drexel II group.

The two exceptional examples in Lead-glazed Ware from 3rd/4th cent. graves demonstrate the long-lasting tradition of the model type in the local pottery production.

By Popular Demand? Pottery Manufacture at Koroneia (Boeotia, Greece)

Philip Bes, Mark van der Enden

During the intensive field survey at ancient Koroneia (Boeotia, Greece), between 2005 and 2011, some 55,000-60,000 ceramic fragments were collected, and a first series of studies indicate a predominance of Hellenistic- and Roman-period pottery. Of particular interest among the collected finds are various categories of finds that offer us indisputable evidence for local pottery manufacture: moulds, wasters, spacers and even kiln fragments. We wish to present our preliminary thoughts of these finds with regard to chronology, function and style within a regional, Boeotian context.

From Easter to Western Mediterranean: the pottery with grotesque figures

Federico Biondani

The grotesque representations spread in the Hellenistic age, in correspondence with the interest for the imperfections and the deformities of the human body. In this paper, in particular, we examine the thin and elongated figures, almost skeletal (but not skeletons), with filiform arms and legs. These figures, variously interpreted, are documented, although rarely, in Hellenistic-Roman relief pottery, especially in glazed pottery of Asia Minor.

Still rarely, grotesque figures are present in the figurative repertoire of the Western Terra Sigillata (Sigillata Italica, Sigillata Nord-Italica, Sigillata Tardo-Italica and Gaulish Sigillata).

The most famous are those that appear in Arezzo, in the third phase of the workshop of M. Perennius, so-called Bargathean phase (late Augustan-Tiberian age). These are the figures that Dragendorff places in cycle XXIV called "Karikaturen und Possenfiguren".

They also appear in the workshop of Cn. Ateius with the signature of Crestus and Euhodus, probably active in the second phase of the production of Ateius, during which a branch was opened in Pisa (end of the 1st cent. BC).

In Italy grotesque figures also appear in the production of Ancharius of Vasanello (Augustan age) and in some North-Italic Sariuschalen, from contexts dating from the early Augustan age to the mid-1st cent. AD. The figures of Vasanello and the North-Italic ones are different from those of Arezzo, although it is to be assumed that, at least in part, all these products draw on the repertoire of Hellenistic workshops.

In Gaulish Sigillata sporadic grotesque figures appear in the production of Montans and La Graufesenque: these generally refer to the Sigillata Italica (especially to Cn. Ateius and Ancharius).

Stamped pottery from Micia

Ionuț Bocan, Cătălina - Mihaela Neagu, Decebal Vleja, Mihaela Simion

The archaeological research carried out in different locations at Micia (Vețel commune, Hunedoara County) have brought to light an important quantity of pottery, still unpublished. The present study is dedicated to the analysis of a special category of archaeological material, stamped pottery originating from Micia, which includes a series of vessels made from a fine, reddish or grey fabric. Our analysis includes the typology of stamped pottery and a rich decorative repertoire. Following the forms and decorations in conjunction with the analysis of the manufacturing clay makes us conclude, both imports and local stamped pottery were found. Some decorative elements encountered on stamped pottery and on local sigillata are shared and sometimes they are even identical (ovolos, stylised leaves, rosettes etc). The use of the same decorative elements

for both types of fine ware makes us consider their manufacture to have been in the same workshops, where implements were used for decorating stamped pottery and also for the moulds employed for producing sigillata.

Tra Oriente e Occidente: le preferenze di consumo di Butrinto in età imperiale attraverso l'analisi dei contesti ceramic

Gloria Bolzoni

Grazie alla sua posizione, l'antica Butrinto ebbe un ruolo fondamentale negli scambi commerciali che interessarono quest'area del Mediterraneo in età imperiale. Durante questo periodo, infatti, la città sembra aver assunto un ruolo di intermediario costituendo un punto di arrivo e redistribuzione delle merci sulle rotte che, attraversando il Canale d'Otranto, collegavano il Mediterraneo Orientale con Roma e l'Adriatico. L'analisi di alcuni interessanti contesti ceramici provenienti da un settore indagato durante il recente Roman Forum Project (<https://butrint.nd.edu/>) e inquadrabili cronologicamente tra l'età flavia e il tardo impero, ha consentito di riflettere sull'ampiezza delle rotte commerciali che toccavano la città epirota e di delineare le oscillazioni delle preferenze nei consumi delle ceramiche fini e da cucina locali o importate in relazione ai contesti esaminati.

Una stazione di sosta della prima età imperiale lungo la strada a Catina Agrigentum

Carmela Bonanno

Durante gli scavi effettuati dalla Soprintendenza di Enna nell'invaso della Diga di Pietrarossa nel territorio di Aidone le indagini archeologiche si sono concentrate nel settore orientale dell'area e hanno permesso di esplorare due ambienti rettangolari pavimentati con malta di calce, databili tra il III e il IV sec. d.C., l'angolo di un colonnato, una vasca con malta idraulica, suspensurae pertinenti ad un edificio termale (I e il II sec. d.C.) e una fornace, anch'essa attiva tra il I e il II sec. d. C, per la cottura di anfore vinarie, in particolare anfore di produzione regionale a fondo piano tipo Ostia II 523 (tarda età augustea – metà II secolo d.C.), Ostia II 522, (età flavia - III secolo d.C.) e Ostia III 453 - 454, lucerne, vasellame da mensa e da dispensa

Le strutture databili nei primi secoli dell'età imperiale sembrano appartenere ad una delle stazioni di sosta che si trovavano lungo la strada a Catina Agrigentum.

Successivamente si assiste all'apertura verso i mercati delle province romane, dovuta all'arrivo sui mercati siciliani di merci nordafricane ed egeo orientali dai porti di Catania e Agrigento, nei pressi della cui principale arteria di collegamento si trovava la stazione di sosta; è presente infatti una notevole quantità di prodotti importati specie dalla Tunisia e dall'Africa settentrionale: la ceramica fine da mensa in terra sigillata e anche alcuni frammenti di sigillata orientale; tra le anfore africane prevalgono le Africane IIB dalla Zeugitana e dalla Byzacena, seguite dalle Tripolitane I e II, meno frequenti le Leptiminus II dalla Byzacena.; dalla Spagna provengono le grandi anfore olearie Dressel 20 come pure le Dressel 17 e le Almagro 51C prodotte in Lusitania e dall'area egea provengono le anfore Cretoise 2 (Età augustea -tiberiana – II d. C.) e Cretoise 4 (Prima metà I - Inizio III d.C.).

Micro-regional Trade Networks of 4th-1st c. BC Cooking Ware from the Pontine Region (Southern Lazio, Italy)

Barbara Borgers, Filmo Verhagen, Gijs Tol, Tymon de Haas

Preliminary research conducted as part of the Pontine Region Project in southern Lazio, Italy, has indicated that 4th-1st c. BC cooking ware from the central plain (known as the former Pontine marshes) was obtained through local and supra-regional trade networks.

Building upon this, two projects, which are carried out at the Universities of Uppsala and Vienna, examine cooking ware from three different micro-regions of the Pontine region, comprising the coastal area, the central plain and the foothills of the Lepine Mountains respectively. The aim of both projects is to understand whether the three micro-regions tapped into similar or different trade networks.

The first results indicate that some cooking ware with similar composition circulated in all three micro-regions, confirming that the entire Pontine region was interconnected through local networks. Further to this, other compositions of cooking ware from the foothills of the Lepine Mountains are broadly similar to those from the central plain, indicating important links of connectivity between these two micro-regions. By contrast, the majority of the cooking ware from the coastal area is defined by different compositions, suggesting that this micro-region mainly tapped into different trade networks compared to the other areas of the Pontine region.

Eastern Sigillata vessels from the Roman Cistern at Spoletino (Civitella D'Agliano, Viterbo, Italy)

Emanuela Borgia

The paper presents some unpublished Eastern Sigillata vessels (chiefly ESB) that were uncovered during the excavation of a Roman cistern carried out from 2014 to 2018 in the site of Spoletino (Civitella D'Agliano, Viterbo, Italy). We are dealing with a rural site, located on the hills sloping gradually towards the Middle Tiber valley, on its western bank. The cistern was filled up in two different phases (mid-1st century AD and late 3rd-early 4th century AD) certainly with the furnishings of a villa located in the vicinity but that was not uncovered yet. The importance of both archaeological contexts (the Early Imperial and the Late Imperial ones) relies on the fact that they are precisely dated by stratigraphic information. The occurrence of Eastern Mediterranean tableware – even if in a very limited quantity if compared to Italian Sigillata and, later on, to African red slip ware – in an almost isolated and remote site is significant. An overall reconsideration of lifestyle in these “rural” villas in the countryside can be traced also through the analysis of a small number of imported vessels, that were probably considered as valuable products mirroring the wealthy situation and the international connections of their owners.

Dressel 6A Amphorae in Roman Thrace

Nadezhda Borislavova

The aim of the research is to present two examples of the Dressel 6A type found in Thrace. Occurring rarely on sites in this area, these Adriatic wine amphorae are quite exotic finds. They were discovered during excavations of burial mounds near the villages of Karanovo and Vize (Bizye), in which Thracian noblemen were buried. The example from Karanovo provides new epigraphic data as it was stamped and it bears tituli picti.

Dressel 6A amphorae were delivered in Thrace for a short period of time during the transition of the Thracian “client” kingdom into a Roman province. They could serve as a reliable evidence of relations between the Thracian dynastic houses of Odrysae and Astae and the Roman officials.

Late Roman pottery with stamped decoration from Serdica

Iliana Borisova-Katsarova

Serdica (today's Sofia, Bulgaria) is one of the places where table ware, known as "gray Macedonian terra sigillata", are usually found during archaeological excavations.

The materials presented here come mainly from a recent study in the area of the Western gate of the ancient town, supplemented by some examples from other sites in the city.

Insofar as the new results show, the familiar name is subject to debate and probably correction. In the Bulgarian literature the terms “so-called gray Macedonian sigillata”, gray terra sigillata”, “gray stamped pottery” are usually used. But the leading feature of this ware - stamped decoration, is found both on vessels of gray and black surface, and on vessels of red colour. Except the stamped decoration, other decoration techniques were used - incision, applique, mould-made ornaments.

At the same time, formal and technological features of vessels without decoration, but made of similar clay and similar surface treatment suggest that they can be grouped into a type of undecorated and decorated table ware, distributed in a separate area.

The area of distribution of this pottery far exceeds the boundaries of the Roman province of Macedonia, as well as the historical and geographical area called Macedonia. Production of stamped ware is attested in Pautalia (present-day Kyustendil, Bulgaria), province of Thracia/Dacia Mediterranea.

An area of distribution is outlined, most pronounced along the south-north axis, which generally covers the Central Balkans.

An ongoing interdisciplinary project looks for similarities and differences between black and red stamped and plain vessels with similar shapes, aiming to confirm or reject local production in Serdica, and other sites in today's western Bulgaria. In the future the results could be compared with those of neighbouring countries.

The Project CORPVS VASORVM HISPANORUM.

The analysis of sigilla in Hispanic Sigillata in the Lusitania Province

Macarena Bustamante Álvarez

The results of the CORPUS VASORUM HISPANORUM project are presented, a first typochronological approach to the Hispanic terra sigillata stamps in the Iberian Peninsula. In this work, in addition, we present the online and open access platform designed in line with the project and a first chronotypological approximation of Hispanic potters

New Data from the Cartuja's Kiln Complex

Macarena Bustamante Álvarez, Elena Sánchez López

They present new data related to the latest archaeological interventions carried out in the Cartuja pottery workshop. We especially focus on the kiln nº. 7, a large-capacity structure intended for the production of opus doliare. In addition, we propose a possible reconstruction for its coverage that allows us to infer new data about its technology.

Overseas trade and regional distribution of Pantellerian Ware: An overview of the data from Campania and new evidence from the Vesuvian territory

Vincenzo Castaldo

This paper focuses on the overseas trade and the regional distribution of Pantellerian Ware in Campania during Late Antiquity. The recent discovery of Pantellerian Ware in the Roman villa of Masseria De Carolis in the Vesuvian territory testifies that Pantellerian Ware was distributed not exclusively on the coast but also on the sites located in the hinterland, highlighting the existence of active links between the Bay of Naples and the countryside in Late Antiquity.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive synthesis of the Pantellerian Ware in Campania, create a distribution map of the consumer sites in the region and present the unpublished data from the villa.

Trade and distribution of LRC/Phocaeen Red Slip Ware and African Red Slip Ware in Naxos, Cyclades: New evidence from the Apalirou Environs Survey Project

Vincenzo Castaldo, Mark Jackson, Charikleia Diamanti, Rossana Valente, Maria Duggan, Hallvard Indgjerd

This poster presents the Red Slip Wares collected in the 'Apalirou Environs Project' conducted on the island of Naxos, Cyclades (Greece). This research has been carried out by an international team of ceramic specialists of the Newcastle University and Edinburgh University in cooperation with the University of Oslo and the Greek Ministry of Culture, Ephorate of Cyclades.

The study of the ceramics from the survey highlights the significant presence on the inland territory of Naxos Island of a total of 32 specimens in LRC and ARS that testify the existing links between this territory and other centres of the Mediterranean providing also new data on the changing nature of occupation in the area associated with the construction of Kastro Apalirou.

The transport and storage vessels from Kastri, a Late Roman settlement in Boeotia: local and regional production trends

Katerina Chamilaki

Kastri, in the area of Tanagrike, Southeast Boeotia, is a small inland fortified settlement just 2 km from the town of Tanagra that developed during the late roman period, especially during the 6th and 7th centuries AD, when it was densely inhabited by peasants cultivating the fertile land surrounding it. The rescue excavation at the site revealed part of the habitation quarters, which appear to have been abandoned suddenly, leaving the household equipment in place. Transport, storage and preservation of food were the main concerns of the local population, which reflect into the high percentage of transport and storage vessels in the total amount of pottery. The vessels presented exhibit a range of local variations of the standard transport amphorae types, LRA2, LRA1, Globular Amphorae, Table Amphorae, together with a wide range of storage vessels, especially "Fruit" Amphorae and basins of local or regional provenance. The imports confirm the connection to trade routes mostly to the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean in particular. Regional pottery exhibits a closer connection to the eastern coast of Boeotia and the Euboic Gulf, together with Attica, Corinth and the Argolid. The fabric classification and comparison to other pottery groups and evidence from workshops in the area, point towards the existence of a local network of pottery production in the Tanagrike and its coast aiming at the local needs and the exportation of agricultural products, wine and olive oil.

Pottery types and fabrics are classified and presented in relation to groups from other sites of Boeotia and eastern mainland Greece. This closed group sheds light on everyday life, household equipment, food storage and interregional contacts of a settlement at the end of the Late Antique Era.

**Vasellame comune da fuoco dalle cucine dei Cesari sul Palatino, V secolo d.C.:
funzioni, manifatture e mercati preferenziali**

Fulvio Coletti

Il prosieguo delle indagini stratigrafiche sul Palatino a Roma in settori di altissimo impatto archeologico come la Domus Tiberiana o il Tempio della Magna Mater hanno permesso di evidenziare una serie importante di contesti di V secolo d.C. pertinenti alla fase post abbandono, costituita da potenti colmate con scarichi ceramici di vario genere. La grande messe di dati riguardante l'*instrumentum domesticum* ha permesso di documentare un cospicuo numero di vasi in ceramica comune da fuoco che raggiunge in tutti i contesti considerati il 20% del totale, seconda solo alle anfore che ne rappresentano il 60% circa. Oltre a puntualizzare il dato già noto sull'attestazione non trascurabile delle produzioni orientali di ceramica da fuoco, la documentazione raccolta ha altresì consentito di ampliare e approfondire le nostre conoscenze sul vasellame proveniente da manifatture locali nei periodi in esame. In prospettiva, ovviamente, si riverbera quel dato sempre trascurato dalla letteratura specialistica pertinente, in quanto difficile da dipanare, a cui necessariamente rimanderebbe lo studio della ceramica da fuoco: quali fossero, cioè, le forme funzionali preposte alla cottura dei cibi a cui i contesti esaminati in genere rimandano. Partendo dall'esame dei materiali in ceramica comune da fuoco, effettuato con le tecniche tradizionalmente usate e note agli specialisti corroborate anche con l'ausilio delle fonti letterarie, il nostro lavoro si pone l'arduo obiettivo di tentare di capire quali fossero le pietanze prelibate consumate dalla mensa della corte imperiale, com'è il caso a cui i nostri contesti rimandano.

Alle pendici del Monte Testaccio (Roma): il contesto di via Galvani 40

Alessia Contino, Carlotta Bassoli

L'area indagata si situa in un ambiente seminterrato collocato all'interno di una delle tante grotte identificate ai piedi del Monte dei cocchi, scavate a partire dalla seconda metà del XVII sec. e utilizzate per la conservazione del vino. L'indagine, che ha individuato una parte delle pendici antiche del Monte, ha previsto la raccolta sistematica di tutti i frammenti sui quali successivamente è stata effettuata una selezione. In totale sono stati raccolti e classificati 3185 frammenti ceramici, per la maggioranza contenitori da trasporto, di cui il gruppo quantitativamente più rappresentato dopo le produzioni betiche e tarragonesi è quello delle produzioni orientali, provenienti soprattutto dall'Egeo.

From East to West: reconsidering the distribution of amphora Knossos 16 and similis

Daniela Cottica, Andrea Cipolato, Gloria Bolzoni

The proposed study analyses the distribution of amphora Knossos 16 and similis from the Aegean through the Adriatic Sea, up to the North of Italy and beyond the Alpine region, plotting published and unpublished data (the latter include Butrint, Aquileia, Altinum and the Northern Lagoon of

Venice). Furthermore, on the basis of data analysis, we will readdress the issue of its commercial networks and the chronology of its spread across the Adriatic Sea.

Upper Moesian frontier and the Eastern Mediterranean pottery

Tatjana Cvjetićanin

Fortified Roman border of the province of Moesia Superior acted as an important agent for the redistribution of goods, for the commerce and economy, its sphere of influence incorporating pottery as well. A lively market of ceramic goods in the Early Roman period, from the 1st to the mid-3rd centuries, involved intensive import from Italy and later Gaul and Germany, while from the 4th until the end of 6th century the flow of goods changed its direction and Black Sea, Asia Minor and Aegean regions took over the primacy together with the North African region in the 6th century. However, pottery of its own accord was rarely an exclusive object of the long-distance trade in the Late Roman times, as a review of the fine Eastern Mediterranean pottery finds indicate. The paper will present the Eastern Mediterranean imports and the comparison with evidence from the Limes sections of the adjacent provinces and from the hinterland of the region, aiming to discuss nature of links created.

Elementi di contatto fra l'attuale Canton Ticino e le diverse regioni del mondo romano

Christiane De Micheli Schulthess

Dal punto di vista geografico, l'attuale Canton Ticino è una propaggine delle regioni italiane del Piemonte e della Lombardia, alle quali era culturalmente legato già in epoca romana. Il contributo si propone di analizzare la presenza di materiali provenienti dalle diverse regioni del mondo romano, al fine di evidenziarne i potenziali percorsi commerciali e il relativo impatto sulla cultura materiale della regione con particolare riferimento al materiale ceramico.

The roman glazed pottery from Alburnus Maior

Vleja Decebal, Bocan Ionut, Neagu Catalina-Mihaela, Simion Mihaela

The archaeological research conducted during 2001–2006 in the perimeter of the current locality Roşia Montană (Alba county), within the Alburnus Maior National Research Program have resulted in providing a picture of the ancient Alburnus Maior. Thus, the main elements of the organizational system of Roşia Montană area in the Roman period consist of: zones of metalliferous deposits exploitation, habitat structures, including sacred areas and cremation cemeteries. Probably the most spectacular domain in which the preventive archaeological researches from Roşia Montană brought an important contribution is the funerary one who made possible a series of clarifications regarding the funerary behaviour of the ancient communities who resided and worked in the area in Roman times. There have been investigated, up to now, five cremation necropolises and two funerary areas comprising more than 1,450 funerary structures.

This study is dedicated to the analysis of a special category within the archaeological material, glazed pottery, discovered at Alburnus Maior. The archaeological investigations conducted at Alburnus Maior discovered seven items. The items were found in a funerary context and are part of the inventories of cremation graves in the cemeteries of Tăul Găuri – Hop (one item), respectively Tăul Secuilor/Pârâul Porcului (six items). In an attempt to discover the origin of vessels and the workshops we analyzed the morphological features of the fabrics. Two basic groups were established: A 1 – fine, red fired vessels with green glaze; A 2 – fine, gray fired vessels with green

glaze. The details in the manufacturing of the pieces, the fine fabric as well as the closest analogies that could be established, all has led to the conclusion that they have been manufactured in the workshops of Ampelum (Zlatna, Alba county).

Chronology of the south-eastern sector of the Baelo Claudia forum

Xavier Deru

The study of the south-eastern sector of the forum of Baelo Claudia was excavated under the direction of O. Rodriguez, L. Brassous and X. Deru. A domus, a public building and a precarious habitat were discovered. Eight horizons were distinguished thanks to the stratigraphic data. The eighth has three smaller phases. An inventory of reference assemblages from all over the south of the Iberian Peninsula was used to carry out a factorial correspondence analysis and to integrate the contexts from Baelo Claudia with those of the region.

The stamped amphorae of Late Antiquity. The case of the administrative stamped LRA 13. New evidence for the content of the stamps

Charikleia Diamanti

The more systematic interest on stamps from Late Roman/Early Byzantine to Late Byzantine period has arisen only in the last two decades. This communication concerns a comprehensive presentation of all the Late Roman stamped amphora types and all the kinds of the stamps they bear.

We will focus our attention on the stamps with administrative content and meaning, found on LR 1 and LR 13 amphorae, as they are the ones that can give, in the most direct way, information on the economic history of their period. Especially, we will present new information about the LR 13 amphorae production, which was often double stamped by the state with a 'main' stamp bearing the bust of the emperor and the inscription of the eparch (of the islands), while the 'secondary' stamp included official inscriptions, monograms and interesting abbreviations, such as the ounce ligature.

The Late Roman settlement in Ysterni of Paros island and the Parian production of the "Aegean" type lamps - Preliminary results

Charikleia Diamanti, Anastasios Lamprakis

In this presentation, we are going to discuss the first results of our research concerning the excavations of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades in the Ysterni site of Paros Island.

The excavations revealed a settlement of the Late Antiquity with three kilns, a linos (wine press) and many other facilities of workshops which produced amphorae, lamps, and coarse pottery in mass quantities. Here, we are going to present the settlement, the extended workshops area and their lamp production.

Through mass Parian lamps production, Paros emerges as a large and the only, yet, known center of the so called, in the past, 'Aegean lamp' type offering important new typological and chronological information.

Aegean trade in the Roman world: the view from North Adriatic

Diana Dobрева

Trade transformations which involved Adriatic and the Aegean were particularly significant because of the size and nature of trade and of its regularity. In order to reconstruct a comprehensive model of these relations a detailed pottery study has been performed. The aim is to establish how this correlation changes over time and how we can explain some trends. The possibility to examine a big amount and variety of amphorae, fine and cooking wares offered the opportunity to carry out an in-depth analysis of the long-term Aegean imports in northern Adriatic which developed between Late Republican and Late Antique times.

Pontic Red Slip Ware: Summing up the research

Krzysztof Domzalski

Late Roman red slip wares in the Black Sea basin are less known than those in the Mediterranean. Until recent years our knowledge was based on materials from the western, northern and eastern coastal areas. They allowed to distinguish a group of vessels of supra-regional distribution, called Pontic Red Slip Ware. Some new systematic excavation projects in northern Asia Minor brought first information about pottery finds, confirming strong presence of these vessels in several regions, and possibly indicating their production area.

PRS vessels were the main fine tableware on the Black Sea coastal markets in the 4th – mid-6th century. Their emergence took place in the first decades of the 4th century, the peak of production was reached in the late 4th century and lasted until the late 5th century. The gradual decline afterwards continued until around the mid-6th century, when the Pontic vessels were replaced by the large-scale imports of the LRC/Phocaeian Red Slip ware.

The discussed vessels have been identified on the basis of their macroscopic and typological features. Their shapes and decoration indicate that inspiration was drawn from the African Red Slip Ware. On the other hand, the Pontic products had their own specific features such as softer profiles, thick slip, and no stamped decoration, replaced sometimes by combed compositions.

Significant amounts of the vessels and their fragments were found mainly in port towns and their cemeteries but they also reached rural hinterlands, especially in south-western Crimea, Bosphoros Kimmerikos and Kolchis. The northernmost finds come from the trading centres of Olbia and Tanais. In northern Anatolia, Paphlagonian Pompeiopolis was the westernmost place of their massive presence. New discoveries from Komana Pontica and its rural territory suggest that the vessels were possibly produced in the western part of Pontus.

Investigating Foodways at Sea: The Dining and Cooking Wares of the Marzamemi 2 and Yassiada Wrecks

Andrew Donnelly, Justin Leidwanger

This paper examines the dining and cooking ware vessels of the Marzamemi 2 and Yassiada wrecks. Such efforts shed light on the complex networks each ship was involved in, furthering our understanding of economic activity and exchange in the 6th and 7th centuries respectively. This work also helps illustrate habits of shipborne cooking and dining across this time period, giving access to the lived lives of the sailors who crewed these ships and information about labor and foodways in two very different Late Antique centuries, and is the first stage of a larger project on shipboard patterns of consumption.

Late Roman Imported Pottery at Tintagel, Cornwall, UK

Maria Duggan, Evangelia Kiriati, Noémi Müller

This talk will present details of Late Roman ceramics found at the site of Tintagel, Cornwall, in the UK. Amphorae and finewares of 5th/6th century date have been used as markers of long-distance connections linking post-Roman Britain and the Byzantine East Mediterranean through Atlantic systems of trans-shipment. Tintagel, in the far South-West of Britain, is the key Insular site for revealing these networks. The vast majority of its ceramic assemblage is imported, principally of Aegean/East Mediterranean origin, with other wares of Atlantic production. The Tintagel assemblage also represents over half of all British finds of these imports. This presentation will outline findings of a British Academy postdoctoral project, conducted as a collaboration between Newcastle University and the British School at Athens, to provide a full reassessment of all the imported pottery recovered to date at Tintagel, including material from the English Heritage excavations of 2016-2017. The project included a full quantification to assess the scale of the assemblage. Typological study indicated a wider range of wares than previously known, which, in turn, informed sampling for petrographic and chemical analysis at the Fitch Laboratory. This aimed to confirm and characterise groupings, to assess internal variability, and to explore issues of provenance. This study will contribute to new understandings of the economic networks active between Britain, the Atlantic Seaboard and the Mediterranean, and the importance of imported commodities within the societies of post-Roman western Britain.

Tracing the late Roman/early Byzantine pottery in the ancient city of Thera

Maya Efstathiou

Although the habitation of the ancient city of Thera in late antiquity is already known from the systematic excavation of the ancient city by Friedrich Hiller von Gaertringen and his colleagues (1896-1902), the pottery of the early-Byzantine and middle Byzantine periods from this ancient site of the island of Thera remains unknown.

The opportunity to study the habitation of the site in late antiquity and in the Middle Byzantine period, as well as the relevant pottery was given by the implementation of the project "Arrangement and Enhancement of the Archaeological Site of Ancient Thera" (2003-2008), and especially via the re-consideration of the monuments and the topography of the site and the finding of a large quantity of pottery, either through cleaning already excavated areas and monuments or conducting small-scale excavation works.

As the conservation and consequently the study of the resulting material are ongoing, this announcement attempts a first presentation of the Early byzantine pottery from the ancient city of Thera, through the material of the aforementioned new research, as well as through the very few relevant findings of the German excavations, located in the Archaeological Museum of Thera, in association with the pottery from the Early Byzantine settlements at the harbors of the ancient city, Oia and Eleusis, unearthed during the last decades with the excavation activity of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades.

African pots in the Tiber Valley: the African cooking ware from Spoletino (Civitella d'Agliano - VT)

Mara Elefante

African cooking ware is a well-known unique case of utilitarian ware exported on large scale during Roman and Late Roman times. In the fill of the Roman cistern of Spoletino (Civitella d'Agliano - VT)

this class is represented by 690 fragments that, considering the significant variety of cooking ware produced in the Tiber Valley in this period, are clear evidence of the great popularity of this kind of cooking ware. The study of this North African production analyses the impact of importation products both on the local market and in the cooking practices, examining the use of the African cooking ware forms in the kitchen and comparing them with the forms of the local productions. The first goal of this contribution is a complete typological study of this particular class, that not always is well represented as in in Spoleto, where is significant and composed of all the usual different forms (lids, casseroles and pans), often in good condition and well preserved. The second goal, not less important, is to realise if the occurrence of the African cooking ware is caused just by its prestige or by a change in the cooking habits, fact understandable comparing the forms of the local cooking ware in this period and also analysing if there are local imitations of the African forms.

Lusitana 3 amphorae in the Tagus Valley (Lusitania). Resampling the commerce and consumption of Lusitanian wine production

Victor Filipe, Rui Roberto de Almeida

Although characterised for decades, there is a great lack of knowledge about the real weight of the Lusitana 3 type in the Lusitanian wine trade. The recent study on the amphorae of Olisipo (Lisbon), where Lusitana 3 are dominant among the wine containers, has highlighted the great development of wine production in the Tagus Valley in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. This important development has been confirmed by the identification of that Lusitanian wine amphora in several places in the western Mediterranean, namely in the Italian Peninsula (in both Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coasts, including Rome and Ostia), in Sardinia, in Gaul, in North Africa and in several places in Hispania, constituting itself as one of the majority wine types in cities such as Munigua and Seville, in the province of Baetica.

However, this reality is poorly documented in the remaining territory of Lusitania. In this study, the authors analyse the amphorae assemblages from several sites in the Tagus Valley, focusing on the Lusitanian wine trade and the weight that its consumption achieved, demonstrating the importance of the Lusitana 3 in this context.

The Roman villa of Cardílio (Torres Novas, Portugal) in the Mediterranean trade: the import of commodities in amphorae

Victor Filipe, Catarina Viegas, Carlos Fabião, Rui Roberto de Almeida, Romão Ramos

Located in the Tagus Valley, the Roman villa of Cardílio was positioned in Roman times in a border space between the territories of the civitates of Scallabis (Santarém) and Seilium (Tomar).

The proximity to the XVI road of Antonino's itinerary and to the Almonda and Tagus rivers allowed an easy contact with the coast, namely with Olisipo (Lisbon), enabling its participation in the regional commercial networks and the acquisition of products from distant geographies.

The aim of this study is precisely to present the assemblage of amphorae imported from the various regions of the Mediterranean and the main trends and consumption patterns in the villa between the 1st and 4th centuries AD.

**Between economy and religion in "Garrison's Camp" area, Nea Paphos:
the case of the transport amphorae from the Syro-Palestinian region**

Mariagrazia Giuseppina Finistrella

Since 2014-2015, in my PhD at Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, the mostly unpublished thousands of fragments of the transport amphorae from "Garrison's Camp" area, in Nea Paphos, coming from the excavations of the University of Catania, are examined and generally, the trade and the commercial routes in the Eastern Mediterranean through the analysis of this vessel from the different contexts of the city.

The provenance of the fragmentary transport amphorae from "Garrison's Camp" area, is from all over the Mediterranean but mostly from the Eastern part. The Syro-Palestinian transport amphorae are among the most attested productions, with several recognisable types of different periods, like the Beirut Amphora, the Amrit Amphora, the Agora M334 Amphora, the LRA 4 and the LRA 5-6. The fragments that come from all the Syro-Palestinian region, reflect the various connections with the area - a religious context, during the Hellenistic and Roman time, with an hypogean sanctuary that was probably dedicated to Apollo, Artemis and Asclepius; a religious and residential context, during the Late Roman-Early Byzantine time, with a martyrion that could be ascribable to S. Hilarion of Gaza, and several domus - and mostly, the late productions, highlight the particular characteristics, both religious and economic, of the site, with its specific needs.

**Contesti funerari della Puglia centrale nell'età della romanizzazione:
consistenza e semantica della ceramica**

Custode Silvio Fioriello, Anna Mangiatordi

Il processo di romanizzazione interessò l'area della Puglia centrale entro un lungo arco cronologico collocabile fra la fine del IV-inizi del III sec. a.C. e la municipalizzazione. Lo spazio funerario, per quantità e per articolazione della documentazione, si rivela un importante indicatore che consente di cogliere i successivi e graduali mutamenti occorsi in questa parte del Meridione ionico-adriatico d'Italia, nel segno della progressiva acquisizione della cultura romana secondo dinamiche di reciprocità, asimmetria, adesione, partecipazione. Sia sul versante delle comunità peucezie sia nel quadro della compagine italiota rappresentata da Taranto, la valutazione della consistenza e della semantica delle manifatture ceramiche nell'ambito dei corredi funerari (assieme alla topografia dei nuclei sepolcrali, alla tipologia delle sepolture, all'apparato rituale, al rapporto fra comparto necropolare e assetto insediativo) contribuisce a leggere forme e fasi di un processo complesso e articolato, nel quale si rilevano precoci contatti e modi adattativi con la incipiente 'orbita' della civiltà romana nonché fenomeni di persistenza e osmosi, di metabolismo e simbiosi capaci di coinvolgere le facies indigena e magnogreca regionali entro il medesimo orizzonte di cambiamento panmediterraneo indotto da Roma.

Imitation and integration, changing objectsapes at Berenike (Egypt)

Roderick Geerts

During the Augustan period there was an influx of 'new' material culture in Egypt. This influx caused changes in objectsapes and instigated a material culture revolution in the following decades. This is especially evident in the objects executed in different materials. The changing objectsapes and circulating 'new' objects enabled the production and the use of a new koine. Ceramic, faience, glass and wooden artefacts uncovered in the harbour of Berenike on the Red

Sea Coast provide a great insight into these processes. This paper will explore some of those artefacts and their use within a changing society.

New discoveries of Roman Lamps near Tomis, dwellings from boulevard A. Vlaicu, IInd century AD until the end of VIth century AD

Stefan Georgescu, Ana Hamat

Our poster present roman lamps discovered from 2021-2022 in a small settlement and necropolis located near ancient Tomis, as a model for local commerce between II- VI centuries AD.

The archaeological site from Today Constanta, at nr. 158, A. Vlaicu boulevard, was discovered in the 70s by the late archaeologist Ct. Chera. Unfortunately, because of the extended works conducted by the communist regime in this area, the site was not investigated and publish, until 2022. On this address, on 70000 m², the communist authorities have constructed a huge complex for storing cereals, and in 2021 a new building was intended to be erected in this particular spot. In the next months until May 2022, the archaeologist uncovered here the periphery of a huge settlement dated from the beginning of the IInd century until the beginning of the VIth century AD, a small necropolis dated between the II- III centuries AD, and also a small Bronze Age necropolis. In the archaeological complexes from the settlement and necropolis, we discovered lamps or fragment of lamps which were used to date the archaeological situation along with coins, fibulas, military equipment and other types of ceramics. The lamps divided in types, framed between the end of IIIrd century and the end of the VIth century AD.

The study of lamps from A. Vlaicu, no. 158 will be very important, because they shed a light on the lamp's commerce from Tomis, between IInd and VIth century AD., with local craftsmen and also with imports.

Early Byzantine Glazed Ware in the Balkan Peninsula: New data and perspectives

Georgia Giannaki

An intriguing and yet so little-known type of Early Byzantine Ware is the glazed one. This paper aims to shed light on the evolution of this kind of pottery in the Balkan Peninsula. Although the glazing technique was known and widely used since the Roman era and for a long period of time in the Danubian Provinces and in Northern Italy, in the Balkan Peninsula – and mostly in its lower part, it appears as if there is a gap in its evolution from the Late Roman to the Medieval glazed ware. However, recent data have come to light in Northern Greece in contexts dating as early as the 6th century AD, such as those found at Philippi and Thasos. These regions are of particular interest, not only because of their significance as urban centres during the Early Byzantine period, but also – especially in the case of Thasos – because of well-documented and datable stratigraphic data. These discoveries not only challenge the traditional attribution of the glazed ceramics in the post-seventh century contexts but also allow us to trace the evolution of the glazing technique from the Roman to the Byzantine times, during which its greatest spread is attested, and consequently, to explore the transition from the Late Roman to the Early Byzantine era.

Terra sigillata focese da Gortina: nuovi dati dai recenti scavi dell'Edificio Sud

Marzia Giuliadori

È noto come la sigillata focese costituisca la ceramica fine dominante nelle stratigrafie gortinie a partire dalla fine del IV secolo fino al cessare della produzione intorno alla metà del VII secolo. La

notevole quantità di questo vasellame rinvenuto nei recenti scavi condotti dall'Università di Macerata a Gortina nell'area delle Case bizantine presso l'Edificio Sud permette di acquisire nuovi dati sulla circolazione di questa classe ceramica a Gortina e di gettare nuova luce sulle connessioni culturali e commerciali della città con la vicina sponda dell'Asia Minore.

The Amphorae of Roman Ephesos. A new revision from new evidences and new ideas

Horacio González Cesteros

In 2013 Tamas Bezechky published his book "The Amphorae of Roman Ephesus", presenting for the first time a complete catalogue of the most important amphorae he could work in some interesting Ephesian contexts (mainly in the Tetragonos Agora and in some small contexts from the upper Agora and Terrace Houses). This great work can be considered as the basis for all amphorae studies concerning the late Hellenistic, Roman Imperial and Late Antique amphorae, not only in Ephesos, but in the whole Aegean region.

Nevertheless, a revision of other publications made by other ceramic specialist as for example Sabine Ladstätter, Alice Waldner or Recep Meriç, and the studies of material from new contexts of the last years, have enlarged our knowledge about forms, quantities and trade connexions of Ephesos during the Roman and Byzantine periods.

This presentation will be focused in the amphorae of the period enclosed in the 1st century BC to the late 3rd AD. Doing so, it is aimed to have a better and larger vision of some important questions that could not be answered or were not presented in the book published in 2013.

The Market of Caesar and Augustus at Athens: Pottery Evidence for the Monument's Construction and the City's Supply from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Augustan period

Dimitris Grigoropoulos, Tania Panagou, Dimitris Sourlas

The Market of Caesar and Augustus is one of the earliest and most prominent monuments of Roman Athens, whose construction is fixed by historical and epigraphic means between 51 and 19 – 11/10 BC. Deep excavation carried out by the Ephorate of Antiquities of the City of Athens in 1999 and 2001 on the NW stoa yielded deposits relating to the foundation of the building complex, including a rich assortment of ceramics of all functional categories from various eastern and western sources. While providing pottery evidence of the building's chronology for the first time, this material also sheds light onto the still little-known pottery supply of the city in the post-Sullan and Early Augustan period. Accordingly, the aim of the paper is twofold. On a first level, it provides a brief overview of the work carried out so far on the stratified deposits and associated material, including a presentation of the wares and outlining their significance for the chronology of the construction. On a second level, drawing upon previous work, we will attempt to place the evidence from these deposits in the context of the city's economic power and pottery supply during a period of transition.

Polluted Pots from the Hill of Zeus: The Manufacture and Use of Funerary Lekythoi in Late Roman Corinth

Mark D. Hammond

Excavations at Corinth's "Hill of Zeus" in 1933 revealed a number of Late Roman graves of the late 6th and early 7th centuries, several of which contained one or more small lekythoi. The ceramic finds from these graves were dismissed at the time, much as similar finds had previously been

after an earlier exploration of the same cemetery area. Advancements in the dating and understanding of Late Roman coarse wares have significantly advanced, but the overall assessment of the poor aesthetic qualities of these vessels cannot be denied. Even within the assemblage recovered from the “Hill of Zeus,” degrees in manufacture quality are clearly evident. A critical examination of these vessels through the lens of pottery-throwing techniques exposes a list of objective shortcomings that can be catalogued in association with these vessels. Why were these vessels (not) finished as they were, and why were they sold and put to use in funerary contexts regardless of their shortcomings?

The answer becomes increasingly clear when consideration is made of the ritual practices that were conducted by the graveside, as well as the cultural context within which these vessels were viewed. Likely used to deliver the final libation over the body, the lekythos would have become “polluted” by its funerary association and immediate discard was demanded. The deposition of these strictly utilitarian vessels within the graves should be seen less as the revered placement of “burial goods” and more as the convenient disposal of polluted objects with no further practical use. The short life-cycle of these lekythoi would have been known to the potters who applied the appropriate amount of labor to their manufacture for a market that actively sought inexpensive and disposable vessels for one-time use at the grave.

From the Rhone to the Danube: trade connections between Gaul and Moesia in the light of a medallion mould find from Butovo, Bulgaria

Aleksander Harizanov

The Roman site at Butovo, situated in nowadays Northern Bulgaria, was one of the largest centres for ceramic manufacture in the province of Moesia Inferior during the second half of the 2nd and the 3rd centuries AD. Supposedly a craft-worker's village or an emporium, it was most likely home to potters working under the influence of the ceramic trends of, not only closely located Eastern provinces, but some of the Western ones as well.

Trade connections between Lower Moesia and the Roman provinces in nowadays France, Italy and Germany, have long been studied and evaluated, however this was mostly done by taking into account the ready-to-use imported fineware. A ceramic mould with a depiction of Cybele riding a lion, discovered at the site underneath modern Butovo, could help to shed more light on the importation of technical knowledge as well. Locally produced moulds and medallions with identical depiction were found at Gaulish sites in the valley of the River Rhone, nowadays South-eastern France, and it seems very likely that this was also the point of origin for the Lower Moesian find.

The aim of this contribution is to assess the Butovo mould in the light of this newly acquired data, and also in the broader context of the Moesian ceramic centre's production and chronology, thus looking for further and more secure evidence for foreign influences in the creation of its repertoire.

I bolli sulle anfore iberiche da un contesto inedito degli Horti Lamiani (Esquilino). Considerazioni sulle reti di approvvigionamento del mercato di Roma in età flavia

Giordano Iacomelli

La schedatura dei bolli sulle anfore provenienti dalla penisola iberica, attestate in un contesto inedito di età flavia rinvenuto dall'area degli Horti Lamiani, comparata con le informazioni fornite da altri contesti editi di Roma, ha permesso di aumentare le conoscenze in merito ai flussi di

approvvigionamento dell'Urbe, definendo il ruolo svolto dai diversi centri produttivi e aggiornando la documentazione attinente l'onomastica dei vari personaggi implicati a vario titolo nel processo produttivo. Le attestazioni degli Horti Lamiani, pur avendo principalmente fornito spunti di riflessione sui contenitori oleari (Dressel 20), hanno tuttavia consentito di raccogliere preziose informazioni sugli arrivi di vino tarraconese e sulla bollatura delle anfore da garum.

Results of the quantitative analysis of ceramic study from the Apalirou Environs Project, Naxos

Mark Jackson, Charikleia Diamanti, Rossana Valente, Maria Duggan, Hallvard Indgerd, Vincenzo Castaldo

This paper will report on the methodology and results of the Apalirou Environs Survey, Naxos carried out by an international team of pottery specialists. Of particular interest for RCRF is the ceramic material from the Later Roman and medieval periods from Kastro Apalirou where there is distinctive clustering of material and the surrounding landscape. Systematic collection of the pottery in the field and quantitative study of the ceramic types enables us to make new interpretations about the occupation and use of the landscape during this period.

Production of Late Tableware in Pergamon - Considerations based on stylistic observations and archaeometric analysis

Sarah Japp

Late tableware has so far only rarely come to light in Pergamon, but this is mostly due to the stratigraphy of the previous excavation areas. The forms, wares and products that have been uncovered give reason to assume that some of them were produced locally. Extensive local production began in Hellenistic times and extended into the Roman imperial period. Excavations in a pottery quarter as well as archaeological-archaeometric investigations indicate that ceramics were produced in Pergamon at least until the late Imperial or early Byzantine period. In the case of the late tableware, these include relief pottery ('Oinophoren-Ware') as well as light coloured ware and stamp-decorated ware. Not only the stylistic and macroscopic examinations, but also the archaeometric analyses have confirmed the thesis of a local production.

The results so far will be presented in this lecture. Furthermore, the question of a local production of LRC in Pergamon will be addressed.

Painted pottery in graves 18 and 36 from Roman necropolis Krtine, Kaštela, Croatia

Ivanka-Katya Kamenjarin, Anamarija Bralić

A Roman necropolis dating from the 2nd-5th centuries was found in the former Salonitan ager, at the Krtine site. Among the numerous ceramic items, two cups stand out. The color of the pottery after baking is light yellow almost white and geometric motifs on them are applied by painting technique. They are very rare and this is the southernmost known find. The origin is unknown.

New Thinkings on "Dual Stamps" on the LRA 2B-C (LRA 13)

Ülkü Kara

In the last decade, owing to the new excavations and studies, some new findings and results were discovered on stamps of Late Roman Amphora 2 (LRA 2C/LRA 13). These stamps have some significant features which clarify the economic and commercial life of the period and the Eastern

Empire. The article aim that expands on these “dual stamps” from many aspects. Their administrative function/functions and structural feature of the molds are analyzed. The information that both who the seals represent and printed them is important in terms of enabling administrative information to emerge. Some of the considerations presented here aim to elucidate the subject matter, and some considerations about material and mold making related to the mold of the other seal are presented.

OCK twenty years on: the next step

Philip Kenrick

The second edition of the *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*, in book form with an accompanying database on CD, was published in 2000. Since then, the supplied database software rapidly became obsolete and the database can now be accessed only on old machines or on machines which can run an old (e.g., Windows XP) emulation.

In 2020 the Covid lockdown created conditions in which uninterrupted attention could be given both to finding new software for the interface and to the entering of new data. In this paper I shall report on the progress that has been made, and on the prospects for an updated (and more accessible) publication.

DR 24 Similis Amphorae of Roman Period from Erythrai

Ebru Kirkanli

Erythrai is located in the Ionian Region in ancient times, is on the west coast of the Karaburun (Mimas) Peninsula, overlooking the island of Chios. The site is known for its amphora production. The kilns are located at Banyoz Hill. 1980's preliminary excavations were undertaken by Ömer Özyiğit. This paper presents Roman amphorae types found in earlier excavations between 1977-88.

The types include Dressel 24 Similis found in different areas throughout the city, mainly dated from the 5th century BC to the 3rd century CE. 50 amphora fragments of Roman Period were recovered from Banyoz Hill just outside the walls around the Axos river. It was observed that all of the amphorae were made of two different fabrics.

The grouping of amphorae is based on the work of scientists who previously created typology. Erythrai amphorae, whose typology was tried to be formed through samples from many different excavation sites, was provided to make a collective chronological classification based on the samples obtained from Erythrai.

These amphorae, which are thought to be of Aegean origin, were described by Opait under Dressel 24 Similis B, C and D (cup-shaped). Fragments found in 1988 excavations of Erythrai, which are understood to be Erythrai production with their fabric, support this view.

Byzantine amphoras from the Roman fort of Apsaros (modern Gonio, Georgia)

Paulina Komar, Andria Rogava, Tatuli Motzkobili

Apsaros was an important fortress in Colchis, western Black sea region during the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods. The aim of this presentation is to analyze Byzantine transport containers discovered on the site and make assessments regarding their provenance and contents. Furthermore, this study will show the state of research on Byzantine amphoras produced in the Black sea region as well as identify the areas where further scientific research is necessary.

Chora Mykonos ceramic testimony of an unknown Late Roman Cycladic settlement

Maria Konioti

Rescue excavations carried out by the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades in the course of private works conducted in the settlement of Mykonos's Town revealed sparse yet valuable remains of a late Antiquity site. This preliminary presentation of the excavations focuses on the pottery findings, mainly amphorae, lamps, and coarse pottery that testify habitation over a period spanning from the 3rd to the 7th century.

Pottery in the context: regional patterns, use and distribution of thin-walled pottery in cult places

Elisa Laschi

Thin-walled pottery is a particular production of the Roman times, represented by drinking vessels (mostly beakers and cups) used daily. This pottery, dating from the II century b.C. to the imperial period until the Adrian age, was usually found in domestic, funerary, and religious contexts. Therefore, its distribution in cult places may reveal information about religious practices and daily use in sanctuaries that has not been discussed by literature or archaeological data.

The research examines the vessels found in the central Italy sanctuaries: they are not used only for the libations due to their drinking function, but they may also be used to stock offerings (as offering "recipient") and for the daily life of the pilgrims.

Overall, tableware pottery, made for general use, expressed different relationships between the vessel, the worshipper, and the god.

This poster aims to present the distribution patterns of thin-walled pottery in cult places of central Italy, with particular emphasis on its contextual uses, rituals and practices, starting from the vessels found in Campo della Fiera sanctuary.

New Research on Amphoras from the 7th-Century Yassiada Shipwreck

Justin Leidwanger, Frederick Van Doorninck, Jenny Vo-Phamhi

Thanks to decades of ongoing research into the 7th-century Yassiada shipwreck off southwest Turkey, the site has become a critical piece of evidence for the mechanisms that helped to ensure supply during late antiquity. This poster synthesizes results from recent work on several groups of cargo amphoras, bringing together formal, compositional, and computational analytical approaches to shed new light on one trajectory toward more standardized transport jars, and the place of this ship and its cargo in debates over the broader late Roman political economy.

Marbled Ware of the 3rd - 4th century from Xanten, Germany

Bernd Liesen

During the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, jugs in a fine slipped marbled ware decorated with painted white ornament were produced in Lower Germany and Northern Gaul. So far, four workshops have been identified from archaeological excavations. This group of pottery is frequently found in Lower Germany, but has been barely examined in detail. The type range comprises jars and two-handled cups. This study aims to investigate the vessels found at Xanten (Germany), in order to gain a first insight into the supply with this group. The chemical composition of different fabric groups was determined. According to the results of chemical analyses, more potteries must have existed but which hitherto have not been located.

Roman pottery assemblages from the East-Gate excavations in Side (Pamphylia/Turkey)

Ute Lohner-Urban

The pottery of the excavations conducted at the East Gate and the landwall of Side from 2012 to 2018 show a chronological range from the 1st c. BC to the 7th c. AD. Most striking is the frequent occurrence of CS/ESD of the forms EAA P 10, P 40 and P 41 (after Hayes 1985) in different fabrics and variants across several stratigraphic units up to layers of the 4th c. AD. During the find-processing difficulties in justifying the initial dating of the East Gate and the Landwall based on the diagnostic pottery arose. The forms EAA P10, P40 and P41 appear in representative quantities, so that differentiation into groups was possible. The different fabrics and shape variants of these three shape types are striking, which partly overlap with LRD shapes as well. The CS of these excavations was classified according to fabrics. 7 different fabrics-groups for the CS could be distinguished according to macroscopic criteria.

The presentation is focused on the so called Cypriot Sigillata and the questions of its local imitations. The aim of the lecture should be to determine how far the fabrics of these common forms extend into the younger strata and whether differences in the fabrics become apparent in the further course of the stratigraphic sequence.

New Research on the Leonidaion in Olympia - a Group of Pottery from a Closed Context as Dating Evidence for the Roman Imperial Construction Phase

Claudia Mächler, Stefan Distler, Christa Schauer

In recent years, the architecture of the Leonidaion in Olympia has been the focus of the dissertation project by Claudia Mächler. In 2018, excavation in an undisturbed area in cooperation with Stefan Distler uncovered a group of pottery that provides new evidence for the dating of the Roman Imperial reconstruction of the building. The pottery is studied by Christa Schauer.

Djilma - an important ARS production centre in central Tunisia. An assessment of Late Roman forms and stamped decoration, fabric and chemical analyses by WD-XRF

Michael Mackensen, Gerwulf Schneider, Malgorzata Daszkiewicz

Djilma is one of the two most important production centres of African red slip ware vessel forms and lamps in central Tunisia. It produced ARS from the early 3rd c. to the mid-5th c. in a characteristic fabric. The standard forms were distributed by long-distance trade to the eastern and western Mediterranean. They can now be identified at the Agora of Athens. The range of late Roman forms and typical stamped decoration from a survey will be presented as well as a specific reference group of chemical analyses carried out by G. Schneider (Berlin) and M. Daszkiewicz (Warszawa).

Roman pottery in Sicily: 18 years later the Catania conference. What has changed?

Daniele Malfitana, Antonino Mazzaglia

The paper examines the state of the art of the researches on artisanal productions in Sicily at the light of research projects launched over the last twenty years, especially after the Catania conference in 2004 (Old Pottery in a new century). The aim of the paper is to highlight how important are the researches started on the local and imported productions of Sicily, highlighting in particular the contribution made by the East. The excavations in the potter's quarter of ancient

Syracuse and the re-reading of old archaeological contexts, in particular, testify the significant role of Sicily in the center of the Mediterranean and the strong connections with the East from the Hellenistic to the late Imperial period.

I marchi di fabbrica sulla ceramica a vernice nera padana tra la tarda repubblica e la prima età imperiale

Valentina Mantovani

Il fenomeno della bollatura della ceramica romana a vernice nera in abito padano è ancora oggi un campo di ricerca aperto. Lo spoglio della documentazione edita ha restituito un'ottantina di marchi di fabbrica nominali (rettangolari, circolari e in planta pedis) e anepigrafi apposti su vasellame a vernice nera di produzione padana la cui distribuzione copre i principali centri della Valle Padana compresi tra Cuneo e Duino (Ornavasso, Arsago Seprio, Mandana di Capiago Intimiano, Gropello Cairoli, Milano, Calvatone, Cremona, Coccaglio, Bergamo, Modena, Mantova, Isola della Scala, Santa Maria dell'Alzana, Vicenza, Chiusano, Adria, Alberone di Ro, Rimini, Cividale del Friuli e Aquileia) giungendo anche nei siti della Gurina e del Magdalensberg nella provincia romana del Noricum.

Lamp and coroplastic production in the Roman Period at Tarsus-Gözlükule (Turkey)

Paolo Maranzana, Cristina Mondin

This poster aims to discuss the recent archaeological evidence for pottery production from the Roman Period discovered at Tarsus-Gözlükule. After 70 years from the publication of H. Goldman's seminal study of pottery at this site, excavations conducted by Prof. Özyar (Bögazici University) revealed the presence of a kiln and pottery waste on the Gözlükule mound, which are dated to the Roman Period. The kiln was mainly employed to produce lamps (categorized as groups XVI and XVIII in Goldman's publication) and votive figurines. Excavations also revealed the rest of the production center, with a clay basin and a probable working space around it.

The subject of the poster will be a short presentation of the production center as well as the recent preliminary investigations of this material (in particular lamps) carried out by the authors. Presently, examinations of a sample of well-preserved lamps point to a 1st-2nd centuries production of a significant variety of lamp types of average and low quality. The authors' work at Tarsus also aimed to document these lamps with the aid of modern technologies, such as DEM models and digital microscopic photography of the fabrics. The finds of this study, which will feature in the poster, will represent one of the first systematic fabric documentations in Roman Tarsus.

Roman North African and Hispanic amphorae in the Aegean Sea: the underwater evidence

Olga Marinaki

During the past fifteen years, the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities (EUA) has undertaken two systematic underwater surveys in the South Euboean Gulf (2006-2016) and the Fournoi archipelago (2015-2020). The investigations led to the discovery of a great number of shipwrecks and isolated finds from the ancient to the modern era, also providing the first evidence of Roman North African and Hispanic cargoes in the Aegean Sea. It has been long established through analytical and quantitative studies that North African and Hispanic amphorae are widespread in the central and western Mediterranean, but evidence in the Aegean remains fragmentary and was

until 2006 limited only to land finds. The picture was altered by the discovery of the seven previously unknown shipwrecks in the South Euboean Gulf and Fournoi archipelago which cover a chronological range from the 2nd to the 4th century AD. This poster aims to present in a brief and synthetic way the amphora material from three of the seven sites together with some isolated finds, in an attempt to gain a better understanding of the distribution patterns and the extent of imports in the Aegean. The finds offer valuable information concerning an important intermediate stage between amphora production and consumption. The typological and microscopical examination and the interpretation of the sites proved the circulation in the Aegean of unprecedented typologies of Roman N. African and Hispanic amphorae, suggesting the existence of complex maritime trade relationships linking the three distant geographical territories. The unexcavated shipwrecks and the lack of in-depth studies in land sites underline the need for further research and targeted archaeological investigations in Greece that will greatly help in understanding the scope of the distribution of Roman N. African and Hispanic amphorae eastern from the Adriatic and Ionian seas.

Hellenistic Relief Bowls at Pompeii. The Evidence of the Pompeii Archaeological Research Project: Porta Stabia

Archer Martin

For drinking vessels, the inhabitants of Pompeii mostly used Thin-Walled Ware of Italic derivation, but there was some interest in relief bowls in the Hellenistic tradition. The nucleus of some twenty pieces of the Hellenistic Relief Bowls found in the excavations of the Pompeii Archaeological Research Project: Porta Stabia offers the possibility to reflect on the phenomenon.

All the fragments are imported. As they present matt to glossy coatings ranging in color from red to brown to blackish, they cannot belong to the uncoated production of central Italy (so-called Italo-Megarian Bowls). Nor do their decorations allow them to be attributed to the local production attested by molds found at Porta Stabia. The pieces that preserve the rim can be attributed to "Delian" bowls of western Asia Minor. The more or less micaceous fabric points to the same origin.

Characterization of Some Central Italian Amphorae from Excavations on the Palatine Hill in Rome

Victor Martinez

This poster gives a fuller description of two flat-bottomed amphora classes, presumably for wine, first identified by J. Theodore Peña in contexts from the Palatine East Excavations in Rome and for which there are few parallels in the published literature. Here I present a fuller description of the morphology, chronology, and fabrics for these amphora types. Although modest in quantities among the Palatine East excavated materials, their presence is not negligible and should be of great interest for understanding the provisioning of the Late Roman Urbs.

Observations on the pottery findings from East Mediterranean in Viminacium (Serbia)

Ana Mitić, Angelina Raičković Savić

Recently conducted archaeological excavations at the territory of the VII Claudia legion military camp at Viminacium (Moesia Superior) brought out to light significant knowledge on roman pottery from the oldest phases of the castrum and the city development. During these excavations

numerous forms of the imported and local ceramic vessels were discovered, already known in Viminacium pottery production repertoire. New finds of so-called "carrot" amphorae improved precise chronological determination of this type of ceramic forms within the capital of Moesia Superior. It is supposed that this amphora type originates from the eastern Mediterranean workshop centers and that were in use for supply of military troops as well as civilians as containers of dry, exotic fruits of the eastern imperial territories.

Technology, typology, and evolution of Egyptian pottery at Kom al-Ahmer/Kom Wasit (Western Nile Delta)

Cristina Mondin

This paper considers recent developments in pottery (common ware) research in the Nile Delta area in the light of the archaeological data uncovered at the site of Kom al-Ahmer/Kom Wasit. In particular, the evolution of Roman pottery in the region can now be traced in two different traditions: 1) adaptations of common ware that was already in circulation during the previous periods and 2) imitations of Mediterranean types. The first class of vessels can be considered a direct descendant of Ancient Egyptian pottery, with long-lived forms characterised by coarse technology, thick walls, and mixtures containing straw. These types are variants of late Pharaonic productions, but even today the fabrics of commonly used vessels employ the same technology, as recently demonstrated in the local productions of the Fayoum Oasis (Kenawi, Mondin 2019). Conversely, the evidence from Kom al-Ahmer and Kom Wasit suggests the presence of a second typology that appeared in the Hellenistic Period (4th-1st centuries AD) and continued during the Roman period. This had a different fabric which was likely influenced by imported pottery - e.g., cooking pots from various Mediterranean regions. Some local productions saw a clear reduction in organic voids, with thinner walls and moulded profiles. The second type is the only that had forms with a clear evolution over time and a 'short' life span. Due to these attributes, the latter became a clear indication for the chronology and the trade relations among sites in the Delta.

Eastern Mediterranean amphorae in Pannonia: archaeological and petrographic analysis

Anna Nagy, Piroska Magyar-Hárshegyi, György Szakmány

The aim of this contribution is to provide an overview of the ca. 800 amphorae that were imported from the Eastern Mediterranean to Pannonia. We investigated the finds combining archaeological methods and petrography. The amphora trade began during the first half of the 1st century AD with the arrival of the Roman military and flourished until the Marcomannic Wars. Aegean, Anatolian and Levantine goods were imported for the Mediterranean military officials, veterans, settlers and the provincial elite. The Marcomannic Wars and the standardisation of the military supply system set back the trade and by the 4th century AD, with the abandonment of the province, the import was scarce and limited to Roman-controlled settlements.

Les ateliers de céramique en Byzacène du Sud-Ouest, nouvelles découvertes

Mongi Nasr

Nos récentes investigations dans la Byzacène du Sud-Ouest correspondant, actuellement, au sud-ouest de la Tunisie, région située entre les steppes et le désert, nous ont permis de mettre au jour deux nouveaux centres de production. Le premier, Aïn er-Rchiha, produisait essentiellement les

amphores dites « spatheia » ; le second, Sidi Abdelkader, est le premier de son genre à se spécialiser dans la production de la céramique commune. Aussi, ces investigations nous ont offert l'opportunité d'avancer les preuves archéologiques irréfutables de l'existence d'une production locale de sigillée africaine à Henchir en-Nadhour (Majoura) recelant deux grandes catégories, l'une régionale et l'autre « universelle ». Cette dernière révèle une découverte majeure : cet atelier est le seul et unique centre repéré produisant les catégories C/E et E restées, jusqu'à présent, géographiquement, non localisées.

Hellenistic and Roman clay lamps from the Fanum Voltumnae, Orvieto (Italy)

Daniilo Nati

This poster presents the results of the study of almost 1300 clay lamps fragments discovered at the Fanum Voltumnae, the communal sanctuary of the Etruscans, located to the west of the city of Orvieto (Italy). The majority of the lamps have been found within the enclosure of temple A (trenches L - M - Q - U) and, in a significantly lesser amount, in the bath complex (trench R), the domus (trench H), the area of the Via Sacra (trench N) and the temple B (trench "South Area"). Although not all the fragments can be identified due to their highly fragmentary condition, it was possible to assign most of the lamps to well-known typologies, documenting a broad diachronic distribution of these objects within the sanctuary, extending from the late 6th century BC to the 3rd-4th centuries AD

Terra Sigillata from the National History Museum of Romania: the Romanian Academy Library Collection

Cătălina-Mihaela Neagu, Ionuț Bocan

The collections of the National History Museum of Romania (MNIR) include a large quantity of ceramic material remained unpublished until today. In this situation there is the group of 33 fragments of terra sigillata that belonged to the Romanian Academy Library collection. It must be noted that they were included in the inventory of the National History Museum of Romania in 1984. Also, it should be noted that we do not know the place of discovery of these objects. The pieces represent fragments of terra sigillata made entirely in the workshops of the Central Gaulish potters. From the chronological point of view the objects belonging to craftsmen who worked during the Trajanic and Hadrianic periods.

The Chaîne Opératoire of Middle and Late Roman cooking pottery traditions of Nea Paphos, Cyprus

Kamila Nocoń

The chaîne opératoire of cooking pottery dated to the Middle and Late Roman periods, produced in the region of Nea Paphos on Cyprus, are poorly known. The aim is to present the results of an integrated approach (macroscopic, typological, and initial results of petrographic analysis) applied to investigate the chaîne opératoire of manufacture of cooking pottery of this region. The results indicate that potters used particular recipes and specific manufacturing strategies to create a variety of forms: cooking pots, casseroles, etc. The work was supported by the National Science Centre in Poland (Sonatina 4, no. 2020/36/C/HS3/00173).

Terra sigillata from Žuta Lokva (Dalmatia, Croatia)

Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Valentina Mantovani

In Roman times the site Žuta Lokva was situated in the hinterland of the province of Dalmatia northern part. Žuta Lokva was probably a station near a road mentioned in Itinerarium Antonini Augusti Ad Aquileia per Liburniam Sisciam (Senia – Avendon – Arrupio – Bibium – Romula – Quadrata – Siscia). Archaeological excavations revealed a building that had two phases. We can assume that the building of the 1st phase (dimensions 23 x 16 m) was built around the beginning of the 1st CE and probably lasted until the third quarter of the 1st CE. The building of a second phase was bigger (dimensions 30 x 20 m), and according to the finds, it was in function until the middle of the 2nd CE. One hundred twenty-three shards of terra sigillata Italica is found (104 Po Valley production; 5 Arezzo production). The north-Italic production the Padana B prevails, with 99 specimens (1 stamp in planta pedis [---]RI), 2 of Padana C and 12 of Tardo Padana (mainly the forms Consp. 3, 20.4 and 39). Concerning the north-Italic forms, there is a discrete presence of Consp. 27 (16 pieces) and Consp. 26 (7 pieces), Consp. 18 (5 pieces), Consp. 20 (3 pieces) and Consp. 21 (5 specimens), patera Consp. 3 (4 pieces), and Consp. 34 (6 pieces) and Consp. 36 (2 pieces) cups. There are also numerous closed forms, mainly jugs (31 pieces). The Aretine vessels are mostly Consp. 20.4 forms (one with dog applique), Consp. 21.3 3, Consp. 26-27 and Consp. 6.

Quantifying large scale analysis and typology of coarse ware from Flavia Solva, Noricum

Gudrun Paher-Malderle, Johanna Kraschitzer

Aus den in den letzten 140 Jahren durchgeführten Ausgrabungen im Municipium Flavia Solva (Wagna, Steiermark, Österreich) stammt eine große Menge an Keramikfunden. Von etwa 1350 Kisten mit Gebrauchskeramik werden jene aus ausgewählten Bereichen der Stadt im Rahmen des Projektes „Fundaufarbeitung Flavia Solva“ gesichtet und digital erfasst.

Für die spezifische Ansprache der unterschiedlichen Gefäßformen wurden die ersten etwa 1300 definierenden Stücke gezeichnet. Durch eine aus den Zeichnungen erstellte Zusammenschau von Randprofilen kann die Aufnahme in eine Datenbank einfach und effizient erfolgen.

Verwandte Formen wurden in Hauptgruppen zusammengefasst. Innerhalb dieser konnte eine genauere Unterscheidung durch unterschiedliche Untergruppen erfolgen, in denen alle vorkommenden Varianten berücksichtigt werden.

Durch Anwendung dieser Methode können auch kleinere Fragmente sinnvoll und bewertbar in der Datenbank abgelegt werden. Eine weitere zeichnerische Erfassung der einzelnen Stücke ist damit weitgehend unnötig.

Unser Ziel ist es, ein Abbild der in Flavia Solva vorhandenen Gebrauchskeramik zu geben. Bei der Materialbasis handelt es sich, wie für Siedlungskeramik typisch, um klein fragmentierte Gefäßbruchstücke. Somit wird das Hauptaugenmerk auf die Randausformung, die Scherbenqualität, die Oberflächenbehandlung und die Funktion gelegt. Aufbauend darauf soll durch Analogien mit bereits bekannten Gefäßformen regionaler und überregionaler Fundstellen auf die Ganzformen geschlossen werden können. Resultierend daraus wird mit Beendigung des Projektes eine sinnvolle Gefäßtypologie erarbeitet und als Ergebnis die Vorlage des in Flavia Solva vorhandenen Formenspektrums präsentiert.

Damit einhergehend wird ein chronologisches Gerüst erstellt, in welches die in Flavia Solva vorkommenden Formen eingereiht werden können und über das idealerweise eine Entwicklung einzelner Formen ablesbar ist.

Das Potenzial des Projektes für zukünftige Forschungen liegt in der Menge der erfassten Funde und der daraus resultierenden Datenbasis. Diese bildet eine zuverlässige Grundlage für die Diskussion der lokal erzeugten und überregional verhandelten Keramik.

Disastri a confronto. Nuovi dati sulla cultura materiale e le reti commerciali di Roma e Pompei tra la tarda età neroniana e l'età flavia

Alessandra Pegurri, Antonio F. Ferrandes

Nell'ambito dell'intervento saranno esaminati due nuclei di contesti recentemente indagati presso le città di Roma e Pompei e riconducibili agli eventi catastrofici documentati presso questi due centri a partire dalla tarda età neroniana. Per Roma verranno analizzati i depositi dalle pendici nord-orientali del Palatino, riferibili da una parte alle distruzioni causate dall'incendio del 64 d.C. e dall'altra ai successivi interventi costruttivi connessi alla realizzazione della Domus Aurea (ante 69 d.C.). Per quanto riguarda Pompei, invece, saranno esaminati alcuni depositi documentati presso le Terme Stabiane e ricondotti alle importanti modifiche edilizie apportate nell'area dopo il terremoto del 62 d.C. Istituito un confronto tra questi nuclei di materiali, verranno evidenziate le analogie e le differenze relative alla composizione generali dei contesti, ai rapporti tra le produzioni locali e le importazioni e, in relazione a queste ultime, al bacino di approvvigionamento dei beni provenienti dall'esterno. L'analisi dei dati permetterà infine di svolgere alcune considerazioni anche sui circuiti commerciali e le dinamiche distributive che interessano Roma e Pompei nella seconda metà del I secolo d.C.

Cultural dynamics and trade within the Eastern Mediterranean: the ceramic contexts of the Southern Building in Gortyn between the 4th and the 7th century AD

Roberto Perna, Giuliadori Marzia, Moscara Elena, Ludovica Xavier de Silva

The excavations carried out by the University of Macerata in the so-called Southern Building of the Byzantine Houses Complex in Gortyn (Crete) have provided a significant ceramic context. The study of the different ceramic classes, like fine tableware pottery, amphoras, as well as coarse and cooking ware pottery, outlines a complex and interesting context of local productions and imports in the Cretan capital. The paper will therefore give us an insight on connections and trade between the Gortyn and the numerous productive areas in the Eastern Mediterranean, such as the Cyclades, Asia Minor, and the Black Sea with a specific focus on a time span that goes from the 4th century AD to the 7th. Therefore, the study will provide an overview on the cultural and economic context of Gortyn in these centuries.

David Petruț, Katalin Sidó: A comparative study on the pottery cooking ware of two auxiliary forts in Roman Dacia with possible eastern Mediterranean ties: Buciumi and Călugăreni

David Petruț, Katalin Sidó

The presentation intends to offer a comparative analysis of the pottery cooking ware from two auxiliary forts in Roman Dacia: Buciumi on the north-western frontier of the province, and Călugăreni, situated on its eastern limes. Both forts have underwent extensive archaeological research throughout the last decades. The detailed and comparative analysis of the cooking ware assemblages is needed to shed more light on the culinary culture and practices of auxiliary troops as a whole, as well as to highlight certain particularities or differences in this regard, pertaining to

the various cultural backgrounds of the units. Both forts have ties to the eastern Mediterranean area owing to the subsequent presence of the cohorts I Augusta Ituraeorum in their garrison.

The diffusion of the Early Byzantine ampullae in the Italian peninsula

Paola Puppo

In Italy this type of unguentarium or small amphora has been found only in some sites: in Luni with 13 specimens, in Classe (Ravenna) with 8 specimens, in Rome (from the Crypta Balbi) with 17 specimens and 1 specimen from the Foro Romano (north-western area, room D), in Syracuse with 20 specimens. This ware was produced in the Eastern Mediterranean, in different sites of actual Turkey: in Constantinople (where the finds amount to about 400 specimens), Ephesos, Iasos, Xantos, Perge, Limyra, Tarsus, Halicarnassus, Cnidus, Sardis, Hierapolis, Aphrodisias, Sagalassos, Alahan, Anemurium, Seleucia Sidera. These ampullae are characterized by a tapered body, high cylindrical neck, very purified clay, engobed by immersion, with a slightly thickened rim; however, there are examples not engobed that instead have the external surface marked by deep ribs. The oldest specimens are often provided with stamps, generally in monogrammed form, typologically similar to the marks present on other proto-byzantine material (as lead seals). The late Roman unguentaria with stamps disappear in the later production, that of the 7th century. In eight specimens found in Syracuse the marks refer to initials, perhaps to the name of an episcopus, so they would “episcopal” stamps. The distribution of these ampullae seems to be linked with the export of specific contents or substances. They were perhaps used in ecclesiastical context (water or blessed oils destined to liturgical ceremonies such as baptism and ordination of clerics or therapeutic substances) as the Syracuse specimens would seem to document.

Coarse ware in Lusitania (500-550 AD): the case of taberna 2 from Mirobriga (Santiago do Cacém, Portugal)

José Carlos Quaresma

Located in the southern half of Lusitania, Mirobriga was integrated in the territory of the Visigothic kingdom in the 5-7th centuries AD. In this area, our knowledge of the ceramic evolution after the fall of the Roman Empire is still precarious. Therefore, the publication of stratigraphies is therefore crucial.

In the present study we present the typological, morphological, archaeometric and technological (modelling and firing) results, with statistical basis, for the occupation of the first half of the 6th century AD.

This research is part of a strategy to define chrono-stratigraphic statistical facies for post-Roman coarse ware from western Hispania.

Importazione e distribuzione delle anfore San Lorenzo 7 nella Cisalpina occidentale (Italia)

Elena Quiri, Anna Lorenzatto

Gli scavi condotti negli ultimi anni in Piemonte hanno riportato alla luce un cospicuo numero di anfore del tipo San Lorenzo 7. In particolare, lo studio delle discariche romane di Torino, dei contesti funerari di Forum Vibii (Cavour) e di Libarna (AL) permettono di avanzare alcune precisazioni sulla cronologia di produzione e distribuzione di questi contenitori.

Linking waste and production. What a Roman waste pit from Syene/Upper Egypt reveals

Laura Rembart

In the course of excavations in the ancient urban area of Syene, modern Aswan/Egypt, in 2012 revealed a finding between two houses that could be interpreted as waste disposal from the 1st century to the early 3rd century CE. This waste layer consisted mainly of sandy-loamy earth material mixed with various groups of materials as well as organic remains. The majority of the discarded material consists of pottery, which was mainly made from the local Aswan Pink Clay; imports, on the contrary, are found only very sporadically in the waste layer. A detailed scientific analysis of the pottery finds will show how local traditions and foreign influences affected the material culture of Syene and thus influenced the local/regional pottery production as well as the consumption and waste behavior of the inhabitants of Syene in the early and middle Roman Imperial period.

Hispanic amphorae along Illyria and Epirus

Ibert Ribera Lacomba, Carlo De Mitri, Horacio González, Guillermo Pascual

The imports from the Western Mediterranean, even before the Roman conquest, shows the insertion of this area in the trade network between the Western and the Eastern Mediterranean. A large presence of Greco-Italic types and especially of Lamb.2 are found in most of the Eastern Adriatic and Ionian centers. However, at present date, the large presence of Italian amphorae does not seem accompanied by the products of other Central and Western Mediterranean regions, such as Africa or the Iberian Peninsula. This last case is our main object of study for this presentation all along the Roman and Late Antique periods.

Iberian commodities have been documented in a few places and in very small quantities during the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. A good example is the presence of some Punic-Ebusitan vessels in sites from Montenegro (Risan) to Albania (Skhodar, Orikos) and the Greek Epirus (Episkopi).

As in many other regions of the Roman world, a gradual change can be perceived from the Augustan period and during the Principate. In this regard, in the Northern Adriatic area, Roman Hispanic amphorae are commonly found in terrestrial sites; almost exclusively products of the Baetican coast (group of the Dressel 7-11 and some Dressel 12) and of the inland Baetican territories (Haltern 70 and occasionally some Dressel 20). This perception of a more fluent import of Hispanic commodities documented in terrestrial sites seems to be confirmed by the evidence supplied by some shipwrecks with Hispanic cargoes.

Lastly, from mid-Imperial times, new Hispanic regions join the Baetican commodities in their way to the Adriatic and Ionian reception places. Products from the central Portuguese area can be seen in different Croatian and Montenegrin sites but also in south Illyricum and Epirus, but much more worked is still to be done concerning these two regions.

Aegean Cooking Wares in the upper Adriatic. Updates from Aquileia

Anna Riccato

The poster aims to analyze the different Aegean cooking ware productions widespread in the northern Adriatic area from the Early Imperial to the Late Roman period. The issue has been the subject of much debate in the last years, but additional causes for reflection derive from recent excavations led at Aquileia by the University of Padua.

New data will be presented to discuss when the commerce of this pottery class began and when it definitively stopped. The first appearance of Eastern Mediterranean cooking vessels in the local

kitchens can now be dated to the central decades of the 1st century AD, thus slightly predating the traditional chronology of these finds in the area (end of the 1st –3rd c. AD). On the other hand, their presence also proved important during the 4th and 5th centuries AD: the trade of these goods was still relevant in the Late Antiquity, even though market dynamics and distributional routes differed from the previous centuries.

During this period, the Aegean vessels became a fundamental component of the kitchen pottery set (also from the quantitative point of view) and affected both local cooking habits and ceramic productions, eventually leading to the manufacture of local imitations. The contribution will also discuss these topics to gain a deeper understanding of the role played by the Eastern cooking wares in the cultural and economic landscape of Roman Aquileia.

The new excavations of the University of Florence in Cosa. Preliminary data on the pottery: amphorae, black-gloss ware, and terra sigillata

Martina Rodinò, Alessia Contino, Lucilla D'Alessandro

Since 2016 the University of Florence has been stratigraphically investigating a sector of the Latin colony of Cosa (Ansedonia, GR, Italy). The new excavations have exposed the ancient crossroad between streets P and 5, investigating a series of dumps that had been leveled above the Roman paved road, and a new building - provisionally named "P" - whose façade opened onto Street P. The layers contained abundant late-republican, Imperial, and Late Antique pottery. The analysis of pottery may give new highlights on the commercial network and maritime trades in which Cosa is involved and on the daily life of the Roman colony throughout the centuries.

Italian and South Gaulish sigillata in the southern Levant: Jerusalem and Tell Sera (Negev Desert) as case studies

Renate Rosenthal-Heginbottom

For the evaluation of imported ceramics J. W. Hayes has suggested a division into common imports, sporadic imports and into wares found in small numbers everywhere. The lecture addresses the question based on the stratigraphical-chronological evidence from two sites in the southern Levant: the finds from occupational debris in the Upper City of Jerusalem, dating from the reign of Herod the Great until the destruction in CE 70, and the vessels associated with the villa floor at Tell Sera with a dating from late Augustan and early Tiberian times. It can be concluded that imports from the West did not reach Jerusalem through direct commercial trading as part of a long-distance network and that the tableware was used by the owners of the upper-class residences. The builder and owner of the Tell Sera villa, a person of raised social status, was plausibly a member of the indigenous Jewish population in the area or a Nabatean merchant engaged in regional and far-distance trade.

The Supply of Terra Sigillata from Western Mediterranean Markets at Dinogetia (Moesia Inferior) in the Early Roman Time (1st-3rd Centuries AD)

Viorica Rusu-Bolindet, Alexandru Barnea, Adriana Panaite

The Roman site of Dinogetia is located on the right bank of the Danube, representing one of the forts which defends the limes of Moesia Inferior province in the early Roman period (1st-3rd centuries AD), respectively of the province of Scythia in the late Roman time (4th-7th centuries AD).

The military presence of the troops belonging to the V Macedonica legio, cohorts I Cilicum, cohorts II Mathiacorum and of the classis Flavia Moesica fleet determined a flourishing trade with imported ceramic products, coming from both, the Western and Eastern markets. In the early Roman time (1st-3rd centuries AD), imports of Samian ware produced in Italy, southern and central Gaul are competed by similar products manufactured in the Eastern workshops (Eastern Sigillata A, B, C), but together they ensure the demand of luxury ceramics of the militaries stationed here. This interference of the imports of Samian ware from various Mediterranean pottery workshops provides a specific aspect of the economic life of the settlement. This will be highlighted by presenting the results of the research of a significant number of Samian ware discovered in the early Roman fort of Dinogetia in the last 80 years, focused especially of the imports from the western provinces of the Roman Empire.

Common and cooking ware pottery from Hadrianopolis (South Albania). Echoes of an East-West network in southern Epirotan production

Claudia Sediari, Ludovica Xavier de Silva

The local Roman and late Roman pottery production of Hadrianopolis reveals the dynamic role of the city in the Mediterranean network. The study of a selected group of unpublished common and cooking ware pottery will allow us to underline the presence of some imported manufactures and their influences on the local production. Considering the results of the most recent surveys in the Drino Valley, we intend to frame the city and its territory in the regional and Mediterranean network in order to trace the main trajectories of economic and cultural relations that, from the Eastern Mediterranean, reached the Adriatic Sea.

Late Roman wares from Marea B at Alexandria (Egypt)

Amany Shabaan Mohamed

Marea is located in northern Egypt, on the southern shore of Lake Mareotis, about 40 km away from Alexandria, and 4 Km south of the Mediterranean coast.

The shores of Lake Mareotis embraced major production centers for different agricultural and industrial products, such as wine, oil, glass, and Pottery, which contributed significantly to the economy of Alexandria and of Egypt as a whole. In addition, it was of special importance due to its location on the road leading to the area of Abu Mîna, where Christians used to come from all sides to visit the tomb of Saint Menas. Indeed, in late antiquity, Marea was an important stopover for pilgrims travelling from and to Alexandria.

In 2018, The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities executed rescue excavations for two seasons at the Archaeological site in Marea B called El-Sheikh Gubrân tomb جبران منامة close to the village of Hauwâriya.

The excavations uncovered several chambers and structures dating back to the Late Roman and Byzantine periods, and some architectural elements were used as a rest for the pilgrims on their way to Abu Mîna. The site has also given many pottery sherds belonging to Late Roman, mostly coarse wares from local production, and different wares such as large Storage Jars, Amphorae, Tableware, cooking ware, red slipware, besides Byzantine lamps with Christian Symbols.

Therefore, the paper will focus on studying the Late Roman pottery found during the excavation. It will focus here on the dating of common shapes, and the function of all the daily life pottery used by the pilgrims during their trip.

In addition, this paper will stress on chrono- typological classification and identification of Late Roman Jars by finding some parallels on other published ceramic materials from Egyptian sites.

Terra Sigillata from Tărtăria

Mihaela Simion, Catalina-Mihaela Neagu, Ionuț Bocan, Decebal Vleja

The study aims a presentation of terra sigillata discovered on Tărtăria II site. In the summer of 2012, the preventive archaeological excavations were made on Tărtăria II site, Alba county, by a team of the National History Museum of Romania. A detailed analysis is focused on the discoveries dated to the Roman period, considered in the context of the research stage of a certain part of the middle Mureș valley. From an archaeological point of view, the most significant horizon is defined by the presence of a Roman period habitation, with two distinct phases. The first one is dated on the first half of 2nd century AD. The second phase is dated in the second half of the 2nd century AD – first half of the 3rd century AD. On both phases, the edifices were situated inside of an area bordered by a ditch. The artefacts uncovered, numerous and well assorted, consist in pottery, metal and stone artefacts. The analysis performed on terra sigillata revealed imports, most notable from Lezoux and Rheinzabern and provincial products (Upper Dacia). Also, two potters stamps, kept on the base or below the decoration should be noted: CELSTANIMA and MARCIANVS.

Roman pottery from Kom Abu Billu necropolis (Egypt)

Aude Simony

Since 2013, researches are carried out by the French Mission led by S. Dhennin (CNRS, HiSOMA) on the site of Kom Abu Billu, located in the western edge of Egyptian Delta in the Menufieh governorate. Recent archaeological excavations have been mainly focusing on the western part of the site, especially on the Greco-Roman necropolis area, revealing a remarkable amount of ceramic material and artefacts in association with mudbrick tombs. The pottery from the two excavated sectors is dating back from Early Roman period (2nd to 4th century AD and is exclusively composed of local or regional production vessels, mostly common wares but also cooking wares and fine open shapes. In spite of the scarcity of imported vessels in the necropolis, some Egyptian productions tend to imitate fine imported vessels from Mediterranean region. Then, this paper suggests focusing on the specificities of locally produced or imported Roman pottery from one of the largest Greco-Roman necropolis of Lower Egypt.

Local/Regional Pottery Production of Seleukeia Sidera in the Late Roman Period

Burak Sönmez

Excavations and surveys at Seleukeia Sidera (Pisidia, SW Turkey) yielded important evidence of pottery production in the city between the 4th century and middle of the 7th century AD. According to the typological features and archaeometrical analyses, three different groups could be determined. These groups consist of local/regional red slip table wares, oinophoroi and Late Roman D wares. Generally, the red slip wares appear to be similar to those found in the cities in and around Pisidia. However, some examples from Seleukeia Sidera show typological characteristics that differ from those of the known red slip ware groups in the region. The second group consists of oinophoroi or wine flasks which constitute a prominent group in the tableware repertoire. Finally, Late Roman D wares of Seleukeia Sidera will be discussed. All fragments have

form features identical to the well-known examples from other cities. Yet, the application of slip and the appearance of the wares are closer to the local/regional red slip wares of Seleukeia Sidera. The results of archaeometrical analyses conducted on the red slip table wares, oinophoroi and LRD wares demonstrate that they have different elemental characteristics than those produced at the nearby production centres of Sagalassos, Perge and Hierapolis. The variations in the element values point to different clay resources. It is understood from these archaeometrical analyses that red slip wares and oinophoroi originate from the same, currently unidentified clay resource. For Late Roman D the situation is different as analyses indicate that the clay of this group overlaps with a clay resource located in the vicinity of the city. According to the archaeometrical results we may suggest that production of at least part of the Late Roman D group was located at Seleukeia Sidera, identifying it as a member of the LRD koiné in the Late Roman Period.

Eastern Mediterranean relief pottery in Istria

Alka Starac

Eastern Mediterranean relief pottery of Hellenistic period is represented in Istria by relatively few cup fragments of so-called Ionic and Megarian bowls, and skyphoi from Pergamon. Eastern Mediterranean pottery decorated in relief became more popular in Istria in the Early Imperial period. Lamps are category of Eastern Mediterranean clay products most often decorated in relief, but various types of table and ritual vessels like cups and paterae are represented as well. Dionysiac motifs are dominant in both categories, lamps and tableware. Tableware used in feasts and in domestic sacrificial rituals at meals and at lararia is represented mainly by Corinthian cups with Dionysiac scenes. Paterae and oinophoroi of Cnidian production are represented also, but in much smaller number. Figurally decorated Eastern Mediterranean lamps are relatively rare in Istria during the 1st century BC and 1st century AD. An intensive import of relief tableware and lamps from Eastern Mediterranean begins in the 2nd century AD and lasts throughout 3rd century. Corinthian and Cnidian products dominate in both categories. Attic lamps are present in much smaller quantity in Istria. While Corinthian lamps were broadly used daily for lighting and in funerary rituals, Cnidian lamps stand out with their variety of shapes, rich relief decoration, numerous wick-holes and dominant cult and representative character. The Cnidian triple lampstands were used in the theatre and in the cult building in Pula, in private villas of the rich like the villa on Loron, in earlier phases the propriety of consul Statilius Taurus Sisenna and Nero's friend Calvia Crispinilla.

La terra sigillata padana di media età imperiale: status quaestionis e problemi aperti

Roby Stuani

The Middle Imperial Terra Sigillata is a complex ceramics class to classify chronologically and morphologically. The varying characteristics of its shapes and the quality of execution have often led researchers to catalog it in different ways, which did not help to give it a clear definition. A few years after the main editing works on this class in the northern Italic area, we propose a preliminary update, in order to provide a better understanding of the topic and highlight current problems.

Roman Period Ceramics of Idyma Castle from 2021 Excavations

Billur Tekkök Karaöz, Deniz Tamer, Ebru Kirkanlı

The excavations held during the summer of 2021 in Idyma Castle located in Gökova Bay has revealed evidence for a possible Roman settlement. The fill on the southeast of the castle contain remains of settlement debris prior to the construction of a Byzantine castle. The pottery evidence points to a trade between the Aegean area, West Mediterranean, Africa and Cyprus. The types include Eastern Sigillata A (Form 3,4), Eastern Sigillata B (Forms 18, 60, 76, 80), Eastern Sigillata C (Hayes Form 1,2,3,4,5), Cyprian Sigillata (P40), Italian Sigillata (krater fragment), Knidian bowls, Knidian applique ware, Knidian gray ware, well circulated type of perfume bottle, African Red Slip (Forms 9, 14, 50, 91, 97, 105), Phocaeen Red Slip Ware (Forms 1, 3, 8) and variants, regional imitations of Form 3. The amphorae included early Roman Rhodian, Dressel 2-4, Kapitan 2, Late Roman 1, 2, 3 (one handle), Ephesus 56, Samos-Cistern types (Late Roman).

The local or regional red slipped variants copy after Knidian wares. The production is from mid-1st century C.E. to 3rd century C.E. Late Roman plates imitate after Phocaeen Form 3 earlier rim forms. Early Roman forms are mainly bowls with lug handles imitate after Knidian examples. Few slipped table jugs and unguentarium are other examples. The archaeometric analysis will clear for certain clay component for these groups.

The cookware examples are mainly Phocaeen cook ware from 2nd to 3rd century C.E. casserole, frying pans and cooking pots.

The utilitarian pottery includes basins, kraters with handles, vessels for storage purposes and medium size pithoi. Main feature of clay for storage vessels is coarse and porous nature, possibly used for storing certain produce such as olives or grain.

Roman Red Slip Ware in Anemurium in the Light of New Excavations: Production, Distribution and Trade

Mehmet Tekocak

Anemurium, one of the most important port cities of the Rough Cilicia, is located within the borders of Anamur district of Mersin Province today. After a long break, excavations and researches were restarted in Anemurium in 2016. In this process, cleaning and excavations were carried out in many areas and building remains in the city. During the excavations, many samples of imported and locally produced Roman Red Slip Ware belonging to different workshops were found.

In this study, firstly, these imported and locally produced Roman Red Slip Ware, which were found in the excavations of the new period, will be introduced, and then, these wares will be compared with the examples found in the ancient excavations in the light of new information and findings. Thus, on the one hand, the Roman Red Slip Ware repertoire of the Ancient City of Anemurium will be re-evaluated collectively, and on the other hand, the economic and socio-cultural structure of the city as well as its regional and interregional commercial and political relations will be tried to be revealed.

Most of the Roman Red Slip Ware in the new excavations, the richest group of which is Late Roman examples in particular. Examples found include Eastern Sigillata A, African Red Slip Ware, Cypriot Red Slip Ware and Phocaeen Red Slip Ware. The most common among these is the Cypriot Red Slip Ware. The typology of the clay, the slip and the form indicate that each ceramics group could be divided into sub-groups and that even the same type of material might have been imported from different production centres. Some groups, on the other hand, may have been imported

from original production centers while some others may have been imported from some local production centers in the region.

Local and Roman influences on the pottery of Judea after the Destruction of the Second Temple: the case Study of Shua'fat near Jerusalem

Shulamit Terem

This paper focuses on the pottery assemblage from the site of Shu'afat near Jerusalem, a settlement with insulae separated by alleys, public buildings, bathhouses and ritual baths attesting to its Jewish character. The occupation at the site is dated from the destruction of the Second Temple of Jerusalem to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (ca. 70-129/130 CE), a time of change in the administration and ethnic composition in the province of Judea, of which we have only limited evidence so far. I shall analyze the pottery assemblage from this site to demonstrate trends of continuity of traditional shapes alongside new forms influenced by the Roman Legion.

Red Slip Ceramics Found in the Tholos Structure of Knidos. Were they Locally Produced or Imported?

Derviş Ozan Tozluca, Ertekin Doksanaltı, Songül Sozel

The Terrace II is undoubtedly one of the densest points in Knidos for commercial, religious, and public life. A study will be presented regarding the analysis of red slips discovered due to the excavations and the research conducted in the Tholos located west of the Terrace II. In the light of these analyses, the red slip ceramics of the Tholos will be evaluated. Within the red slip group, local and imported products of Phocaea (Foça), Cyprus (Kıbrıs), and African pottery will be analyzed. The atelier of Knidos, where local products of African, Phocaea and Cyprus red slips were densely produced, will be detailed according to their clay, and slip characteristics. An understanding of the solidity, content rates, and type of substances used in the atelier will be reached using the archaeometry data obtained by conducting ceramics analysis. Additionally, the analysis of clay, slip characteristics, and current arguments on their quality and durability will be done.

Using archaeometry and the methods based on ray-object interaction, clear outcomes will be obtained through spectroscopic methods regarding raw material and content of the mineralogical characteristics of the ceramic parts. Thanks to the analysis method of XRF and XRD techniques used to collect data on the environmental conditions in which the late antiquity ceramics were produced, their raw material characteristics and the comparison to other ceramics will provide significant data to understand the technology of locally-produced ceramic pots and late antiquity era pottery.

Ceramics from the Mensa Tomb Necropolis in Troia (Portugal)

Inês Vaz Pinto, Ana Patrícia Magalhães, Filipa Araújo dos Santos, Andreia Miranda

In 2021, the excavation of an area southwest of the Chapel of Our Lady of Troia and northwest of the Mensa Tomb Necropolis excavated in the 1970s revealed the continuation of the same necropolis. The same types of rectangular and sigma-shaped mensa tombs were exposed, but heavy disturbance caused by several contemporary trenches revealed earlier phases of the necropolis. Circa 50 tombs were identified, of a variety of types, including cupae and funerary altars among simpler types, and both cremations and inhumations.

A set of about 2500 ceramic fragments were collected in the necropolis excavation and the presence of African Red Slip wares mostly type A and C, African II amphorae, Baetican Keay XVI and regional Almagro 51c suggests a general dating in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

In this study and presentation, the ceramics from the necropolis will be studied and presented by stratigraphic context in order to date, as precisely as possible, the tombs and the layers of the necropolis, and better understand its different phases.

Importazioni di ceramiche fini orientali ad Aquileia. Nuovi dati dalle collezioni storiche del Museo Archeologico Nazionale - II: La ceramica cnidia

Paola Ventura, Paola Maggi

Il contributo intende completare la ricognizione delle classi di ceramica fine di produzione orientale dai depositi del MAN di Aquileia, unitariamente presentate in un poster al Congresso di Cluj Napoca, dovendosi tuttavia negli atti limitare alla ES ed alla corinzia.

Si affronta quindi la ceramica cnidia, già trattata nel 1988 in un fondamentale contributo di U. Mandel, che annoverava per Aquileia undici frammenti - purtroppo senza documentazione fotografica; il quadro aggiornato da ultimo da M. Buora e S. Magnani nel 2016, in occasione della pubblicazione di un inedito frammento iscritto, viene in questa sede rivisto ed implementato, anche grazie al riconoscimento di ulteriori esemplari dai depositi.

Linking cooking habits? Import, use and adaption of Roman cooking items in Roman Ephesos

Alice Waldner

Cooking practices and the techniques of food preparation are of vital importance to the social matrix of life. Cooking practices defined groups that belonged together and reflect the social and cultural identity of the cooking agent in a very special way. The production, consumption and use of cooking vessels can be an indicator for cultural and social links between different regions. Changes in cooking processes and food preferences can also have an impact on the production methods of cooking vessels. In my lecture, I aim at reconsidering the paradigm whether the adoption of new or previously uncommon cooking tools can be equated with the acceptance or adoption of new cultural practices. The topic will be approached through the analysis and interpretation of diachronic trends in the use of cooking wares in Ephesos. Specific case studies of crucial cooking items that indicate the transfer of Western Roman cooking habits to the Eastern Mediterranean will exemplarily be discussed. It has to be kept in mind that the selected evidence possibly should not be considered a direct reflection of a transition to "Romanised" eating habits, but rather as a more complex and selective process of cultural adoption and adaptation in the kitchen or beyond.

Local productions and regional networks in Gortyn between VI and VIII century AD. Common and cooking ware pottery from the South Building of the Byzantine Houses Quarter

Ludovica Xavier de Silva

The aim is to provide an overview on the most recent studies on the common and cooking ware pottery from the South Building of the Byzantine Houses Quarter at Gortyn. Some unpublished data and results will be presented concerning the local production of common and cooking ware pottery in Gortyn during the Byzantine period. This will provide the occasion to read under the light of new data the latest typology published with specific regard to the common ware pottery

(Albertocchi, M. e Perna, R. 2001, *Ceramica comune: vasi da mensa e da dispensa*, in A. Di Vita (a cura di), *Gortina V.3. Lo scavo del Pretorio (1989-1995). I materiali I*, Padova 2001, pp. 411-536) and examine more in depth some aspects of the Byzantine productions. A closer look will be given to the analysis of the different types of clay mixtures in which the pottery can be classified. In the end, the diffusion of some specific shapes, the relationship between coarse ware and other productions will be analysed in order to contribute to the placement of Gortyn in the regional network of Crete, and through that, in the wider Eastern Mediterranean context.

Cooking and Utilitarian Wares from a Water Crypt in Ancient Messene

Anastasia Yangaki

The paper will present several clay vessels found within a water crypt in ancient Messene. Cooking pots and utilitarian vessels for transporting and consuming liquids will be commented in detail, since they seem to offer evidence on the local production of the area and its characteristics. Judging from the archaeological context, these objects cover the period after then end of the 4th c. A.D.

Off the Grid: Non imported wares in late roman Philippi

Stavros Zachariadis

The numerous imports of hi quality pottery products, possibly traded along with other commodities, are well established, and documented during late antiquity. Nevertheless, it's still ambiguous if the rest of the pottery in major urban contexts is a commodity one would expect to be produced locally, or the result of trading activity from various, often unidentified secondary production centers.

Most of the pottery studied in a major late roman urban context from Philippi, dating from the 2nd to the 7th century cannot be attributed to known production centers. It includes series of household utensils, with common characteristics, dated mostly from the 4th to the 6th or even 7th century A.D. Its workshops cannot be safely identified but the origin of the ware must be placed in the vicinity or in the city itself, thus forming a self-sustained local pottery market.

The pottery under discussion contains a full set of shapes, mostly closed ones, in a variety of sizes, spanning from amphoras to plates and bowls, and numerous functions, ranging from cooking ware and storage vessels to finer table ware. Many of them bear influences from well-known imported wares, but several types seem to be distinctive of a local tradition, adopted to the needs and habits of the users.

The identification of such a production and distribution network redefines the potential of the city as a market and raises the question of self-sufficiency, not only for Philippi, but also for every major urban center during late antiquity.

Local pottery production in Roman Eretria (Euboea)?

Simone Zurbriggen

The traces of local pottery production in Eretria during Roman Imperial times (end of 1st c. BC–4th c. AD) are rare, but existing: occasional misfired sherds, kiln supports and a kiln of the 4th century AD. The aim of an ongoing project is to get more information on this subject by determining local fabric groups by petrographic and chemical analysis. The communication

presents the actual state of research and brings up the question of the distribution of this pottery in the region.



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